

資料

室内環境問題への行政対応の現状

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[受付 2003. 3. 25] [受理 2003. 5. 28]

The Present Administrative Correspondence
to Problems on Indoor Environment

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[Received Mar 25, 2003] [Accepted May 28, 2003]

要 旨

室内環境問題について全国の自治体における取り組みの現状を把握するために、47都道府県、11政令指定都市、23特別区における室内環境問題の健康対策と住民対策のそれぞれの担当者を対象とするアンケート調査を行い、これらの自治体を5地域にグループ化して集計した。

まず、健康対策について、全国自治体の約50%が2000年度までにシックハウス対策に取り組んでいるが、その半数以上は年間50件以下で、都市型地域に集中した。化学物質過敏症対策に取り組んでいる自治体は約20%であった。実施した主な対策は、パンフレットの配布、相談・苦情を聞くこと、室内環境調査を行うことであった。対象とする主な物質は、ホルムアルデヒド、VOCで、ダニ・カビがこれに次いだ。室内環境問題への相談窓口は全国自治体の約60%が設置し、都市型の地域ほどその割合が高かった。ただし、専門家が担当せず、協力機関も室内環境学会などの専門機関が関わっていなかった。

次に、住民対策では、都市型地域で相談・苦情の受付や件数が多く、現在急増していた。その内容の多くは新築や増改築による体調不調、不快臭気によるものであった。経験年数が一般に短い行政担当者の室内環境問題に関する知識は職場内伝達や書籍によるところが大きく、室内環境学会の寄与は小さかった。室内環境学会の期待される役割として、情報提供や啓蒙活動、および専門家として相談窓口になることなどが多く寄せられた。

以上の結果から、室内環境学会が行政に対してより積極的にアプローチする必要性が示唆された。

Abstract

We surveyed local government entities for 47 prefectures, 11 government-designated cities and the 23 wards of Tokyo with questionnaires to characterize the current health and resident assistance programs against indoor environmental problems. The local government entities were grouped into five regions.

Although about half of the local government entities had established health assistance programs by 2000, the annual number of actual cases in more than half of the local government entities was less than fifty. Moreover, the cases were concentrated in city areas. Only twenty percent of the local government entities had assistance programs for chemical sensitivity. The main methods of program implementation included distributing pamphlets, receiving consultations or complaints from residents, and examining the indoor environment. The target pollutants were usually formaldehyde and VOCs, followed by ticks and molds. Consultation hotlines or windows for indoor environment problems were established in sixty percent of the local government entities and the establishment rate was higher in city areas. However, specialists or specialty organizations for indoor environment were not involved in such assistance programs.

For resident assistance programs, the number of consultations or complaints was higher in city regions and was rapidly increasing each year. The most common complaints were regarding bad physical conditions or unpleasant odors in newly constructed or remodeled units. The method of learning about indoor environmental problems for the program personnel with little experience was through communication in the workplace or books. The Society of Indoor Environment, Japan did not contribute very much to the learning processes. The Society is expected to play a role in supplying information and enlightenment activities on the indoor environment, and also to become the window for consultations. Thus, we suggest that the Society should cooperate better with governmental agencies.

Key words: indoor environment, administration, questionnaire, region, health countermeasure, resident countermeasure