Background
Although Japan has been a signatory to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control since 2004, comprehensive measures still need to be implemented at national level to protect against second-hand smoke (SHS). Meanwhile, some local government initiatives are addressing tobacco control, mainly through ordinances restricting street smoking. However, they often implement designated smoking areas in the non-smoking streets.

Kobe city is one of the 112 (as of 2009) cities in Japan that implemented an ordinance prohibiting smoking on selected streets.

Results
The concentration of PM2.5 increased when smokers were observed in the DSAs in non-smoking streets. Pedestrians were exposed to SHS around the smoking area in the non-smoking.

Conclusion
The results show that pedestrians near the designated smoking areas in the non-smoking streets are exposed to second-hand smoke (SHS) in all the situations. It is necessary to remove these smoking areas in order to protect non-smokers against SHS.

REFERENCES
1. http://www.who.int/kobe_centre
3. World Health Organization Centre for Health Development, Kobe, Japan

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