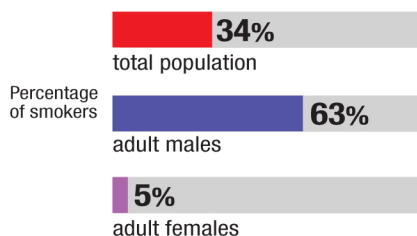


INDONESIA

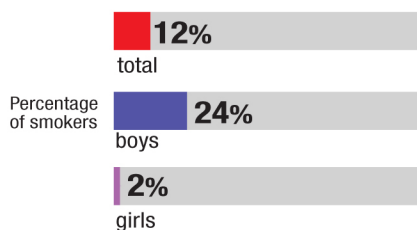
TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS

Indonesia has not ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

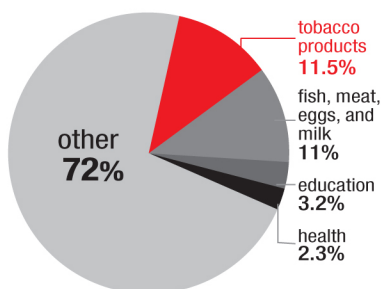
Smoking prevalence in Indonesia (2004)¹



Smoking prevalence among youth (age 13-15) in Indonesia (2006)³



Income spent by category in households with smokers in Indonesia (2005)¹



CONSUMPTION

Tobacco use is rising in Indonesia.

- There are approximately 57 million smokers in Indonesia.¹
- One-third (34%) of Indonesians smoke, an increase of 26% since 1995.²
- 63% of males smoke. While female rates are low (5%), they are expected to rise.³
- Among youth (age 13-15), 12% smoke cigarettes (boys 24%; girls 2%).⁴
- 78% of smokers start before age 19,⁵ and one-third of students report trying their first cigarette before the age of 10.⁶
- The majority of smokers in Indonesia (88%) use kreteks, clove flavored cigarettes.⁷

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.⁸

- In Indonesia, smoking kills at least 200,000 people annually.⁹
- More than 97 million Indonesian non-smokers are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke.¹⁰
- 81% of youth (age 13-15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, and 65% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.¹¹

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- In Indonesia, healthcare costs attributed to tobacco-related illnesses amount to 11 trillion IDR each year (1.2 billion USD).¹²
- Lost economic opportunities in highly populated, developing countries are severe because half of all tobacco-related deaths occur during the prime productive years (30-69 years).¹³
- In 2005, Indonesian households with smokers spent 11.5% of their household income on tobacco products compared to 11% spent on fish, meat, eggs and milk combined, 3.2% on education and 2.3% on health.¹⁴
- Smoking also results in costs associated with fire damage and damage to the environment from the manufacturing and packaging of tobacco products.

1. Barber S, Adioetomo SM, Ahsan A, Setyonaluri D. Tobacco economics in Indonesia. Paris: International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease; 2008. 2,3. Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health (Indonesia MOH). The tobacco source book: data to support a national tobacco control strategy. Jakarta: Indonesia MOH; 2004. 4. Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) [database on the Internet]. Indonesia - National 2006. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. c2009 [cited 2009 July 21]. Available from: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/OSH_GTSS/default/Default.aspx. 5. Barber S, 2008. 6. Aditamã T, Pradono J, Rahman K, Warren C, Jones NR, Asma S, Lee J. Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in Indonesia. Preventive Medicine. 2008; 47:S11-S14. 7. Barber S, 2008. 8. Mackay J, Eriksen M, Shafey O. The Tobacco Atlas. 2nd ed. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2006. 9. Barber S, 2008. 10. Indonesia MOH, 2004. 11. Pradono K. Passive Smokers, the forgotten disaster. Institute of Health Research and Development. Jakarta: Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia; 2002. 12. Barber S, 2008. 13. Mackay J, 2006. 14. Barber S, 2008.