



Indonesia has not ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

## TOBACCO USE

- Among Indonesian adults (age 15+) 33.8% use tobacco, including nearly two thirds of men (men 62.9%; women 4.8%).<sup>1</sup>
- 19.2% of youth (ages 13–15) use tobacco (boys 35.6%; girls 3.5%).<sup>2</sup>
  - 18.8% of youth smoke, and 1% use smokeless tobacco.
- Clove-flavored cigarettes called kreteks are the most widely consumed type of cigarette in Indonesia, representing about 95% of the cigarette market.<sup>3</sup>

## SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

**There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.<sup>4</sup>**

- More than half (51.3%) of all adults who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace. 85.4% are exposed at restaurants and 70% on public transportation.<sup>5</sup>
- 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.<sup>2</sup>

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

**Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.<sup>6</sup>**

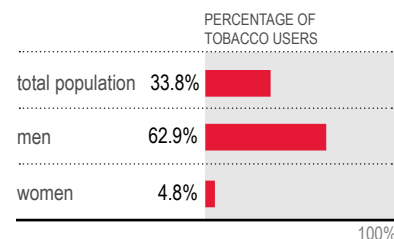
- Tobacco kills about 290,000 people annually. More than 52,000 of these deaths are due to secondhand smoke exposure.<sup>7</sup>
- Tobacco causes a quarter (25.3%) of all male deaths and 7.2% of female deaths. Overall, 17.0% of all deaths are caused by tobacco.<sup>7</sup>
- Tobacco causes 59.6% of deaths from tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancer, 59.3% of deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 28.6% of deaths from ischemic heart disease, 20.6% of deaths from diabetes mellitus, and 19.7% of deaths from stroke.<sup>7</sup>

## COSTS TO SOCIETY

**Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.**

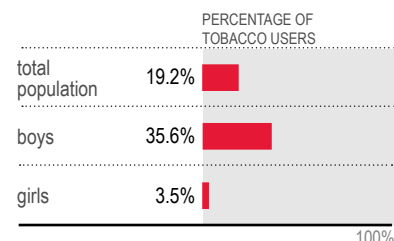
- The total healthcare costs of smoking attributable diseases in Indonesia range between Rp17.9 trillion and Rp27.7 trillion, equal to 0.1% to 0.2% of Indonesia's GDP.<sup>8</sup>
- Between 56.3% and 58.6% of the healthcare costs due to smoking are borne by the Social Security Administrative Body [for health care]. Covering these high and preventable healthcare costs makes-up between 86.3% to 87.6% of the Agency's budget.<sup>8</sup>
  - The remaining healthcare expenses due to smoking (between 41.4% and 43.7%) are borne by individuals and families and include uncovered medical costs, out-of-pocket expenses and transportation costs. These expenses can spur or maintain household poverty.<sup>8</sup>

### ADULT TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



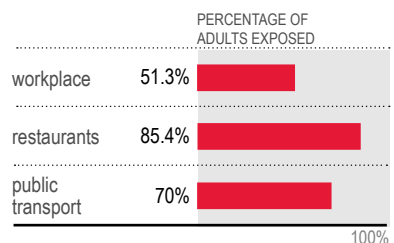
SOURCE: RISKESDAS, 2018

### YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2019

### ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2011

1. Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas). Lembaga Penerbit Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan (LPB), Ministry of Health, Indonesia. 2018. 2. Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Indonesia 2019. Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, World Health Organization, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 3. Zheng R, Marquez PV, Ahsan A, Hu X, Wang Y. Cigarette affordability in Indonesia: 2002–2017. World Bank. 2018. 4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2006. Available from: [www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/sgsr/2006/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgsr/2006/index.htm). 5. Global Adult Tobacco Survey, Indonesia 2011. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2011. Available from: [www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/index.htm). 6. World Health Organization. Tobacco: Key facts. Updated May 27, 2020. Available from [www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco](http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco). 7. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2021. Available from: [vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/](http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/). 8. Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives. (2021). The 2019 Health Care Cost of Smoking in Indonesia. Jakarta: CISDI.