

# Indonesia



How many people die from smoking in Indonesia each year?

**268,614**

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Indonesia each year?

**288,054,294,795,929**

rupiahs

## Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Indonesia

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Indonesia. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Indonesia as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

### Adult Smoking Prevalence in Indonesia

15+ years old; 2022

Men

**71.2%**

Women

**2.2%**

Adult smoking prevalence in Indonesia is 36.7%.

### Number of Adult Smokers in Indonesia

15+ years old; 2022

Men

**73,872,355**

Women

**2,313,885**

Number of adult smokers in Indonesia is 76,677,278.

### Youth Smoking Prevalence in Indonesia

10-14 years old; 2019

Boys

**11.5%**

Girls

**1.4%**

Youth smoking prevalence in Indonesia is 7%.

### Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Indonesia

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2021

Both Men and Women

**1%**

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Indonesia is 1%.

## Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Indonesia

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

**17.8%**

Women

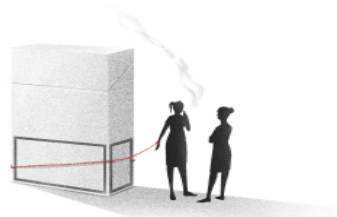
**5.0%**

12.3% of all deaths in Indonesia are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global **Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.**

## Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Indonesia

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Indonesia, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.



### Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking Indonesia is 288,054,294,795,929 rupiahs. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.



### Harms Development

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Indonesia, a smoker must spend 5.0% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.



### Environmental Harms

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 56,497 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Indonesia each year, equal to 20,925 female African elephants.



### Harms Health Equity

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Indonesia.



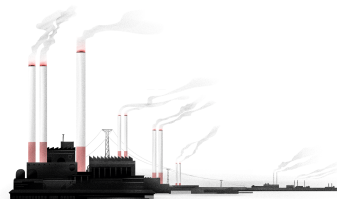
### Harms NCDs

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

Learn more about **Health Effects.**

## Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Indonesia

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Indonesia.



### Tobacco Production

There were approximately 282,482,600,000 cigarettes produced in Indonesia in 2023.



### Tobacco Growing

There were 225,579 tons of tobacco produced in Indonesia in 2022 on 204,933 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.



### Tobacco Industry

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.

Learn more about global **Growing** and **Product Sales**.

## Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Indonesia

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

### Current Tobacco Control Policies in Indonesia

#### Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Indonesia

Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes
Healthcare Facilities	Educational Facilities	Universities	Government Facilities	Indoor Offices	Restaurants	Pubs and Bars	Public Transport	All Other Indoor Public Places	Funds for Enforcement

**Availability of Cessation Services in Indonesia**

**Quitting Resources**  
 NRT (Nicotine replacement therapy) and/or some cessation services (neither cost-covered)

**National Quit Line**  
**Yes**

Learn more about best practices in **Cessation**.

**Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Indonesia**

**Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation**  
 None  
 Text warning label only  
 Graphic warning label only  
 Plain Packaging with graphic warning label

**% of Pack Covered**  
**40%**

Learn more about best practices in **Counter Marketing**.

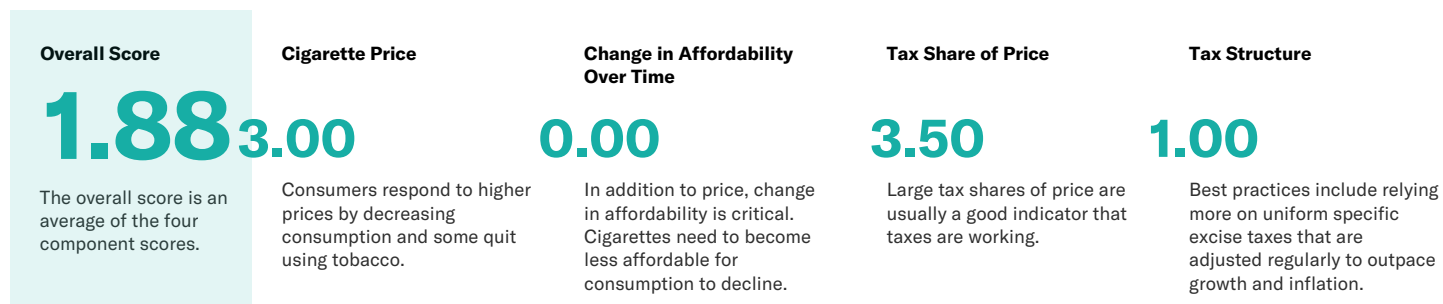
**Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Indonesia**

<b>Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program</b>	Not applicable
<b>Pre-Tested With The Target Audience</b>	Not applicable
<b>Target Audience Research Was Conducted</b>	Not applicable
<b>Aired On Television And/Or Radio</b>	Not applicable
<b>Utilized Media Planning</b>	Not applicable
<b>Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign</b>	Not applicable
<b>Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation</b>	Not applicable
<b>Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness</b>	Not applicable

Learn more about best practices in **Mass Media**.

## Tobacco Tax Policies in Indonesia

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacco Economics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.



Learn more about the [Scorecard in Indonesia](#).

## Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Indonesia

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

### Direct Bans

0 out of 7 direct bans implemented

National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	No
Advertising at point of sale	No
Advertising on internet	No

### Indirect Bans

4 out of 10 indirect bans implemented

Free distribution in mail or through other means	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement)	No
Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	Yes
Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	N/A
Complete ban on sponsorship	No
Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	No
Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	No

## Ad Ban Compliance

20%