

COMPLIANCE WITH SMOKE-FREE POLICIES IN TWO INDONESIAN CITIES

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Background

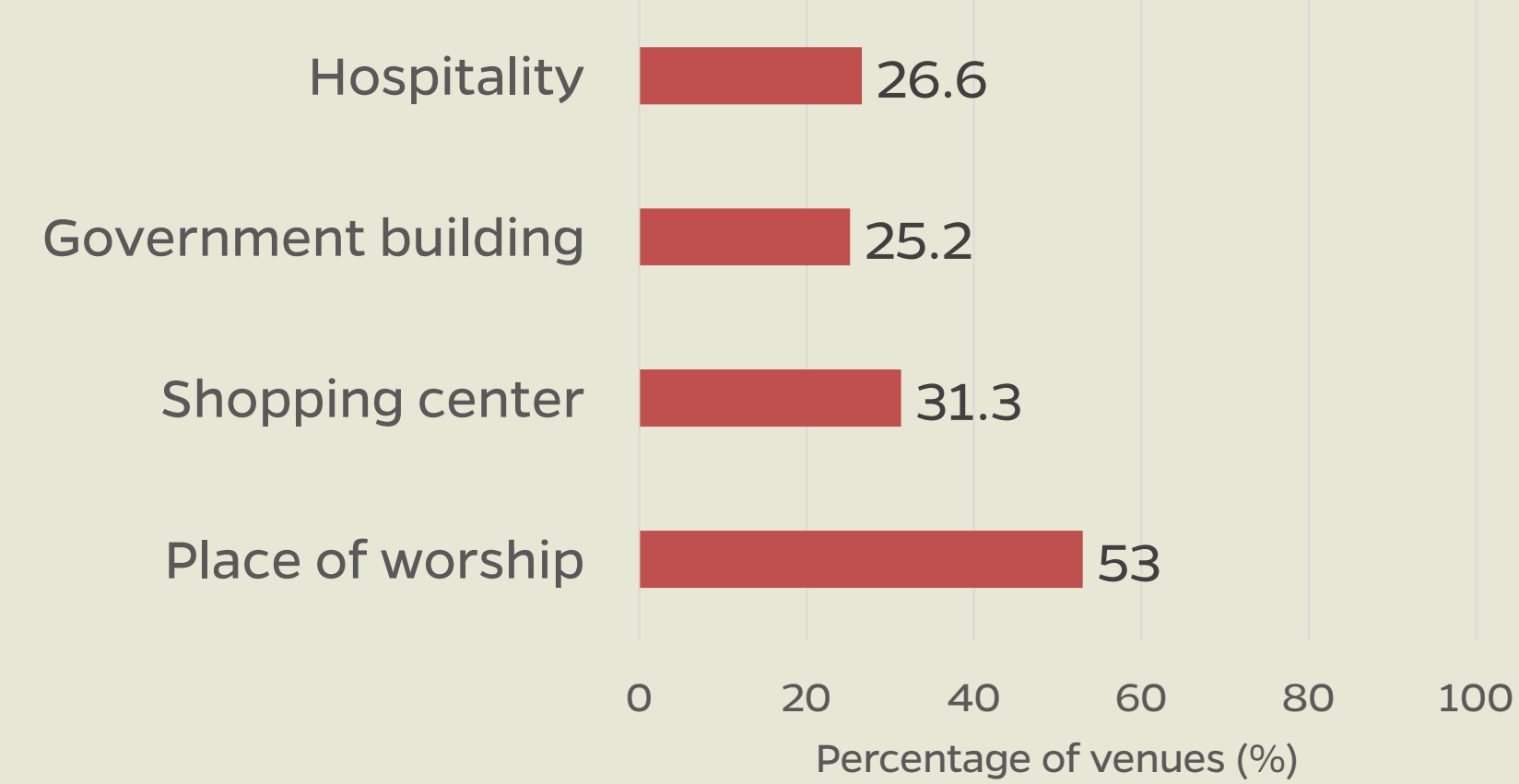
Indonesia has a national smoke-free law, but it is not comprehensive. A number of cities have enacted smoke-free laws. This study assessed compliance with local smoke-free laws in cities of Depok and Yogyakarta.

Methods

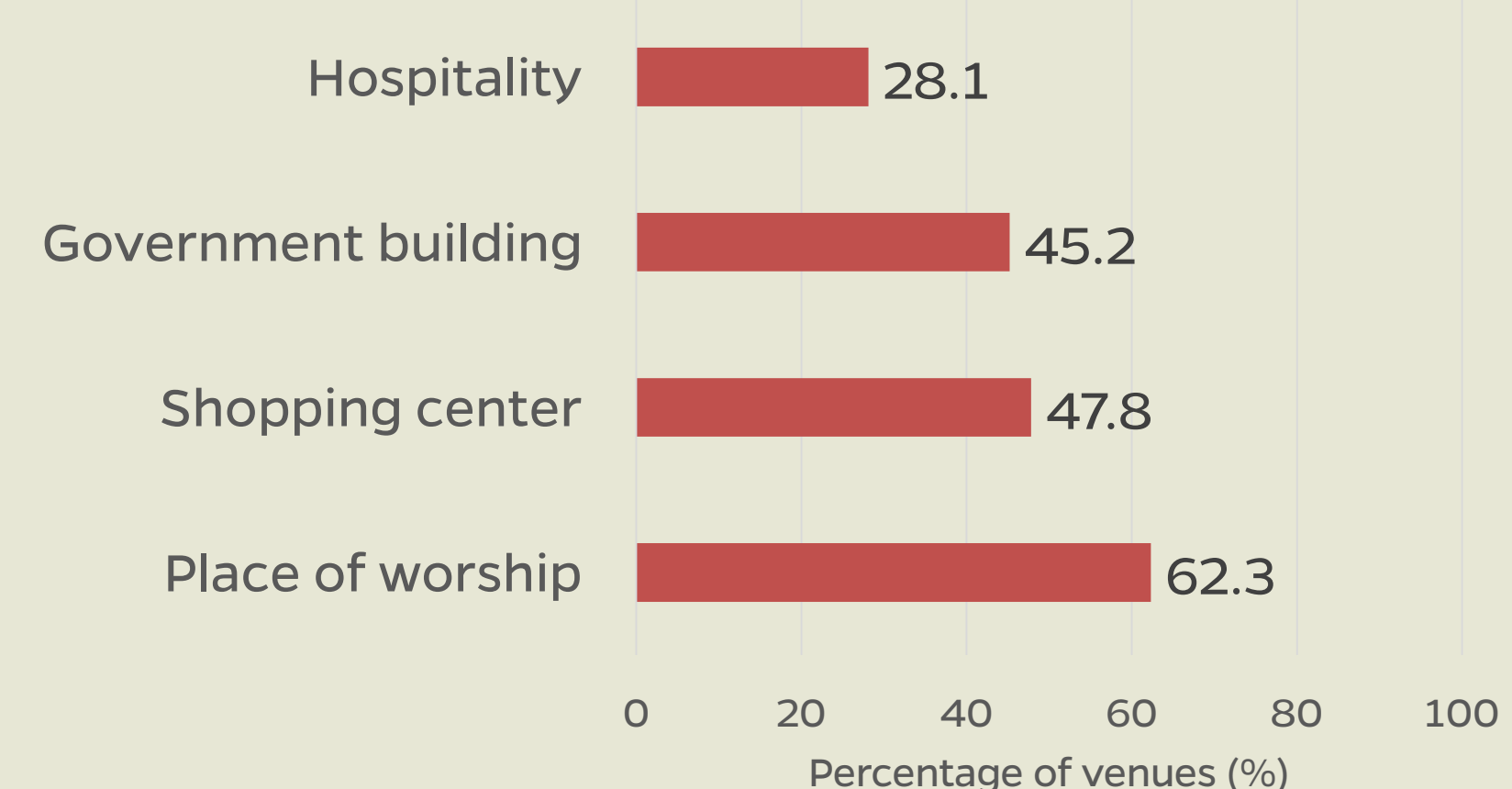
- Observational data collected in Depok (n=762) and Yogyakarta (n=790) from various venues (hospitality, government, religious and shopping centers)
- Venues observed for compliance with local smoke-free policy and presence of no-smoking signage

Results

Compliance with smoke-free regulation by venue type in Depok



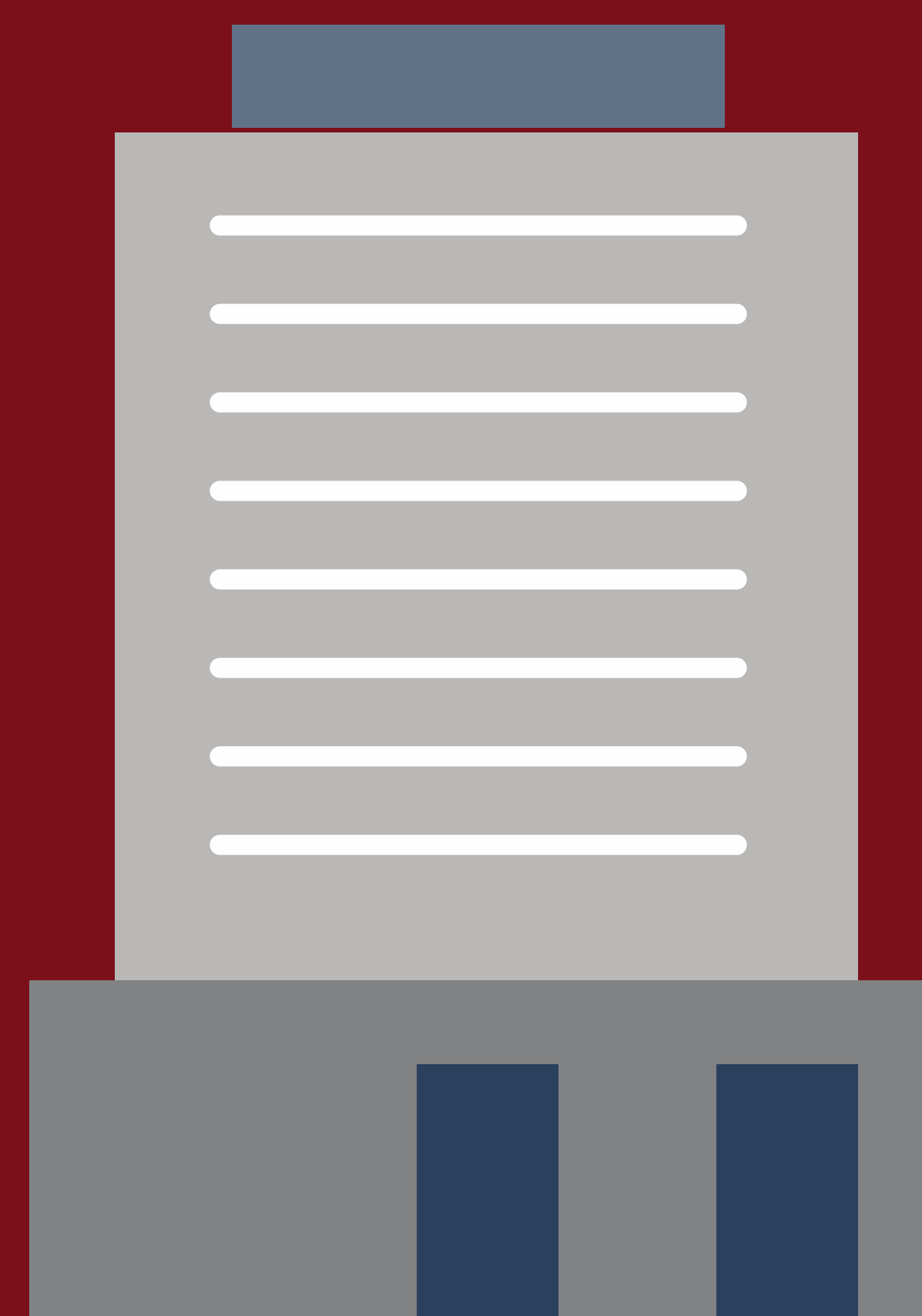
Compliance with smoke-free regulation by venue type in Yogyakarta



Compliance with local smoke-free policies in two Indonesian cities varied by venue type and by city.



In Depok only 27 percent of hospitality venues were compliant



In Depok only 25 percent of government buildings were compliant



In Yogyakarta only 28 percent of hospitality venues were compliant

Evidence of smoking means:

- observed smoking
- presence/absence of cigarette litter
- Presence/absence of ashtrays

Hospitality: billiard halls, coffee shops, hotels, internet cafes/game rooms, karaoke lounges, restaurants - both licensed and unlicensed)

Government buildings: no sub categories

Places of worship: mosques, churches, monasteries, temples, and pagodas

Shopping centers: no sub categories



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