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## Background

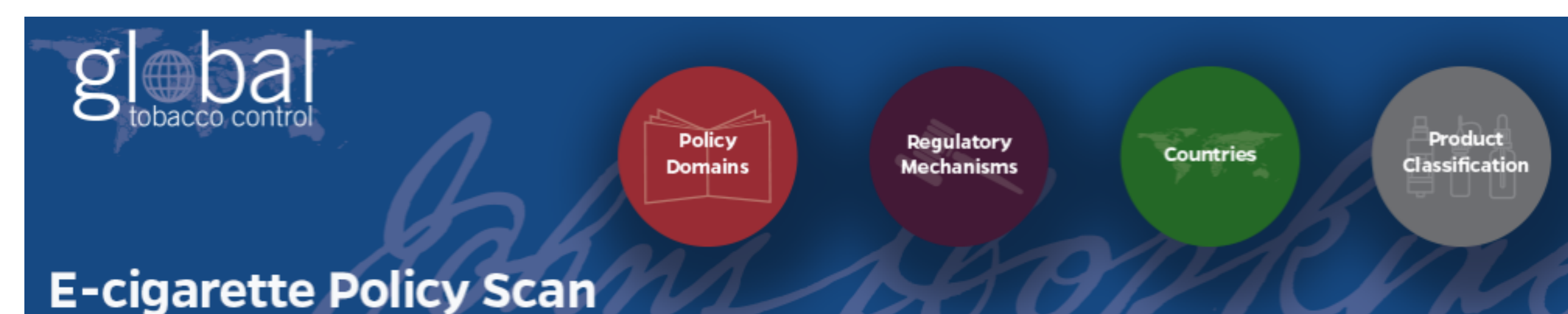
- Because e-cigarette aerosol can contain nicotine, formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds, ultrafine particles, metals and toxic compounds, albeit in lower concentrations than typically found in cigarette smoke, there have been calls for clean indoor air laws to include e-cigarettes as a public health measure to protect non-users and improve enforceability of smoke-free laws
- This study examined how countries approach regulating use of e-cigarettes in public and private spaces

## Methods

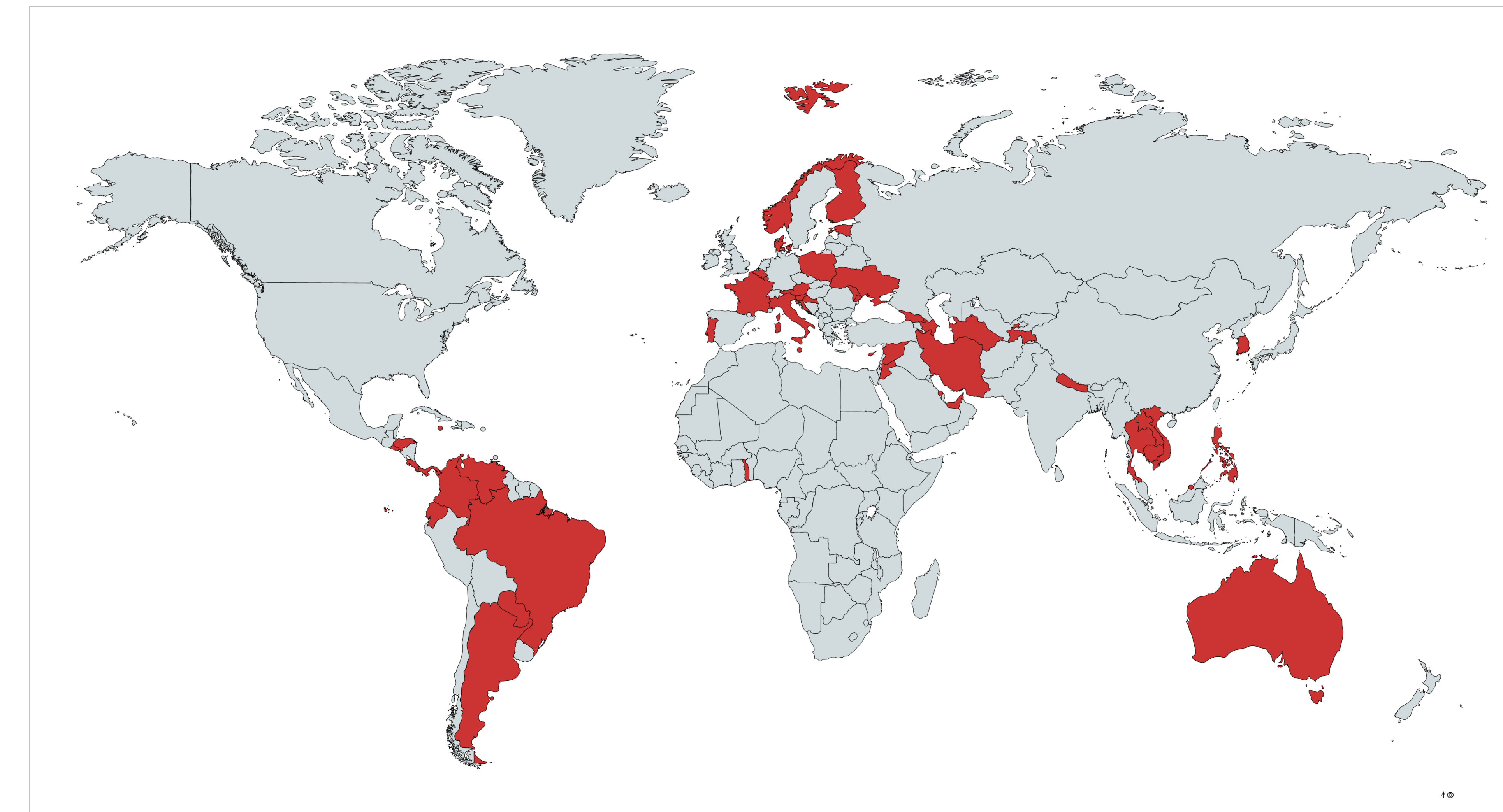
- National policies regulating e-cigarettes were identified primarily through media monitoring and direct contact with representatives of Ministries of Health or tobacco control experts in approximately 130 countries
- Copies of written policies were reviewed and those related to clean air/vape-free laws were identified
- Policy summaries and classifications were verified by in-country experts including Ministry of Health staff
- Countries were stratified by World Bank 2018 income levels and WHO regions

## Results

- Ninety-eight countries were identified to have a national policy on e-cigarettes
- Six of these (Cambodia, Jordan, Nepal, Panama, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, and United Arab Emirates) ban e-cigarette use
- Fifty-one countries include e-cigarettes in clean indoor air laws. Of these, 21 were high-income, 26 middle-income, and four were low-income countries
- Most (n=21) of the countries with restrictions on e-cigarette use were from the WHO EURO region; others were from the Americas (n=12), Western Pacific (n=7), Eastern Mediterranean (n=5), Southeast Asia (n=5), and Africa (n=1) regions
- Countries that prohibit use of both nicotine and non-nicotine e-cigarettes in public places: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Greece, and Togo
- Countries that prohibit use in private vehicles with minors: Austria (18 years), Cyprus (18 years), Finland (15 years), Malta (16 years), Moldova (18 years), Slovenia (18 years), and Tajikistan (16 years)
- Cyprus also prohibits use in personal vehicles with a pregnant woman



Countries that either prohibit or restrict the use of e-cigarettes in indoor air spaces



## Conclusions

- More than half of countries with any policy on e-cigarettes also regulate its use in public and certain private spaces
- Countries with vape-free policies are mostly from the European region, or are high-/middle-income countries with existing restrictions on smoking
- Monitoring the status of e-cigarette legislation will support further research to measure the impact of policies

**Acknowledgements:** This work was funded primarily by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation with supplemental support from Bloomberg Philanthropies' Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use (Bloomberg.org)