

**LAPORAN AKHIR
PENELITIAN SKEMA PENELITIAN DASAR**



RELIGIOUS SPACES (INDONESIA) SCOPES OF WORK

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Dimas Putro Nugroho (20190430041)
Ryan Kennedy

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

Dibiayai Oleh Lembaga Riset dan Inovasi (LRI)
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Tahun Anggaran 2022/2023

PROTEKSI ISI LAPORAN AKHIR PENELITIAN

Dilarang menyalin, menyimpan, memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi laporan ini dalam bentuk apapun kecuali oleh peneliti dan pengelola administrasi penelitian.

LAPORAN AKHIR PENELITIAN

Informasi Data Usulan Penelitian

1. IDENTITAS PENELITIAN

A. JUDUL PENELITIAN

Religious Spaces (Indonesia) Scopes of Work

B. SKEMA, BIDANG, TEMA, DAN TOPIK PENELITIAN

Skema Penelitian	Bidang Fokus Penelitian	Tema Penelitian	Topik Penelitian
Penelitian Dasar	Sosial Humaniora - Seni Budaya - Pendidikan	Ekonomi dan sumber daya manusia	Sumber daya manusia dalam lingkup organisasi industri

C. KOLABORASI DAN RUMPUN ILMU PENELITIAN

Jenis Kolaborasi Penelitian	Rumpun Ilmu 1	Rumpun Ilmu 2	Rumpun Ilmu 3
Kolaboratif Luar Negri	ILMU EKONOMI	ILMU EKONOMI	Bidang Ekonomi Lain Yang Belum Tercantum

D. WAKTU PELAKSANAAN

Tahun Usulan	Tahun Pelaksanaan	Lama Penelitian
2022	2023	1

E. ANCOR RESEARCH

Anchor Research	Topik Anchor
Endah Saptutyningsih, Prof. Dr., S.E., M.Si.	Ekonomi Kesehatan

2. IDENTITAS PENELITIAN

Nama	Peran	Tugas
Diah Setyawati Dewanti, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.	Ketua Pengusul	
Meika Kurnia Puji Rahayu Dyah Anggraeni, S.E., M.Si., Ph.D.	Anggota Pengusul	Bersama dalam pengambilan data kualitatif dan analisa kualitatif
Dimas Putro Nugroho	Mahasiswa Bimbingan	Interviewer

3. MITRA KERJASAMA PENELITIAN (JIKA ADA)

Pelaksanaan penelitian dapat melibatkan mitra kerjasama, yaitu mitra kerjasama dalam melaksanakan penelitian, mitra sebagai calon pengguna hasil penelitian, atau mitra investor

Mitra	Nama Mitra	Kepakaran

4. KOLABORASI PENELITIAN (JIKA ADA)

Mitra	NIDN/NIK	Instansi
Ryan Kennedy	0000000000000000	Johns Hopkins University

5. LUARAN DAN TARGET CAPAIAN

Luaran Wajib

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Publikasi Jurnal Internasional terindeks SCOPUS,

Luaran Tambahan

Tahun	Jenis Luaran

6. KLUSTER

Kluster	Sub Kluster	Group Riset	Mata kuliah
			--

7. ANGGARAN

Rencana anggaran biaya penelitian mengacu pada PMK yang berlaku dengan besaran minimum dan maksimum sebagaimana diatur pada buku Panduan Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat.

Total Keseluruhan RAB Rp. 18,000,000

Tahun 1 Total Rp. 18,000,000

Jenis Pembelian	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol.	Harga Satuan	Total
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Souvenir bagi Interviewee	Unit	30	Rp. 200,000	Rp. 6,000,000
PELAPORAN, LUARAN WAJIB, DAN LUARAN TAMBAHAN	Biaya Seminar Internasional	Registration Fee	Paket	1	Rp. 4,500,000	Rp. 4,500,000
PELAPORAN, LUARAN WAJIB, DAN LUARAN TAMBAHAN	Article Processing Charge (APC)	APC publikasi Scopus	Artikel	1	Rp. 7,500,000	Rp. 7,500,000

8. LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN AKHIR PENELITIAN SKEMA:

Judul : Religious Spaces (Indonesia) Scopes of Work
 Peneliti/Pelaksana : Diah Setyawati Dewanti, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.
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Anggota

Nama : Meika Kurnia Puji Rahayu Dyah Anggraeni, S.E., M.Si., Ph.D.
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Nama : Dimas Putro Nugroho
 NIM : 20190430041
 Prodi : S1 Ekonomi

Nama : Ryan Kennedy
 NIK : 0000000000000000
 Institusi : Johns Hopkins University

Biaya : Rp. 18,000,000

Yogyakarta, 21 Agustus 2023

Mengetahui,
Kepala LRI,

9. RINGKASAN

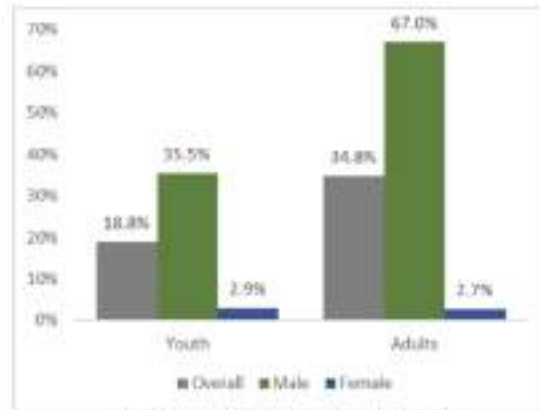
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Institute for Global Tobacco Control (IGTC) Johns Hopkins University are seeks to conduct one-on-one online key informant interviews with (1) local religious leaders (imams) and (2) support staff in a variety of nonspiritual mosque leadership roles to assess religious leaders' perception of and approach to implementing smoke-free spaces on the grounds of religious settings. Qualitative research is applied in this research and has an aim to analyse the potential barriers and opportunities to implement 100% smoke-free spaces in religious settings. The key informants will be recruited from large mosques (defined as mosques with 200 congregants or more) in three Indonesia cities – Makassar, Surabaya, and Banda Aceh. The main characteristics and phases of qualitative phases are (1) determine the mosque based on the information of the website; (2) contact the manager (Takmir) through email or cell phone; (3) arrange the schedule for zoom meeting to have interview or group discussion. These cities were selected for their large population, geographic spread across major islands of Indonesia, and dominant Muslim presence. IGTC will collaborate with Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) to conduct the field activities necessary to collect qualitative interview data. Further, UMY assist with the review of all survey tools and provide additional input as appropriate. In these stages, it's already collected total mosque are 25 mosques (8 mosque in Aceh, 8 mosque in Makassar and 9 mosque from Surabaya). The transcripts has already done and prepared to be analyse.

10. KEYWORDS

Religious spaces; smoke free area

11. HASIL PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN

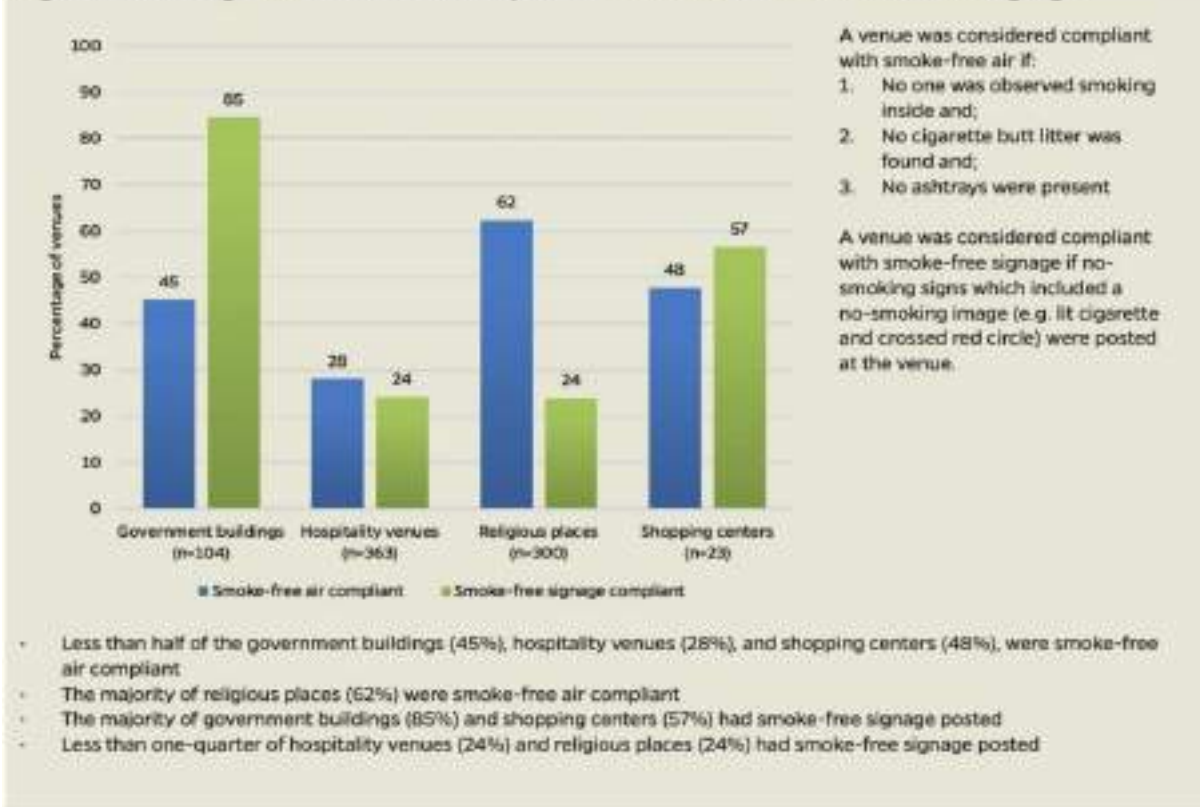
Smoking rates are high, particularly among men, there is no safe level of secondhand smoke More than half (51.3%) of all adults who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace. 66.2% of youth (ages 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed public places, and 57.8% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home. Tobacco is the second biggest risk factor for premature deaths and disability in Indonesia. Tobacco kills about 290,000 people annually. More than 52,000 of these deaths are due to secondhand smoke exposure.



Graph 1. Tobacco Use in Indonesia

Adoption of smoke-free measures has been one of the central elements of tobacco control activity over the past 30 years. The past decade has seen an increasing number of countries and proportion of the global population covered by smoke-free policies to some extent. Despite reductions in global smoking prevalence, population growth means that the number of non-smokers exposed to the harms caused by secondhand smoke remains high. Smoke-free policy measures have been shown to be useful in protecting non-smokers from secondhand smoke and can conditionally increase cessation and reduce smoking initiation. Policies tend to be aimed primarily at enclosed public or workplace settings with very few countries attempting to control exposure in private or semiprivate spaces such as homes and cars, and, as a result, children may be benefiting less from smoke-free measures than adult (Semple et al., 2022).

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



The Primary Objective is to understand the perceptions of and approaches to smoke-free spaces on the grounds of the religious settings among religious leaders of Islamic mosques in Indonesia. The second objective is to identify the potential barriers and opportunities to a) reducing congregation tobacco use and b) implementing 100% smoke-free spaces in the religious settings from the perspective of religious leaders of Islamic mosques in Indonesia. Implementing 100% smoke free spaces in Indonesia could have global ramifications, especially for religious

Cities: Key informants will be recruited from three cities - Makassar, Surabaya, and Banda Aceh.

Sampling: The total number of interviews conducted will be determined by when data saturation is achieved. Data saturation is expected to be achieved with 30 interviews of participants over the age of 18. Recruitment will use a purposive sampling approach with snowball sampling techniques. UMY will prepare a list of large mosques (>200 congregants) in each city and the contact information of the imam and support staff. Details about the mosques including location, size of congregation, and branch of Islam will be used to ensure we have a diverse sample. A subset of mosques will be identified balancing neighborhood, branch of Islam, geographic distribution, and size of congregation. Sampling decisions will be made in consultation with the Hopkins investigators.

Data Collection: A trained data collector will conduct key informant interview online following a semi-structured interview guide. Interviewers will obtain the key informants' oral consent to participate and be recorded prior to starting the interview. Content of the interview includes:

- 1- How the mosque has engaged in public health issues before
- 2- Role of Muslim religious leaders in promoting public health
- 3- Tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure in their community
- 4- Barriers to adopting/implementing 100% smoke-free/tobacco-free grounds
- 5- Opportunities to implement tobacco control policies at mosque

12. KESIMPULAN PENELITIAN

The output has been drafted into 2 papers. The first has been submitted in OASIS publication and the second abstract is send to SNRT international conference.

13. STATUS LUARAN WAJIB

Collaborate with John Hopkins University and The Union has been submitted in to International Conference and journal. Our fist paper is the preliminary study before this qualitative paper appear.

14. DOKUMEN LUARAN WAJIB

Changes in Compliance with Bans on Tobacco Product Display and Advertising at Traditional and Modern Point-of-Sale Retailers in Depok, Indonesia, 2019-2021

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Abstract: (<250 words: 232)

Introduction

Banning Point-of-Sale (POS) advertising and product display is an important tobacco control strategy. Depok, Indonesia enacted some regional tobacco control policies regulating POS environment in 2021. This study examined changes in compliance before and after the implementation of these policies.

Methods

Data collectors visited 180 modern retailers (hyper/supermarkets/convenience stores) and 147 traditional retailers (warungs) in 2019. The same retailers were re-visited in 2021. Data collectors assessed compliance with tobacco product display, and advertising regulations at POS, including if products were displayed in spaces to target minors (near candy or at a child's eye-level).

Results

In modern retailers, tobacco product display (95.6% vs 52.2%) and product advertising (36.1% vs 3.9%) were significantly reduced from 2019 to 2021 ($p < 0.001$). In traditional retailers, tobacco product display (94.6% in 2019, 91.2% in 2021) and product advertising (87.1% in 2019, 87.8% in 2021) remained common during both data collection periods. Tobacco products were commonly displayed in spaces to target minors in both modern retailers (43.3% in 2019, 34.4% in 2021) and traditional retailers (90.5% in 2019, 83.0% in 2021).

Conclusions

Compliance with bans on tobacco product advertising and display at modern retailers improved significantly from 2019 to 2021; however, most modern retailers continue to display tobacco products in 2021. Traditional retailers remain largely non-compliant. Tobacco products are commonly displayed in areas that target minors. The enforcement of regional regulations should be strengthened, particularly among traditional retailers.

Implications (50-100 words: 75): In Depok, Indonesia, tobacco advertising and product display bans have been implemented; however, more work is needed to support compliance.

Enforcement efforts, such as those carried out by civil police, can focus on tobacco product display bans in traditional and modern retailers, and traditional retailers need additional support to remove tobacco product advertising. Retailers may receive money from the tobacco industry for these advertisements. Creative solutions may include supporting retailers in finding alternative advertising revenue.

Keywords: TAPS, tobacco product display, traditional retailer, Indonesia

Main text (<4,000 words: 2,080)

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, 64.7% of men and 2.3% of women smoke tobacco; among youth (aged 13-15) 38.3% of boys and 2.4% of girls smoke [1,2] This is the highest smoking prevalence in Southeast Asia and among the highest in the world. [3] Implementing strong tobacco control policies in Indonesia is a public health priority.

Globally, the tobacco industry (TI) spends billions of dollars each year on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS).[4] It has been demonstrated in the region that exposure to TAPS is associated with an increased smoking initiation and prevalence.[4] The TI often advertises and promotes their products at the point-of-sale (POS). Advertisements at the POS could include print signage such as posters or banners. POS promotions could include price discounts or free tobacco products. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Indonesia 2019 measured that 7 out of 10 students aged 13-15 years old noticed TAPS at POS,[2] and Septiono et al. (2022) found that school-aged adolescents in 7 cities of Indonesia were exposed to tobacco advertising mainly on the street and in minimarkets.[5]

The key distribution channels for tobacco in Indonesia include modern retailers such as convenience stores, hypermarkets, supermarkets and traditional retailers (warungs), which are typically small family run stalls/shops. It is estimated that there are millions of warungs in Indonesia.[6] Although estimates vary, it is suggested that the majority of retail spending in Indonesia takes place in warungs, making these very important retail settings, as well as important sources of employment.[7,8] These traditional retailers are often not registered or licensed with cities and distributing information to these retailers can be challenging.

Indonesia has limited restrictions on TAPS. The National Law No. 32/2002.[9] restricts tobacco advertising on the outside of retailers, and Regulation No. 109/2012 restricts any promotion of tobacco products in the form of free samples, brand stretching on non-tobacco products, and brand placement at individual or institutional events.[10] There is no law or regulation at the national level that restricts tobacco advertisement, including product display, at POS.[10]

Approximately two-thirds of Indonesian districts/cities have adopted regional regulations that prohibit TAPS at POS as of 2020,[11] including Depok (West Java). Depok, located south of Jakarta, has a population of approximately 2 million people.[12] Depok City Regional Regulation No. 3/2014 bans tobacco product display, advertisement and promotion at POS and took effect in 2014.[13] This regulation was updated in 2020 (Regulation No. 2/2020)[14] and the Mayor issued a circular in May 2021[15] that specified that tobacco products are prohibited from being displayed in open/unclosed and transparent cabinets and should not be displayed next to baby's and children's products. The city developed technical guidelines for inspectors to enforce the product display ban, as well as updated inspection protocols and the training material for government officers, civil police and retail managers.

Few regional TAPS bans have been evaluated to assess compliance. Priyono et al. (2020) observed the compliance with bans on tobacco displays at modern retailers in nearby Bogor City, Indonesia and found high compliance with the ban.[16] This study notably did not include traditional retailers in their sample.

This study measures changes in compliance at both traditional and modern retailers in Depok in 2019 and after the updated regulation (and Mayoral circular) in 2021.

METHODS

Sample

Comprehensive lists of all modern retailers (supermarkets, hypermarkets and convenience stores) were provided to the study team by staff at the city of Depok. All retailers identified by the city were visited by the study team during February and March 2019. The city did not have lists of traditional retailers, so data collectors identified these venues using a walking protocol which is described in detail elsewhere.[17]

In December 2021, data collectors revisited all retailers that were observed in 2019. The sample presented here includes retailers that were visited during both 2019 and 2021. During 2021, Depok and the rest of Indonesia was managing the COVID-19 pandemic. Stores were observed in 2021, a time when there were few restrictions on retailers.

Data collection

Data collectors used a smartphone-based data collection application (KoBo Toolbox). Data were uploaded daily to a cloud-based server accessible by the research team, who monitored the data daily. Each data collector was required to self-report COVID-19 symptoms daily, wear N-95 masks and sanitize hands regularly. No staff experienced symptoms associated with COVID-19 during data collection.

Measures

Tobacco product display

Tobacco products observed at POS included cigarettes, kreteks and shisha.

Product display measures included tobacco products visible from the street/outside the store and/or if tobacco products were on display inside the venue. For many traditional retailers there is no true distinction between visible from outside or inside as some are stands or kiosks. If tobacco products were displayed, data collectors assessed if tobacco products were properly concealed in a drawer or fully covered by a curtain/cupboard. Data collectors also recorded if tobacco products were compliant with the Mayor's circular requiring tobacco products not be displayed in ways that target minors; it was recorded if tobacco products were displayed within 30 cm of candy, ice cream or snacks and/or at a minor's eye-level (1 meter above the floor).

Advertising

Data collectors noted the presence of tobacco product advertisements such as posters, banners, flyers, shelf liners, backlit displays or 3D displays that included a tobacco brand or logo. This was observed outside and inside retailers. It was also noted if tobacco advertisements used cartoon characters.

Promotion

Data collectors noted the presence of tobacco promotions including price discounts, coupons, buy-one-get-one free offers or gifts of non-tobacco products with the purchase of a tobacco product, social media channel promotions (such as Facebook or Instagram), and brand and

reverse brand stretching (such as tobacco product brands on lighters, T-shirts, hats or other products).

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS® for Windows®, version 27.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Descriptive statistics, including frequency distributions, were used to describe the study sample and variables. McNemar tests were used to test differences in dichotomous variables measuring compliance with banning tobacco advertising and promotion, between 2019 and 2021. Mann-Whitney U tests were used to test the differences in advertising and promotion, and display of tobacco products between modern and traditional retailers. For each analysis, a 2-sided $p < 0.05$ was used to determine statistical significance. There were no missing data in this study.

Ethics statement

This study did not include human subjects.

RESULTS

Sample

In total, we observed 327 tobacco retailers during both the 2019 and 2021 data collection periods. Among these, there were 180 modern retailers (175 convenience stores and 5 super/hypermarkets) and 147 traditional retailers.

Product display

In 2019, almost all modern retailers (95.6%) had tobacco product visible from outside and/or indoors; this was significantly reduced to 52.2% during the observations in 2021 ($p < 0.001$) (Table 1). Over 90% of traditional retailers had tobacco products visible during both observation times.

In 2019, one fifth of modern retailers (20.0%) properly covered their tobacco products inside the retailer. In 2021 this significantly increased to about half of modern retailers (50.6%) ($p < 0.001$). During both data collection periods, very few traditional retailers covered their tobacco products (less than 5%) inside the retailer.

In 2019, 43.3% of modern retailers displayed tobacco products in spaces that target minors (within 30 cm of candy, ice cream or snacks, and/or displayed tobacco products within 1m of the floor). In 2021, about one third (34.4%) of modern retailers violated these regulations. The majority of traditional retailers displayed tobacco products in spaces that market to minors; 90.5% in 2019 and 83.0% in 2021.

Advertising

In 2019, more than one third of modern retailers had some form of advertising (36.1%). It was significantly reduced to 3.9% in 2021 ($p < 0.001$). In 2019 most traditional retailers had a form of tobacco advertising (87.1%), and this remained high (87.8%) in the 2021 data collection period. The most prevalent type of direct advertising was print signage in modern and traditional retailers during both data collection periods. The different types of advertising observed are detailed in Table 1.

Promotions

There were no observed tobacco promotions at modern retailers during either data collection period. Among the traditional retailers, promotions were uncommon in 2019 (1.4%) as well as in 2021 (6.8%) although the increase was significant ($p < 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

In Depok, the city government committed to a series of actions to improve the implementation of their tobacco control regulations and the Mayoral circular that ban tobacco product display, advertising and promotion at POS. This study measured changes in compliance with these regulations at both modern and traditional retailers. Tobacco product displays at modern retailers decreased significantly, but more than half of modern retailers were still displaying tobacco products that were visible from outside and/or inside in 2021 and about half the retailers were not properly covering products with cupboards or curtains inside the retailer. Tobacco advertising was present at over one third of modern retailers in 2019, and this was reduced significantly to 3.9% in 2021. No tobacco promotions were observed in modern retailers.

An important finding from this study is that tobacco products are commonly displayed at a child's-eye level and/or next to candy, ice cream or snacks. This practice was observed in more than one third of modern retailers (34.4%) and in most (83.0%) traditional retailers in 2021.

The study observed little improvement in compliance among traditional retailers. The presence of tobacco product displays and tobacco advertising remained similarly high during both observation periods, and tobacco promotions were actually more prevalent (albeit uncommon) in 2021. The reason for the marked difference between modern and traditional retailers is unclear. The changes in policy may not have been properly communicated to traditional retailers, and/or inspection efforts were not equal between these two types of retailers. Given the number of traditional retailers in the country, and the important contribution they make to the economy, it is vitally important that these businesses improve their compliance with tobacco control regulations.

Other studies examining TAPS bans in the region have highlighted the importance of political commitment for tobacco control policies. Examples in Bogor city [18] and Balanga city in the Philippines [19] suggest that sub-national governments are able to implement strong measures to ban TAPS despite opposition from the TI.[20]

Outreach and inspections by civil police could raise awareness about the regulation and the penalties for noncompliance, particularly among traditional retailers. The Depok regulations specify that tobacco retailers found displaying tobacco advertisements and/or products will receive a formal warning. If retailers are subsequently found to be non-compliant, they could be fined 50 million Rupiah (equivalent to approximately \$3,500 US).[21]

The tobacco industry is known to provide tobacco retailers with financial incentives for displaying tobacco advertisements including print signage.[22-25] The extent to which this is happening in Depok is unknown; however, tobacco advertising remains an issue particularly for traditional retailers. Creative solutions to help support retailers could include assistance with replacing advertising revenue from non-tobacco industries.

It is important to note that data collectors visited retailers only once during each data collection period. Tobacco product promotions are often available for brief periods of time, meaning we

only observed activities at that time of year. This may account, in part, for why observed tobacco promotions increased in traditional retailers during the 2021 data collection period.

COVID-19 was a unique challenge for data collection in 2021. During the first week of observations in December 2021, Depok had some COVID-19 restrictions; retailers needed to close at 5 PM and could not have more than 75% of maximum patron capacity. For the balance of our data collection in December 2021, Depok relaxed the local restriction which allowed retailers to open at full visitor capacity until 10 PM. How COVID-19 impacted tobacco industry activities is unclear.

Conclusions

After the enactment of Depok Regional Regulation No. 2/2020 and the distribution of the Mayor of Depok Circular Letter in May 2021, compliance with bans on tobacco product display, advertising and promotion varied between modern and traditional retailers in Depok, Indonesia. The compliance with tobacco advertising was significantly improved at modern retailers (hyper/supermarkets and convenience stores) from 2019 to 2021; however, it was observed that most modern retailers still have tobacco products on display. Compliance in traditional retailers remained poor. This study observed that tobacco products are often displayed in ways that target children. Improved enforcement efforts could focus on traditional retailers, including regular inspection by civil police, a distribution of uniform covers to ensure that tobacco products are not visible, and incentives for owners of traditional retailers to replace the incentives that they receive from tobacco companies for tobacco advertising.

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Declarations of Interests: The authors have no conflicts of interest to report.

Acknowledgements: Not applicable.

Statement of Data Availability: Data are available upon reasonable request from the corresponding author.

Authors' contributions: RDK, TB, and KW conceived the study. MD and DD performed the data collection. QN and DA performed data analysis. QN and RDK drafted the manuscript. All the authors contributed to the interpretation of data and provided feedback on the drafts of the manuscript; they also approved the final version of the manuscript.

Consent for publication: Not applicable.

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Tables

Table 1. Percentage of modern (n=180) and traditional retailers (n=147) with tobacco product display, advertising and promotions in 2019 and 2021.

Observation item	Modern Retailers (Super/Hypermarkets and Convenience Stores) (n=180)			Traditional Retailers (n=147)		
	2019, n (%)	2021, n (%)	p-value*	2019, n (%)	2021, n (%)	p-value*
Tobacco Product Display	172 (95.6%)	94 (52.2%)	<0.001	139 (94.6%)	134 (91.2%)	<0.001
<i>Not visible (display fully covered/in a drawer or under counter)</i>	36 (20.0%)	91 (50.6%)	<0.001	7 (4.8%)	2 (1.4%)	0.001
Tobacco Product Display Inside - Minors related	78 (43.3%)	62 (34.4%)	0.145	133 (90.5%)	122 (83.0%)	0.001
<i>Display located 30 cm from candy, ice cream or snacks</i>	37 (20.6%)	20 (11.1%)	0.025	113 (76.9%)	104 (70.7%)	0.201
<i>Display located 1 m above the floor</i>	64 (35.6%)	58 (32.2%)	0.61	97 (66.0%)	94 (63.9%)	0.801
E-cigarette display	-	4 (2.2%)	-	-	1 (0.7%)	-
Tobacco Product Advertising	65 (36.1%)	7 (3.9%)	<0.001	128 (87.1%)	129 (87.8%)	<0.001
Outdoor Tobacco Advertisement	28 (15.6%)	1 (0.6%)	<0.001	120 (81.6%)	107 (72.8%)	<0.001
<i>Use of print signs outside venue</i>	18 (10.0%)	1 (0.6%)	<0.001	117 (79.6%)	106 (72.1%)	0.101
<i>Use of backlit sign outside venue</i>	3 (1.7%)	1 (0.6%)	0.625	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-
<i>Use of 3D sign outside venue</i>	6 (3.3%)	1 (0.6%)	0.125	10 (6.8%)	4 (2.7%)	0.001
<i>Use of other advertisement type outside venue</i>	14 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)	<0.001	4 (2.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0.301
E-cigarette advertising	-	0 (0.0%)	-	-	4 (2.7%)	-
Indoor Tobacco Advertisement	60 (33.3%)	7 (3.9%)	<0.001	125 (85.0%)	117 (79.6%)	0.201
<i>Use of print signs separate from display inside venue</i>	15 (8.3%)	3 (1.7%)	0.004	117 (79.6%)	100 (68.0%)	<0.001
<i>Use of print signs on display inside venue</i>	33 (18.3%)	2 (1.1%)	<0.001	46 (31.3%)	43 (29.3%)	0.701
<i>Use of backlit sign inside venue</i>	5 (2.8%)	2 (1.1%)	0.375	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	-
<i>Use of 3D sign inside venue</i>	13 (7.2%)	1 (0.6%)	<0.001	19 (12.9%)	12 (8.2%)	0.001
<i>Use of other advertisement type outside venue</i>	12 (6.7%)	1 (0.6%)	0.003	3 (2.0%)	4 (2.7%)	-
Indoor Tobacco Advertisement - Minors related	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
<i>Use cartoon characters</i>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
<i>Placed at a height that it would be more visible to a child</i>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
Tobacco Product Promotion	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	2 (1.4%)	10 (6.8%)	<0.001
<i>Price discount</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.4%)	-
<i>Gifts other than the product</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	-
<i>Other promotion</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	0 (0.0%)	8 (5.4%)	<0.001
<i>Sponsorship</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-
<i>Use of social media platforms</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-
<i>Use of brand stretching</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	-
<i>Use of reverse brand stretching</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-
Warning Sign of Tobacco Sales for 18+ Years Old	10 (5.6%)	41 (22.8%)	<0.001	2 (1.4%)	15 (10.2%)	<0.001

*McNemar test. **Mann-Whitney U test.

15. LINK LUARAN WAJIB



Nicotine & Tobacco Research <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com>

To: Diah Setyawati Dewanti



Sun 8/20/2023 9:43 PM

20-Aug-2023

Dear Dr Dewanti

A manuscript titled Changes in Compliance with Bans on Tobacco Product Display and Advertising at Traditional and Modern Point-of-Sale Retailers in Depok, Indonesia, 2019-2021 (NTR-2023-611) has been submitted by Dr Qinghua Nian to Nicotine & Tobacco Research.

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16. STATUS LUARAN TAMBAHAN

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17. DOKUMEN LUARAN TAMBAHAN



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Control/Tracking Number: 2024-4-188-SRNT

Activity: Abstract

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WORKING TOWARDS 100% SMOKE-FREE MOSQUES IN INDONESIA - RESULTS OF A QUALITATIVE STUDY WITH RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Author Block: Ryan David Kennedy¹, Hannah Barber², Beladenta Anisa², Diah Setyawati Dewanti³, Meika Kurnia³, Joanna Cohen⁴

¹Department of Health, Behavior & Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA, ²Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA, ³Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, ⁴Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of P, Baltimore, MD, USA.

Abstract

Significance Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority country, with approximately 231 million adherents. It is estimated that there are between 800,000 and one million mosques in Indonesia. Nearly two thirds of men (65%) and 2% of women smoke tobacco which is the highest smoking prevalence in Southeast Asia and among the highest in the world. In Indonesia, smoking is prohibited in places of worship. Findings from studies (observational and interviewing people who regularly attend mosques) report that most mosques are not compliant with smoke-free (SF) policies. We sought to understand challenges associated with implementing SF policies in mosques. **Methods** In Dec 2022 to May 2023, we conducted individual or group interviews with religious leaders from mosques in 3 cities in Indonesia: Surabaya, Makassar and Banda Aceh. Study participants were asked about their mosque's SF policy, the implementation of their mosque's SF policies, and any lessons that could be shared to support the implementation of 100% SF mosques. Interviews were conducted by interviewers in Bahasa; sessions were video recorded and transcribed, then translated to English. Transcripts were coded by two researchers using a priori themes. **Results** The study included 34 participants. Some participants explained that their mosque did not have a formal SF policy, rather leaders in mosques made an appeal to the congregation and community for SF. This stemmed from discomfort with the idea of directing individuals in a manner that could be seen as paternalistic. Some participants discussed their belief in individual autonomy which they felt could be in conflict with SF policies. Many participants described social norms around being hospitable to visitors, and the challenge with supporting SF policies when tourists or guests smoke in their mosque since addressing the behavior could be seen as unwelcoming. Some participants discussed challenges with other members of the congregation's leadership who smoke in the mosque (e.g., senior administrators) which was viewed as a reason for lacking or poorly enforced SF practices. It was reported that outdoor spaces on properties were less likely to be 100% SF. Some participants designated outdoor smoking areas on their properties as a way to support indoor SF spaces, even though these spaces are not allowed. Some mosques engaged security staff to clean cigarette waste and/or "reprimand" those smoking in violation of current policies. Participants described how they value their role as counsel to the community and individuals in the congregation, and a few leaders identified themselves as potential role models for not smoking. **Conclusions** Mosques, like other environments, face challenges in implementing 100% SF policies and could benefit from more comprehensive SF policies in other environments. Social norms related to respect present specific challenges.

Topic (Complete): Public Health
Study Type (Complete):
Abstract Study Type: Qualitative

Format Type (Complete): Paper or Poster

Keywords (Complete): Smokefree policies ; Religion/spirituality ; Qualitative research

Abstract Details (Complete):

Consultant Disclosure: Did you undertake this work as a consultant or do you work for a consulting firm in any capacity? No

Unfunded Source: No

Federal Source: No

State Source: No

Nonprofit Grant Funding Entity Source: No

Academic Institution Source: No

Pharmaceutical Industry Source: No

Tobacco Industry Source: No

E-cigarette/Synthetic Nicotine Industry: No

Cannabis Industry: No

Please list funding sources for the selections above: Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use

Was this abstract reviewed by any representative of any listed funding source at the time of the submission? No

Other Source: No

Yes or No? No conflict

Are you interested? No

Last 10 years? No

<https://www.abstractsonline.com/cSubmit/SubmitPrinterFriendlyVersion.asp?ControlKey=67F49FF7-7AC0-44B7-98CE-8536582CB900&MeetingActi...> 1/2

8/10/23, 1:02 AM

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Special Review Consideration

Would this submission benefit from the review/input by someone with racial equity or lived experience? "Health Equity" submissions are reviewed by persons with appropriate expertise: No

Please identify: No-Yes/No

If my abstract is selected as a poster presentation, I would like to participate in the SRNF Trainee Network's Mentored Poster Program: No. I would not like to participate.

Yes or No? No, please do not consider me for one of the limited number of travel awards

Abstract Learning Objective One: Learn about smoke-free policies in Indonesia

Abstract Learning Objective Two: Learn about barriers and opportunities to improve smoke-free policy implementation in mosques

Abstract Learning Objective Three: Learn about recruitment of religious leaders in Indonesia

Is a health equity component included in the research submitted? No

Please briefly describe how the work promotes health equity and/or addresses racial/ethnic disparities: (If none, please respond "None" or "N/A"): N/A

Have the authors of this submission undergone any Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) or relevant training in their respective universities or places of employment? Yes

Yes or No? Yes, I give permission to SRNF to post my materials and/or presentation online.

Description: The study shares insights into how religious leaders have helped implement smoke-free policies; these insights would be beneficial to similar settings around the world.

18. LINK LUARAN TAMBAHAN

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19. PERAN MITRA (JIKA ADA)

Partners is supporting in analysing and making the paper.

20. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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LAMPIRAN

- a. Ada MoU/MoA/LoA/ToA/Surat Pernyataan Kerjasama dari anggota yang berasal dari luar UMY;

International Master Consulting Services Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 17 day of August, 2022 between Johns Hopkins University (hereinafter "JHU"), a Maryland Corporation whose principal place of business is 3400 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218 and FAC. OF ECONOMICS & BUSINESS, UMY (hereinafter the "Consultant"), whose principal place of business is JL. BRAWIJAYA, LINGKAR SELATAN, KASIHAN, BANTUL

and in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

Consultant is a: For Profit Non-Profit Individual

If Consultant is a "for profit" or "non-profit", type of business form or organization:

Corporation Partnership Limited Liability Corporation Other

Country of Organization or Incorporation: INDONESIA

Employer's Identification Number or Tax I.D. Number: _____

Country of Nationality, if an Individual: _____

Country of Service Delivery: _____

2. During the term of the Agreement, Consultant agrees to provide professional services to JHU which JHU may authorize, from time to time, by the execution of Work Orders as described in this Agreement. Consultant SHALL NOT BE OBLIGATED TO PROVIDE SERVICE UNTIL A WORK ORDER OR OTHER WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION HAS BEEN EXECUTED BY BOTH PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS AGREEMENT.

3. Consultant agrees to provide services to JHU, and JHU agrees to accept said services and pay Consultant for same as follows:

3.1. PERSONNEL AND RATES

- 3.1.1. If the Work Order provides for services to be performed on a time and materials basis, or for a fixed time, consultant will provide to JHU the various categories of personnel specified at the rates specified in all Work Order(s) issued under and incorporated into this Agreement. Rates specified therein shall be effective for six months from the date of the Work Order(s), unless otherwise stated in the Work Order.
- 3.1.2. If the Work Order is a fixed price Work Order, Consultant shall specify the personnel to be used to perform the services requested.
- 3.1.3. JHU has the right of refusal or approval of people presented by Consultant, but such right shall be exercised reasonably.
- 3.1.4. Work Orders may specify subcontractors or allow subcontractors to perform part of the work. In such event, any subcontractors must agree to be bound by the terms of this Agreement, particularly as to confidentiality and ownership of work produced, and Consultant shall be liable to JHU for any breach by any subcontractor retained by Consultant. Rates for subcontractors and overrides to Consultant for managing subcontractors, if any, shall be specified in the Work Order. JHU must approve all subcontractors.
- 3.1.5. The Consultant agrees to pay any income taxes or other taxes may be owed to any taxing authorities from having received payment from JHU, including any withholding, worker's compensation or other taxes related to any personnel hired by the Consultant.

- 3.2. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. Consultant shall be an independent contractor, and control the method and manner of performing the work to be completed. Consultant shall be responsible for supervision and control of any Consultant's employees who perform services pursuant to a Work Order. All such persons shall be employees of Consultant and not of JHU. The responsibility for specification of the work to be performed and the specific services hereunder shall be exclusively that of JHU.

4. WORK ORDERS

- 4.1. Each Work Order shall be issued in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, and will contain, where required by JHU, estimate(s) of cost, time and/or funding limitations. All Work Orders or other forms of written authorization shall be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. In the event any conditions contained in a Work Order conflict with any terms, conditions, or clauses in this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall govern, unless clearly and specifically stated otherwise in the Work Order, and specifically reviewed by and authorized by the JHU Office of General Counsel. In the event of an ambiguity between the Work Order and this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall control.
- 4.2. Work Orders shall be written as Fixed Price, Fixed Time, or Time and Materials.
- 4.2.1. Fixed Price Work Orders shall specify a fixed price for which a specific task shall be performed to completion by a date certain. It shall be the responsibility of Consultant to complete the task and all of the deliverables for the price stated in the time required.
- 4.2.2. Fixed Time Work Orders shall specify one or more individuals whose services shall be provided to JHU for a fixed time at an agreed compensation rate. All Fixed Time Work Orders may be terminated by JHU on 30 days written notice.
- 4.2.3. Time and Materials Work Orders shall specify the time and materials estimated to perform a specific task.
- 4.2.4. Estimated costs in Time and Materials Work Orders.
- 4.2.4.1. Estimated costs provided by Consultant, in Time and Materials Work Orders, which may be included at the request of JHU, are provided as a reasonable estimate of total cost, not as a fixed price.
- 4.2.4.2. Consultant will make a reasonable attempt to notify JHU as soon as practicable if it appears that the estimated cost will be exceeded. Consultant may not incur any charges in excess of the total cost estimated unless written approval is obtained from JHU.
- 4.2.4.3. Funding limits represent a not-to exceed amount. If included in a Time and Materials Work Order, a funding limit may not be exceeded without written authorization of JHU.
- 4.2.4.4. Benefits including workers' compensation insurance and unemployment insurance are not provided under this agreement.
- 4.3. ACTIVATION OF WORK ORDERS. The following procedure will be followed to initiate and activate a Work Order under this Agreement.
- 4.3.1. Consultant or JHU will prepare a Work Statement on a Work Order and submit such form in duplicate, together with all appropriate technical attachments, to the other party for approval.
- 4.3.2. JHU, upon its acceptance, shall execute the Work Order and return one fully executed copy to Consultant.
- 4.3.3. A Work Order shall become effective only when signed by both parties.

- 4.4. **TIME REPORTS.** With the exception of Fixed Price Work Orders, for which Time Reports may be waived, Consultant shall prepare and submit to JHU, monthly, or as otherwise specified in the Work Order, Time Reports showing the total number of hours worked for each of Consultant's employees performing services pursuant to the applicable Work Order. JHU shall review each Time Report, sign it and return it to the Consultant's designated staff member without undue delay.
- 4.5. **PROJECT RELATED EXPENSES.** Where travel for Consultant personnel is approved on the Work Order by JHU, all necessary and reasonable travel expenses by Consultant personnel directly relating to any JHU project will be billed to JHU. Local mileage and other travel related expenses to and from the designated work site will not be allowed, unless specifically so provided in the Work Order. Any expenses for which Consultant seeks reimbursement must be preapproved, but expenses as a class, such as mileage between work sites, may be specified and pre-approved in a Work Order.
5. **TERM OF AGREEMENT.** This Agreement will commence on the day first above written and remain in full force until terminated as provided for herein.
6. **INSURANCE AND LIABILITY.** Consultant agrees to carry the following insurance coverage during the term of this agreement:
- 6.1. Worker's compensation as required by the laws of the country in which the work is being performed.
- 6.2. Comprehensive general liability and property damage insurance with combined bodily injured and property damages limit of \$1,000,000 for each occurrence.
- 6.3. Fidelity bonding up to \$500,000 for claims arising from fraudulent or dishonest acts on the part of any Consultant employee. This requirement may be waived in a Work Order.
7. **INDEMNIFICATION.** Consultant hereby agrees that it will defend, at its own expense, any claim or suit brought against JHU by third parties (not affiliates of JHU) arising from or related to any act or omission of Consultant. Consultant further agrees to indemnify JHU against any award of damages and costs (including reasonable attorney's fees) made against JHU arising from or related to any act or omission of Consultant. Indemnification of costs shall extend only to actual costs assessed. Consultant's obligation to indemnify JHU as set forth above is conditioned on JHU giving Consultant prompt written notice of all claims, providing reasonable cooperation in their investigation and defense, and permitting Consultant to defend JHU at Consultant's expense with legal counsel of Consultant's choice. Notwithstanding the above, Consultant will not be required to defend or indemnify JHU with respect to losses or expenses caused by JHU's own negligence or willful misconduct. In the event of claims combining indemnifiable and non-indemnifiable allegations, Consultant shall provide costs of defense, but remains obligated to pay only those damages assessed as the result of acts or omissions of Consultant. JHU shall have the right to participate in any action with counsel of JHU's choice at JHU's expense.
8. **CONFIDENTIALITY**
- 8.1. Confidential materials furnished by JHU relating to the performance of any Work Order, and JHU's software and hardware are the property of JHU and shall be treated as "confidential" and shall not be disclosed to third parties by Consultant and its employees without JHU's prior written approval.
- 8.2. Confidential materials furnished to JHU by Consultant relating to the performance of any Work Order, and Consultant's software and hardware are the property of Consultant and shall be treated as "confidential" and shall not be disclosed to third parties by JHU and its employees without Consultant's prior written approval. This shall not apply to materials necessary to utilize the Deliverables or to derive the intended benefit of the Deliverables, which may be disclosed but only to the extent necessary to permit JHU to utilize the Deliverables for their intended purpose.

- 8.3. A party's Confidential Information shall not include information which: (a) is or becomes a part of the public domain through no act or omissions of the receiving party; (b) was in the receiving party's lawful possession prior to the disclosure and had not been obtained by the receiving party either directly or indirectly from the disclosing party; (c) is lawfully disclosed to the other party by a third party without restriction on disclosure; or (d) is independently developed by the receiving party. In the event that a receiving party receives a binding request from a governmental agency or court requiring disclosure of Confidential Information, the receiving party will notify the disclosing party in sufficient time to permit the disclosing party to object to and defend against the disclosure.

9. OWNERSHIP RIGHTS IN DELIVERABLES

- 9.1. Consultant prior developed materials. JHU acknowledges that the Deliverables may in whole or in part be created using Consultant prior acquired knowledge, skill and expertise, and may include Consultant proprietary information and prior developed intellectual property of Consultant, which Consultant shall continue to own and have an unrestricted right to use for other purposes. To the extent that such Consultant prior developed and proprietary materials are included in the Deliverables, JHU shall have a perpetual, non-exclusive license to use the proprietary materials as part of the Deliverables, such that JHU may copy and disseminate the Deliverables and create derivative works therefrom, as appropriate and as required by JHU and by any special funding under which the particular Work Order is issued. Consultant shall have no continuing proprietary interest in the Deliverables, except as stated herein. Consultant may retain archival copies of the Deliverables for Consultant's internal use, and nothing herein shall prevent Consultant from continuing to use Consultant's information, knowledge, skill and/or expertise for other purposes.
- 9.2. Consultant agrees that all Deliverables, which means and includes all reports, designs, diagrams, studies, conclusions, recommendations, analyses and other materials developed, generated or produced by Consultant pursuant to a Work Order, including, but not limited to, analysis, design, custom programming, documentation, and other work related to the addition of new enhancements or functionality of JHU's computer systems (the "Deliverables") pursuant to this Agreement and any Work Orders, shall be owned by and shall be the exclusive property of JHU for use as a contribution to a collective work, and considered a "WORK MADE FOR HIRE" as that term is defined for copyright and other purposes.
- 9.3. Consultant hereby assigns all copyrights, patents, service marks and trademarks and all other intellectual property rights of Deliverables and all software, documentation, and other products and materials related to the Deliverables and supplied to JHU pursuant to a Work Order, finally and irrevocably to JHU, and Consultant agrees to execute any and all documents necessary to accomplish such assignment and/or to allow JHU to register any patent, service or trade mark, or copyright arising from the Work performed pursuant to this Agreement.
- 9.4. Upon termination or expiration of this Agreement, all software, documentation or materials belonging to Consultant or JHU shall be returned to the respective owner thereof and no copies shall be retained by the non-owning party unless the respective owner consents thereto. This shall not include documentation or other materials necessary for JHU to properly utilize the Deliverables and/or products developed.
- 9.5. SOURCE CODE. To the extent that the Deliverables includes computer software, Consultant shall provide as part of the deliverables, reasonably commented source code which shall be the exclusive property of JHU. Consultant shall also provide reasonably commented source code for all prior or outside Consultant developed software which becomes part of JHU's system, pursuant to services performed under this agreement, to which JHU has a non-exclusive license as previously described in this Agreement.
- 9.6. Subcontractor developed materials. To the extent that services are provided to Consultant by subcontractors who produce any portion of the Deliverables, Consultant shall ensure that its agreements with Subcontractors include a full assignment of rights to the Deliverables as required herein of Consultant.

10. **WARRANTIES AND REPRESENTATIONS OF CONSULTANT**

- 10.1. Consultant warrants that all work performed shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner in accordance with the standards in Consultant's Profession.
- 10.2. **Intellectual Property.** Consultant warrants that it owns and or has the rights to, and the power and authority to transfer the Deliverables to JHU, and that it has the rights in the Deliverables granted hereby. Consultant further warrants that the Deliverables shall be delivered free of any rightful claim of any third party for infringement of any United States patent, copyright, trade secret, or other intellectual property right. Consultant shall indemnify and hold harmless JHU and its subsidiaries or affiliates under its control, and their trustees, officers, employees and agents, against any and all losses, liabilities, judgments, awards and costs (including legal fees and expenses) arising out of or related to any claim that JHU's use or possession of the Deliverables pursuant to and for the purposes set forth in this Agreement, or any license granted hereunder, infringes or violates the copyright, trade secret or other proprietary right of any third party. Consultant shall defend and settle at its sole expense all suits or proceedings arising out of the foregoing, provided that JHU gives Consultant prompt notice of any such claim of which it learns. No such settlement which prevents JHU from continuing to use the Deliverables as provided herein shall be made without JHU's prior written consent. In all events, JHU shall, at its own cost and expense, have the right to participate in the defense of any such suit or proceeding through counsel of its own choosing. If the Deliverables, or any part thereof, are held to constitute such an infringement and the use for the purpose intended of said Deliverables is enjoined, then Consultant shall, at its reasonable expense and option, either procure for JHU the right to continue using same, or replace same with a non-infringing product, or modify same so it becomes non-infringing. If Consultant shall not be able to do so in a timely manner, Consultant shall reimburse to JHU all sums paid to Consultant by JHU for the Deliverables.
11. **EMPLOYEE SOLICITATION.** During the term of this Agreement, and for six months after the termination of this Agreement and all Work Orders, neither party will solicit or employ employees of the other party without the permission of the other Party.
12. **EMPLOYEE ROTATION.** Consultant reserves the right to replace a Consultant employee at any installation of JHU during the performance of any Work Order(s) provided that such replacement employee shall possess substantially equivalent training, skills and level of competence required to perform assigned duties as defined in the Work Order. Provided further, however, that as to certain employees of Consultant which JHU shall identify as key persons in any Work Order, substitution of such persons shall be with the agreement of JHU, and JHU may terminate a Work Order if a key person terminates and cannot be replaced to the satisfaction of JHU.
13. **INVOICES AND PAYMENTS.** Invoicing and pay shall be as specified in a Work Order, but if not so specified, Consultant shall prepare and submit invoices to JHU monthly, and JHU will pay to Consultant the invoice amounts within 60 days after receipt of invoice.
14. **NONDISCRIMINATION.** The Consultant warrants that during its performance of this Agreement, Consultant, or any of its employees, agents, or subcontractors, will not discriminate on the basis of age, sex, sexual orientation, race, color, religious belief, national origin, marital status, status as a qualified individual with a disability or handicap or as a disabled veteran.

15. **FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.** Consultant represents and warrants to JHU that it is aware of the requirements of the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA") and will not take any action that could violate the FCPA or expose JHU to liability under the FCPA. Specifically, Consultant represents and warrants that, in connection with this Agreement, Consultant and its owners, officers, directors, employees, representatives or agents have not provided and will not provide, offer or promise to provide, or authorize the provision directly or indirectly of, any money, gift, loan, service or anything of value to any government official (or any agent, employee or family member thereof), any political party or candidate for political office, or any third party, for the purpose of influencing or inducing any act, omission or decision of such government official or candidate, or of the government to obtain or retain business, or direct business to any person, or to secure any improper advantage.
16. **FORCE MAJEURE.** JHU and the Consultant shall be mutually relieved from any liability as a result of the onset of a force majeure condition. For the purposes of this Contract, "Force Majeure" means an event which is beyond the reasonable control of a Party and which makes a Party's performance of its obligations under the Contract impossible or so impractical as reasonably to be considered impossible under the circumstances, and includes, but is not limited to, war, riots, civil disorder, earthquake, fire, explosion, storm, flood or other adverse weather conditions, strikes, lockouts or other industrial action (except where such strikes, lockouts or other industrial action are within the power of the Party invoking Force Majeure to prevent), confiscation or any other action by government agencies.
17. **RESTRICTED COUNTRIES.** Consultant may not charge under this Agreement any item which has a source/origin from any restricted countries, as designated by the US State Department. Restricted countries currently include, but are not necessarily limited to Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, and Syria.
18. **US EXECUTIVE ORDER PROHIBITION.** The Consultant is notified that U.S. Executive Orders and statutory law prohibit transactions with, and the provision of resources, and support to, individuals and organizations associated with terrorism. It is the legal responsibility of the Consultant to ensure compliance with these Executive Orders and laws. In addition to relying on locally available resources, the Consultant may use resources available on the internet to review established lists published by the US Government. Hiring individuals or contracting with Hiring individuals or contracting with organizations on this list is strictly prohibited under the terms of this Agreement.
19. **TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT**
 - 19.1. JHU by written notice of not less than 30 days may terminate this Agreement without cause; however, the terms provided in Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 shall survive any such termination.
 - 19.2. All Work Orders executed prior to the effective date of termination of this Agreement shall be completed as if this Agreement were still in force and effect, unless the Work Order has also been terminated in accordance with this Agreement, or in accordance with the Work Order.
 - 19.3. In the event JHU does not execute Work Order(s) within six months of the date first above written, this Agreement shall automatically terminate. This Agreement shall likewise terminate in the event that more than six months have elapsed since completion of the last Work Order executed as provided herein.

20. TERMINATION OF WORK ORDERS

- 20.1. Without Cause. Any individual Work Order under this Agreement may be terminated, in whole or in part, by JHU, upon not less than 30 days written notice to Consultant, whenever, for any reason JHU shall determine that such termination is in its best interest. JHU shall be obligated to pay for time, materials and project related expenses incurred prior to the termination date, and any irrevocable expenses committed to by Consultant prior to notice of cancellation.
- 20.2. JHU may terminate this Agreement and any Work Order immediately upon notice to Consultant for any material breach of this Agreement, subject to Consultants right to cure any breach within 15 days of the date of the Notice.
- 20.3. Consultant shall, on or before the date of termination, turn over to JHU all programs, source code, documentation, reports, data, flow diagrams, materials, and all work in process generated during the performance of the terminated Work Order. If this Agreement is terminated because of breach by Consultant, JHU may, but shall not be obligated to, accept any Deliverables, or part thereof completed by consultant up to the termination, and for any Deliverables accepted, JHU shall pay Consultant in accordance with the provisions of the Work Order, or in such reasonable amount as JHU may determine.

21. NOTICES. Any notices provided for in this Agreement shall be given in writing and transmitted by personal delivery or prepaid first class registered or certified mail addressed as follows:
CONSULTANT:

JHU:
Director of Purchasing
Suite N4300 Keswick
The Johns Hopkins University
3910 Keswick Road
Baltimore, MD 21211

With a copy to:
The Office of the VP and General Counsel
113 Garland Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
3400 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218

- 22. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR. In making and performing this Agreement, the parties act and shall act at all times as independent contractors, and at no time shall either party make any commitments or incur any charges or expenses for or in the name of the other party.
- 23. ASSIGNMENT. Except as provided herein, this Agreement may not be assigned except upon the written Agreement of the parties. This Agreement may be assigned by JHU without Consultant approval, to any JHU entity, which shall mean any affiliated entity, or any entity in which JHU has a financial or other legal interest.

24. GENERAL

- 24.1. Consultant certifies that s/he is not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any U.S. Federal department or agency or by a department or agency in the country of operation. (If debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, please check here. Payment from U.S. Federal funds is prohibited in such cases.)
- 24.2. Both parties agree that, except as may be required by applicable law or regulations, they shall not disclose in advertising, publicity, or otherwise the terms and conditions of this Agreement without prior written consent of the other party.
- 24.3. Consultant agrees that no public or private announcements, media releases, press conferences, advertising or similar publicity in any form relating to JHU's name, image, or logo (or any variation or combination of such name, image, or logo), as well as the name or image of any JHU employee, student, or patient shall be made without the prior written consent of JHU, which consent may be withheld in JHU's sole and absolute discretion.
- 24.4. As specifically provided by Md. Anno. Code, CL, Section 21-104, the Parties agree that neither this Agreement nor any Work Order shall not be governed by the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA) as adopted in Maryland under Title 21 of the Commercial Law Article of the Maryland Annotated Code, as amended from time to time. This agreement shall be governed by the common law of Maryland relating to written agreements, as well as other statutory provisions, other than UCITA which may apply, and shall be interpreted and enforced as if UCITA had never been adopted in Maryland. The Parties further agree that electronic self-help shall not be permitted under this Agreement.
- 24.5. Jurisdiction and venue for the resolution of any disputes shall be in the state or federal courts located in Baltimore, Maryland. Both parties waive any right to a jury trial.
- 24.6. Each paragraph and provision is severable from the Agreement, and if one or more provisions or parts are declared invalid, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect.
- 24.7. This Agreement shall be incorporated in any and all Work Orders by reference with the same effect as this Agreement had been combined in and made a part of the Work Order in its entirety.
- 24.8. This Agreement, and any related Work Orders, contains the entire agreement between the parties, in relation to their subject matter, and there are no other agreements or understandings, verbal or otherwise, between the parties at the time of execution of this Agreement. No statements, promises, or inducements made by either party or agent of either party that are not contained in this written Agreement shall be valid or binding; and this Agreement may not be enlarged, modified, or altered except in writing signed by the parties.
- 24.9. Personal Information Protection – Vendor agrees to comply with Section 14-3503 of the Commercial Law Article of the Maryland Annotated Code by implementing and maintaining reasonable security procedures and practices that: (1) are appropriate to the nature of any personal information disclosed to the vendor by JHU; and (2) are reasonably designed to help protect such personal information from unauthorized access, use, modification, disclosure, or destruction.
- 24.10. TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE. All fixed price and time and materials-based Work Orders shall be completed by the completion date specified in the Work Order. Delays beyond the scheduled date shall be a breach of this agreement.


IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by their authorized agents as of the date first above written.

Johns Hopkins University

Consultant

Signature: **ANGELA FOSTER**
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Digitally signed by ANGELA FOSTER
DN: cn=ANGELA FOSTER, o=JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, ou=JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, email=angf@jhmi.edu, c=US
Reason: I am approving this document
with my digital signing partner
I created and signed this file
Date: 2022.03.09 15:08:58
Your Public Key Fingerprint: 15 17

Signature: 
Name: DIAH SETYAWATI DEWANTI
Title: Ph.D
Date: 09/03/2022

- b. Ada Surat Pernyataan budget sharing / dana in-kind / dana in-cash dari anggota yang berasal dari luar UMY;



Letter on Budget Sharing for Research Collaboration

Herewith, I sign as the Financial Staff of IGTC Johns Hopkins University, a public institution of higher learning whose principal address is at Baltimore, MD 21218, United States

I agree on the budget sharing in order to finance the research collaboration on:
"Religious Spaces (Indonesia) scopes of work" which is lead by Diah Setyawati Dewanti, M.Sc., PhD, lecturer of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

1. Meika Kurnia Puji Rahayu Dyah Anggraeni, M.Sc., Ph.D

As stated below:

Proposed budget from IGTC Johns Hopkins University (**in-kind / cash budget**)

No	Expenditures	Provision of Expenditures US \$ (Currencies) Converted in Rupiahs)	
		Year I	Year II
1.	Seminars/	US \$ 400 Equal to Rp 6,000,000	0
2.	Meetings	0	0
3.	Survey	US \$ 666.7 equal to Rp 10.000.000	0
4.	FGD	0	0
5.	Data Analysis	US\$ 200 equal to Rp 3,000,000	0
6.	Reports	0	0
7.	Publication	0	0
8.	Miscellaneous	0	0
Total		US\$ 1,266.7 equal to Rp 19,000,000	0
Total Budget for 1 years		US\$ 1,266.7 equal to Rp 19,000,000	

Yogyakarta, 29th November 2022

Signed :

**ANGELA
FOSTER**
Digital Signature: ANGELA FOSTER
DN: cn=Angela Foster, o=IGTC, ou=IGTC, email=angela.fooster@igtc.jhu.edu, c=US
ANGELA FOSTER
ANGELA FOSTER
ANGELA FOSTER

Name : Angela Foster
Faculty : IGTC Johns Hopkins
Position : Finance Deputy

c. Ada Curriculum Vitae mitra;

Ryan Kennedy

University of Houston
Department of Political Science
3551 Cullen Boulevard, Room 447
Philip Guthrie Hoffman Hall
Houston, TX 77204-3011

Phone: (713)743-1663
Email: rkennedy@uh.edu
<http://ryanpkennedy.weebly.com/>

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University, June 2008.
M.A., Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University, 2004.
Certificate, Polish Language and Culture, Jagiellonian University (Krakow), 2003.
B.A. (Magna Cum Laude, General Honors, and Phi Beta Kappa), Political Science and
Russian with minor in International Studies, Truman State University, 2001.
Certificate, Russian Language and Culture, Institute of Youth (Moscow), 2001.

EMPLOYMENT

Full Professor: University of Houston, 2022-
Associate Director: Initiative for Sustainable Energy Policy (ISEP)
Director: Machine-Assisted Human Decision-making (MAHD) Lab
Research Associate: Hobby Center for Public Policy
Instructor: University of Michigan, Inter-University Consortium for Political Science Research
(ICPSR), 2016-present.
Associate Professor: University of Houston, 2014-2022.
Senator Don Henderson Professor, 2018-2021
Founding Director, Center for International and Comparative Studies (CICS), 2013-2019
Assistant Professor: University of Houston, 2008-2014.
Affiliate: Harvard University Institute for Quantitative Social Science, 2013-2015.
Visiting Assistant Professor: Northeastern University, 2013-2014.
Lazer Lab for Computational Social Science
Department of Political Science
Contributing Analyst: Oxford Analytica, 2006-2012.
Freelance Analyst: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 2006-2007.

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Kennedy, R., Waggoner, P.D., 2021. *Introduction to R for social scientists: A tidy programming approach*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Peer Reviewed Articles

Minozzi, W., Kennedy, R., Esterling, K.M., Neblo, M.A., Jewell, R., Forthcoming. Testing the benefits of public deliberation. *American Journal of Political Science*.
Kennedy, R., Waggoner, P.D., Ward, M., Forthcoming. Trust in public policy algorithms. *Journal of Politics*.
Wojcik, S., Bijral, A.S., Johnston, R., Ferrer, J.M.L., King, G., Kennedy, R., Vespignani, A. and Lazer, D., 2021. Survey data and human computation for improved flu tracking. *Nature Communications*, 12(1), pp.1-8.
Blankenship, B., Kennedy, R., Urpelainen, J. and Yang, J., 2020. Barking Up the Wrong Tree:

- How Political Alignment Shapes Electoral Backlash from Natural Disasters. *Comparative Political Studies*, DOI: 0010414020970211.
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- Thomas, D.R., Harish, S.P., Kennedy, R. and Urpelainen, J., 2020. The effects of rural electrification in India: An instrumental variable approach at the household level. *Journal of Development Economics*, 146, DOI: 102520.
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- Maamoun, N., Kennedy, R., Jin, X. and Urpelainen, J., 2020. Identifying coal-fired power plants for early retirement. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 126, DOI: 109833.
- Blankenship, B., Kennedy, R., Mahajan, A., Wong, J.C.Y. and Urpelainen, J., 2020. Increasing rural electrification through connection campaigns. *Energy Policy*, 139, DOI: 111291.
- Tao, R., Zhou, B., Chen, F., Mares, D., Butler, P., Ramakrishnan, N. and Kennedy, R., 2020. Detecting media self-censorship without explicit training data. In *Proceedings of the 2020 SIAM International Conference on Data Mining* (pp. 550-558). Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics.
- Buyer, P., Kennedy, R., Yang, J. and Urpelainen, J., 2020. The need for impact evaluation in electricity access research. *Energy Policy*, 137, DOI:111099.
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- Kennedy, R., Sokhey, A.E., Abernathy, C., Esterling, K.M., Lazer, D.M., Lee, A., Minozzi, W. and Neblo, M.A., 2020. Demographics and (equal?) voice: Assessing participation in online deliberative sessions. *Political Studies*, DOI: 0032321719890805.
- Kim, S.E., Harish, S.P., Kennedy, R., Jin, X. and Urpelainen, J., 2020. Environmental degradation and public opinion: the case of air pollution in Vietnam. *The Journal of Environment & Development*, 29(2), pp.196-222.
- Waggoner, P.D., Kennedy, R., Le, H. and Shiran, M., 2019. Big data and trust in public policy automation. *Statistics, Politics and Policy*, 10(2), pp.115-136.
- Kennedy, R., Numminen, S., Sutherland, J. and Urpelainen, J., 2019. Multilevel customer segmentation for off-grid solar in developing countries: Evidence from solar home systems in Rwanda and Kenya. *Energy*, 186, DOI:115728.
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- pay for household electricity connections in rural India. *Energy policy*, 129, pp.319-326.
- Abrahms, M., Ward, M. and Kennedy, R., 2018. Explaining civilian attacks: Terrorist networks, principal-agent problems and target selection. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 12(1), pp.23-45.
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- Lin, Y.R., Kennedy, R. and Lazer, D., 2017. The geography of money and politics: Population density, social networks, and political contributions. *Research & Politics*, 4(4), DOI: 2053168017742015.
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Book Chapters

- Dickenson, M. and Kennedy, R., 2011. Attitudes Towards East and West in Turkish Public Opinion. In Kanat, K., Ustun, K. and Yilmaz, N. (eds), *History, Politics, and Foreign Policy in Turkey*. Ankara, Turkey: SETA.
- Kennedy, R., 2010. A Quiet Revolution? Moldova's 2005 Parliamentary Elections and the Influence of the Colour Revolutions. In O'Beuchain, D. and Polese, A. (eds.), *The Colour Revolutions in the Former Soviet Republics*. London: Routledge.
- Kennedy, R., 2010. In the 'new Great Game,' who is getting played? The effect of Chinese investment in Kazakhstan's oil sector. In Kendall-Taylor, A., Kjaerum, H., and Overland, I. (eds.), *Caspian Petro-Politics: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan*. London: Routledge.
(Re-published by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs as a 2009 *RussCasp Working Paper*.)

Book Reviews

- Kennedy, R., 2013. Book Review: Moldova: Arena of International Influences. *East European Politics* 29(2): 253-254.

Editor Reviewed Articles (Links Available on Website)

- Wojcik, S., Kennedy, R. and Lazer, D., 2 November 2020. A Global Perspective on Predicting the 2020 Election. *Mischief of Faction*.
- Kennedy, R., Clifford, S., Burligh, T., Waggoner, P., and Jewell, R., 7 November 2018. How Venezuela's Economic Crisis is Undermining Social Science Research – About Everything. *The Washington Post's Monkey Cage Blog*.
- Kennedy, R., 15 March 2018. Eyes in the Sky Offer a Dramatic Picture of Energy Use. *Forbes Online*.
- Kennedy, R., Lazer, D., and Tsur, O., 6 January 2016. What He Talked About. *Politico Magazine* 3(2).
- Kennedy, R., Lazer, D., Ognyanova, K., and Tsur, O., 14 November 2015. What to Expect in the Dem Debate? We Crunched the Last One." *Politico*.
- Lazer, D. and Kennedy, R., 1 October 2015. What We Can Learn from the Epic Failure of Google Flu Trends. *Wired*.
- Kennedy, R., Lazer, D., Ognyanova, K., and Tsur, O., 21 September 2015. Debate Data Reveals It's Still the Trump Show. *Politico*.
- Kennedy, R., Lazer, D., Ognyanova, K., and Tsur, O., 13 August 2015. DATA: Trump Won the Debate – or at Least Talked the Most. *Politico*.
- Kennedy, R., and Bilecen, H., 12 September 2014. Turkey's Ambivalence Toward Joining a US Coalition Against IS Reflects the Country's Difficult Strategic Position. *The London School of Economics and Political Science European Politics (EUROPP) and Policy Blog*. <http://bit.ly/1swbqdl>
- Kennedy, R., 13 January 2012. Moldova: Separatist Settlement is Still a Distant Goal. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., and Tiede, L., 2011. Oil and Good Governance: Do Oil Resources Lead to

- Weak Institutions? Norwegian Institute of International Affairs – RussCasp Working Paper.
- Kennedy, R., 2011. Privatization and Nationalization in Oil and Gas: Foreign Policy and Oil Contracts in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs – RussCasp Working Paper.
- Kennedy, R., and Tiede, L., 2011. Nationalization of the Oil Sector: A Political Economy Perspective. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs – RussCasp Working Paper.
- Kennedy, R., 20 August 2010. Moldova: Referendum Campaign Previews Challenges Ahead. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R. and Nurmakov, A., 2010. "Resource Nationalism Trends in Kazakhstan, 2004-2009. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs – RussCasp Working Paper.
- Kennedy, R., 4 December 2009. Moldova: AEI scores early foreign policy success. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 28 September 2009. Moldova: Sharp remittance falls darken outlook. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 26 August 2009. Moldova: Former Communist emerges as kingmaker. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 29 July 2009. Moldova: New elections are unlikely to break deadlock. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 9 April 2009. Moldova: Protests galvanize youth, heighten tensions. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 24 October 2008. Moldova: Parties manoeuvre ahead of elections. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 7 October 2008. Moldova/Russia: Transnistria talks gain momentum. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 2 May 2008. Moldova: Transnistria talks offer no quick solutions. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 2 April 2008. Moldova: Chisinau-Gagauzia tensions remain strained. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 15 January 2008. Moldova: Old challenges represent themselves in 2008. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 24 December 2007. Moldova: Christmas row is sign of deeper tensions. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 21 November 2007. Moldova: HIV/AIDS is at point of becoming a pandemic. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 8 August 2007. Moldova: Contrary forces favour policy short-termism. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 18 July 2007. Moldova: Press freedoms remain problematic. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 28 June 2007. Moldova: Local Elections Show National Trends. *RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova Report*, 9(15).
- Kennedy, R., 25 June 2007. Moldova: Communists lose ground in local elections. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 14 May 2007. Moldova: Voronin pins hopes on encouraging investment. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 3 May 2007. Talk of Transdniestr Agreement Sparks Speculation. *RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report*, 9(11). (also produced for online and radio presentation)
- Kennedy, R., 27 April 2007. Moldova/Russia: Reported Transnistria deal is unlikely. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 5 April 2007. Counting Losses as Russian Wine Ban Lingers. *RFE/RL Belarus*,

- Ukraine and Moldova Report*, 9(10).
- Kennedy, R., 30 March 2007. Moldova/Romania: Visa Row May Result in Looser Ties. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 22 March 2007. What's Behind Harsh Criticism of Romania. *RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report*, 9(1).
- Kennedy, R., 5 March 2007. Moldova: Government action hinders media freedom. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 22 February 2007. Moldova's Broadcast Privatization -- Reform or Censorship? *RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova Report*, 9(4). Re-published in *The Moldova Foundation's Weekly News Bulletin*, 27 February 2007, 3(31). Re-published again in *In Focus* magazine. (also produced for online and radio presentation)
- Kennedy, R., 9 February 2007. An EU Invasion Waiting to Happen. *RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova Report*, 9(4). (also produced for online and radio presentation)
- Kennedy, R., 11 January 2007. Tricky year begins for new EU neighbour. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 5 January 2007. Unprecedented Opportunities, Challenges Posed by \$1.2 Billion Aid Package. *RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova Report*, 9(1).
- Kennedy, R., 21 December 2006. Tiraspol line hardens ahead of negotiations. *Oxford Analytica*.
- Kennedy, R., 29 November 2006. Kazakhstan Learns to Love Borat. *Central Asia-Caucasus Analyst*.
- Marcus, U., Ibadildin, N., and Kennedy, R., 30 November 2005. Vested Interests to Determine Kazakhstan's Presidential Race. *Central Asia-Caucasus Analyst* 6(23):8-9.

RESEARCH AND TEACHING INTERESTS

- Comparative Politics: democratization, political economy, post-communist politics, energy politics, democratic diffusion.
- International Relations: foreign policy analysis, political terrorism, and socialization.
- Methodology: computational social science, multilevel models, Bayesian analysis, agent-based modeling, duration analysis, machine learning, GIS, and panel data.

Classes Taught:

- Workshop Course, "Introduction to R," Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) summer program.
- Graduate Course, "Democratization," University of Houston.
- Graduate Course, "Machine Learning," University of Houston.
- Undergraduate Course, "Model UN," University of Houston.
- Undergraduate Course, "Democratization," University of Houston.
- Undergraduate Course, "International Energy Politics," University of Houston.
- Undergraduate Course, "Political Terrorism," University of Houston and The Ohio State University.
- Undergraduate Course, "Statistics for Political Scientists," University of Houston.
- Undergraduate Course, "Introduction to Comparative Politics," The Ohio State University.
- Undergraduate Course, "Model United Nations," The Ohio State University.

GRANTS

- Kennedy, R., Tiede, L., Kakadiaris, I., and Michael, A. 2021. DASS: Community Responsive Algorithms for Social Accountability (CRASA). National Science Foundation (NSF).
- Sokhey, A., Kennedy, R., and Parinandi, S. 2021. RAPID: The Public Response to the Texas Power Outage/Utility Crisis. National Science Foundation (NSF).
- Kennedy, R. 2021. The Deliberation Testbed. University of Houston Cougar Initiative to Engage (CITE) grant.

- Kennedy, Ryan. 2018. "Hybrid Forecasting Competition, SAGE." IARPA, subcontracted through Northeastern University and USC ISL
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2017. "Hybrid Forecasting Competition, MATRICS." IARPA, subcontracted through HRL.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2017. Fulbright Specialists Program, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Kennedy, Ryan, Kevin Esterling, David Lazer, Michael Neblo, and William Minozzi. 2017. "Intellectual Humility and Discursive Participation in Politics: A Field Experiment with Members of Congress and their Constituents." Templeton Foundation, subcontracted through the University of Connecticut.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2016. "SIGINT-based Anticipation of Future Events (SAFE)." Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA), subcontracted through Northeastern University.
- Kennedy, Ryan, Kevin Esterling, David Lazer, Michael Neblo, and William Minozzi. 2016. "Congress 3.0: Testing Deliberative Platforms for Improving Constituency Communication." University of Houston Hobby School for Public Policy.
- Kennedy, Ryan, Kevin Esterling, David Lazer, Michael Neblo, and William Minozzi. 2015. "Congress 3.0." Congressional Management Foundation and Democracy Fund.
- Research fellowship in computational social science. Northeastern University and Harvard University, 2013-2014.
- Weihert, Greg, Phillip Bossert, and Ryan Kennedy. 2009. "National Security Studies Minor at the University of Houston." University of Houston Faculty Development Initiative Program.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2009. Travel Grant for "Junior Scholar Training Session." Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2009. "Supranational Identity and the Spread of Democratic Attitudes in Moldova." University of Houston New Faculty Grant.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2007. "Supranational Identity, Political Attitudes, and Participation: The Case of Moldova." The Ohio State University SBS Summer Research Grant.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2007. "On the Clock: Event History Modeling in the Study of Comparative Politics." National Science Foundation Travel Grant for the American Political Science Association Summer Methods Meeting.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2005-2006. "Explaining Competitive Politics in Moldova." Fulbright Research Fellowship in Moldova.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2005. "Oil and Authoritarian Politics in Kazakhstan." The Ohio State University Office of International Affairs Travel Grant.
- Kennedy, Ryan. 2005. "Oil and Authoritarian Politics in Kazakhstan." The Ohio State University AGGRS Research Grant.
- Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Grant. 2003. Summer Study of Polish Language and Culture at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland.

HONORS

University of Houston

University of Houston Award for Excellence in Research, Scholarship and Creative Activity at the Associate Professor level, 2021-2022.

Ross M. Lence Teaching Excellence Award, 2013.

Heinz L. Eulau Award for best article published in the *American Political Science Review* in 2010.

The Ohio State University

F.E. Peacock Award for best paper presented by a graduate student at the International Studies Association – Midwest conference, 2003.

F.E. Peacock Award for best paper presented by a graduate student at the International Studies Association – Midwest conference, 2001.

Distinguished University Fellowship, 2001-2006.

Program for Excellence in Graduate Studies Grant, 2001-2006.

Truman State University

Phi Beta Kappa (academic honorary), 2001.

Outstanding Student in Political Science, 2001.

National Champion, National Parliamentary Debate Association, 2000.

Secretary, Truman State University Student Senate, 1999-2000.

Phi Kappa Phi (academic honorary), 1999.

Omicron Delta Kappa (leadership honorary), 1999.

Pi Kappa Delta (speech and debate honorary), 1997.

Truman Leadership Award, 1997-2001.

Institute of Youth

Outstanding Student in Russian Studies, 2000.

SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Discipline

Editor, *Research & Politics*, 2022-present.

Associate Editor, *Research & Politics*, 2019-2022.

Section Chair, Comparative Politics, Southwest Political Science Association, 2016.

Section Chair, International Security Section, Midwest Political Science Association, 2014.

Executive Officer, International Studies Association – Midwest, 2002-2003, 2012-2014.

Simulation Director, Historic Security Council, American Model United Nations, 2002-2004.

University

UH Energy Initiative

Undergraduate Research Mentor, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014-2015, 2018-2019. (Supervised 3 SURF and 4 PURS grants.)

Faculty Development Initiative Program Committee, 2011, 2013.

Student Fulbright Grant Committee, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012.

Student Preparatory Interview Participant for Rhodes and Marshall Finalists, 2010, 2011, 2020.

Department

Awards Committee: 2022-present

Graduate Recruitment Czar: 2020-2021

Graduate Committee: 2017-2021

Faculty Adviser, College Republicans: 2017-present

International Relations Search Committee: 2017

International Relations Search Committee: 2015.

Technology Committee (Chair): 2014-2015.

Undergraduate Studies Committee: 2011-2013.

Graduate Studies Committee: 2008-2010.

Comparative Politics Search Committee: 2009, 2011.

Community

Advisory Board, North American University, 2013-2018.

Governing Board, Houston Area Model United Nations, 2015-present.

Occasional news radio and television commentary, 2009-present.

Glenbrook Valley historic committee, 2009-2011.

CONSULTANCIES

City of Baltimore, Climate Action Plan, 2021-present.
BBOX, Evaluation of Mini Grid Customers, 2017-2018.
Oxford Analytica, Unrecognized Territories Project, 2011.
Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, RussCasp Working Paper Series, 2010-2011.
GMB Research, Economic Briefs on Moldova and Russia, 2008.
Oxford Analytica UNAIDS Project, HIV/AIDS in Moldova, 2007.

LANGUAGES

Russian (4.5 years university level study); Polish (2 years university level study); Turkish (beginner); Romanian (reading at elementary level)

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

R, Stata, Octave/MatLab, Python, Perl, Visual Basic

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