

# The Factors Associated To the Compliance of Local Smoke-Free Legislation in Bali Province, Indonesia

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# Outline

- Backgrounds
- Objectives
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions
- Recommendations



# Backgrounds

- **Basic Health Survey (Riskesmas):**

- National: The smoking prevalence among  $\geq 15$  years old were increasing from 34.2% (2007), 34.7% (2010) to 36.3% (2013).
- Bali Prov: The smoking prevalence among  $\geq 15$  years old : 24,9% (2007) 31,0% (2010) dan 28% (2013).

- **GATS 2011**

- *51.3% of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in the workplace*
- *85.4% of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in the restaurants*

- **GYTS 2009**

- *78.1% of students exposed to second hand-smoke in the public places*

- Since 2011, the local government of Bali Province implement local smoke-free legislation (LSFL).

- LSFL is very important to reduce the harm of smoking, provide healthy air to the community and decrease smoking prevalence.



# Objectives

- To assess the compliance of area (venue) to local smoke-free legislation in Bali Province.
- To identify the factors associated to the compliance of local smoke-free legislation in Bali Province.



# Methods (1)

- Design
  - Cross-sectional study
- Setting
  - July to August 2013 and February to March in Bali Province.
- Population
  - All area (venue) that ruled in LSFL including:
    - Health facilities,
    - Education facilities,
    - Worship places,
    - Children's playground,
    - Public transportations,
    - Work places,
    - Public places



# Methods (2)

- Samples were selected by proportional probability to size (PPS).
- Number of samples 2647 buildings in 2200 area (venue)
- The compliance defined by 8 criteria, an area (venue) declared comply to LSFL if they are match to all criteria that established:
  - Presence of no-smoking sign,
  - No smoking indoors,
  - No designated smoking area indoors,
  - No ashtray provided indoors,
  - No cigarette butt found indoors,
  - No cigarette smoke smelled indoors,
  - and 2 additional criteria: no TAPS and no cigarette tradings.

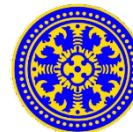


# Methods (3)

- The data were collected by observing the buildings and interviewing the managers using observation form.
- Data analyzed descriptively and factors associated to the compliance were analyzed bivariate using Chi-square test (Stata SE 12.1)



# Results





# The Distribution of Sample By Districts and City

Districts/City	n	%
Denpasar	388	14.7
Badung	546	20.6
Gianyar	335	12.7
Tabanan	284	10.7
Bangli	116	4.4
Klungkung	129	4.9
Singaraja	350	13.2
Karangasem	285	10.8
Jembrana	214	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>100</b>

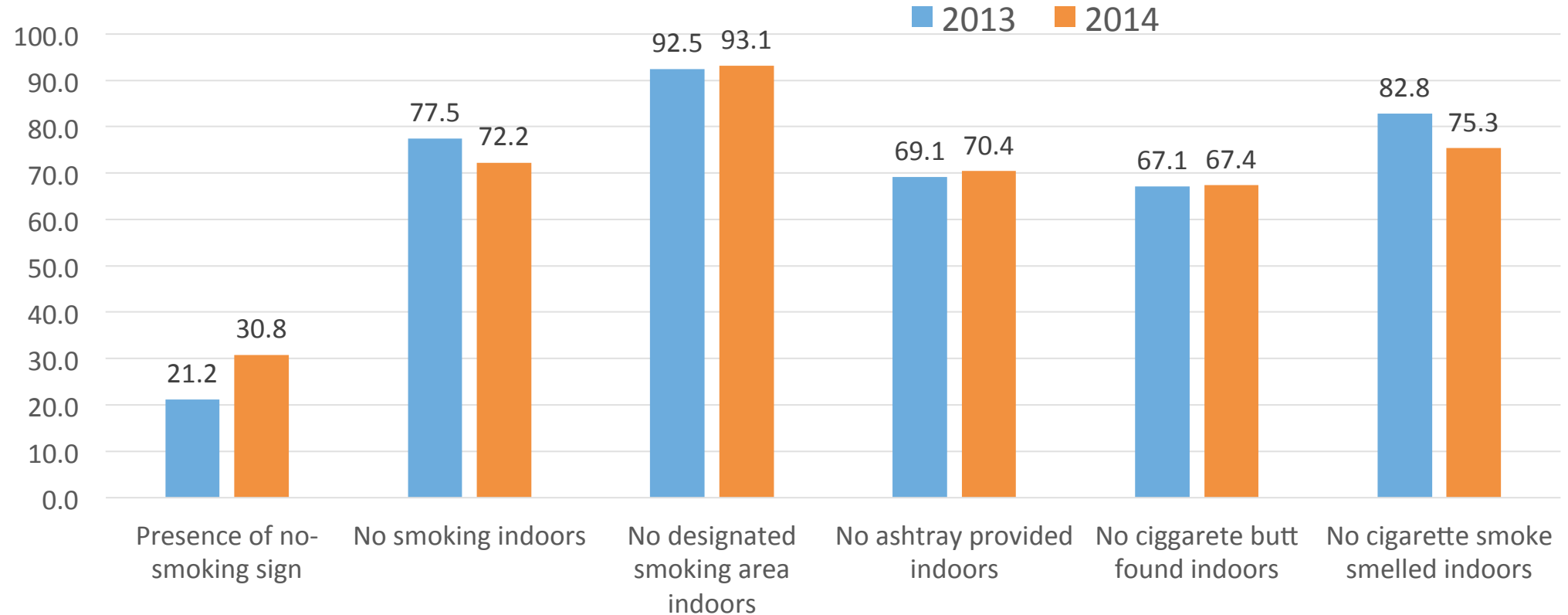


# The Distribution of Sample By Type Of Area (Venue)

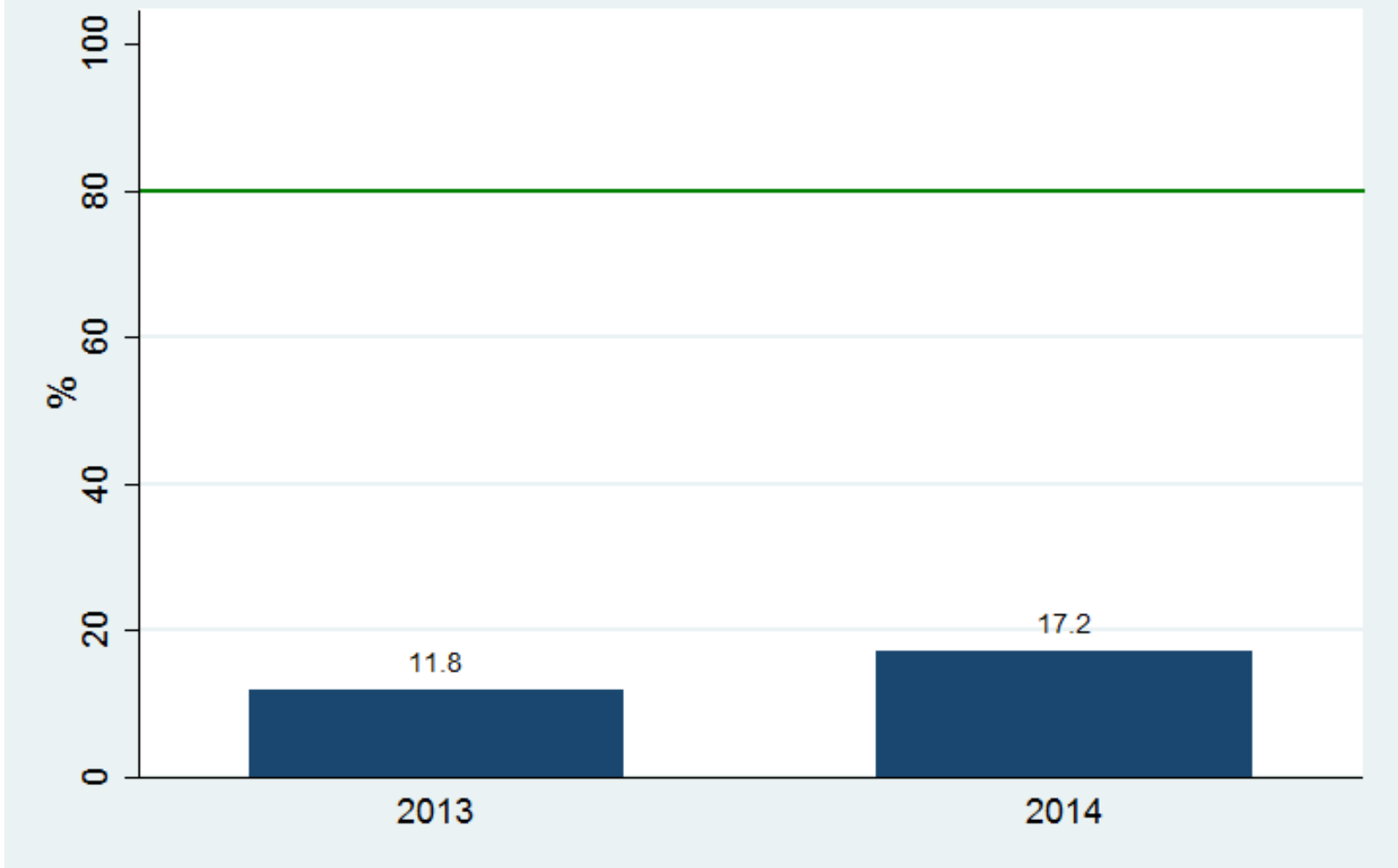
Type of Area (Venue)	n	%
Health facilities	240	9.1
Education facilities	545	20.6
Children's playground	182	6.9
Worship places	311	11.8
Public transportations	93	3.5
Work places	361	13.6
Public places	915	34.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>100</b>



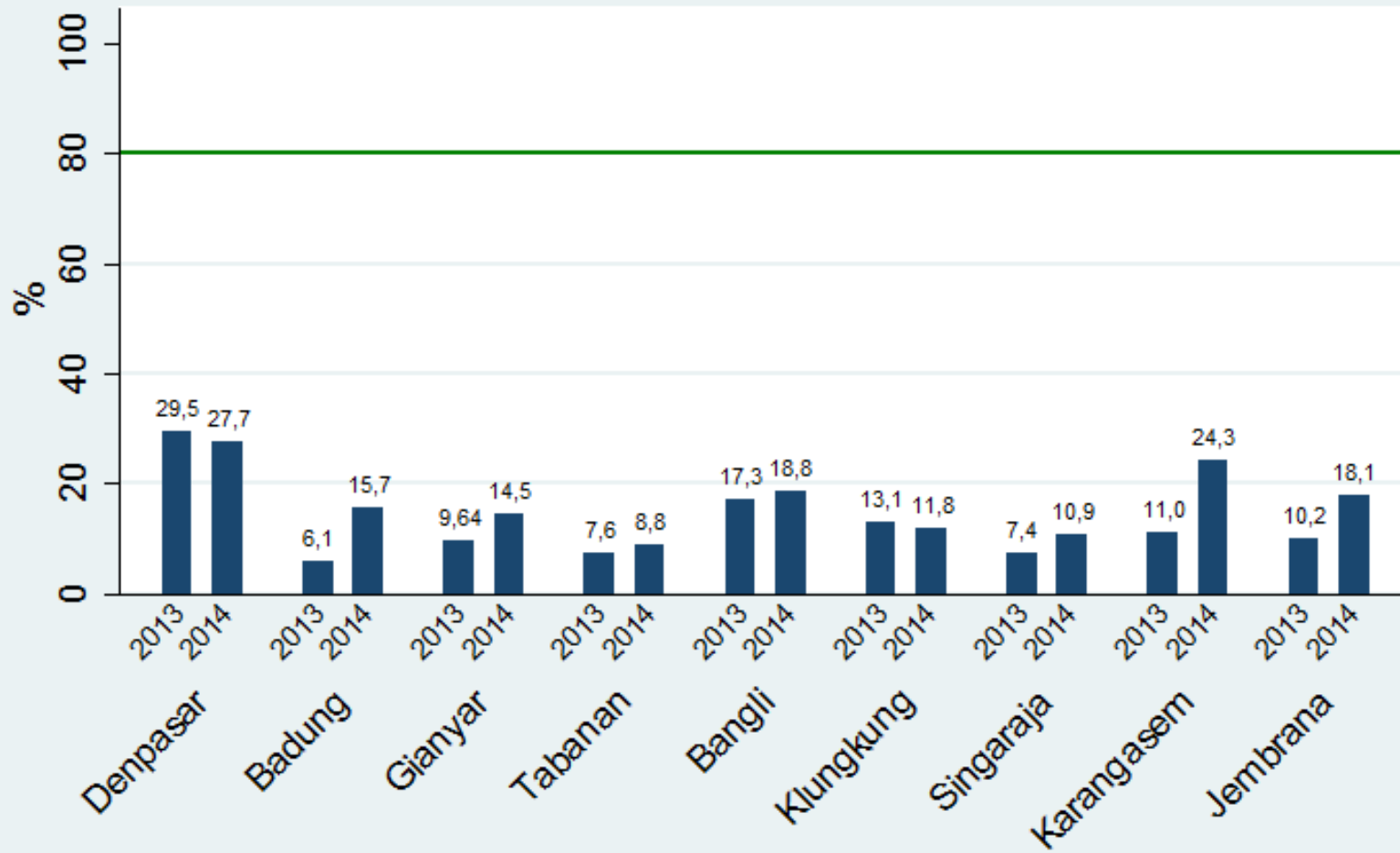
## The Compliance To Each Criteria Of Local Smoke-Free Legislation In Bali Province 2013 And 2014



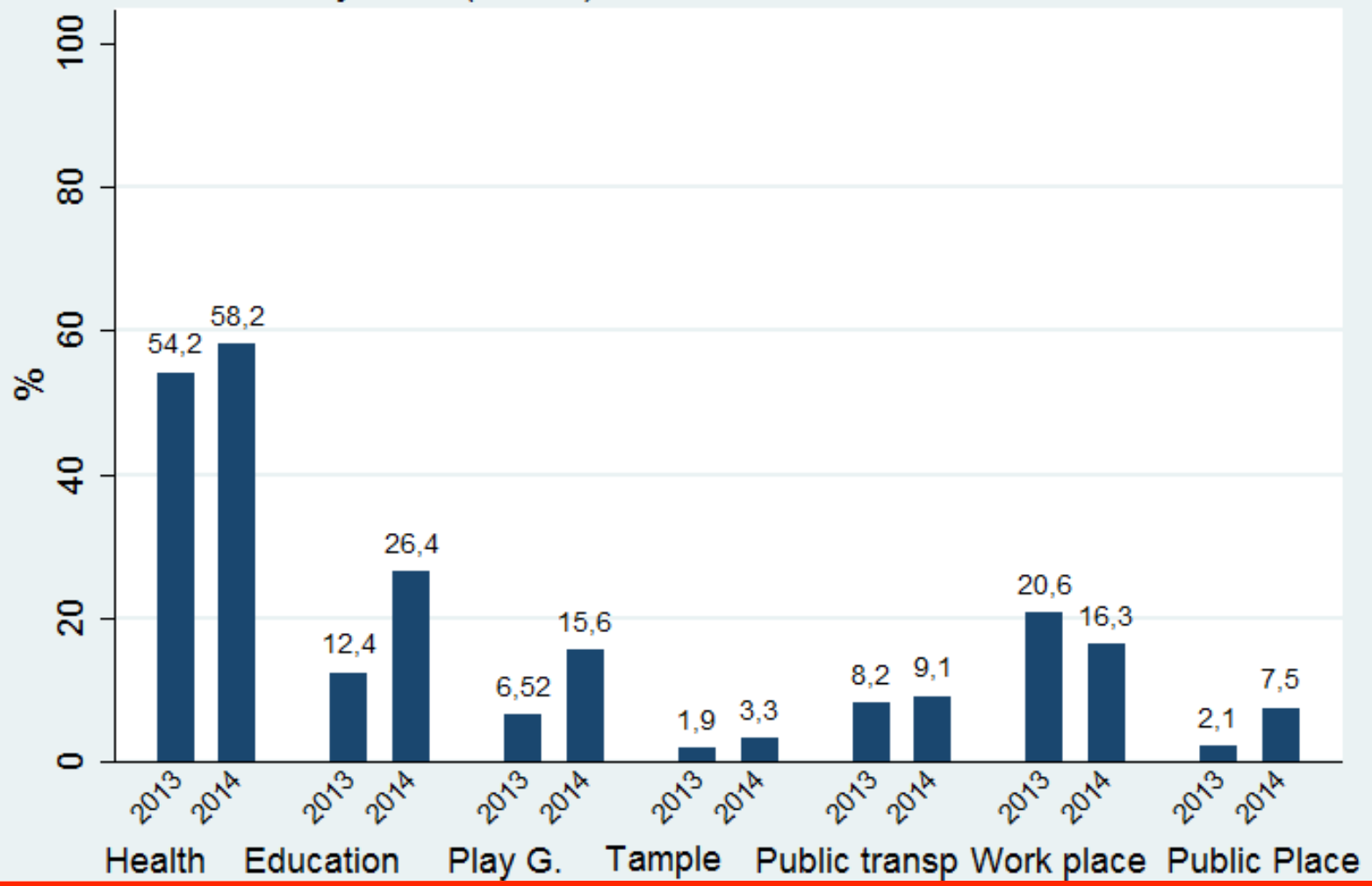
## The Overall Compliance To Local Smoke-Free Legislation In Bali Province 2013 And 2014



## The Compliance To Local Smoke Free Legislation By Districts/City In Bali Province 2013 And 2014



## The Compliance of Local Smoke Free Legislation By Area (Venue) In Bali Province 2013 And 2014

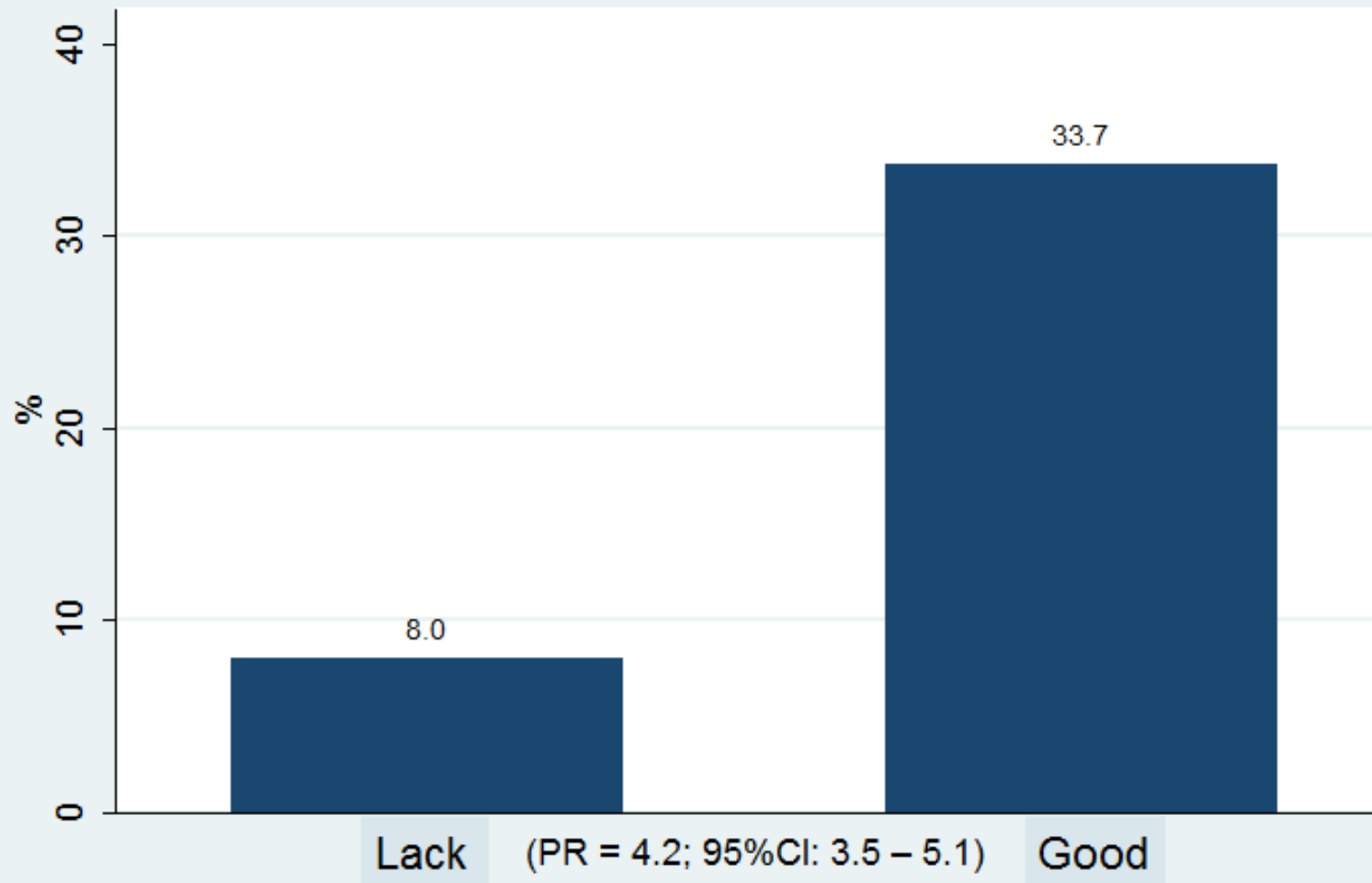


## The Knowledge Of Managers Regarding Local Smoke-Free Legislation In Bali Province 2013 – 2014

The Topic of Knowledge	n	%
Area (venue) that ruled in LSFL		
No	1,303	49.2
Yes	1,344	50.8
Responsibility of managers on SFL implementation		
No	1,456	55.0
Yes	1,191	45.0
Pinalty		
No	1,938	73.2
Yes	709	26.8
Overall knowledge		
Lack	1,989	75.1
Good	658	24.9

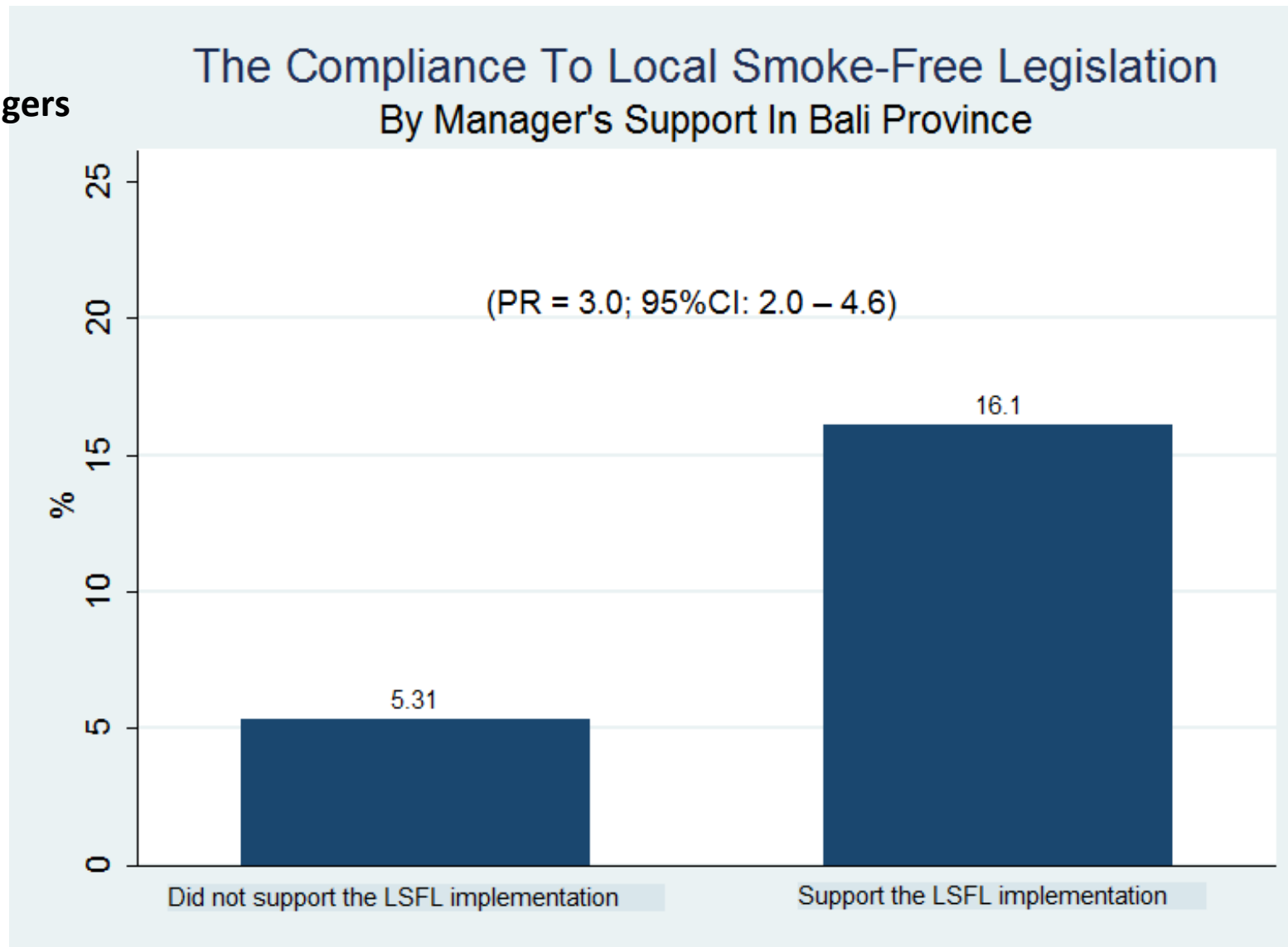


## The Compliance To Local Smoke-Free Legislation By Manager's Knowledge In Bali Province



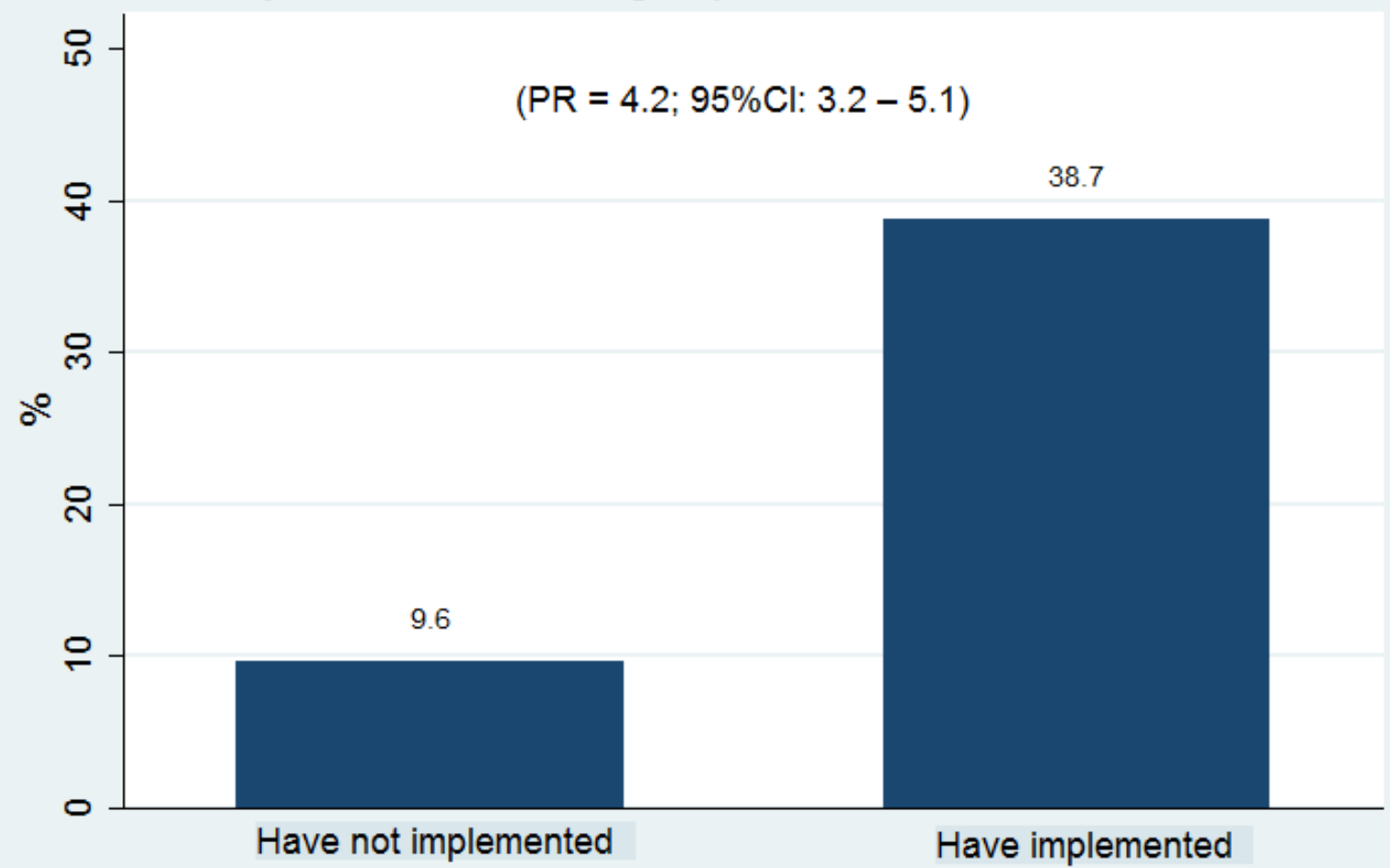


The Proportion of managers who support the LSFL implementation are **84,4%**



The proportion of area that have implemented internal monitoring  
**26,2%**

### The Compliance To Local Smoke-Free Legislation By Internal Monitoring Implementation In Bali Province



# Conclusions

- The compliance to LSFL are increasing from 11.8% in 2013 to 17.2% in 2014 but still far to the target 80%.
- The no-smoking sign coverage is still low, 21.2% in 2013 increasing to 30.8% in 2014.
- The violation on smoking indoor, providing ashtray and found cigarette but indoor are still high.
- The factors associated to the compliance of local smoke-free legislation in Bali Province are:
  - Manager's knowledge on LSFL
  - Manager's support
  - Internal monitoring implementation



# Recommendations

- No-smoking sign coverage should be enhanced because this is the first warning to people recognize smoke-free area and prevent violation.
- Optimizing the tobacco control team in each districts/city to disseminating and mentoring the implementation of LSFL.
- The continuous socialization to increase the manager's knowledge and support on LSFL implementation.
- Technical assistance to support the managers of venue to implementing internal monitoring.
- Law enforcements to giving out the deterrent effect for violators.



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- All participants (areas/venues and the managers)



