

FACTSHEET

Compliance with Smoke-Free Policies in Bogor Indonesia

Background

Bogor is a city located in Indonesia’s West Java Province and has a population of 1,070,719. Bogor adopted their smoke-free law, which prohibits smoking in all workplaces, public places and public transportation, in 2014 (Perda No. 10/2018). Smoking and cigarette advertising are also prohibited in open areas of health, education, religious and childcare facilities. This survey aims to assess compliance with the smoke-free law and identify factors that influence compliance in Bogor city.

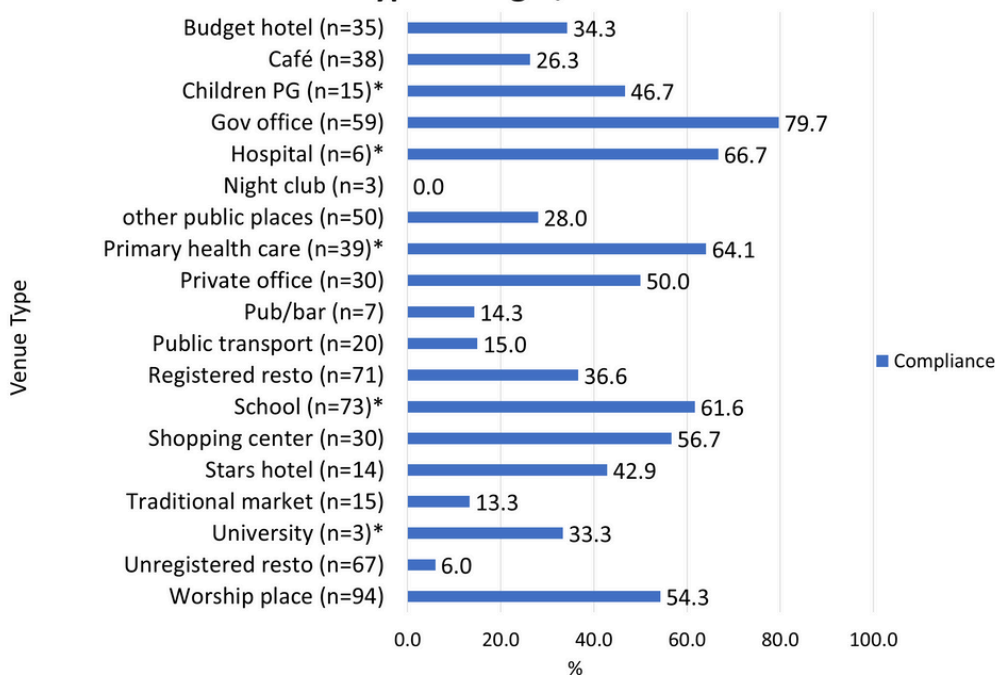


Method

To assess overall compliance with the smoke-free law (SFL), a cross-sectional observational study of indoor and outdoor designated smoke-free venues with validated protocols was undertaken in November 2023. A total of 669 venues were selected through: 1) stratified simple random sampling for venues with available sampling frame and 2) a walking protocol for venues with no available list of venues. The venue is considered compliant if it meets all the following 6 criteria: 1) display of no-smoking signage at minimum two of four sites (the entrance, front door, inside the room and the exit); 2) the absence of people smoking; 3) the absence of cigarette butts; 4) the absence of ashtrays; 5) the absence of an indoor smoking room; and 6) the absence of a smoke smell. Since healthcare facilities, schools, universities, and children's playgrounds must be 100% smoke-free based on SFL regulation, compliance also includes three additional indicators: 1) the absence of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; 2) the absence of cigarette sellers; and 3) outdoor compliance indicators based on the other 6 criteria. Those venues are considered compliant if they meet outdoor compliance and no violations are found towards the two additional criteria. Data was analyzed descriptively to attain the proportion of compliance, as well as the number of violations based on venues and compliance indicators.

Findings

Figure 1. The Compliance of Smoke-free Law by Venue Type in Bogor, 2023



*include the outdoor compliance indicator

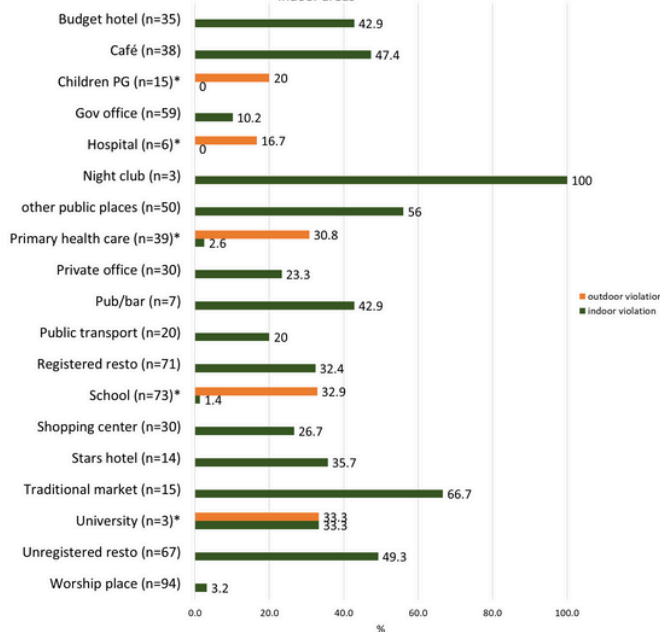
Bogor Overall Compliance of the Smoke-free Law in 2023

43.4%

- Only government offices reached nearly 80% compliance.
- 61% - 67% of hospitals, primary health care facilities and schools were compliant and 33% of universities.
- Compliance was lowest in night clubs, unregistered restos, pubs/bars and public transport (below 15%).

Figure 2. Violations of the Combined 'Evidence of Smoking' Indicators by Venue Type in Bogor 2023

Evidence of smoking includes observed smoking behavior, ashtrays, and cigarette butts in indoor areas



*the venues must be 100% smoke-free

- Violations of the three combined 'evidence of smoking' indicators:
 - Night clubs showed the highest violation rate (100%).
 - Cafes, unregistered restos, other public places, and traditional markets showed high violation rates, ranging from 47.4% - 66.7%.
- Universities, primary healthcare services, schools, and government offices have high signage coverage, above 90%.
- Low coverage of no-smoking signage was observed at public transport, traditional markets, and some hospitality venues (0% - 47.4%).

Figure 3. The Coverage of No-Smoking Signage Posted by Venue Type in Bogor 2023

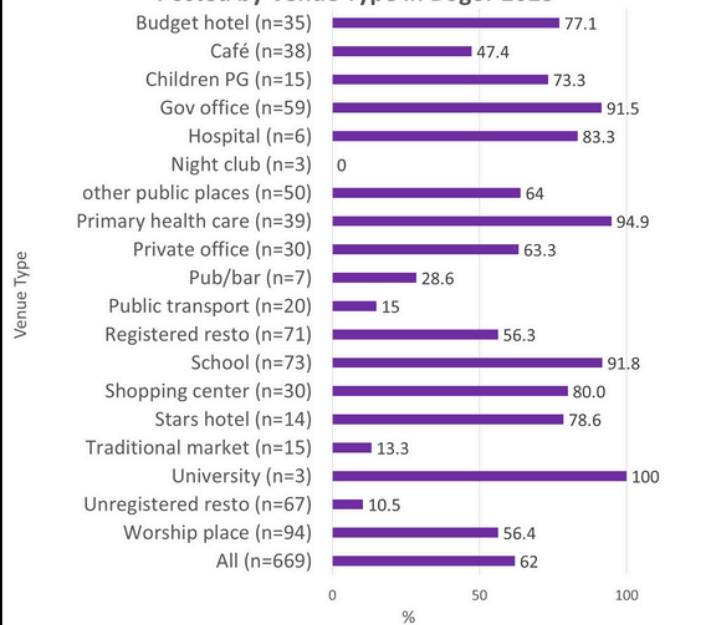
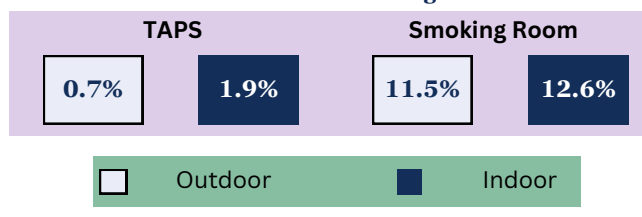


Figure 4. The Proportion of Violations found at Indoor and Outdoor Venues in Bogor 2023



Almost two thirds of observed smoke-free venues in Bogor had no smoking signage displayed (62%)

- TAPS violations were low at both indoor and outdoor venues.
- High violations of smoking room regulations were found at both indoor and outdoor venues.

Discussion

Overall compliance with the smoke-free law in Bogor was low at 43.4%. No venue type reached the minimum compliance target of 80%. Outdoor violations in hospitals, healthcare facilities and schools are a significant cause for concern. Figure 2 demonstrates that exposure to second-hand smoke indoors is still high in traditional markets, other public places, cafes, unregistered restos and night clubs. Enforcement efforts should target these venues. No-smoking signage coverage was varied, with high coverage in schools, universities, government offices and health facilities, but low in hospitality venues, public transport and places of worship. These findings suggest that essential factors to improve compliance are installation and reinstallation of no-smoking signage to replace old/broken signages in all designated smoke-free areas. Signage installation and ashtray removal should be done in collaboration with venue managers and other related government stakeholders. Socialization, education and involvement of the communities should be continuously improved to build awareness, positive perception and behavior towards the smoke-free law. Specifically for the places of worship, the enforcement of the traditional customary law on smoking in religious places and community gathering adopted in Bogor should be optimized to support the smoke-free by law. Regular monitoring by the smoke-free team should be conducted, and a strong internal monitoring system is needed to improve compliance as well as community awareness. Continued commitment to regular random inspections, a sustained no-smoking signage campaign, a regular smoke-free taskforce training program, and sustainable budgeting for enforcement activities are also necessary to improve compliance. Particular focus should be paid to hospitals, healthcare facilities and schools, as well as hospitality venues, traditional markets and other public places.