

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is the highest percentage distribution of total adult smoker in ASEAN countries, presenting a half of total 50.65% population adult which is productive age, smoker live in Indonesia (SEATCA, 2014) and work place worsening the smoking habit among them. The workplace has been established as a major source of exposure to the cigarette smoke of others. Certain occupational groups experience higher levels of environmental tobacco smoke than others, due to the greater density of smokers at work (Asfar *et al.*, 2016). The study aim is to analyse the social determinants of cigarette consumption among workers in Indonesia.

Method: This study used Indonesia Family Live Survey (IFLS) 2014. Sample research was the workers who were smoking (age 15 - \geq 60 years). The total respondents were 4.127 workers. The independents variables were age, sex, education, time to first cigarette (TTFC), economic status, occupational and the duration of work. The dependent variable was the tobacco consumption. The analysis used to explore the social determinants, which analyse in univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi-square test and multivariate analysis with logistic regression.

Result: The dominated of respondent was men smokers than women and heavy smoking at productive age (15-49 years), the smokers majority was at junior/senior educational level. Middle economic status was for light smokers, whereas very poor at heavy smoking. White collar smokers was the highest smokers than blue collars and others workers types, high intense as dominated for duration on work and more than one hour for habit to consume cigarette at the morning. The strong associated for cigarette consumption was nicotine dependency which was measure at five minutes after wake up; OR=3.85 and very poor had 1.54 to be heavy smokers. The predominant reasons were time to first cigarette was showed as nicotine dependency and economic status.

Conclusion: Time to first cigarette and socio-economic lower status were social determinant of cigarette consumption among workers. Thus, advocacy brief at workplaces and community movement for strengthening smoke free places at work places, supporting calling hotline for smoking cessation and anti-tobacco campaign specific at occupational types.

Keywords: tobacco control, cigarettes, social determinants, occupational, Indonesia