

FACTSHEET

Compliance with Smoke-Free Policies in Denpasar Indonesia

Background

Denpasar is the capital of Indonesia's Bali Province and has a total population of 726,800. Denpasar adopted their smoke-free law, which prohibits smoking in all workplaces, public places and public transportation, in 2013 (Perda No. 07/2013). 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 Denpasar city.

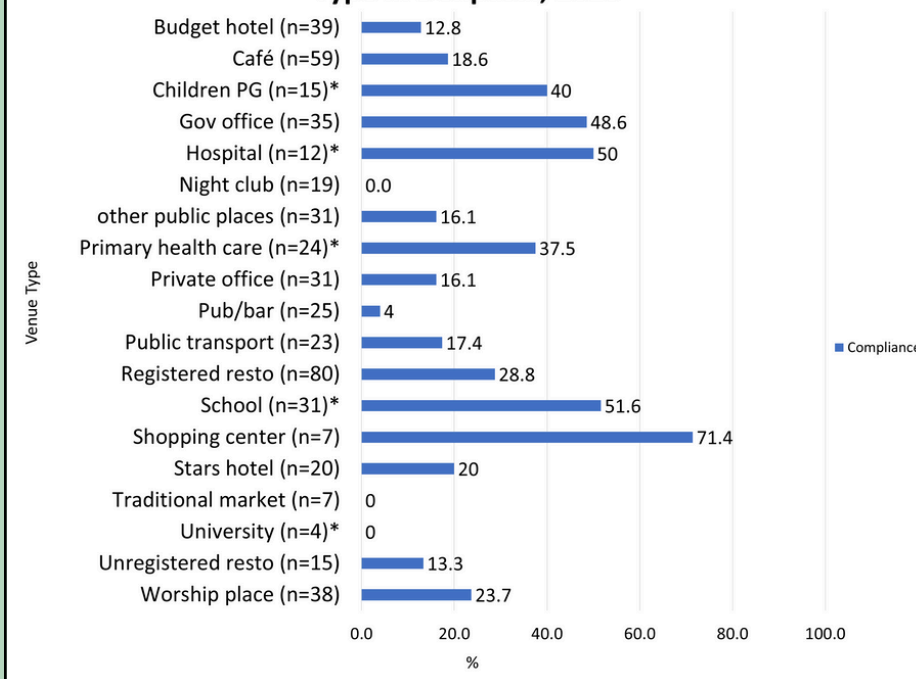


Method

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 515 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 Denpasar, 2023



Denpasar Overall Compliance of the Smoke-free Law in 2023

24.9%

- Compliance was ~50% or lower in every venue type except shopping centers (71.4%). This includes schools (51.6%), hospitals (50%) and primary health care facilities (37.5%).
- Compliance was very low in hospitality venues including cafes (18.6%), unregistered restos (13.3%) and restos (28.8%).
- Only 48.6% of government buildings were compliant.

*include the outdoor compliance indicator

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

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

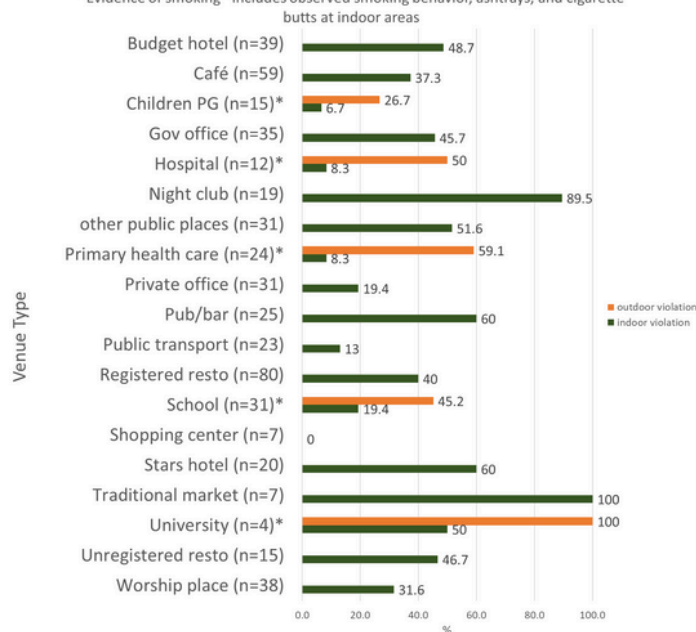
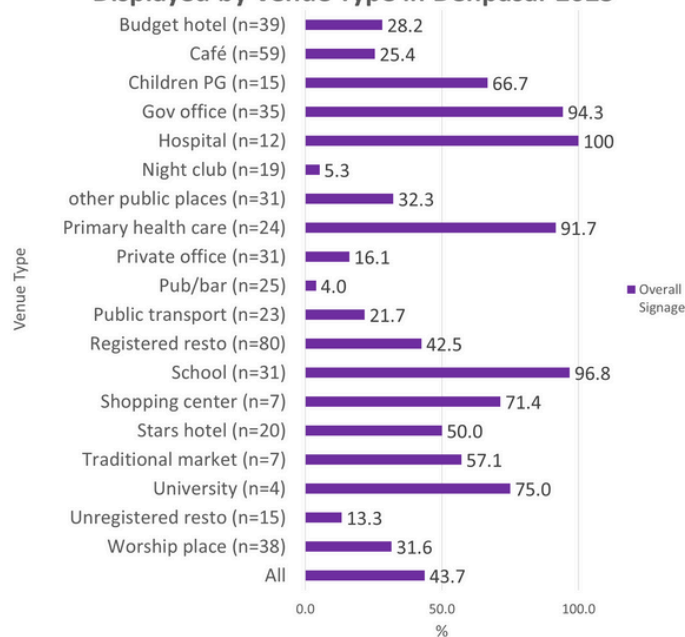


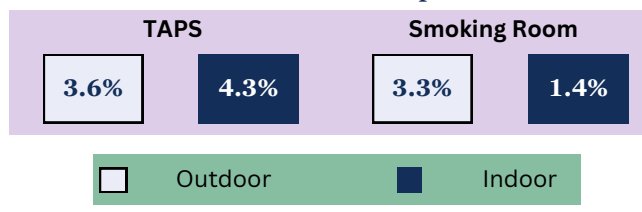
Figure 3. The Coverage of No-Smoking Signage Displayed by Venue Type in Denpasar 2023



*the venues must be 100% smoke-free

- Violations of the three combined 'evidence of smoking' indicators:
 - Almost 20% of schools had indoor violations and 45% had outdoor violations observed.
 - High levels of violations were observed in stars hotels (60%), other public places (51.6%), government offices (45.7%) and universities (50%).
 - All traditional markets and almost all (89.5%) night clubs had evidence of smoking observed.
- Healthcare facilities, schools and government offices had high signage coverage above 90%.
- Low coverage of no-smoking signage was observed at private offices, restaurants and some hospitality venues (4% - 42.5%).

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



Fewer than half of observed smoke-free venues in Denpasar had no-smoking signage displayed (43.7%).

- The violations were low in both indoor and outdoor venues.
- TAPS violations were higher than presence of smoking room violations at both indoor and outdoor venues.

Discussion

The overall compliance with the smoke-free law in Denpasar was low at 24.9%. None of the venue types reached the minimum compliance target of 80%. Compliance among public places, hospitality sectors and private offices was extremely low at 28.8% or below, and compliance at observed hospitals was also low. The main violations were the absence of no-smoking signage, evidence of smoking activities (cigarette butts, smoke smell) and availability of ashtrays. No-smoking signage coverage at health services, schools and government offices was high, but other venues were low, especially hospitality sectors, worship places, public transportation and private offices. The installation of no-smoking signage at those venues should be prioritized, along with the removal of any form of ashtrays, both inside and outside the venue. This activity can be accomplished through better collaboration with venue manager and related responsible authorities. This activity should be accompanied by improvements in the monitoring system, involving venue managers in enforcement, and increasing the number of random inspections as part of overall awareness campaigns. Capacity building for the city's smoke-free taskforce team, smoke-free trainings for hospitality venue managers, engagement with hotel, restaurant and retailers associations, regular random inspections, and a no-smoking signage campaign should also be carried out.