

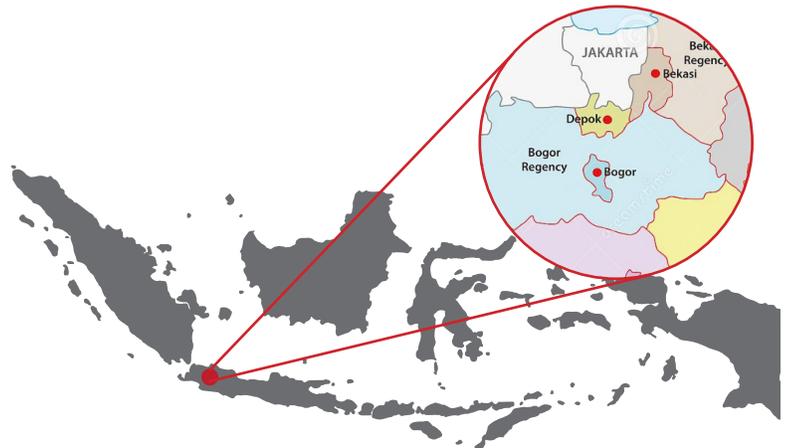
Smoke-free Tobacco Public Places Depok, Indonesia Fact Sheet

Background

Depok, a city in West Java, implemented City Law No. 3/2014 and Mayoral Decree No. 126/2016 which have smoke-free provisions for public places and workplaces including government buildings, hospitality settings, shopping centers, and religious settings. This study assessed compliance with the city's smoke-free laws in different settings during February – March 2019.

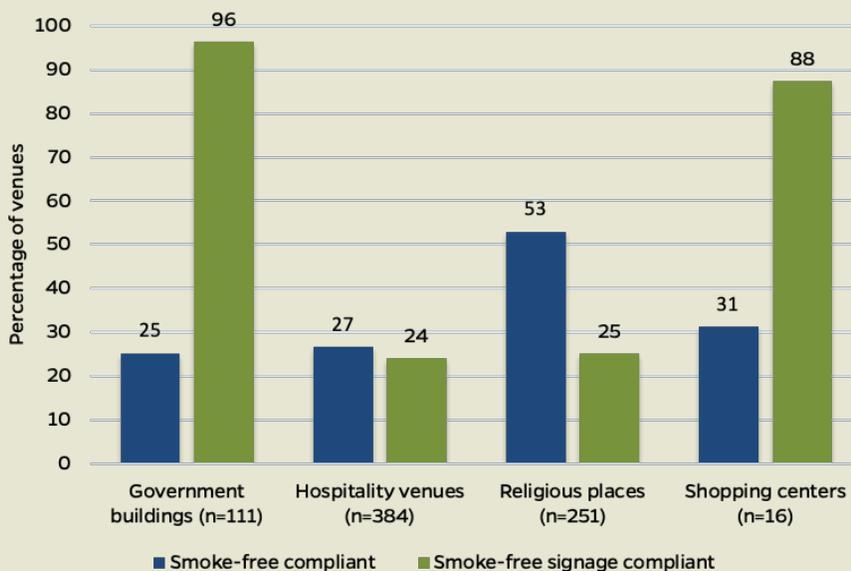


No-smoking sign displayed in Depok March, 2019



Findings

Figure 1. Percentage of venues that are compliant with smoke-free air and smoke-free signage



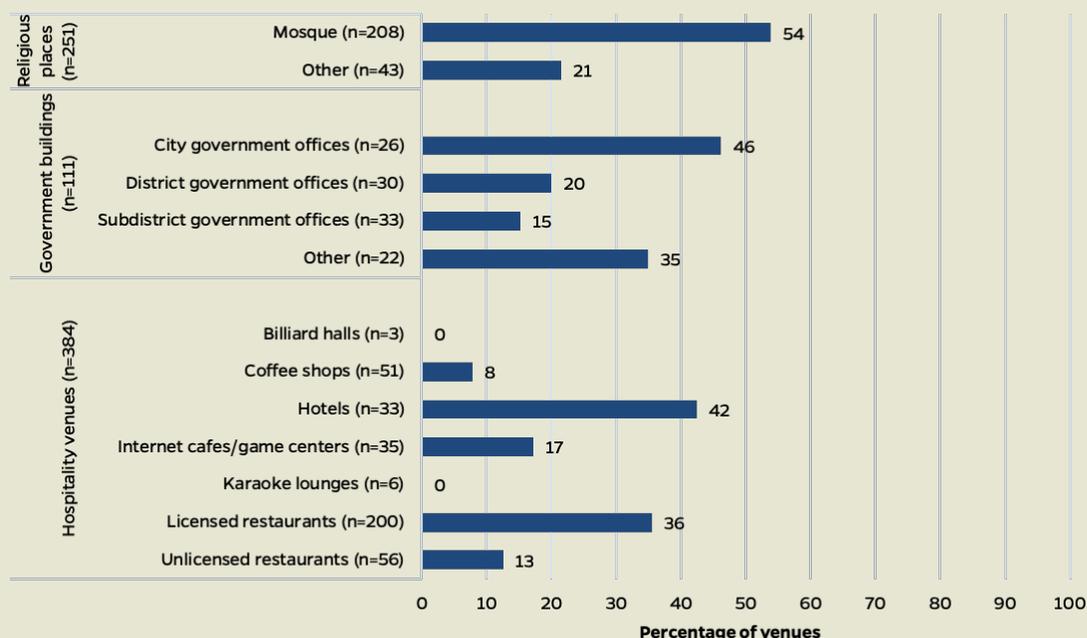
A venue was considered compliant with smoke-free air when:

1. No one was observed smoking inside and;
2. No cigarette butt litter was found and;
3. No ashtrays were present

A venue was considered compliant with smoke-free signage if no-smoking signs which included a no-smoking image (e.g. lit cigarette and crossed red circle) were posted at the venue.

- Approximately one quarter of government buildings (25%), hospitality venues (27%), and less than one-third of shopping centers (31%) were smoke-free compliant
- Approximately one half of the religious places (53%) were smoke-free compliant
- The majority of government buildings (96%) and shopping centers (88%) had smoke-free signage posted
- Approximately one quarter of all hospitality venues (24%) and religious places (25%) had smoke-free signage posted

Figure 2. Percentage of venues that are compliant with smoke-free air - by venue type



- Across the sample of government buildings, less than one quarter of all district government offices (20%) and subdistrict government offices (15%) were smoke-free compliant
- Across the sample of hospitality venues, none (0%) of the observed billiard halls or karaoke lounges were smoke-free compliant, and less than one quarter of coffee shops (8%), internet cafes (17%) and unlicensed restaurants (13%) were smoke-free compliant

Methods

Staff and faculty from the Institute for Global Tobacco Control (IGTC), Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, with partners from International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, worked with tobacco control/public health experts from Udayana University (Bali, Indonesia) and trained teams of local data collectors to follow set protocols and conduct observations in each of the identified venues. Data collectors used mobile phones equipped with software to support the observational data collection, which was conducted during business hours when people were most likely to be present. Comprehensive lists of public places and workplaces, as well as a walking protocol, was used to identify the venues to be sampled. A total of 762 venues were sampled; government buildings (n=111), hospitality venues (n=384), religious places (n=251) and shopping centers (n=16).

Discussion

The findings from this study indicate that measures to improve compliance with Depok's smoke-free laws need to be taken across all venues, particularly hospitality venues. Achieving compliance with local tobacco-control policies is crucial due to the serious health risks associated with tobacco smoke, and regional authorities and venue owners must work in tandem to ensure smoke-free laws are complied with. In accordance with Article 7 of City Law No. 3/2014, directors of smoke-free venues should ensure no-smoking signs are visibly posted onsite. In accordance with Article 27 of City Law No. 3/2014, regional authorities must ensure they are conducting routine monitoring and evaluation of smoke-free implementation across the city.

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