

Current Situation of Second-hand Smoke in Japan

■ Countermeasure against secondhand smoke (SHS) in Japan:

Smoking section (1990') → Smoking room (2000') → Partial ban (2010')

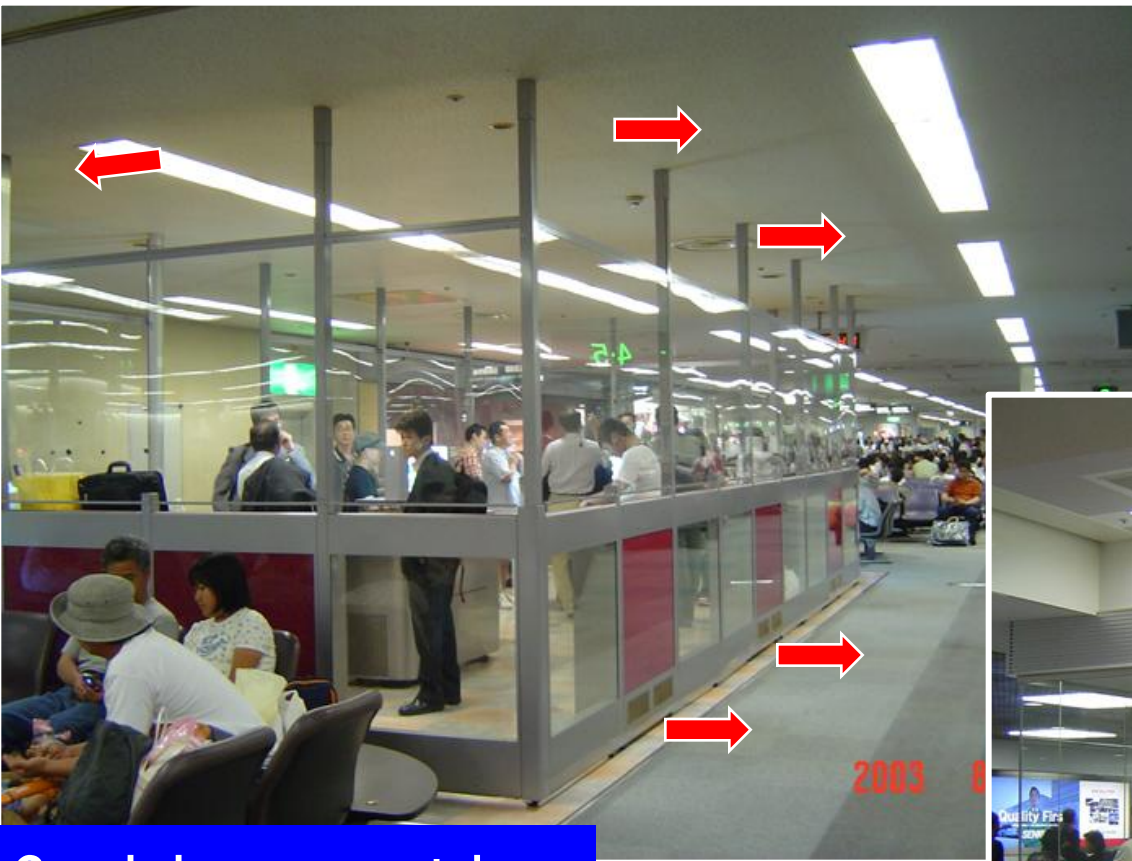
■ Problems of SHS issue in Japan

- ◆ Comprehensive ban has not implemented yet
- ◆ Most of Japanese believes
 - ☞ “Smoking room” is effective countermeasure
 - ☞ “Total ban” has negative effect in hospitality industry

“Smoking section” with ventilation and/or air purifier was recommended by the Guideline in 1996.

“Smoking room” is recommended by the “revised Guidelines” in 2003

Ex. Haneda Airport
SHS was reduced.
But some smell around the
smoking room.



Smoking section
(1990' ~ 2003)



Smoking room (2004~)

Health Promotion Law (2003)

- HPL requires managers of public places should take **effective measures against SHS**

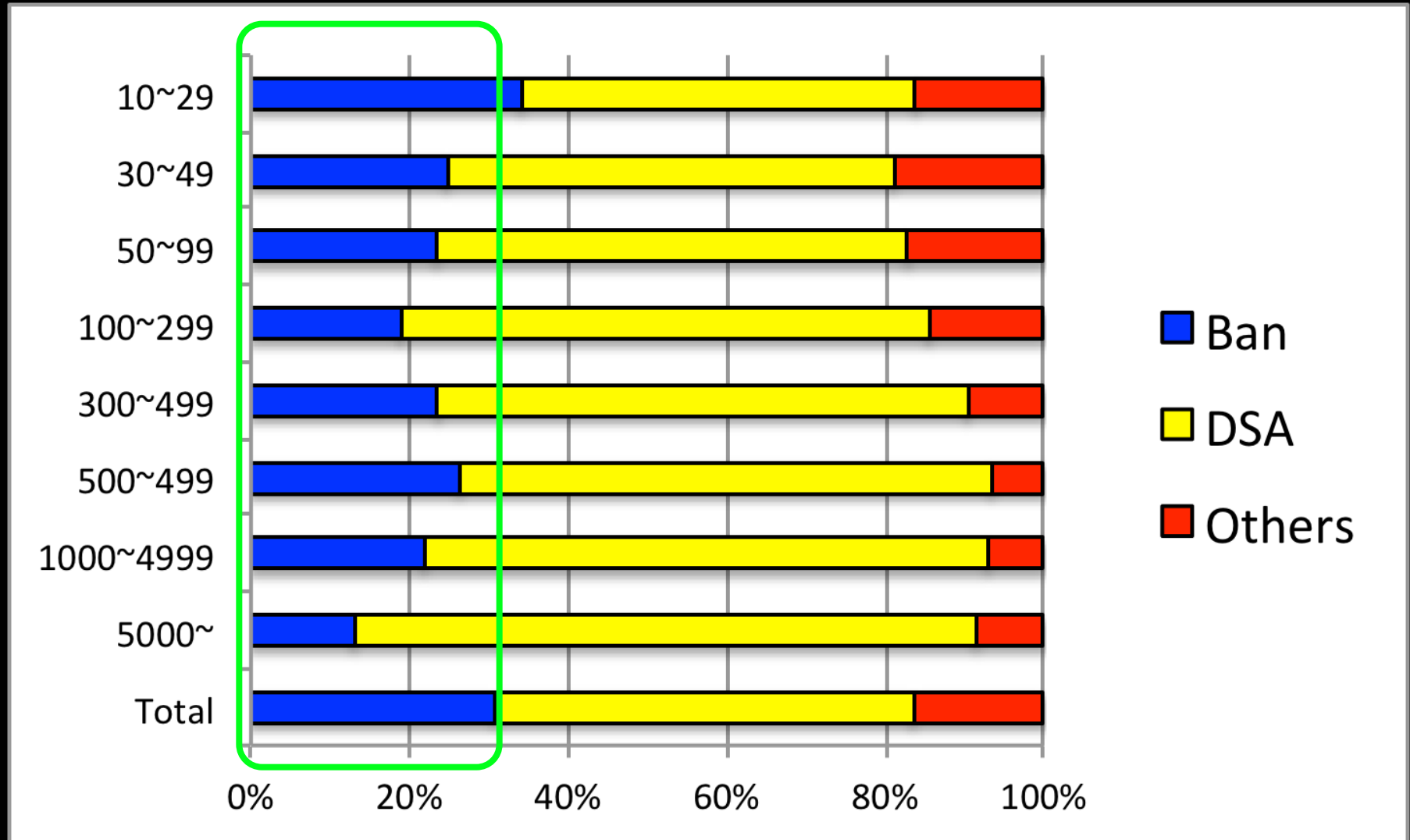
(banks, post offices became smoke-free)

Mizuho Bank



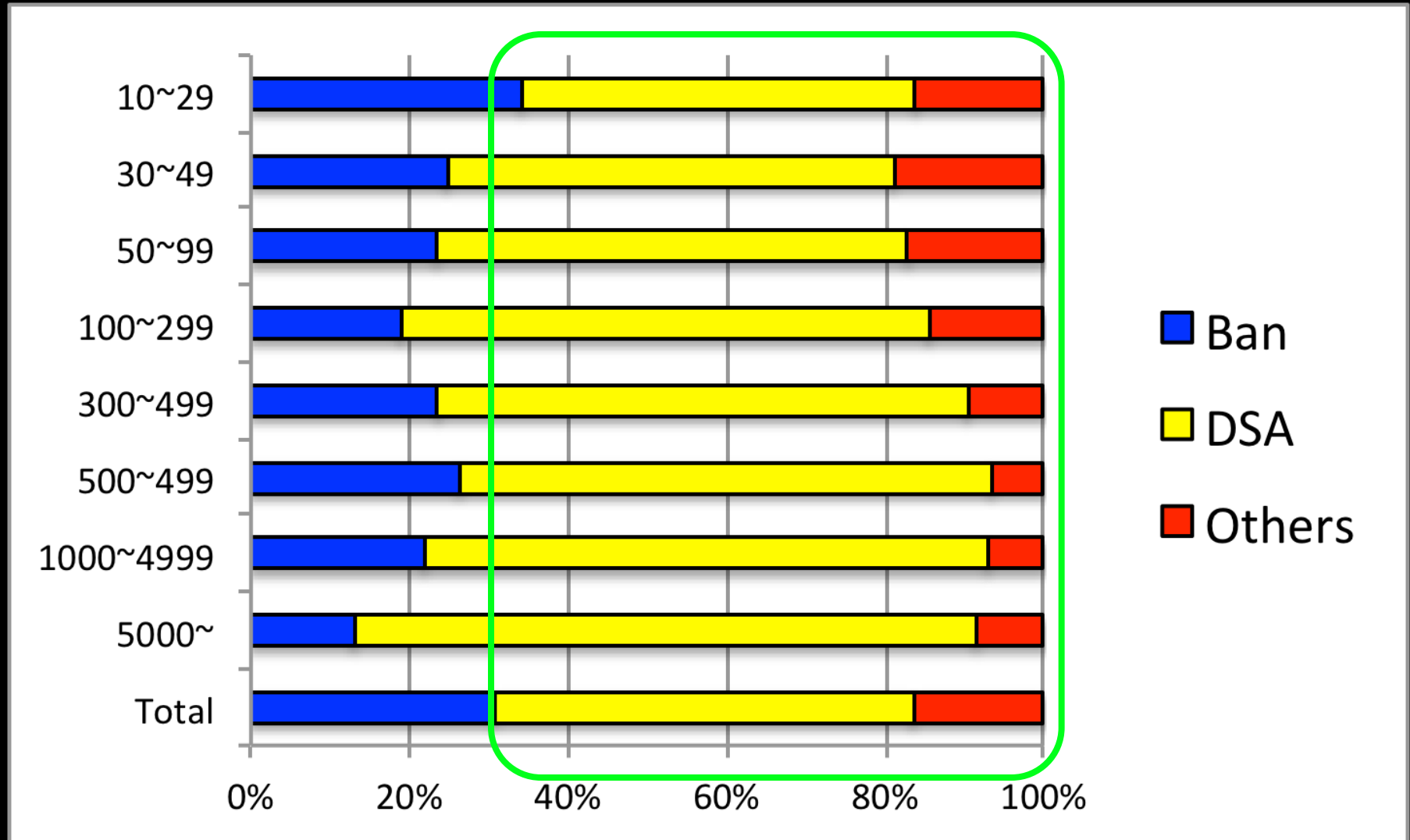
- **Problem:** Managers and most Japanese **believe designated smoking rooms are “effective measure”** though it is ineffective

National survey: 13,000 premises in 2011, Countermeasure against SHS in workplaces



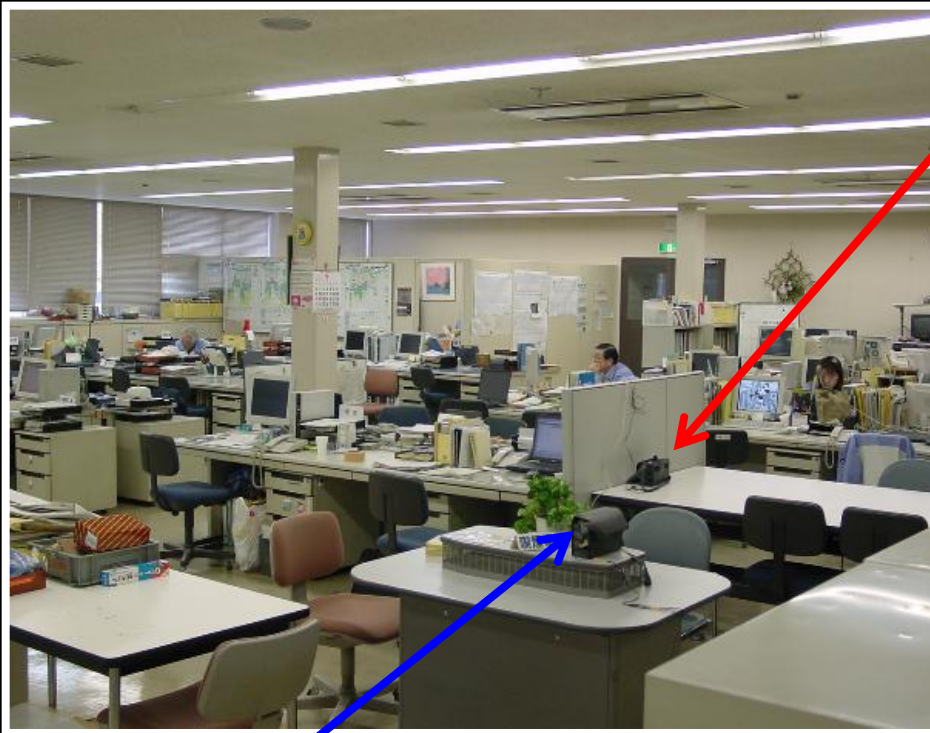
Total ban in only 30%

National survey: 13,000 premises in 2011, More than half of workers are exposed to SHS



DSA: Smoking room=37.4%, Smoking corner= 59.6%

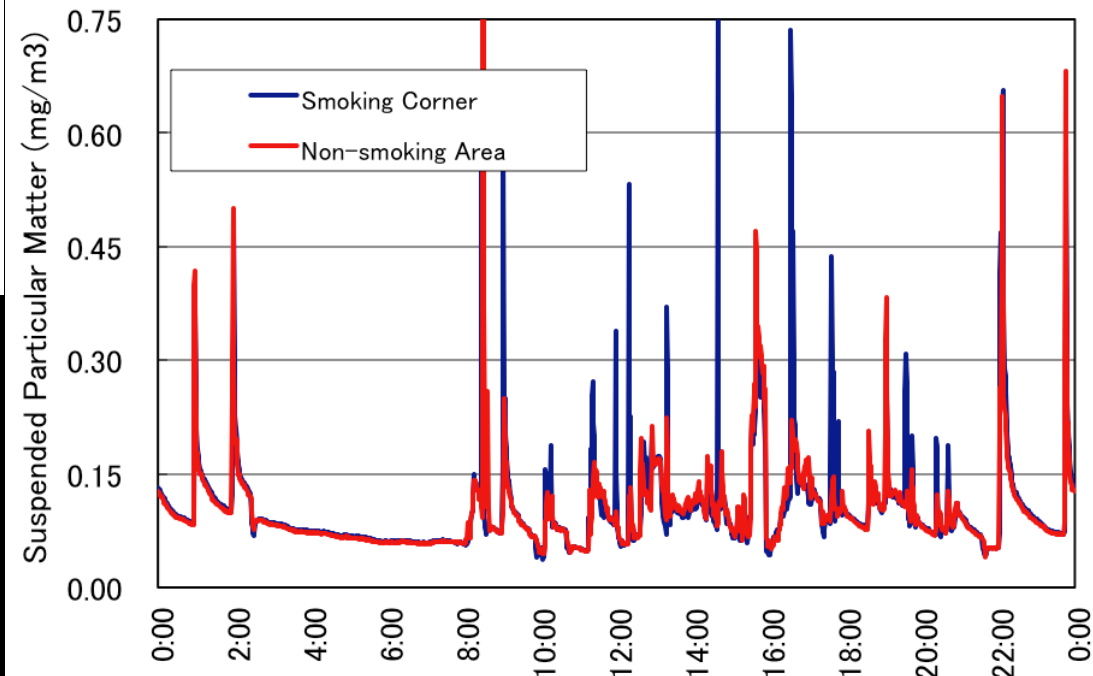
70% of Japanese workers are still exposed to SHS in 2011



Dust monitor
(smoking corner:
On the airpurifier)

Dust monitor
(non-smoking **area**)

Smoking section in office

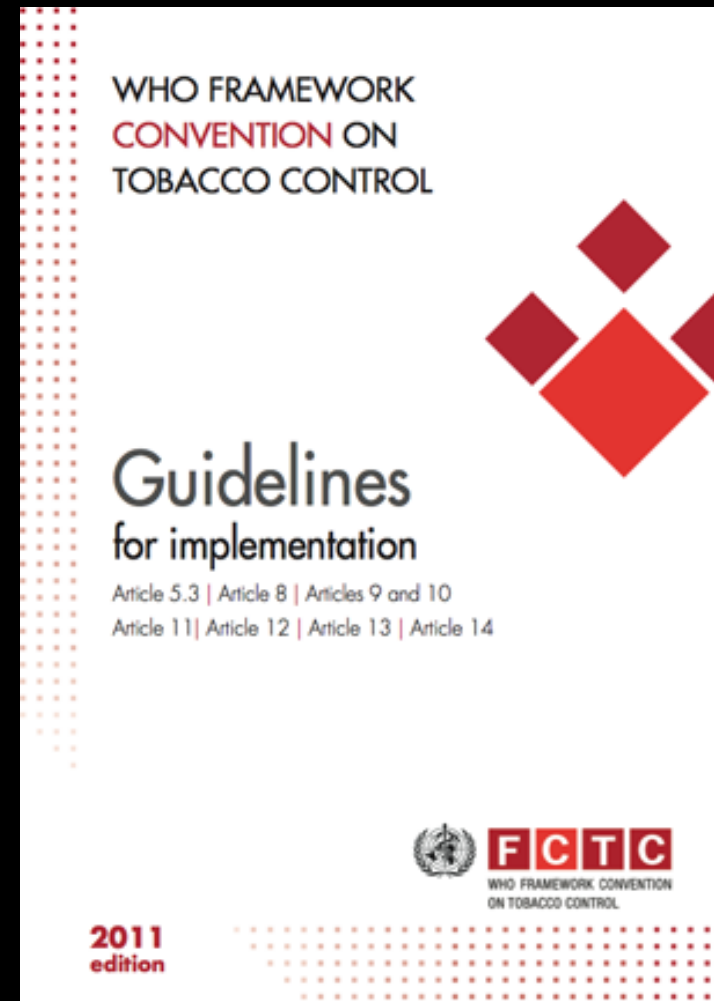


WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2005)

“Guidelines for implementation Article Article 5.3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14” (2011)

Article 8: Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

Approaches other than 100% smoke free environments, including ventilation, air filtration and the use of designated smoking areas, have repeatedly been shown to be ineffective and there is conclusive evidence, scientific and otherwise, that engineering approaches do not protect against exposure to tobacco smoke.



“Smoking room” is recommended by the Guidelines in 2003

The level of SHS was reduced but there is some leakage



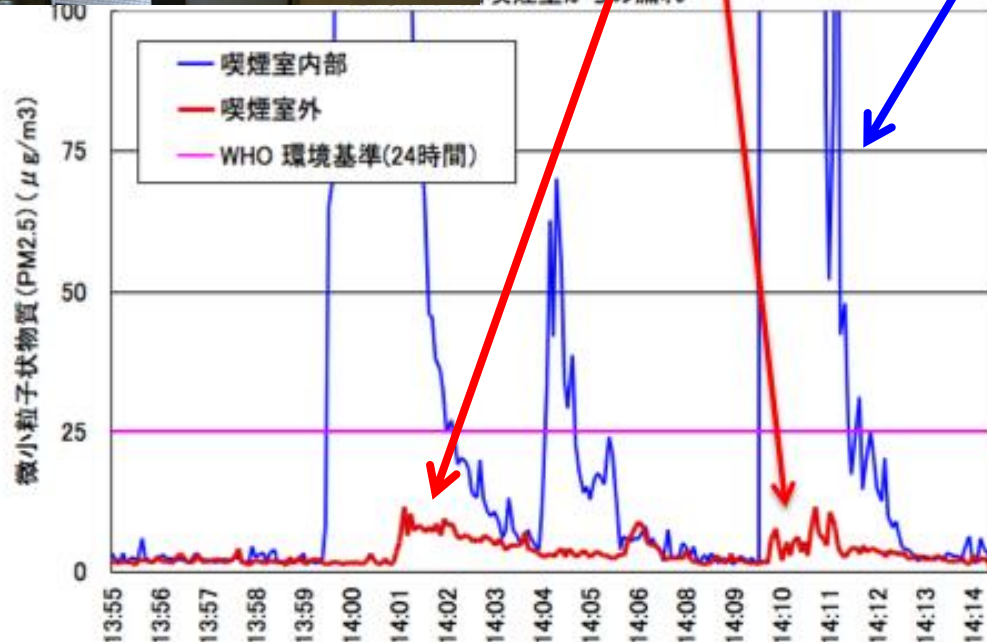
Dust monitor
(inside the
smoking room)

Cause of leakage

① Door movement
(push out the tobacco
smoke)

② Smokers' movement

③ Tobacco smoke
in bless



Cause of the leakage: ② Movement of the smoker

Guidelines for smoking room requires air current of 0.2m/s at the entrance. But smokers walks 0.7m/s .

Smoke goes out with smokers movement.

Cause of the leakage:

③ Smoke in the bless after putting out the cig.

Reasons why smoking ban is not implemented in Japan ①

JT effectively promotes “designated smoking room” is effective through media. Class mates applause their friend because he installed smoking room when he created his own enterprise.

(Woman) “JT creates the environments that are comfortable to both smokers and nonsmokers”

Reasons why smoking ban is not implemented in Japan ②

- JT interferes the movement of total ban by implementing “model smoking rooms” in public places (probably free)

Smoking room “presented by JT” in Hiroshima Airport

For adult smokers only

成人喫煙者の方のみご利用となります。

成人喫煙者以外のご利用はご遠慮下さい。

Produced by



The same problem happens on the streets

- JT interferes the movement of total ban

More than 100 municipals implemented “No-smoking streets” ordinances. But JT installed “Smoking corners” (probably free)



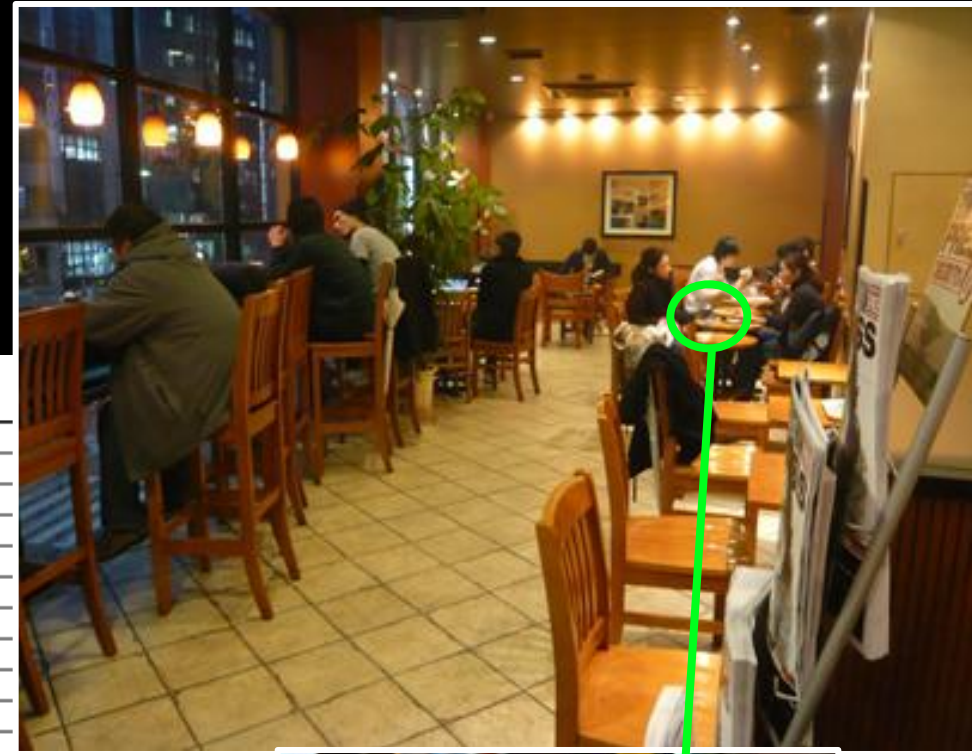
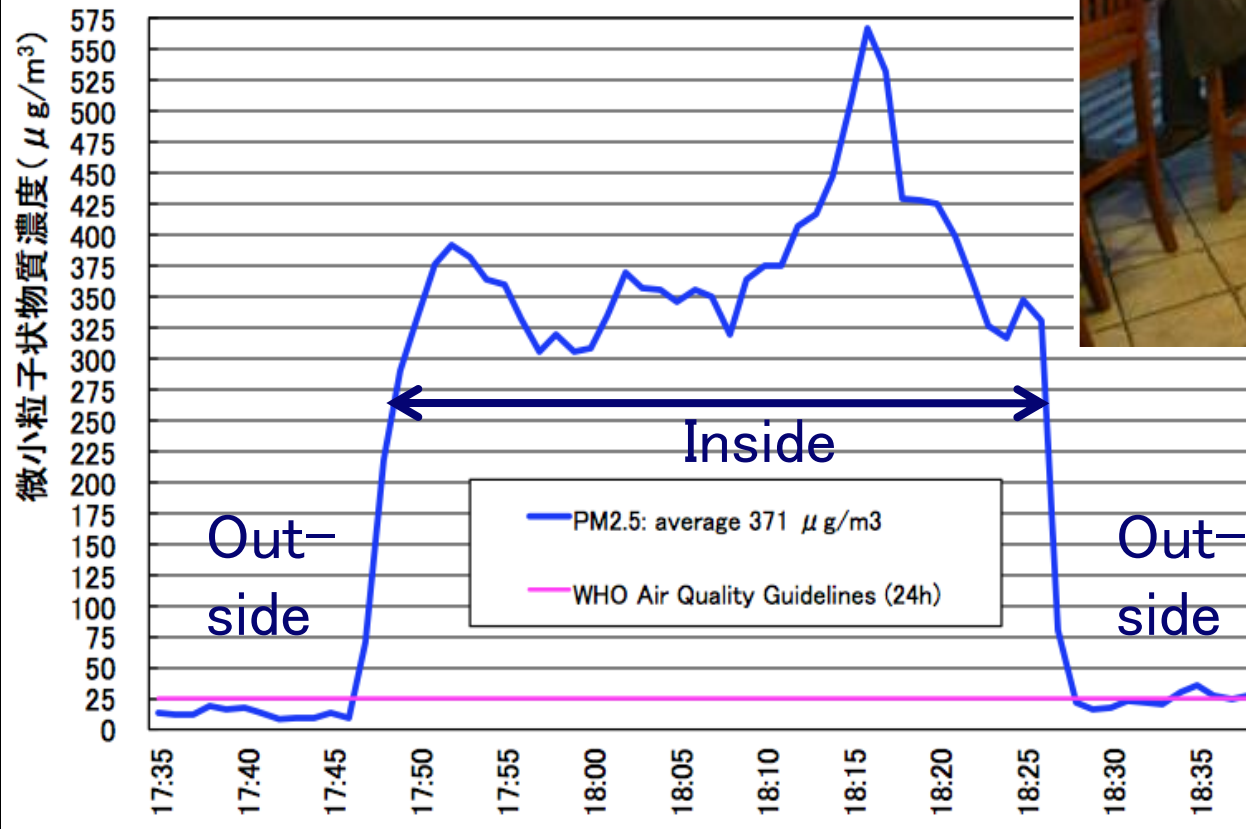
“Smoking on the street is prohibited”



2nd Problem in Japan: High exposure level of SHS in hospitality industry

SHS was measured as PM_{2.5}

The highest PM_{2.5} in this study measured in Cafe



Reasons why smoking ban is not implemented in Japan ③

Most Japanese believes the myth “It is difficult to implement total ban in hospitality industry”

JT is also promoting this myth.



Reasons why smoking ban is not implemented in Japan ③

- JT interferes the movement of total ban in hospitality industries through media

DSA solution for restaurants

レストラン ONLINE Special 分煙ソリューション 飲食店のための分煙環境を考える

トップページ | 国・自治体の動き | 分煙最新事例とノウハウ | 調査・レポート | インタビュー～食とタバコ

分煙ソリューション トップページ > 国・自治体の動き > 全国初の「受動喫煙防止条例」が経済に与えた影響金額を試算

全国初の「受動喫煙防止条例」が経済に与えた影響金額を試算

外食はマイナス76億円。経済全体への影響金額は条例施行後3年間でマイナス237億円

2011年4月28日

全国で初めての受動喫煙防止条例を神奈川県が2010年4月に施行しておよそ1年。その経済波及効果が明らかになってきた。調査会社の富士経済が2010年夏以降に大手チェーンと個人店にヒアリング調査したデータをもとに、三菱UFJリサーチ&コンサルティングが試算したところ、神奈川県の外食産業が2010年に受けた影響額はマイナス76億円。2012年までの3年間の試算で160億円以上になる。分煙機器などプラス要素の産業を含めても、神奈川県経済へのインパクトは2010年から2012年までの3年間でマイナス237億円以上。もしこの条例が全国で施行されると仮定すると、3年間でマイナス5000億円近くになるという。

●経済波及効果の試算額

	2010年	2011年	2012年	合計
神奈川県	-54.88億円	-106.48億円	-76.00億円	-237.36億円
全国波及時	-1042.74億円	-2101.74億円	-1735.35億円	-4879.83億円

最新記事

- 異業種に学ぶ：パチンコ業界【前編】
調査・レポート 2013年8月6日
- 各地の商店街が自主的に「分煙」を進めている背景
国・自治体の動き 2013年7月23日
- 分煙のギモン解消 Part2
分煙最新事例とノウハウ 2013年7月9日
- 神奈川県内22の商店街で分煙への取り組みが進む【後編】
国・自治体の動き 2013年6月25日
- 神奈川県内22の商店街で分煙への取り組みが進む【前編】
国・自治体の動き 2013年6月11日

国・自治体の動き 最新記事

- 各地の商店街が自主的に「分煙」を進めている背景
- 神奈川県内22の商店街で分煙への取り組みが進む【後編】
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“Nikkei Restaurants”
(Famous magazine for restaurant owners)

If total ban is implemented by national law, total sales would decrease by 487,900,000,000 yen (\$ 4,879,000,000)

Hospitality industries are “public place” and “workplace”

Ministry of Health = Public places

Total ban should be implemented from
two aspects

Ministry of Labour = Workplaces



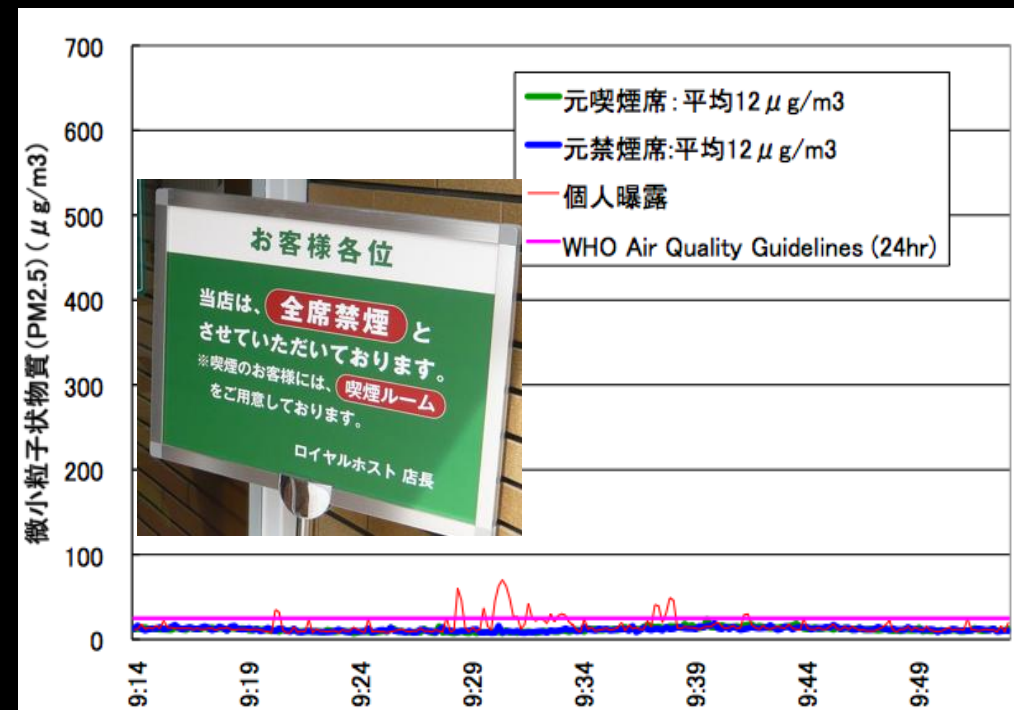
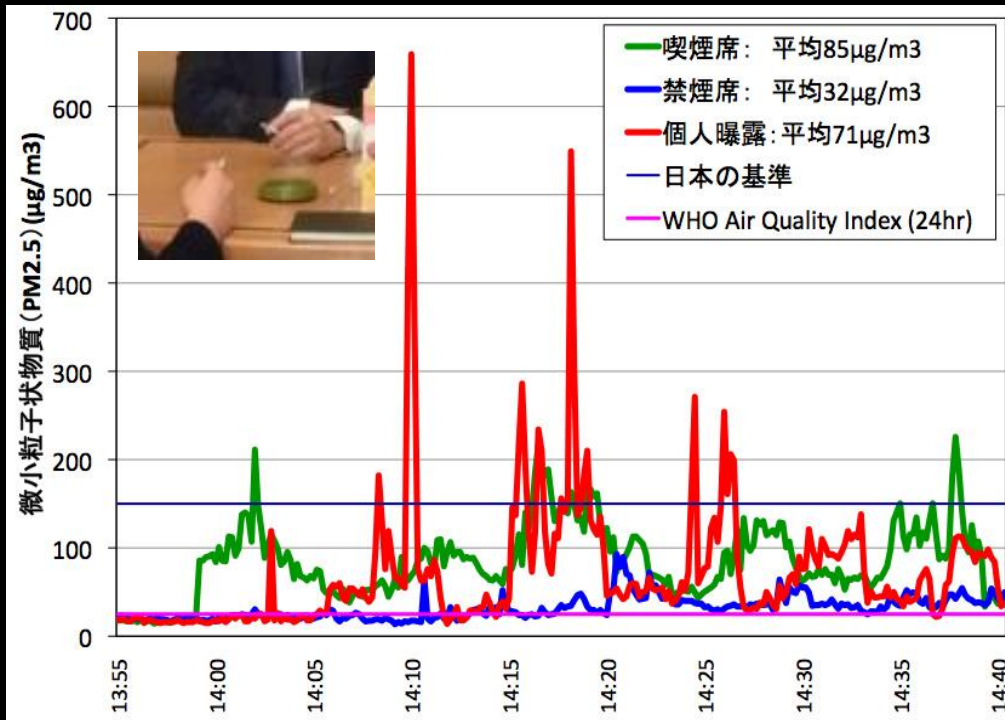
Kanagawa prefectural ordinance
require total ban or DSA with physical
separation in venues larger than
100 m² in 2010

Dust monitor in smoking section

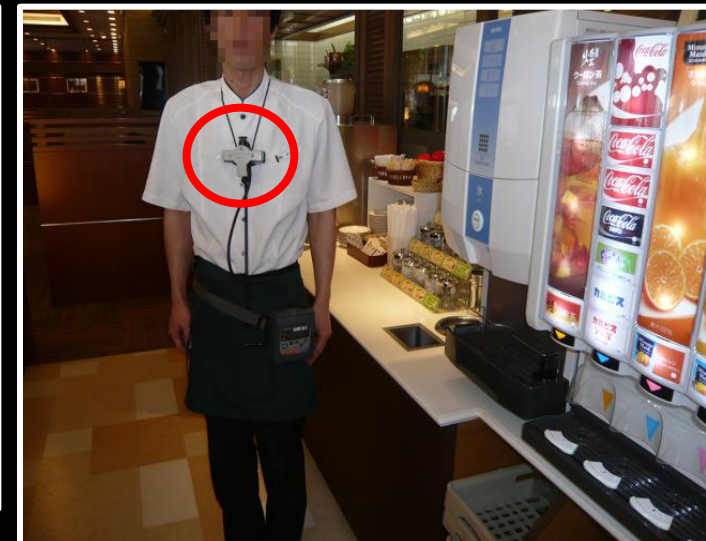


Wearable dust monitor

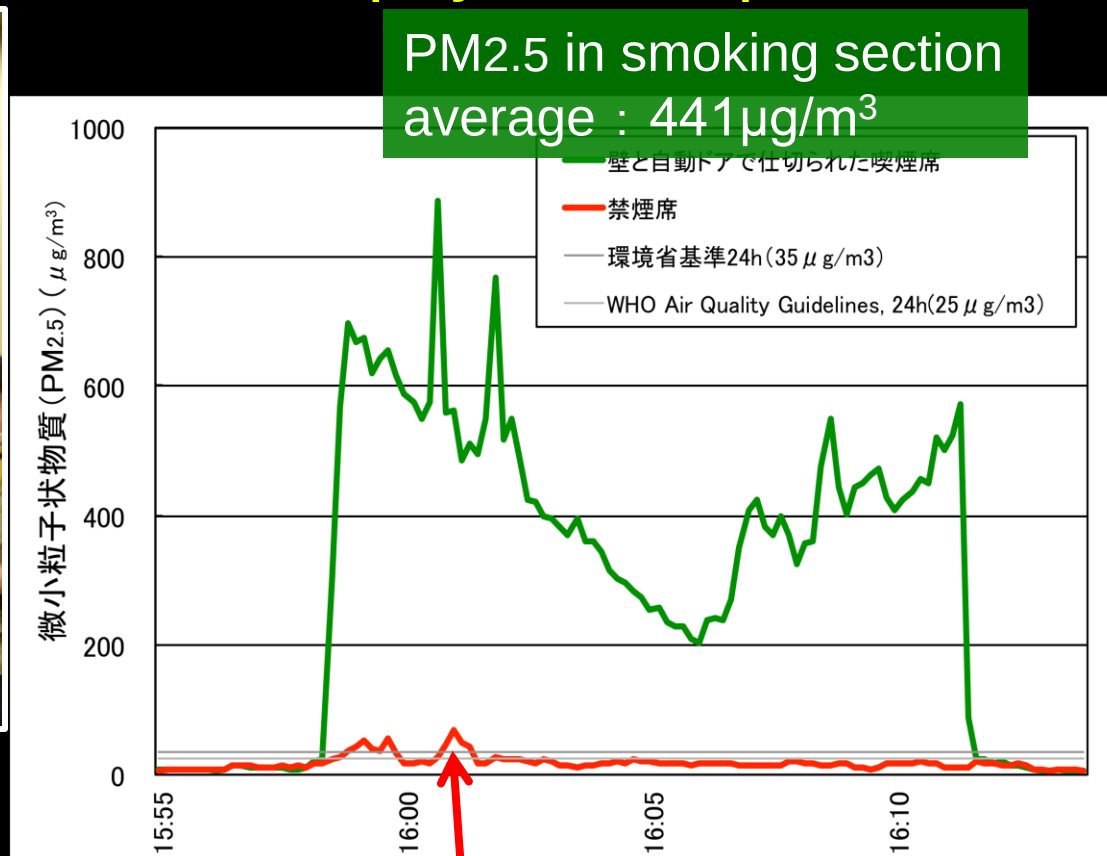
Both customers and workers are protected from SHS by ordinance



Ban on smoking should be implemented as a national law (not prefectural ordinance)



2nd choice of Kanagawa Ordinance: DSA with physical separation



PM2.5 in non-smoking section
Max: $68\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

DSA is

- ① ineffective method: Leakage of smoke
- ② inadequate method: Occupational exposure to SHS of workers

Which measure is feasible?

Personal Protective Equipment or Smoke-free policy



Poor countermeasure against SHS in South-East Asia

Comprehensive smoking ban without any exemptions
: Hong-Kong, Taiwan



Strong National Policies with Limited Exemptions:

Comprehensive or Strong Local Policies: at a sub-national level

Conclusion: We need comprehensive ban on smoking including hospitality industries like European countries



Comprehensive smoking ban without any exemptions

Strong National Policies with Limited Exemptions:

We hope the government will implement comprehensive ban on smoking like Hong-Kong as early as possible



Ban on smoking started from restaurants in 2007.
Comprehensive ban including casinos and bars started in 2009.

Smoking related diseases decreased after total ban on smoking in those countries:

Admission of acute coronary syndrome decreased by 17% after Smoke-free Law was implemented in Scotland in 2006

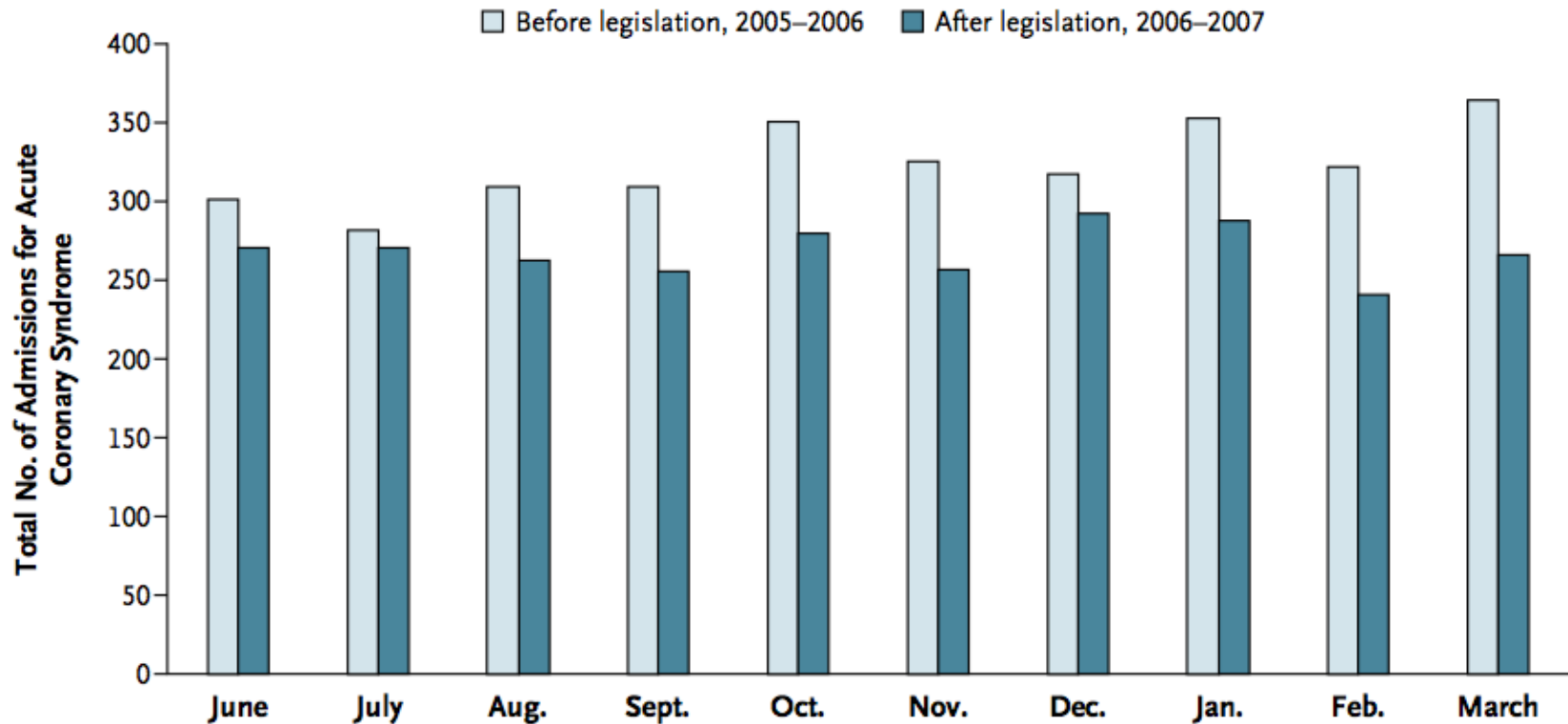
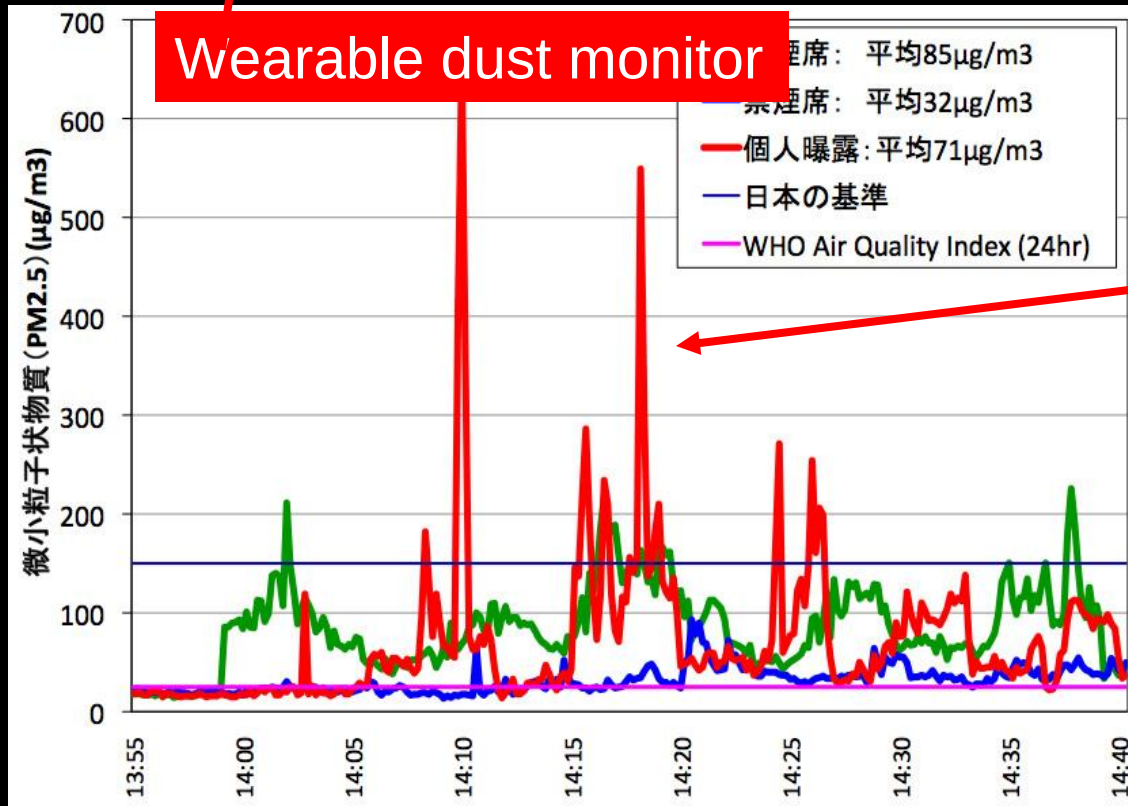


Figure 1. Admissions for Acute Coronary Syndrome According to Month before and after Smoke-free Legislation.

Smoke-free Legislation and Hospitalizations for Acute Coronary Syndrome
Jill P. Pell et al., N Engl J Med. 2008; 359: 482-91.

Personal exposure of hospitality workers: Before the ordinance



SHS exposure in hospitality venues in 7 Asian countries

International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health 213 (2010) 348–351, J Lee et al.

Indoor air quality of public venues in seven Asian countries.

Country		N	PM _{2.5} concentrations (µg/m ³)		
			Mean	GM	Range
China	X. Guo	20	98	6 58	4–500
India	R. Kamath	20	207	3 109	20–748
Japan	H. Yamato	22	160	1 135	20–371
Korea	Jiyeon. Lee	44	161	2 117	17–881
Malaysia	A. Abas	22	46	7 35	7–164
Pakistan	A. Nafees	20	139	5 99	25–390
Sri Lanka	S. Nandasena	20	125	4 101	33–299



Cafes (n=7)



Restaurants (5)



Bars (n=5)



Entertainments (5)