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. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.

- Tobacco kills about 290,000 people annually. More than 52,000 of these deaths are due to secondhand smoke exposure.
- 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.
- 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.

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.
- 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.
  - 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.