TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

• Among Indonesian adults (age 15+) 33.8% use tobacco, including nearly two thirds of men (men 62.9%; women 4.8%).
• 19.2% of youth (ages 13–15) use tobacco (boys 35.6%; girls 3.5%).
  ◦ 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.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.

• 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.
• 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.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.

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

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):
  ◦ 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.