TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 36.1% of Indonesian adults (age 15+) currently use tobacco (men 67.4%; women 4.5%), mostly through smoking.¹
- 20.3% of youth (ages 13–15) use tobacco (boys 36.2%; girls 4.3%).²
  - 19.4% of youth smoke, and 2.1% use smokeless tobacco
- Among youth who have ever smoked, 19.8% first tried a cigarette before age 10, and nearly 88.6% first tried one by age 13.²
- The majority of smokers in Indonesia (88.4%) use kreteks, clove-flavored cigarettes.¹

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

- 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.¹
- 60.1% of youth (ages 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, and 57.3% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.⁴

- In Indonesia, smoking kills at least 244,000 people annually.⁵
- Smoking causes approximately 21% of adult male deaths and 8% of adult female deaths each year.⁵

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- The total medical expenditure on selected major diseases—COPD, coronary heart disease, and certain cancers and perinatal disorders—attributed to tobacco use in 2010 was 1.85 trillion IDR (192 million USD).¹
- In 2010, the loss of productivity due to premature mortality and disabilities from consumption of tobacco was over 3.5 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), corresponding to an economic loss of 106 trillion IDR (11 billion USD).¹
- In 2015, cigarettes were the second largest household expense after rice. Indonesian households spend three to five times more on cigarettes than on education.⁶

---