SMOKING TRENDS IN JAPAN FROM 2008-2017: RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS SURVEY

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BACKGROUND

• Smoking is a leading cause of death and illness according to WHO.
• Recent legislation (July 2018) by the National Diet of Japan approved the first nationwide ban on certain tobacco products indoors at schools, hospitals and government offices.
• The new law is planned to be implemented in phases, leading up to the Tokyo 2020 Olympic 

OBJECTIVE

• The objectives of this analysis were to:
  - Compare smoking trends in Japan vs. the US.

METHODS

Data Source

• This analysis utilized the Japan and US National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS), part of the PiiCell (Patient-Centered Research) Platform, for Japan from 2008 (n=20,000) through 2017 (n=10,000) and for US from 2008 (n=43,000) through 2017 (n=75,004).

• In Japan, respondents were age ≥ 18 years, and results were projected to reflect gender and age proportions, as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development using data from Statistics Bureau in Japan.

• In the US, respondents were age ≥ 18 years, and results were weighted/projected to reflect the gender, age, and race/ethnic proportions, as determined by the Current Population Survey (US Census Bureau).

Study Participants

• Respondents who reported ever smoking a cigarette or currently smoke a cigarette were included in the analysis.

Measures

• Quality of Life (QoL) was measured by the Physical Component Score (PCS) and Mental Component Score (MCS) of the Short Form (SF-12v2/SF-36v2)1,2.

• Nicotine dependence was measured by the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence1.

Statistical Analysis

• Descriptive analysis was used to describe the trend of smoking prevalence and nicotine dependence among adults and subgroups in Japan and the US.

• Multivariate analysis was used to quantify the difference in QoL among current, former and never smokers in Japan.

Figure 1a. Trend of smoking prevalence in all Japan and the US Adults, 2008-2017.


• Since 2011, high significant nicotine dependence (score of 5+) decreased among male smokers, and has remained steady among female smokers. (Figure 4).

REFERENCES


PwC presented at the SFOF Asia Pacific 2018 (11 September 2018) Tokyo, Japan.