

Legislative Actions by the Local Autonomy in Korea

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- Overview of changing smoking policy in Korea
- Current Status of legislative actions of local autonomy
- Experience of Seocho District, Seoul

Summary

KOREA STATS

Korean Index	Details
Total population	50,000,000
Gross national income per capita (PPP international UDS,2011)	30,370
Life expectancy at birth m/f (years, 2010)	77/84
Healthy life expectancy at birth m/f (years, 2003)	65/71
Total expenditure on health per capita (Intl \$, 2010)	2,035
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP (2010)	7.1

SMOKING PREVALENCE

Adult (19 years & Older), 2010	Youth, 2007	Physicians, 2000
Male: 42.6%	Male: 16.2%	Male: 22%
Female: 13.9%*	Female: 5.2%	Female: 1%

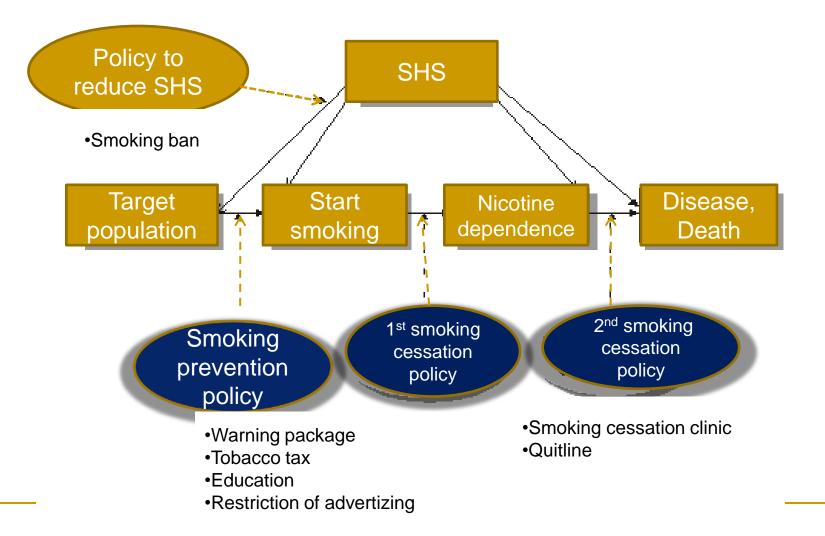
During past 30 years, the smoking rate of male decreased dramatically from 80% to 42%

* Cotinine verified rate by the 2008 NHANES data

Brief Hx of Tobacco Control Policy

Year	Policy of Smoking ban
1988	 Korean Association on Smoking or Health (KASH)
1995	•Health Promotion Act : Prohibition of smoking in public place, Banning Advertisement on TV or Newspaper
2001	 Korean Tobacco Company became private company(KT&G)
2005	•Smoking Cessation Clinic in 250 Health Center : 750 counselors provide behavioral therapy and pharmacotherapy
2006	Quitline Service in National Cancer Center
2006	 Ratification of FCTC
2007	 Warning Label (text only; 6 carcinogens)
2009	 Prohibition of tax free cigarettes in the Army
2012-13	 Prohibition of smoking inside public places such as restaurants, bars, PC game rooms, and comic book stores.

Anti-smoking policy model



CURRENT STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS OF LOCAL AUTONOMY

Administrative districts of Local Governments

17 Upper Level Local Governments

- o 7 si(1 Special Metropolitan City, 6 Metropolitan City)
- I Special Autonomous City
- B Do(Province)
- I Special Autonomous Do

227 Municipalities

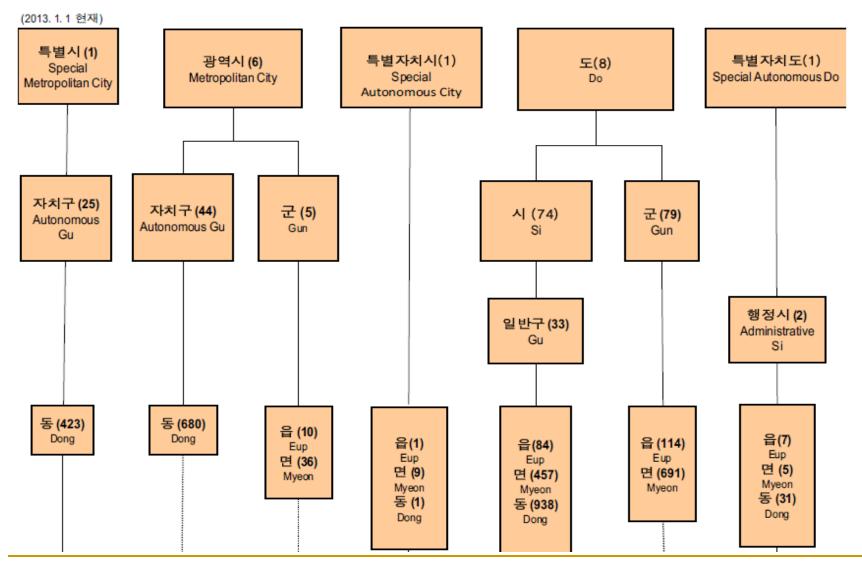
- o 74 Si(City)
- B4 Gun(County)
- 69 Autonomous Gun

Administrative Map



5-1-1. 지방행정 기본현황

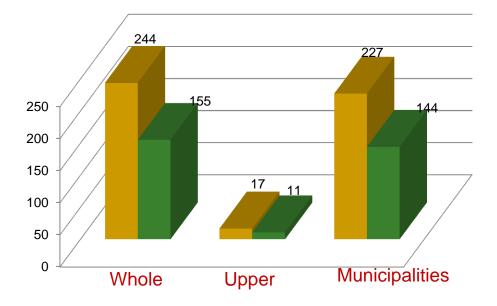
Local Governments



Health Promotion Act (Revised Bill, May 2010)

- "Local governments can designate public places such as downtown streets, squares, city parks, and other crowding areas to be non-smoking areas."
- "Non-compliance can be fined up to 100 US dollars by authorities."

Current Status of legislation of smoking bans in public areas (13.2.29)



155(63.5%) among whole 244 local administrative governments

- I1 among 17 Upper Level Local Governments
- 144 among 227 municipalities

Smoking Ban Areas

- City Park
- Playground
- Bus Stop
- Beach
- Downtown Street

Fine : impose up to100 US dollars on violators

Designated non-smoking areas by local government's legislative actions

	Si	Number of designate non-smoking areas						
City	Gun Gu	total	City Park	School District	Bus, Taxi Stop	Beach	Square	Others
	Si	362	20	-	339	-	3	-
	종로구	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
	성동구	38	37	-	-	-	-	1
	광진구	40	40	-		-	-	-
	동대문구	557	34	48	-	-	-	475
	성북구	34	32	-	-	-	-	2
Seoul	서대문구	44	42	-	-	-	2	-
	구로구	4	1	-	-	-	3	-
	관악구	381	79	-	244	-	1	57
	서초구	300	94	-	-	-	5	201
	강남구	344	106	-	-	-	2	236
	송파구	592	128	85	379	-	-	-
	강동구	641	89	60	198	-	-	294
	시	10	3	-	-	7	-	-
	중구	123	-	-	123	-	-	-
	서구	172	-	-	171	1	-	-
	동구	222	-	-	222	-	-	-
Busan	영도구	362	1	-	361	-	-	-
	부산진	311	1	-	310	-	-	-
	동래구	229	1	-	228	-	-	-
	해운대	351	2	-	347	2	-	-
	사하	2,883	-	103	421	1	-	2,358
	연제	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
	수영구	232	-	15	134	1	2	80
	사상구	310	_	42	266	-	2	-
	기장군	197	-	-	191	2	-	4

Stats of imposing fine before and after the implementation of the law

Local governments	Before implementation (2011)	After implementation (2012)
Seoul	578	10,773
Busan	0	875
Daegu	0	293
Incheon	0	9
Ulsan	0	5
Geonggi-do	0	10
Geongnam-do	0	5

The Seoul (Special) Metropolis

- Seoul Square, Cheong-gye Square, Gwanghwamun Square
 - From June 2011
- Seoul Forest and other 20 city parks
 - From Sep 2011
- Bus Stops
 - From Dec 2011
 - All the central main stops[298] were included

Seoul Special Metropolitan City





To encourage enactment on the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in autonomous Gu

- One fifth(128 km²) of the whole areas(605 km²) in Seoul will be designated to be non-smoking areas by 2014.
- Current 20 city parks and 3 public squares → will be extended to more than 9 thousand areas including road-side bus stops, all the city parks and school districts.

Final Goal: smoke-free clean city

Designated non-smoking areas in Gwan-ak GU

- Road-side bus stops and their boundaries within 20 m
- Subway entrance and their boundaries within 20 m
- Gwan-ak mountain square
- Subordinate buildings of apartment more than 500 residents

Busan Metropolitan City

- 7 Beaches within the jurisdiction
 - From Dec 2011
 - Fine: 20 US dollars
- Bus Stops
 From June 2011
- Grand Park for Children

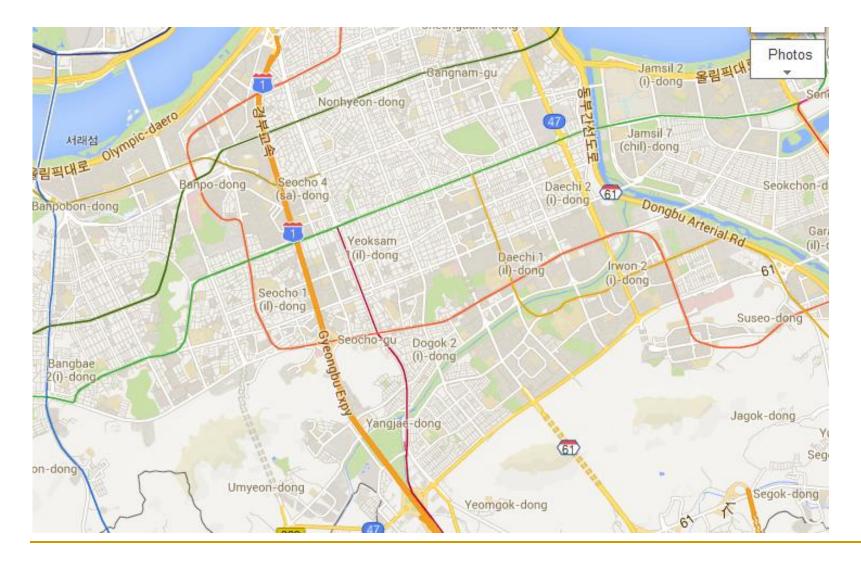


Design of signpost of smoke-free park and bus stop



EXPERIENCE OF SEOCHO DISTRICT, SEOUL

Gangnam Style!



Designated smoke-free Gangnam street(2012.3.1)





Recruitment of enforcement officer

□ Organization

- \bigcirc Task Force for enforcement of the ordinance [2012.3.12)
- \bigcirc Staff member : 21 (3 for administrative service, 18 for a spot inspection)
- \bigcirc Job : designation of non-smoking area, monitoring, imposing fines

□ Designated non-smoking areas

Areas	Contents	Fine
Outdoor	Total 233 - street, park, kindergarten, Gangnam Express Bus Terminal	50 US dollars
Indoor	Total 7,533 – restaurants wider than 150㎡ Public service areas	100 US dollars

□ Hours of Duty

- \bigcirc 30 hours weely (6 hours per day)
- \bigcirc Monitoring
 - Time : 09:00~22:00
 - Personal instrument : PDA, evidential document, camera
 - Teams of two on patrol duty

Dress code and ID card



Mass Media and street campaign



Edifying the	
citizen	

Connections with community resources

Brochure

Mass media



Results

Clean smoke-free district

- □ reduced number of smokers : 370 persons/d \rightarrow 40 persons/d
- □ reduced cigarette butt : 450 butt/d → 50 butt/d

Being noticed with anti-smoking activities

- first smoke-free street in Korea
- attraction of public attention

Factors influencing successful extensions of smoke-free areas

- The will of head of Seocho Gu
- Systematic approach to achieve goals with legislative actions including the effort to win a budget and human resources
- A variety of campaigns and cooperative activities with other available resources such as NGO and community experts



Obstacles

- Regional inequality in implementation between the local governments
- Non-compliance with the smoking ban in the designated areas
- Organized interruption by tobacco industry

Ultimately We will proceed to the smoke-free world!



Thank you for your attention!

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