

一般家庭の用途別部屋ごとの家具／家電製品等の保有率と保有量

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Survey of possession of furniture items and electrical appliances in each room of Japanese residential houses, categorized according to the activity

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要 旨

2006年の冬に、インターネットを通じて家具や家電製品等の各室内における保有量の調査を行った(回答数1035世帯)。将来的に放散量データと合わせて曝露評価を行うことを念頭に、世帯単位の保有数ではなく、用途(行為)別の部屋ごとの滞在時間や家具／家電製品の保有数を回答してもらった。保有数は、ある行為(“食べる”, “くつろぐ”, “寝る”, “趣味／勉強をする”)を行う部屋における保有率／保有数の整理を行った。“寝る”行為は、寝る時のみに使用する部屋で行われることが多かったが(65%), “くつろぐ”行為は、その他の行為も同じ部屋で行われることが多く(77%), 特に“食べる”行為と同じ部屋で行われることが多かった(66%)。“食べる”時のみに使用する部屋で保有率が高いものは、テーブル(91%), いす・座いす(89%), 食器棚(89%), 換気扇(53%), 冷蔵庫(78%), 調理機器(47%~77%)があり, “くつろぐ”時のみに使用する部屋で高いものには、ソファ(58%), テレビ(89%), エアコン(80%), じゅうたん・ラグ・カーペット(68%)が挙げられる。また, “寝る”時のみに使用する部屋ではベッド(49%), 洋服ダンス(68%), 衣装ケース(61%)が高く, “趣味／勉強をする”時のみに使用する部屋では机(74%)といす・座いす(78%), 本棚(76%), パソコン(65%)の保有率が高い。また, いくつかの家具／家電製品では, 保有率に有意な地域差もみられた。これらの情報は, 家具等からの放散量データと組み合わせることにより, ある家具／家電製品による化学物質への曝露濃度を推計することができ, 化学物質の代替や使用量の低減効果が推定可能となる。

Abstract

We conducted a survey regarding the number of furniture items and electrical appliances possessed in Japanese residential houses, and the time spent by the residents in each room, categorized according to the activity. The participants were asked the survey questions through internet questionnaires (N = 1035). "Dining," "relaxing," "sleeping," and "hobby & studying" were selected as the activities. The rooms used for "sleeping" were generally used for a single purpose (65%), while the rooms used for "relaxing" were often used for other purposes as well (77%); in particular for "dining" (66%). The items that were often located in the room used for "dining" include table (91%), chairs (89%), cupboard (89%), refrigerator (78%), and ventilation fan (53%), whereas the items that were often located in the room used for "relaxing" include couch (58%), television set (89%), air conditioner (80%), and carpet (68%). What there is often in the rooms used for "sleeping" include bed (49%), wardrobe (68%), and cloth storage case (61%), whereas what there is often in the rooms used for "hobby & studying" include desk (74%), chair (74%), bookshelf (76%), and personal computer (65%). There were some significant differences in the holding ratios among regions for certain kinds of furniture. Combined with the data on the emission of chemical substances from the items, this information enables us to evaluate the exposure attributable to the items in Japan.

Key words: 家具(furniture), 家電製品(electrical appliance), 一般家庭(general residence), 保有率(percentage of possessions), 保有数(number of possessions)