

北京控烟社会共治的"VIP"

北京市控制吸烟协会会长 张建枢

北京控烟条例实施7年多,效果明显

- •2015年6月1日施行《北京控烟条例》;
- •民众知晓率: 43.4%到92.6%;
- •民众对控烟效果满意度42%到81.3%;
- •民众对《条例》支持度90%以上;
- •市民对吸烟者劝阻由不足20%提高到近50%;
- 评估显示控烟条例是北京市近年来最受民众欢迎的 法规之一;
- •吸烟率由23.4%降低到19.9%, 等于减少55万烟民;
- •网上问卷调查给北京控烟打分83.6的良好成绩。



拉烟 态感 者 1北京市有人口2188万人, 其中每日吸烟者约400万人, 平均每天造成被动吸烟近 900万人

2015年8月成立了北京市控制吸烟志愿服务大队,到
 2019年12月全市注册控烟志愿者达到13000多名。

6月1日起执法人员上街"控烟" 不听劝阻者个人最高罚200元 市民可通 过电话微信举报





建立一支控烟志愿者队伍





控烟志愿者队伍壮大

目前注册的控烟志愿者有13000多,16个区都有自己分队,还有文明引导员、社区志愿者等专业分队。



"每周三,来控烟"

"每周三、来控烟"志愿者都会身着蓝色马甲,佩戴红色绶带站在街头巷尾 宣传控烟,成为北京一道靓丽的风景线。



建立一支控烟志愿者队伍





2015年8月协会公开招募志愿者,在市爱卫会的支持下成立了北京历史上第一支控烟志愿者服务总队。







一万多名来自全市各行各业的志愿者在协会的组织下团结起来,参加<mark>培训、宣传、巡查、</mark>处理投诉等活动, 在活动中组织结构逐步完善,人员层次逐步提升。



控烟志愿者的工作重点和工作内容

由北京市控制吸烟协会作 为牵头单位组建的控烟志 愿者,开始只是做些控烟 宣传活动,穿梭于公园、 车站和街道。

 □ 由于控烟工作属于社会公 益活动,协会给全体队员 制作的控烟志愿者马甲、 帽子。并安排了一种统一 的活动时间,"每周三、 来控烟"。号召个分队在 周三穿上马甲,开展活动。





控烟志愿者的工作重点和工作内容



文明引导员-北京一道靓丽的风景线

- □ 他们在每周三穿上控烟马甲, 全员上岗,他们在车站和地铁 内维持秩序。
- 不少车站建立了宣传栏,他们 携带广播器,对控烟协会制作 的控烟知识和无烟北京微信公 众号的内容进行广播。

□ 劝阻有人在排队的车站中吸烟。

志愿者到被投诉场所处理投诉举报























北京市控烟志愿者组织架构图



控烟志愿者工作流程







ニ、Internet 手机+互联网+控烟一张图



^{1 1/4 100 101}



发挥市民的监督作用实现社会共治

控烟一张图方便了市民参与控烟

- ▶ 截至2022年6月15日,"控烟一张图"共收到84461人次 控烟投诉;
- ▶ 控烟志愿者有效投诉处理率42.82%;
- ▶ 市民对微信的投诉已经相当于法定投诉渠道12345热线,成为市民投诉的重要渠道。





某时间段内被投诉单位的前五名

被投诉单位投诉次数统计







投诉增长的三个台阶







▶北京"控烟一张图"这一社交媒体控烟平台的经验,先后于2018年 1月世界卫生组织召开的应用移动手机监测依法控烟专家研讨会 上和2018年3月第17届世界烟草和健康大会上进行介绍。



BMJ刊登协会文章《手机微信控烟》

BMI

April 2016 Volume 25 Issue e1

TOBACCO CONTROL

NO SMOKING



Including E-cigarettes And all Other **Electronic Smoking Devices**

E-cigarettes



Figure 2 The Complaint Map (blue light: 1-2 complaints; yellow light: 3-4 complaints; red light: 5 or more complaints. The information in the box is he name of the venue).

mplaints must be addressed to win public confidence and trust in this new platform so that it would continue to be used by an ncreasing number of people. With the human resource shortage of HISI, the general public must be enlisted to help respond to the complaints. BTCA started recruiting tobacco control voluneers in August 2015, 2 months after the ordinance took effect. Since then, BTCA has recruited and trained about 15 000 volunteers. Volunteers are recruited through BTCA's communications channels and the website of Beijing Volunteer Service Federation (http://www.bv2008.cn/), a non-profit organisation which unites lunteer service organisations in the city. Interested volunteers have to register on this website to join a tobacco control volunteer team of their choice. There are 16 tobacco control volunteer eams covering the 16 districts of Beijing.

BTCA organises online trainings as necessary and in-person rainings 1-2 times per capita per year. Volunteers do not have the legal authority to issue tickets or impose fines, but they can ducate and advise. Trained volunteers randomly visit venues in their assigned areas to promote tobacco control and monitor ompliance. Additionally, volunteers are dispatched in pairs by their team leaders on a daily basis to address violations and help enues comply. Some violations are easy to address and venues an be brought into compliance immediately. For instance, when a venue is reported because of the lack of 'No-Smoking' signage, or presence of ashtrays, volunteers inform the venue anager and can usually help the manager rectify successfully. Occasionally, when venue managers refuse to comply despite olunteers' help, volunteers use WeChat to file a report. In some xtreme cases, when venue managers or staff show disrespect and refuse to comply, volunteers also report through the official omplaint hotline, when the report is subsequently prioritised to be addressed by HISI

When venues rectify the violation, volunteers can cancel a revious violation report. If the venue does not rectify immediately but promises to do so, volunteers will return for a second

Zhang J. et al. Tob Control 2018:0:1-7. doi:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054534

visit within 1 week, at which point a previous violation report will be cancelled if the venue has rectified.

USING THE COMPLAINT MAP TO SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT In addition to using the Complaint Map to direct and dispatch volunteers, BTCA also provides the Complaint Map to HISI to help the agency conduct more targeted enforcement. Venues with a red light usually triggers action by HISI enforcement officers. They visit the venue and issue sanctions, and sometimes conduct in-person interviews to better understand the reason for non-compliance and provide an opportunity for violators to rectify.

Special communication

The data of reported violations can be extracted and visu ally displayed in a variety of dimensions. For instance, it can b displayed by district to show which districts have the most vilation reports. It can also be displayed by type of venue to show reports by restaurants, bars, shopping malls or office buildings Additionally, it can be sorted by time to analyse trends or any changes over time. The data in the Complaint Map, presented and dissected in a useful way, are regularly shared with HISI to help them develop a more targeted and efficient enforcemen plan (figures 3, 4 and 5 show reported violations by district, type of violation and type of venue, respectively).

MEDIA EXPOSURE TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE

To expose frequent violators shown in the Complaint Man BTCA works with two major media outlets in Beijing to release the list of venues that are frequently reported. In 2016 and 2017 the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station ('Healthy Beijing programme) reported on the complaints collected from th Complaint Map every week. Since March 2017, Beijing Evening News has been publishing the top 10 most reported venues of the previous week every Saturday. One-eighth to one quarter of



Figure 3 Reported violations by district. The columns show the districts ranked by population and their respective numbers of violation reports are indicated in parenthesis.

a page is devoted to this coverage. The official website of Beijing vernment publicises the same information.

BTCA holds a press briefing quarterly to release the 'top 20 reported venues' in the last 3 months, exerting public pressure to romote compliance. These press briefings usually generate wide media coverage by over 10 major media outlets in Beijing, such as Beijing Daily and Beijing Television, most of which are not only influential in Beijing but also nationwide. The media exposure has powerful influence. Usually, 85% of these venues rectify after media exposure and are not on the list the next time. The media reports also help increase the visibility of the Complaint Map itself, promoting wider usage of this platform.

owns WeChat, who incorporated the Complaint Map into its 'Public Services' feature. As of May 2018, it receives an average of 1000 complaints per month, effectively supplementing the



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EVOLUTION AND PROMOTION OF THE COMPLAINT MAP

The Complaint Map underwent three phases: From October

2015 to August 2016, it was first introduced and tested, with

an average of 400 complaints received per month. From

September 2016 to July 2017, the Complaint Map went into

normal operation, with around 600 reports per month. From

August 2017 to May 2018, it observed a dramatic growth as

a result of the collaboration with Tencent, the company that





三、Press conference 发挥新闻媒体舆论监督实现社会共治



定期在媒体曝光被 控诉单位排行榜, 发挥舆论监督作用。

定期对被投诉最多的单位曝光

每周一次在《北京晚报》、首都之窗、无烟北京公众号发布

每季度召开一次新闻发 布会发布Top10

媒体集中进行批评报道 形成强大舆论压力







调动被曝光单位的主观能动性实现社会共治



落实控烟主题责 任被投诉单位约 谈会



调动被曝光单位的主观能动性实现社会共治









调动被曝光单位的主观能动性实现社会共治

经媒体曝光后北京赛区国安主场给予 高度重视, 在朝阳区卫计委、卫生监 督所、市控烟协会指导下采取综合控 烟措施: 加大控烟宣传提示;安检禁带火种; 张贴控烟海报、播放控烟动漫片、控 烟志愿者、文明引导员及安保人员巡 视; 设置控烟语音提示器和室外吸烟 区等。



北京控烟志愿者协助执法部门对被曝光单位的监督执法

调动媒体的社会舆论压力

烟草公司建设"共享吸烟室(区)"的目的是销售烟草。



调动媒体的社会舆论压力

共有133家媒体进行了报道, 全部支持北京控烟协会的观点

百货大楼前设吸烟区引质疑 控烟协会建议取缔 卫监部门将执法检查 百货大楼前设吸烟区引质疑 控烟协会建议取缔 卫监部门将执法检查

注。昨天,北京市控制吸烟 协会公开质疑该吸烟区设 置的合理性,称其"坐落在 人渣密售的干府井大街 有违《北京市控制吸烟条 例》,有鼓励、引导吸烟,促 进烟草销售的嫌疑,建议 予以取缔。"

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位于广场中心疏散通道

近期,在王府井百货大楼东门/ る出现了一个占地超过70平方米的 高地式吸烟区。该吸烟区集中建有 3 棉不锈钢柱式烟灰缸, 18 把不锈 國廠橋 6 中固定围挡,其中包括两 "彻寒"广告臆和一个巨型"烟雾" 形象标志广告牌。吸烟区坐落在百 8大楼紧急疏散通道上,距离大楼主 出口7米,占据广场的中心位置,在 行人必经的诵道外,成为王府井大街 个明显的"景观"。

采访中,记者发现,不时会有过往 行人停留在吸烟区休息,其中还有不 少孩子。而不少人对这个吸烟区表示 豆藏,"我开始以为这里是个休息区, 便带着孩子坐下歇歇脚。后来发现不 所有人讲来吞云吐雾,才注意到那些 因样。"从外地来京旅游的程女士领着 岁大的儿子,一边快步离开吸烟区

会儿的人,都得被迫吸二手烟。"

也会遥导路过的青少年学习吸烟。"协会相 8.真让人难以理解。对孩子们来 北京市控制协会公开表明立场:"期 也是一种非常不好的示范。 "可不是,这里人来人往的,想坐



卫生监督部门将执法检查 可能是"最豪华"吸烟区

发现王府井步行街上这一超大规模

"该吸烟区可能是目前全市规模最 大、最豪华的。设立在王府井百货大楼门

的"佃家吗佃区"后 北京市控制吸烟协会

口,用固定围挡方式矗立在人口密集区和

行人必经的主要通道处,也会给消防工作

带来隐患。"北京市控烟协会称,该吸烟区

的设置明显违反(北京市控制吸烟条例),

在建设理念和建设规模上,与国家控烟规

鼓励和引导吸烟、促进烟草销售的意图。

划和(北京市控制吸烟条例)规定不符,有

立即展开了实地调查,并提出质疑,

针对王府并步行街上的"烟客吗 烟区",记者采访了北京市卫生和计划 生育监督所,相关负责人表示,目前卫 生监督执法部门正在积极和东城区政 府篡单位讲一步沟通协商,寻找该吸 烟区的寄任主体单位,希望尽快推动 对该吸烟区进行现场执法检查,我们 建议有关部门取消该吸烟区。

吸烟条例》第十一条中规定"吸烟区的 划定应当遵守 北京市控烟协会还直指该吸烟区有变 昂的指示标志和吸烟有害健康的警方 相做烟草广告之嫌。"其设立了所谓的公约 标识; (二)远离人员密集区域和行人 '烟头不落地,文明又美丽'大型广告牌,试 必经的主要通道: (三)符合消防安全 图将吸烟和文明联系起来,实际却在用'豪 要求,"有诸反相关条例的,由市或者 区、县卫生计生行政部门责令限期改 华和享受'的吸烟区,吸引更多的人参与吸 正,由公安机关消防机构依法查处 烟,而制造这样庞然大物的吸烟区,客观上

市卫监所相关负责人称,从处 明确的处罚规定,"限期改正 客吸烟区"的设置明显违背国家意志,违 处罚的罚则,而是一种行政要求,未 反首都文明发展的方向,建议取消柱式烟 来希望条例进一步完善,对吸烟区的 灰缸和广告牌,还游客休闲区本能,同时 具体设置和罚则方面需进一步明确



▼三个"烟 民"正在吸烟区

吞云吐雾。

北京新闻

专家: 吸烟不能同文明关联

"喂烟是一种不文明的行为 是陋习。这是由吸烟的本质所决 定的。一种对人群造成大量伤害 的行为,怎么可能文明? 一个被任 吸烟、鼓励吸烟的社会,决不会是 一个'文明社会'。"新探健康发展 研究中心专家吴宣辉说。"王府井 步行街平时日均客流量达几十万, 节假日高达上百万。在这种人群 高度密集的场合吸烟,对周围人的 二手烟亮客,不亚于室内有人吸烟 的程度。"一位控烟专家表示,演戏 烟区明显侵犯了公众利益,将本来 的大众休闲区变为少数人吞云吐 寡,乌烟瘴气的乐园,















北京控烟协会获得2020年"世界无烟日奖





