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# The Effect of Implementation Quality on Policy Effectiveness (A Study on The No Smoking Policy At UPN "Veteran" East Java)

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**Abstract**

This study aims to examine the impact of implementation quality on the effectiveness of the smoking ban policy on campus, specifically at the National Development University "Veteran" East Java. Active students of UPN "Veteran" East Java were given a questionnaire as part of the quantitative techniques and survey procedures of this study. Based on statistics on the number of students and leaves in 2025, the study population was 25,836 students. The accidental sampling method was used to calculate the sample size. To ascertain the impact of policy implementation quality on the effectiveness of the smoking ban policy, data analysis was conducted using ordinal logistic regression. The results show that the quality of implementation of the smoking ban policy has various assessments. Indicators show high achievements, such as X1, with details that the implementation of the smoking ban policy in the campus environment has been carried out quite well. with a percentage of strongly agreeing at 53.5% and indicator X7 with a percentage of agreeing at 48.5%. This finding indicates that most respondents assess the implementation of the smoking ban policy positively. The results of the ordinal logistic regression test show a significance value of 0.000 < 0.005, so the quality of policy implementation is proven to have a significant effect on the effectiveness of the smoking ban policy. Thus, the better the quality of the implementation of the policy implemented, the higher the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy in the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus environment.

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## Introduction

The implementation of Smoke-Free Areas (SNOs) is designed as part of public health control efforts focused on creating public spaces that are protected from risks, support quality of life, and prevent the impacts of cigarette smoke (Dwi & Gurning, n.d.). According to data from the Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) published by the Ministry of Health in 2023, the estimated number of smokers in Indonesia has exceeded 70 million, with approximately 7.4 percent of those aged 10 to 18. This upward trend is reinforced by findings from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), which recorded a surge in the proportion of smokers among students aged 13–15, increasing from 18.3% in 2016 to 19.2% in 2019, as reported by Mezaluna Prabasanti et al. (2025).The Indonesian government is continuously developing various policies and programs aimed at protecting non-smokers from the risks of secondhand smoke exposure. The Indonesian government has designed and implemented various regulations to reduce cigarette consumption and improve overall public health. This policy is implemented through the establishment of Smoke-Free Areas (KTR), as stipulated in Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning health, Article 115, paragraph (2), as follows: "Regional governments are required to establish smoke-free areas within their jurisdictions." The Smoke-Free Area (KTR) policy in the city of Surabaya is specifically regulated by Surabaya Mayoral Regulation Number 110 of 2021 concerning smoke-free areas.

This regulation demonstrates the Surabaya City Government's commitment to following up on the mandate of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning health, as well as an effort to create a healthy, smoke-free city environment. Through this regulation, the government designates seven types of areas as Smoke-Free Areas (Kawasan Tanpa Rokok or KTR), including health services and facilities, teaching and learning environments, children's playgrounds, places of worship, public transportation, workplaces, and other public places. These designations aim to protect the public from exposure to cigarette smoke and promote healthier environments across various settings.Through this regulation, the Surabaya City Government emphasizes the active role of the community, educational institutions, and government agencies in creating a sustainable smoke-free environment according to the Surabaya Mayoral Regulation (2021). This situation confirms that students' knowledge and support for the Smoke-Free Area (KTR) policy have not been fully followed by a habit of complying with the applicable regulations. In this regard, stricter monitoring mechanisms and ongoing guidance from the university are needed to ensure the consistent and effective implementation of the Smoke-Free Area (KTR) policy within the university environment. Therefore, the researcher emphasizes the need for the establishment of a Rector's Regulation, increased field supervision, and ongoing guidance to ensure the effective and regular implementation of the KTR policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java.

Based on the Rector's Regulation of the National Development University "Veteran" East Java Number 13 of 2023 concerning the Student Code of Ethics, Chapter V, Article 6, letter (j) states, "... Every student is prohibited from smoking except in specially designated areas." This provision serves as the university's internal legal basis. It aims to strengthen the implementation of the Non-Smoking Area (KTR) policy on campus. This regulation demonstrates the university's commitment to creating a conducive, orderly academic atmosphere that upholds discipline in line with the values of National Defense, which are the core identity of UPN "Veteran" East Java. In the context of UPN "Veteran" East Java, the KTR policy is an important part of efforts to create a healthy, disciplined academic environment that reflects the values of National Defense. UPN "Veteran" East Java has supported the implementation of the KTR policy in accordance with local government and national regulations by socializing the smoking ban policy on campus, such as by installing no-smoking signs in the Non-

Smoking Area (KTR) and enforcing discipline against violations. Based on preliminary observations on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus in 2024, certain areas such as the park, cafeteria, and parking areas were still not completely free from smoking, despite a clear prohibition from the campus.

This situation has the potential to increase violations of the Non-Smoking Area Policy if not accompanied by adequate student compliance, which is the target for policy implementation. This low level of compliance not only undermines the goal of protecting campus environmental health but also reflects a gap between normative provisions in regulations and their implementation in practice. In line with this condition, the author's field observations on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus revealed that the non-consistent implementation of the Non-Smoking Area policy was still lacking. One area frequently used for smoking was the cafeteria and open seating areas around the faculty buildings, where students were frequently seen carrying or consuming cigarettes despite signs prohibiting smoking on campus. This situation indicates that the implementation of the Non-Smoking Area policy has not been optimally implemented by the entire academic community, particularly in open spaces with low levels of supervision.

Based on the author's initial observations, one location consistently identified as a violation of the KTR policy was the campus cafeteria, prior to its closure in December 2025. The cafeteria is a student gathering space with high activity intensity and is often used as a smoking location, both in the dining area and around the open seating. Based on visual findings in the field, no signs or signs prohibiting smoking were found in the cafeteria area, even though the location is included in the KTR according to the provisions of the Surabaya mayor's regulation. Within the framework of this research, the situation encountered at UPN "Veteran" East Java demonstrates that smoking is still quite common in areas that should be smoke-free. This is due to weak campus oversight and a social environment that does not provide normative pressure to comply with existing regulations. This situation emphasizes that the problem with the Smoke-Free Area (KTR) policy lies not only in student behavior but also in how the policy is implemented and reinforced through an adequate implementation system.

Based on these considerations, this research aims to examine how the policy substance and environmental context influence the effectiveness of the smoking ban policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java. This research is expected to provide an empirical description of various aspects of policy implementation that contribute to its effectiveness, while also providing a basis for formulating recommendations for policy improvements within the university environment. Based on this background and problem formulation, the objective of this research is to examine and analyze the influence of implementation quality on the effectiveness of the public policy regarding Smoke-Free Areas (KTR) at UPN "Veteran" East Java.

## Methods

This study employed a quantitative research methodology. The population consisted of all active students at UPN "Veteran" East Java. The total population of the study was 25,836 students, according to student body data and the 2025 leave period. Furthermore, a sampling process was conducted to obtain representative data, taking into account the limitations of time, effort, and research costs. In this study, the population size was determined by calculating the sample size with a 5% margin of error using the Slovin formula. Random sampling was the sampling technique used in this study, allowing individuals who met the research criteria to be selected as respondents. The sample size was determined using the Slovin formula. To ensure that the data collected were relevant to the research objectives, respondents were selected based on specific criteria related to the analysis

of factors influencing student compliance with the implementation of the Smoke-Free Area (KTR) policy on campus. The respondents were required to be active students at UPN "Veteran" East Java, have knowledge of or direct experience with the implementation of the KTR policy on campus, and be willing to participate in the study by completing the research questionnaire in full. In this study, data were collected through a questionnaire, which served as the primary instrument and research tool. The questionnaire itself is a tool used to collect data through a collection of written questions filled out by respondents. The questionnaire was created in the form of a Google Form, utilizing current technological advances to deliver the questionnaire to respondents. Data collection in this study came from two types of data sources: primary and secondary data. The location of this research was the "Veteran" National Development University of East Java, located on Jalan Rungkur Madya, Gunung Anyar, Gunung Anyar District, Surabaya City, East Java 60294. This research was conducted from October 2025 to October 2026, in accordance with the Public Administration Study Program's academic calendar.

## Results and Discussions

### 1. Results

In implementing the Smoke-Free Area policy, the university has implemented various initiatives, including the installation of warning signs and no-smoking signs at several strategic locations on campus. Based on research observations, no-smoking signs were found outside buildings, in parking lots, in corridors, and in several public facilities on campus. The presence of these no-smoking signs aims to increase awareness and compliance with the established policy among the academic community. These efforts demonstrate the university's commitment to supporting the implementation of the Smoke-Free Area at UPN "Veteran" East Java.



**Figure 1.** Exterior Building Sign
Source: Author's Documentation, March 2026

The image above shows a no-smoking sign posted outside a building at UPN "Veteran" East Java. The sign contains information about the smoking ban as part of the implementation of the Smoke-Free Area policy on campus. The sign's prominent placement serves to inform and remind the academic community and everyone on campus to comply with the university's regulations.



**Figure 2.** Signage Inside the Building
Source: Author's Documentation, March 2026

The no-smoking signs displayed inside campus buildings demonstrate that the no-smoking area policy applies not only to open areas but also to various facilities and rooms used for academic and administrative activities. Based on research observations, UPN "Veteran" East Java has installed warning boards and no-smoking signs in several strategic locations, both outside and inside campus buildings. These informational resources demonstrate the university's implementation of the No-Smoking Area policy. Through the installation of these warning boards and no-smoking signs, the university strives to increase understanding, awareness, and compliance among the academic community with the smoking ban on campus.

In addition to a clear organizational structure and a Rector's Decree as the basis for policy implementation, the successful implementation of various activities at UPN "Veteran" East Java is also supported by the availability of adequate human resources. These human resources include teaching staff, administrative staff, and other support staff, who have duties and responsibilities according to their respective functions in supporting academic and administrative activities. The presence of all these elements is a crucial factor in supporting the effective implementation of various policies and programs implemented on campus. Therefore, data on the number of employees and support staff at UPN "Veteran" East Java is necessary to provide an overview of the university's human resources, as shown in the following table. The presence of all these elements plays a crucial role in supporting academic activities, administration, and daily campus operations. Furthermore, cleaning staff and security personnel contribute to creating an orderly campus environment. Appropriate policies, correct implementation, correct objectives, appropriate environment, and correct processes are the five requirements for an effective policy.




**Figure 3.** Distribution of Respondents by Gender
Source: Processed by the author, 2026

The pie chart clearly shows that men and women represent different gender distributions of respondents. The number of female respondents was 238, indicating that the majority of respondents in this study were women. The high proportion of female respondents in this study could be influenced by several factors, such as a higher participation rate or a population distribution that is predominantly female. Furthermore, it is likely influenced by the ease of access to questionnaires distributed to specific groups. The high participation rate of respondents from the class of 2022 indicates that this group contributed the most data to this study. Nevertheless, all student classes were represented as respondents, so the data obtained still depicts the diverse conditions of the respondents. The diversity of respondents by class is expected to provide a broader perspective on the research object. Therefore, the characteristics of respondents by class can provide an overview of the distribution of student participation in the research. All statement items showed correlation coefficients higher than the r value in the table, according to the validity test results for variable X. This finding indicates that each indicator in the policy implementation quality variable is reliable and suitable for use as a research tool. As a result, each statement item in variable X can measure the factors to be studied according to the research objectives. Therefore, further analysis can utilize research tools for the policy implementation quality variable.

**Table 1.** Results of the Validity Test of the Instrument for Variable X

| Variable | Statement Items | R value | R table (5%) | remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variable X | X1 | 0,602 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X2 | 0,469 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X3 | 0,573 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X4 | 0,559 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X5 | 0,403 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X6 | 0,578 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X7 | 0,727 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X8 | 0,579 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | X9 | 0,450 | 0,098 | Valid |

Source: Data processed by the author 2026

The previous table clearly shows that each statement item has a calculated r value greater than the table r (0.098). Consequently, each statement item in the survey is considered valid. If the calculated r value is greater than the table r value at the 5% significance level (0.098), an item is considered valid. Each statement item has a correlation value higher than the table r value, according to the validity test findings for variable Y. This finding indicates that each signal in the policy effectiveness variable meets validity criteria, making it suitable for use as a research tool. Consequently, each statement item in variable Y is considered capable of representing the factors to be examined in this study. Therefore, the research tool for the policy effectiveness variable can be applied in the next phase of data processing and analysis.

**Table 2.** Results of the Validity Test of the Instrument for Variable Y

| Variable | Statement Items | R value | R table (5%) | remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variable Y | Y1 | 0,666 | 0,098 | Valid |
| | Y2 | 0,411 | 0,098 | Valid |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Y3 | 0,672 | 0,098 | Valid |
| Y4 | 0,805 | 0,098 | Valid |
| Y5 | 0,573 | 0,098 | Valid |

Source: Data processed by the author, May 2026

Based on the results of the variable validity test in the previous table, each statement item in variables X and Y has a calculated r value greater than the table r value of 0.098. Consequently, each statement item in the research instrument is considered valid and can be used for additional research analysis processes that include assessing the instrument's reliability. Reliability testing is conducted to verify the level of consistency of statement items in the research variables. A research instrument is considered credible if its Cronbach's alpha value is greater than 0.60.

## 2. Discussion

### a. The Quality of Implementation of the No-Smoking Policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java Campus

The implementation of the Smoke-Free Area (Kawasan Tanpa Rokok or KTR) policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java can be analyzed using Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation framework, which emphasizes two principal dimensions: policy content and the context of implementation. Policy content concerns the objectives, benefits, resources, and interests embedded in a policy, while the implementation context encompasses the institutional environment, the interests of the actors involved, and the extent to which implementation is supported by institutional authority and compliance. Based on field observations and questionnaire findings, the university has taken several steps to implement the KTR policy, including establishing smoking prohibitions, displaying warning signs and banners, and involving campus security personnel in monitoring activities. These measures demonstrate the university's institutional commitment to creating a healthier campus environment. Nevertheless, the continued presence of students smoking in certain locations suggests that the existence of formal regulations does not necessarily translate into consistent compliance. This finding is consistent with Geindreau et al. (2025), whose systematic review identified policy communication, enforcement strategies, and smoking cessation support as important components of effective smoke-free and tobacco-free campus policies.

The implementation of the KTR policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java reflects the university's efforts to communicate smoking restrictions and encourage students to adopt healthier behaviors. The prohibition of smoking, supported by warning signs and banners in various campus locations, serves as a communication mechanism intended to inform the academic community about applicable regulations and the importance of maintaining a smoke-free environment. The involvement of campus security personnel further indicates that the university has established an operational mechanism to support policy implementation. Questionnaire findings also suggest that respondents generally viewed the policy positively and considered the available signs and notices useful in identifying smoke-free areas. These findings indicate that the policy has been formally introduced and communicated to students. However, its effectiveness must also be assessed in terms of whether students understand, accept, and comply with the restrictions. Geindreau et al. (2025), in a systematic review published in the *Journal of American College Health*, synthesized evidence from studies conducted across multiple countries and highlighted the importance of combining policy

communication with consistent enforcement and supporting measures. This suggests that communicating smoking restrictions is an important initial step, but it must be accompanied by practical measures to achieve the intended behavioral outcomes.

Despite these institutional efforts, field observations revealed that some students continued to smoke in locations such as parking areas and the campus cafeteria. This finding indicates a gap between the formal objectives of the KTR policy and its implementation in everyday campus activities. One possible explanation is that the visibility of regulations and warning signs does not automatically ensure compliance, particularly when monitoring and enforcement are perceived to be inconsistent. Ramachandran et al. (2020), in a cross-sectional study published in *BMJ Open*, examined violations of campus smoke-free policies and identified factors associated with compliance, including smoking behavior, attitudes toward smoking, and perceptions of policy enforcement. Similarly, Fujita and Marteache (2022) examined the implementation of a smoke- and tobacco-free campus policy and highlighted the importance of considering changes in smoking behavior and the potential displacement of smoking to other locations. These findings are relevant to the observations at UPN "Veteran" East Java because they suggest that evaluating policy effectiveness requires attention not only to the availability of regulations but also to the locations where violations occur and the consistency of enforcement in those areas.

The context of implementation also plays an important role in determining the effectiveness of the KTR policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java. A university campus is a dynamic social environment characterized by frequent interactions among students, lecturers, administrative personnel, and security officers. Within this environment, students' awareness, attitudes, social norms, and smoking habits may influence their willingness to comply with institutional regulations. Field observations indicate that smoking still occurs in several campus locations despite the presence of warning signs. This suggests that the formal communication of the policy has not fully translated into consistent behavioral compliance. Differences in students' perceptions of the policy and their awareness of the consequences of violations may also contribute to variations in compliance. These findings can be interpreted through Grindle's framework, which emphasizes that policy implementation is influenced not only by the substance of the policy but also by the social and institutional conditions in which it is implemented. Yang and Mackey (2022) also examined the enforcement of tobacco-free university policies and highlighted the importance of institutional procedures and enforcement practices in supporting policy compliance. Accordingly, effective implementation requires clearly defined responsibilities, appropriate monitoring mechanisms, and consistent communication between university authorities and the academic community.

The descriptive questionnaire results provide further insight into respondents' assessments of the implementation of the KTR policy. Indicator X1 recorded the highest percentage of responses in the *Strongly Agree* category, at 53.5%, while indicator X7 recorded the highest percentage in the *Agree* category, at 48.5%. These results indicate that respondents expressed strong agreement with certain aspects of policy implementation, although the specific meaning of each indicator must be interpreted according to the corresponding questionnaire items. In contrast, indicators X2, X6, and X9 recorded their highest reported response percentages in the *Disagree* category, at 31.25%, 42.5%, and 36.5%, respectively. These responses suggest that certain aspects of implementation remain problematic from the respondents' perspectives. However, these percentages represent the largest reported response categories for the respective indicators and should not be interpreted as evidence that all respondents disagreed or that the policy failed overall. Rather, the differences across indicators suggest that implementation may be perceived as effective in some respects but less satisfactory in

.

others. This interpretation is consistent with Geindreau et al. (2025), who emphasize the importance of evaluating campus tobacco-control policies through multiple dimensions rather than relying solely on the existence of formal smoking prohibitions.

Overall, the findings indicate that the KTR policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java has been implemented through formal regulations, communication materials, and institutional monitoring arrangements, but its effectiveness remains constrained by continuing smoking violations and potential inconsistencies in enforcement. From Grindle's perspective, the existence of policy provisions and institutional support provides an important foundation for implementation, while the campus social environment and the consistency of enforcement influence the extent to which policy objectives can be achieved. Therefore, improving implementation requires more than adding signs or reiterating the prohibition. The university should strengthen routine monitoring in locations where violations are frequently observed, clearly communicate the responsibilities of campus security and other relevant institutional actors, establish consistent and proportionate responses to violations, and increase student participation in promoting a smoke-free environment. These measures are consistent with the broader findings of Geindreau et al. (2025) and Yang and Mackey (2022), which highlight the importance of coordinated policy communication and appropriate enforcement mechanisms. Consequently, the KTR policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java can be considered to have an established implementation foundation, although further improvements are necessary to achieve more consistent compliance and better realize its intended public health objectives.

## b. Effectiveness of the No-Smoking Policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java Campus

In this study, the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java was analyzed using William N. Dunn's theory of effectiveness. According to Dunn, the effectiveness of a policy can be determined by how well it achieves its stated objectives. In this study, the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy was determined by its ability to create a healthy, comfortable, and smoke-free campus environment. Based on the research findings obtained from respondents' responses, the implementation of the no-smoking policy on campus has contributed to a more orderly and conducive campus atmosphere. The presence of warning signs, no-smoking banners, and various regulations enforced by the university was deemed to have increased the understanding and awareness of some students regarding the importance of complying with the no-smoking area policy. Furthermore, monitoring by campus security officers also supported policy implementation efforts, thus enhancing the effectiveness of the policy.

The descriptive analysis results based on respondents' responses indicated that most indicators of policy effectiveness tended to be in the "Agree" category. Indicator Y1 achieved a percentage of 48.5%, Y2 46.5%, Y3 39.75%, and Y4 46%, indicating that respondents positively assessed the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy on campus. However, the opposite trend was observed for indicator Y5, where the majority of respondents voted Strongly Disagree (59.75%). These findings indicate that certain aspects of the policy's implementation remain unapproved by respondents and require further attention and improvement from the university. However, observations from the study found that students still smoke in several areas of campus. This situation indicates that the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy on campus has not been fully implemented. The continued violation of the policy indicates that the policy's goal of creating a smoke-free campus environment has not been fully achieved. Furthermore, student awareness and inadequate oversight also influence the effectiveness of the policy's implementation.

Thus, the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy on campus at UPN "Veteran" East Java can be said to be quite good, but its implementation still requires improvement. Increased supervision,

firmness in dealing with rule violations, and increased student awareness are considered important to support the achievement of policy objectives more optimally.

## c. The Influence of Implementation Quality on the Effectiveness of the No-Smoking Policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java Campus

Based on the results of the ordinal logistic regression test, it was found that the quality of implementation significantly influenced the effectiveness of the smoking ban policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus. The Wald test results showed a significance value of 0.000, or less than 0.05; thus, the research hypothesis was accepted. This result indicates that the quality of policy implementation influences the effectiveness of the smoking ban policy on campus. The results of the ordinal logistic regression test indicated that the quality of implementation has a substantial impact on the success of the smoking ban policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus. Because the Wald test results showed a significance value of 0.000, or less than 0.05, the research hypothesis was accepted. This result implies that the effectiveness of the smoking ban on campus depends on how well the policy is implemented. The effectiveness of the online visitation policy has a significant impact on public satisfaction, with the model contributing 39.1% of the total and external factors influencing the remaining 60.9%, according to research (Fadila et al., 2021). Because student understanding, compliance with regulations, social conditions, and campus monitoring all influence the effectiveness of a policy, these results reinforce the study's conclusions.

Based on the study's observations, students were still found smoking in several campus areas despite the implementation of a no-smoking policy. This situation suggests that the quality of university policy implementation impacts its effectiveness, in addition to the regulation itself. The effectiveness of a no-smoking policy on campus will increase with the quality of its implementation. The results of this study demonstrate a correlation with several previous studies on the implementation and effectiveness of smoke-free area policies in higher education institutions. Putri's research indicates that the implementation of the smoke-free area policy at UPN "Veteran" East Java has not been optimal due to challenges in socialization, supervision, and compliance with applicable regulations. These findings align with the results of this study, which indicate that the quality of policy implementation plays a role in influencing the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy on campus. Similarly, research by Annisa et al. also suggests that strengthening socialization, supervision, and enforcement of regulations is necessary to support the more effective achievement of policy objectives.

The findings of this study are also consistent with those of Wulandari et al. (2024), who found that the implementation of the smoking ban policy on campus was not as smooth as it should have been due to ongoing issues with existing regulations and oversight. This situation suggests that the success of a policy depends not only on the implementation of the regulations but also on the quality of implementation and the level of compliance of the target group. Therefore, the results of this study support the hypothesis that the quality of policy implementation plays a role in increasing policy effectiveness on campus. These results are consistent with Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation theory, which states that the success of policy implementation is influenced by both the implementation environment and the policy itself. Furthermore, William N. Dunn's theory of policy effectiveness explains that the achievement of predetermined objectives can be used to measure a policy's effectiveness. According to the study's findings, the success of the smoking ban policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus is influenced by how well it is implemented. Therefore, improving

the quality of policy implementation is crucial to facilitate the development of a more ideal smoke-free area policy on campus.

## Conclusion

The quality of implementation of the smoking ban policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus received varying levels of assessment for each indicator, based on research findings and discussions on the impact of implementation quality on the policy's effectiveness. Respondents rated indicator X1 highly, with a 53.5% "Strongly Agree" rating, and indicator X7 with a 48.5% "Agree" rating. These results indicate that several aspects of the policy's content and implementation environment have been implemented very well. Conversely, indicators rated low were indicator X6, with a 42.5% Disagree rating, and indicator X9, with a 36.5% Disagree rating. These data indicate that several aspects of policy implementation are still considered suboptimal and require improvement. The effectiveness of the smoking ban policy on campus also showed varying levels of achievement for each indicator. Highly rated indicators were indicator Y1, with a 48.5% Agree rating, and indicator Y2, with a 46.5% Agree rating. These positive ratings indicate that the implemented policy has had a positive impact on the comfort of the campus environment. However, the low-scoring category is clearly visible in indicator Y5, with a Strongly Disagree percentage reaching 59.75%. This high level of disagreement demonstrates that the ultimate goal of policy effectiveness has not been fully achieved. The quality of policy implementation influences the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus. The results of the ordinal logistic regression using the Wald test showed a significance value of 0.000, or less than 0.05, thus accepting the research hypothesis. Furthermore, the Pseudo R-Square test results indicated that the quality of policy implementation explained 45.7% of the policy's effectiveness, while 54.3% was influenced by factors outside the research model. These findings suggest that the better the quality of policy implementation, the higher the effectiveness of the no-smoking policy on the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus.

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