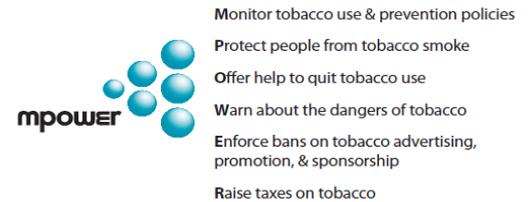


## BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age or older. In Indonesia, GATS was first conducted in 2011 and repeated in 2021. GATS 2021 was conducted by the National Institute for Health Research and Development (NIHRD) under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 8,305 interviews completed in the 2011 survey with an overall response rate of 94.3%.

In 2021, 9,156 interviews were completed, with an overall response rate of 94.0%. For additional information, refer to the GATS Indonesia 2011 and 2021 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.



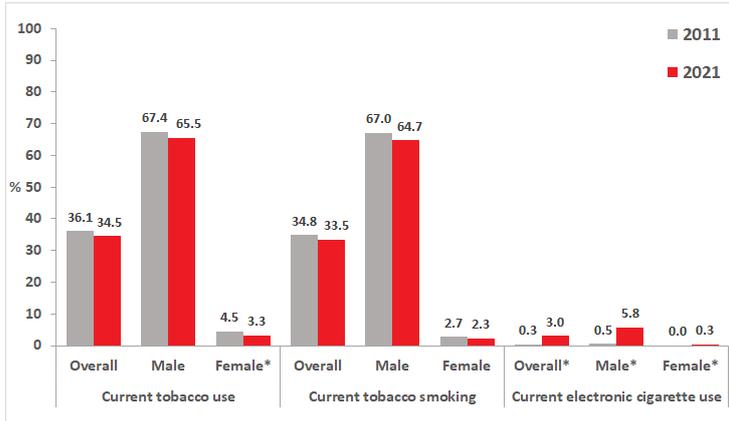
## KEY POLICY CHANGES

- In 2012, Indonesia passed Government Regulation No.109/2012 on the Control of Tobacco as Addictive Substances stipulating key tobacco control provisions: smoke-free environment, packaging and labelling, and restrictions on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.
- In 2014, the Government implemented graphic health warning labels that must cover 40% of cigarette packaging, as mandated by the Health Law, Government Regulation No.109/2012, and Minister of Health Decree No. 28/2013. In 2017, the graphic health warning was rotated through Minister of Health Decree No. 56 /2017.
- Amongst MPOWER measures, Indonesia made the most progress in protecting people from secondhand smoke. As of 2022, 459 cities and districts had enacted smoke-free regulations.
- In 2015, the Ministry of Education and Culture issued Decree No. 64/2015, which mandates all schools to implement a smoke-free environment and prohibit advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products.
- As of 2021, there were 14 cities and districts that banned tobacco advertising on billboards through sub-national laws.
- As of 2021, there were 12 cities and districts that imposed a ban on displaying tobacco products at the point of sale.
- The tobacco excise tax has been increased annually. The tobacco tax structure has been simplified from 19 tiers in 2011 to 10 tiers in 2021.

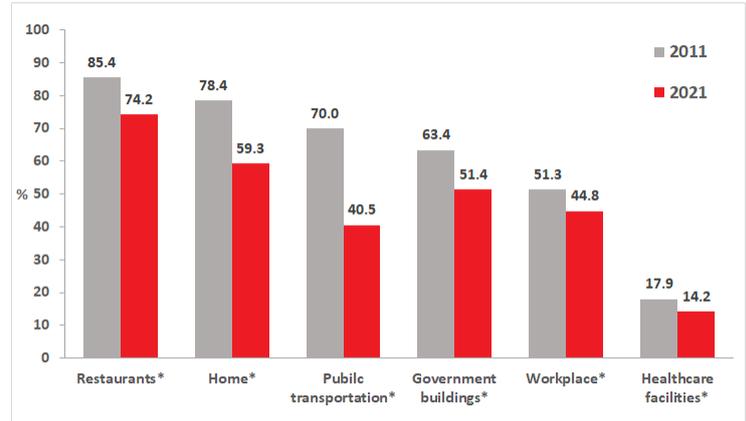
## KEY FINDINGS

- Overall, the current tobacco use and current tobacco smoking prevalences did not significantly change from 2011 to 2021. The prevalences of current tobacco use in 2011 and 2021 were 36.1% and 34.5%, respectively; and the prevalences of current tobacco smoking in 2011 and 2021 were 34.8% and 33.5%, respectively.
- The prevalence of current use of electronic cigarettes significantly increased from 0.3% in 2011 to 3.0% in 2021.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke significantly declined in homes, workplaces, and all public places – restaurants, public transportation, government buildings, and health care facilities, although they are still relatively high.
- The prevalence of smoking quit attempts in the past 12 months increased significantly from 30.4% in 2011 to 43.8% in 2021. However, there was no significant change in receiving advice to quit from healthcare providers in the past 12 months (34.6% in 2011 vs. 38.9% in 2021).
- There was no significant change in noticing health warning labels on cigarette packages (72.2% in 2011 vs. 77.6% in 2021) and thinking about quitting because of the warning labels (27.1% in 2011 vs. 26.4% in 2021) in the past 30 days among adults who currently smoked.
- There was a significant decline in noticing any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship, from 84.6% in 2011 to 75.3% in 2021. However, there was a significant increase in noticing cigarette advertisements on the internet, from 1.9% in 2011 to 21.4% in 2021.
- The average monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes significantly increased from 309,711.8 Indonesian rupiah in 2011 to 382,091.7 Indonesian rupiah in 2021.
- The average costs of a pack of white cigarettes (18174.4 Indonesian rupiah in 2011 vs. 24090.3 Indonesian rupiah in 2021) and kretek cigarettes (11904.7 Indonesian rupiah in 2011 vs. 14867.7 Indonesian rupiah in 2021) have significantly increased.

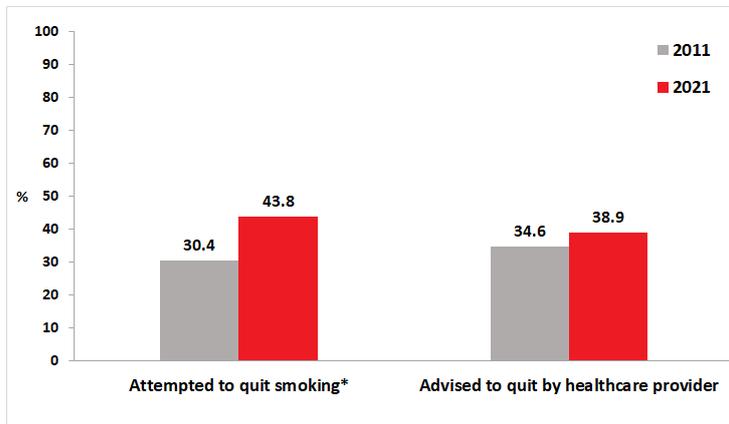
**m** Prevalence of current tobacco use<sup>1</sup>, current tobacco smoking, and current electronic cigarette use, by gender, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



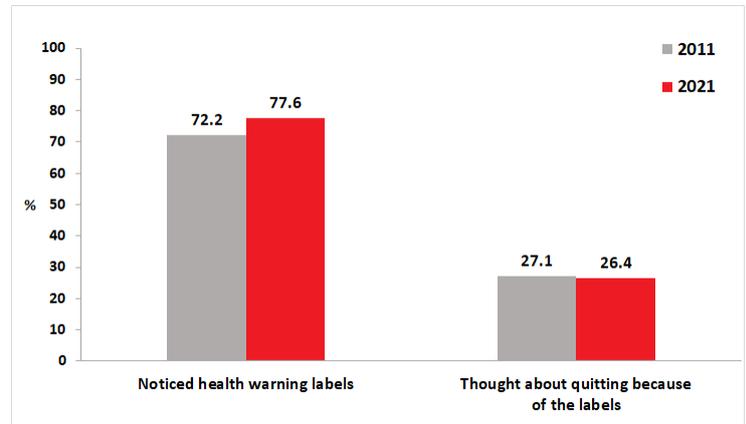
**p** Exposure to secondhand smoke inside various places<sup>2</sup>, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



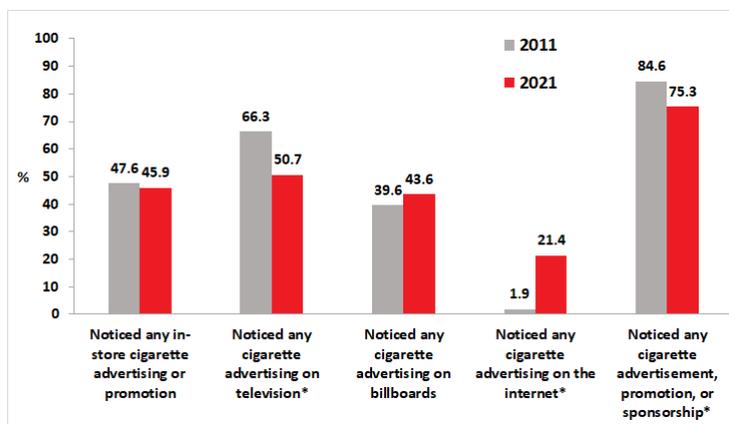
**o** Quit attempts and advice to quit by a healthcare provider among smokers in the past 12 months, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



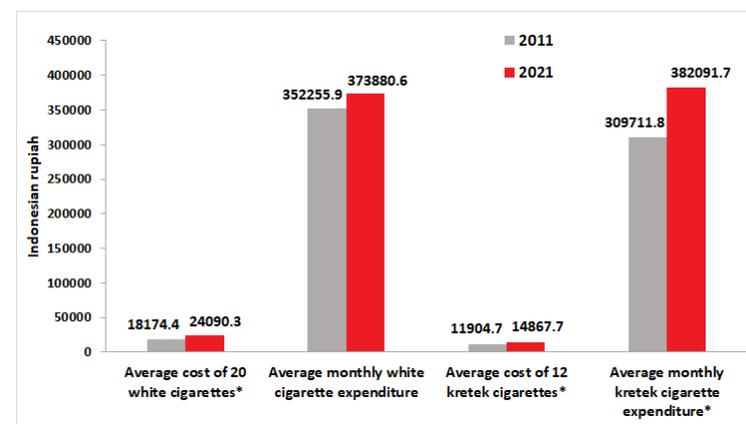
**w** Noticing and effects of cigarette<sup>3</sup> package health warning labels in the past 30 days among current smokers, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



**e** Noticing cigarette advertising, promotions, and sponsorships<sup>3,4</sup> during the past 30 days, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



**r** Average (mean) cost and monthly expenditure of manufactured white and kretek cigarettes<sup>5</sup> in Indonesian rupiah, Indonesia 2011<sup>6</sup> and 2021



**NOTES:** <sup>1</sup> Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco use, and/or heated tobacco product use. Heated tobacco product use was included in the 2021 questionnaire but not in 2011. <sup>2</sup> Secondhand smoke indicators calculated as follows: Workplace: among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors; Home: exposure to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly; For all other places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. <sup>3</sup> Manufactured white or kretek cigarettes. <sup>4</sup> In-store cigarette advertising or promotion includes those who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold; cigarettes at sale prices; or free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes. <sup>5</sup> Calculated among current manufactured white cigarette smokers and current kretek cigarette smokers. <sup>6</sup> GATS Indonesia 2011 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2021 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database (accessed on 09 November 2021). \* Indicates the relative change between the two years is statistically significant at p<0.05. The relative change can be interpreted as the percentage of the estimate in year 2 as it decreases or increases compared to year 1.

Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Results for prevalence estimates and averages are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1) but relative changes are calculated using un-rounded estimates.

Financial support was provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.