

# TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS INDONESIA



Indonesia has not ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 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. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.<sup>6</sup>**

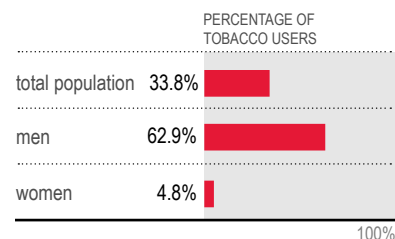
- In Indonesia, tobacco kills about 266,000 people annually. About 45,000 of these deaths are due to secondhand smoke exposure.<sup>7</sup>
- Tobacco causes nearly a quarter (24.3%) of all male deaths and 6.3% of female deaths in Indonesia (16.2% of deaths overall).<sup>7</sup>
- Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death in Indonesia, and about 21.9% of cardiovascular deaths in the country are attributable to tobacco.<sup>7</sup>

## COSTS TO SOCIETY

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

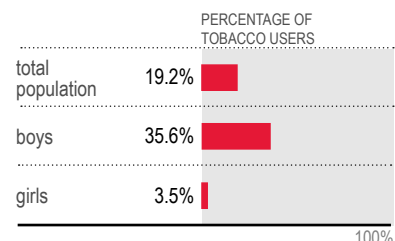
- The total economic loss due to tobacco in 2015 was about 596.6 trillion IDR (45.9 billion USD):<sup>8</sup>
  - Medical expenditure due to tobacco attributable diseases totaled about 13.7 trillion IDR
  - Productivity losses due to tobacco-related illness and premature death cost 374.1 trillion IDR
  - Expenditure on cigarettes totaled 208.9 trillion IDR.<sup>3</sup>

### ADULT TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



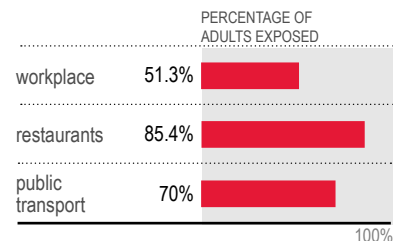
SOURCE: RISKESDAS, 2018

### 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. Indonesia Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 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/sgr/2006/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm). 5. Indonesia Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). 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) 2017. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2020. Available from: [vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/](http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/). 8. Kosen S, Thabrany H, Kusumawardani N, Martini S. Health and economic costs of tobacco in Indonesia. Ministry of Health Indonesia: Health Research and Development Agency; 2017.