

FACTSHEET

# Compliance with Smoke-Free Policies in Palembang Indonesia

## Background

Palembang is the capital of Indonesia's South Sumatra Province and has a total population of 1,686,073. Palembang adopted their smoke-free law, which prohibits smoking in all workplaces, public places and public transportation, in 2009 (Perda No. 07/2009). 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 Palembang city.

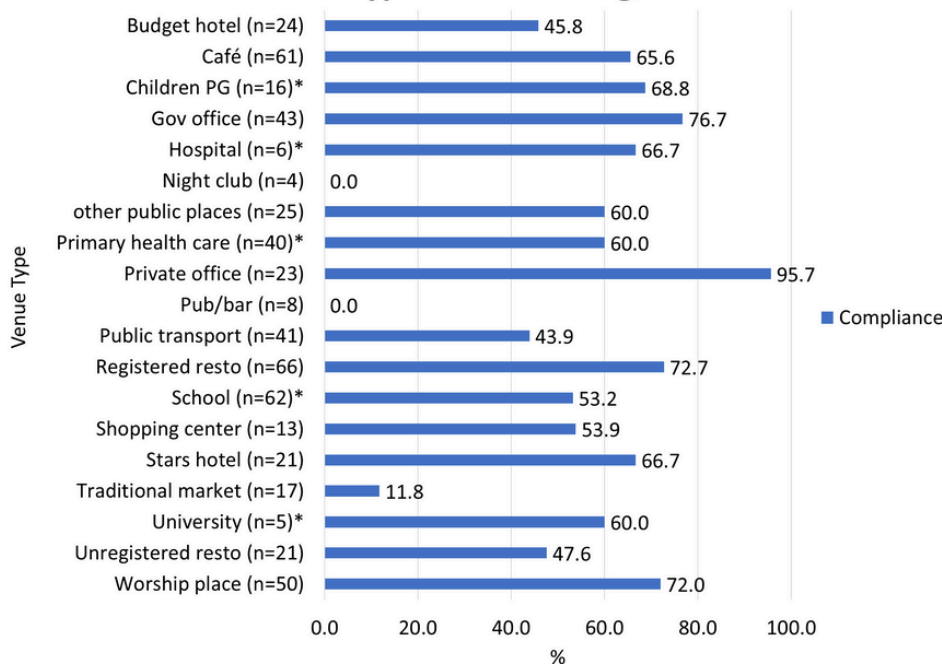


## Method

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 546 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 Palembang, 2023**



Palembang Overall Compliance of the Smoke-free Law in 2023

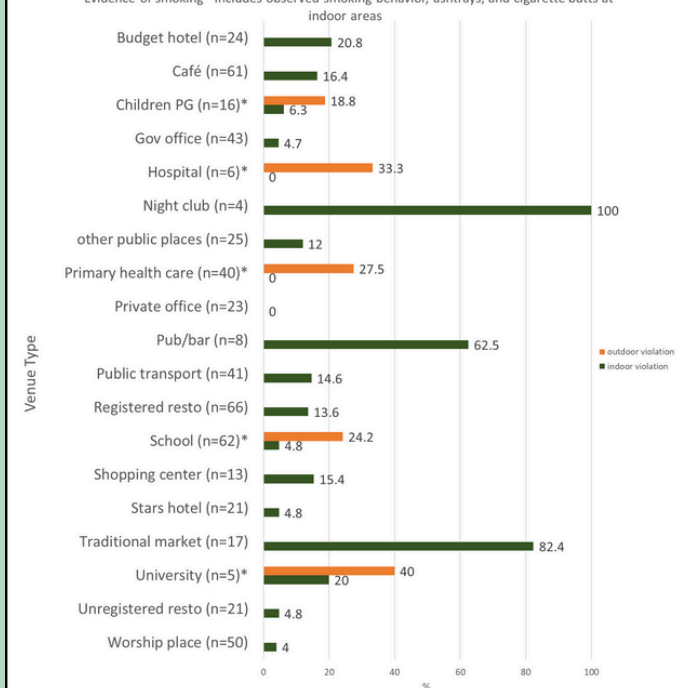
**60.6%**

- Only private offices reached 95% compliance, while government offices, registered restos, and places of worship showed just over 70% compliance.
- The compliance of budget hotels, public transport and unregistered restos was between 43.9% - 47.6%.
- No night clubs or pubs/bars were compliant.

\*include the outdoor compliance indicator

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

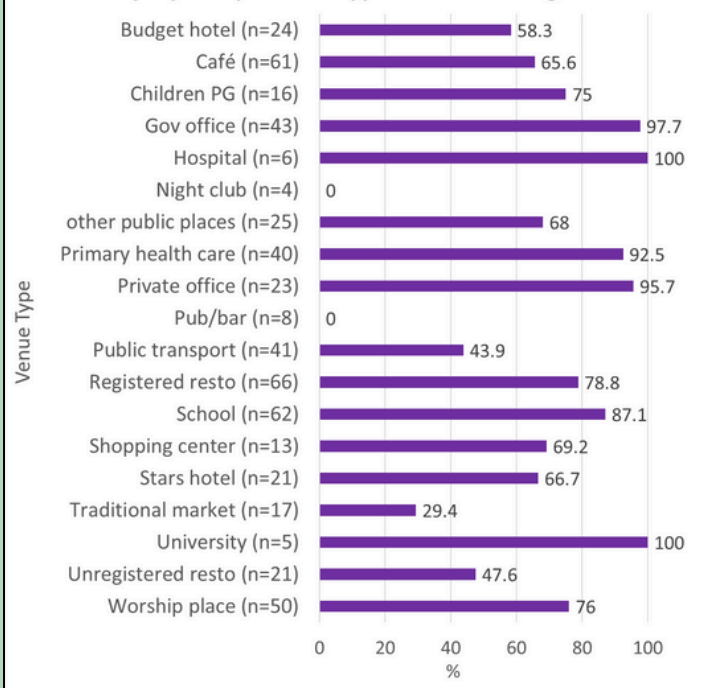
\*Evidence of smoking\* includes observed smoking behavior, ashtrays, and cigarette butts at indoor areas



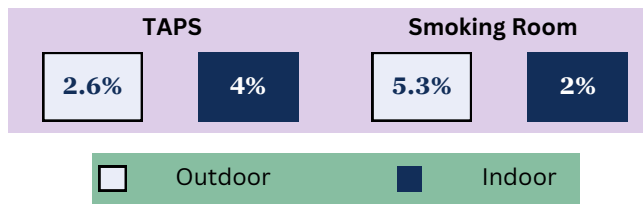
\*the venues must be 100% smoke-free

- Violations of the three combined 'evidence of smoking' indicators:
  - Night clubs had the highest violation rate (100%).
  - Pubs/bars and traditional markets had high violation rates, ranging from 62.5% - 82.4%.
- 20% of universities had indoor violations and 40% had outdoor violations.
- Healthcare facilities, private offices and universities had high signage coverage, above 90%.
- Low coverage of no-smoking signage was found in public transportation, traditional markets, and some hospitality venues.

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



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



**Almost three quarters of observed smoke-free venues in Palembang had no-smoking signage displayed (72.3%)**

- Violations of TAPS were observed indoors at 4% of venues.

## Discussion

Overall compliance with the smoke-free law in Palembang was low at 60.6%. Only private offices reached the minimum compliance target of 85%. No-smoking signage coverage was low at nightclubs, pubs/bars, traditional markets, public transport and unregistered restos. These venues also have the highest violations of smoking behavior. 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 community health workers should be continuously improved to build awareness, positive perception and behavior towards the smoke-free law. Specifically for the traditional markets, the enforcement of the regional smoke-free law adopted in Palembang should be a key focus. In addition, continuous supervision, random inspections and internal monitoring teams need to be established and conducted to improve compliance with smoke-free law.