

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)

Indonesia Report 2021



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FOREWORDS



The 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) report provides insights into Indonesia's progress on tobacco control since 2011, when the last GATS was conducted. It shows that one-third of Indonesian adults remain active smokers, reflecting no significant change over the past decade. Additionally, it highlights a tenfold increase in the use of novel and emerging nicotine and tobacco products over the same period.

While Indonesia has not yet acceded to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), it has introduced several WHO MPOWER measures, which are a technical package of selected demand reduction interventions contained in the WHO FCTC. Today, some 309 cities and districts across Indonesia have adopted smoke-free policies, covering around 192 million people. However, compliance continues to be low, representing a missed opportunity that must be fully grasped in the months and years ahead.

WHO remains steadfast in its support of Indonesia to strengthen tobacco control policies at both national and subnational levels. WHO has in recent years supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to develop smoke-free policy dashboards and roll out an array of capacity building programmes, including on enforcing smoke-free policies and implementing evidence-based fiscal measures that reduce demand. WHO will continue to advocate for the expansion of subnational bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, and on smoke-free policies implementation and enforcement.

WHO is confident that the data from the GATS 2021 will empower policy makers, academia and civil society to strengthen tobacco control policies. WHO congratulates the MoH and National Agency for Research and Innovation (BRIN) on successfully completing the survey. WHO appreciates the support provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA and the CDC Foundation, USA in ensuring the quality and effective implementation of GATS in Indonesia.



DR N. PARANIETHARAN

WHO Representative to Indonesia



**MINISTER OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

FOREWORDS



The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is conducted to provide national data on tobacco consumption. This survey utilizes globally standardized protocols and methodologies in such a manner that the results can be compared across countries and regions. In Indonesia, GATS has been conducted in 2011 and 2021. The 2021 GATS data collection was conducted in 28 provinces, 101 districts/cities, and 339 census blocks comprising of 10,170 households with one individual aged 15 years and over selected as a respondent from each household.

The GATS results can be applied to improve the government's capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs in accordance with the FCTC (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) recommendations outlined in the MPOWER package. The GATS results also provide data on the achievement of tobacco control program indicators. The latest report shows that the prevalence of tobacco users in 2021 is 34.5% of adults or around 70.2 million people, regardless whether they use smoked tobacco (cigarettes), smokeless tobacco, or heated tobacco products. The prevalence of tobacco use in 2021 is lower than in 2011.

The Ministry of Health is committed to taking stronger measures to ensure the success of the tobacco control strategy and extending its strategic outreach to other Ministries/Agencies/Private Parties to jointly reverse the trend of tobacco use.

The GATS data and information complements the data on smoking use and habits produced by the Ministry of Health through the Indonesian Health Survey which represents provincial and district/city data.

This survey is a collaboration of the Ministry of Health's Health Development Policy Agency, US CDC, Tobacco Free Initiative from WHO Head Quarter, WHO SEARO and WHO Country Office Indonesia. I would like to express my gratitude and high appreciation for the good collaboration and cooperation in the implementation of GATS in Indonesia. I hope this report is useful and encourages further steps forward in tobacco use control. In addition, it will also have an impact on all levels of society to live healthier and happier lives without tobacco.

BUDI G. SADIKIN

Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia

Acknowledgments

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) provides national data on tobacco use and key indicators of tobacco control in the adult population. These data and information can be utilized to evaluate and develop more effective tobacco control policies to reduce tobacco use in Indonesia.

GATS 2021 in Indonesia was successfully completed with the cooperation and involvement of various parties at every stage. We would like to thank all parties who have helped make this survey a success. Our appreciation goes to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) for their effective coordination of tasks related to the implementation of the GATS.

We also express our high appreciation to the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) for all forms of support in the implementation of the GATS. To Ms. Dwi Hapsari Tjandrarini and the entire team, who have coordinated all tasks; from GATS pretest, data analysis, to report preparation.

To our health development partners; the World Health Organization (WHO), the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the CDC Foundation we would like to thank them for their collaboration and technical support. To all members of the GATS Questionnaire Review Committee, Sample Review Committee (SRC) and Analysis Review Committee, the technical reviews were invaluable in making this report comparable to other country reports and internationally acceptable.

In particular, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to all the respondents who took the time to answer all the survey questions. We would also acknowledge the hard work of the enumerators, supervisors, IT personnel, and administrative staff involved in GATS data collection in Indonesia.



Syarifah Liza Munira

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Acknowledgments

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2021 in Indonesia has been completed as of the publication of this report. GATS implementation shared valuable experiences and challenges among team members. The COVID-2019 extended survey preparation because of the large-scale social restriction in 2020. It led to the delay time for all GATS activities since we should consider the appropriate time to start having physical contact with respondents. Therefore, instrument pre-testing was conducted at the end of 2020 followed by data collection at the beginning of 2021.

Research team managed to execute each phase of the survey by optimizing all resources, including research team members from various institutions. The local researcher assisted in handling the research permit from the local district office. Another important resource was the use of an Android-based application platform to collect the survey data. The interviewer used this instrument to collect information that focused on tobacco use in the Indonesian adult population.

During the GATS completion, research team experienced challenges such as organizational restructuring. Most of the team members who were affiliated with the Ministry of Health (MoH) were transferred to the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). This transition phase required substantial adjustments to the policy and regulations between the two institutions to finish the GATS report.

Nevertheless, all team members persisted. The GATS achievements recognized a solid team and good teamwork, which made it possible to overcome all challenges. In addition, collaborative work with other key agencies had significant contributions to the success of this survey. The WHO fully supported us by providing survey funds and assistance in each survey stage. The Central Bureau of Statistics provided the sample frame and assisted in the sampling process. The CDC USA assisted in program application for data collection and data analysis. We also collaborated with the MoH to develop and disseminate the GATS report. Finally, the interviewers as GATS front liners as well as respondents made great contributions to obtain survey data.

We hope this report adds to the existing body of knowledge and can be a catalyst for the acceleration of tobacco control in Indonesia.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was a nationally-representative household survey that aims to systematically track adult (smoking and smokeless) tobacco use and measures key tobacco indicators. The results of the GATS assist implementing countries in designing, implementing, and evaluating tobacco control programs. This will also help the countries monitor achievement of tobacco control targets.

The implementation of the survey in Indonesia employed globally-standardized protocols and methodologies, allowing comparison of data generated in Indonesia with those from other countries implementing GATS. This survey has been conducted twice in Indonesia: in 2011 and in 2021. The latter was coordinated by the National Institute of Health Research and Development (NIHRD) of the Ministry of Health. Information collected include background characteristics of the respondents, forms of tobacco use (smoking tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and heated tobacco products), electronic cigarette use, cessation, second-hand smoke exposure, economics, media exposure, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions.

The GATS 2021 employed a multi-stage random sampling by geographical region and type of residence (urban/rural). The survey included 10,170 non-institutionalized households. One person aged 15 years or older was selected using the Kish grid from each participating household. In their participation, selected respondents could not be substituted or represented by another household member. Survey information was collected electronically using tablets. The total number of persons interviewed was 9,156, yielding an overall response rate of 94.0%.

Tobacco use: 34.5% of adults (70.2 million) in Indonesia used tobacco (smoking tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and heated tobacco products). The percentage of tobacco use among men was 65.5% and among women was 3.3%. A total of 33.5% of adults (68.9 million people) smoked tobacco. Tobacco smoke use was more prevalent in men (64.7%) than in women (2.3%). The highest prevalence of current smokers was in the age groups of 25–44 years (37.7%) and 45–64 years (33.9%). Among the types of cigarettes used, kretek cigarettes were the most widely consumed, by 28.6% of adults (58.8 million), with 55.5% men and 1.7% women being current kretek smokers. The percentage of white cigarette smokers was 6.2%, and that of hand-rolled cigarette smokers 6.0%.

A total of 2.1 million adults (1.0%) in Indonesia were current users of smokeless tobacco. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher in women (1.1%) than in men (0.9%). A total

of 2.7% of adults had heard of heated tobacco products. 0.3% of adults had used heated tobacco products, and 0.1% were current users.

The average age of smoking initiation among ever smokers aged 20–34 was 15.9 years, with men on average initiating smoking at a younger age (15.8 years) compared to women (17.4 years). The average age of initiation of daily smoking among adult ever daily smokers aged 20–30 was 18.7 years.

Economics: The average cigarettes expenditure per month among kretek cigarette smokers was IDR382,091.7, while the average monthly expenditure for cigarettes among white cigarette smokers was IDR373,880.6. The average amount spent on 12 kretek cigarettes was IDR14,867.8, while the average amount spent on 20 white cigarettes among white cigarette smokers was IDR24,090.3.

Media: 43.0% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio in the past 30 days. The percentage of adults who noticed the anti-cigarette smoking information was higher in current smokers (45.0%) than in non-smokers (42.0%). A total of 77.6% of current smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette package labels and, 26.4% thought about quitting because of warnings. The percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting because of health warnings was higher in women (31.9%) than in men (26.2%).

A total of 45.9% of adults, including 53.4% of current smokers and 42.1% of non-smokers, noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes in stores where cigarettes were sold. Adults who noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions noticed the advertisements mostly on television (50.7%), billboards (43.6%), and the Internet (21.4%). 75.3% of adults, including 80.4% of smokers and 72.8% of non-smokers, noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions in various places and events.

Electronic Cigarette Use: More than half of the adults (55.7%) had heard of electronic cigarettes, with a higher percentage in men (67.3%) than in women (44.1%). A total of 11.9% adults, including 22.3% of men and 1.5% of women, had used electronic cigarettes. 5.8% of men used electronic cigarettes, a percentage higher than that of women (0.3%).

Tobacco Cessation: Of current and former smokers, 43.8% attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months. Among smokers and former smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months, 38.9% were advised to quit smoking. 29.6% of current and former smokers aged 15–24 years who visited a healthcare provider and were asked about their smoking status was, but only 25.4% were advised to quit smoking.

Second-hand Smoke: 59.3% of adults were exposed to second-hand smoke inside their homes. 44.8% of adults who worked in indoors, including 54.6% of men and 29.5% of women, were exposed to tobacco smoke in the workplace. Three public places with the highest of second-hand smoke exposure were cafés or coffee shops (91.8%), restaurants (74.2%), and government buildings (51.4%).

Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions: Most adults believed that smoking caused lung cancer (85.1%), heart attack (79.7%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (70.3%), stroke (49.5%), and premature birth (46.3%). 67.8% of adults believed the use of electronic cigarettes could cause serious diseases. 80% of adults believed that second-hand smoke inhaled by non-smokers could cause dangerous diseases.

GATS provides important information on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators by socio-demographic characteristics. The results of GATS can be used to develop tobacco control policy or modify tobacco control interventions by policy-makers or tobacco control communities. Following were recommendations in accordance with the MPOWER package:

Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies.

- Strengthen tobacco control strategies through multi-sectoral advocacy, coordination, and integration.
- Implement comprehensive and responsive enforcement of tobacco control regulations including interventions to control the use of electronic cigarettes and other emerging tobacco and nicotine products.

Protecting people from tobacco smoke.

- Optimize smoke-free policies through enforcement of regulations and strengthened implementation at the national and sub-national levels to support the reduction of exposure of second-hand smoke in smoke-free areas.

Offering help to quit tobacco use.

- Improve the accessibility of smoking cessation services by expanding their coverage at primary healthcare and telemedicine facilities and integrating smoking cessation services with existing programs such as the school health program (UKS), the Program Keluarga Harapan conditional cash transfer program, and other programs.

Warning about the dangers of tobacco.

- Develop effective promotional and educational media on the dangers of tobacco to increase health literacy regarding the dangers of tobacco to health.

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- Enhance the quality and effectiveness of pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages by enlarging the size of the pictures on cigarette packages by up to 90% and by cycling through pictorial health warnings.

Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.

- Strengthen regulations that stipulate a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in various media and broadcasting channels by revising the Broadcasting Law, the Press Law, and Government Regulation no. 109 of 2012.

Raising taxes on tobacco.

- Simplify the tobacco excise tax structure, significant excise increases on a regular basis, and re-arrangement of the distribution schemes of tobacco product excises for effective tobacco control.
- Prohibit the sale of single cigarettes to limit the access of vulnerable groups.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use was a major cause of preventable premature death. It was estimated there were around one billion smokers aged 15 years or older in the world¹. As a result, more than eight million people die each year due to tobacco-related illnesses². It was estimated that more than three quarters of these deaths will be in low- and middle-income countries³. Therefore, a systematic and efficient surveillance mechanism was essential to monitor and manage the tobacco epidemic.

A major goal of the World Health Organization (WHO) was to diminish the worldwide impact of disease and mortality linked to tobacco use. By doing so, WHO seeks to safeguard both current and upcoming generations from the harmful health, social, environmental, and economic repercussions associated with tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. This objective was achieved through taking a leading role in shaping global policies, notably by advocating for the adoption of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the comprehensive set of tobacco control measures known as the MPOWER package. The FCTC encourages countries to embrace its principles, and WHO actively assists nations in implementing the provisions of both the FCTC and MPOWER.

The Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) was developed to measure the progress of countries in complying with WHO FCTC and MPOWER requirements. The GTSS consists of the following four components: 1) the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS), and Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth (TQS-Youth).

The GATS was a nationally-representative household survey involving persons aged 15 years or older. It employed a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection and management procedures that were reviewed and approved by a team of international experts. GATS aims to measure key tobacco control indicators and to enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate the outcomes of existing tobacco control program interventions.

1.1 The tobacco use burden in Indonesia

In 2018, Indonesia ranked 13th worldwide in terms of smoking rate and ranked highest worldwide for male smokers⁴, with seven out of 10 Indonesian men being smokers. The prices of cigarettes in Indonesia were some of the lowest compared to other countries in Asia Pacific. To date there was no prohibition against selling cigarettes by the stick by street vendors, making it easier for all groups to purchase and consume tobacco⁵. This encourages smoking initiation and undermines smoking cessation efforts.

The prevalence of smoking among persons aged 15 years or older has not seen significant decreases in the past three decades. The prevalence of smoking according to the National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas) was 27% in 1995, 31.5% in 2001, and 34.4% in 2005 and according to the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) 34.2% in 2007, 34.3% in 2010, 36.3% in 2013, and 33.8% in 2018⁶.

The Global Burden of Diseases (GBD) ⁷ indicates that tobacco use contributes to diseases that were major causes of 290,000 deaths each year in Indonesia, including:

- 59.6% of all deaths from tracheal, bronchial, and lung cancers;
- 59.3% of all deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
- 28.6% of all deaths from heart disease;
- 20.6% of all deaths from diabetes mellitus; and
- 19.7% of all deaths due to stroke.

With active smoking prevalence of 28.9% in persons aged 10 years or older at 28.9%, the estimated loss of productivity due to illness, disability, and premature death was 5,956,292 disability adjusted life-years (DALYs). Furthermore, the total economic loss due to tobacco consumption by active smokers alone, in proportion to Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2017 of IDR13,588.8 trillion, was equivalent to 2.15% of the GDP⁸. With the increasing number of current smokers, the economic impact caused by tobacco consumption and exposure to second-hand and third-hand cigarette smokes was increasingly detrimental to the country.

1.2 Tobacco control policies in Indonesia

Although it has yet to ratify the WHO FCTC, Indonesia remains committed to implementing tobacco control measures. It has enacted and implemented a range of national and subnational regulations regarding tobacco control which were in line with multiple provisions under the WHO FCTC and the WHO MPOWER package.

Health Law no. 36 of 2009 requires the pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages and smoke-free areas⁹. Government Regulation no. 109 of 2012 on Control of Tobacco as an Addictive Substance also officially recognizes tobacco as an addictive substance and mandates regulations for tobacco control¹⁰. It addresses key tobacco control provisions; smoke-free areas; packaging and labeling (requiring pictorial health warnings to occupy 40% of the front and back sides of cigarette packages); restrictions on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and the prohibition of sales to minors.

There has been progress in increasing smoke-free areas. Approximately 400 districts have passed by-laws on smoking-free areas. In addition, an increasing number of districts were adopting a ban on

tobacco advertising in outdoor media and at points of sale, as well as a ban on displaying tobacco products¹¹.

1.3 Purpose of the Survey

The objectives of the GATS were:

- to systematically monitor tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) in adults against key tobacco control indicators in a nationally representative-sample of Indonesia; and
- to track the implementation of WHO FCTC's policy recommendations outlined in the MPOWER package.

2. METHODOLOGY

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) aims to generate data on national tobacco use. It enables implementing countries to compare tobacco use in adults and determine tobacco use control measures. Information gathered to support policies aimed at improving public health.

More than 30 low- and middle-income countries with high burden of tobacco use have implemented the GATS¹². Topics covered in the GATS survey include tobacco use prevalence (smoking and smokeless tobacco products); secondhand tobacco smoke exposure and policies; cessation; knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions; media exposure; and economics.¹² Indonesia implemented GATS for the first time in 2011 and secondly in 2021. The data were important and sufficiently reliable for the government of Indonesia to estimate the prevalence of tobacco use among adults in Indonesia and serve as an evidence base to inform policy development in strengthening tobacco control policies and regulations.

2.1. Study Population

The GATS included non-institutionalized households in Indonesia: a person or a group of persons partially or fully inhabiting a physical building or a census-defined structure, who typically live together and share a common kitchen for meal preparation. A non-institutionalized household typically consists of a father, a mother, and children although relatives or other persons could inhabit the same physical building and share a common kitchen. Other criteria of non-institutionalized households are:

1. a person who rents a room or part of a census-defined structure but shares meals with the landlord (room/building rental inclusive of meals);
2. a family who live separately in two census-defined structures but share a common kitchen provided that the two structures were in the same segment;
3. fewer than 10 tenants in a boarding house, considered to be a single household with the landlord;
4. multiple persons who live together in a single room in a census-defined structure and share food expenditures;
5. a dormitory administrator, orphanage administrator, and similar officer who lives alone or with their spouse and children and other household members but who shares meals with tenants, wards, etc.; and
6. Multiple families in a house sharing a common kitchen.

2.2. Sampling design

The GATS 2021 was designed to generate estimates at the national level. Samples were selected by region to ensure representation. The samples were also intended to present estimates for urban and rural areas. The geographic regions were:

1. **Sumatra**, including all provinces on the island of Sumatra and surrounding islands: Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, and Riau Islands.
2. **Java and Bali**, including all provinces on the islands of Java and Bali: DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Banten, and Bali.
3. **Kalimantan**, including all provinces on the island of Kalimantan: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan.
4. **Sulawesi**, including all provinces on the island of Sulawesi: North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and West Sulawesi.
5. **Other regions**, including the provinces of West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, and West Papua.

Census blocks were identified prior to the household sampling selection. To ensure effective sampling design and with consideration to the workload of data collectors, census blocks were determined to have an equal sample size of 30 households. To optimize organization in the field and to reduce costs, a sample of three census blocks was identified for each selected sub-district. With a margin of error of approximately 2%, the number of sub-district samples obtained for each area was shown in the table below.

Residence	Sample size		
	Person	Census block	Sub-district
Urban	4,682	157	53
Rural	5,238	176	60
Total	9,920	333	113

Then, to ensure sample representation, the sample size of each geographical stratum was determined in proportion with number of households identified in the 2010 population census as follows:

Region	Sub-district sample size		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Sumatra	8	14	22
2. Java and Bali	38	32	70
3. Kalimantan	3	4	7
4. Sulawesi	2	6	8
5. Other	2	4	6
Total	53	60	113

The survey employed four sample frames, in accordance with the number of steps involved in selecting the sample. These were taken from the 2010 population census master sampling frame, which includes information on the number of households and urban/rural residence classification:

1. Sub-district sample selection, with a list of sub-districts in each region including information on the number of households according to the 2010 population census. Sub-districts for each region were selected with the proportional-to-size (PPS) systematic sampling method based on the numbers of households according to the 2010 population census. Urban and rural sub-districts for each region were selected independently.
2. Census block sampling, with lists of the 2010 population census master sampling frame. These lists included information on the number of households and urban/rural classification. Three census blocks were selected from the sampled sub-districts using the PPS systematic sampling method based on the numbers of households according to the 2010 population census.
3. Household sampling, with lists of households in each census block taken from latest surveys by Statistics Indonesia. Each census block had 30 households selected with the systematic sampling method.
4. Selection of respondents: a member of each sample household aged 15 years or older. This selection was random, based on a list of sample household members aged 15 years or older and with the Kish grid.

2.3. Survey questionnaires

The GATS tool enables the collection of various information that will help monitor tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators. Two types of questionnaires were used: the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaire, for adults aged 15 years or older. The questionnaires were based on GATS core questions and supplementary country-specific questions that were adapted and modified to capture relevant issues applying to country-specific conditions. The adapted country-specific questionnaires were consulted with WHO Country Office for Indonesia and WHO Regional Office for Southeast Asia (WHO SEARO) before approval was sought from the questionnaire review committee (QRC) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The questionnaires were

developed in English and then translated into Indonesian. They were then translated back into English for quality check before being used to collect data. The questionnaires were piloted on 9–11 December 2020 in Bogor City, West Java.

The household questionnaire listed members of households aged 15 or older, if any, in order from the oldest to the youngest to identify eligible respondents and to record basic information such as age and gender. From eligible household members, respondents were selected with the Kish grid and would proceed to fill out the individual questionnaire. The household questionnaire was completed by household members aged 18 years or older. In no one in the household was aged 18 years or older, the questionnaire was instead filled out by a household member aged at least 15 years.

The individual questionnaire collects information from selected respondents. A general description of each section was described below (the full questionnaire was provided in Appendix A):

- **Background characteristics:** Gender, age, education, work status, and possession of household items.
- **Smoking tobacco:** Patterns of use (daily, occasional, never), age of smoking initiation, age of daily smoking initiation, consumption of different tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, waterpipes, and other smoking tobacco), and nicotine dependence.
- **Electronic cigarettes:** Patterns of use (daily, occasional, never), age of electronic cigarettes use initiation, age of daily electronic cigarettes use initiation, e-liquid volume in electronic cigarettes, money spent on electronic cigarettes and places to purchase electronic cigarettes, and reasons for use. (Electronic cigarettes were classified as electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), which include various products and terminology such as e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, and e-cigars.)
- **Heated tobacco products:** Patterns of use and history of use of preheated tobacco products.
- **Smokeless Tobacco:** Patterns of use (daily, occasional, never), age of smokeless tobacco use initiation, age of smokeless tobacco daily use initiation, consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (snuff, chewing tobacco, betel quid, etc.), and nicotine dependence.
- **Cessation:** Quit attempts, advice to quit smoking by health care providers, and methods used to quit. (Similar information was also asked for cessation on smokeless tobacco.)
- **Second-hand smoke:** Permissibility of smoking at home; exposure to second-hand smoke at home; indoor smoking policy at work place; and exposure in the past 30 days in the workplace, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, bars/night clubs, public transportation, universities, and schools.

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- **Economics:** Types and quantity of tobacco products purchased; price, brand, type, and source of tobacco product(s) purchased; places of purchase; and specific amount of price increases resulting in decision to stop purchasing.
 - **Media:** Noticing anti-cigarette/smokeless tobacco information from various sources: newspapers or magazines, television, radio, billboards, and the Internet; noticing and effects of health warning labels on cigarette/smokeless tobacco packages; noticing cigarette/tobacco advertisements from various sources: stores, television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers or magazines, cinemas, the Internet, public transportation, and walls in public places; noticing sporting events associated with cigarettes/tobacco; and noticing various cigarette/tobacco promotion activities in the past 30 days.
 - **Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions:** Knowledge about health effects of smoking tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and electronic cigarette.

2.4. Data collection

2.4.1. Implementing agency

The National Institute of Health Research and Development (NIHRD) and the Statistics Indonesia were the agencies implementing GATS in Indonesia. NIHRD was responsible for conducting training courses, updating household data, and data collection. Statistics Indonesia was responsible for calculating sample sizes and preparing sample frames. Report writing, development of fact sheets and executive summaries, and nationwide dissemination of outcomes of the GATS study were carried out by the Health Policy Agency together with the National Research and Innovation Agency. WHO and CDC foundation provided technical and financial support in all activities.

2.4.2. Enumerator training

Enumerator training was intended to ensure that each personnel member would have the capacity required to collect valid and accurate data. The training was held from 24 to 28 March 2021 in four cities: Palembang, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and Denpasar. Training facilitators were seconded from Litbangkes and Statistics Indonesia. Facilitators including the IT support staff were required to have equal and adequate capacity to work in the four cities. A total of 117 field enumerators and 49 supervisors were involved. The enumerators consisted of researchers, prospective researchers, and statisticians working for Litbangkes and included freelancers holding at least a bachelor's degree in health.

Quality control was carried out during all phases of the activity, including multiple training approaches such as provision standard guidelines (technical guidelines and PowerPoint slides for each questionnaire question, field management, administration, sample methods, and IT

equipment) and two levels of training (training of trainers and training of enumerator teams); and monitoring and oversight by a core team of researchers during each process.

The NIHRD also conducted a trial run of filling out questionnaires as part of quality control. This trial primarily aimed to assess the wording and comprehension of each question, the consistency of skip patterns, question sequences, completeness of the answer categories, time of interview, respondent willingness, repeat visits, and other issues. Another important aim of trialing the questionnaire was to test data entry applications and assess problems in data transfer. The trial of the questionnaire took place on 7–8 December 2020. Fourteen people were involved in this trial. The training was carried out based on GATS standard manuals and procedures, including class presentations, practical interviews, field practices, and tests. Trial interviews with members of the community were carried out on 9–11 December 2020 in Bogor City. Field trials were conducted with a purposive sample of 210 households, with each enumerator interviewing 15 households in three days.

2.4.3. Data collection period

GATS 2021 data collection was carried out in 28 provinces, 101 districts, and 339 census blocks by 117 enumerators and 49 supervisors. Data collection lasted for four weeks from 29 March to 15 April 2021.

2.4.4. Data Collection Method

Enumerators collected information from respondents through face-to-face interviews with a tablet device provided. Each enumerator was to collect data in one district/city, which consisted of three census blocks. Before conducting an interview, the enumerator first updated household member information. As during GATS 2021 data collection was under way during the COVID-19 pandemic, all enumerators were provided with personal hygiene supplies to ensure adherence to health protocols at all times during the face-to-face interviews.

Interviews were conducted in Indonesian using an Indonesian-language questionnaire in the tablet device. If the respondent only understood the local language, the interview would be accompanied by a person speaking the local language.

2.4.5. Confidentiality/consent

The identification of respondents was collected only as background characteristic information. Names and addresses of the respondents were kept confidential and were archived by the GATS principal investigator. Ethical approval was obtained from the Health Research Ethics Committee of Litbangkes, with reference number LB.02.01/2/KE.451/2020.

2.5. Statistical analysis

Survey data analysis was conducted to obtain population estimates and 95% confidence intervals for each indicators. Weighting values were used for each respondent as per the standard procedures implemented in the GATS sample design. Data analysis and tabulation for reports and fact sheets followed the GATS template. Data analysis used descriptive analysis with cross-tabulations to describe each indicator based on population characteristics such as gender, age group, education level, employment, and residence classification.

3. POPULATION AND SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. Scope of sample

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<i>Selected Household</i>						
Completed (HC)	4,183	87.7	5,118	94.8	9,301	91.5
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	53	1.1	30	0.6	83	0.8
Incomplete (HINC)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No screening respondent (HNS)	104	2.2	33	0.6	137	1.3
Nobody home (HNN)	39	0.8	66	1.2	105	1.0
Refused (HR)	78	1.6	7	0.1	85	0.8
Unoccupied (HUO)	200	4.2	105	1.9	305	3.0
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	28	0.6	3	0.1	31	0.3
Other ¹ (HO)	85	1.8	38	0.7	123	1.2
Total Households Selected	4,770	100	5,400	100	10,170	100
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)²	93.2%		97.3%		95.4%	
<i>Selected Person</i>						
Completed (PC)	4,091	97.8	5,065	98.964	9,156	98.4
Incomplete (PINC)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not eligible (PNE)	2	0.0	5	0.1	7	0.1
Not at home (PNH)	46	1.1	30	0.6	76	0.8
Refused (PR)	35	0.8	8	0.2	43	0.5
Incapacitated (PI)	6	0.1	6	0.1	12	0.1
Other ¹ (PO)	3	0.1	4	0.1	7	0.1
Total Number of Sampled Persons	4,183	100	5,118	100	9,301	100
Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)³	97.8%		99.1%		98.5%	
Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)⁴	91.2%		96.4%		94.0%	

¹ Other includes any other result not listed.

³ The Person-level Response Rate (PRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{PC * 100}{PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO}$$

² The Household Response Rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{HC * 100}{HC + HINC + HNS + HNN + HR + HO}$$

⁴ The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{(HRR * PRR)}{100}$$

Notes:

- An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a nonrespondent to the GATS. Thus, these cases (HINC) were not included in the numerator of the household response rate.
- The Total Number of Sampled Persons should be equal to the number of Completed [HC] household interviews.
- A completed person interview [PC] includes respondents who had completed at least question E01 and who provided valid answers to questions B01/B02/B03. Respondents who did not meet these criteria were considered as incomplete (PINC) nonrespondents to GATS and thus, were not included in the numerator of the person-level response rate.

Table 3.1 shows the number and percentage of households and persons interviewed without weighting values and the response rates by residence classification. Of the 10,170 households sampled for the survey, 9,384 (92.3%) completed the household interviews. Of the number of households that completed the interviews, 9,156 (98.4%) persons fulfilling the eligibility criteria were selected and successfully completed the individual interviews. The total person-level response rate was 98.5%.

Total response rate in rural areas (96.4%) was higher than in urban areas (91.2%). The household response rate was 95.4%. The response rate for households was 97.3% in rural areas and 93.2% in urban areas. 4.2% of participating households in urban areas were found to be unoccupied but only 1.9% in rural areas. The nobody home rates were found to be higher in rural areas (1.2%) than in

urban areas (0.8%). The number of eligible residents in urban areas (4,183) was lower than in rural areas (5,118).

The person-level response rate was lower in urban areas (97.8%) than in rural areas (99.1%). The reasons for non-response at the person-level were not being at home (0.8%), refusal (0.5%), incapacity to communicate (0.1%), and others (0.1%). The percentage of persons who were not at home was higher in urban areas (1.1%) than in rural areas (0.6%).

3.2. Background characteristics of respondents

Table 3.2 provides the unweighted sample size and population estimates by gender and selected demographic socioeconomic characteristics of the household population, including age, residence, education level, and work status. The number of respondents completing an interview was 9,156. It was estimated that Indonesia's total population aged 15 years or older was 205.8 million in 2021. In gender terms, 4,312 men and 4,844 women completed the interview. The sample size generated a weighted population size estimate of 102.8 million men and 102.9 million women. The unweighted sample size of urban areas (4,091) was smaller than of rural areas (5,065). Most of the adult respondents were between aged 25 and 44 years (40.6%), high school graduates (30.5%), and self-employed (33.7%).

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100	205,819.4	9,156
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	50.0 (48.6, 51.3)	102,866.2	4,312
Female	50.0 (48.7, 51.4)	102,953.2	4,844
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	21.4 (20.3, 22.6)	44,092.0	1,512
25-44	40.6 (39.4, 41.9)	83,637.9	3,256
45-64	28.7 (27.7, 29.8)	59,171.4	3,304
65+	9.2 (8.4, 10.1)	18,918.1	1,084
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	57.4 (55.9, 58.8)	118,064.0	4,091
Rural	42.6 (41.2, 44.1)	87,755.4	5,065
<i>Education Level</i>			
< Primary school completed	14.6 (12.9, 16.5)	30,033.2	1,692
Primary school completed	24.0 (22.1, 25.9)	49,364.4	2,476
Secondary school completed	20.5 (19.3, 21.7)	42,179.1	1,739
High school completed	30.5 (28.4, 32.8)	62,860.5	2,411
College or University +	10.4 (9.0, 12.0)	21,354.7	835
<i>Work Status</i>			
Employed	24.0 (21.7, 26.4)	49,318.3	1,978
Self-employed	33.7 (31.1, 36.4)	69,276.0	3,374
Students	10.7 (9.7, 11.7)	21,980.1	760
Homemakers	22.7 (21.1, 24.3)	46,693.6	2,219
Unemployed	9.0 (8.1, 10.0)	18,502.9	822

Note: The following observations were missing: 3 for education and 3 for work status.

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

4. TOBACCO USE AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

This chapter presents data on tobacco use and includes information on two tobacco products commonly used in Indonesia: smoking tobacco and smokeless tobacco. Smoking tobacco products include white cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, kretek cigarettes, and others. Different sections of this chapter provide detailed accounts of smoking status, the number of tobacco products smoked daily and occasionally, age of smoking initiation, duration of smoking cessation, and time of first tobacco product use of the day.

Key Results

- 34.5% (70.2 million adults) – 65.5% men and 3.3% women – currently used tobacco (smoking, chewing, or heated tobacco products).
- 33.5% (68.9 million adults) – 64.7% men and 2.3% women – currently smoked.
- 1.0% (2.1 million adults) – 0.9% men and 1.1% women – currently used chewing tobacco.
- The prevalence of kretek smokers was the highest among users of tobacco products (28.6% overall; 55.5% men and 1.7% women).
- Users consumed on average 13.3 cigarettes daily.
- The average age of initiation of daily smoking was 20.7 years, with 28.1% starting smoking before the age of 15 years.
- 13.8% of ever daily smokers ceased smoking.
- 32.2% of daily smokers smoked their first cigarette within 30 minutes of waking.

4.1 Tobacco use

Table 4.1 presents smoking status by gender. Current smokers include “daily smokers” and “occasional smokers”. Non-smokers include “former smokers” and “never smokers”. Overall, the percentage of current smokers among the adult population was still high at 33.5%, or approximately 68.8 million of adults, consisting of 26.8% (55.2 million) daily smokers and 6.6% (13.7 million) occasional smokers. Approximately 64.7% (66.5 million) of men were current tobacco users. This figure was 28 times higher than that of female, i.e., 2.3% (2.3 million).

Overall, the percentage of non-smokers was estimated at 66.5% (136.9 million). Of these, the percentage of former daily smokers was 4.7% (9.7 million), and former occasional smokers were 5.9% (12.2 million). The overall never smoker adults, meanwhile, was 55.8% (114.9 million). A

majority of women (94.2% or 96.9 million) never smoked. This figure was much higher than among men, at 17.5% or approximately 17.9 million (Table 4.1).

Table 4.2 presents figures of smokeless tobacco use by gender. The percentage of current smokeless tobacco use in the adult population was approximately 1.0% (2 million). The overall percentage of daily and that of occasional smokeless tobacco use were both 0.5%. By gender, 0.9% (912 thousand) of men were current smokeless tobacco users. This figure was slightly lower than that of women at 1.1% (1.1 million).

Table 4.3 presents the use of smoking tobacco products by product type, i.e., cigarettes (white, kretek, hand-rolled), shisha, pipes, cigars, and other smoked products. The percentage of any smoked tobacco product use was 33.5%. About 33.3% of adults consumed cigarettes of any type. Meanwhile, 1.0% of the adult population consumed shisha and 1.5% other smoking tobacco products. Kretek cigarettes (28.6%) were the most widely-consumed type of cigarettes.

The percentage of smoking any tobacco product was highest among the 25-44 age group (37.7%). However, the highest percentage of hand-rolled cigarette use was among those aged 65 and above. Meanwhile, the percentage of shisha use was highest among the 15-24 age group (2.1%). Among men, the highest percentage of any smoking tobacco product use was found in the 25–44 year age group (73.3%), while among women it was in the 45–64 year group (3.7%).

The percentage of smoking any tobacco product was higher among adults who had completed less than primary school (33.2%) compared to those with a college or university educational background (22.2%). However, the percentage of shisha use was higher among those with a college or university education (0.6%) compared to those with less than primary school education (0.3%).

Regarding work status, the percentage of smoking any tobacco product was highest among the self-employed (49.1%). However, the highest percentage of shisha use was observed among the unemployed (1.8%). Among men, the percentage of smoking any tobacco product among the unemployed was 62.4%. Among these unemployed male adults, 55.8% smoked kretek cigarettes. For women, the percentage of smoking any tobacco product among homemakers was 2.2%. These homemakers had the highest percentage of shisha use (0.3%) compared to other groups.

Table 4.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed tobacco smoking status and gender – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Smoking Status	Overall			Male			Female		
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	
Current tobacco smoker	33.5 (32.1, 34.9)	68,880.5	64.7 (62.7, 66.6)	66,561.0	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	2,319.5			
Daily smoker	26.8 (25.4, 28.2)	55,194.6	52.3 (50.0, 54.6)	53,778.5	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	1,416.1			
Occasional smoker	6.6 (5.9, 7.5)	13,685.8	12.4 (11.0, 14.0)	12,782.5	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	903.3			
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	2.9 (2.4, 3.4)	5,953.6	5.5 (4.6, 6.6)	5,683.5	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	270.1			
Occasional smoker, never daily	3.8 (3.3, 4.3)	7,732.2	6.9 (6.0, 8.0)	7,099.1	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	633.2			
Non-smoker	66.5 (65.1, 67.9)	136,938.9	35.3 (33.4, 37.3)	36,305.2	97.7 (96.8, 98.4)	100,633.7			
Former daily smoker	4.7 (4.2, 5.3)	9,762.5	9.0 (8.0, 10.0)	9,212.3	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	550.1			
Never daily smoker	61.8 (60.3, 63.3)	127,176.4	26.3 (24.5, 28.3)	27,092.8	97.2 (96.2, 98.0)	100,083.6			
Former occasional smoker	5.9 (5.2, 6.8)	12,246.0	8.8 (7.7, 10.1)	9,093.3	3.1 (2.4, 3.8)	3,152.7			
Never smoker	55.8 (54.2, 57.5)	114,930.4	17.5 (15.7, 19.4)	17,999.5	94.2 (92.9, 95.2)	96,930.9			

Note: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

Table 4.2: Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	2,060.3	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	912.9	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	1,147.4
Daily user	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	983.4	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	451.9	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	531.5
Occasional user	0.5 (0.4, 0.8)	1,077.0	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	461.1	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	615.9
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	205.3	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	58.9	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	146.4
Occasional user, never daily	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	871.7	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	402.2	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	469.6
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	99.0 (98.6, 99.3)	200,595.7	99.1 (98.5, 99.5)	100,061.4	98.9 (98.3, 99.2)	100,534.3
Former daily user	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	226.9	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	112.7	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	114.2
Never daily user	98.9 (98.5, 99.2)	200,368.7	99.0 (98.4, 99.4)	99,948.7	98.8 (98.2, 99.2)	100,420.1
Former occasional user	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	2,468.6	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	1,237.2	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	1,231.4
Never user	97.7 (96.7, 98.4)	197,900.1	97.8 (96.7, 98.5)	98,711.5	97.5 (96.4, 98.3)	99,188.6

Note: Current smokeless tobacco use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.

Table 4.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Type of Cigarette				Shisha	Other smoked tobacco ²
	Any cigarette ¹	White	Hand-rolled		Kretek			
			Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	33.5 (32.1, 34.9)	33.3 (31.9, 34.7)	6.2 (5.0, 7.8)	6.0 (4.8, 7.5)	28.6 (27.1, 30.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	27.9 (25.2, 30.7)	27.7 (25.0, 30.5)	7.2 (5.2, 9.9)	4.3 (2.7, 6.7)	24.4 (21.8, 27.2)	2.1 (1.0, 4.5)	1.8 (0.8, 4.3)	
25-44	37.7 (35.5, 40.0)	37.6 (35.3, 39.9)	7.5 (5.8, 9.6)	5.6 (4.1, 7.5)	32.1 (29.9, 34.4)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	1.7 (1.1, 2.8)	
45-64	33.9 (31.8, 36.1)	33.8 (31.7, 36.0)	5.1 (3.8, 6.7)	6.7 (5.3, 8.6)	29.2 (27.2, 31.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	
65+	26.5 (23.0, 30.3)	26.0 (22.5, 29.7)	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)	9.8 (7.5, 12.7)	20.6 (17.5, 24.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	1.2 (0.5, 2.7)	
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	32.2 (30.2, 34.1)	32.0 (30.1, 34.0)	6.1 (4.4, 8.4)	3.2 (2.0, 5.1)	27.8 (25.6, 30.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	
Rural	35.2 (33.3, 37.2)	35.0 (33.1, 37.0)	6.4 (4.6, 8.9)	9.8 (7.8, 12.4)	29.6 (27.7, 31.7)	1.2 (0.4, 3.6)	2.2 (1.1, 4.5)	
<i>Education Level</i>								
< Primary school completed	33.2 (30.0, 36.5)	32.8 (29.7, 36.1)	4.4 (2.8, 6.9)	10.0 (7.7, 13.0)	26.2 (23.1, 29.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)	
Primary school completed	35.9 (33.7, 38.3)	35.9 (33.7, 38.2)	6.3 (4.7, 8.6)	10.0 (7.9, 12.6)	30.3 (28.1, 32.7)	1.0 (0.3, 2.6)	1.7 (0.8, 3.4)	
Secondary school completed	33.5 (30.7, 36.4)	33.4 (30.6, 36.4)	6.3 (4.6, 8.4)	4.9 (3.3, 7.3)	29.5 (26.5, 32.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	
High school completed	35.5 (33.2, 37.8)	35.2 (33.0, 37.6)	7.9 (6.0, 10.4)	3.3 (2.5, 4.3)	30.8 (28.3, 33.4)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	1.6 (1.0, 2.8)	
College or University +	22.2 (18.9, 25.9)	22.0 (18.8, 25.7)	3.6 (2.3, 5.6)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	19.5 (16.4, 22.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.9 (0.4, 2.2)	
<i>Work Status</i>								
Employed	45.3 (42.4, 48.3)	45.2 (42.3, 48.2)	7.6 (5.5, 10.3)	5.1 (3.8, 6.8)	39.7 (36.5, 42.9)	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.6)	
Self-employed	49.1 (46.4, 51.8)	49.0 (46.3, 51.7)	9.1 (7.2, 11.5)	11.1 (8.8, 13.7)	41.2 (38.4, 44.0)	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)	2.1 (1.2, 3.6)	
Students	17.8 (15.0, 20.9)	17.7 (14.9, 20.8)	5.3 (3.5, 7.9)	2.3 (1.3, 3.9)	14.8 (12.3, 17.6)	1.6 (0.7, 3.4)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)	
Homemakers	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.1)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	
Unemployed	40.9 (36.2, 45.8)	40.0 (35.2, 44.9)	7.3 (5.1, 10.3)	8.0 (5.6, 11.2)	35.9 (31.3, 40.8)	1.8 (0.7, 4.6)	2.7 (1.2, 5.8)	

Note: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

¹ Includes white, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

Table 4.3 (continued): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette ¹		Type of Cigarette			Other smoked tobacco ²						
			White	Hand-rolled		Kretek	Shisha							
				Percentage (95% CI)										
Male	64.7	(62.7, 66.6)	64.5	(62.5, 66.5)	12.0	(9.6, 15.0)	11.6	(9.5, 14.1)	55.5	(52.7, 58.2)	1.9	(1.1, 3.4)	2.7	(1.7, 4.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>														
15-24	53.6	(49.3, 57.9)	53.6	(49.3, 57.9)	13.3	(10.0, 17.5)	7.5	(5.4, 10.3)	47.6	(42.9, 52.3)	3.6	(1.9, 6.7)	2.7	(1.2, 5.9)
25-44	73.3	(70.3, 76.1)	73.1	(70.0, 75.9)	14.5	(11.2, 18.6)	10.7	(8.1, 14.1)	62.6	(58.8, 66.3)	2.2	(1.2, 3.9)	3.4	(2.1, 5.6)
45-64	64.1	(60.8, 67.2)	63.9	(60.6, 67.0)	9.8	(7.4, 12.8)	13.4	(10.4, 17.0)	55.1	(51.5, 58.6)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)	1.9	(1.0, 3.6)
65+	53.6	(48.5, 58.7)	53.3	(48.3, 58.4)	4.6	(2.5, 8.3)	20.2	(15.5, 25.7)	42.6	(37.3, 48.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)	1.4	(0.5, 3.9)
<i>Residence</i>														
Urban	62.4	(59.6, 65.1)	62.2	(59.3, 64.9)	11.9	(8.6, 16.1)	6.3	(3.9, 10.0)	53.9	(49.8, 58.0)	1.8	(1.0, 3.2)	1.8	(1.1, 2.7)
Rural	67.8	(65.0, 70.5)	67.7	(64.8, 70.4)	12.3	(8.9, 16.6)	18.7	(15.3, 22.8)	57.6	(54.2, 60.9)	2.1	(0.8, 5.8)	3.9	(1.9, 7.8)
<i>Education Level</i>														
< Primary school completed	73.4	(68.8, 77.5)	73.1	(68.6, 77.3)	10.1	(6.3, 15.8)	22.9	(17.3, 29.6)	58.3	(52.3, 64.0)	0.8	(0.2, 2.5)	1.7	(0.8, 3.5)
Primary school completed	71.9	(68.3, 75.2)	71.8	(68.2, 75.1)	12.6	(9.2, 17.0)	20.2	(16.1, 25.0)	61.2	(56.8, 65.3)	2.0	(0.7, 5.5)	3.5	(1.7, 7.1)
Secondary school completed	63.7	(59.9, 67.4)	63.7	(59.9, 67.4)	11.4	(8.5, 15.2)	8.9	(6.4, 12.4)	56.3	(51.6, 60.8)	2.3	(1.2, 4.3)	2.5	(1.2, 5.0)
High school completed	63.0	(60.2, 65.6)	62.7	(59.9, 65.4)	14.1	(10.7, 18.2)	6.0	(4.5, 7.8)	54.8	(50.7, 58.8)	2.3	(1.2, 4.4)	2.8	(1.6, 4.8)
College or University +	45.6	(39.7, 51.6)	45.2	(39.3, 51.3)	7.5	(4.9, 11.5)	2.5	(1.3, 4.7)	39.9	(34.4, 45.7)	1.2	(0.4, 3.2)	1.8	(0.7, 4.4)
<i>Work Status</i>														
Employed	66.0	(63.0, 69.0)	65.9	(62.8, 68.8)	11.1	(8.1, 15.0)	7.4	(5.6, 9.9)	57.7	(53.9, 61.6)	2.1	(1.2, 3.7)	2.2	(1.2, 3.9)
Self-employed	71.7	(69.0, 74.4)	71.6	(68.8, 74.2)	13.3	(10.4, 16.9)	16.2	(12.9, 20.0)	60.3	(57.0, 63.6)	1.4	(0.6, 3.2)	3.1	(1.8, 5.4)
Students	35.1	(29.4, 41.2)	35.1	(29.4, 41.2)	10.5	(7.0, 15.5)	4.5	(2.6, 7.6)	29.3	(24.2, 35.0)	2.9	(1.3, 6.4)	1.6	(0.6, 4.7)
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	62.4	(57.0, 67.5)	62.0	(56.6, 67.2)	11.3	(8.0, 15.7)	12.4	(8.8, 17.3)	55.8	(50.2, 61.2)	2.8	(1.1, 7.1)	3.1	(1.3, 7.2)

Table 4.3 (continued): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette				Shisha	Other smoked tobacco ²
			White		Hand-rolled	Kretek		
			Percentage (95% CI)					
Female								
Age (years)								
15-24	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	
25-44	1.6 (0.4, 5.8)	1.2 (0.2, 6.2)	1.0 (0.2, 4.5)	1.0 (0.1, 6.9)	0.8 (0.2, 3.4)	0.6 (0.1, 3.4)	0.9 (0.2, 3.4)	
45-64	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.0	0.0	
65+	3.7 (2.6, 5.2)	3.7 (2.6, 5.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	3.3 (2.2, 4.8)	0.0	0.0	
Residence								
Urban	2.9 (1.6, 5.3)	2.2 (1.2, 3.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	0.0	1.0	
Rural	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	0.0	0.1	
Education Level								
< Primary school completed	2.6 (1.4, 4.9)	2.3 (1.2, 4.6)	0.6 (0.1, 2.1)	1.0 (0.2, 4.1)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.6 (0.1, 2.1)	
Primary school completed	3.8 (2.4, 6.0)	3.4 (2.1, 5.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	2.8 (1.7, 4.7)	0.0	0.6 (0.1, 2.3)	
Secondary school completed	2.9 (1.7, 4.8)	2.9 (1.7, 4.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.7 (0.1, 3.8)	2.0 (1.2, 3.2)	0.0	0.0	
High school completed	2.1 (0.9, 4.7)	2.0 (0.9, 4.6)	0.9 (0.2, 4.8)	0.8 (0.1, 5.4)	1.7 (0.7, 3.7)	0.7 (0.1, 3.6)	0.7 (0.1, 3.5)	
College or University +	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	1.4 (0.7, 2.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.0	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.0	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	
Work Status								
Employed	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.0	0.0	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.0	0.0	
Self-employed	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	1.5 (0.7, 2.9)	0.0	0.0	
Students	3.6 (2.5, 5.4)	3.6 (2.5, 5.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	2.7 (1.7, 4.1)	0.0	0.0	
Homemakers	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	
Unemployed	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.1)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	
	2.6 (0.7, 9.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.0	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0	2.1 (0.4, 10.7)	

¹ Includes white, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.4 presents estimates for current smokers by demographic characteristics. The estimated number of adults used any type of smoking tobacco product was approximately 68.8 million. About 68.5 million adults used cigarettes of any type. Overall, 2 million of adults consumed shisha, consisting of 1.9 million men and 141 thousand women. There were 3 million users of other types of smoked tobacco products, consisting of 2.7 million men and 305 thousand women.

Table 4.4: Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette			Shisha	Other smoked tobacco ²
			White	Hand-rolled	Kretek		
<i>Number in thousands</i>							
Overall	68,880.5	68,542.0	12,848.0	12,377.1	58,797.5	2,132.5	3,037.5
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	12,283.8	12,205.5	3,173.1	1,890.5	10,764.3	933.7	794.8
25-44	31,516.7	31,424.4	6,245.5	4,648.0	26,855.0	936.2	1,447.8
45-64	20,060.7	19,997.3	2,998.3	3,987.1	17,273.3	226.8	570.3
65+	5,019.2	4,914.8	431.2	1,851.6	3,904.8	35.8	224.5
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	37,969.6	37,817.8	7,219.5	3,741.1	32,802.2	1,080.2	1,091.3
Rural	30,910.9	30,724.2	5,628.5	8,636.0	25,995.3	1,052.3	1,946.2
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	9,966.1	9,851.8	1,330.6	3,015.9	7,870.6	99.7	310.2
Primary school completed	17,744.4	17,725.3	3,123.3	4,950.7	14,976.4	473.4	833.7
Secondary school completed	14,126.7	14,105.3	2,640.5	2,079.0	12,436.5	641.3	678.3
High school completed	22,300.2	22,151.1	4,975.6	2,073.6	19,355.2	796.8	1,028.1
College or University +	4,743.0	4,708.5	778.1	257.9	4,158.7	121.4	187.2
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	22,355.1	22,297.2	3,729.6	2,500.7	19,556.4	706.2	732.8
Self-employed	34,019.3	33,936.6	6,304.1	7,656.7	28,511.1	625.0	1,454.9
Students	3,904.2	3,882.8	1,162.6	497.1	3,244.5	345.4	203.2
Homemakers	1,031.4	1,031.4	308.7	247.4	844.3	119.7	147.1
Unemployed	7,570.5	7,394.0	1,343.0	1,475.3	6,641.3	336.2	499.4

Note: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

¹ Includes white, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

The lowest number of smoking tobacco use was seen in adults with college or university education, of whom approximately 4.7 million used smoking any tobacco products. Kretek cigarettes, used by 58.7 million smokers, was more consumed than other types of cigarettes (white and hand-rolled). The number of white cigarette smokers decreased with age, i.e., from 6.2 million among the 25–44 year age group to 431 thousand in the 65+ year age group. The adults living in rural (8.6 million) smoked twice as much hand-rolled cigarettes as the urban population (3.7 million). Self-employed (1.4 million) adults consumed the most other smoked cigarettes compared to other groups.

Table 4.4 (continued): Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette				Other smoked tobacco ²
			White	Hand-rolled	Kretek	Shisha	
<i>Number in thousands</i>							
Male	66,561.0	66,379.3	12,374.4	11,933.0	57,076.6	1,991.3	2,731.6
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	11,936.1	11,936.1	2,963.5	1,670.4	10,595.2	792.5	596.8
25-44	30,938.3	30,846.0	6,120.2	4,526.7	26,422.8	936.2	1,447.8
45-64	18,964.8	18,901.4	2,885.9	3,961.0	16,304.5	226.8	561.9
65+	4,721.8	4,695.9	404.7	1,774.9	3,754.2	35.8	125.0
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	36,803.6	36,673.4	6,994.0	3,713.7	31,790.9	1,058.7	1,034.0
Rural	29,757.4	29,705.9	5,380.4	8,219.3	25,285.7	932.6	1,697.5
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	9,303.1	9,267.3	1,284.1	2,902.0	7,383.9	99.7	210.7
Primary school completed	17,009.8	16,990.7	2,979.8	4,780.6	14,471.2	473.4	833.7
Secondary school completed	13,689.9	13,689.9	2,451.9	1,918.8	12,090.0	500.1	528.7
High school completed	21,857.8	21,765.5	4,880.6	2,073.6	19,015.3	796.8	971.3
College or University +	4,700.4	4,666.0	778.1	257.9	4,116.2	121.4	187.2
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	22,101.1	22,043.2	3,709.1	2,484.3	19,325.1	706.2	732.8
Self-employed	33,180.3	33,097.6	6,168.1	7,476.4	27,895.7	625.0	1,454.9
Students	3,882.8	3,882.8	1,162.6	497.1	3,244.5	323.9	181.7
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	7,396.9	7,355.7	1,334.6	1,475.3	6,611.4	336.2	362.1
Female	2,319.5	2,162.7	473.6	444.1	1,720.8	141.2	305.9
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	347.7	269.4	209.6	220.0	169.1	141.2	198.0
25-44	578.5	578.5	125.3	121.4	432.3	0.0	0.0
45-64	1,095.9	1,095.9	112.3	26.0	968.8	0.0	8.4
65+	297.4	218.9	26.5	76.7	150.6	0.0	99.5
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	1,165.9	1,144.5	225.5	27.4	1,011.3	21.5	57.2
Rural	1,153.5	1,018.2	248.1	416.8	709.6	119.7	248.7
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	663.1	584.6	46.5	113.8	486.7	0.0	99.5
Primary school completed	734.6	734.6	143.5	170.1	505.2	0.0	0.0
Secondary school completed	436.8	415.4	188.6	160.2	346.5	141.2	149.6
High school completed	442.4	385.6	95.1	0.0	339.9	0.0	56.8
College or University +	42.5	42.5	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	254.0	254.0	20.6	16.4	231.3	0.0	0.0
Self-employed	839.0	839.0	135.9	180.3	615.4	0.0	0.0
Students	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	21.5
Homemakers	1,031.4	1,031.4	308.7	247.4	844.3	119.7	147.1
Unemployed	173.6	38.3	8.4	0.0	29.9	0.0	137.3

¹ Includes white, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

4.1.1 Smoking frequency

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional ¹		Non-smoker		
Overall	26.8	(25.4, 28.2)	6.6	(5.9, 7.5)	66.5	(65.1, 67.9)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>			<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
15-24	18.1	(15.5, 21.0)	9.7	(8.1, 11.7)	72.1	(69.3, 74.8)	100
25-44	31.7	(29.7, 33.8)	6.0	(4.7, 7.6)	62.3	(60.0, 64.5)	100
45-64	28.1	(26.3, 30.1)	5.8	(4.8, 6.9)	66.1	(63.9, 68.2)	100
65+	21.3	(18.0, 25.0)	5.3	(3.8, 7.3)	73.5	(69.7, 77.0)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	25.3	(23.4, 27.3)	6.8	(5.7, 8.2)	67.8	(65.9, 69.8)	100
Rural	28.8	(26.9, 30.9)	6.4	(5.6, 7.3)	64.8	(62.8, 66.7)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	27.2	(24.2, 30.3)	6.0	(4.7, 7.7)	66.8	(63.5, 70.0)	100
Primary school completed	29.9	(27.7, 32.2)	6.1	(4.9, 7.5)	64.1	(61.7, 66.3)	100
Secondary school completed	25.8	(23.0, 28.7)	7.7	(6.2, 9.6)	66.5	(63.6, 69.3)	100
High school completed	27.9	(25.8, 30.1)	7.6	(6.2, 9.2)	64.5	(62.2, 66.8)	100
College or University +	18.1	(15.4, 21.1)	4.1	(2.8, 6.0)	77.8	(74.1, 81.1)	100
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	37.0	(34.4, 39.8)	8.3	(6.6, 10.3)	54.7	(51.7, 57.6)	100
Self-employed	41.6	(39.0, 44.3)	7.5	(6.3, 8.8)	50.9	(48.2, 53.6)	100
Students	8.1	(6.0, 10.9)	9.6	(7.5, 12.3)	82.2	(79.1, 85.0)	100
Homemakers	1.5	(0.8, 2.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	97.8	(96.3, 98.7)	100
Unemployed	30.2	(25.9, 34.9)	10.7	(8.1, 14.0)	59.1	(54.2, 63.8)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

Table 4.5 presents smoking frequency in three standardized categories: “daily smokers”, “occasional smokers”, and “non-smokers”. 26.8% of adults were daily smokers, 6.6% occasional smokers, and 66.5% non-smokers. By education level, the highest percentage of daily smoking was among primary school graduates (29.9%), and the lowest among college/university graduates (18.1%). The 15–24 years (9.7%) age group and the unemployed group (10.7%) were the groups with the highest percentage of occasional smoking. There was not much difference in the percentage of non-smoking between the urban area resident group (67.8%) and the rural one (64.8%).

Among men, the highest percentage of daily smoking was found in the 25–44 years age group (62.0%) and the self-employed (61.4%) group. By education level, the daily smoking percentage decreased as the education level increased. In the female population, the highest percentage of daily smoking was found in the 45–64 years age group (2.2%). The same patterns were found in men across education levels and work status.

Table 4.5 (continued): Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional ¹		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Male	52.3	(50.0, 54.6)	12.4	(11.0, 14.0)	35.3	(33.4, 37.3)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	35.1	(30.6, 39.8)	18.5	(15.4, 22.1)	46.4	(42.1, 50.7)	100
25-44	62.0	(58.6, 65.2)	11.3	(8.9, 14.4)	26.7	(23.9, 29.7)	100
45-64	54.0	(51.0, 57.1)	10.1	(8.3, 12.2)	35.9	(32.8, 39.2)	100
65+	43.5	(37.9, 49.2)	10.2	(7.2, 14.2)	46.4	(41.3, 51.5)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	49.4	(46.2, 52.6)	13.0	(10.9, 15.6)	37.6	(34.9, 40.4)	100
Rural	56.2	(52.9, 59.5)	11.6	(10.0, 13.4)	32.2	(29.5, 35.0)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	60.8	(56.6, 64.8)	12.7	(9.6, 16.4)	26.6	(22.5, 31.2)	100
Primary school completed	60.2	(56.2, 64.1)	11.7	(9.4, 14.4)	28.1	(24.8, 31.7)	100
Secondary school completed	49.7	(45.4, 54.0)	14.0	(11.1, 17.5)	36.3	(32.6, 40.1)	100
High school completed	49.9	(46.7, 53.2)	13.0	(10.8, 15.7)	37.0	(34.4, 39.8)	100
College or University +	37.1	(32.7, 41.7)	8.5	(5.7, 12.5)	54.4	(48.4, 60.3)	100
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	54.0	(51.1, 56.8)	12.1	(9.6, 15.0)	34.0	(31.0, 37.0)	100
Self-employed	61.4	(58.4, 64.3)	10.3	(8.6, 12.4)	28.3	(25.6, 31.0)	100
Students	16.1	(12.0, 21.3)	19.0	(14.6, 24.3)	64.9	(58.8, 70.6)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	46.6	(40.9, 52.5)	15.7	(12.0, 20.5)	37.6	(32.5, 43.0)	100
Female	1.4	(0.9, 2.0)	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)	97.7	(96.8, 98.4)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	0.8	(0.1, 5.7)	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	98.4	(94.2, 99.6)	100
25-44	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)	98.6	(97.7, 99.2)	100
45-64	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	1.5	(0.9, 2.5)	96.3	(94.8, 97.4)	100
65+	2.0	(0.9, 4.4)	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	97.1	(94.7, 98.4)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	98.0	(97.2, 98.6)	100
Rural	1.4	(0.7, 2.7)	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	97.4	(95.1, 98.6)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	2.6	(1.6, 4.2)	1.2	(0.4, 3.1)	96.2	(94.0, 97.6)	100
Primary school completed	2.0	(1.2, 3.4)	0.9	(0.3, 2.2)	97.1	(95.2, 98.3)	100
Secondary school completed	1.0	(0.3, 3.3)	1.1	(0.6, 2.2)	97.9	(95.3, 99.1)	100
High school completed	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	98.4	(97.2, 99.1)	100
College or University +	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.4)	99.6	(98.7, 99.9)	100
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	1.3	(0.6, 2.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	98.4	(97.0, 99.1)	100
Self-employed	1.9	(1.2, 3.1)	1.7	(0.9, 3.3)	96.4	(94.6, 97.5)	100
Students	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	99.8	(98.6, 100)	100
Homemakers	1.5	(0.8, 2.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	97.8	(96.3, 98.7)	100
Unemployed	1.0	(0.1, 6.4)	1.6	(0.6, 4.7)	97.4	(90.3, 99.3)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.1.2 Cigarettes smoked per day

Table 4.6 presents the number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily smokers across different demographic characteristics. The average number of cigarettes smoked per day was 13.3 cigarettes. By gender, male daily smokers smoked on average 14 cigarettes per day, while female daily smokers smoked on average 10 cigarettes per day. The average number of cigarettes smoked by daily smokers living in rural areas (14.2 cigarettes) was higher than their urban counterparts (12.5 cigarettes). Adults with higher levels of education tended to smoke fewer cigarettes on average.

Overall, 64% of daily smokers consumed up to 10 cigarettes per day. The highest percentage was among male daily smokers (65.4%), daily smokers aged 45–64 years (69.0%), daily smokers living in rural areas (68.9%), daily smokers with less than primary school education (67.8%), and self-employed daily smokers (69.6%).

Table 4.6: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹					Total	
	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24		≥25
Overall	Mean (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)			
13.3 (12.6, 13.9)	10.9 (9.0, 13.2)	24.3 (21.9, 26.8)	32.0 (29.7, 34.3)	25.7 (23.4, 28.1)	7.1 (5.8, 8.7)	100	
Gender							
Male	13.4 (12.7, 14.1)	10.3 (8.4, 12.5)	24.3 (21.9, 26.9)	32.5 (30.2, 34.9)	25.7 (23.5, 28.2)	7.2 (5.8, 8.9)	100
Female	9.4 (6.2, 12.6)	37.9 (23.1, 55.3)	23.1 (12.9, 37.8)	12.1 (5.4, 24.9)	23.2 (9.5, 46.6)	3.8 (0.5, 22.7)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	11.9 (10.2, 13.6)	12.5 (8.6, 17.9)	34.9 (30.2, 39.8)	24.4 (19.0, 30.6)	23.4 (17.3, 30.7)	4.9 (2.8, 8.6)	100
25-44	13.5 (12.6, 14.4)	10.4 (7.6, 14.3)	22.4 (19.0, 26.2)	34.3 (31.0, 37.8)	26.1 (22.9, 29.6)	6.8 (5.1, 9.0)	100
45-64	14.0 (13.1, 14.9)	9.5 (7.4, 12.0)	21.5 (18.2, 25.2)	32.8 (29.2, 36.6)	26.7 (23.3, 30.5)	9.5 (7.3, 12.3)	100
65+	11.3 (10.1, 12.5)	17.2 (12.4, 23.4)	27.4 (21.0, 34.8)	28.7 (21.7, 37.0)	23.1 (17.6, 29.6)	3.6 (1.7, 7.4)	100
Residence							
Urban	12.5 (11.7, 13.3)	11.4 (8.7, 14.9)	27.2 (23.7, 31.1)	31.6 (28.4, 35.0)	23.8 (20.8, 27.1)	5.9 (4.3, 8.1)	100
Rural	14.2 (13.1, 15.3)	10.4 (8.0, 13.3)	20.8 (17.9, 23.9)	32.5 (29.3, 35.7)	27.9 (24.5, 31.6)	8.5 (6.5, 11.1)	100
Education Level							
< Primary school completed	15.1 (12.9, 17.2)	9.1 (5.9, 13.8)	23.1 (18.3, 28.7)	29.1 (23.1, 36.0)	28.3 (22.8, 34.5)	10.4 (7.2, 14.6)	100
Primary school completed	13.6 (12.5, 14.8)	10.7 (8.5, 13.4)	22.2 (18.6, 26.3)	34.5 (30.7, 38.6)	23.9 (20.0, 28.3)	8.6 (5.9, 12.4)	100
Secondary school completed	12.6 (11.5, 13.7)	11.2 (7.9, 15.7)	25.8 (21.0, 31.2)	33.5 (28.6, 38.7)	24.3 (19.7, 29.6)	5.2 (3.4, 8.1)	100
High school completed	12.9 (12.1, 13.7)	11.6 (8.5, 15.6)	25.4 (21.5, 29.8)	30.0 (26.1, 34.3)	26.6 (23.2, 30.3)	6.4 (4.6, 8.8)	100
College or University +	11.8 (10.6, 13.1)	12.0 (7.1, 19.7)	24.8 (18.0, 33.3)	33.1 (23.2, 44.7)	26.8 (19.5, 35.6)	3.3 (1.3, 8.4)	100
Work Status							
Employed	12.5 (11.9, 13.2)	9.9 (6.8, 14.2)	25.3 (21.1, 30.1)	33.0 (29.3, 37.0)	27.1 (24.0, 30.4)	4.7 (3.1, 7.0)	100
Self-employed	14.6 (13.6, 15.6)	9.7 (7.5, 12.5)	20.7 (17.8, 23.9)	33.7 (30.6, 37.0)	26.3 (23.0, 29.8)	9.6 (7.8, 11.9)	100
Students	8.8 (7.3, 10.3)	14.6 (8.2, 24.6)	46.5 (34.3, 59.1)	23.1 (13.6, 36.4)	13.2 (7.0, 23.7)	2.6 (0.6, 11.1)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	10.5 (9.4, 11.6)	18.2 (13.6, 23.9)	32.2 (25.6, 39.6)	25.8 (20.1, 32.4)	20.4 (14.9, 27.3)	3.4 (1.6, 7.3)	100

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include white, hand-rolled, and kretek.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

4.1.3 Age of initiation

Table 4.7 indicates that the average age of smoking initiation among ever smokers aged 20–34 was 15.9 years. The average age of smoking initiation among men (15.8 years) was lower than that among women (17.4 years). There was no difference in the average age of smoking initiation between those living in urban areas and rural areas (both 15.9 years).

Overall, 3.2% of ever smokers aged 20–34 years smoked for the first time before the age of 10 years, while 27.9% reported starting between the ages of 10 and 14. More women (5.1%) than men and more rural residents (4.1%) than urban residents first smoked before the age of 10, whereas in the group that started smoking at 10–14, there were more men (28.9%) than women and rural residents (28.1%) than urban ones.

Table 4.8 indicates that the average age of daily smoking initiation among ever smokers aged 20–34 was 18.7 years. The average age of daily smoking initiation for men was 18.7 years. There was minor difference in the average age of daily smoking initiation between adults living in urban areas (18.8 years) and in rural areas (18.6 years).

Overall, the percentage of ever smokers aged 20–34 years who started smoking daily before the age of 10 years was 0.1%, while 6.7% reported starting smoking daily at the age of 10–14 years. In the group that started daily smoking at the ages of 10–14, a higher percentage were found among those who lived in rural areas (8.1%) than in urban areas (5.7%).

Table 4.7: Average age and percentage distribution of ever tobacco smokers 20-34 years old by age at smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of smoking initiation (years) ¹ Mean (95% CI)	Age at smoking initiation (years) ¹				Total
		<10	10-14	15-19	20+	
Overall	15.9 (15.5, 16.2)	3.2 (2.0, 5.1)	27.9 (23.6, 32.7)	56.1 (51.7, 60.4)	12.8 (10.1, 15.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>				Percentage (95% CI)		
Male	15.8 (15.4, 16.1)	3.1 (1.9, 5.1)	28.9 (24.4, 34.0)	55.9 (51.4, 60.4)	12.1 (9.4, 15.3)	100
Female	17.4 (15.2, 19.6)	5.1 (1.4, 17.3)	11.1 (3.9, 27.6)	59.5 (46.9, 71.0)	24.3 (11.9, 43.2)	100
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	15.9 (15.5, 16.2)	2.6 (1.3, 5.2)	27.7 (22.2, 34.1)	58.1 (52.3, 63.7)	11.5 (8.4, 15.7)	100
Rural	15.9 (15.1, 16.6)	4.1 (2.1, 7.6)	28.1 (21.6, 35.7)	53.3 (46.9, 59.7)	14.4 (10.3, 19.9)	100

¹ Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever tobacco smokers.

Table 4.8: Average age and percentage distribution of ever daily tobacco smokers 20-34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of daily smoking initiation (years) ¹	Age at daily smoking initiation (years) ¹				Total
		<10	10-14	15-19	20+	
	<i>Mean (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	18.7 (18.3, 19.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	6.7 (4.4, 10.1)	55.3 (50.5, 60.0)	37.9 (32.5, 43.6)	100
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	18.7 (18.4, 19.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	6.9 (4.5, 10.5)	54.8 (49.9, 59.6)	38.2 (33.0, 43.6)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	18.8 (18.3, 19.2)	0.0 N/A	5.7 (3.5, 9.2)	56.1 (49.0, 62.9)	38.2 (31.2, 45.7)	100
Rural	18.6 (17.9, 19.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	8.1 (4.3, 14.8)	54.3 (48.0, 60.4)	37.4 (29.2, 46.3)	100

¹ Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

4.1.4 Former smokers

Table 4.9: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among Ever Daily Smokers) ²	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	4.7	(4.2, 5.3)	13.8	(12.4, 15.3)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	9.0	(8.0, 10.0)	13.4	(12.0, 14.9)
Female	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	24.6	(14.8, 37.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	4.1	(2.4, 7.0)
25-44	3.5	(2.8, 4.2)	9.1	(7.5, 11.0)
45-64	7.1	(6.1, 8.2)	18.6	(16.1, 21.4)
65+	12.1	(10.0, 14.7)	32.5	(27.6, 38.0)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	5.6	(4.8, 6.5)	16.5	(14.5, 18.7)
Rural	3.6	(3.0, 4.3)	10.2	(8.6, 12.2)
<i>Education Level</i>				
< Primary school completed	6.1	(4.7, 7.9)	16.7	(13.2, 20.9)
Primary school completed	4.8	(3.9, 5.9)	12.8	(10.5, 15.4)
Secondary school completed	3.7	(2.8, 4.7)	11.4	(9.0, 14.4)
High school completed	4.4	(3.6, 5.2)	12.3	(10.3, 14.5)
College or University +	6.0	(4.5, 8.0)	23.2	(18.1, 29.1)
<i>Work Status</i>				
Employed	6.1	(5.0, 7.4)	13.1	(11.0, 15.5)
Self-employed	6.5	(5.4, 7.7)	12.5	(10.6, 14.7)
Students	0.9	(0.4, 2.1)	8.3	(3.9, 16.8)
Homemakers	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	29.4	(13.0, 53.8)
Unemployed	9.2	(7.3, 11.7)	20.4	(16.2, 25.4)

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

Table 4.9 describes the percentage of former daily smokers of all adults and ever daily smokers (known as the quit ratio for daily smoking) by demographic characteristics. The percentage of former daily smokers of all adults was 4.7%, while the quit ratio was 13.8%. The percentage of former daily smokers was 9.0% for men and 0.5% for women. However, the quit ratio among women was higher at 24.6% compared to men, which was only 13.4%. There were more former daily smokers in urban areas (5.6%) than in rural areas (3.6%). The quit ratio was also higher in urban areas (16.5%) than in rural areas (10.2%). The highest percentage of former daily smokers was found in adults with the college/university education (6.0%) and with less than primary school education (6.1%). The highest quit ratio was in adults with college/university education (23.2%).

Table 4.10 provides information on the average cessation duration of former daily smokers by demographic characteristics. The average cessation duration was 10.2 years. The average cessation duration of women (12.1 years) was longer than that of men (10.1 years). Former daily smokers in urban areas (10.4 years) had a longer cessation duration than those in rural areas (9.6 years). About 38.9% of former smokers have quit smoking for ≥ 10 years, 30.3% for 1–<5 years, and 8.2% for <1 year.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥ 15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average time since quitting smoking (years) ¹ Mean (95% CI)	Time since quitting smoking (years) ¹			Total
		<1	1 to <5	5 to <10	
Overall	10.2 (9.1, 11.3)	8.2 (5.8, 11.4)	30.3 (25.3, 35.7)	22.7 (18.0, 28.1)	38.9 (33.9, 44.0)
Gender				Percentage (95% CI)	
Male	10.1 (9.0, 11.1)	8.1 (5.6, 11.6)	30.0 (24.9, 35.6)	22.5 (17.8, 28.2)	39.4 (34.3, 44.7)
Female	12.1 (2.4, 21.7)	9.7 (1.8, 38.0)	34.9 (15.3, 61.3)	25.0 (11.3, 46.5)	30.5 (14.4, 53.4)
Age (years)					
15-24	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	7.3 (6.2, 8.3)	7.6 (3.8, 14.6)	29.6 (19.3, 42.4)	31.4 (21.6, 43.2)	31.4 (23.0, 41.4)
45-64	10.4 (8.6, 12.1)	9.4 (5.8, 14.8)	28.0 (21.2, 36.1)	20.5 (14.8, 27.6)	42.1 (34.4, 50.1)
65+	14.8 (11.4, 18.2)	4.9 (1.8, 12.8)	30.2 (23.0, 38.5)	15.7 (7.9, 28.8)	49.1 (37.8, 60.6)
Residence					
Urban	10.4 (9.0, 11.9)	8.0 (5.0, 12.4)	28.8 (22.5, 36.1)	25.6 (19.2, 33.2)	37.6 (31.2, 44.4)
Rural	9.6 (8.0, 11.3)	8.6 (5.2, 13.9)	33.3 (26.5, 40.8)	16.6 (12.3, 22.0)	41.6 (34.5, 49.1)
Education Level					
< Primary school completed	10.4 (7.7, 13.0)	7.2 (2.9, 17.1)	36.3 (24.8, 49.5)	14.9 (8.5, 25.0)	41.5 (31.8, 52.1)
Primary school completed	12.6 (9.4, 15.7)	9.1 (4.5, 17.3)	28.6 (20.3, 38.7)	19.1 (12.1, 28.9)	43.2 (33.1, 53.9)
Secondary school completed	8.5 (6.2, 10.8)	7.7 (3.4, 16.6)	26.8 (16.2, 40.9)	31.8 (19.4, 47.5)	33.7 (21.9, 47.9)
High school completed	8.4 (7.0, 9.9)	10.1 (5.7, 17.5)	33.2 (24.1, 43.8)	22.1 (14.5, 32.1)	34.5 (25.7, 44.5)
College or University +	11.3 (8.8, 13.8)	4.3 (1.1, 15.0)	22.6 (10.8, 41.2)	30.6 (19.2, 44.8)	42.6 (29.4, 56.9)
Work Status					
Employed	10.4 (8.7, 12.0)	5.4 (2.5, 11.5)	24.4 (16.0, 35.3)	27.0 (19.8, 35.8)	43.1 (34.2, 52.5)
Self-employed	9.2 (7.5, 11.0)	9.1 (5.3, 15.2)	33.3 (26.8, 40.7)	21.0 (15.1, 28.4)	36.6 (29.1, 44.8)
Students	-	-	-	-	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	12.2 (8.9, 15.6)	7.1 (3.5, 14.0)	33.1 (22.0, 46.3)	17.7 (9.6, 30.3)	42.1 (31.0, 54.0)

¹ Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers).

4.1.5 Tobacco use pattern

Table 4.11 describes the tobacco use patterns by demographic characteristics. 34.5% of adults used tobacco, and of these, almost all tobacco users (96.6%) only users smoking tobacco. Approximately 1.2% of current tobacco users consumed both smoking tobacco and smokeless tobacco. The percentage of heated tobacco use among current tobacco users was 0.2%.

By gender, the majority (98.2%) of male current tobacco users only consumed smoking tobacco. The percentage of smokeless tobacco use among female tobacco users was 31.0%, while in male users it was only 0.3%. The percentage of smokeless tobacco use was rather low across nearly all age groups, except for the age group of 65+ years with a percentage of 11.5% users among current tobacco users.

Users of heated tobacco products only comprised 0.3% of tobacco users and were found only among adults living in urban areas. Across the education levels, heated tobacco products users were identified only in adults with high school completed and college/university education. Nearly half (40.6%) of tobacco users in the homemaker group consumed smokeless tobacco products only.

Table 4.11: Percentage and distribution of current tobacco users ≥ 15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users ¹							Type of Current Tobacco Use ²					Total				
	Smoked only	Smokeless only	Heated tobacco products only	Both smoked and smokeless	Both smoked and heated tobacco products	Both smokeless and heated tobacco products	Smoked, smokeless, and heated tobacco products	Smoked only	Smokeless only	Heated tobacco products only	Both smoked and smokeless	Both smoked and heated tobacco products		Both smokeless and heated tobacco products	Smoked, smokeless, and heated tobacco products		
	Percentage (95% CI)																
Overall	34.5	(33.0, 36.0)	96.6	(95.5, 97.5)	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	1.2	(0.7, 2.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Gender</i>																	
Male	65.5	(63.5, 67.5)	98.2	(97.1, 98.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Female	3.3	(2.5, 4.4)	65.4	(52.2, 76.6)	31.0	(21.3, 42.8)	0.0	N/A	3.6	(0.9, 13.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Age (years)</i>																	
15-24	28.6	(26.0, 31.5)	96.4	(93.8, 98.0)	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	0.4	(0.1, 3.2)	2.2	(1.1, 4.4)	0.4	(0.1, 2.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
25-44	38.1	(35.8, 40.5)	98.1	(96.8, 98.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
45-64	34.8	(32.7, 37.0)	97.2	(95.6, 98.3)	1.8	(1.0, 3.1)	0.0	N/A	0.8	(0.3, 2.0)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
65+	30.6	(26.7, 34.9)	86.3	(79.6, 91.1)	11.5	(7.5, 17.2)	0.0	N/A	2.2	(0.6, 7.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Residence</i>																	
Urban	33.1	(31.0, 35.2)	96.9	(95.4, 97.9)	1.6	(0.9, 2.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.8	(0.4, 1.8)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Rural	36.4	(34.4, 38.5)	96.3	(94.2, 97.6)	2.0	(1.3, 3.0)	0.0	N/A	1.7	(0.8, 3.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Education Level</i>																	
< Primary school completed	35.7	(32.2, 39.3)	91.7	(87.8, 94.4)	6.0	(4.0, 9.0)	0.0	N/A	2.2	(0.9, 5.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Primary school completed	37.0	(34.8, 39.3)	97.5	(95.5, 98.6)	1.4	(0.7, 2.8)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.3, 3.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Secondary school completed	34.1	(31.3, 37.0)	98.5	(96.9, 99.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.7	(0.2, 2.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
High school completed	36.0	(33.7, 38.4)	97.3	(94.9, 98.6)	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.8)	1.5	(0.7, 3.4)	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
College or University +	23.3	(19.9, 27.1)	95.1	(90.0, 97.6)	3.2	(1.4, 7.5)	1.1	(0.2, 7.6)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 3.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Work Status</i>																	
Employed	45.8	(42.9, 48.7)	98.3	(96.9, 99.1)	0.2	(0.1, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.4, 2.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Self-employed	50.0	(47.2, 52.7)	97.7	(96.1, 98.7)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	1.3	(0.5, 3.0)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Students	18.4	(15.6, 21.5)	94.8	(87.9, 97.8)	0.0	N/A	1.4	(0.2, 9.7)	3.6	(1.3, 9.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Homemakers	3.7	(2.6, 5.4)	59.4	(41.6, 75.1)	40.6	(24.9, 58.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Unemployed	43.0	(38.3, 47.8)	96.0	(92.7, 97.9)	3.0	(1.6, 5.8)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.1, 5.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100

¹ Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers, smokeless users, or heated tobacco products users.

² Among current tobacco users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.1.6 Time to first smoke

Table 4.12 presents the time to first smoke after waking by demographic characteristics. More than half of daily smokers consumed their first cigarette within 6–30 minutes (25.8%) and 31–60 minutes (26.9%) after waking. 6.4%, male and 4.9% female daily smokers consumed cigarettes ≤5 minutes after waking.

Most daily smokers in all age groups smoked for the first time within 60 minutes of waking: 46.8% of the 15–24 years age group, 40.4% of the 25–44 years age group, 39.2% of the 45–64 years group, and 40.3% of the 65+ years age group. In urban residents, the percentage of smoking for the first time within 5 minutes after waking was 5.9%. This figure was slightly lower than in rural areas, which was 6.9%.

By education level, at 12.8%, the highest percentage that smoked for the first time within 5 minutes after waking was found in adults with less than primary school education. 12% of the unemployed group smoked for the first time within 5 minutes after waking, higher than in other work status groups.

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first smoke							Total	
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes					
Overall	6.4	(5.0, 8.1)	25.8	(22.9, 28.9)	26.9	(24.3, 29.7)	40.9	(36.9, 45.1)	100
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	6.4	(5.0, 8.2)	25.8	(22.9, 29.0)	26.9	(24.2, 29.7)	40.9	(36.8, 45.1)	100
Female	4.9	(1.0, 21.0)	23.0	(12.5, 38.6)	28.2	(16.2, 44.4)	43.8	(27.3, 61.9)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	6.6	(3.9, 10.8)	19.0	(14.3, 24.7)	27.7	(22.1, 34.1)	46.8	(38.9, 54.8)	100
25-44	6.2	(4.3, 8.8)	26.5	(23.1, 30.3)	26.9	(23.3, 30.8)	40.4	(35.5, 45.4)	100
45-64	6.4	(4.5, 9.0)	28.3	(24.0, 33.0)	26.1	(22.3, 30.3)	39.2	(34.7, 43.9)	100
65+	6.8	(3.6, 12.3)	23.7	(18.1, 30.4)	29.2	(21.7, 38.1)	40.3	(31.1, 50.3)	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	5.9	(4.0, 8.5)	24.4	(20.4, 28.9)	25.9	(21.9, 30.3)	43.9	(38.0, 49.8)	100
Rural	6.9	(5.0, 9.5)	27.4	(23.4, 31.8)	28.2	(25.0, 31.6)	37.5	(32.0, 43.3)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
< Primary school completed	12.8	(8.8, 18.2)	30.9	(24.1, 38.5)	24.9	(19.5, 31.2)	31.5	(23.9, 40.2)	100
Primary school completed	7.4	(5.4, 10.2)	28.3	(24.0, 33.1)	28.8	(24.8, 33.2)	35.4	(29.5, 41.8)	100
Secondary school completed	3.3	(2.1, 5.4)	27.9	(22.2, 34.5)	28.6	(23.9, 33.8)	40.2	(33.7, 47.0)	100
High school completed	4.7	(2.9, 7.8)	20.6	(16.9, 24.9)	27.5	(23.0, 32.5)	47.2	(41.4, 53.1)	100
College or University +	4.6	(1.9, 10.7)	22.4	(15.2, 31.7)	16.9	(10.6, 25.9)	56.1	(45.9, 65.9)	100
<i>Work Status</i>									
Employed	5.1	(3.4, 7.5)	24.7	(20.6, 29.3)	26.4	(22.6, 30.7)	43.8	(38.5, 49.3)	100
Self-employed	6.4	(4.7, 8.6)	28.3	(24.6, 32.3)	26.7	(23.5, 30.2)	38.6	(34.0, 43.5)	100
Students	1.5	(0.2, 10.5)	16.2	(9.3, 26.8)	18.5	(9.2, 33.8)	63.8	(50.3, 75.4)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	12.0	(6.8, 20.4)	18.1	(13.2, 24.2)	30.7	(23.5, 39.0)	39.2	(31.7, 47.2)	100

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

4.2 Electronic cigarettes

Table 4.13 presents data on electronic cigarettes awareness and use among adults aged ≥ 15 year by demographic characteristics. 55.7% had heard of electronic cigarettes. By frequency, 11.9% were ever users, 2.3% ever daily users, 3.0% current users, 0.3% current daily users, and 2.7% current occasional users. 5.4% of those who were aware currently used electronic cigarettes.

The share of men currently using electronic cigarette (5.8%) was higher than that of women (0.3%). In contrast to conventional tobacco, the percentage of electronic cigarette use in urban areas (3.4%) was higher than in rural areas (2.5%). More than a quarter (27.1%) of adults aged 15–24 had used electronic cigarettes, higher than other age groups. By education level, the share of electronic cigarette users among adults with less than primary school education and the primary school completed was very small compared to other education levels. The highest percentage of electronic cigarette users by work status was found among school/university student (6.8%), consisting of 6.0% occasional users and 0.8% daily users.

4.2.1 Duration of electronic cigarette use

Table 4.14 presents the duration of daily electronic cigarette use by demographic characteristics. By duration of use, 34.2% had used electronic cigarettes for less than one month, 34.7% for 1–3 months, 14.4% for 4–11 months, 8.4% for 1–2 years, and 8.3% for more than two years. The highest percentage of daily electronic cigarette smokers who had used for more than 2 years was found among adults aged 25–44 (8.8%), those living in urban areas (7.9%), those who had completed high school (6.3%), and the self-employed (11.7%).

Table 4.13: Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes ¹			Ever daily users ¹			Current users ^{1,2} <i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			Current users among those who were aware ³		
	55.7 (53.0, 58.4)	11.9 (10.9, 13.1)	2.3 (1.8, 2.8)	3.0 (2.5, 3.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	2.7 (2.2, 3.4)	5.4 (4.4, 6.7)					
Overall												
Gender												
Male	67.3 (64.4, 70.1)	22.3 (20.3, 24.3)	4.4 (3.6, 5.4)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	5.2 (4.1, 6.5)	8.6 (7.0, 10.5)					
Female	44.1 (41.0, 47.3)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)					
Age (years)												
15-24	84.3 (81.0, 87.1)	27.1 (24.4, 29.9)	4.3 (3.2, 5.6)	7.5 (5.9, 9.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	6.8 (5.2, 8.7)	8.9 (7.1, 11.2)					
25-44	63.2 (59.5, 66.7)	13.3 (11.7, 15.1)	3.0 (2.3, 4.0)	3.1 (2.3, 4.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	2.7 (2.0, 3.6)	4.9 (3.7, 6.3)					
45-64	38.1 (34.8, 41.5)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)					
65+	11.0 (8.5, 14.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A					
Residence												
Urban	65.6 (61.9, 69.2)	14.3 (12.8, 16.0)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	0.4 (0.3, 0.8)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	5.2 (4.0, 6.8)					
Rural	42.4 (38.7, 46.3)	8.7 (7.4, 10.2)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	2.4 (1.7, 3.2)	5.9 (4.4, 7.9)					
Education Level												
< Primary school completed	13.1 (10.7, 16.0)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	2.3 (0.5, 10.8)					
Primary school completed	34.4 (31.3, 37.6)	5.2 (4.2, 6.3)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	4.6 (2.9, 7.0)					
Secondary school completed	65.7 (62.3, 69.0)	14.8 (12.6, 17.3)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	3.6 (2.7, 4.8)	6.1 (4.7, 7.9)					
High school completed	77.1 (73.9, 80.0)	19.6 (17.5, 21.8)	4.3 (3.5, 5.4)	4.5 (3.3, 6.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	4.0 (3.0, 5.5)	5.8 (4.4, 7.8)					
College or University +	82.2 (78.6, 85.3)	13.6 (10.5, 17.4)	3.4 (2.1, 5.4)	4.0 (2.4, 6.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	3.4 (1.9, 6.1)	4.9 (3.0, 7.9)					
Work Status												
Employed	71.8 (68.5, 74.9)	18.4 (16.0, 21.1)	3.5 (2.5, 5.0)	3.9 (2.6, 5.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	3.6 (2.4, 5.5)	5.4 (3.7, 7.9)					
Self-employed	48.3 (44.5, 52.0)	10.4 (8.8, 12.2)	2.4 (1.8, 3.3)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	2.4 (1.7, 3.4)	5.9 (4.4, 7.8)					
Students	86.0 (82.6, 88.8)	22.3 (18.9, 26.1)	3.2 (2.0, 5.1)	6.8 (4.9, 9.4)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	6.0 (4.3, 8.4)	7.9 (5.7, 10.9)					
Homemakers	36.8 (33.2, 40.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)					
Unemployed	52.4 (47.8, 57.1)	16.0 (13.2, 19.4)	2.8 (1.6, 4.6)	4.4 (2.9, 6.6)	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	4.2 (2.8, 6.5)	8.4 (5.6, 12.2)					

¹ Among all adults.

² Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

³ Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of ever daily electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old, by duration of daily use and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Duration of daily electronic cigarette use ¹					Total
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 Months	4 to 11 months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
Overall	34.2 (26.2, 43.2)	34.7 (26.8, 43.6)	14.4 (8.3, 23.8)	8.4 (4.6, 14.9)	8.3 (4.6, 14.6)	100
<i>Gender</i>			<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Male	33.1 (24.9, 42.4)	35.4 (27.3, 44.4)	14.5 (8.4, 24.0)	8.6 (4.7, 15.2)	8.4 (4.7, 14.8)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	37.9 (26.0, 51.5)	37.0 (24.9, 51.0)	10.8 (4.8, 22.8)	6.3 (2.2, 16.4)	7.9 (2.8, 20.6)	100
25-44	33.0 (23.1, 44.7)	32.3 (22.7, 43.5)	15.5 (8.1, 27.4)	10.4 (4.7, 21.6)	8.8 (4.2, 17.7)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	32.9 (22.5, 45.2)	33.4 (23.4, 45.1)	17.7 (9.4, 30.7)	7.6 (3.2, 16.9)	8.5 (3.8, 17.6)	100
Rural	37.1 (26.9, 48.6)	37.6 (26.2, 50.6)	7.2 (3.1, 15.9)	10.1 (4.6, 20.7)	7.9 (3.7, 16.0)	100
<i>Education Level</i>						
< Primary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	100
Secondary school completed	38.8 (18.9, 63.2)	37.8 (20.2, 59.4)	12.1 (3.6, 33.6)	5.1 (0.7, 30.0)	6.3 (1.4, 23.5)	100
High school completed	34.6 (23.7, 47.4)	34.1 (25.2, 44.4)	18.7 (9.8, 32.6)	6.4 (2.9, 13.2)	6.2 (2.4, 15.5)	100
College or University +	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Work Status</i>						
Employed	31.2 (20.2, 44.9)	39.5 (26.1, 54.6)	12.2 (6.2, 22.9)	8.9 (3.2, 22.9)	8.1 (3.0, 20.0)	100
Self-employed	28.4 (16.6, 44.3)	31.6 (20.5, 45.3)	20.0 (9.5, 37.4)	8.3 (3.3, 19.4)	11.7 (5.3, 23.9)	100
Students	-	-	-	-	-	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	100

¹ Among ever daily electronic cigarette users (current daily and former daily).

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

4.2.2 Former daily electronic cigarette smokers

Table 4.15: Percentage of all adults and ever daily electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old who are former daily electronic cigarette users, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Electronic Cigarette Users ¹ (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Electronic Cigarette Users ¹ (Among Ever Daily Users) ²
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	1.3 (1.0, 1.6)	58.2 (49.9, 66.1)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	2.6 (2.0, 3.2)	58.3 (49.9, 66.2)
Female	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	- -
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	50.6 (37.4, 63.7)
25-44	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	63.7 (50.9, 74.8)
45-64	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	- -
65+	0.0 N/A	- -
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	1.5 (1.1, 1.9)	54.8 (44.8, 64.3)
Rural	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	65.9 (52.0, 77.5)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	- -
Primary school completed	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	- -
Secondary school completed	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	53.0 (31.4, 73.5)
High school completed	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	62.1 (49.7, 73.1)
College or University +	1.8 (1.0, 3.3)	- -
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	60.6 (45.8, 73.7)
Self-employed	1.4 (1.0, 2.2)	60.4 (47.2, 72.2)
Students	1.4 (0.6, 2.9)	- -
Homemakers	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	- -
Unemployed	1.7 (0.8, 3.4)	- -

¹ Current non-users of electronic cigarettes.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily electronic cigarette use.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.15 presents the percentage of former daily electronic cigarettes users aged 15 years or older by demographic characteristics. Overall, the percentage of former electronic cigarette smokers among all adults was 1.3%. The percentage of former electronic cigarette smokers among former daily electronic cigarette smokers was 58.2%. The highest percentage of former daily electronic cigarette smokers among adults was in the 15–24 years age group (2.1%), those with high school education (2.7%), and the employed group (2.1%). The highest percentage of former electronic cigarette users among former daily electronic cigarettes was found in adults aged 25–44 (63.7%), those living in rural areas (65.9%), and those with high school education (62.1%).

4.2.3 Reasons for using electronic cigarettes

Table 4.16 presents reasons for using electronic cigarettes among current e-smokers, disaggregated by demographic characteristics. Overall, the primary reasons for using electronic cigarettes among current electronic cigarette smokers were as a means for socializing (62.7%), flavors (62.6%), enjoyment from use (43.6%), and smoking cessation (30.3%).

The reason of quitting smoking tobacco was mostly reported by e-smokers living in urban areas (34.0%), with high school education (38.3%), and who were self-employed (29.0%). 22.9% of electronic cigarette users believed electronic cigarettes were less harmful than smoking tobacco products. This reason was reported mostly by those aged 15–24 years (25.7%), school students (28.9%), and self-employed individuals (26.5%). Some 17.3% of electronic cigarette smokers felt they could use electronic cigarettes in places where tobacco smoking would usually be prohibited. This was mostly expressed by those aged 25–44 years (25.3%), living in urban areas (21.0%), with primary school education (22.0%), and who were self-employed (22.6%). As many as 62.6% used electronic cigarettes because of their flavors. This was reported by those aged 15–24 years (67.8%), living in urban areas (66.2%), with primary school education (72.4%), and who were self-employed (73.2%).

Table 4.16: Reasons for using electronic cigarettes among current electronic cigarettes users ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons for Using Electronic Cigarettes ¹									
	Quit smoking tobacco ²	Avoid returning to smoking tobacco ³	Enjoy using	Addicted	Can use where smoking tobacco is not allowed	Less harmful than smoking tobacco	Comes in likeable flavors	Socializing with friends	Cheaper than regular cigarettes	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	30.3 (22.4, 39.6)	-	43.6 (34.5, 53.2)	4.3 (1.9, 9.1)	17.3 (12.1, 24.1)	22.9 (16.2, 31.3)	62.6 (52.8, 71.5)	62.7 (54.1, 70.6)	17.9 (12.5, 24.9)	
Gender										
Male	31.0 (22.7, 40.7)	-	45.0 (35.6, 54.8)	4.5 (2.0, 9.6)	17.8 (12.4, 25.0)	24.0 (17.0, 32.7)	63.4 (53.0, 72.7)	63.0 (54.6, 70.7)	18.7 (13.0, 26.2)	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Age (years)										
15-24	30.2 (20.8, 41.6)	-	46.5 (35.7, 57.6)	6.3 (2.8, 13.8)	12.6 (7.8, 19.7)	25.7 (16.6, 37.5)	67.4 (55.8, 77.2)	65.7 (54.4, 75.6)	23.6 (15.3, 34.6)	
25-44	33.5 (21.1, 48.7)	-	41.6 (29.1, 55.3)	2.2 (0.5, 8.8)	25.3 (15.2, 38.9)	20.1 (11.7, 32.3)	58.2 (43.8, 71.3)	61.1 (48.8, 72.2)	10.8 (5.6, 19.7)	
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Residence										
Urban	34.0 (22.2, 48.2)	-	46.7 (34.4, 59.5)	2.6 (0.9, 7.5)	21.0 (13.4, 31.3)	22.9 (14.1, 35.0)	66.2 (52.4, 77.7)	61.7 (51.5, 70.9)	20.3 (12.8, 30.6)	
Rural	23.9 (17.0, 32.6)	-	37.9 (25.8, 51.7)	7.2 (2.5, 19.4)	10.4 (5.4, 19.0)	22.9 (14.8, 33.7)	56.1 (42.4, 68.9)	64.6 (48.4, 78.0)	13.5 (8.1, 21.8)	
Education Level										
< Primary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary school completed	15.4 (5.8, 35.1)	-	46.0 (26.4, 67.0)	8.3 (1.9, 29.4)	22.0 (9.6, 42.8)	21.9 (10.4, 40.1)	72.4 (53.4, 85.7)	67.5 (47.0, 82.9)	23.1 (11.7, 40.7)	
Secondary school completed	21.5 (12.1, 35.2)	-	46.1 (31.8, 61.1)	6.6 (2.3, 17.2)	13.7 (5.6, 29.6)	27.8 (16.8, 42.4)	57.1 (43.5, 69.8)	61.1 (47.3, 73.3)	11.6 (5.1, 24.3)	
High school completed	38.3 (24.7, 54.0)	-	37.8 (25.2, 52.2)	1.3 (0.3, 5.7)	17.6 (10.2, 28.7)	21.8 (13.5, 33.2)	60.0 (46.4, 72.3)	62.6 (52.6, 71.6)	21.5 (12.2, 34.9)	
College or University +	-	-	54.1 (33.8, 73.2)	0.0 N/A	20.9 (6.4, 50.3)	20.2 (7.0, 46.0)	69.4 (41.4, 87.9)	58.0 (35.0, 78.0)	9.3 (2.1, 33.3)	
Work Status										
Employed	29.0 (15.8, 47.0)	-	36.7 (21.9, 54.5)	1.6 (0.2, 11.3)	19.8 (9.9, 35.7)	15.5 (8.0, 27.8)	50.5 (32.8, 68.0)	65.4 (51.8, 76.8)	18.3 (8.6, 34.6)	
Self-employed	37.7 (23.8, 53.9)	-	46.6 (32.6, 61.2)	9.6 (3.6, 23.2)	22.6 (12.5, 37.5)	26.5 (16.5, 39.8)	73.2 (57.8, 84.5)	65.7 (52.0, 77.3)	16.9 (9.3, 28.7)	
Students	29.0 (15.3, 47.9)	-	47.4 (32.1, 63.2)	3.0 (0.7, 12.9)	11.2 (5.0, 23.3)	28.9 (17.1, 44.6)	60.9 (47.5, 72.8)	63.2 (46.6, 77.2)	20.3 (9.9, 37.1)	
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unemployed	-	-	48.1 (28.4, 68.5)	0.0 N/A	10.3 (2.5, 34.1)	21.8 (8.6, 45.3)	67.1 (46.6, 82.7)	51.4 (30.4, 71.8)	16.1 (5.9, 36.9)	

¹ Among current electronic cigarette users.

² Among current tobacco smokers.

³ Among former tobacco smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.2.4 Age of electronic cigarette use initiation

Table 4.17 presents ages of electronic cigarette use initiation by demographic characteristics. The average age of electronic cigarette use initiation was 25.0 years. Most ever electronic cigarette users (37.1%) started using at the age of 25–44 years. In addition, 4.8% of electronic cigarette users started using before 15 years of age.

The age of electronic cigarette use initiation was earlier for female (22.4 years) than for male (25.2 years). More than half (56.3%) of female ever electronic cigarette users started using at the age of 18–24 years. Meanwhile, the age of electronic cigarette use initiation was inversely related to the current age of users. In users aged 15–24 years, the average age of electronic cigarette initiation was approximately 17.9 years. By education level, the earliest average age of use, at 22.2 years old, was found among the secondary school education group. Meanwhile, the average age of electronic cigarette use among school students was 16.3 years old.

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of ever electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old, by age at electronic cigarette use initiation and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at electronic cigarette use initiation (years) ¹						Total
	Average age of electronic cigarette use initiation (years) ¹	<15	15-17	18-24	25-44	45+	
Overall	25.0 (24.3, 25.7)	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	17.3 (14.7, 20.2)	36.4 (33.1, 39.8)	37.1 (33.5, 40.8)	4.4 (3.3, 5.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>				<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Male	25.2 (24.4, 25.9)	5.0 (3.4, 7.2)	17.4 (14.7, 20.5)	35.0 (31.6, 38.6)	38.1 (34.2, 42.1)	4.5 (3.4, 6.1)	100
Female	22.4 (20.5, 24.3)	2.4 (0.3, 15.9)	15.3 (7.9, 27.5)	56.3 (43.8, 68.0)	23.0 (15.0, 33.6)	3.0 (0.6, 14.5)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	17.9 (17.6, 18.2)	9.9 (6.9, 13.9)	34.7 (29.9, 39.9)	55.4 (50.2, 60.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
25-44	29.6 (28.9, 30.3)	0.0 N/A	0.7 (0.2, 2.7)	20.6 (16.3, 25.6)	78.8 (73.6, 83.1)	0.0 N/A	100
45-64	47.9 (46.2, 49.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	23.8 (14.7, 36.2)	76.2 (63.8, 85.3)	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	25.4 (24.5, 26.2)	4.4 (2.6, 7.4)	16.5 (13.4, 20.1)	35.8 (32.1, 39.6)	38.5 (34.2, 43.1)	4.8 (3.3, 6.8)	100
Rural	24.1 (22.9, 25.3)	5.7 (3.7, 8.7)	19.1 (14.6, 24.6)	37.7 (31.1, 44.7)	33.8 (28.0, 40.3)	3.7 (2.3, 5.7)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary school completed	27.5 (25.3, 29.7)	8.8 (4.6, 16.3)	9.0 (4.7, 16.7)	27.8 (18.2, 40.0)	43.5 (30.8, 57.1)	10.8 (6.1, 18.5)	100
Secondary school completed	22.2 (20.7, 23.6)	12.3 (7.8, 18.8)	39.0 (32.2, 46.2)	19.5 (13.9, 26.7)	25.4 (18.7, 33.5)	3.8 (2.1, 6.9)	100
High school completed	25.0 (24.2, 25.8)	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	12.5 (9.3, 16.7)	44.7 (39.4, 50.1)	38.7 (33.9, 43.7)	3.2 (2.0, 5.1)	100
College or University +	28.5 (27.0, 30.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	44.3 (35.0, 54.1)	51.1 (41.5, 60.6)	4.5 (2.0, 9.8)	100
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	27.5 (26.4, 28.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	5.6 (3.3, 9.4)	40.0 (33.8, 46.6)	51.2 (44.4, 58.0)	2.9 (1.7, 5.2)	100
Self-employed	29.0 (27.6, 30.4)	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)	6.0 (3.7, 9.5)	30.5 (23.9, 38.0)	53.5 (45.9, 60.8)	9.6 (6.5, 13.8)	100
Students	16.3 (15.9, 16.6)	20.4 (14.4, 28.0)	54.5 (46.1, 62.6)	25.1 (19.1, 32.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	22.1 (20.5, 23.7)	4.3 (1.1, 15.3)	19.2 (11.4, 30.4)	58.3 (46.5, 69.3)	14.1 (8.4, 22.7)	4.1 (2.0, 8.4)	100

¹ Among ever electronic cigarette users.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.2.5 Types of electronic cigarette used

Table 4.18: Percentage distribution of current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old, by type of electronic cigarette device currently used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Electronic cigarette device currently used						Total
	Disposable device (not rechargeable)		Device with replaceable pre-filled pods/cartridges (rechargeable)		Device with a refillable liquid tank (rechargeable)		
Overall	3.5	(1.7, 7.1)	44.5	(36.7, 52.6)	52.0	(43.7, 60.1)	100
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	3.7	(1.7, 7.5)	44.7	(36.9, 52.7)	51.7	(43.3, 59.9)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	3.7	(1.2, 10.8)	43.3	(32.3, 55.1)	53.0	(40.9, 64.7)	100
25-44	3.7	(1.3, 10.2)	47.3	(33.8, 61.2)	49.0	(35.4, 62.7)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	2.2	(0.6, 7.2)	45.5	(36.1, 55.3)	52.3	(42.3, 62.1)	100
Rural	6.1	(2.4, 14.3)	42.6	(29.5, 56.7)	51.4	(37.1, 65.5)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary school completed	6.0	(1.3, 23.7)	36.3	(19.5, 57.1)	57.8	(37.0, 76.1)	100
Secondary school completed	1.2	(0.2, 8.1)	50.0	(36.2, 63.8)	48.8	(34.5, 63.2)	100
High school completed	5.3	(2.0, 13.3)	48.1	(35.6, 60.8)	46.6	(34.2, 59.5)	100
College or University +	0.0	N/A	33.8	(15.0, 59.7)	66.2	(40.3, 85.0)	100
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	4.5	(1.1, 16.7)	47.3	(32.9, 62.1)	48.3	(31.9, 65.0)	100
Self-employed	4.3	(1.5, 11.8)	36.0	(23.2, 51.2)	59.7	(45.1, 72.7)	100
Students	3.2	(0.7, 13.1)	52.3	(35.5, 68.5)	44.6	(27.9, 62.6)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

There was little difference in the percentage of the use of disposable devices by multiple characteristics. Key differences were among residence and education levels only. The percentage in rural areas was higher (6.1%) than in urban areas (2.2%). The percentage in primary school education group (6%) was higher than in other characteristics. In both cartridges group (replaceable and refillable), no significant percentage differences were found based on background respondent characteristics. In the refillable (with selected flavors) liquid tank group, high percentage were observed in the college/university education group (66%) and the self-employed group (59.7%). There was little difference among some of the other characteristics.

4.2.6 Use of electronic cigarettes containing nicotine

Table 4.19: Percentage of current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old who currently use electronic cigarettes containing nicotine, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Electronic cigarettes contain nicotine						Total
	Yes		No		Don't know		
Overall	56.9	(48.2, 65.3)	20.6	(13.5, 30.2)	22.5	(16.8, 29.4)	100
<i>Gender</i>	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Male	59.0	(50.4, 67.1)	20.3	(13.4, 29.6)	20.7	(15.6, 26.9)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	61.7	(51.5, 70.9)	13.6	(7.9, 22.4)	24.7	(17.1, 34.3)	100
25-44	51.7	(38.7, 64.5)	27.7	(16.5, 42.8)	20.5	(12.6, 31.7)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	60.0	(48.1, 70.8)	22.4	(12.6, 36.5)	17.6	(11.5, 25.9)	100
Rural	51.4	(39.0, 63.6)	17.3	(10.5, 27.2)	31.3	(21.0, 44.0)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary school completed	46.8	(25.0, 69.8)	25.1	(9.8, 51.0)	28.1	(13.5, 49.5)	100
Secondary school completed	42.8	(29.3, 57.5)	25.7	(15.2, 40.0)	31.6	(19.7, 46.4)	100
High school completed	67.0	(56.0, 76.4)	14.2	(8.1, 23.9)	18.7	(12.0, 28.1)	100
College or University +	58.0	(31.8, 80.3)	29.7	(8.9, 64.5)	12.4	(4.4, 30.1)	100
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	50.0	(34.5, 65.5)	29.1	(15.4, 48.2)	20.8	(11.3, 35.2)	100
Self-employed	58.1	(44.7, 70.3)	29.3	(18.1, 43.8)	12.6	(5.2, 27.4)	100
Students	62.2	(47.5, 74.9)	7.2	(2.8, 17.4)	30.6	(19.2, 45.0)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	64.0	(40.1, 82.5)	4.9	(0.7, 28.3)	31.1	(14.0, 55.6)	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.19 presents the use of electronic cigarettes containing nicotine by demographic characteristics. Overall, 56.9% of electronic cigarette users knew that the electronic cigarettes they used contained nicotine, 20.6% used electronic cigarettes without nicotine, and 22.5% said they did not know of their nicotine content.

The percentage of electronic smokers who did know that electronic cigarettes contain nicotine was higher in the 15–24 year old group (61.7%) than in the 25–44 year old group (51.7%). Most (60.0%) electronic smokers in urban areas used products containing nicotine. Meanwhile, approximately 31.3% of electronic smokers did not know the product they used contained nicotine.

Approximately 29.7% of current e-smokers with university education reported that the products they used did not contain nicotine. This figure was the largest among levels of education. Meanwhile, most school students (62.2%) who currently used electronic cigarettes said that the products they used did contain nicotine, but 30.6% said they did not know about the nicotine content in their electronic cigarettes.

4.2.7 Expenditure on electronic cigarettes

Table 4.20 presents expenditures on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days by demographic characteristics. Overall, the majority (58.4%) of electronic cigarette users did not spend money on their electronic cigarette needs in the past 30 days. However, approximately 6.5% of current electronic cigarette users spent more than 300,000 rupiah per month on electronic cigarettes.

Across age groups, the percentage of current e-smokers who spent more than 300,000 rupiah per month on these products was 7.3% in the 15–24 years old group and 6.3% in the 25–44 years old group. Meanwhile, 55.5% of electronic cigarette users in urban areas and 63.6% in rural areas reported they did not spend money on electronic cigarettes. By work status, approximately 3.6% of school/university students spent more than 300,000 rupiah per month on electronic cigarettes (Table 4.20).

4.2.8 Source of last purchase of electronic cigarettes

Table 4.21 presents the sources of last purchase of electronic cigarettes by demographic characteristics. Overall, the source of last purchase of electronic cigarettes was shops and gifts from others, with a respective percentage of 28.6% and 49.2%. A significant number (19.5%) of e-smokers aged 25 years or older made online purchases. Meanwhile, electronic cigarette users who lived in rural areas also purchased electronic cigarettes at kiosks/stalls (3.0%).

Table 4.20: Percentage distribution of current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old, by money spent on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Money spent on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days (Indonesian rupiah)							Total					
	0	Less than 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	101,000 to 200,000	201,000 to 300,000	More than 300,000							
	Percentage (95% CI)												
Overall	58.4	(48.9, 67.3)	2.8	(1.1, 6.7)	13.8	(7.9, 22.9)	11.3	(7.4, 16.9)	7.3	(4.0, 12.8)	6.5	(3.5, 11.7)	100
Gender													
Male	57.7	(48.2, 66.7)	2.9	(1.2, 7.0)	14.4	(8.3, 23.8)	11.0	(7.0, 16.9)	7.6	(4.1, 13.5)	6.4	(3.4, 11.7)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Age (years)													
15-24	60.6	(49.2, 70.9)	2.6	(0.8, 8.1)	12.0	(5.7, 23.6)	11.9	(6.6, 20.7)	5.6	(2.1, 14.2)	7.3	(3.5, 14.7)	100
25-44	54.3	(40.2, 67.7)	3.1	(0.6, 13.3)	17.6	(8.2, 33.8)	10.3	(4.8, 20.7)	8.4	(3.3, 19.8)	6.3	(2.1, 17.1)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Residence													
Urban	55.5	(43.0, 67.4)	1.8	(0.5, 6.6)	12.1	(5.7, 24.1)	15.5	(9.8, 23.7)	8.6	(4.3, 16.5)	6.4	(2.7, 14.5)	100
Rural	63.6	(50.0, 75.2)	4.6	(1.3, 14.8)	16.8	(7.3, 34.1)	3.7	(1.1, 11.4)	4.8	(1.5, 14.7)	6.5	(2.9, 14.0)	100
Education Level													
< Primary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary school completed	52.7	(36.1, 68.7)	5.6	(1.1, 23.5)	7.3	(2.2, 21.7)	7.9	(1.9, 27.8)	12.2	(2.9, 39.2)	14.4	(5.3, 33.7)	100
Secondary school completed	56.5	(40.5, 71.3)	5.5	(1.3, 20.2)	15.2	(6.2, 32.9)	16.6	(7.6, 32.5)	1.3	(0.2, 8.6)	4.8	(1.5, 14.4)	100
High school completed	67.3	(53.4, 78.7)	0.7	(0.1, 5.1)	14.8	(7.2, 27.9)	5.8	(2.4, 13.3)	6.4	(2.3, 16.7)	5.0	(1.8, 13.0)	100
College or University +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Work Status													
Employed	50.3	(31.6, 68.8)	4.3	(0.9, 18.9)	19.2	(8.2, 38.8)	15.0	(6.4, 31.5)	8.2	(2.8, 21.6)	3.0	(1.0, 8.4)	100
Self-employed	48.3	(35.8, 61.0)	1.3	(0.3, 5.7)	13.0	(5.4, 28.1)	10.7	(4.6, 22.9)	14.2	(6.8, 27.5)	12.5	(5.8, 24.8)	100
Students	65.6	(49.9, 78.5)	4.8	(1.2, 17.6)	14.4	(6.6, 28.7)	11.6	(5.0, 24.6)	0.0	N/A	3.6	(0.8, 14.5)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.21: Percentage distribution of current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old, by the source of last purchase of electronic cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
Store	28.6 (21.8, 36.6)	29.3 (22.2, 37.6)	-	27.2 (18.4, 38.3)	30.2 (20.6, 41.8)	36.8 (26.4, 48.7)	14.1 (9.1, 21.0)	
Duty-free shop	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)	-	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.1)	
Kiosk/Warung	1.4 (0.4, 4.3)	1.4 (0.5, 4.5)	-	1.8 (0.4, 7.3)	0.9 (0.1, 6.1)	0.0 N/A	3.8 (1.2, 11.5)	
Internet	14.1 (8.9, 21.7)	14.1 (9.0, 21.4)	-	9.4 (4.9, 17.4)	19.5 (10.1, 34.2)	19.0 (11.3, 30.0)	5.5 (2.1, 13.7)	
From another person	49.2 (39.4, 59.1)	48.1 (38.1, 58.3)	-	52.9 (41.5, 64.1)	44.9 (32.0, 58.6)	36.1 (22.7, 52.2)	72.2 (66.0, 77.7)	
Other	6.4 (3.9, 10.3)	6.7 (4.1, 10.7)	-	8.0 (4.3, 14.6)	4.6 (2.1, 9.5)	8.1 (4.7, 13.5)	3.5 (1.3, 9.1)	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.2.9 Tobacco product and electronic cigarette use

Table 4.22: Percentage and distribution of current tobacco smokers and electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years old, by product use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users ¹		Type of Current Use ²						
			Smoked only		Electronic cigarette use only		Both smoked and electronic cigarette		Total
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
Overall	34.0	(32.6, 35.4)	91.1	(89.0, 92.7)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	7.5	(6.0, 9.4)	100
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	65.6	(63.6, 67.5)	91.1	(89.2, 92.8)	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	7.6	(6.1, 9.4)	100
Female	2.4	(1.7, 3.4)	88.7	(78.2, 94.5)	5.0	(1.8, 12.9)	6.3	(2.2, 16.5)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	29.2	(26.5, 32.1)	74.3	(68.0, 79.6)	4.6	(3.0, 7.1)	21.1	(16.4, 26.7)	100
25-44	38.1	(35.9, 40.3)	91.9	(89.4, 93.9)	0.9	(0.5, 1.9)	7.1	(5.3, 9.5)	100
45-64	34.1	(32.0, 36.3)	98.3	(96.9, 99.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.9)	1.3	(0.7, 2.4)	100
65+	26.7	(23.2, 30.6)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	32.8	(30.8, 34.8)	89.5	(86.3, 92.1)	1.8	(1.2, 2.9)	8.6	(6.4, 11.6)	100
Rural	35.6	(33.7, 37.5)	92.9	(90.5, 94.8)	0.9	(0.4, 1.9)	6.1	(4.5, 8.3)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
< Primary school completed	33.3	(30.1, 36.6)	99.1	(95.8, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.2, 4.2)	100
Primary school completed	36.2	(33.9, 38.5)	95.7	(93.3, 97.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.7)	3.8	(2.5, 5.8)	100
Secondary school completed	33.8	(31.1, 36.7)	88.1	(84.6, 90.9)	1.0	(0.4, 2.4)	10.9	(8.3, 14.3)	100
High school completed	36.3	(33.9, 38.6)	87.6	(83.7, 90.6)	2.1	(1.2, 3.7)	10.3	(7.8, 13.6)	100
College or University +	23.5	(20.1, 27.3)	83.0	(74.1, 89.2)	5.4	(2.7, 10.7)	11.6	(6.1, 21.0)	100
<i>Work Status</i>									
Employed	46.0	(43.1, 48.9)	91.5	(87.6, 94.3)	1.5	(0.7, 3.1)	7.0	(4.5, 10.7)	100
Self-employed	49.4	(46.7, 52.0)	94.2	(92.3, 95.7)	0.4	(0.2, 1.2)	5.3	(4.0, 7.1)	100
Students	19.4	(16.5, 22.7)	65.0	(54.9, 74.0)	8.6	(5.0, 14.3)	26.4	(18.7, 35.9)	100
Homemakers	2.2	(1.3, 3.7)	95.8	(74.2, 99.5)	0.0	N/A	4.2	(0.5, 25.8)	100
Unemployed	41.8	(37.1, 46.6)	89.5	(84.5, 93.0)	1.7	(0.6, 4.7)	8.8	(5.7, 13.4)	100

¹ Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users.

² Among current tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.22 presents smoking tobacco and electronic cigarette product use by demographic characteristics. Overall, the percentage of current tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users was 34.0%. Of these, the majority (91.1%) smoked tobacco only, 1.4% used only electronic cigarettes, and 7.5% used both smoking tobacco products and electronic cigarettes.

The percentage of tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users overall was much higher for men than for women (65.6% vs. 2.4%). However, the share of electronic cigarette users only among was higher in women (5.0%) than in men (1.3%). Meanwhile, the percentage of tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users in the age group of 15–24 years was 38.1%, which was smaller than the percentage in the age groups 25–44 years (38.1%) and 45–64 years (34.1%). Among the tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users in the age group 15-24 years, 4.6% used electronic cigarettes only and 21.1% used both tobacco and electronic cigarettes.

Among users of smoking tobacco products or electronic cigarettes living in urban areas, approximately 8.6% used both. The percentage of smokers who used both products was

proportional to their education level. By work status, more than a quarter (26.4%) of school student used both smoking tobacco products and electronic cigarettes.

4.3 Heated tobacco product awareness and use

Table 4.23 presents tobacco product awareness and use by selected demographic characteristics. The percentage of adults who had heard of heated tobacco products was 2.7%, had used them was 0.3%, and currently used them was 0.1%.

By gender, 4.0% men and 1.3% women had heard of heated tobacco products. The percentage of current users of tobacco products among men was 0.3%, while for women it could not be determined because of insufficient sample size. In terms of age, the percentage 3.4% of individuals aged 15–24 years had heard of heated tobacco products.

By residence, the percentage of adults who had heard of heated tobacco products among those who live urban was twice (3.4%) as high as that for rural areas (1.7%). The percentage of adults who had heard of, had used, and currently used heated tobacco products was proportional to their education levels. Of those who had heard of these products, the percentage of adults with high school education who currently used heated tobacco products was higher than those with college/university education, at 8.0% and 5.5% respectively. Across work status groups, the highest percentage of heated tobacco products use was found in the school/university student group (0.7%).

Table 4.23: Heated tobacco product awareness and use among adults \geq 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of heated tobacco products ¹	Ever users ¹	Current users ^{1,2}		Current daily users ¹	Current occasional users ¹	Current users among those who were aware ³
			Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	5.1 (2.3, 11.0)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	4.0 (3.1, 5.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	6.8 (3.1, 14.4)
Female	1.3 (1.0, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	3.4 (2.3, 5.0)	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.0	N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	7.1 (2.2, 20.7)
25-44	3.3 (2.5, 4.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	5.2 (1.2, 19.3)
45-64	2.0 (1.3, 2.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	2.9 (0.5, 14.7)
65+	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.7)	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	-
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	3.4 (2.5, 4.8)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	6.8 (3.1, 14.5)
Rural	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	-
Primary school completed	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Secondary school completed	2.2 (1.4, 3.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	1.0 (0.1, 7.6)
High school completed	3.8 (2.9, 5.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	8.0 (3.3, 18.1)
College or University +	7.0 (4.8, 10.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)	0.0	N/A	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)	5.5 (1.5, 18.0)
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	5.0 (3.6, 6.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	4.4 (1.5, 12.2)
Self-employed	2.2 (1.6, 3.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	6.8 (1.6, 23.9)
Students	3.3 (1.9, 5.8)	0.7 (0.2, 3.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	0.0	N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	8.8 (2.0, 30.9)
Homemakers	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	-
Unemployed	1.7 (0.9, 3.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	-

¹ Among all adults.

² Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

³ Among those who had ever heard of heated tobacco products.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

5. CESSATION

The tobacco control program in Indonesia includes smoking cessation services. Clinics or primary healthcare centers (puskesmas) that provide smoking cessation support services were supported by trained health workers and equipped with technical manuals on smoking cessation. In GATS Indonesia 2021, the smoking cessation questionnaire included questions on health care seeking behavior, interest in quitting smoking, cessation methods used, and reasons for quitting smoking. GATS 2021 was implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, so concerns with COVID-19 was added as a reason for quitting smoking.

Key Results

- 6 out of 10 current smokers planned to quit
- 4 out of 10 smokers attempted to quit during the past 12 months
- Nearly 4 in 10 smokers visited a doctor or health care provider during the past 12 months and were advised to quit

5.1. Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior

Smoking cessation was defined as efforts made by (current) smokers and former smokers in the past 12 months to quit smoking including tobacco, electronic cigarettes, or smokeless tobacco products. Table 5.1 illustrates the percentage of (current) adult smokers who attempted to quit, visited a health care provider, were asked about smoking status by a health care provider, and were advised to quit.

5.1.1. Attempts to quit

Among adult smokers, 43.8% reported that in the past 12 months they had attempted to quit. A larger share of women (49.8%) tried to quit than men (43.6%) did. By residence, more smokers in urban areas (48.4%) tried to quit than those in rural areas (38.2%). There was a need to strengthen support for smokers in the adolescent age group of 15–24 years as 53.6% made quit attempts. This percentage was higher than for other age groups. By education level, the higher the education level, the larger the share of smokers who made quit attempts. By work status, the lowest percentage of quit attempts (39.0%) was found in self-employed persons, while the highest in homemakers (59.9%).

5.1.2. Visited a health care provider

Table 5.1 indicates the percentage of smokers who attempted to quit by visiting a health care provider in the past 12 months was 28.2%. The share of female smokers (34.0%) who visited a health care provider was larger than that of male smokers (28.0%). The percentage of smokers who visited a

health care provider increased with age group. By education level, the college/university completed group was the largest group that visited a health care provider (34.5%). Meanwhile, in terms of work status, homemakers (31.7%) visited a health care provider the most whereas while school students did the least (21.0%).

Table 5.1: Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior							
	Made quit attempt ¹		Visited a HCP ^{1,2}		Asked by HCP if a smoker ^{2,3}		Advised to quit by HCP ^{2,3}	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	43.8	(41.0, 46.7)	28.2	(25.5, 31.1)	45.5	(40.8, 50.3)	38.9	(34.6, 43.5)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	43.6	(40.9, 46.4)	28.0	(25.4, 30.8)	46.3	(41.5, 51.2)	39.4	(35.0, 44.1)
Female	49.8	(35.6, 64.1)	34.0	(22.2, 48.3)	27.8	(15.1, 45.6)	27.8	(15.1, 45.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	53.6	(46.2, 60.7)	21.2	(16.8, 26.4)	29.6	(21.1, 39.7)	25.4	(17.6, 35.1)
25-44	42.8	(39.0, 46.7)	26.2	(22.7, 30.0)	44.9	(37.4, 52.8)	37.9	(31.0, 45.3)
45-64	40.9	(37.3, 44.5)	32.1	(28.2, 36.2)	49.5	(43.1, 55.8)	42.3	(36.3, 48.4)
65+	38.5	(31.6, 45.9)	42.8	(34.2, 51.7)	55.2	(45.0, 64.9)	49.4	(39.0, 59.8)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	48.4	(44.9, 51.9)	29.1	(25.7, 32.8)	44.8	(38.4, 51.4)	39.1	(33.1, 45.5)
Rural	38.2	(33.7, 42.9)	27.2	(23.1, 31.7)	46.5	(39.6, 53.4)	38.7	(32.8, 45.0)
<i>Education Level</i>								
< Primary school completed	36.0	(29.8, 42.8)	32.3	(27.2, 37.9)	50.0	(39.5, 60.5)	41.2	(32.0, 51.0)
Primary school completed	39.4	(35.5, 43.4)	27.5	(23.4, 31.9)	47.1	(39.5, 54.9)	39.3	(32.6, 46.4)
Secondary school completed	45.1	(40.5, 49.7)	25.2	(20.8, 30.1)	50.6	(40.8, 60.4)	43.4	(34.6, 52.5)
High school completed	48.9	(45.1, 52.8)	27.6	(23.9, 31.6)	40.4	(32.8, 48.4)	35.5	(28.4, 43.3)
College or University +	49.2	(40.2, 58.3)	34.5	(26.6, 43.3)	40.2	(27.0, 55.0)	36.9	(23.9, 52.2)
<i>Work Status</i>								
Employed	44.7	(40.4, 49.1)	30.1	(26.3, 34.1)	47.2	(39.6, 54.9)	38.6	(31.4, 46.4)
Self-employed	39.0	(35.6, 42.6)	27.5	(24.2, 31.1)	47.7	(41.0, 54.6)	41.6	(35.7, 47.7)
Students	57.9	(48.5, 66.8)	21.0	(14.1, 30.1)	20.8	(10.3, 37.5)	20.8	(10.3, 37.5)
Homemakers	59.9	(38.6, 78.0)	31.7	(16.5, 52.0)	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	52.5	(45.7, 59.3)	29.3	(23.6, 35.8)	45.3	(34.0, 57.0)	39.2	(29.1, 50.3)

¹ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² HCP = health care provider.

³ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Among smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months, 45.5% said they were asked about their smoking history. Men (46.3%) were more frequently asked about their smoking history than women (27.8%). The percentage asked by a health care provider increased with age group, i.e., the lowest in the 15–24 year age group (29.6%) and the highest in the 65+ years age group (55.2%). Meanwhile, by education level, one out of two smokers in the less than primary school education and the secondary school education groups said that in the past 12 months they were asked about their smoking history during a visit to a health care provider. By work status, excluding homemakers, school students had the lowest percentage (20.8%) in being asked about their smoking history by a health care provider.

Among smokers who visited a health care provider, 38.9% were advised to quit by a health care provider. The percentage of being advised to quit was higher among men (39.4%), the 65+ years age group (49.4%), and those who were self-employed (41.6%).

5.2. Cessation method

Attempts to quit in the past 12 months in GATS 2021 include nicotine replacement therapy, medication such as bupropion and varenicline, counseling at a cessation clinic, a telephone quit line/helpline, traditional medicines (herbs/medicinal plants), using electronic cigarettes, and attempts to quit without assistance.

Table 5.2 illustrates that almost three out of four smokers in the past 12 months quit smoking voluntarily or without assistance. This was followed by methods using medical treatment (pharmacotherapy) (29.8%). Pharmacotherapy tended to be more attractive to smokers in urban areas (31.5%) than in rural areas (27.2%). Smoking cessation services using counseling methods had not gained interests from smokers, as shown in its low percentage (4.4%).

On the other hand, there was a need to be aware of the use of electronic cigarettes as a tool to quit smoking by 2.6% of smokers. Younger smokers aged 15–24 years (7.7%) were the largest group resorting to this method across age groups. Attempts to quit smoking using electronic cigarettes were of interest also to 3.1% of urban smokers, 9.5% of those who completed college/university, and 5.0% of students.

Table 5.2: Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years old who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method ¹									
	Pharmacotherapy ²	Nicotine replacement therapy	Other prescription medications	Counseling/Advice ³	Counseling	Quit line	Electronic cigarettes	Traditional medicines ⁴	Attempt to quit without assistance	
Overall	29.9	29.6	0.5	4.4	4.1	0.4	2.6	2.9	73.3	
<i>Gender</i>					<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Male	29.8	29.5	0.5	4.4	4.0	0.4	2.7	2.8	72.8	
Female	30.7	30.7	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	85.0	
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	27.1	26.8	0.6	3.1	2.7	0.4	7.7	2.2	71.7	
25-44	31.7	31.7	0.3	4.0	3.5	0.5	1.9	2.3	73.2	
45-64	31.3	30.5	0.8	5.7	5.5	0.2	0.5	4.3	74.0	
65+	20.7	20.6	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	76.9	
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	31.5	31.3	0.2	4.1	3.8	0.3	3.1	2.5	72.4	
Rural	27.2	26.8	0.9	5.1	4.5	0.5	1.8	3.5	74.9	
<i>Education Level</i>										
< Primary school completed	30.8	30.6	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	69.1	
Primary school completed	27.9	27.5	1.2	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.6	3.4	74.9	
Secondary school completed	28.6	28.5	0.0	4.4	4.0	0.4	3.1	2.7	75.5	
High school completed	31.8	31.5	0.3	3.4	3.2	0.2	2.9	3.6	72.6	
College or University +	28.8	27.9	0.9	9.3	6.3	3.0	9.5	1.5	72.7	
<i>Work Status</i>										
Employed	30.2	29.6	0.6	3.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.2	71.6	
Self-employed	33.9	33.6	0.5	4.6	4.0	0.5	1.7	3.3	71.2	
Students	17.8	17.8	0.0	7.1	5.9	1.1	5.0	1.0	71.0	
Homemakers	29.0	29.0	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	87.2	
Unemployed	22.9	22.9	0.5	3.6	3.2	0.4	1.4	1.6	83.7	

¹ Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications such as Bupropion and Varenicline.

³ Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline.

⁴ For example, herbal/medicinal plants.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

5.3. Reasons for quit attempts

The 2021 GATS was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, and among adult smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, 7.5% cited the situation as a reason to quit. This was more prevalent in rural areas (8.9%) than in urban areas (6.9%) (Table 5.2.1).

Table 5.2.1: Percentage of recent former tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old who indicated that COVID-19 was one of the reasons for quitting, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	COVID-19 was one of the reasons for quitting smoking tobacco ¹	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	7.5	(2.9, 18.0)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	8.5	(3.2, 20.7)
Female	-	-
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	-	-
25-44	-	-
45-64	14.8	(4.8, 37.2)
65+	-	-
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	6.9	(1.8, 22.9)
Rural	8.9	(2.6, 26.1)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	-	-
Primary school completed	-	-
Secondary school completed	-	-
High school completed	-	-
College or University +	-	-
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	-	-
Self-employed	14.0	(4.0, 38.7)
Students	-	-
Homemakers	-	-
Unemployed	-	-

¹ Among former tobacco smokers who quit in the last 12 months.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

There were multiple reasons for trying to quit smoking tobacco among adult smokers (Table 5.2.2). The most prevalent reason given was concern for own health (80.2%). Concern for own health was more prevalent among men (80.5%), the age group of 45–64 years (85.2%), those residing in urban areas (82.0%), and those who were self-employed (83.3%). Smokers residing in urban areas (54.5%) were more concerned about effects of second-hand smoke on others compared to those living in rural areas (44.5%). The reason for quit attempts due to concern about effects of second-hand smoke on others increased with education level.

The same pattern was indicated for the reason of setting a good example for children whereby the percentage was higher for smokers residing in urban areas and which increased with education level. Restrictions on smoking indoors at work or public places was a reason for 19.0% of smokers to quit, with smokers in urban areas (23.0%) citing it more often than those in rural areas (12.8%). Health workers advice to quit also played a role in 28.2% of smokers. The advice was more effective for smokers in urban areas (31.5%) than in rural areas (23.1%) (Table 5.2.2).

Table 5.2.2: Reasons for trying to quit smoking in the past 12 months among current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics
 – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons for trying to quit smoking tobacco ¹									
	Concern for own health	Concern about secondhand smoke on others	Society disapproves of smoking	Cost of smoking tobacco products	Smoking not allowed inside home	Restrictions on smoking indoors at work or public places	To set good example for children	Family/friends disapproved of smoking	Health workers advised to quit	Concerns with COVID-19
					Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	80.2 (76.6, 83.3)	50.6 (45.5, 55.7)	9.7 (7.2, 12.9)	33.3 (29.5, 37.3)	22.7 (19.3, 26.4)	19.0 (15.6, 22.8)	41.5 (35.9, 47.3)	31.8 (27.7, 36.1)	28.2 (23.9, 33.0)	12.9 (10.1, 16.3)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	80.5 (77.0, 83.5)	50.3 (45.1, 55.5)	9.5 (7.1, 12.6)	33.5 (29.5, 37.6)	22.9 (19.5, 26.7)	19.2 (15.8, 23.2)	40.8 (35.3, 46.6)	31.6 (27.4, 36.1)	28.2 (23.9, 33.0)	12.7 (9.8, 16.2)
Female	71.7 (54.1, 84.5)	58.7 (41.8, 73.7)	15.4 (5.1, 38.0)	28.9 (16.8, 44.9)	16.5 (8.4, 30.0)	13.0 (5.7, 27.0)	58.6 (40.3, 74.7)	36.5 (21.0, 55.5)	27.8 (14.5, 46.6)	17.7 (7.6, 36.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	75.5 (68.9, 81.0)	48.7 (40.6, 56.8)	16.0 (10.7, 23.2)	36.9 (29.9, 44.5)	28.6 (22.6, 35.3)	21.1 (15.3, 28.4)	25.6 (18.4, 34.4)	40.8 (33.2, 48.8)	15.6 (10.8, 22.1)	13.4 (9.0, 19.4)
25-44	79.5 (74.0, 84.2)	56.9 (50.1, 63.4)	9.3 (6.2, 13.6)	35.4 (29.9, 41.4)	21.5 (16.9, 27.0)	22.6 (17.7, 28.5)	49.0 (41.3, 56.7)	28.3 (22.9, 34.4)	29.6 (22.9, 37.3)	14.4 (10.5, 19.6)
45-64	85.2 (80.0, 89.3)	44.3 (37.0, 51.8)	6.0 (3.6, 10.0)	29.3 (23.8, 35.6)	21.0 (15.5, 27.8)	13.4 (9.3, 18.9)	45.2 (37.8, 52.8)	29.9 (23.8, 36.9)	32.6 (26.9, 38.9)	11.5 (7.8, 16.6)
65+	79.2 (68.1, 87.1)	37.5 (27.3, 49.0)	6.3 (2.4, 15.7)	22.2 (13.5, 34.1)	17.7 (10.0, 29.6)	8.5 (2.4, 25.6)	25.9 (14.7, 41.4)	32.9 (22.1, 45.8)	43.4 (30.7, 57.0)	5.6 (2.0, 14.5)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	82.0 (76.8, 86.2)	54.5 (47.2, 61.7)	11.4 (7.7, 16.5)	35.4 (30.0, 41.1)	24.8 (20.1, 30.2)	23.0 (18.1, 28.7)	47.6 (39.6, 55.8)	35.3 (29.6, 41.4)	31.5 (25.1, 38.6)	15.5 (11.4, 20.7)
Rural	77.3 (72.9, 81.2)	44.5 (38.3, 50.9)	7.1 (5.0, 10.1)	30.1 (25.3, 35.4)	19.4 (15.3, 24.3)	12.8 (9.6, 17.0)	31.9 (25.6, 38.9)	26.4 (21.4, 32.0)	23.1 (19.0, 27.8)	8.7 (6.0, 12.4)
<i>Education Level</i>										
< Primary school completed	79.9 (68.4, 88.0)	33.0 (25.0, 42.0)	2.9 (1.2, 6.9)	25.2 (18.4, 33.5)	17.3 (12.1, 24.0)	7.0 (3.3, 14.4)	26.8 (16.5, 40.4)	27.3 (17.4, 40.1)	30.0 (22.4, 38.9)	8.3 (4.1, 16.1)
Primary school completed	79.5 (73.7, 84.3)	46.9 (38.3, 55.6)	7.7 (4.7, 12.2)	30.2 (24.7, 36.3)	17.0 (12.4, 22.7)	12.6 (8.5, 18.3)	40.4 (32.6, 48.6)	29.7 (23.3, 37.1)	31.2 (25.1, 38.0)	11.4 (7.6, 16.7)
Secondary school completed	86.1 (81.4, 89.8)	51.1 (43.4, 58.8)	11.6 (7.4, 17.8)	35.1 (28.3, 42.6)	24.6 (18.6, 31.7)	20.1 (14.0, 28.0)	43.1 (34.6, 52.1)	34.1 (27.1, 41.9)	26.5 (19.8, 34.4)	14.9 (10.0, 21.8)
High school completed	76.1 (70.4, 81.0)	55.9 (49.5, 62.1)	11.7 (7.9, 17.0)	35.7 (29.6, 42.3)	25.6 (20.8, 31.1)	23.8 (18.2, 30.6)	43.2 (35.9, 50.7)	31.6 (25.8, 38.0)	25.5 (19.9, 32.0)	14.2 (10.4, 18.9)
College or University +	85.3 (72.7, 92.6)	62.3 (46.7, 75.8)	11.3 (5.6, 21.5)	38.6 (27.5, 51.0)	28.8 (18.7, 41.6)	29.2 (19.9, 40.6)	54.1 (39.7, 67.9)	39.0 (26.8, 52.7)	34.2 (22.2, 48.6)	12.3 (5.9, 23.8)
<i>Work Status</i>										
Employed	78.0 (72.1, 83.0)	55.3 (47.5, 62.8)	9.3 (6.1, 14.0)	36.0 (29.7, 42.8)	20.7 (15.9, 26.5)	27.3 (21.6, 34.0)	47.4 (38.3, 56.8)	29.8 (23.5, 37.1)	31.3 (24.3, 39.2)	14.0 (9.3, 20.4)
Self-employed	83.3 (78.6, 87.1)	50.7 (43.7, 57.6)	8.0 (4.9, 12.8)	32.4 (27.2, 38.1)	21.5 (16.9, 26.9)	13.9 (10.0, 19.1)	42.4 (35.4, 49.8)	29.2 (23.5, 35.7)	26.8 (21.0, 33.6)	10.7 (7.6, 14.9)
Students	79.8 (68.7, 87.7)	40.2 (28.1, 53.5)	23.4 (14.0, 36.6)	35.6 (24.9, 48.1)	48.2 (36.0, 60.7)	23.8 (14.3, 37.0)	21.8 (13.2, 33.9)	52.1 (40.2, 63.8)	20.3 (12.0, 32.0)	20.4 (12.6, 31.3)
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	75.4 (67.6, 81.8)	42.1 (33.3, 51.5)	9.2 (4.7, 17.2)	28.5 (20.6, 37.8)	18.2 (11.8, 27.0)	13.1 (7.2, 22.8)	28.9 (21.3, 37.9)	31.8 (22.5, 42.9)	28.4 (20.5, 38.0)	11.4 (6.8, 18.5)

¹ Among current tobacco smokers who tried to quit in the last 12 months.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

5.4. Interest in quitting smoking

In GATS, interest in quitting smoking was defined as smokers planning or thinking about quitting smoking. Table 5.3 describes that 63.4% of smokers were interested in quitting smoking at different periods of time. Even though a large percentage (45.6%) said they wanted to quit, they would only commit to quitting someday but not in the next 12 months. Only 9.5% of smokers planned or were interested in quitting smoking within the next month, while 8.4% said they would within the next 12 months.

Overall, 36.6% was not interested in quitting. In fact, three out of ten smokers expressly said they were not interested in quitting. The percentage of smokers not interested in quitting were not dissimilar between male and female respondents.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking ¹					Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month	Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months	Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months <i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	Not Interested in Quitting	Don't Know	
Overall	9.5 (7.9, 11.3)	8.4 (7.0, 10.1)	45.6 (42.1, 49.1)	31.1 (28.0, 34.4)	5.5 (3.9, 7.5)	100
Gender						
Male	9.3 (7.8, 11.0)	8.4 (7.0, 10.1)	45.7 (42.3, 49.3)	31.1 (28.1, 34.3)	5.5 (4.0, 7.5)	100
Female	14.6 (8.2, 24.4)	9.0 (4.2, 18.5)	40.7 (32.1, 49.9)	30.7 (18.5, 46.3)	5.1 (2.4, 10.5)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	7.8 (4.7, 12.6)	11.0 (7.9, 15.1)	47.1 (41.4, 52.9)	28.3 (22.7, 34.6)	5.9 (3.6, 9.3)	100
25-44	8.4 (6.5, 10.8)	7.7 (6.0, 9.8)	49.8 (45.3, 54.3)	29.7 (25.8, 34.0)	4.4 (2.8, 6.9)	100
45-64	12.4 (9.9, 15.5)	8.7 (6.9, 10.9)	41.2 (37.1, 45.5)	31.4 (27.9, 35.2)	6.3 (4.4, 9.0)	100
65+	8.6 (5.6, 12.8)	5.7 (3.1, 10.5)	32.4 (25.3, 40.4)	45.5 (38.6, 52.5)	7.8 (4.4, 13.4)	100
Residence						
Urban	9.0 (7.3, 11.1)	9.1 (7.1, 11.5)	51.5 (46.8, 56.2)	26.4 (22.9, 30.3)	4.0 (2.8, 5.7)	100
Rural	10.0 (7.5, 13.2)	7.6 (5.8, 9.9)	38.3 (33.2, 43.7)	36.8 (31.4, 42.6)	7.3 (4.5, 11.7)	100
Education Level						
< Primary school completed	9.4 (6.3, 13.8)	4.3 (2.5, 7.2)	34.2 (27.3, 41.9)	47.4 (39.8, 55.2)	4.7 (2.7, 8.0)	100
Primary school completed	10.8 (8.2, 14.1)	7.0 (5.2, 9.3)	38.9 (33.7, 44.3)	36.3 (31.6, 41.3)	7.0 (4.4, 11.1)	100
Secondary school completed	7.0 (5.2, 9.4)	9.5 (7.0, 12.7)	47.5 (42.4, 52.6)	30.9 (26.1, 36.2)	5.1 (3.3, 7.7)	100
High school completed	8.6 (6.5, 11.3)	10.3 (7.9, 13.2)	53.3 (48.4, 58.2)	23.2 (19.2, 27.9)	4.6 (3.0, 7.0)	100
College or University +	15.6 (10.4, 22.8)	10.9 (6.3, 18.1)	52.6 (43.7, 61.2)	14.4 (9.4, 21.4)	6.6 (3.0, 14.0)	100
Work Status						
Employed	8.2 (6.0, 11.1)	10.4 (7.7, 13.9)	51.2 (46.8, 55.6)	25.3 (21.6, 29.3)	4.9 (3.3, 7.4)	100
Self-employed	8.5 (6.5, 11.1)	7.1 (5.7, 8.7)	43.7 (39.5, 47.9)	35.5 (31.5, 39.6)	5.3 (3.3, 8.4)	100
Students	13.9 (9.1, 20.7)	8.4 (4.5, 15.1)	43.6 (35.3, 52.3)	27.6 (19.8, 37.1)	6.4 (3.0, 13.3)	100
Homemakers	15.5 (6.3, 33.5)	8.1 (2.1, 26.4)	45.4 (30.4, 61.3)	29.5 (15.1, 49.6)	1.5 (0.3, 6.1)	100
Unemployed	14.3 (10.4, 19.3)	8.7 (5.3, 13.8)	38.4 (31.0, 46.3)	30.8 (24.7, 37.6)	7.9 (4.8, 12.7)	100

¹ Among current daily or occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

5.5 Uninterested in quitting

The definition of uninterested in quitting was a smoker who was not planning to quit or was not thinking about quitting. Table 5.3.1 describes that among smokers not interested in quitting, 36.8% said that it would be too difficult to quit. More than a quarter (28.4%) of smokers were not interested because they felt smoking made them feel better. Some (16.1%) of the smokers also felt that smoking made them more productive.

A majority of smokers not interested in quitting in the female group (64.0%) found it too difficult to quit, while in the male group the percentage was at 35.8%. Meanwhile, the reason of quitting difficulty was the main reason smokers cited in all age groups. Approximately 33.7% of smokers aged 65+ years were not interested in quitting on the grounds that smoking made them feel better. Quitting being too difficult was the main reason smokers gave in nearly all education levels, although in the high school and college/university completed groups the main reason cited was that smoking made them feel better at a respective percentage of 30.8% and 49.2%. In the school student group, smoking making them feel better was the main reason (35.0%) they did not want to quit.

Table 5.3.1: Percentage distribution of current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old who are not interested in quitting, by main reason for not wanting to quit and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Main reason for not being interested in quitting tobacco smoking ¹							Total
	No bad effects on own health	Too difficult to quit	Smoking makes me productive	Family/friends approve of my smoking	Want to be able to smoke with family/friends	Smoking makes me feel better	Other	
				Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	4.8 (2.8, 8.1)	36.8 (30.9, 43.0)	16.1 (12.8, 19.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	6.5 (4.7, 8.9)	28.4 (23.7, 33.6)	7.1 (4.7, 10.6)	100
Gender								
Male	4.9 (2.8, 8.3)	35.8 (30.6, 41.4)	16.3 (13.1, 20.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	6.7 (4.9, 9.2)	28.7 (24.0, 33.9)	7.2 (4.8, 10.6)	100
Female	1.1 (0.1, 8.4)	64.0 (35.6, 85.1)	7.6 (2.3, 22.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0	20.9 (7.6, 46.1)	6.4 (1.1, 30.8)	100
Age (years)								
15-24	5.8 (2.1, 14.9)	35.4 (24.4, 48.2)	13.5 (6.6, 25.6)	1.1 (0.2, 7.0)	13.5 (7.5, 23.3)	23.6 (16.0, 33.4)	7.2 (3.2, 15.5)	100
25-44	4.0 (1.9, 8.5)	38.1 (30.5, 46.4)	18.2 (13.5, 24.0)	0.5 (0.1, 1.4)	4.9 (2.8, 8.3)	27.1 (20.6, 34.7)	7.3 (4.2, 12.4)	100
45-64	4.3 (2.4, 7.4)	35.2 (29.1, 41.9)	16.7 (12.0, 22.6)	0.0 N/A	6.0 (3.9, 9.0)	31.0 (25.2, 37.4)	6.9 (4.1, 11.3)	100
65+	7.6 (3.4, 16.3)	37.5 (26.6, 49.7)	9.5 (4.7, 18.1)	0.0 N/A	4.5 (1.8, 10.4)	33.7 (25.2, 43.4)	7.3 (3.2, 15.8)	100
Residence								
Urban	5.0 (2.9, 8.6)	34.9 (27.7, 42.7)	14.9 (10.8, 20.2)	0.0 N/A	8.4 (5.4, 12.8)	28.2 (20.9, 36.8)	8.6 (4.9, 14.6)	100
Rural	4.5 (1.8, 11.0)	38.4 (29.8, 47.9)	17.0 (12.4, 22.9)	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)	4.9 (3.1, 7.6)	28.6 (22.8, 35.2)	5.9 (3.2, 10.5)	100
Education Level								
< Primary school completed	5.5 (2.9, 10.1)	38.3 (30.2, 47.0)	15.0 (10.1, 21.8)	0.0 N/A	2.8 (1.3, 6.0)	31.5 (23.7, 40.5)	6.9 (3.9, 12.0)	100
Primary school completed	2.5 (0.6, 10.1)	40.6 (32.1, 49.6)	15.6 (10.7, 22.2)	0.7 (0.2, 2.0)	6.6 (3.8, 11.3)	27.1 (20.9, 34.3)	7.0 (3.7, 12.7)	100
Secondary school completed	5.1 (2.4, 10.4)	43.2 (32.8, 54.3)	14.2 (9.3, 21.1)	0.8 (0.1, 5.7)	10.9 (6.4, 18.2)	21.0 (14.3, 29.9)	4.7 (2.3, 9.4)	100
High school completed	7.3 (4.0, 13.1)	28.2 (21.2, 36.4)	18.8 (12.2, 27.7)	0.0 N/A	6.1 (3.6, 10.1)	30.8 (22.8, 40.1)	8.9 (4.9, 15.4)	100
College or University +	0.0 N/A	11.9 (3.8, 31.4)	19.5 (7.5, 41.9)	0.0 N/A	5.8 (0.8, 32.7)	49.2 (32.6, 66.0)	13.7 (5.0, 32.5)	100
Work Status								
Employed	5.4 (2.4, 11.8)	36.1 (28.2, 44.8)	19.2 (13.4, 26.6)	0.0 N/A	7.5 (4.6, 12.0)	22.5 (15.2, 32.0)	9.2 (5.3, 15.6)	100
Self-employed	3.6 (2.0, 6.4)	37.0 (29.7, 44.9)	16.9 (12.9, 21.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	5.5 (3.6, 8.2)	30.8 (24.9, 37.5)	5.8 (3.4, 9.8)	100
Students	10.1 (3.6, 25.5)	25.3 (13.0, 43.4)	8.8 (2.3, 28.7)	0.0 N/A	20.8 (9.8, 38.9)	35.0 (19.0, 55.3)	0.0 N/A	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	7.0 (2.9, 16.0)	37.9 (25.2, 52.5)	9.0 (4.3, 17.9)	1.5 (0.2, 10.1)	3.8 (1.5, 9.8)	28.0 (17.9, 40.8)	12.7 (6.6, 23.2)	100

¹ Among current daily or occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers who indicated they are not interested in quitting.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

6. EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

In Indonesia, educational and health service facilities were part of 7 areas required to be smoke-free under Article 115 paragraph (2) of Law no. 36 of 2009 on Health, which mandates local governments to designate smoke-free areas in their territories. Thus, several provinces and cities have enforced smoke-free laws in various public places, such as restaurants and public transportation. The 2011 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) showed that 85.4% of adults were exposed to second-hand smoke in restaurants, 78.4% at home, 70% on public transportation, 63.4% in government offices and more than 50% were exposed in indoor workplaces. After a decade, it was important to assess the efforts that have been made to reduce exposure to second-hand smoke in these public places.

This chapter addresses exposure to second-hand smoke in indoor workplaces, in homes and in certain public places, such as government offices, health care facilities, restaurants, cafes/coffee shops, public transportation, universities, schools and religious facilities.

Key Findings

- *Among **people working indoors**, nearly **half** were exposed to second-hand smoke in closed areas in their workplace in 30 days prior to the survey.*
- ***Three out of five** people were exposed to second-hand smoke **in their homes**.*
- ***Three out of four** people were exposed to second-hand smoke **when visiting restaurants**.*

6.1 Exposure to second-hand smoke at work

Table 6.1 shows the percentage and total number of the population and non-smokers aged ≥ 15 years who worked in closed spaces or in closed and open spaces and were exposed to second-hand smoke at work in the past 30 days. Exposure to second-hand smoke in closed areas of the workplace was calculated for the population aged 15 years and over who worked in closed areas outside their homes. Table 6.1 shows that 44.8% (about 20.3 million) of workers were exposed to second-hand smoke in the workplace. 35.4% (around 9.9 million) of non-smokers were exposed to cigarette smoke at work.

In the overall population, 15.1 million male workers (54.6%) were exposed to second-hand smoke. This figure was twice as high as that for female workers (29.5%), and the percentage of male non-smokers exposed to cigarette smoke (44.7%) was 1.5 times that of female non-smokers (29.7%). Non-smoker workers in urban areas had almost the same percentage as non-smoker workers in rural areas. In terms of education level, exposure to second-hand smoke decreased as the education level of workers rose, both in the total population and in the population of non-smokers, namely 62.3% in those that without completed primary school level of education and 34.7% among those with

college/university education. The percentage of people exposed to second-hand smoke in the workplace was very high among the 65+age group (62.8%).

Table 6.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹					
	Overall			Non-smokers		
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands		
Overall	44.8 (40.6, 49.1)	20,297.0	35.4 (31.2, 39.9)	9,883.4		
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	54.6 (49.2, 59.8)	15,102.4	44.7 (38.5, 51.1)	4,774.3		
Female	29.5 (25.3, 34.0)	5,194.6	29.7 (25.5, 34.2)	5,109.0		
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	42.9 (35.7, 50.5)	3,736.6	32.9 (25.9, 40.7)	1,873.9		
25-44	44.4 (39.5, 49.5)	10,654.7	34.5 (29.2, 40.1)	4,854.7		
45-64	45.4 (39.9, 51.1)	5,265.8	36.6 (31.3, 42.3)	2,756.9		
65+	62.8 (47.9, 75.7)	639.9	67.0 (48.9, 81.1)	397.9		
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	43.1 (38.0, 48.3)	14,153.0	34.0 (28.8, 39.6)	6,871.6		
Rural	49.3 (42.3, 56.5)	6,144.0	39.3 (32.6, 46.4)	3,011.7		
<i>Education Level</i>						
< Primary school completed	62.3 (51.2, 72.3)	1,822.4	55.3 (43.4, 66.7)	875.0		
Primary school completed	58.2 (48.4, 67.4)	3,100.2	40.2 (30.2, 51.1)	1,157.2		
Secondary school completed	53.0 (44.1, 61.7)	3,250.8	40.5 (30.8, 50.9)	1,321.6		
High school completed	42.3 (37.2, 47.6)	7,807.5	34.9 (29.0, 41.4)	3,642.2		
College or University +	34.7 (29.3, 40.5)	4,316.2	29.7 (23.7, 36.4)	2,887.4		
<i>Work Status</i>						
Employed	36.6 (32.5, 40.9)	10,576.3	28.6 (24.3, 33.4)	5,435.9		
Self-employed	60.5 (54.3, 66.3)	8,701.7	51.3 (45.2, 57.4)	3,825.2		
Students	51.0 (30.8, 70.8)	353.3	-	-		
Homemakers	50.3 (32.5, 68.0)	324.6	50.3 (32.5, 68.0)	324.6		
Unemployed	-	-	-	-		

¹ In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

6.2 Exposure to second-hand smoke at home

Table 6.2 shows the percentage and total number of the population and non-smokers aged ≥ 15 years who were exposed to second-hand smoke at home every day, every week, and every month. Nationally, 59.3% (around 121.6 million) of the population aged 15 years and over were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. A total of 65.2 million (63.7%) men were exposed to second-hand smoke at home, more than the women at 56.4 million (55.0%). By age group, exposure to second-hand smoke at home was almost the same for the 15–24, 25–44, and 45–60 age groups but the lowest exposure was found in the 65 years and over age group (55.0%). Exposure to second hand smoke was higher among adults living in rural areas (70.0%), without completed primary school education (68.4%), and the self-employed (66.7%).

Table 6.2: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Overall	59.3 (55.9, 62.7)	121,632.0	51.5 (47.9, 55.1)	70,202.5
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	63.7 (60.0, 67.3)	65,224.5	43.6 (38.9, 48.4)	15,711.3
Female	55.0 (51.2, 58.7)	56,407.6	54.3 (50.6, 58.0)	54,491.1
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	60.7 (56.3, 64.9)	26,718.4	55.3 (50.8, 59.8)	17,574.1
25-44	59.8 (55.6, 63.8)	49,785.2	51.9 (47.6, 56.2)	26,982.9
45-64	59.1 (55.3, 62.7)	34,786.6	49.9 (45.8, 54.0)	19,396.7
65+	55.0 (49.6, 60.4)	10,342.0	45.3 (39.9, 50.9)	6,248.7
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	51.4 (46.3, 56.4)	60,382.0	43.3 (38.3, 48.4)	34,563.3
Rural	70.0 (65.5, 74.2)	61,250.1	63.0 (58.1, 67.7)	35,639.2
<i>Education Level</i>				
< Primary school completed	68.4 (63.6, 72.8)	20,388.2	59.7 (54.6, 64.7)	11,852.7
Primary school completed	67.6 (63.4, 71.4)	33,184.7	58.8 (54.1, 63.3)	18,521.4
Secondary school completed	61.0 (56.9, 65.0)	25,683.7	55.2 (50.6, 59.7)	15,451.6
High school completed	55.0 (51.4, 58.6)	34,460.3	47.3 (43.2, 51.5)	19,127.6
College or University +	37.1 (31.7, 42.8)	7,903.3	31.5 (25.8, 37.9)	5,237.2
<i>Work Status</i>				
Employed	54.4 (50.2, 58.5)	26,670.0	41.3 (36.4, 46.4)	11,080.1
Self-employed	66.7 (62.7, 70.5)	45,991.2	54.5 (49.9, 59.1)	19,119.6
Students	54.4 (49.5, 59.2)	11,953.7	52.1 (47.0, 57.1)	9,416.5
Homemakers	55.7 (51.3, 59.9)	25,895.0	54.8 (50.4, 59.1)	24,925.6
Unemployed	60.2 (54.4, 65.7)	11,109.8	51.8 (45.3, 58.4)	5,648.1

¹ Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

Among non-smokers, the percentage of second-hand smoke exposure at home was 51.5% (70.2 million people). A total of 54.5 million non-smoking women (54.3%) were exposed to second-hand smoke at home, while the number for men was 15.7 million (43.6%). Non-smokers in rural areas (63.0%) were more exposed to second-hand smoke at home compared to urban areas (43.3%). The lowest level of exposure to second-hand smoke at home was found among non-smokers who were highly educated (college/university) (31.5%), whereas 59.7% of those without completed primary school education and 58.8% of those who completed primary school were exposed.

6.3 Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places

6.3.1 Government buildings/offices

Table 6.3 shows the percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke among non-smoker adults aged ≥15 years, regardless of history of visit in the past 30 days to public places. These public places included government offices, health care facilities, restaurants, cafes/coffee shops, public transportation, universities, schools, and religious facilities.

Nationally, the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who were exposed to second-hand smoke in government buildings was 11.0%. The percentage of men exposed to second-hand smoke (14.6%) was higher than that for women (7.4%). In terms of age groups, the highest percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke was in the 25–44 year old age group (13.0%). The adult population in rural areas had a higher percentage of exposure (11.8%) than those in urban

areas (10.4%). The highest percentages of exposure were found among college/university graduates (22.5%). Homemakers (6.8%) had the lowest percentage of exposure across work status groups.

Among non-smokers, 9.3% were exposed to second-hand smoke in government buildings. Male non-smokers (14.3%) were more exposed to second-hand smoke than female non-smokers (7.5%). The highest percentages of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in government buildings were among those aged 25–44 years, living in rural areas (10.1%), who completed college/university (17.7%), and who were employed (15.2%).

6.3.2 Health care facilities

As many as 4.1% of all adults were exposed to second-hand smoke in health care facilities. The percentage of men exposed to second-hand smoke (4.9%) was greater than that of women (3.3%). Across age groups, the 15–24 year age group had the largest percentage of exposure (5.3%). Rural residents (4.9%) had a higher level of exposure than those residing in cities (3.5%).

Among non-smokers, the percentage exposure to second-hand smoke in health care facilities was 3.9%. The highest percentages were among men (5.4%), those aged 15–24 years (5.0%), those living in rural areas (4.8%), those who completed college/university (8.6%), and those who were employed (6.0%).

6.3.3 Restaurants

Nationally, the percentage of adults exposed to second-hand smoke in restaurants was 27.3%. The percentage in men (36.4%) was double that in women (18.2%). The 15–24 year-old population had the most percentage (38.1%) across age groups. Those who lived in urban areas (32.0%) were more exposed to second-hand smoke in restaurants than those in rural areas (21.1%).

The percentage of non-smokers who were exposed to second-hand smoke in restaurants was 21.5%. Exposure to second-hand smoke among male non-smokers was higher (31.2%) than female non-smokers (18.0%). 33.8% of 15–24 year-old non-smokers, 24.9% of non-smokers living in urban areas, 13.9% of non-smokers with college/university education, and 34.5% of students were exposed to second-hand smoke in restaurants.

6.3.4 Cafes or coffee shops

A total of 17.9% of the population aged 15 and above were exposed to second-hand smoke in cafes/coffee shops. The percentage of men exposed was three times (27.0%) larger than that of women (8.9%). Across age groups, the 15–24 year old group was the most exposed to second-hand smoke in cafes/coffee shops (31.0%). Urban residents were more exposed (21.0%) to second-hand smoke in cafes/coffee shops than those who resided in rural areas (13.9%).

Among non-smokers, 11.6% adults were exposed to second-hand smoke in cafes/coffee shops. The percentage of male non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in cafes/coffee shop (19.6%) was double that of female non-smokers (8.7%). The percentages of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in cafes/coffee shop were highest among those aged 15–24 (24.3%), residing in urban areas (14.1%), and who were students (25.2%).

6.3.5 Public transportation

As many as 6.8% of the adult population were exposed to second-hand smoke on public transportation. The highest level of second-hand smoke exposure on public transportation was among men (7.6%), those aged 15–24 years (8.2%), those residing in urban areas (8.0%), and students (8.2%).

Among non-smokers, the percentage of adults aged 15 and above exposed to second-hand smoke on public transportation was 6.3%. The highest percentages were found among men (7.2%), those aged 15–24 years (7.5%), and those residing in rural (4.5%).

6.3.6 Universities

The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke at universities for the population aged 15 years and over was 1.6%. The highest percentages were among men (1.9%), aged 15–24 year old group (4.8%), and residing in urban areas (2.2%).

The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke at universities among non-smokers was 1.7%. Male non-smoker had higher percentage of exposure than did female non-smokers (2.8% and 1.3%, respectively). The highest percentages of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke at universities were in those aged 15–24 years (5.4%) and those residing in urban areas (0, 9%).

6.3.7 Schools

The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke at schools among the population aged 15 years and over was 6.1%. The percentage in men (7.1%) was higher than that in women (5.1%). Adults aged 15–24 years had the highest percentage (13.9%), and those residing in rural areas were more exposed to second-hand smoke at school (7.4%) than those residing in urban areas (5, 1%).

5.95% of non-smokers were exposed to second-hand smoke at schools. Male non-smokers had a higher exposure than female non-smokers (8.2% and 5.1%). The percentages of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke at school were highest among those aged 15–24 years (13.2%) across age groups and those residing in rural areas (14.3%).

6.3.8 Religious facilities

Nationally, a total of 15.7% of adults were exposed to second-hand smoke in religious facilities. The percentage of second-hand smoking exposure among men was almost three times higher (22.6%) than in women (8.7%). The highest percentages were found among those aged 15–24 year old (17.8%), residing rural (18.0%), who completed primary school (16.3%), and who were students (18.8%).

Among adult non-smokers, a total of 12.1% were exposed to second-hand smoke in religious facilities. The percentage in men was almost three times higher (21.2%) than in women (8.8%). The highest percentages of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in religious facilities were among those aged 15–24 (15.5%), living in rural area (14.3%), who completed high school (13.0%), and who were student (17.9%).

Table 6.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes or coffee shops	Public transportation (95% CI)	Universities	Schools	Religious facilities
Overall	11.0 (9.7, 12.5)	4.1 (3.4, 4.9)	27.3 (25.2, 29.5)	17.9 (15.6, 20.5)	6.8 (5.6, 8.2)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	6.1 (5.2, 7.2)	15.7 (13.4, 18.2)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	14.6 (13.0, 16.4)	4.9 (3.9, 6.0)	36.4 (33.7, 39.2)	27.0 (23.5, 30.8)	7.6 (6.3, 9.2)	1.9 (1.4, 2.8)	7.1 (5.8, 8.6)	22.6 (19.2, 26.4)
Female	7.4 (6.1, 8.9)	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	18.2 (16.1, 20.6)	8.9 (7.2, 10.9)	6.0 (4.7, 7.6)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	5.1 (4.2, 6.1)	8.7 (7.1, 10.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	9.6 (7.3, 12.5)	5.3 (4.1, 6.9)	38.1 (34.2, 42.2)	31.0 (26.9, 35.5)	8.2 (6.2, 10.9)	4.8 (3.3, 7.0)	13.9 (11.8, 16.2)	17.8 (15.0, 21.0)
25-44	13.0 (11.3, 14.9)	4.6 (3.7, 5.7)	32.9 (30.2, 35.6)	19.6 (16.8, 22.8)	7.4 (5.9, 9.2)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	5.5 (4.4, 6.9)	16.3 (13.7, 19.3)
45-64	11.0 (9.5, 12.6)	3.0 (2.2, 4.0)	18.4 (16.4, 20.6)	10.1 (8.1, 12.5)	6.1 (4.9, 7.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	15.1 (12.5, 18.2)
65+	5.5 (4.0, 7.4)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	5.4 (3.9, 7.4)	4.4 (2.6, 7.2)	3.1 (2.0, 4.8)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	9.8 (7.3, 12.8)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	10.4 (8.7, 12.4)	3.5 (2.7, 4.4)	32.0 (29.0, 35.1)	21.0 (18.0, 24.3)	8.0 (6.3, 10.0)	2.2 (1.4, 3.3)	5.1 (4.1, 6.3)	13.9 (11.0, 17.5)
Rural	11.8 (9.9, 14.1)	4.9 (3.8, 6.3)	21.1 (18.3, 24.1)	13.9 (10.4, 18.3)	5.2 (3.7, 7.4)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	7.4 (5.8, 9.5)	18.0 (14.7, 21.9)
<i>Education Level</i>								
< Primary school completed	5.4 (4.1, 7.2)	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)	8.3 (6.4, 10.7)	7.1 (4.2, 11.7)	5.2 (3.5, 7.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	2.0 (0.9, 4.2)	13.0 (9.8, 16.9)
Primary school completed	7.3 (5.8, 9.1)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	15.8 (13.7, 18.1)	9.3 (7.1, 12.0)	6.5 (4.9, 8.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	3.8 (2.7, 5.3)	16.3 (13.2, 20.0)
Secondary school completed	9.3 (7.6, 11.3)	4.0 (2.9, 5.5)	27.3 (24.1, 30.8)	18.4 (15.4, 21.9)	7.5 (5.6, 10.1)	0.6 (0.2, 2.1)	11.0 (9.0, 13.4)	15.9 (13.0, 19.3)
High school completed	13.8 (11.8, 16.2)	4.6 (3.5, 5.9)	39.4 (36.1, 42.8)	26.2 (23.0, 29.7)	7.2 (5.8, 8.9)	3.4 (2.3, 5.1)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	16.5 (14.0, 19.3)
College or University +	22.5 (18.9, 26.6)	8.6 (6.5, 11.3)	45.1 (41.3, 49.0)	27.8 (23.8, 32.2)	7.1 (5.1, 9.9)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	12.9 (9.8, 16.8)	15.1 (11.9, 19.0)
<i>Work Status</i>								
Employed	17.0 (14.7, 19.5)	5.9 (4.6, 7.5)	40.1 (36.4, 43.8)	26.5 (22.9, 30.5)	8.1 (6.3, 10.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	7.3 (5.9, 9.1)	17.7 (15.0, 20.8)
Self-employed	10.4 (8.9, 12.1)	3.4 (2.5, 4.5)	27.1 (24.3, 29.9)	16.8 (13.7, 20.4)	6.4 (5.0, 8.2)	0.8 (0.3, 1.7)	3.6 (2.5, 5.1)	18.7 (15.3, 22.7)
Students	10.3 (7.4, 14.2)	5.2 (3.7, 7.1)	35.7 (30.6, 41.2)	30.3 (24.8, 36.5)	9.6 (6.5, 14.0)	8.2 (5.5, 12.0)	21.8 (18.1, 26.0)	18.8 (15.3, 23.0)
Homemakers	6.8 (5.3, 8.7)	2.8 (2.1, 3.9)	12.7 (10.6, 15.1)	4.4 (3.2, 6.0)	5.0 (3.7, 6.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	3.0 (2.0, 4.4)	7.9 (6.0, 10.4)
Unemployed	8.8 (6.6, 11.6)	3.8 (2.5, 5.9)	21.2 (17.3, 25.6)	18.8 (14.9, 23.5)	6.1 (4.0, 9.2)	1.0 (0.5, 2.2)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	14.4 (11.1, 18.6)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 6.3 (continued): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...								
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes or coffee shops	Public transportation	Universities	Schools	Religious facilities	
Non-smokers	9.3 (8.0, 10.8)	3.9 (3.3, 4.7)	21.5 (19.5, 23.6)	11.6 (9.7, 13.8)	6.3 (5.1, 7.8)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	5.9 (5.0, 6.9)	12.1 (10.2, 14.2)	
<i>Gender</i>				<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Male	14.3 (12.1, 16.8)	5.4 (4.1, 7.0)	31.2 (28.2, 34.3)	19.6 (16.3, 23.4)	7.2 (5.7, 9.1)	2.8 (1.9, 4.0)	8.2 (6.5, 10.2)	21.2 (17.7, 25.2)	
Female	7.5 (6.2, 9.0)	3.4 (2.7, 4.2)	18.0 (15.8, 20.4)	8.7 (7.1, 10.7)	5.9 (4.7, 7.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	5.1 (4.2, 6.1)	8.8 (7.2, 10.7)	
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	9.0 (6.6, 12.2)	5.0 (3.7, 6.7)	33.8 (30.0, 37.9)	24.3 (20.1, 29.1)	7.9 (5.7, 10.8)	5.4 (3.7, 7.8)	13.2 (11.1, 15.8)	15.5 (12.8, 18.8)	
25-44	10.9 (9.2, 12.9)	4.3 (3.4, 5.5)	24.4 (21.8, 27.3)	11.1 (9.1, 13.6)	6.6 (5.1, 8.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	5.3 (4.1, 6.8)	11.4 (9.3, 14.0)	
45-64	8.8 (7.3, 10.6)	2.9 (2.1, 3.9)	13.7 (11.6, 16.1)	5.3 (3.8, 7.4)	6.0 (4.7, 7.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	11.8 (9.4, 14.6)	
65+	5.1 (3.4, 7.5)	2.9 (1.8, 4.8)	3.9 (2.4, 6.1)	1.8 (0.9, 3.7)	2.2 (1.1, 4.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	7.6 (5.2, 11.0)	
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	8.7 (7.0, 10.9)	3.3 (2.5, 4.4)	24.9 (22.0, 28.0)	14.1 (11.5, 17.3)	7.5 (5.8, 9.7)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	5.0 (4.0, 6.2)	10.5 (8.2, 13.4)	
Rural	10.1 (8.2, 12.3)	4.8 (3.7, 6.1)	16.7 (14.2, 19.5)	8.0 (5.7, 11.3)	4.5 (3.0, 6.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	7.2 (5.8, 9.0)	14.3 (11.5, 17.6)	
<i>Education Level</i>									
< Primary school completed	4.0 (2.7, 6.0)	2.0 (1.2, 3.3)	3.7 (2.7, 5.2)	2.1 (1.2, 3.4)	2.9 (1.8, 4.6)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	9.0 (6.4, 12.5)	
Primary school completed	5.5 (3.9, 7.6)	2.8 (2.0, 4.0)	9.8 (7.9, 12.0)	3.9 (2.7, 5.6)	5.2 (3.7, 7.2)	0.0 N/A	3.3 (2.4, 4.6)	11.7 (9.2, 14.8)	
Secondary school completed	8.6 (6.6, 11.2)	4.2 (2.9, 6.0)	21.2 (18.1, 24.8)	12.1 (9.1, 15.9)	7.5 (5.5, 10.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	11.7 (9.2, 14.6)	12.8 (10.2, 16.0)	
High school completed	11.8 (9.6, 14.6)	3.7 (2.7, 4.9)	32.0 (28.4, 35.7)	17.3 (14.3, 20.8)	7.3 (5.7, 9.3)	3.8 (2.4, 5.8)	4.0 (2.9, 5.6)	13.0 (10.7, 15.8)	
College or University +	17.7 (14.4, 21.6)	8.6 (6.3, 11.7)	39.9 (35.5, 44.5)	23.0 (19.2, 27.2)	7.8 (5.5, 11.1)	3.8 (2.4, 6.0)	11.5 (8.2, 15.8)	12.9 (9.7, 17.0)	
<i>Work Status</i>									
Employed	15.2 (12.6, 18.3)	6.0 (4.6, 7.9)	33.9 (29.5, 38.5)	19.5 (15.8, 23.9)	7.7 (5.6, 10.3)	1.7 (0.9, 2.9)	7.7 (5.8, 10.2)	13.5 (10.9, 16.5)	
Self-employed	7.9 (6.2, 10.1)	3.0 (2.1, 4.3)	19.7 (17.1, 22.5)	8.8 (7.0, 11.0)	5.8 (4.3, 7.8)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	13.8 (11.2, 17.0)	
Students	10.1 (6.9, 14.7)	5.0 (3.4, 7.4)	34.5 (29.3, 40.1)	25.2 (19.7, 31.8)	9.3 (6.1, 13.8)	8.0 (5.4, 11.7)	19.9 (16.1, 24.2)	17.9 (14.4, 22.1)	
Homemakers	6.9 (5.4, 8.8)	2.9 (2.1, 4.0)	12.2 (10.1, 14.8)	4.2 (3.1, 5.7)	4.9 (3.6, 6.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	3.0 (2.0, 4.4)	7.9 (5.9, 10.5)	
Unemployed	7.7 (5.0, 11.6)	4.2 (2.4, 7.1)	13.9 (10.5, 18.1)	9.6 (6.6, 13.6)	5.2 (3.0, 8.8)	1.5 (0.7, 3.6)	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	10.9 (7.5, 15.5)	

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

6.4 Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places among adults that visited public places in the past 30 days

6.4.1 Government buildings/offices

Table 6.4 shows the percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke among all adult non-smokers aged ≥ 15 years who visited a public place in the past 30 days. As much as 51.4% of the population visiting government offices was exposed to second-hand smoke. Men who visited government offices were more frequently exposed (60.0%) than were women (40.0%). The highest percentage of exposure was found in the 25–44 year age group (54.4%). Individuals residing in rural areas who visited government offices had a higher percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke than those residing in urban areas, and those who had college/university education were most exposed to second-hand smoke when visiting government offices (54.2%). Meanwhile, homemakers had the lowest percentage across occupational categories (40.6%).

The percentage of non-smokers who visited government offices and were exposed to second-hand smoke was 45.9%. A larger share of male non-smokers (57.2%) were exposed than female non-smokers (40.4%) during their visit to government offices. Non-smokers aged 15–24 and 25–44 years had similar levels of exposure (around 46%). Non-smokers residing rural areas who visited government offices were more exposed to second-hand smoke (52.6%) than those residing in urban areas (41.6%). By education level, the highest percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke was in non-smokers with high school education (49.2%). By work status, non-smoker homemakers were the least exposed to second-hand smoke when they visited government offices.

6.4.2 Health care facilities

The national percentage of the population exposed to second-hand smoke when visiting health care facilities was 14.2%. Exposure among men was twice (20.3%) that of women (9.9%). By age group, the 15–24 year-old group had the highest percentage (22.4%). The percentage of individuals residing in rural areas exposed (18.4%) was higher than those residing in urban areas (11.5%).

As many as 12.0% of non-smokers visiting a health care facility reported that they were exposed to second-hand smoke. Male non-smokers were more exposed (18.1%) than female non-smokers (10.0%). Similar to the entire population, the percentage of non-smokers aged 15–24 years (18.6%) was the highest across age groups of exposure to second-hand smoke. Exposure occurred more among non-smokers residing in rural areas (15.4%) than those residing in urban areas (9.8%).

6.4.3 Restaurants

The percentage of the population that visited restaurants and was exposed to second-hand smoke was 74.2%. Men were more exposed to second-hand smoke (82.2%) than women (62.1%). The 15–24 and 25–44 year age groups had similar levels of percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke

when visiting restaurants (about 77%). Individuals residing in rural areas were more exposed (78.4%) than those residing in urban areas (72.3%).

As many as 64.9% of non-smokers were exposed to second-hand smoke when visiting a restaurant. Male non-smokers had a higher percentage (71.1%) than female non-smokers (61.9%) of exposure. Across age groups, exposure was highest among the non-smokers group 15–24 years (72.2%). The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke when visiting restaurants among non-smokers was higher in rural areas (69.3%) than in urban areas (63.0%).

6.4.4 Cafes or coffee shops

The national percentage of the population that visited cafes or coffee shops and were exposed to second-hand smoke was 91.8%. A larger share of men (95.7%) than that of women (81.6%) was exposed to second-hand smoke in cafes or coffee shops. Across age groups, people aged 65 years and over had the highest percentage (98.1%), and people residing in rural areas had a higher level of exposure (93.7%) than those residing in urban areas (90.8%).

85% of non-smokers were exposed to second-hand smoke when visiting cafes or coffee shops. The percentage in male non-smokers was greater (90.1%) than female non-smokers (81.2%). The 15–24 and 25–44 year age groups had similar levels of percentage (about 85%). Non-smokers residing in rural areas were more exposed (86.0%) than those residing in urban areas (84.6%).

6.4.5 Public transportation

The national percentage in the population that was exposed to second-hand smoke when taking public transportation was 40.5%. Men had a greater level of percentage (51.6%) than women (31.8%) of exposure. Across age groups, the 25–44 year group had the highest percentage (43.7%), while individuals residing in rural areas were more exposed (47.4%) than those residing in urban areas (37.8%).

As many as 35.1% of non-smokers said they were exposed to second-hand smoke when taking public transportation. Male non-smokers were more exposed (45.0%) than female non-smokers (32.1%). Similar to the overall population that used public transportation, the percentage of non-smokers aged 25–44 years (37.7%) was the highest across all age groups. Non-smokers residing in rural areas had a higher percentage of exposure on public transportation (38.8%) than those residing in urban areas (33.8%).

6.4.6 Universities

43.2% of the population who visited universities were exposed to second-hand smoke. The percentage of men exposed to tobacco smoke was higher (48.7%) than that of women (36.8%). By

age group, individuals aged 15–24 years had the highest percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke when visiting universities (46.7%). Urban residents who visited universities were more exposed to second-hand smoke (43.7%) than were rural residents (41.8%).

The percentage of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke when visiting at universities was 42.6%. Male non-smokers had a higher percentage of exposure (49.7%) than did female non-smokers (37.5%). By age group, exposure to second-hand smoke while at universities was most common among non-smokers aged 15–24 years (45.0%). The percentage of exposure among non-smokers was higher in rural residents (44.0%) than in urban residents (41.5%).

6.4.7 Schools

As much as 24.8% of the population visiting schools were exposed to second-hand smoke. The percentage of men exposed to second-hand smoke was much higher (32.8%) than that of women (18.6%). Across age groups, the 15–24 year age group had the highest percentage of exposure at schools (37.2%). Rural residents (31.3%) were more exposed to second-hand smoke at school than were urban residents (20.3%).

The percentage of non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke when at schools was 21.3%. Male non-smokers had a higher level of exposure (29.5%) than female non-smokers (18.4%). Exposure to second-hand smoke while at schools was greatest among non-smokers 15–24 years (32.9%) and higher in non-smokers residing in rural areas (26.3%) than those in urban areas (17, 9%).

6.4.8 Religious facilities

The national percentage of the population that visited religious facilities and were exposed to second-hand smoke was 22.8%. A larger percentage of men (27.5%) were exposed than the percentage of women exposed (15.7%). The 15–24 year age group saw the highest percentage (25.2%) at religious facilities across age groups, while people residing in rural areas (25.2%) had higher exposure than those residing in urban areas (20.9%).

19.2% of non-smokers were exposed to second-hand smoke at religious facilities. The percentage of exposure in male non-smokers was greater (25.2%) than in female non-smokers (15.9%). The 15–24 year age group had the highest percentage (23.7%) of exposure to second-hand smoke at religious facilities. Non-smokers residing in rural areas were more exposed (21.3%) to second-hand smoke at religious facilities than those residing in urban areas (17.5%).

Table 6.4: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...									
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes or coffee shops	Public transportation	Universities	Schools	Religious facilities		
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	51.4 (47.1, 55.8)	14.2 (12.0, 16.8)	74.2 (71.4, 76.8)	91.8 (89.4, 93.6)	40.5 (35.7, 45.5)	43.2 (33.5, 53.5)	24.8 (21.7, 28.3)	22.8 (19.5, 26.4)		
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	60.0 (55.1, 64.7)	20.3 (16.6, 24.5)	82.2 (79.0, 85.0)	95.7 (93.6, 97.1)	51.6 (45.3, 58.0)	48.7 (36.8, 60.8)	32.8 (28.4, 37.5)	27.5 (23.4, 32.1)		
Female	40.1 (34.9, 45.5)	9.9 (8.1, 12.1)	62.1 (58.1, 66.0)	81.6 (76.3, 85.9)	31.8 (26.5, 37.6)	36.8 (25.5, 49.8)	18.6 (15.6, 21.9)	15.7 (13.0, 18.9)		
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	49.8 (41.4, 58.2)	22.4 (17.6, 28.2)	77.0 (72.9, 80.6)	90.2 (86.5, 93.0)	41.5 (33.2, 50.3)	46.7 (34.8, 59.0)	37.2 (32.6, 42.1)	25.2 (21.2, 29.7)		
25-44	54.4 (49.4, 59.4)	14.4 (11.6, 17.7)	76.4 (73.4, 79.1)	93.0 (90.2, 95.0)	43.7 (37.2, 50.5)	40.9 (27.7, 55.6)	19.2 (15.7, 23.2)	24.3 (20.4, 28.7)		
45-64	49.9 (43.6, 56.2)	11.2 (8.5, 14.8)	68.0 (63.3, 72.4)	91.2 (85.0, 95.0)	38.1 (32.4, 44.2)	31.8 (15.7, 53.8)	18.5 (14.4, 23.5)	20.6 (17.2, 24.6)		
65+	41.2 (31.9, 51.2)	7.5 (4.9, 11.3)	52.6 (40.4, 64.5)	98.1 (91.2, 99.6)	26.3 (17.1, 38.1)	-	13.2 (5.7, 27.8)	16.5 (12.4, 21.7)		
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	46.0 (39.8, 52.3)	11.5 (9.2, 14.3)	72.3 (68.7, 75.6)	90.8 (87.6, 93.3)	37.8 (32.0, 44.0)	43.7 (31.7, 56.4)	20.3 (16.8, 24.3)	20.9 (16.5, 26.0)		
Rural	59.8 (55.0, 64.5)	18.4 (14.3, 23.3)	78.4 (74.6, 81.9)	93.7 (90.5, 95.9)	47.4 (40.6, 54.4)	41.8 (31.8, 52.5)	31.3 (26.0, 37.2)	25.2 (20.6, 30.4)		
<i>Education Level</i>										
< Primary school completed	46.5 (36.5, 56.9)	8.8 (5.7, 13.4)	70.0 (58.3, 79.5)	98.2 (93.9, 99.5)	37.1 (30.1, 44.6)	-	22.8 (12.3, 38.4)	20.4 (15.7, 26.1)		
Primary school completed	47.5 (40.4, 54.7)	12.0 (9.2, 15.5)	73.9 (67.8, 79.3)	95.2 (89.7, 97.8)	44.2 (36.5, 52.3)	-	20.4 (15.3, 26.6)	23.6 (19.2, 28.6)		
Secondary school completed	49.0 (42.7, 55.4)	16.0 (11.8, 21.4)	77.2 (73.3, 80.6)	91.1 (85.9, 94.5)	43.7 (36.3, 51.4)	-	30.0 (25.3, 35.3)	22.6 (18.5, 27.3)		
High school completed	54.0 (47.8, 60.1)	14.9 (11.7, 18.7)	74.9 (71.3, 78.3)	91.9 (88.9, 94.1)	36.9 (30.1, 44.3)	45.6 (33.4, 58.3)	18.2 (14.4, 22.6)	24.1 (20.6, 27.9)		
College or University +	54.2 (47.3, 61.0)	17.3 (13.0, 22.6)	70.4 (65.6, 74.8)	87.8 (82.9, 91.5)	42.8 (31.1, 55.2)	40.4 (28.1, 54.0)	32.5 (25.9, 39.9)	20.7 (16.2, 26.0)		
<i>Work Status</i>										
Employed	56.9 (50.9, 62.7)	17.2 (13.5, 21.6)	75.2 (71.1, 78.8)	91.5 (87.9, 94.1)	43.7 (36.5, 51.2)	36.7 (24.1, 51.4)	28.9 (24.4, 34.0)	23.6 (20.1, 27.6)		
Self-employed	54.2 (48.5, 59.9)	14.8 (11.2, 19.5)	80.3 (76.6, 83.5)	95.2 (92.7, 96.9)	44.8 (38.4, 51.4)	39.6 (21.9, 60.7)	22.2 (16.7, 28.8)	24.9 (20.4, 30.0)		
Students	51.4 (41.7, 61.0)	25.5 (18.9, 33.4)	74.2 (67.9, 79.6)	87.5 (80.8, 92.1)	43.6 (33.2, 54.6)	49.5 (37.0, 62.1)	36.5 (31.4, 41.9)	25.8 (21.1, 31.1)		
Homemakers	40.6 (33.5, 48.1)	7.9 (5.8, 10.6)	57.5 (51.3, 63.4)	85.6 (77.3, 91.2)	28.7 (21.8, 36.7)	-	12.0 (8.5, 16.6)	14.9 (11.4, 19.3)		
Unemployed	42.8 (32.7, 53.5)	13.8 (9.1, 20.4)	74.8 (65.8, 82.1)	94.1 (86.8, 97.5)	43.8 (33.3, 55.0)	-	13.0 (7.4, 21.8)	23.0 (17.9, 29.0)		

¹ Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.4 (Continued): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...									
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes or coffee shops	Public transportation	Universities	Schools	Religious facilities		
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Non-smokers	45.9	12.0	64.9	85.0	35.1	42.0	21.3	19.2	21.3	19.2
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	57.2	18.1	71.1	90.1	45.0	49.7	29.5	25.2	29.5	25.2
Female	40.4	10.0	61.6	81.2	32.1	37.5	18.4	15.9	18.4	15.9
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	46.1	18.6	72.2	85.2	36.7	45.0	32.9	23.7	32.9	23.7
25-44	46.6	11.5	65.3	85.1	37.7	36.9	14.9	19.2	14.9	19.2
45-64	45.3	9.5	56.4	82.9	34.5	-	17.6	17.3	17.6	17.3
65+	43.3	8.2	39.4	-	17.7	-	-	13.5	-	13.5
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	41.6	9.8	63.0	84.6	33.8	41.5	17.9	17.5	17.9	17.5
Rural	52.6	15.4	69.3	86.0	38.8	44.0	26.3	21.3	26.3	21.3
<i>Education Level</i>										
< Primary school completed	37.0	7.4	45.7	-	22.2	-	14.8	15.3	14.8	15.3
Primary school completed	38.3	9.8	61.1	90.6	32.9	-	15.6	18.7	15.6	18.7
Secondary school completed	48.1	14.6	69.4	84.4	40.3	-	27.2	19.8	27.2	19.8
High school completed	49.2	10.7	66.0	84.7	33.9	47.1	15.1	21.2	15.1	21.2
College or University +	47.8	16.9	64.2	83.6	45.2	36.9	28.0	18.9	28.0	18.9
<i>Work Status</i>										
Employed	49.9	15.0	64.6	84.3	39.0	32.5	25.0	19.2	25.0	19.2
Self-employed	46.6	10.6	68.6	89.6	37.0	-	15.4	19.7	15.4	19.7
Students	48.7	23.8	72.2	82.8	39.7	47.2	33.5	25.5	33.5	25.5
Homemakers	40.9	8.0	56.5	84.7	28.6	-	12.0	15.2	12.0	15.2
Unemployed	41.8	12.5	60.1	85.5	35.5	-	7.1	19.7	7.1	19.7

¹ Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

7. ECONOMICS

The focus of this chapter was recent purchases of white cigarettes and kretek cigarettes by brand, source of purchase, amount spent, tar/nicotine content, frequency of purchasing single cigarettes, and increases in cigarette prices to result in smoking cessation.

Key Findings

- The brands that many white cigarette smokers chose were Marlboro (13.5%) and Dunhill (8.3%), while the brands of kretek cigarettes of choice were Gudang Garam (31.9%), Sampoerna (13.7%), and Djarum (13.5%)
- About 77.8% of white cigarette smokers and 81.5% of kretek smokers purchased cigarettes from kiosks.
- The average cigarette expenditure per month among white cigarette smokers was IDR375,191.00, while among kretek cigarette smokers it was IDR382,166.00.
- The average amount spent on a pack (20 cigarettes) of white cigarettes was IDR24,002 and IDR14,867 (12 cigarettes)
- The purchase of cigarettes with low tar/nicotine content for white cigarettes amounted to 71.6% and 57.8% for kretek cigarettes
- The frequency of never buying single cigarettes amounted to 48.7% for white cigarettes and 38.5% for kretek cigarettes.
- Students who frequently bought single cigarettes amounted to 31% for white cigarettes and 26.3% for kretek cigarettes.
- Twofold price increase of white cigarettes but no level of price increase of kretek cigarettes would result in cessation among smokers.

7.1. Last brand purchased

Table 7.1 shows most white cigarette brands last purchased among white cigarette smokers aged ≥ 15 years. Marlboro (13.5%) was the brand most last purchased by white cigarette smokers, followed by Dunhil (8.3%). In the 15–24 year age group, Marlboro (14.4%) and Dunhill (13.0%) were the brands last purchased by the largest shares of the respondents.

Table 7.2 shows the kretek cigarette brands last purchased kretek smokers aged ≥ 15 years. Brands that were last purchased the most were Gudang Garam (31.9%), Sampoerna (13.7%), and Djarum (13.5%). Between men and women, these shares of last brands purchased were similar. By age group, Gudang Garam and Sampoerna were the brands last purchased by most of younger groups (15–44 years).

Table 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured white cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics
 – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Last manufactured white cigarette brand purchased							Total
	Marlboro	Dunhill	Esse Putih	Lucky Strike <i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	Mild Seven	Other	Total	
Overall	13.5 (8.9, 19.9)	8.3 (5.2, 13.0)	2.2 (0.9, 5.2)	2.0 (0.9, 4.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	73.5 (65.7, 80.0)	100	
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	13.7 (9.0, 20.3)	8.3 (5.2, 13.1)	1.8 (0.8, 4.0)	2.0 (1.0, 4.1)	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)	73.6 (65.8, 80.1)	100	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	14.4 (7.8, 24.9)	13.0 (6.2, 25.1)	2.9 (0.4, 17.9)	2.3 (0.5, 9.2)	0.0 N/A	67.5 (54.0, 78.6)	100	
25-44	14.5 (8.2, 24.4)	6.7 (3.6, 12.0)	0.9 (0.2, 4.7)	2.0 (0.6, 6.6)	0.6 (0.2, 2.4)	75.3 (65.0, 83.4)	100	
45-64	12.0 (6.4, 21.5)	7.5 (3.2, 16.6)	2.2 (0.4, 10.1)	0.8 (0.1, 5.8)	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)	77.1 (64.7, 86.0)	100	
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	13.6 (8.0, 22.1)	8.3 (4.7, 14.3)	3.4 (1.3, 8.5)	2.2 (0.9, 5.3)	0.0 N/A	72.5 (62.9, 80.4)	100	
Rural	13.4 (6.8, 24.8)	8.2 (3.7, 17.4)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)	1.6 (0.5, 5.0)	1.4 (0.5, 3.3)	74.9 (60.8, 85.2)	100	
<i>Education Level</i>								
< Primary school completed	6.7 (2.5, 16.4)	7.0 (1.5, 27.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.1 (0.1, 8.0)	85.3 (67.8, 94.1)	100	
Primary school completed	11.2 (5.6, 21.2)	7.6 (3.5, 15.9)	1.5 (0.2, 10.1)	0.9 (0.1, 5.8)	1.3 (0.3, 5.1)	77.5 (64.0, 87.0)	100	
Secondary school completed	6.8 (2.9, 15.1)	7.5 (2.2, 22.2)	1.3 (0.2, 8.6)	0.8 (0.1, 6.1)	0.0 N/A	83.6 (69.9, 91.8)	100	
High school completed	19.5 (11.9, 30.2)	8.4 (4.5, 15.2)	2.4 (0.8, 7.5)	3.2 (1.3, 7.8)	0.4 (0.0, 2.6)	66.1 (56.7, 74.4)	100	
College or University +	14.5 (4.7, 36.7)	14.2 (5.0, 34.1)	9.8 (2.2, 34.5)	3.8 (0.5, 23.8)	0.0 N/A	57.8 (33.3, 79.0)	100	
<i>Work Status</i>								
Employed	15.8 (9.2, 26.0)	10.7 (6.3, 17.6)	2.6 (0.7, 8.7)	0.8 (0.1, 5.5)	0.0 N/A	70.1 (59.9, 78.6)	100	
Self-employed	14.0 (8.2, 23.1)	7.3 (3.6, 14.3)	1.2 (0.2, 6.2)	2.7 (1.1, 6.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	73.9 (63.3, 82.3)	100	
Students	8.4 (2.7, 23.1)	7.6 (2.0, 24.6)	0.0 N/A	4.2 (0.7, 21.4)	0.0 N/A	79.9 (64.4, 89.7)	100	
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Unemployed	10.6 (2.9, 31.7)	7.5 (2.4, 21.5)	9.2 (2.9, 25.5)	0.0 N/A	1.4 (0.2, 10.0)	71.3 (53.1, 84.5)	100	

Note: Current manufactured white cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers. The top five reported brands last purchased among all manufactured white cigarette smokers are shown here.
 - Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 7.2: Percentage of current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Last kretek cigarette brand purchased							Total	
	Gudang Garam	Djarum	Sampoerna	Dji Sam Soe	Surya	Other	Total		
Overall	31.9	13.5	13.7	11.3, 16.4	1.4	0.7, 2.8	33.0	(29.2, 36.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>				Percentage (95% CI)					
Male	31.8	13.3	13.6	(11.2, 16.3)	6.8	(5.3, 8.7)	33.1	(29.3, 37.1)	100
Female	35.8	19.3	17.0	(8.6, 31.1)	0.0	N/A	27.2	(14.9, 44.5)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	43.1	8.7	13.8	(10.2, 18.5)	4.1	(2.1, 7.7)	27.1	(21.2, 34.0)	100
25-44	32.2	12.2	17.5	(14.3, 21.3)	7.7	(5.6, 10.5)	29.8	(25.3, 34.7)	100
45-64	26.5	17.3	8.9	(6.6, 11.9)	7.0	(5.1, 9.6)	38.7	(33.1, 44.5)	100
65+	22.6	18.9	6.8	(2.9, 15.4)	3.9	(1.5, 9.6)	46.8	(38.3, 55.4)	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	38.3	13.1	16.8	(13.2, 21.3)	8.4	(6.1, 11.4)	22.1	(17.7, 27.2)	100
Rural	23.8	13.9	9.6	(7.2, 12.7)	4.3	(2.9, 6.3)	46.9	(41.2, 52.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
< Primary school completed	23.9	10.8	6.4	(4.0, 10.0)	3.0	(1.4, 6.1)	53.8	(45.7, 61.6)	100
Primary school completed	27.1	20.6	8.5	(6.2, 11.7)	4.6	(3.1, 6.8)	38.2	(32.4, 44.4)	100
Secondary school completed	30.4	16.0	14.8	(11.1, 19.4)	5.1	(3.0, 8.7)	31.7	(26.2, 37.7)	100
High school completed	40.2	9.3	16.1	(12.8, 20.1)	9.6	(6.9, 13.2)	23.9	(19.5, 28.8)	100
College or University +	29.8	5.5	30.2	(21.3, 40.8)	10.8	(6.3, 17.9)	22.1	(14.5, 32.2)	100
<i>Work Status</i>									
Employed	33.2	13.6	17.3	(13.3, 22.1)	7.6	(5.2, 11.1)	27.0	(22.5, 32.1)	100
Self-employed	29.4	12.9	12.2	(9.4, 15.7)	6.0	(4.4, 8.1)	38.8	(33.9, 44.0)	100
Students	38.9	10.5	17.0	(10.5, 26.2)	5.4	(2.0, 13.7)	25.2	(17.4, 34.9)	100
Homemakers	42.1	21.0	15.3	(4.7, 40.0)	0.0	N/A	20.3	(7.0, 46.3)	100
Unemployed	34.7	16.4	7.6	(4.6, 12.3)	7.6	(4.8, 12.0)	30.2	(23.9, 37.3)	100

Note: Current kretek cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers. The top five reported brands last purchased among all kretek cigarette smokers are shown here.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

7.2.Sources of purchase

Information on the last sources of white cigarette purchase by smokers aged ≥ 15 years can be seen in Table 7.3. Overall, white cigarettes were mostly purchased at kiosks/stalls (77.8%). Similar figures were seen in all demographic characteristics. The share of white cigarette smokers who purchased cigarettes at kiosks/stalls was slightly higher in the 15–24 year age group (79.0%) than in the 25 year and older group (77.3%). Across residence characteristics, the share of smokers who purchased white cigarettes at kiosks/stalls was almost the same between urban (77.8%) and rural (77.7%) smokers.

Sources of last white kretek purchases by smokers aged ≥ 15 years can be seen in Table 7.4. The majority (81.5%) of smokers also obtained kretek cigarettes from kiosks/stalls. A larger share of female smokers (88.4%) made the last purchases more frequently at kiosks/stalls than male smokers (81.3%). Meanwhile, kiosks/stalls were also sources of last purchase by smokers aged 15–24 years (83.4%) and 25+ years (81.0%). By residence characteristic, the share of smokers who last purchased kretek cigarettes in stores was higher in smokers residing in urban areas (17.7%) than those residing in rural areas (14.1%).

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of current manufactured white cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
Store	18.0 (12.8, 24.8)	17.9 (12.5, 24.9)	-	17.0 (10.1, 27.3)	18.4 (12.5, 26.3)	19.0 (12.2, 28.4)	16.5 (9.2, 27.9)	
Kiosk/Warung	77.8 (68.8, 84.8)	77.8 (68.5, 84.9)	-	79.0 (67.1, 87.5)	77.3 (67.2, 85.0)	77.8 (67.5, 85.6)	77.7 (59.7, 89.1)	
Other	4.2 (2.0, 8.7)	4.3 (2.0, 9.0)	-	3.9 (1.2, 11.9)	4.3 (1.8, 9.7)	3.2 (1.3, 7.5)	5.8 (1.9, 16.6)	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Note: Current manufactured white cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.4. Percentage distribution of current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
Store	16.1 (12.4, 20.7)	16.3 (12.5, 21.0)	10.9 (4.2, 25.6)	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			17.7 (13.1, 23.6)	14.1 (8.7, 22.0)
Street vendor	1.2 (0.5, 2.8)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	0.0 N/A	14.1 (9.8, 19.9)	16.6 (12.8, 21.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	17.7 (13.1, 23.6)	14.1 (8.7, 22.0)
Kiosk/Warung	81.5 (76.7, 85.5)	81.3 (76.3, 85.4)	88.4 (74.0, 95.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	80.1 (74.2, 85.0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	1.7 (0.5, 6.1)
Other	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	0.7 (0.1, 4.9)	83.4 (77.4, 88.1)	81.0 (76.0, 85.2)	80.1 (74.2, 85.0)	80.1 (74.2, 85.0)	83.2 (74.6, 89.3)
Total	100	100	100	1.8 (0.7, 4.6)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	100	100

Note: Current kretek cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

7.3. Cigarette expenditure

Table 7.5 shows the average amount spent on 20 white cigarettes and average white cigarette expenditure per month. Overall, the average amount spent for a pack of white cigarettes containing 20 cigarettes was IDR24,090, while the average monthly expenditure for white cigarettes was IDR373,880.6 rupiah. Across age groups, the average amount spent on 20 white cigarettes among the 15–24 year age group was higher (IDR28,556.0) than other age groups, but their total monthly expenditure was the lowest (IDR289,521.8). Meanwhile, the average amount for white cigarettes containing 20 cigarettes in urban areas (IDR25,709.3) was higher than the amount required in rural areas (22,036.2). However, the average monthly expenditure was higher among smokers residing in rural areas (IDR378,658.5) than those in urban areas (IDR370,720.6). By education level, the average amount spent on 20 cigarettes as well as monthly expenditure for white cigarettes were lowest among the group that did not complete primary school, at IDR18,671.1 and IDR393,822.1 respectively. Furthermore, the average amount spent for one package among students was the highest (IDR27,829.4) across work status, but their total monthly expenditure was the lowest (IDR182,864.3).

Expenditures on kretek cigarettes can be seen in Table 7.6. Overall, the average amount spent for 12 kretek cigarettes was IDR14,867. Meanwhile, the average monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes was IDR382,091.7. The average amount spent to purchase a pack of 12 kretek cigarettes among the female group (IDR18,767.8) was higher than that of the male group (IDR14,790.3), but the total monthly expenditure among women (IDR376,131 .2) was lower than among men (IDR382,244.2). Across age groups, the average amount spent to purchase 12 kretek cigarettes and the monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes among the 65 year and over age group was the lowest at IDR13,213.1 and IDR280,380.9 respectively. Smokers residing in urban areas spent more money to purchase 12 kretek cigarettes (IDR16,385.5) and had a higher monthly expenditure (IDR400,529.4) on kretek cigarettes compared to those in rural areas. Meanwhile, the higher the level of education, the higher the amount spent on a pack of kretek cigarettes. The total monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes among the group that did not complete primary school was slightly higher (IDR359,428.3) than among the group that did (IDR352,626.5) and the group that completed secondary school (IDR357,626.2) but lower than among the group that completed high school (IDR418,533.4) and college/university (IDR432,705.5). The average amount spent among the Homemakers group was the highest across work status characteristics, both for the purchase of 12 cigarettes (IDR20,974.4) and the total monthly expenditure (IDR562,458.0).

Table 7.5: Average amount spent for 20 manufactured white cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month among current white manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured white cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)			Manufactured white cigarette expenditure per month (Indonesian rupiah)		
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)
Overall	24,090.3 (22425.5, 25755.2)	26,029.4 (23879.7, 28272.4)	373,880.6 (330838.1, 416923.0)	300,747.7 (253803.6, 370575.2)		
Gender						
Male	24,002.3 (22332.4, 25672.1)	25,920.7 (23210.3, 28261.6)	375,191.4 (331750.5, 418632.2)	302,108.7 (248137.2, 374726.8)		
Female	-	-	-	-		
Age (years)						
15-24	28,556.0 (27022.0, 30090.0)	29,596.6 (28220.1, 31149.0)	289,521.8 (238998.2, 340045.5)	206,370.5 (132480.3, 264716.2)		
25-44	23,159.4 (21053.5, 25265.3)	24,814.1 (19739.5, 28123.9)	415,087.3 (338606.1, 491568.4)	364,835.4 (264192.3, 450350.3)		
45-64	23,436.4 (20644.6, 26228.2)	24,521.6 (21934.9, 29056.2)	407,419.2 (340862.6, 473975.7)	308,240.9 (239031.0, 426972.9)		
65+	-	-	-	-		
Residence						
Urban	25,709.3 (23777.9, 27640.7)	28,169.7 (24654.6, 29667.9)	370,720.6 (310309.5, 431131.7)	295,226.7 (207189.2, 379446.2)		
Rural	22,036.2 (19167.8, 24904.5)	22,293.3 (17776.9, 27418.6)	378,658.5 (321656.4, 435660.5)	321,591.6 (260102.9, 447089.7)		
Education Level						
< Primary school completed	18,671.1 (15275.7, 22066.5)	18,003.4 (14042.8, 23409.7)	393,822.1 (274544.5, 513099.7)	303,151.1 (206523.5, 450582.8)		
Primary school completed	24,635.9 (21264.0, 28007.8)	27,927.2 (19786.2, 30880.0)	410,243.7 (297364.4, 523123.0)	323,892.7 (183330.9, 519423.6)		
Secondary school completed	22,271.9 (17903.8, 26639.9)	24,789.9 (18266.4, 28408.3)	323,942.6 (247572.6, 400312.5)	242,381.0 (143495.9, 356499.8)		
High school completed	26,132.0 (24153.0, 28111.0)	27,911.9 (24527.7, 29604.4)	383,835.8 (333408.4, 434263.2)	316,789.2 (253894.2, 379966.3)		
College or University +	-	-	-	-		
Work Status						
Employed	24,902.8 (22916.3, 26889.4)	26,115.3 (23980.8, 29266.5)	367,622.5 (306170.2, 429074.8)	311,571.9 (241071.9, 379958.6)		
Self-employed	23,238.8 (20798.8, 25678.8)	25,025.3 (19746.3, 28328.3)	445,939.6 (377797.7, 514081.5)	381,891.9 (300802.9, 503106.5)		
Students	27,829.4 (24430.8, 31228.0)	28,046.4 (22553.2, 30328.5)	182,864.3 (96191.4, 269537.1)	89,331.1 (46011.8, 187530.8)		
Homemakers	-	-	-	-		
Unemployed	24,706.5 (21830.7, 27582.2)	24,272.4 (18767.4, 29452.8)	224,288.9 (171196.3, 277381.6)	177,816.4 (75614.5, 238832.9)		

Note: Current manufactured white cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.6: Average amount spent for 12 kretek cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month among current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 12 kretek cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)			Kretek cigarette expenditure per month (Indonesian rupiah)				
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)		
Overall	14,867.7	(14219.8, 15515.7)	15,477.1	(14975.6, 17106.2)	382,091.7	(359689.7, 404493.6)	304,166.7	(286781.5, 304166.7)
Gender								
Male	14,790.3	(14146.4, 15434.3)	14,983.2	(14791.3, 17084.3)	382,244.2	(360034.9, 404453.5)	304,166.7	(285249.1, 304166.7)
Female	18,767.8	(14712.7, 22823.0)	18,142.7	(15646.6, 19793.3)	376,131.2	(195527.7, 556734.8)	201,511.4	(139638.6, 340178.4)
Age (years)								
15-24	15,923.4	(13814.8, 18032.0)	17,681.4	(14361.1, 18318.2)	312,280.8	(265478.3, 359083.3)	227,943.2	(184283.3, 279743.7)
25-44	15,323.3	(14444.5, 16202.2)	16,887.3	(14843.9, 17627.9)	418,961.5	(381544.0, 456379.1)	358,068.7	(304166.7, 380808.0)
45-64	13,955.4	(13222.3, 14688.6)	14,766.4	(13503.1, 14962.9)	388,845.0	(358296.6, 419393.3)	302,559.5	(283518.6, 335044.3)
65+	13,213.1	(11909.7, 14516.5)	12,761.5	(10127.0, 14354.4)	280,380.9	(234248.1, 326513.8)	222,730.8	(180568.7, 260859.7)
Residence								
Urban	16,385.5	(15483.1, 17287.9)	17,704.2	(17125.0, 17831.9)	400,529.4	(369216.2, 431842.6)	304,166.7	(288978.5, 337622.1)
Rural	13,132.6	(12293.2, 13972.1)	12,861.3	(11714.4, 13938.5)	358,548.8	(327492.6, 389605.1)	292,941.6	(257220.4, 313980.9)
Education Level								
< Primary school completed	11,850.7	(10484.9, 13216.4)	11,640.9	(8413.7, 12899.6)	359,428.3	(308464.0, 410392.5)	298,004.3	(247645.2, 334394.5)
Primary school completed	13,816.3	(13107.7, 14524.9)	13,886.6	(12898.2, 14825.8)	352,626.5	(322133.2, 383119.7)	293,090.4	(250084.9, 304166.7)
Secondary school completed	14,971.2	(13782.9, 16159.4)	14,931.2	(13895.6, 17180.3)	357,626.2	(318894.7, 396357.8)	271,119.5	(242256.9, 309107.8)
High school completed	16,636.3	(15556.9, 17715.6)	17,728.7	(17401.6, 17852.0)	418,533.4	(377763.8, 459303.0)	301,014.0	(279342.4, 366009.0)
College or University +	16,792.9	(15993.9, 17591.8)	17,895.3	(17609.3, 18525.2)	432,705.5	(374251.9, 491159.1)	361,355.3	(297379.8, 415688.1)
Work Status								
Employed	15,719.3	(15081.3, 16357.2)	17,248.1	(16442.5, 17737.2)	396,883.1	(368770.5, 424995.6)	331,348.8	(306812.0, 372671.3)
Self-employed	13,824.9	(13081.9, 14567.8)	14,708.8	(12988.6, 14946.9)	399,819.9	(370841.9, 428797.8)	304,166.7	(303859.8, 359719.6)
Students	15,276.4	(13202.8, 17350.0)	17,400.9	(11880.3, 18450.9)	166,725.8	(131046.1, 202405.5)	104,728.7	(52017.5, 148206.5)
Homemakers	20,974.4	(15750.7, 26198.1)	18,371.2	-	562,458.0	(254345.3, 870570.6)	285,941.1	(143960.0, 891315.5)
Unemployed	17,289.5	(13597.4, 20981.6)	17,153.6	(14626.8, 17759.8)	341,856.4	(256758.5, 426954.3)	238,107.2	(213551.6, 279385.1)

Note: Current kretek cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

7.4. Purchase of cigarettes with low tar/nicotine content

Table 7.7 shows the percentage of adult smokers who purchased white cigarettes with a low-tar/nicotine content, labelled as mild, extra-mild, light, or ultra-light. Overall, 71.6% of the last-purchased white cigarettes of were labelled as a low in tar/nicotine. The largest shares of smokers purchasing white cigarettes labeled as low in tar/nicotine were in the 25–44 year age group (74.0%), the urban resident group, those without complete primary education (46.9%), and those employed (77.2%).

Table 7.7: Percentage of current manufactured white cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old who last purchased cigarettes labeled as low tar/nicotine, mild, extra mild, light, or ultra light, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Purchased low tar/nicotine, mild, extra mild, light, or ultra light manufactured white cigarettes	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	71.6	(63.0, 78.8)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	70.8	(62.2, 78.2)
Female	-	-
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	67.1	(51.9, 79.5)
25-44	74.0	(63.8, 82.2)
45-64	71.7	(58.7, 81.9)
65+	-	-
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	72.8	(61.9, 81.6)
Rural	69.4	(54.9, 80.9)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	46.9	(23.9, 71.3)
Primary school completed	71.3	(53.5, 84.3)
Secondary school completed	66.1	(45.4, 82.0)
High school completed	77.3	(67.0, 85.1)
College or University +	-	-
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	77.2	(65.1, 86.0)
Self-employed	69.8	(58.1, 79.3)
Students	56.1	(33.3, 76.6)
Homemakers	-	-
Unemployed	73.7	(54.0, 87.0)

Note: Current manufactured white cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
 - Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.8 shows the percentage of adult smokers who purchase low-tar/nicotine kretek cigarettes. The 57.8% of smokers who last purchased kretek cigarettes with a low tar/nicotine label (mild, extra mild, light, or ultra light). Higher shares of smokers were found in women (63.4%), the 25–44 years age group (61.4%), urban residents (59.5%), college/university graduates (68.7%), and students (64.1%).

Table 7.8: Percentage of current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old who last purchased cigarettes labeled as low tar/nicotine, mild, extra mild, light, or ultra light, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Purchased low tar/nicotine, mild, extra mild, light, or ultra light kretek cigarettes	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	57.8	(51.6, 63.8)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	57.7	(51.5, 63.7)
Female	63.4	(42.3, 80.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	60.4	(52.2, 68.1)
25-44	61.4	(54.3, 68.0)
45-64	51.6	(44.2, 58.9)
65+	46.5	(31.8, 61.8)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	59.5	(51.4, 67.2)
Rural	55.3	(45.6, 64.6)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	37.6	(27.1, 49.5)
Primary school completed	55.5	(47.5, 63.2)
Secondary school completed	62.1	(53.7, 69.9)
High school completed	60.4	(52.1, 68.1)
College or University +	68.7	(57.2, 78.3)
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	60.3	(52.8, 67.2)
Self-employed	54.7	(46.9, 62.4)
Students	64.1	(50.3, 75.9)
Homemakers	-	-
Unemployed	59.0	(49.8, 67.6)

Note: Current kretek cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
 - Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

7.5. Frequency of single cigarette purchases

Table 7.9 shows the percentage of adult smokers who purchase single manufactured cigarettes. The percentage of 6.9% smokers reported they always purchased single white cigarettes, 16.2% often, 15.6% sometimes, and 12.6% rarely. Only a minority (32.9%) of smokers aged 15–24 years reported to have never purchased single white cigarettes. Across education levels, the completed secondary school group had the largest share of respondents reporting to always purchase single sticks (12.3%).

Table 7.10 shows around 9.1% of smokers reported to always purchase single kretek cigarettes, while 17.0% reported often, 17.4% sometimes, and 18.0% rarely. A larger percentage of female smokers always (14.5%) and often (27.1%) purchased single kretek cigarettes per stick compared to men. The share of individuals to never purchase single kretek cigarettes increased by age group. The share in group without complete primary school education (11.7%) was twice that of those with college/university education (5.6%).

Table 7.9: Percentage distribution of current manufactured white cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by frequency of purchasing cigarettes as single sticks and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency of purchasing manufactured white cigarettes as single sticks					Total
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Overall	6.9 (4.4, 10.9)	16.2 (10.6, 23.8)	15.6 (11.2, 21.4)	12.6 (8.3, 18.7)	48.7 (40.8, 56.6)	100
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Gender						
Male	6.4 (3.7, 10.6)	16.2 (10.6, 24.0)	15.5 (11.1, 21.3)	13.0 (8.6, 19.2)	48.9 (41.0, 56.8)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	100
Age (years)						
15-24	16.4 (9.9, 25.8)	17.3 (8.5, 31.8)	18.3 (11.0, 28.9)	15.1 (8.9, 24.5)	32.9 (23.3, 44.3)	100
25-44	3.9 (1.4, 10.6)	17.6 (11.2, 26.6)	14.9 (8.8, 24.2)	13.6 (7.8, 22.8)	49.8 (40.1, 59.6)	100
45-64	3.1 (1.1, 8.5)	13.5 (5.7, 28.9)	13.9 (7.5, 24.6)	7.2 (3.9, 13.0)	62.2 (47.1, 75.3)	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	100
Residence						
Urban	5.6 (2.8, 11.0)	16.4 (9.2, 27.6)	17.7 (11.3, 26.5)	15.8 (9.4, 25.4)	44.5 (33.9, 55.7)	100
Rural	9.0 (4.8, 16.4)	15.7 (8.6, 27.0)	12.5 (7.9, 19.1)	7.7 (4.8, 12.2)	55.1 (44.3, 65.4)	100
Education Level						
< Primary school completed	1.2 (0.2, 6.4)	3.8 (0.5, 23.3)	14.0 (6.2, 28.9)	9.3 (3.3, 23.6)	71.8 (55.1, 84.1)	100
Primary school completed	8.8 (3.8, 18.9)	23.7 (13.5, 38.3)	17.9 (8.6, 33.4)	8.6 (3.9, 17.8)	41.0 (29.4, 53.7)	100
Secondary school completed	12.3 (6.4, 22.1)	23.6 (13.2, 38.6)	15.9 (9.4, 25.7)	14.6 (6.2, 30.5)	33.7 (22.3, 47.2)	100
High school completed	5.6 (2.5, 12.4)	11.8 (6.0, 21.8)	13.2 (7.8, 21.4)	16.3 (11.0, 23.5)	53.1 (43.3, 62.6)	100
College or University +	0.0 N/A	12.9 (2.8, 42.8)	25.7 (11.2, 48.8)	0.0 N/A	61.4 (39.6, 79.4)	100
Work Status						
Employed	2.6 (0.7, 9.2)	12.8 (6.4, 24.0)	15.2 (9.4, 23.6)	12.3 (7.4, 19.5)	57.2 (47.1, 66.7)	100
Self-employed	4.6 (1.9, 10.7)	13.2 (7.2, 22.9)	15.6 (9.4, 24.9)	11.6 (6.5, 20.0)	54.9 (44.3, 65.1)	100
Students	22.0 (10.0, 41.6)	31.0 (16.1, 51.3)	14.6 (4.9, 36.3)	15.7 (5.6, 36.9)	16.8 (7.0, 34.9)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	11.3 (4.0, 27.9)	26.2 (12.0, 48.0)	16.5 (8.1, 30.7)	18.0 (7.7, 36.5)	28.0 (16.4, 43.7)	100

Note: Current manufactured white cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 7.10: Percentage distribution of current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by frequency of purchasing cigarettes as single sticks and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency of purchasing kretek cigarettes as single sticks					Total
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Overall	9.1	17.0	17.4	18.0	38.5	100
<i>Gender</i>				<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Male	8.9	16.8	17.4	18.1	38.9	100
Female	14.5	27.1	17.3	15.4	25.5	100
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	17.2	23.3	21.0	21.2	17.3	100
25-44	6.5	15.8	18.7	18.4	40.6	100
45-64	7.6	16.4	14.3	16.4	45.3	100
65+	10.8	11.0	11.1	13.7	53.5	100
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	10.7	21.0	17.2	19.8	31.3	100
Rural	6.9	12.0	17.6	15.8	47.8	100
<i>Education Level</i>						
< Primary school completed	11.7	13.6	13.4	11.7	49.7	100
Primary school completed	9.1	20.3	17.9	15.4	37.3	100
Secondary school completed	9.9	17.1	17.8	18.4	36.8	100
High school completed	8.2	17.4	18.9	21.0	34.6	100
College or University +	5.6	10.6	14.2	24.3	45.3	100
<i>Work Status</i>						
Employed	6.8	16.8	17.2	21.2	38.0	100
Self-employed	8.3	15.4	16.7	15.9	43.7	100
Students	23.4	26.3	20.4	19.5	10.4	100
Homemakers	9.8	22.4	26.7	21.5	19.6	100
Unemployed	12.2	20.1	18.0	16.9	32.7	100

Note: Current kretek cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

7.6. Cigarette price increase to result in cessation

Table 7.11 shows the percentage of adult smokers of white cigarettes who intended to quit smoking at a two-fold price increase (38.1%), three-fold (13.2%), and more than three-fold (19.3%). However, 29.5% of smokers reported they would not quit smoking at any price increase.

32.2% of white cigarette smokers in the 45–64 year age group reported they would not quit smoking at any price increase. Close to half (41.1%) of urban smokers said they intended to quit smoking at a two-fold price increase. Smokers who did not complete primary school education (41.2%) and smokers with college/university education (44.8%) were the most likely to quit smoking at a two-fold price increase. 46.1% of students reported that they would quit smoking if prices raised two-fold.

Table 7.11: Percentage distribution of current manufactured white cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by how expensive cigarettes would need to be in order to stop buying them and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Increase of usual price of manufactured white cigarettes in order to stop buying								
	Double		Triple		More than triple		No level would lead to stopping		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	38.1	(31.5, 45.1)	13.2	(9.6, 17.8)	19.3	(15.1, 24.2)	29.5	(24.0, 35.6)	100
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	38.8	(32.1, 46.0)	13.1	(9.5, 17.9)	19.3	(15.0, 24.4)	28.8	(23.2, 35.2)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	38.0	(27.8, 49.4)	17.6	(10.2, 28.6)	20.0	(11.9, 31.7)	24.4	(16.1, 35.2)	100
25-44	37.9	(27.4, 49.7)	10.8	(6.3, 17.7)	19.8	(13.4, 28.4)	31.5	(24.0, 40.1)	100
45-64	39.1	(26.8, 52.9)	12.7	(6.8, 22.6)	16.1	(9.4, 26.1)	32.2	(23.0, 43.0)	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	41.1	(31.2, 51.7)	13.0	(8.6, 19.4)	20.7	(15.6, 27.0)	25.2	(19.5, 31.8)	100
Rural	33.3	(27.1, 40.3)	13.3	(8.3, 20.8)	16.9	(10.6, 25.9)	36.4	(26.4, 47.7)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
< Primary school completed	41.2	(23.2, 61.8)	10.8	(4.6, 23.6)	17.6	(7.2, 36.9)	30.4	(13.5, 55.1)	100
Primary school completed	36.6	(23.1, 52.5)	7.1	(3.2, 15.3)	18.9	(11.6, 29.2)	37.4	(25.0, 51.7)	100
Secondary school completed	37.1	(26.8, 48.6)	11.9	(6.2, 21.5)	17.6	(9.7, 29.8)	33.4	(22.6, 46.4)	100
High school completed	37.7	(28.2, 48.3)	17.3	(11.6, 24.9)	19.2	(12.6, 28.2)	25.8	(20.0, 32.6)	100
College or University +	44.8	(26.4, 64.7)	12.8	(4.3, 32.5)	28.2	(14.6, 47.4)	14.2	(4.7, 35.5)	100
<i>Work Status</i>									
Employed	37.0	(26.5, 48.9)	18.7	(10.3, 31.5)	21.9	(13.3, 33.9)	22.4	(14.5, 32.9)	100
Self-employed	39.0	(29.5, 49.3)	6.2	(3.4, 11.1)	17.0	(11.5, 24.3)	37.8	(27.7, 49.1)	100
Students	46.1	(27.6, 65.8)	12.1	(4.9, 26.7)	27.1	(12.0, 50.5)	14.7	(7.3, 27.2)	100
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unemployed	35.1	(20.8, 52.8)	28.3	(14.8, 47.3)	11.9	(4.7, 26.9)	24.7	(12.8, 42.3)	100

Note: Current manufactured white cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.12 shows 26.7% of kretek smokers aged 15 years and over who would quit smoking at a two-fold price increase, 14.2% at a three-fold increase, and 19.4% at a three-fold or more increase. However, as many as 39.6% of kretek smokers reported no intention of quitting smoking at any price increase.

51.7% of smokers aged 65 years and over reported they would not quit smoking at any price increase. 27.1% of smokers residing in urban areas intended to quit smoking kretek prices increased two-fold.

At 33.9%, the group without complete primary school reported the largest share of intention to quit smoking at a two-fold kretek cigarette price increase. A large number (33.7%) of unemployed smokers reported intention to quit smoking at a two-fold price increase.

Table 7.12: Percentage distribution of current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by how expensive cigarettes would need to be in order to stop buying them and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Increase of usual price of kretek cigarettes in order to stop buying					Total
	Double	Triple	More than triple	No level would lead to stopping		
Overall	26.7	14.2	19.4	39.6	100	
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	26.7	14.1	19.6	39.6	100	
Female	28.0	17.4	13.6	40.9	100	
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	30.2	16.4	20.8	32.5	100	
25-44	23.8	15.8	20.8	39.5	100	
45-64	28.9	11.1	18.2	41.8	100	
65+	28.0	9.9	10.3	51.7	100	
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	27.1	14.6	21.2	37.1	100	
Rural	26.3	13.8	17.1	42.8	100	
<i>Education Level</i>						
< Primary school completed	33.9	12.6	13.6	39.9	100	
Primary school completed	27.7	13.1	18.3	40.9	100	
Secondary school completed	23.8	13.7	21.8	40.7	100	
High school completed	24.9	16.6	20.3	38.3	100	
College or University +	27.9	12.1	23.0	37.0	100	
<i>Work Status</i>						
Employed	23.3	17.9	19.5	39.3	100	
Self-employed	27.3	12.8	18.9	40.9	100	
Students	28.3	14.1	28.8	28.9	100	
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	100	
Unemployed	33.7	7.8	17.5	41.0	100	

Note: Current kretek cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

8. MEDIA

GATS 2021 in Indonesia generated data on exposure to information regarding the dangers of smoking, health warnings on cigarette packs, and cigarette marketing through advertisements, promotions and sponsorships of white or kretek cigarettes in various media. Through GATS 2021 data were collected on the marketing of electronic cigarette products, for which there were currently no restrictive regulations.

Key Findings

- *Four out of 10 people aged ≥ 15 years noticed information on the dangers of smoking of white or kretek cigarettes on television or the radio.*
- *Nearly 80% of the population aged ≥ 15 years noticed the health warnings on cigarette packs and almost 30% of the population aged ≥ 15 years had thought about quitting smoking because of these health warnings.*
- *Seven out of 10 people aged ≥ 15 years noticed the marketing of white or kretek cigarettes through advertisements, promotions, or sponsorship of cigarettes at sporting events and music/theater/art/fashion shows/events.*
- *More than half of current smokers noticed cigarette advertisements on television.*
- *Three out of 10 daily smokers aged 15–24 years noticed electronic cigarette advertisements on the Internet.*

8.1 Exposure to anti-cigarette smoking information

Table 8.1 shows that more than half (64.6%) of the population aged ≥ 15 years noticed that there was information in public places about the dangers of smoking white or kretek cigarettes. The largest share noticed while watching TV (42.1%), followed by seeing them on billboards (39.3%), the Internet (26.0%), and newspapers or magazines (9.3%). There were still 35.4% of the population aged ≥ 15 years who did not notice any information on the dangers of smoking white or kretek cigarettes in various places or media in the past 30 days, with a higher share in women (38.9%), the 25+ year age group (39.1%), and those residing in rural areas (43.8%).

For current smokers, a large portion of the male group (45.2%) noticed information on the dangers of smoking from television (44.2%), as well as the female group (37.5%), those aged 25+ years (43.2%), and residents of rural areas (42.8%). Information on the dangers of smoking on billboards was the most noticed material by the 15–24 year age group (50.4%) and by those who resided in urban areas (49.9%).

The media most accessed by non-smokers in the 15–24 year age group was the Internet (55.2%). Meanwhile, the group of non-smokers with the characteristics of being women (41.1%), being aged 25+ years (40.6%), and residing in rural areas (38.2%) mostly accessed television. Billboards were mostly accessed by non-smokers in the male group (47.6%) and those who resided in urban areas (46.9%).

Table 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette (white or kretek) smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Places	Overall		Gender		Age (years)			Residence						
			Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural						
					Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall														
In newspapers or in magazines	9.3	(7.7, 11.2)	11.1	(9.1, 13.5)	7.5	(6.0, 9.2)	11.4	(9.0, 14.3)	8.7	(7.2, 10.6)	10.2	(8.1, 12.9)	8.0	(5.9, 10.8)
On television or the radio	43.0	(40.2, 45.8)	44.3	(41.3, 47.3)	41.8	(38.7, 44.9)	44.8	(40.9, 48.8)	42.5	(39.7, 45.4)	44.7	(41.4, 48.0)	40.8	(36.1, 45.7)
On television	42.1	(39.3, 45.0)	43.3	(40.3, 46.3)	41.0	(37.9, 44.1)	44.3	(40.4, 48.3)	41.5	(38.8, 44.4)	43.8	(40.5, 47.3)	39.8	(35.1, 44.7)
On the radio	4.3	(3.6, 5.1)	4.4	(3.6, 5.3)	4.2	(3.4, 5.2)	3.4	(2.3, 4.9)	4.5	(3.8, 5.4)	4.6	(3.7, 5.7)	3.9	(2.9, 5.2)
On billboards	39.3	(36.5, 42.3)	43.7	(40.3, 47.2)	35.0	(32.1, 37.9)	48.9	(44.9, 52.9)	36.7	(33.8, 39.7)	47.9	(43.9, 51.9)	27.8	(23.8, 32.2)
Internet	26.0	(24.0, 28.2)	27.6	(25.2, 30.1)	24.5	(22.3, 26.9)	53.3	(49.2, 57.3)	18.6	(16.9, 20.4)	30.3	(27.3, 33.6)	20.2	(18.0, 22.7)
Somewhere else	13.5	(11.2, 16.3)	14.7	(12.2, 17.6)	12.4	(10.0, 15.2)	17.9	(14.5, 21.9)	12.3	(10.1, 15.0)	15.6	(12.0, 20.0)	10.8	(8.6, 13.5)
Any Location	64.6	(61.6, 67.5)	68.0	(64.8, 71.1)	61.1	(57.8, 64.3)	78.0	(74.2, 81.3)	60.9	(57.9, 63.8)	70.8	(66.9, 74.5)	56.2	(51.4, 60.9)
Current smokers¹														
In newspapers or in magazines	10.7	(8.5, 13.4)	10.9	(8.6, 13.6)	5.8	(2.1, 15.2)	11.9	(8.5, 16.3)	10.5	(8.1, 13.3)	11.5	(8.5, 15.4)	9.7	(6.7, 13.9)
On television or the radio	45.0	(41.5, 48.6)	45.2	(41.7, 48.7)	40.3	(26.2, 56.1)	48.0	(41.7, 54.4)	44.4	(40.8, 47.9)	45.8	(41.4, 50.2)	44.1	(38.3, 50.1)
On television	44.0	(40.4, 47.6)	44.2	(40.7, 47.8)	37.5	(24.7, 52.2)	47.5	(41.2, 53.9)	43.2	(39.7, 46.8)	44.9	(40.6, 49.4)	42.8	(37.1, 48.8)
On the radio	4.2	(3.3, 5.4)	4.2	(3.3, 5.4)	4.2	(1.5, 10.8)	3.1	(1.7, 5.5)	4.5	(3.5, 5.7)	4.4	(3.2, 6.1)	4.0	(2.9, 5.6)
On billboards	41.1	(37.2, 45.2)	41.6	(37.6, 45.7)	27.3	(16.7, 41.3)	50.4	(43.7, 57.0)	39.1	(35.1, 43.3)	49.9	(44.4, 55.5)	30.3	(24.9, 36.3)
Internet	24.7	(22.2, 27.4)	25.0	(22.4, 27.8)	16.5	(9.0, 28.5)	48.2	(41.6, 54.9)	19.6	(17.4, 22.0)	29.3	(25.4, 33.7)	19.1	(16.3, 22.2)
Somewhere else	13.4	(10.9, 16.5)	13.5	(10.9, 16.7)	11.3	(5.4, 22.2)	17.8	(13.3, 23.6)	12.5	(10.0, 15.5)	16.1	(11.9, 21.3)	10.3	(7.9, 13.2)
Any Location	66.2	(62.5, 69.8)	66.8	(63.2, 70.1)	51.8	(35.3, 67.8)	76.8	(69.9, 82.6)	63.9	(60.3, 67.4)	72.1	(67.4, 76.3)	59.2	(53.2, 64.9)
Non-smokers²														
In newspapers or in magazines	8.6	(7.1, 10.3)	11.6	(9.3, 14.3)	7.5	(6.0, 9.3)	11.2	(8.6, 14.5)	7.8	(6.4, 9.4)	9.6	(7.6, 12.1)	7.1	(5.2, 9.7)
On television or the radio	42.0	(39.2, 44.8)	42.6	(39.1, 46.2)	41.8	(38.8, 44.8)	43.6	(39.5, 47.7)	41.5	(38.7, 44.4)	44.1	(40.7, 47.6)	39.0	(34.4, 43.8)
On television	41.2	(38.4, 44.0)	41.6	(38.2, 45.0)	41.1	(38.1, 44.1)	43.0	(39.1, 47.1)	40.6	(37.8, 43.6)	43.3	(39.8, 46.9)	38.2	(33.7, 42.9)
On the radio	4.3	(3.6, 5.2)	4.6	(3.5, 6.1)	4.2	(3.4, 5.2)	3.5	(2.3, 5.4)	4.5	(3.8, 5.5)	4.7	(3.7, 5.9)	3.8	(2.8, 5.1)
On billboards	38.4	(35.7, 41.3)	47.6	(43.7, 51.5)	35.1	(32.3, 38.1)	48.3	(44.3, 52.4)	35.4	(32.5, 38.5)	46.9	(43.1, 50.9)	26.5	(22.8, 30.4)
Internet	26.7	(24.6, 28.9)	32.3	(29.3, 35.4)	24.7	(22.5, 27.0)	55.2	(51.2, 59.2)	18.1	(16.2, 20.1)	30.8	(27.7, 34.1)	20.9	(18.4, 23.6)
Somewhere else	13.6	(11.2, 16.4)	16.9	(13.8, 20.6)	12.4	(10.0, 15.2)	18.0	(14.4, 22.2)	12.3	(9.9, 15.1)	15.4	(11.8, 19.9)	11.1	(8.6, 14.1)
Any Location	63.7	(60.7, 66.6)	70.3	(66.5, 73.9)	61.4	(58.2, 64.4)	78.4	(74.7, 81.6)	59.3	(56.1, 62.4)	70.2	(66.2, 74.0)	54.6	(50.0, 59.1)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

8.2 Pictorial health warnings

Table 8.2: Percentage of current smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette (white or kretek) packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers ¹ who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package ²	Thought about quitting because of warning label ²
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	77.6 (74.3, 80.6)	26.4 (24.0, 28.9)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	78.0 (74.6, 81.0)	26.2 (23.8, 28.8)
Female	65.6 (56.2, 73.9)	31.9 (21.6, 44.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	79.9 (74.0, 84.8)	23.2 (19.2, 27.8)
25-44	82.4 (78.8, 85.5)	28.3 (24.6, 32.3)
45-64	74.3 (70.4, 77.9)	28.0 (24.8, 31.4)
65+	54.4 (46.0, 62.6)	16.2 (11.6, 22.1)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	80.4 (75.8, 84.3)	27.7 (24.5, 31.1)
Rural	74.1 (69.1, 78.6)	24.8 (21.4, 28.6)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	60.3 (53.6, 66.6)	16.8 (13.0, 21.5)
Primary school completed	74.7 (69.5, 79.3)	27.0 (23.1, 31.3)
Secondary school completed	80.3 (76.0, 84.0)	28.6 (24.7, 32.8)
High school completed	85.0 (81.0, 88.4)	28.4 (24.6, 32.6)
College or University +	81.4 (72.8, 87.8)	28.5 (21.0, 37.3)
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	81.8 (77.8, 85.3)	29.4 (25.3, 33.8)
Self-employed	76.0 (72.1, 79.5)	24.6 (21.7, 27.6)
Students	79.6 (72.1, 85.5)	25.7 (19.3, 33.4)
Homemakers	64.5 (46.6, 79.2)	35.0 (19.6, 54.3)
Unemployed	72.9 (66.2, 78.7)	25.3 (20.3, 30.9)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² During the last 30 days.

Table 8.2 shows the percentage of current smokers aged ≥ 15 years who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages or thought about quitting smoking because of these warning labels. As many as 77.6% of current smokers noticed health warnings on white or kretek cigarette packages. Two out of ten smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages thought about quitting. Male smokers (78%) tended to notice health warnings on cigarette packs more compared to female smokers (65.6%), but the latter thought about quitting smoking more than men did. The 15-44 year age group (82.4%) noticed health warnings on cigarette packages more, but those in the 15–24 year group (23.2%) had a relatively lower rate of intention to quit smoking.

A larger share of current smokers residing in urban areas noticed health warnings on cigarette packages than that of those residing in rural areas. The group that did not complete primary school education saw the lowest percentage of noticing health warnings on cigarette packages (60.3%), and only 16.8% thought about quitting smoking because of the warning labels (16.8%). The lowest percentage of noticing health warnings on cigarette packages was observed in homemakers (64.5%), but the group also saw the highest percentage of thinking about quitting smoking (35%).

8.3 Marketing of cigarettes in various places

Table 8.3 shows that overall, 75.3% of the population noticed advertisements, sponsorships or promotions of electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days in various public places and media. The five media for cigarette advertisements most noticed were television (50.7%), stores selling cigarettes (43.7%), billboards (43.6%), posters (39.1%), and public walls (24.9%). This can be seen in all demographic characteristics, except for the 15–24 year age group, where the percentage of people who noticed cigarette advertisements on the Internet was higher (47%) than on public walls (32.6%). Sponsorship at sporting events (10.7%) received more attention from the population than music/theatre/art/fashion shows (6%). The share of those who noticed cigarette advertisements at sporting events and music/theater/art/fashion shows was higher in the male group, those aged 15–24 years, and those residing in urban areas. Cigarette promotions that received the most attention were promotions through clothing/goods with cigarette brands or logos (7.5%), low priced cigarettes (6.2%), and free samples (5.7%).

Table 8.4 shows that overall, 80.4% of the current smokers noticed advertisements, sponsorships or promotions of electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days in various public places and media. The five most-noticed media for cigarette advertisements were television (54.1%), stores where cigarettes were sold (50.7%), billboards (48.9%), posters (43.9%), and public walls (29.5%). This can be seen in all the characteristics of the current smokers, except for the 15–24 year age group, where the share of those that noticed cigarette advertisements on the Internet was higher (43.1%) than on public walls (36.7%).

Sponsorship at sporting events (14.9%) was more noticed by the current smokers, compared to music/theater/art/fashion shows (8.4%). The shares of smokers that noticed cigarette advertisements at sporting events and music/theater/art/fashion shows were higher among the male group, those aged 15–24 years, and those who resided in urban areas. Cigarette promotion that received the most attention was promotion through offers of free samples (8.9%), low-priced cigarettes (8.8%), and clothing/goods with cigarette brands or logos (10.1%).

Table 8.5 shows that overall, 72.8% of current smokers noticed advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions of electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days in various public places and media. The five sources of cigarette advertisements most noticed were television (49%), billboards (40.9%), stores where cigarettes were sold (40.2%), posters (36.7%), and advertisements on public walls (22.6%). This can be seen in all the demographic characteristics of the non-smoker population, except for the age group of 15–24 years where the percentage that noticed cigarette advertisements on the Internet (48.5%) was higher than the percentage that notices advertisements on public walls (31.1%).

Non-smokers noticed sponsorship at sporting events (8.6%) more than music/theater/art/fashion shows (4.7%). The shares of those noticing cigarette advertisements at sporting events and music/theater/art/fashion shows were higher in the male group, those aged 15–24 years, and those who residing in urban areas. Cigarette promotions that received the most attention were promotion on clothing/goods with cigarette brands or logos (6.3%), low-priced cigarettes (4.9%), and free samples (4.1%).

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who noticed cigarette (white or kretek) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
<i>Noticed cigarette advertisements</i>								
In stores where cigarettes are sold	43.7 (39.7, 47.8)	49.6 (45.3, 54.0)	37.8 (33.6, 42.1)	53.3 (48.0, 58.5)	41.1 (37.2, 45.0)	48.9 (42.8, 55.1)	36.7 (32.1, 41.5)	
On television	50.7 (47.7, 53.8)	54.5 (51.1, 57.8)	47.0 (43.6, 50.3)	58.8 (54.7, 62.9)	48.5 (45.4, 51.6)	53.8 (49.8, 57.7)	46.6 (41.9, 51.4)	
On the radio	3.2 (2.6, 4.0)	3.6 (2.8, 4.6)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	2.0 (1.4, 3.0)	3.6 (2.8, 4.5)	3.6 (2.6, 4.8)	2.8 (2.0, 3.8)	
On billboards	43.6 (40.3, 47.0)	50.9 (47.0, 54.8)	36.4 (33.1, 39.8)	55.1 (50.6, 59.5)	40.5 (37.3, 43.7)	52.9 (48.3, 57.5)	31.1 (26.6, 36.0)	
On posters	39.1 (35.6, 42.7)	44.9 (41.1, 48.8)	33.2 (29.5, 37.1)	48.6 (43.7, 53.6)	36.5 (33.0, 40.0)	45.0 (39.9, 50.3)	31.0 (26.7, 35.8)	
In newspapers or magazines	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	5.5 (4.5, 6.7)	4.1 (3.2, 5.1)	5.1 (3.8, 6.8)	4.7 (3.8, 5.8)	5.5 (4.3, 6.9)	3.9 (2.8, 5.3)	
In cinemas	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	
On the internet	21.4 (19.6, 23.3)	23.9 (21.5, 26.4)	18.8 (17.1, 20.7)	47.0 (43.3, 50.8)	14.4 (12.9, 16.0)	25.5 (22.9, 28.2)	15.8 (13.6, 18.4)	
On public transportation	10.2 (8.7, 12.0)	12.4 (10.4, 14.7)	8.0 (6.6, 9.8)	12.9 (10.8, 15.2)	9.5 (7.9, 11.3)	13.3 (10.9, 16.0)	6.1 (4.4, 8.2)	
On public walls	24.9 (22.3, 27.7)	29.8 (26.5, 33.2)	20.0 (17.4, 23.0)	32.6 (28.8, 36.7)	22.8 (20.2, 25.6)	31.0 (27.0, 35.2)	16.7 (13.7, 20.2)	
Somewhere else	8.2 (6.2, 10.6)	9.4 (7.1, 12.3)	7.0 (5.3, 9.3)	11.0 (8.2, 14.5)	7.4 (5.6, 9.8)	10.3 (7.3, 14.5)	5.3 (3.9, 7.2)	
Noticed sports sponsorship	10.7 (9.1, 12.6)	14.9 (12.6, 17.5)	6.6 (5.2, 8.2)	13.8 (11.4, 16.7)	9.9 (8.3, 11.8)	13.0 (10.4, 16.1)	7.7 (6.1, 9.7)	
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	6.0 (4.9, 7.3)	7.9 (6.4, 9.7)	4.1 (3.1, 5.3)	9.0 (7.0, 11.5)	5.1 (4.1, 6.4)	7.0 (5.4, 9.1)	4.6 (3.5, 6.0)	
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>								
Free samples	5.7 (4.9, 6.6)	8.3 (7.1, 9.8)	3.0 (2.4, 3.8)	6.3 (4.8, 8.3)	5.5 (4.7, 6.4)	6.6 (5.4, 8.1)	4.5 (3.5, 5.6)	
Sale prices	6.2 (5.2, 7.3)	8.5 (7.2, 10.0)	3.9 (3.0, 5.0)	9.6 (7.6, 12.0)	5.3 (4.4, 6.3)	7.6 (6.1, 9.4)	4.3 (3.4, 5.4)	
Coupons	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	
Free gifts/discounts on other products	3.0 (2.4, 3.7)	3.7 (2.9, 4.6)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	3.8 (2.7, 5.2)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	7.5 (5.9, 9.6)	9.8 (7.6, 12.5)	5.3 (4.0, 6.9)	10.9 (8.3, 14.2)	6.6 (5.1, 8.5)	8.5 (6.2, 11.4)	6.3 (4.2, 9.3)	
Mail promoting cigarettes	3.9 (2.7, 5.5)	5.4 (3.8, 7.7)	2.3 (1.5, 3.7)	5.2 (3.4, 7.9)	3.5 (2.5, 5.0)	5.0 (3.1, 7.9)	2.4 (1.6, 3.5)	
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes ¹	45.9 (42.0, 49.8)	52.3 (48.1, 56.5)	39.5 (35.4, 43.7)	56.4 (51.3, 61.4)	43.0 (39.2, 46.9)	51.6 (45.7, 57.4)	38.2 (33.7, 42.9)	
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	75.3 (72.3, 78.2)	80.9 (77.9, 83.5)	69.8 (66.2, 73.2)	88.0 (84.5, 90.8)	71.9 (68.7, 74.8)	81.5 (77.7, 84.7)	67.2 (62.0, 71.9)	

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where cigarettes (white or kretek) are sold, sale prices on cigarettes (white or kretek), or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes (white or kretek).

Table 8.4: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed cigarette (white or kretek) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence							
		Male	Female	15-24 Percentage (95% CI)	25+	Urban	Rural							
<i>Noticed cigarette advertisements</i>														
In stores where cigarettes are sold	50.7	(46.0, 55.3)	51.4	(46.6, 56.0)	30.5	(20.6, 42.6)	59.0	(51.2, 66.4)	48.8	(44.2, 53.5)	57.1	(50.0, 63.8)	42.8	(36.8, 48.9)
On television	54.1	(50.6, 57.6)	54.9	(51.5, 58.3)	31.1	(19.9, 45.1)	60.0	(53.5, 66.2)	52.9	(49.4, 56.3)	57.3	(52.8, 61.6)	50.3	(44.7, 55.9)
On the radio	3.4	(2.6, 4.4)	3.4	(2.6, 4.4)	4.5	(1.4, 13.1)	1.2	(0.5, 3.1)	3.9	(2.9, 5.1)	3.9	(2.7, 5.6)	2.8	(2.0, 4.0)
On billboards	48.9	(44.6, 53.3)	49.6	(45.2, 54.0)	29.3	(18.2, 43.5)	58.7	(51.5, 65.5)	46.8	(42.5, 51.2)	60.0	(53.7, 66.0)	35.3	(29.4, 41.7)
On posters	43.9	(39.6, 48.3)	44.6	(40.2, 49.1)	21.6	(14.5, 31.0)	53.2	(45.9, 60.4)	41.8	(37.6, 46.2)	51.3	(45.1, 57.5)	34.7	(29.0, 40.9)
In newspapers or magazines	5.1	(4.0, 6.6)	5.3	(4.1, 6.8)	0.6	(0.1, 2.7)	4.0	(2.4, 6.8)	5.4	(4.1, 7.0)	6.1	(4.4, 8.3)	4.0	(2.5, 6.1)
In cinemas	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	0.6	(0.2, 2.5)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)	0.0	N/A
On the internet	20.5	(18.1, 23.0)	21.0	(18.6, 23.5)	6.3	(2.3, 16.3)	43.1	(36.7, 49.8)	15.5	(13.4, 18.0)	25.7	(22.1, 29.6)	14.1	(11.5, 17.2)
On public transportation	12.8	(10.5, 15.5)	12.9	(10.5, 15.7)	9.8	(4.4, 20.3)	11.2	(8.1, 15.2)	13.1	(10.7, 16.1)	16.8	(13.2, 21.0)	7.9	(5.4, 11.4)
On public walls	29.5	(25.8, 33.4)	29.9	(26.1, 34.0)	17.5	(10.6, 27.6)	36.7	(30.6, 43.4)	27.9	(24.3, 31.7)	37.4	(31.9, 43.3)	19.7	(15.3, 25.0)
Somewhere else	9.3	(6.9, 12.3)	9.3	(7.0, 12.4)	7.8	(3.2, 17.8)	12.4	(8.9, 17.2)	8.6	(6.3, 11.7)	12.7	(8.7, 18.1)	5.2	(3.6, 7.4)
Noticed sports sponsorship	14.9	(12.5, 17.7)	15.3	(12.8, 18.1)	4.8	(1.9, 11.6)	19.3	(15.1, 24.3)	14.0	(11.6, 16.8)	18.2	(14.4, 22.8)	11.0	(8.6, 13.9)
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	8.4	(6.8, 10.4)	8.6	(6.9, 10.6)	3.1	(0.7, 12.3)	13.1	(9.5, 17.8)	7.4	(5.8, 9.4)	10.4	(7.9, 13.7)	5.9	(4.3, 8.0)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>														
Free samples	8.9	(7.3, 10.8)	9.0	(7.3, 10.9)	6.7	(2.3, 17.7)	12.3	(9.0, 16.6)	8.1	(6.6, 9.9)	10.2	(7.8, 13.3)	7.2	(5.4, 9.6)
Sale prices	8.8	(7.2, 10.6)	9.0	(7.4, 10.8)	4.1	(1.2, 12.9)	15.7	(11.8, 20.7)	7.3	(5.9, 9.0)	11.1	(8.7, 14.0)	6.0	(4.4, 8.0)
Coupons	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)	1.1	(0.6, 1.8)	1.7	(0.2, 11.4)	2.7	(1.2, 5.9)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	1.1	(0.5, 2.4)	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	4.2	(3.2, 5.5)	4.2	(3.3, 5.5)	4.0	(1.0, 14.8)	6.1	(3.9, 9.4)	3.8	(2.9, 5.0)	5.8	(4.1, 8.0)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	10.1	(7.8, 12.9)	10.1	(7.9, 12.9)	9.4	(3.4, 23.6)	15.2	(10.9, 20.8)	9.0	(6.8, 11.7)	12.4	(9.2, 16.7)	7.2	(4.6, 11.1)
Mail promoting cigarettes	5.2	(3.6, 7.6)	5.4	(3.7, 7.9)	0.6	(0.1, 4.4)	7.5	(4.5, 12.2)	4.7	(3.3, 6.9)	7.1	(4.4, 11.4)	2.9	(1.9, 4.4)
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes ¹	53.4	(48.7, 58.0)	54.1	(49.4, 58.7)	32.9	(22.7, 45.1)	62.3	(54.9, 69.3)	51.4	(46.8, 56.0)	60.4	(53.5, 67.0)	44.7	(38.7, 50.8)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	80.4	(77.0, 83.4)	81.1	(77.9, 84.0)	60.7	(46.3, 73.5)	88.0	(81.0, 92.6)	78.8	(75.4, 81.7)	87.2	(83.2, 90.3)	72.1	(66.2, 77.3)

Note: Current tobacco smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where cigarettes (white or kretek) are sold, sale prices on cigarettes (white or kretek), or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes (white or kretek).
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.5: Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco ≥ 15 years old who noticed cigarette (white or kretek) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence							
		Male	Female	15-24 Percentage (95% CI)	25+	Urban	Rural							
<i>Noticed cigarette advertisements</i>														
In stores where cigarettes are sold	40.2	(36.2, 44.4)	46.4	(41.5, 51.4)	38.0	(33.8, 42.3)	51.1	(45.5, 56.6)	36.9	(33.1, 40.9)	45.1	(38.9, 51.4)	33.3	(29.1, 37.8)
On television	49.0	(45.8, 52.2)	53.6	(49.5, 57.7)	47.3	(44.0, 50.6)	58.4	(54.1, 62.5)	46.2	(42.9, 49.5)	52.1	(47.8, 56.4)	44.6	(40.0, 49.3)
On the radio	3.2	(2.5, 4.0)	4.0	(2.7, 5.7)	2.9	(2.1, 3.8)	2.3	(1.5, 3.6)	3.4	(2.7, 4.4)	3.4	(2.5, 4.7)	2.8	(2.0, 3.9)
On billboards	40.9	(37.8, 44.2)	53.2	(49.2, 57.2)	36.5	(33.2, 40.0)	53.8	(49.2, 58.3)	37.1	(33.9, 40.3)	49.6	(45.1, 54.0)	28.8	(24.7, 33.2)
On posters	36.7	(33.1, 40.4)	45.5	(41.5, 49.6)	33.5	(29.8, 37.4)	46.8	(41.7, 52.1)	33.6	(30.1, 37.2)	42.1	(36.8, 47.5)	29.0	(25.0, 33.4)
In newspapers or magazines	4.6	(3.8, 5.6)	6.0	(4.6, 7.7)	4.1	(3.3, 5.2)	5.5	(4.1, 7.4)	4.4	(3.5, 5.5)	5.2	(4.0, 6.7)	3.9	(2.9, 5.2)
In cinemas	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
On the internet	21.8	(20.1, 23.7)	29.3	(26.2, 32.6)	19.1	(17.3, 21.0)	48.5	(44.9, 52.2)	13.7	(12.3, 15.3)	25.4	(22.9, 28.0)	16.8	(14.5, 19.4)
On public transportation	8.9	(7.5, 10.5)	11.4	(9.3, 14.0)	8.0	(6.5, 9.8)	13.5	(11.1, 16.4)	7.5	(6.1, 9.1)	11.6	(9.5, 14.2)	5.1	(3.7, 6.8)
On public walls	22.6	(20.1, 25.4)	29.6	(26.1, 33.2)	20.1	(17.4, 23.1)	31.1	(27.2, 35.3)	20.0	(17.6, 22.8)	27.9	(24.1, 32.1)	15.1	(12.5, 18.1)
Somewhere else	7.6	(5.8, 10.0)	9.4	(6.8, 12.8)	7.0	(5.3, 9.2)	10.4	(7.4, 14.4)	6.8	(5.1, 8.9)	9.2	(6.4, 13.1)	5.3	(3.9, 7.3)
Noticed sports sponsorship	8.6	(7.1, 10.4)	14.2	(11.7, 17.1)	6.6	(5.2, 8.3)	11.7	(9.1, 15.0)	7.6	(6.3, 9.3)	10.5	(8.2, 13.3)	5.9	(4.5, 7.6)
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	4.7	(3.8, 6.0)	6.5	(4.8, 8.8)	4.1	(3.1, 5.3)	7.5	(5.5, 10.1)	3.9	(3.0, 5.0)	5.4	(3.9, 7.3)	3.9	(2.9, 5.2)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>														
Free samples	4.1	(3.4, 4.8)	7.2	(5.6, 9.2)	3.0	(2.4, 3.7)	4.0	(2.6, 6.1)	4.1	(3.4, 4.9)	4.9	(3.9, 6.1)	3.0	(2.3, 3.7)
Sale prices	4.9	(4.0, 5.9)	7.6	(6.0, 9.7)	3.9	(3.0, 5.0)	7.2	(5.3, 9.8)	4.2	(3.4, 5.1)	6.0	(4.6, 7.7)	3.4	(2.6, 4.3)
Coupons	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.6	(0.3, 0.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	2.6	(1.7, 4.1)	2.2	(1.7, 3.0)	2.9	(2.0, 4.1)	2.2	(1.6, 2.9)	2.7	(1.9, 3.8)	1.8	(1.4, 2.5)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	6.3	(4.8, 8.1)	9.3	(6.8, 12.7)	5.2	(3.9, 6.8)	9.2	(6.6, 12.7)	5.4	(4.1, 7.0)	6.6	(4.6, 9.3)	5.8	(3.9, 8.5)
Mail promoting cigarettes	3.2	(2.2, 4.6)	5.5	(3.7, 7.9)	2.4	(1.5, 3.8)	4.3	(2.8, 6.7)	2.9	(2.0, 4.1)	3.9	(2.4, 6.4)	2.1	(1.4, 3.3)
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes ¹	42.1	(38.2, 46.1)	49.1	(44.3, 53.9)	39.6	(35.5, 43.8)	54.1	(48.8, 59.4)	38.5	(34.8, 42.3)	47.4	(41.4, 53.4)	34.7	(30.6, 39.1)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	72.8	(69.6, 75.8)	80.4	(77.1, 83.4)	70.1	(66.5, 73.3)	88.1	(84.9, 90.7)	68.2	(64.8, 71.4)	78.7	(74.7, 82.3)	64.5	(59.3, 69.3)

Note: Current non-smokers of tobacco includes former and never smokers.

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where cigarettes (white or kretek) are sold, sale prices on cigarettes (white or kretek), or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes (white or kretek).

8.4 Marketing of electronic cigarettes in various places

Table 8.6 shows that overall, 17.7% of the population aged ≥ 15 years noticed marketing, sponsorship, or promotion of electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days in various public places and media. The media gaining the most attention on electronic cigarettes were the Internet (13.1%) and stores where cigarettes were sold (4%). This can be seen in all demographic characteristics, except for the group residing in rural areas. Apart from the Internet (8.3%) and stores where cigarettes were sold (1.7%), television (1.9%) was also a medium for cigarette advertisement noticed.

There was little difference in the of the population who noticed sponsorship of cigarettes at sporting events (0.5%) and at music/theater/art/fashion shows (0.4%). The promotion of electronic cigarettes that received the most attention was through offers of low prices (1.9%) and free gifts or special discount offers for other products when purchasing cigarettes (1.1%). The same pattern is seen for all characteristics.

Table 8.7. shows that in general, 21.2% of the current smoking population aged ≥ 15 years noticed marketing, sponsorship, or promotion of electronic cigarettes in the last 30 days in various public places and the media. The media most used to advertise electronic cigarettes are the internet (15.1%) and stores where cigarettes are sold (4.9%). This can be seen in all the characteristics of the population, except for the group residing in rural areas. Apart from the Internet (9.8%) and stores where cigarettes were sold (2.1%), television (2.8%) was also a noticeable medium for cigarette advertisement.

There was little difference in the percentages of the population who noticed sponsorship of cigarettes at sporting events (0.7%) and at music/theater/art/fashion shows (0.7%). Modes of promotion of electronic cigarettes that received the most attention were offers of low prices (1.9%) and free gifts or special discount offers for other products when purchasing cigarettes (1.1%). These were seen in all characteristic groups.

Table 8.8. shows that overall, 15.9% of non-smokers aged ≥ 15 years noticed marketing, sponsorship, or promotion of electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days in various public places and media. Most-noticed sources of electronic cigarette advertisements were the Internet (12.1%) and stores where cigarettes were sold (3.5%). This can be seen in all characteristic groups of the population, except for the group residing in rural areas. Apart from the Internet (9.8%) and stores where cigarettes were sold (2.1%), television (2.8%) was also a noticeable medium for cigarette advertisement that was noticed.

There was little difference in the percentage of the population who noticed sponsorship of cigarettes at sporting events (0.4%) and at music/theater/art/fashion shows (0.3%). Modes of promotion of electronic cigarettes that received the most attention were offers of low prices (1.4%) and free gifts or special discount offers for other products when purchasing cigarettes (0.7%). These were seen in all characteristic groups.

Table 8.6: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who noticed electronic cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence							
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural							
				Percentage (95% CI)										
<i>Noticed electronic cigarette advertisements</i>														
In stores where electronic cigarettes are sold	4.0	(3.1, 5.0)	5.1	(3.9, 6.6)	2.8	(2.1, 3.8)	7.1	(5.2, 9.8)	3.1	(2.4, 3.9)	5.6	(4.3, 7.4)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)
On television	1.8	(1.4, 2.4)	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	3.0	(2.1, 4.2)	1.5	(1.1, 2.0)	1.8	(1.2, 2.6)	1.9	(1.4, 2.6)
On the radio	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
On billboards	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	1.2	(0.8, 1.7)	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)	2.2	(1.4, 3.3)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	1.4	(0.9, 2.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)
On posters	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	2.6	(1.8, 3.6)	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	0.8	(0.5, 1.1)
In newspapers or magazines	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
In cinemas	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)
On the internet	13.1	(11.6, 14.8)	16.5	(14.4, 19.0)	9.7	(8.3, 11.3)	33.1	(29.3, 37.1)	7.7	(6.5, 9.0)	16.7	(14.3, 19.4)	8.3	(6.9, 9.9)
On public transportation	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)
On public walls	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.9	(0.5, 1.3)	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)
Somewhere else	1.0	(0.7, 1.6)	1.3	(0.8, 2.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	2.3	(1.4, 3.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	1.6	(1.0, 2.6)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.7	(0.3, 1.4)
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.8	(0.3, 1.8)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)
<i>Noticed electronic cigarette promotions</i>														
Free samples	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Sale prices	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	2.8	(1.9, 4.0)	1.1	(0.6, 1.8)	5.2	(3.6, 7.5)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	2.8	(1.9, 4.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
Coupons	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	1.7	(1.1, 2.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	2.9	(1.8, 4.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	1.7	(1.1, 2.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	1.7	(0.9, 3.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Mail promoting electronic cigarettes	0.6	(0.3, 0.9)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	1.3	(0.7, 2.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of electronic cigarettes ¹	5.6	(4.6, 6.9)	7.6	(6.1, 9.3)	3.7	(2.8, 4.9)	11.9	(9.2, 15.2)	3.9	(3.2, 4.8)	8.1	(6.4, 10.2)	2.3	(1.7, 3.0)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	17.7	(15.9, 19.6)	22.6	(20.3, 25.2)	12.7	(11.0, 14.6)	39.2	(35.4, 43.2)	11.8	(10.4, 13.4)	22.4	(19.6, 25.5)	11.3	(9.8, 13.1)

Note: Those that never heard of electronic cigarettes were not asked the questions but included in the denominator.

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where electronic cigarettes are sold, sale prices on electronic cigarettes, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying electronic cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.7: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed electronic cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Places	Gender			Age (years)			Residence	
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24 Percentage (95% CI)	25+	Urban	Rural	
<i>Noticed electronic cigarette advertisements</i>								
In stores where electronic cigarettes are sold	4.9 (3.6, 6.7)	5.0 (3.7, 6.9)	0.9 (0.1, 6.7)	10.4 (7.0, 15.2)	3.7 (2.6, 5.2)	7.2 (4.9, 10.3)	2.1 (1.3, 3.4)	
On television	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	0.0 N/A	4.2 (2.6, 6.7)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	2.1 (1.3, 3.3)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	
On the radio	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	
On billboards	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.0 N/A	1.6 (0.7, 3.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	
On posters	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	0.0 N/A	3.8 (2.2, 6.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	2.1 (1.4, 3.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	
In newspapers or magazines	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	
In cinemas	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.0)	0.9 (0.1, 6.7)	1.2 (0.3, 4.6)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)	
On the internet	15.1 (12.8, 17.6)	15.5 (13.2, 18.2)	2.1 (0.3, 13.9)	37.2 (30.5, 44.4)	10.3 (8.5, 12.3)	19.3 (15.7, 23.5)	9.8 (7.8, 12.4)	
On public transportation	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.9 (0.1, 6.7)	1.2 (0.5, 3.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	
On public walls	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	1.6 (0.7, 3.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	
Somewhere else	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	2.1 (1.0, 4.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	1.0 (0.4, 2.3)	
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.3, 2.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.8 (0.3, 1.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	
<i>Noticed electronic cigarette promotions</i>								
Free samples	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	1.8 (0.9, 3.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	
Sale prices	2.9 (2.0, 4.4)	3.0 (2.0, 4.5)	0.0 N/A	8.1 (5.3, 12.1)	1.8 (1.0, 3.2)	4.6 (2.9, 7.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	
Coupons	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	1.7 (0.8, 3.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.0 N/A	
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.8 (1.0, 3.0)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)	2.0 (0.3, 13.4)	4.7 (2.8, 7.8)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	2.9 (1.6, 5.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	1.4 (0.6, 3.4)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	
Mail promoting electronic cigarettes	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	1.9 (0.8, 4.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of electronic cigarettes ¹	7.1 (5.5, 9.2)	7.3 (5.6, 9.5)	2.9 (0.6, 12.3)	16.2 (11.8, 21.7)	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	10.6 (7.8, 14.2)	2.9 (2.0, 4.3)	
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	21.2 (18.7, 23.9)	21.8 (19.1, 24.7)	5.6 (1.8, 16.0)	46.2 (39.8, 52.8)	15.8 (13.7, 18.1)	27.0 (22.8, 31.6)	14.2 (12.1, 16.6)	

Note: Current tobacco smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

Note: Those that never heard of electronic cigarettes were not asked the questions but included in the denominator.

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where electronic cigarettes are sold, sale prices on electronic cigarettes, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying electronic cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.8: Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco ≥ 15 years old who noticed electronic cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
		Percentage (95% CI)						
<i>Noticed electronic cigarette advertisements</i>								
In stores where electronic cigarettes are sold	3.5 (2.8, 4.4)	5.2 (3.9, 6.8)	2.9 (2.1, 3.9)	5.9 (4.2, 8.3)	2.7 (2.1, 3.6)	4.9 (3.8, 6.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	
On television	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	2.5 (1.5, 4.1)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	
On the radio	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	
On billboards	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.4 (1.5, 3.8)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	
On posters	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.9 (1.2, 3.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	
In newspapers or magazines	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	
In cinemas	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	
On the internet	12.1 (10.7, 13.7)	18.4 (15.6, 21.5)	9.9 (8.4, 11.5)	31.5 (27.8, 35.5)	6.3 (5.2, 7.5)	15.4 (13.2, 18.0)	7.4 (6.1, 9.1)	
On public transportation	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	
On public walls	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	
Somewhere else	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	2.4 (1.4, 3.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.6 (1.0, 2.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.7 (0.3, 2.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	
<i>Noticed electronic cigarette promotions</i>								
Free samples	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	
Sale prices	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	2.3 (1.3, 4.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	4.2 (2.5, 6.8)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	2.0 (1.3, 3.3)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	
Coupons	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.7 (1.0, 3.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	
Mail promoting electronic cigarettes	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of electronic cigarettes ¹	4.9 (4.0, 6.0)	8.0 (6.2, 10.3)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	10.2 (7.8, 13.4)	3.2 (2.5, 4.2)	6.9 (5.5, 8.8)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	15.9 (14.2, 17.7)	24.2 (21.4, 27.2)	12.9 (11.2, 14.8)	36.5 (32.6, 40.6)	9.7 (8.2, 11.3)	20.3 (17.6, 23.2)	9.8 (8.1, 11.7)	

Note: Current non-smokers of tobacco includes former and never smokers.

Note: Those that never heard of electronic cigarettes were not asked the questions but included in the denominator.

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where electronic cigarettes are sold, sale prices on electronic cigarettes, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying electronic cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

9. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS

Although there was conclusive evidence on the dangers of tobacco use, there were still those who do not believe that tobacco use harms almost every organ of the body and causes many diseases. Furthermore, the adverse health effects of smoking can affect the health of both smokers and non-smokers. This chapter will cover the beliefs of the population aged ≥ 15 years regarding serious illnesses caused by smoking, serious illnesses due to use of smokeless tobacco and electronic cigarettes, and serious illnesses due to exposure to second-hand smoke among non-smokers.

Key Findings

- *More than 80% of the adult population believed that smoking caused serious diseases (85.7%), including lung cancer (85.1%), heart attack (79.7%), oral cancer (69.8%) and laryngeal cancer (57.0%).*
- *More than 70% of smokers believed that smoking caused serious illness (79.0%).*
- *As many as 22.6% of the adult population believed that the use of smokeless tobacco caused serious illness.*
- *A total of 67.8% of the adult population believed that the use of electronic cigarettes caused serious illness.*
- *As many as 80.0% of the adult population believed that exposure to second-hand smoke caused serious illness among non-smokers.*

9.1 Beliefs about the health effects of tobacco use

9.1.1. Beliefs about the health effects of smoking tobacco

Through GATS, information was collected about the knowledge or beliefs of the population regarding the adverse health effects of smoking among people aged ≥ 15 years. Table 9.1 shows the percentage of the adult population that believed smoking tobacco caused illness. Overall, 85.7% of the population believed that smoking tobacco caused serious illness. Most of the population believed that smoking tobacco caused lung cancer (85.1%), heart attack (79.7%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (70.3%), and oral cancer (69.8%).

The percentage of smokers who believed that smoking could cause various diseases was higher than that of non-smokers. The level of this belief was lower among older age groups. A larger share of residents of urban areas believed that smoking could cause various diseases than that of residents of rural areas. The level of this belief increased with education level. Almost all students (95.9%) believed that smoking could cause serious diseases, such as lung cancer.

Table 9.1: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes...						
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	COPD	Premature birth	Bone loss
Overall	85.7 (83.9, 87.3)	49.5 (47.1, 52.0)	79.7 (78.0, 81.4)	85.1 (83.0, 86.9)	70.3 (66.4, 74.0)	46.3 (43.1, 49.6)	30.5 (28.2, 32.9)
Smoking Status				<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Current smokers ¹	79.0 (76.4, 81.5)	41.7 (38.8, 44.7)	74.1 (71.7, 76.4)	79.9 (77.0, 82.5)	64.4 (59.8, 68.8)	37.4 (33.9, 41.0)	25.0 (22.4, 27.8)
Non-smokers ²	89.1 (87.4, 90.5)	53.5 (51.0, 55.9)	82.6 (80.8, 84.3)	87.7 (85.8, 89.4)	73.3 (69.4, 76.9)	50.8 (47.4, 54.3)	33.3 (30.7, 36.0)
Gender							
Male	83.7 (81.6, 85.7)	47.0 (44.4, 49.8)	78.6 (76.6, 80.5)	84.2 (82.0, 86.1)	69.4 (65.4, 73.2)	40.6 (37.2, 44.1)	26.3 (24.0, 28.8)
Female	87.6 (85.9, 89.2)	52.0 (49.3, 54.8)	80.9 (78.9, 82.7)	86.0 (83.6, 88.0)	71.3 (67.0, 75.2)	52.1 (48.5, 55.6)	34.8 (31.9, 37.7)
Age (years)							
15-24	94.9 (92.6, 96.5)	54.8 (51.5, 58.0)	88.1 (85.8, 90.0)	94.4 (91.4, 96.4)	78.2 (73.2, 82.5)	51.8 (47.5, 56.0)	31.7 (28.4, 35.2)
25-44	87.8 (85.7, 89.5)	52.0 (49.1, 54.9)	83.5 (81.5, 85.4)	88.9 (86.6, 90.9)	73.6 (69.3, 77.5)	50.9 (47.0, 54.7)	32.4 (29.8, 35.1)
45-64	81.0 (78.3, 83.5)	46.8 (43.6, 50.1)	75.1 (72.4, 77.6)	80.2 (77.5, 82.6)	66.1 (61.6, 70.4)	42.5 (38.8, 46.2)	30.0 (27.1, 33.1)
65+	69.9 (65.5, 73.9)	35.0 (31.0, 39.2)	58.2 (53.5, 62.7)	61.7 (57.0, 66.2)	50.5 (45.2, 55.8)	25.5 (21.5, 30.0)	21.3 (17.6, 25.7)
Residence							
Urban	89.0 (87.0, 90.6)	52.9 (49.5, 56.3)	83.5 (81.2, 85.5)	88.9 (86.3, 91.1)	75.8 (70.8, 80.2)	52.4 (48.0, 56.7)	33.6 (30.5, 36.8)
Rural	81.3 (78.0, 84.2)	45.0 (41.5, 48.4)	74.7 (71.8, 77.4)	79.9 (76.6, 82.9)	63.0 (56.3, 69.1)	38.2 (33.5, 43.2)	26.5 (23.2, 30.1)
Education Level							
< Primary school completed	65.5 (61.2, 69.5)	28.9 (24.7, 33.3)	54.4 (49.7, 59.0)	59.8 (54.6, 64.9)	44.6 (38.4, 50.9)	22.2 (18.4, 26.5)	23.0 (18.7, 28.0)
Primary school completed	82.9 (80.0, 85.4)	42.9 (39.4, 46.5)	75.8 (73.1, 78.4)	80.9 (78.1, 83.4)	63.5 (58.7, 68.1)	36.5 (32.6, 40.5)	28.6 (25.3, 32.0)
Secondary school completed	90.8 (88.5, 92.7)	51.0 (47.6, 54.4)	84.9 (82.6, 87.0)	91.0 (88.7, 92.9)	74.6 (69.0, 79.4)	49.0 (44.9, 53.2)	30.6 (27.3, 34.1)
High school completed	91.5 (89.7, 93.1)	58.0 (55.2, 60.8)	87.9 (86.3, 89.4)	93.1 (91.4, 94.5)	80.3 (76.7, 83.4)	57.3 (53.8, 60.7)	32.7 (30.1, 35.4)
College or University +	93.6 (91.5, 95.1)	66.2 (62.2, 69.9)	90.2 (87.8, 92.3)	95.0 (93.0, 96.4)	84.7 (80.1, 88.4)	65.5 (60.1, 70.6)	39.4 (34.4, 44.6)
Work Status							
Employed	88.1 (85.8, 90.1)	54.5 (51.0, 58.0)	84.9 (82.5, 86.9)	90.3 (88.1, 92.1)	77.5 (72.3, 82.0)	52.6 (47.9, 57.1)	34.3 (30.7, 38.1)
Self-employed	81.1 (78.4, 83.6)	44.1 (40.8, 47.4)	75.3 (72.6, 77.8)	80.2 (77.2, 83.0)	64.7 (59.6, 69.4)	38.2 (34.3, 42.2)	26.8 (24.1, 29.6)
Students	95.9 (93.3, 97.5)	58.4 (53.7, 62.9)	87.7 (84.6, 90.4)	96.0 (93.9, 97.4)	80.5 (75.7, 84.5)	53.7 (49.2, 58.2)	31.3 (27.3, 35.6)
Homemakers	87.4 (85.2, 89.3)	50.2 (47.0, 53.5)	79.9 (77.6, 82.0)	84.9 (82.4, 87.1)	69.4 (65.1, 73.4)	50.7 (46.9, 54.5)	33.1 (30.0, 36.3)
Unemployed	79.9 (76.3, 83.1)	44.5 (40.7, 48.5)	73.0 (69.1, 76.6)	76.8 (72.7, 80.5)	62.7 (57.5, 67.7)	40.3 (35.7, 45.2)	27.5 (23.4, 32.0)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 9.1 (continued): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes...					
	Bladder cancer	Stomach cancer	Oral cancer	Cervical cancer	Breast cancer	Larynx cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	36.8 (34.1, 39.6)	30.4 (28.0, 32.8)	69.8 (67.0, 72.6)	50.3 (47.3, 53.2)	32.0 (29.5, 34.6)	57.0 (52.1, 61.8)
Smoking Status						
Current smokers ¹	33.3 (30.2, 36.6)	26.1 (23.3, 29.2)	63.9 (60.4, 67.3)	47.7 (44.0, 51.3)	28.2 (25.3, 31.3)	52.3 (46.9, 57.7)
Non-smokers ²	38.5 (35.7, 41.4)	32.5 (30.1, 35.0)	72.8 (70.0, 75.5)	51.6 (48.7, 54.5)	33.8 (31.2, 36.5)	59.4 (54.4, 64.1)
Gender						
Male	35.4 (32.6, 38.4)	28.9 (26.3, 31.6)	69.2 (66.3, 72.1)	49.9 (46.8, 53.0)	29.5 (26.8, 32.5)	55.7 (50.5, 60.7)
Female	38.1 (35.2, 41.1)	31.8 (29.3, 34.4)	70.5 (67.4, 73.4)	50.7 (47.4, 53.9)	34.4 (31.7, 37.1)	58.3 (53.3, 63.2)
Age (years)						
15-24	42.4 (38.2, 46.7)	32.8 (29.5, 36.3)	85.5 (81.6, 88.7)	63.3 (59.5, 67.0)	36.1 (32.4, 40.0)	67.3 (61.3, 72.8)
25-44	40.1 (36.9, 43.5)	32.5 (29.6, 35.5)	76.1 (72.7, 79.2)	55.3 (51.8, 58.8)	33.7 (30.7, 36.9)	60.7 (54.8, 66.3)
45-64	32.7 (29.9, 35.6)	28.6 (25.9, 31.6)	59.1 (55.6, 62.5)	41.9 (38.5, 45.4)	29.9 (27.2, 32.8)	51.5 (46.5, 56.5)
65+	21.7 (18.0, 25.9)	20.7 (17.3, 24.6)	39.2 (34.4, 44.3)	23.7 (19.6, 28.4)	20.8 (17.0, 25.3)	33.6 (28.9, 38.8)
Residence						
Urban	38.9 (35.5, 42.5)	31.2 (28.3, 34.3)	74.1 (70.6, 77.4)	55.1 (51.4, 58.8)	33.4 (29.9, 37.1)	59.7 (52.8, 66.3)
Rural	33.9 (29.7, 38.3)	29.2 (25.5, 33.2)	64.1 (59.3, 68.6)	43.8 (39.0, 48.7)	30.0 (26.6, 33.7)	53.3 (46.4, 60.1)
Education Level						
< Primary school completed	23.0 (19.0, 27.4)	21.6 (17.2, 26.8)	39.0 (33.0, 45.3)	26.4 (21.4, 32.0)	21.3 (17.3, 25.9)	30.2 (24.8, 36.1)
Primary school completed	32.9 (29.2, 36.9)	29.6 (26.1, 33.4)	61.0 (56.8, 65.0)	41.4 (37.4, 45.6)	28.6 (25.4, 32.0)	50.1 (44.4, 55.8)
Secondary school completed	38.3 (34.6, 42.1)	29.1 (26.0, 32.4)	77.3 (74.0, 80.4)	55.3 (51.4, 59.2)	34.1 (30.5, 37.9)	64.2 (58.3, 69.8)
High school completed	43.1 (39.6, 46.7)	34.0 (31.2, 36.9)	81.1 (78.6, 83.4)	61.4 (58.4, 64.3)	35.7 (32.6, 39.0)	65.0 (58.9, 70.7)
College or University +	43.6 (39.5, 47.7)	36.2 (32.6, 40.0)	85.7 (82.8, 88.2)	61.8 (57.3, 66.1)	39.6 (35.7, 43.6)	72.8 (67.1, 77.8)
Work Status						
Employed	41.9 (38.1, 45.8)	32.2 (28.7, 36.0)	76.7 (73.7, 79.6)	57.9 (53.8, 61.9)	34.3 (30.8, 38.0)	62.3 (56.1, 68.1)
Self-employed	32.5 (29.2, 35.9)	28.9 (25.9, 32.1)	62.8 (58.7, 66.8)	43.9 (40.1, 47.8)	29.0 (25.9, 32.2)	51.7 (46.2, 57.1)
Students	44.9 (40.3, 49.6)	34.3 (30.6, 38.2)	89.2 (85.4, 92.1)	64.2 (60.0, 68.2)	38.4 (33.6, 43.4)	70.6 (64.4, 76.1)
Homemakers	36.4 (33.2, 39.7)	30.4 (27.7, 33.2)	68.8 (65.4, 72.0)	48.0 (44.5, 51.5)	32.9 (30.0, 36.1)	55.6 (49.6, 61.5)
Unemployed	30.5 (26.7, 34.6)	26.3 (22.3, 30.7)	57.4 (52.3, 62.4)	43.0 (38.1, 47.9)	26.6 (22.4, 31.3)	50.1 (44.6, 55.6)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

9.1.2 Beliefs about the adverse health effects of smokeless tobacco use

Table 9.2 shows that overall, only 22.6% of the population believed that the use of smokeless tobacco could cause serious illness. The percentage of non-users (22.6%) who did was higher than that of users (19.2%). Largest shares of people who believed that smokeless tobacco caused serious illness was observed in the female group (24.5%), those residing in rural areas (24%), those with college/university education (29%), and students (25%).

Table 9.2: Beliefs about the health effects of using smokeless tobacco among adults ≥ 15 years old, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	22.6	(20.4, 25.0)
<i>Smokeless Status</i>		
Current users ¹	19.2	(11.9, 29.5)
Non-users ²	22.6	(20.3, 25.1)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	20.6	(18.4, 23.1)
Female	24.5	(22.0, 27.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	23.9	(20.4, 27.9)
25-44	21.9	(19.5, 24.6)
45-64	23.3	(20.5, 26.4)
65+	20.1	(17.0, 23.5)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	21.5	(18.4, 25.0)
Rural	24.0	(21.0, 27.4)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	17.6	(14.4, 21.4)
Primary school completed	23.6	(20.5, 27.0)
Secondary school completed	23.6	(20.6, 26.9)
High school completed	21.3	(18.6, 24.4)
College or University +	29.0	(24.3, 34.2)
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	23.1	(19.7, 26.9)
Self-employed	21.7	(19.2, 24.6)
Students	25.0	(20.7, 30.0)
Homemakers	22.1	(19.4, 24.9)
Unemployed	23.0	(18.9, 27.7)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.

² Includes former and never smokeless tobacco users.

9.1.3. Beliefs about the adverse health effects of using electronic cigarettes

Table 9.3 shows that overall, 67.8% of the population believed that the use of electronic cigarettes caused serious illness. The percentage of non-tobacco smokers (71.8%) who believed that electronic cigarette use caused serious illness was higher than that of tobacco smokers (61.7%). The share of non-smokers (68.6%) who believed that electronic cigarettes caused serious illness was higher than that of electronic smokers (56.9%). Largest shares of people who believed that smokeless tobacco caused serious illness was observed in the female group (71.4%), those aged 15–24 years old (71.3%), those who resided in urban areas (69.5%), those with higher education (76.2%), and students (72.3%).

Table 9.3: Beliefs about the health effects of using electronic cigarettes among adults ≥ 15 years old, by smoking status, electronic cigarette use status, and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that using electronic cigarettes causes serious illness	
	Percentage	(95% CI)
Overall	67.8	(64.8, 70.7)
<i>Smoking Status</i>		
Current smokers ¹	61.7	(57.6, 65.5)
Non-smokers ²	71.8	(69.0, 74.5)
<i>Electronic Cigarette Use Status</i>		
Current users ³	56.9	(48.2, 65.1)
Non-users ⁴	68.6	(65.6, 71.4)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	65.5	(62.0, 68.8)
Female	71.4	(68.2, 74.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	71.3	(67.6, 74.7)
25-44	68.5	(64.8, 71.9)
45-64	63.2	(59.1, 67.1)
65+	42.2	(30.1, 55.2)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	69.5	(65.7, 73.0)
Rural	64.4	(59.3, 69.2)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	45.4	(36.5, 54.7)
Primary school completed	58.1	(52.2, 63.6)
Secondary school completed	65.7	(61.6, 69.6)
High school completed	71.3	(68.2, 74.3)
College or University +	76.2	(71.9, 80.1)
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	72.4	(68.4, 76.1)
Self-employed	62.8	(58.0, 67.3)
Students	72.3	(67.9, 76.2)
Homemakers	66.0	(61.3, 70.4)
Unemployed	63.0	(55.7, 69.7)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

³ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) electronic cigarette users.

⁴ Includes former and never electronic cigarette users.

9.2. Beliefs about the adverse health effects of exposure to second-hand smoke in non-smokers

Table 9.4 shows that overall, 80% of the population believed that exposure to second-hand smoke could cause serious illness in non-smokers. The percentage of non-smokers (83.2%) who believed that exposure to second-hand smoke could cause serious illness in non-smokers was higher than that of the smoker's group (73.6.7%). Largest shares of the population who believed that exposure to second-hand smoke could cause serious illness in non-smokers were seen in the female group (82%), those aged 15–24 years (92.2%), those residing in urban areas (84.3%), those with college/university education (91.3%), and students (93%).

Table 9.4: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Belief that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	
	Percentage	(95% CI)
Overall	80.0	(77.9, 81.9)
<i>Smoking Status</i>		
Current smokers ¹	73.6	(70.7, 76.3)
Non-smokers ²	83.2	(81.1, 85.1)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	77.9	(75.5, 80.1)
Female	82.0	(79.7, 84.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	92.2	(89.7, 94.1)
25-44	84.0	(81.6, 86.1)
45-64	73.0	(69.8, 75.9)
65+	55.8	(50.8, 60.7)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	84.3	(81.3, 86.9)
Rural	74.2	(71.1, 77.1)
<i>Education Level</i>		
< Primary school completed	54.5	(48.8, 60.1)
Primary school completed	72.2	(69.0, 75.1)
Secondary school completed	85.8	(83.3, 87.9)
High school completed	90.6	(88.7, 92.2)
College or University +	91.3	(88.6, 93.4)
<i>Work Status</i>		
Employed	85.6	(83.2, 87.6)
Self-employed	72.5	(69.2, 75.5)
Students	93.0	(90.1, 95.1)
Homemakers	81.1	(78.5, 83.5)
Unemployed	74.8	(70.1, 78.9)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

10. COMPARISON OF FINDINGS OF GATS 2011 AND 2021

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey serves as an internationally standardized survey method to systematically track tobacco product usage among adults and monitor important indicators for tobacco control efforts. It is a household survey that collects data on individuals aged 15 years or older. In Indonesia, GATS was first conducted in 2011 and again in 2021. GATS 2021 was implemented by the National Institute for Health Research and Development (NIHRD) under coordination of the Ministry of Health. GATS used a multi-stage stratified cluster sample design to produce nationally representative data. As many as 8,305 interviews were conducted in the 2011 survey with an overall response rate of 94.3%. Whereas in 2021, 9,156 interviews were conducted, with overall response rate of 94.0%.

Table 10.1: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)		Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100	172,125.7	8,305	100	205,819.4	9,156
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	49.9 (48.6, 51.2)	85,897.8	3,948	50.0 (48.6, 51.3)	102,866.2	4,312
Female	50.1 (48.8, 51.4)	86,227.9	4,357	50.0 (48.7, 51.4)	102,953.2	4,844
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	24.1 (22.7, 25.7)	41,553.1	1,408	21.4 (20.3, 22.6)	44,092.0	1,512
25-44	45.1 (43.6, 46.6)	77,621.0	3,883	40.6 (39.4, 41.9)	83,637.9	3,256
45-64	23.7 (22.6, 24.8)	40,786.6	2,218	28.7 (27.7, 29.8)	59,171.4	3,304
65+	7.1 (6.2, 8.0)	12,164.9	796	9.2 (8.4, 10.1)	18,918.1	1,084
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	50.2 (48.8, 51.6)	86,373.0	4,102	57.4 (55.9, 58.8)	118,064.0	4,091
Rural	49.8 (48.4, 51.2)	85,752.7	4,203	42.6 (41.2, 44.1)	87,755.4	5,065
<i>Education Level</i>						
< Primary school completed	22.0 (19.3, 24.9)	37,793.8	2,131	14.6 (12.9, 16.5)	30,033.2	1,692
Primary school completed	27.2 (24.9, 29.7)	46,872.0	2,288	24.0 (22.1, 25.9)	49,364.4	2,476
Secondary school completed	20.9 (19.4, 22.6)	36,042.6	1,525	20.5 (19.3, 21.7)	42,179.1	1,739
High school completed	23.0 (20.7, 25.5)	39,556.0	1,785	30.5 (28.4, 32.8)	62,860.5	2,411
College or University +	6.8 (5.7, 8.2)	11,778.1	573	10.4 (9.0, 12.0)	21,354.7	835
<i>Work Status</i>						
Employed	28.5 (25.5, 31.6)	48,975.7	2,341	24.0 (21.7, 26.4)	49,318.3	1,978
Self-employed	34.3 (31.0, 37.8)	59,035.7	3,013	33.7 (31.1, 36.4)	69,276.0	3,374
Students	8.1 (7.1, 9.3)	13,950.1	477	10.7 (9.7, 11.7)	21,980.1	760
Homemakers	21.3 (19.5, 23.2)	36,653.9	1,855	22.7 (21.1, 24.3)	46,693.6	2,219
Unemployed	7.8 (6.9, 8.9)	13,463.8	616	9.0 (8.1, 10.0)	18,502.9	822

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

Table 10.1. shows us the demographic characteristics of the participants of GATS 2011 and 2021 by gender, age group, place of residence, education level, and work status. GATS 2011 represents 170 million adults, while GATS 2021 as many as 205 million adults. The percentages of men and women using tobacco products were almost the same between GATS 2011 and 2021. There were increases in the share of respondents aged 45–65 and over 65 years, from 23.7% and 7.1% in 2011 to 28% and 9.2%.

The percentage of respondents who live in urban areas also saw a significant increase, from 50.2% in 2011 to 57.4% in 2021. Such increases were also observed among participants with high school (from 23.0% in 2011 to 30.5% in 2021) and college/university (from 6.8% in 2011 to 10.4% in 2021)

education. Increased percentage was seen in almost all work statuses, but the employee group saw a drop in their percentage of respondents from 28.5% in 2011 to 24.0% in 2021.

10.1 Tobacco consumption

Table 10.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by current tobacco use status and gender – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Tobacco Use Status	2011	2021	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
Smoking Tobacco			
Overall			
Current smoker	34.8 (33.2, 36.4)	33.5 (32.1, 34.9)	-3.8
Daily smoker	29.2 (27.6, 30.9)	26.8 (25.4, 28.2)	-8.2*
Occasional smoker	5.6 (4.8, 6.4)	6.6 (5.9, 7.5)	19.4
Male			
Current smoker	67.0 (64.4, 69.5)	64.7 (62.7, 66.6)	-3.5
Daily smoker	56.7 (53.8, 59.6)	52.3 (50.0, 54.6)	-7.9*
Occasional smoker	10.3 (9.0, 11.8)	12.4 (11.0, 14.0)	20.6
Female			
Current smoker	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	-15.5
Daily smoker	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	-24.3
Occasional smoker	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	3.4
Smokeless Tobacco			
Overall			
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.7 (1.4, 2.2)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	-41.4*
Daily smokeless tobacco user	1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	-59.1*
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.5 (0.4, 0.8)	-2.9
Male			
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	-40.3*
Daily smokeless tobacco user	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	-59.3*
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	10.4
Female			
Current smokeless tobacco user	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	-42.2*
Daily smokeless tobacco user	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	-58.9*
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	-10.9
Tobacco Use			
Overall			
Current tobacco user	36.1 (34.4, 37.8)	34.5 (33.0, 36.0)	-4.4
Daily tobacco user	30.2 (28.5, 32.0)	27.4 (26.0, 28.9)	-9.2*
Occasional tobacco user	5.8 (5.0, 6.7)	7.0 (6.3, 7.8)	21.4
Male			
Current tobacco user	67.4 (64.8, 69.9)	65.5 (63.5, 67.5)	-2.8
Daily tobacco user	57.3 (54.3, 60.1)	52.9 (50.6, 55.3)	-7.6*
Occasional tobacco user	10.1 (8.8, 11.7)	12.6 (11.2, 14.1)	24.6*
Female			
Current tobacco user	4.5 (3.6, 5.6)	3.3 (2.5, 4.4)	-26.6*
Daily tobacco user	3.1 (2.4, 3.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	-39.3*
Occasional tobacco user	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	-0.6

Notes: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional smoking. Current smokeless tobacco use includes both daily and occasional use. Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, or current heated tobacco product use (included in the 2021 questionnaire but not in 2011).

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using unrounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.2. compares tobacco use by adults in 2011 and 2021 in terms of gender. Overall, there was a decrease in the number of tobacco users from 36.1% in 2011 to 34.5% in 2021. The share of daily tobacco users also saw a significant decrease of -9.2%. On the other hand, the percentage of occasional tobacco users increased, from 5.8% in 2011 to 7.0% in 2021. Reduced percentage was also found among the smokeless tobacco users, but there was no significant difference in the percentage of tobacco product smokers/users

The percentage of male tobacco users generally showed no significant difference between 2011 and 2021, but there was a significant drop in the percentage of daily tobacco users from 57.3% in 2011 to 52.9% in 2021. In terms of tobacco products, there was no significant change in the percentage of male tobacco smokers, whereas for smokeless tobacco users there was a significant relative change of -41.4%.

Meanwhile, the percentage of tobacco users among women also dropped, from 4.5% in 2011 to 3.3% in 2021. This was mainly due to a relative change of -39.3% in the share of daily users. Otherwise, there was no significant difference between the percentage of daily smoking in women, although there was a significant decrease in female smokeless tobacco use.

Table 10.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	2011						2021							
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette			Shisha	Other smoked tobacco ²	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette			Shisha	Other smoked tobacco ²
			White	Hand-rolled	Kretek					White	Hand-rolled	Kretek		
Overall	34.8 (33.2, 36.4)	34.8 (33.2, 36.4)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	4.7 (3.6, 6.3)	31.5 (29.8, 33.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	33.3 (31.9, 34.7)	6.2 (5.0, 7.8)	6.0 (4.8, 7.5)	28.6 (27.1, 30.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	
Gender														
Male	67.0 (64.4, 69.5)	67.0 (64.4, 69.5)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)	9.0 (6.7, 12.0)	60.9 (57.9, 63.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	64.5 (62.5, 66.5)	12.0 (9.6, 15.0)	11.6 (9.5, 14.1)	55.5 (52.7, 58.2)	1.9 (1.1, 3.4)	2.7 (1.7, 4.2)	
Female	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	
Age (years)														
15-24	26.1 (23.4, 28.9)	26.1 (23.4, 28.9)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	25.2 (22.5, 28.0)	0.2 (0.1, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	27.7 (25.0, 30.5)	7.2 (5.2, 9.9)	4.3 (2.7, 6.7)	24.4 (21.8, 27.2)	2.1 (1.0, 4.5)	1.8 (0.8, 4.3)	
25-44	37.6 (35.6, 39.7)	37.6 (35.6, 39.7)	3.0 (2.1, 4.1)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	34.6 (32.6, 36.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	37.6 (35.3, 39.9)	7.5 (5.8, 9.6)	5.6 (4.1, 7.5)	32.1 (29.9, 34.4)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	1.7 (1.1, 2.8)	
45-64	39.4 (36.4, 42.4)	39.4 (36.4, 42.4)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	7.9 (6.0, 10.3)	35.2 (32.2, 38.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	33.8 (31.7, 36.0)	5.1 (3.8, 6.7)	6.7 (5.3, 8.6)	29.2 (27.2, 31.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	
65+	31.1 (27.5, 35.0)	31.0 (27.4, 34.9)	1.9 (0.9, 3.8)	13.2 (10.2, 16.9)	21.5 (18.1, 25.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.8)	0.6 (0.2, 2.1)	26.0 (22.5, 29.7)	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)	9.8 (7.5, 12.7)	20.6 (17.5, 24.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	1.2 (0.5, 2.7)	
Residence														
Urban	31.9 (29.8, 34.1)	31.9 (29.8, 34.1)	2.8 (1.9, 4.3)	2.4 (1.5, 3.9)	28.6 (26.2, 31.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	32.0 (30.1, 34.0)	6.1 (4.4, 8.4)	3.2 (2.0, 5.1)	27.8 (25.6, 30.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	
Rural	37.7 (35.3, 40.1)	37.6 (35.3, 40.0)	1.6 (1.0, 2.3)	7.1 (5.0, 10.0)	34.5 (32.1, 37.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	35.0 (33.1, 37.0)	6.4 (4.6, 8.9)	9.8 (7.8, 12.4)	29.6 (27.7, 31.7)	1.2 (0.4, 3.6)	2.2 (1.1, 4.5)	
Education Level														
< Primary school completed	38.0 (34.9, 41.1)	38.0 (34.9, 41.1)	1.0 (0.5, 1.7)	10.8 (8.2, 14.1)	32.5 (29.0, 36.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	32.8 (29.7, 36.1)	4.4 (2.8, 6.9)	10.0 (7.7, 13.0)	26.2 (23.1, 29.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)	
Primary school completed	37.2 (34.9, 39.6)	37.2 (34.8, 39.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	6.0 (4.3, 8.3)	33.9 (31.3, 36.7)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	35.9 (33.7, 38.3)	6.3 (4.7, 8.6)	10.0 (7.9, 12.6)	30.3 (28.1, 32.7)	1.0 (0.3, 2.6)	1.7 (0.8, 3.4)	
Secondary school completed	31.9 (29.3, 34.6)	31.9 (29.3, 34.6)	2.1 (1.3, 3.3)	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	30.2 (27.5, 33.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	33.4 (30.6, 36.4)	6.3 (4.6, 8.4)	4.9 (3.3, 7.3)	29.5 (26.5, 32.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	
High school completed	33.7 (31.3, 36.3)	33.7 (31.3, 36.3)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	30.9 (28.3, 33.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	35.2 (33.0, 37.6)	7.9 (6.0, 10.4)	3.3 (2.5, 4.3)	30.8 (28.3, 33.4)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	1.6 (1.0, 2.8)	
College or University +	27.6 (23.8, 31.9)	27.6 (23.8, 31.9)	4.7 (2.7, 8.1)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	25.6 (21.8, 29.8)	1.0 (0.3, 3.8)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	22.0 (18.8, 25.7)	3.6 (2.3, 5.6)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	19.5 (16.4, 22.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.9 (0.4, 2.2)	
Work Status														
Employed	46.8 (43.8, 49.7)	46.7 (43.8, 49.7)	3.0 (2.1, 4.4)	5.6 (3.7, 8.5)	42.9 (40.0, 45.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	45.2 (42.3, 48.2)	7.6 (5.5, 10.3)	5.1 (3.8, 6.8)	39.7 (36.5, 42.9)	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.6)	
Self-employed	50.3 (46.9, 53.8)	50.3 (46.9, 53.8)	2.9 (2.0, 4.1)	7.9 (5.9, 10.5)	45.2 (41.7, 48.7)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	49.0 (46.3, 51.7)	9.1 (7.2, 11.5)	11.1 (8.8, 13.7)	41.2 (38.4, 44.0)	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)	2.1 (1.2, 3.6)	
Students	14.3 (10.9, 18.4)	14.3 (10.9, 18.4)	1.5 (0.7, 3.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.0)	13.7 (10.4, 18.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	17.7 (14.9, 20.8)	5.3 (3.5, 7.9)	2.3 (1.3, 3.9)	14.8 (12.3, 17.6)	1.6 (0.7, 3.4)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)	
Homemakers	2.7 (1.8, 4.1)	2.7 (1.8, 4.1)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	2.4 (1.5, 3.7)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.0)	0.5 (0.1, 1.1)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	
Unemployed	31.6 (27.3, 36.2)	31.6 (27.3, 36.2)	2.5 (1.4, 4.5)	4.0 (2.5, 6.4)	27.9 (23.7, 32.6)	0.5 (0.1, 2.1)	0.0 (N/A)	40.0 (35.2, 44.9)	7.3 (5.1, 10.3)	8.0 (5.6, 11.2)	35.9 (31.3, 40.8)	1.8 (0.7, 4.6)	2.7 (1.2, 5.8)	

Table 10.3 (Continued): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021. Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Relative change					
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette			Other smoked tobacco ²
			White	Hand-rolled	Kretek	
Overall	-3.8	-4.3	184.3*	27.0	-9.4*	649.4
<i>Gender</i>				<i>Percentage</i>		
Male	-3.5	-3.7	181.0*	28.9	-8.9*	598.7
Female	-15.5	-21.2	288.0	-10.6	-27.7	.*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	6.9	6.2	287.0*	283.0	-3.1	769.6
25-44	0.1	-0.2	152.8*	49.8	-7.3	1198.5
45-64	-13.9*	-14.2*	326.2*	-14.2	-17.0*	289.6
65+	-14.8	-16.3*	20.9	-25.6	-3.9	-22.7
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	0.7	0.3	115.8*	33.2	-2.9	370.1
Rural	-6.5	-7.0	312.7*	38.5	-14.1*	1371.6
<i>Education Level</i>						
< Primary school completed	-12.6*	-13.6*	365.6*	-6.8	-19.3*	321.5
Primary school completed	-3.4	-3.4	371.7*	67.4*	-10.6*	.*
Secondary school completed	5.0	4.8	197.6*	210.2*	-2.4	.*
High school completed	5.1	4.4	111.8*	141.0	-0.3	477.8
College or University +	-19.6*	-20.2*	-22.7	-7.1	-23.8*	-44.9
<i>Work Status</i>						
Employed	-3.1	-3.3	150.0*	-9.6	-7.7	1217.7
Self-employed	-2.4	-2.7	214.7*	39.9	-8.9	537.3
Students	24.5	23.8	262.7	741.9	7.6	555.1
Homemakers	-18.6	-18.6	362.9	21.9	-23.4	.*
Unemployed	29.6*	26.6*	191.2	98.4	28.5*	261.2

Note: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

¹ Includes white, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

* p<0.05

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.3 presents comparisons in terms of products and demographic characteristics between 2011 and 2021. Overall, the percentage of kretek smokers was the highest compared to other smoking tobacco product users both in 2011 (29.1%) and in 2021 (27.1%). Although low, the percentage of white cigarette smokers had increased quite significantly from only 2.2% in 2011 to 6.2% in 2021. The percentage of shisha users also rose from 0.1% in 2011 to 0.3% in 2021, but statistically there was not much difference. Meanwhile, the percentage of white cigarette smokers and other tobacco smoking such as pipes, cigars, and others saw increases of more than 6 times in the past 10 years.

The percentage of male smokers and female smokers overall did not significant change in the past 10 years. The percentage of rolled cigarette smokers in men in 2021 had risen by 28.9% compared to 2011, but on the other hand, the percentage in women had instead dropped by around 10.6%. Statistically, there was no significant difference, both for men and women.

In terms of age, the percentage of smokers in the age group of 45–64 years saw quite a significant drop, from 39.4% in 2011 to 33.8% in 2021. This occurred mainly among the smokers of kretek and hand-rolled cigarettes. On the other hand, the percentage of white cigarette smokers in this age group did not drop but instead increased significantly. This also happened in the age groups of 15–24 years, 25–44 years and 45–64 years where the number of white cigarette smokers all saw a significant increase.

Overall, no meaningful difference was found in the percentages of smokers living in urban areas and in rural areas between 2021 and 2011. However, the shares of kretek smokers did saw a significant increase with a relative change of 115.8% in urban areas, and 312.7% in the rural areas. Meanwhile the percentage of kretek smokers decreased in both the urban areas and rural areas. However, this decrease was only significant in rural areas where the percentage dropped from 34.5% in 2011 to 29.6% in 2021.

The percentage of smokers in 2021 was found to have decreased compared to 2011 among adults in all levels of education. However, these decreases were significant only in the group that had not completed primary school and the group with a college/university education. Unlike other types of cigarettes, the percentage of white cigarette smokers rose significantly in almost all the education levels, excluding the college/university-educated group, where there was a relative decrease of 22.7%. By work status, the shares of smokers in 2021 saw a decrease compared to 2011 in almost all types of work, excluding for students and the unemployed. The percentage of kretek smoking in the group of non-working adults increased significantly from 27.9% in 2011 to 35.9% in 2021. Meanwhile, the

percentage of white cigarette users increased in all the groups, particularly in employees and the self-employed.

10.2 Daily consumption of cigarettes

Table 10.4 presents the numbers of cigarettes smoked per day by a daily smoker aged 15 years or older by demographic characteristics. The average number of cigarettes smoked in a day increased from 12.8 cigarettes in 2011 to 13.3 cigarettes in 2021. The percentage of smokers whose daily consumption of cigarettes was 20 cigarettes or more had increased (23.0%), whereas the number of those who smoked 10–19 cigarettes decreased by 11.7%.

Across genders, the number of cigarettes smoked in a day in 2021 by women was lower than that consumed by men (9.4 versus 13.4 cigarettes). However, the increase in consumption of cigarettes in women in the past 10 years was much higher than in men, with a relative change of 16.9% and 3.0%. By age group, there was an average decrease in the number of cigarettes smoked by smokers aged 15–24 years and aged 65 years or over. But the percentage of smokers who consumed more than 20 cigarettes in a day increased in all age groups, particularly in the 15–24 years age group, with a relative increase of 48.7%.

The average number of cigarettes smoked per day has increased in the past 10 years by smokers in both urban areas and rural areas. The percentage of smokers who consume ≥ 20 cigarettes per day increased significantly in rural areas, from 17% (in 2011) to 23.2% (in 2021). The average daily consumption of cigarettes increased at all levels of education, except the college/university group, which instead showed downtrend, from 13.7 cigarettes in 2011 to 11.8 cigarettes in 2021. By work status, the daily consumption of cigarettes in 2021 dropped compared to 2011, especially among students, with a relative decline of 21.8%.

Table 10.4: Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹						Relative change					
	2011			2021			Average Number	<10	10-19	20+		
	Average Number	<10	10-19	20+	Average Number	<10					10-19	20+
Overall	Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)	Average Number		Percentage (95% CI)						
Gender	12.8 (12.2, 13.5)	32.7 (29.1, 36.6)	51.6 (48.1, 55.2)	13.3 (12.6, 13.9)	35.2 (32.1, 38.5)	45.6 (42.8, 48.4)	19.2 (17.1, 21.6)	7.5	-11.7*	23.0*		
Male	13.0 (12.3, 13.6)	31.6 (27.9, 35.5)	52.5 (48.8, 56.1)	13.4 (12.7, 14.1)	34.6 (31.5, 37.8)	46.1 (43.3, 48.8)	19.4 (17.2, 21.7)	9.4	-12.2*	21.6		
Female	8.1 (6.5, 9.6)	67.7 (65.7, 77.6)	25.6 (16.6, 37.5)	9.4 (6.2, 12.6)	61.0 (42.0, 77.1)	25.2 (13.5, 41.9)	13.9 (3.6, 41.3)	-9.9	-1.8	106.6		
Age (years)												
15-24	12.0 (10.3, 13.6)	44.5 (37.6, 51.6)	45.0 (38.3, 51.9)	11.9 (10.2, 13.6)	47.4 (40.7, 54.1)	37.0 (30.6, 43.9)	15.7 (10.4, 23.0)	6.5	-17.8	48.7		
25-44	13.2 (12.5, 14.0)	28.5 (24.6, 32.8)	55.4 (51.2, 59.6)	13.5 (12.6, 14.4)	32.8 (28.5, 37.5)	48.6 (44.8, 52.5)	18.5 (15.9, 21.5)	1.9	15.2	15.4		
45-64	12.9 (11.9, 13.9)	31.9 (27.3, 36.9)	49.9 (44.8, 54.9)	14.0 (13.1, 14.9)	30.9 (27.0, 35.2)	45.9 (42.0, 49.8)	23.1 (19.5, 27.3)	8.8	-3.0	27.0		
65+	11.4 (10.0, 12.8)	39.8 (31.6, 48.5)	45.9 (38.2, 53.8)	11.3 (10.1, 12.5)	44.6 (37.0, 52.5)	40.8 (33.4, 48.6)	14.6 (10.4, 20.2)	-0.6	12.2	1.7		
Residence												
Urban	12.3 (11.5, 13.0)	35.1 (30.6, 39.7)	50.9 (46.6, 55.2)	12.5 (11.7, 13.3)	38.6 (34.4, 43.1)	45.5 (41.9, 49.1)	15.9 (13.1, 19.1)	1.8	10.2	13.1		
Rural	13.3 (12.3, 14.3)	30.8 (25.4, 36.8)	52.2 (46.8, 57.6)	14.2 (13.1, 15.3)	31.1 (26.6, 36.0)	45.7 (41.4, 50.0)	23.2 (20.0, 26.7)	7.0	1.0	36.7*		
Education Level												
< Primary school completed	12.9 (11.9, 13.9)	33.2 (28.4, 38.3)	47.7 (43.3, 52.1)	15.1 (12.9, 17.2)	32.2 (25.8, 39.4)	41.4 (35.3, 47.7)	26.4 (21.8, 31.6)	17.0	-2.9	38.1		
Primary school completed	13.0 (11.9, 14.2)	32.6 (26.6, 39.4)	51.9 (45.8, 57.9)	13.6 (12.5, 14.8)	32.9 (28.5, 37.7)	47.0 (42.3, 51.7)	20.1 (16.2, 24.6)	4.6	0.9	29.7		
Secondary school completed	12.2 (11.2, 13.2)	36.5 (30.1, 43.5)	50.7 (44.3, 57.1)	12.6 (11.5, 13.7)	37.0 (31.2, 43.2)	45.5 (40.5, 50.6)	17.5 (13.4, 22.5)	3.4	1.3	37.3		
High school completed	12.9 (12.0, 13.7)	31.5 (26.5, 37.0)	53.8 (48.3, 59.2)	12.9 (12.1, 13.7)	37.0 (32.1, 42.1)	44.8 (40.2, 49.4)	18.2 (14.6, 22.5)	0.3	17.4	24.3		
College or University +	13.7 (12.6, 14.7)	22.5 (15.5, 31.6)	63.0 (53.0, 72.0)	11.8 (10.6, 13.1)	36.9 (29.9, 44.4)	52.8 (44.0, 61.5)	10.3 (6.4, 16.1)	-13.5*	63.7	-28.9		
Work Status												
Employed	12.6 (11.8, 13.3)	32.7 (27.7, 38.0)	54.2 (49.4, 58.9)	12.5 (11.9, 13.2)	35.2 (30.9, 39.7)	47.6 (43.2, 52.0)	17.2 (14.3, 20.6)	-0.3	7.8	30.8		
Self-employed	13.5 (12.5, 14.4)	29.2 (24.6, 34.2)	52.1 (47.3, 56.9)	14.6 (13.6, 15.6)	30.4 (26.2, 34.9)	47.1 (43.7, 50.6)	22.5 (19.7, 25.5)	8.2	4.2	20.5		
Students	11.3 (9.3, 13.2)	39.9 (31.8, 61.2)	52.0 (29.7, 73.5)	8.8 (7.3, 10.3)	61.1 (46.0, 74.4)	33.1 (20.3, 49.0)	5.8 (1.9, 16.3)	-21.8*	53.3	-29.4		
Homemakers	7.6 (6.2, 9.0)	76.8 (61.4, 87.3)	20.4 (10.6, 35.4)									
Unemployed	11.0 (9.1, 13.0)	49.9 (39.9, 59.8)	38.3 (29.0, 48.4)	10.5 (9.4, 11.6)	50.3 (42.9, 57.8)	37.4 (31.0, 44.3)	12.3 (7.9, 18.4)	-4.6	1.0	3.2		

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include white, hand-rolled, and kretek.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.3 Age of smoking initiation

Table 10.5 presents the ages of initiation of daily smoking by gender and residence in 2011 and 2021. Overall, there was a rise in the average age of a smoker to begin smoking daily in 2021 (18.7 years) compared to 2011 (17.6 years). Most smokers started to smoke daily at the age of 15–19 years according to both the 2011 (62.9%) and the 2021 (55.3%) surveys. In addition, there was a significant rise in the percentage of smokers who began to smoke daily at the age of 20 years or over, from 24.6% in 2011 to 37.9% in 2021.

Among men, the average age to initiate daily smoking in 2021 was 18.7 years, higher than that in 2011 at 17.6 years. Meanwhile, the average age to initiate daily smoking in the female group could not be compared because of insufficient sample size. The average age to begin daily smoking in 2011 and 2021 was slightly higher in urban areas at 18.8 years than in rural areas at 17.7 years. The average age of daily smoking initiation in rural areas in 2011 was 17.5 years and in 2021 was 18.6 years. In both 2011 and 2021, smokers aged 20–34 to initiate daily smoking before the age of 10 years were mostly found in rural areas. Meanwhile, in 2021 no smoker aged 20–34 years in urban areas were found to have started smoking daily before the age of 10 years.

Table 10.5: Average and percentage distribution of age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 20-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years) ¹										Relative change				
	2011					2021									
	Average Age Mean (95% CI)	<10	10-14	15-19	20+	Average Age Mean (95% CI)	<10	10-14	15-19	20+	Average Age	<10	10-14	15-19	20+
Overall	17.6 (17.3, 17.9)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	11.6 (8.1, 16.3)	62.9 (57.9, 67.6)	24.6 (21.0, 28.7)	18.7 (18.3, 19.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	6.7 (4.4, 10.1)	55.3 (50.5, 60.0)	37.9 (32.5, 43.6)	6.3*	-88.6*	-42.0*	-12.1*	53.8*
Gender															
Male	17.6 (17.3, 17.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)	11.6 (8.1, 16.4)	63.2 (58.3, 67.9)	24.3 (20.6, 28.4)	18.7 (18.4, 19.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	6.9 (4.5, 10.5)	54.8 (49.9, 59.6)	38.2 (33.0, 43.6)	6.5*	-87.4*	-40.7*	-13.3*	57.2*
Female															
Residence															
Urban	17.7 (17.3, 18.1)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	11.0 (8.0, 14.9)	63.3 (56.7, 69.4)	25.1 (20.1, 30.9)	18.8 (18.3, 19.2)	0.0 (N/A)	5.7 (3.5, 9.2)	56.1 (49.0, 62.9)	38.2 (31.2, 45.7)	5.9*	-100.0*	-48.1*	-11.4	52.4*
Rural	17.5 (17.0, 18.0)	1.1 (0.5, 2.8)	12.1 (6.7, 20.9)	62.5 (55.2, 69.4)	24.2 (19.2, 30.1)	18.6 (17.9, 19.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	8.1 (4.3, 14.8)	54.3 (48.0, 60.4)	37.4 (29.2, 46.3)	6.6*	-79.3*	-33.3	-13.2	54.4*

¹ Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.4 Former Smokers

Table 10.6: Percentage of former daily smokers among all adults and ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers (Among All Adults) ¹			Former Daily Smokers (Among Ever Daily Smokers) ^{1,2}		
	2011	2021	Relative change	2011	2021	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
Overall	3.3 (2.8, 3.9)	4.7 (4.2, 5.3)	44.1*	9.5 (8.0, 11.3)	13.8 (12.4, 15.3)	44.6*
Gender						
Male	6.0 (5.0, 7.2)	9.0 (8.0, 10.0)	49.4*	9.0 (7.5, 10.7)	13.4 (12.0, 14.9)	49.2*
Female	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	-10.9	23.2 (14.6, 34.7)	24.6 (14.8, 37.9)	6.0
Age (years)						
15-24	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	111.8	2.0 (0.7, 6.0)	4.1 (2.4, 7.0)	104.0
25-44	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	3.5 (2.8, 4.2)	33.3	6.9 (5.4, 8.9)	9.1 (7.5, 11.0)	31.3
45-64	5.6 (4.4, 7.1)	7.1 (6.1, 8.2)	26.3	13.4 (10.5, 17.0)	18.6 (16.1, 21.4)	38.4*
65+	9.8 (7.6, 12.6)	12.1 (10.0, 14.7)	23.4	25.1 (20.1, 30.8)	32.5 (27.6, 38.0)	29.8
Residence						
Urban	3.7 (2.9, 4.6)	5.6 (4.8, 6.5)	53.3*	11.4 (8.9, 14.3)	16.5 (14.5, 18.7)	44.9*
Rural	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	3.6 (3.0, 4.3)	22.7	7.9 (6.1, 10.2)	10.2 (8.6, 12.2)	29.5
Education Level						
< Primary school completed	4.1 (3.1, 5.4)	6.1 (4.7, 7.9)	47.8	10.6 (8.0, 13.9)	16.7 (13.2, 20.9)	57.4*
Primary school completed	3.2 (2.3, 4.3)	4.8 (3.9, 5.9)	51.2	8.8 (6.5, 11.8)	12.8 (10.5, 15.4)	45.8
Secondary school completed	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)	3.7 (2.8, 4.7)	150.6*	5.0 (3.2, 7.6)	11.4 (9.0, 14.4)	130.5*
High school completed	3.7 (2.9, 4.8)	4.4 (3.6, 5.2)	17.1	10.7 (8.2, 13.7)	12.3 (10.3, 14.5)	14.9
College or University +	5.3 (3.6, 7.8)	6.0 (4.5, 8.0)	13.9	18.2 (12.6, 25.6)	23.2 (18.1, 29.1)	27.2
Work Status						
Employed	3.8 (2.8, 5.0)	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	62.9*	8.0 (6.0, 10.7)	13.1 (11.0, 15.5)	63.0*
Self-employed	4.5 (3.6, 5.6)	6.5 (5.4, 7.7)	44.1*	8.9 (7.1, 11.1)	12.5 (10.6, 14.7)	40.6*
Students	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)	1332.3	0.8 (0.1, 5.6)	8.3 (3.9, 16.8)	938.2
Homemakers	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	1.3	28.5 (14.2, 49.1)	29.4 (13.0, 53.8)	3.1
Unemployed	6.6 (4.7, 9.3)	9.2 (7.3, 11.7)	39.6	19.2 (13.8, 26.1)	20.4 (16.2, 25.4)	6.2

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using unrounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.6 presents the percentage of former daily smokers among all adults and the quit ratios in 2011 and 2021. The percentages of former daily smokers among all adults in 2011 and 2021 were 3.3% and 9.5%. Meanwhile the quit ratio in 2011 was estimated to be 9.5% and 13.8% in 2021.

The percentage of former smokers among the adults in the male group increased significantly, while in the female group there was instead a slight decrease from 0.6% in 2011 to 0.5% in 2021. By age group, although the percentage of former smokers among all adults did increase, no statistically significant difference was found.

The share of former daily smokers among all adults also increased significantly in the urban resident group, with a relative increase of 53.3% (from 3.7% to 5.6%). In addition, the percentage of former smokers among the adults increased at all levels of education, particularly in the group with completed secondary school education, from 1.5% in 2011 to 3.7% in 2021. By work status, there was a significant increase in the employee and self-employed groups, with a relative increase of 62.9% and 44.1% respectively.

The quit ratio in the male group also increased significantly in 2021 compared to 2011, from 9.0% in 2011 to 13.4% in 2021. Although there was no statistically significant difference, the quit ratio in the female group was higher compared to the male group in 2011 (23.2% versus 9.0%) as well as in 2021 (24.6% versus 13.4%). The increase in quit ratio occurred in all the groups, but significant increases

were found only in former daily smokers aged 45–64 years with a relative change of 38.4%. The quit ratio in urban and rural areas increased. The quit ratio in the college/university-educated group was the highest across levels of education. The quit ratio increased in all groups of work, with highest increases in employees and the self-employed.

10.5 Awareness and use of electronic cigarettes

Table 10.7 presents the percentage of adults who had heard of electronic cigarettes, their current status of use, and the percentage of current electronic cigarette users among those aware of electronic cigarettes in 2011 and 2021. In the course of 10 years, there was a very significant rise in the number of adults who had heard of electronic cigarettes, from only 10.9% in 2011 to 55.7% in 2021. The percentage of current electronic cigarette users saw a tenfold increase, from just 0.3% in 2011 to 3.0% in 2021.

By gender, the percentages of men and women who had heard of electronic cigarettes increased significantly from 2011 to 2021, with 300.0% relative change in men and 768.0% in women. The prevalence of electronic cigarette users increased significantly in men from 0.5% to 5.8%, In 2021, 0.3% of women used electronic cigarettes, but the data for 2011 was suppressed due to insufficient sample size.

Across age groups in the past 10 years, there were increases in the share of adults who had heard of electronic cigarettes. In the 25–44 age group, there was an increase from 0.3% in 2011 to 3.1% in 2021. Increases were also found across residence types, with higher electronic cigarette use in urban areas than in rural areas in both 2011 and 2021.

Significant shares of adults across all education levels had heard of electronic cigarettes in 2021, and electronic cigarette use rose in all education levels, especially in the high school-educated group and incomplete primary school education group. In terms of work status, increases in the share of individuals having heard of electronic cigarettes were observed in all work status groups too. The highest was found in homemakers, with a relative change of 665.5%. These work status groups also saw significant increases in electronic cigarette use in employees, the self-employed, homemakers, and students, with the highest increase in the student group from 0.3% in 2011 to 6.8% in 2021.

Table 10.7: Electronic cigarette awareness and current use among adults ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	2011			2021			Relative change	
	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes ¹	Current users ^{1,2}	Current users among those who were aware ³	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes ¹	Current users ^{1,2}	Current users among those who were aware ³	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes ¹	Current users ^{1,2}
Overall		Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage
Gender								
Male	10.9 (9.3, 12.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	2.5 (1.4, 4.3)	55.7 (53.0, 58.4)	3.0 (2.5, 3.7)	5.4 (4.4, 6.7)	409.2*	1015.5*
Female	16.8 (14.2, 19.8)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	3.2 (1.8, 5.7)	67.3 (64.4, 70.1)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	8.6 (7.0, 10.5)	300.0*	964.3*
Age (years)	5.1 (4.0, 6.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	44.1 (41.0, 47.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	768.0*	.*
15-24	14.4 (11.7, 17.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	1.2 (0.4, 3.7)	84.3 (81.0, 87.1)	7.5 (5.9, 9.5)	8.9 (7.1, 11.2)	485.6*	4355.7
25-44	12.4 (10.3, 14.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	2.7 (1.3, 5.6)	63.2 (59.5, 66.7)	3.1 (2.3, 4.0)	4.9 (3.7, 6.4)	407.9*	811.2*
45-64	7.4 (5.7, 9.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	4.5 (1.3, 14.6)	38.1 (34.8, 41.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	415.3*	78.2
65+	1.6 (0.6, 4.1)	0.0 (N/A)	-	11.0 (8.5, 14.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	603.6	.*
Residence								
Urban	15.3 (12.5, 18.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	2.8 (1.4, 5.5)	65.6 (61.9, 69.2)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	5.2 (4.0, 6.8)	328.0*	713.3*
Rural	6.5 (4.9, 8.7)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	1.9 (0.9, 3.8)	42.4 (38.7, 46.3)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	5.9 (4.4, 7.9)	550.1*	1959.2*
Education Level								
< Primary school completed	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	13.1 (10.7, 16.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	2.3 (0.5, 10.8)	839.7*	.*
Primary school completed	5.7 (4.0, 8.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	4.2 (1.3, 12.7)	34.4 (31.3, 37.6)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	4.6 (2.9, 7.0)	498.6*	557.6
Secondary school completed	11.5 (9.2, 14.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	2.8 (1.0, 7.8)	65.7 (62.3, 69.0)	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	6.1 (4.7, 7.9)	473.1*	1158.3
High school completed	20.3 (17.0, 24.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.8 (0.8, 3.9)	77.1 (73.9, 80.0)	4.5 (3.3, 6.0)	5.8 (4.4, 7.8)	279.9*	1146.2*
College or University +	29.4 (24.0, 35.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.9)	2.9 (1.2, 6.6)	82.2 (78.6, 85.3)	4.0 (2.4, 6.6)	4.9 (3.0, 7.9)	179.5*	377.5
Work Status								
Employed	16.3 (13.4, 19.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	2.0 (1.0, 4.2)	71.8 (68.5, 74.9)	3.9 (2.6, 5.7)	5.4 (3.7, 7.9)	341.4*	1076.3*
Self-employed	8.8 (7.1, 10.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	4.1 (1.9, 8.7)	48.3 (44.5, 52.0)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	5.9 (4.4, 7.8)	451.0*	682.6*
Students	19.1 (14.3, 25.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	1.8 (0.4, 7.3)	86.0 (82.6, 88.8)	6.8 (4.9, 9.4)	7.9 (5.7, 10.9)	350.5*	1878.8
Homemakers	4.8 (3.5, 6.6)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	36.8 (33.2, 40.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	665.5*	.*
Unemployed	9.5 (6.9, 12.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	3.4 (0.8, 13.5)	52.4 (47.8, 57.1)	4.4 (2.9, 6.6)	8.4 (5.7, 12.3)	453.9*	1262.6

¹ Among all adults.

² Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

³ Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.6 Cessation attempts

Table 10.8 shows us the percentage of adult tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who attempted to quit smoking, sought help, and received advice from health care providers in the past 12 months in terms of demographic characteristics. There was a significant increase in the percentage of quit attempts, from 30.4% in 2011 to 43.8% in 2021. The percentage of tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who were asked questions regarding their status of smoking and were advised to stop smoking by health care providers also increased.

By gender, a larger share of female than male smokers and former smokers attempted to quit in both 2011 and 2021, but the increase was higher in men than in women, with relative changes of 46.4% and 11.7% respectively. The shares of male and female smokers and former smokers who were asked about their smoking status and advised to quit smoking by health care providers increased, with a higher relative change in the female group.

The percentage of quit attempts did increase for all age groups in the past 10 years. The 15–24 years group had the highest percentage of quit attempt in both 2011 and 2021, at 36.5% and 53.6% respectively. However, there was a decrease in the percentage of smokers and former smokers in this age group who were asked about their smoking status and advised to quit tobacco smoking by health care providers. In terms of residence, the percentages of smokers and former smokers in urban and in rural areas who attempted to quit, were asked about their smoking status, and advised to quit smoking by health care providers increased.

Increased attempts were made for cessation in 2021 compared to 2011 in all levels of education other than college/university education. The percentage of smokers and former smokers asked about their smoking status and advised to quit by health care providers decreased in the high school- and college/university-educated groups. Across work status, attempts to quit were made by larger shares in all work status groups, with the highest increases in the unemployed group (27.2% to 52.5%). However, the percentage of those were asked about their smoking status and advised to stop smoking in this group saw a decline in the past 10 years.

Table 10.8: Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior					
	Made quit attempt ¹			Asked by HCP if a smoker ^{1,2}		
	2011	2021	Relative change	2011	2021	Relative change
Overall	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage
Gender						
Male	30.4 (26.8, 34.2)	43.8 (41.0, 46.7)	44.3*	40.5 (34.6, 46.6)	45.5 (40.8, 50.3)	12.4
Female	29.8 (26.2, 33.7)	43.6 (40.9, 46.4)	46.4*	41.6 (35.7, 47.8)	46.3 (41.5, 51.2)	11.2
Age (years)	44.6 (35.9, 53.7)	49.8 (35.6, 64.1)	11.7	17.9 (9.0, 32.4)	27.8 (15.1, 45.6)	55.8
15-24	36.5 (30.3, 43.3)	53.6 (45.2, 60.7)	46.6*	31.6 (21.6, 43.5)	29.6 (21.1, 39.7)	-6.3
25-44	28.8 (25.0, 33.0)	42.8 (39.0, 46.7)	48.3*	38.8 (30.9, 47.4)	44.9 (37.4, 52.8)	15.8
45-64	30.1 (25.3, 35.3)	40.9 (37.3, 44.5)	35.8*	44.2 (37.1, 51.4)	49.5 (43.1, 55.8)	12
65+	25.7 (18.9, 34.0)	38.5 (31.6, 45.9)	49.7	49.1 (38.3, 59.9)	55.2 (45.0, 64.9)	12.5
Residence						
Urban	35.9 (30.0, 42.2)	48.4 (44.9, 51.9)	34.7*	42.1 (34.4, 50.2)	44.8 (38.4, 51.4)	6.4
Rural	25.6 (21.3, 30.4)	38.2 (33.7, 42.9)	49.2*	39.2 (30.9, 48.1)	46.5 (39.6, 53.4)	18.5
Education Level						
< Primary school completed	23.7 (19.8, 28.1)	36.0 (29.8, 42.8)	52.0*	42.3 (34.2, 51.0)	50.0 (39.5, 60.5)	18.2
Primary school completed	27.8 (23.2, 33.0)	39.4 (35.5, 43.4)	41.6*	35.4 (25.0, 47.3)	47.1 (39.5, 54.9)	33.2
Secondary school completed	32.7 (27.2, 38.7)	45.1 (40.5, 49.7)	37.9*	32.8 (22.7, 44.9)	50.6 (40.8, 60.4)	54.2
High school completed	36.7 (31.2, 42.5)	48.9 (45.1, 52.8)	33.3*	47.7 (39.8, 55.6)	40.4 (32.8, 48.4)	-15.3
College or University +	39.4 (29.8, 50.0)	49.2 (40.2, 58.3)	24.7	48.6 (36.2, 61.2)	40.2 (27.0, 55.0)	-17.3
Work Status						
Employed	34.4 (29.4, 39.8)	44.7 (40.4, 49.1)	29.9*	37.2 (31.0, 43.9)	47.2 (39.6, 54.9)	26.7
Self-employed	26.4 (22.6, 30.6)	39.0 (35.6, 42.6)	47.8*	43.5 (35.0, 52.5)	47.7 (41.0, 54.6)	9.7
Students	39.7 (28.3, 52.2)	57.9 (48.5, 66.8)	46.1	-	20.8 (10.3, 37.5)	-
Homemakers	46.8 (32.7, 61.4)	59.9 (38.6, 78.0)	27.9	-	-	-
Unemployed	27.2 (19.7, 36.2)	52.5 (45.7, 59.3)	93.4*	48.6 (33.1, 64.4)	45.3 (34.0, 57.0)	-6.8
				45.0 (29.6, 61.4)	39.2 (29.1, 50.3)	-12.9

¹ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.7 Second-hand smoke

Table 10.9 compares the percentage of adults exposed to the second-hand smoke at home by smoking status and demographic characteristics in 2011 and 2021. Overall, exposure to second-hand smoke at home in 2021 decreased significantly compared to 2011, from 78.4% to 59.3%. The percentage of second-hand exposure to non-smokers at home also declined from 59.3% in 2011 to 51.5% in 2021.

By gender, second-hand smoke exposure to men and women has dropped significantly. Exposure to all non-smokers also dropped significantly in from 2011 and 2021 in all age groups, with the highest decrease in the 65 years and over group with a relative change of 26.0% among all adults and 32.4% among non-smokers. Meanwhile, the education level shows inverse relationship with second-hand smoke exposure among all adults as well as non-smokers both in 2011 and 2021. The steepest decline in exposure to secondhand smoke at home was also found in the college and university-educated group, with a relative change of 35.2% among all adults and 35.8% among non-smokers.

The levels of second-hand smoke exposure among all adults and among non-smokers in urban areas were lower than in rural areas, but they had dropped significantly from 2011 to 2021 in both urban and rural areas. Meanwhile, by work status, the highest percentage of second-hand exposure to cigarette smoke at home among non-smokers was found in the group of homemakers at 75.9% in 2011 and 51.8% in 2021.

Table 10.10 presents the percentage of adults aged ≥ 15 years who worked indoors and were exposed to second-hand smoke at their workplace, by the smoking status and demographic characteristic, in 2011 and 2021. The percentage of second-hand smoke exposure at the workplace had significantly reduced from 51.3% in 2011 to 44.8% in 2021. The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke to non-smokers at the workplace was also significantly reduced, from 45.6% in 2011 to 35.4% in 2021.

By gender, there was a decline in second-hand smoke exposure at indoor workplace among all adults and non-smokers in from 2011 to 2021, particularly in the female group, with a change of -28.7% in all women and -28.0% in non-smokers. Meanwhile, across age groups the 65 years and older age group represented the highest percentage of adults who were exposed to tobacco smoke in indoor workspaces at 62.8% among all adults and 67.0% among non-smokers in 2021. However, there was no data on this group in 2011 and therefore no comparisons can be made.

In both urban areas and rural areas there were significant decreases in the percentage of second-hand smoke exposure at workplace among all adults and among non-smokers. In terms of education

level, the percentage of second-hand smoke exposure at workplace among adults and among non-smokers seemed inversely related to education levels.

Table 10.11 presents the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who were exposed to tobacco smoke in/on government buildings, health care facilities, restaurants, and public transportation in the past 30 days. On the whole, indoor exposure to second-hand smoke in 2021 declined significantly in various public places from levels in 2011. Restaurants still represented the highest level of second-hand smoke exposure despite a significant decrease from 85.4% in 2011 to 74.2% in 2021.

By gender, second-hand smoke exposure in the male group had dropped significantly, except in health care facilities, which showed no significant change, from 20.1% in 2011 to 20.3% in 2021. An increase in exposure was found in health care facilities, particularly among the 15–24 years age group, from 14.8% in 2011 to 22.4% in 2021.

The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke to adults at all education levels had significantly decreased in the past 10 years in all public places. Reduced exposure in public places was also felt by adults who lived in urban and rural areas. However, in terms of work status, the level of exposure in government buildings and in health care facilities had become higher for college/university students with relative changes of 24.1% and 46.0% respectively.

Table 10.9: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹						Relative change	
	2011			2021			Overall	Non-smokers
	Overall	Non-smokers	Percentage (95% CI)	Overall	Non-smokers	Percentage		
Overall	78.4 (75.1, 81.4)	71.7 (67.7, 75.4)	59.3 (55.9, 62.7)	51.5 (47.9, 55.1)	-24.3*	-28.2*		
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	81.4 (78.1, 84.3)	62.0 (56.7, 67.0)	63.7 (60.0, 67.3)	43.6 (38.9, 48.4)	-21.7*	-29.7*		
Female	75.4 (71.7, 78.9)	75.0 (71.1, 78.4)	55.0 (51.2, 58.7)	54.3 (50.6, 58.0)	-27.1*	-27.5*		
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	80.0 (76.1, 83.3)	76.5 (71.9, 80.6)	60.7 (56.3, 64.9)	55.3 (50.8, 59.8)	-24.1*	-27.7*		
25-44	77.5 (73.7, 80.9)	69.4 (64.6, 73.8)	59.8 (55.6, 63.8)	51.9 (47.6, 56.2)	-22.9*	-25.2*		
45-64	79.7 (75.7, 83.2)	71.7 (66.8, 76.1)	59.1 (55.3, 62.7)	49.9 (45.8, 54.0)	-25.9*	-30.4*		
65+	74.4 (68.9, 79.2)	67.1 (60.3, 73.2)	55.0 (49.6, 60.4)	45.3 (39.9, 50.9)	-26.0*	-32.4*		
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	68.5 (62.8, 73.7)	60.8 (54.5, 66.7)	51.4 (46.3, 56.4)	43.3 (38.3, 48.4)	-25.0*	-28.7*		
Rural	88.2 (84.4, 91.2)	83.5 (78.3, 87.6)	70.0 (65.5, 74.2)	63.0 (58.1, 67.7)	-20.6*	-24.5*		
<i>Education Level</i>								
< Primary school completed	84.5 (80.4, 87.8)	78.1 (73.5, 82.1)	68.4 (63.6, 72.8)	59.7 (54.6, 64.7)	-19.0*	-23.5*		
Primary school completed	84.5 (81.3, 87.2)	79.4 (75.3, 83.0)	67.6 (63.4, 71.4)	58.8 (54.1, 63.3)	-20.0*	-26.0*		
Secondary school completed	79.0 (75.3, 82.3)	73.5 (68.9, 77.6)	61.0 (56.9, 65.0)	55.2 (50.6, 59.7)	-22.8*	-24.9*		
High school completed	71.3 (66.1, 76.1)	63.1 (57.1, 68.8)	55.0 (51.4, 58.6)	47.3 (43.2, 51.5)	-22.8*	-25.1*		
College or University +	57.2 (49.4, 64.6)	49.2 (40.4, 58.0)	37.1 (31.7, 42.8)	31.5 (25.8, 37.9)	-35.2*	-35.8*		
<i>Work Status</i>								
Employed	74.0 (68.6, 78.7)	62.2 (55.8, 68.3)	54.4 (50.2, 58.5)	41.3 (36.4, 46.4)	-26.5*	-33.6*		
Self-employed	85.3 (82.3, 87.9)	75.5 (70.5, 79.8)	66.7 (62.7, 70.5)	54.5 (49.9, 59.1)	-21.8*	-27.7*		
Students	72.5 (66.8, 77.6)	70.9 (64.5, 76.6)	54.4 (49.5, 59.2)	52.1 (47.0, 57.1)	-25.0*	-26.5*		
Homemakers	76.3 (71.8, 80.2)	75.9 (71.4, 79.9)	55.7 (51.3, 59.9)	54.8 (50.4, 59.1)	-27.0*	-27.8*		
Unemployed	76.2 (70.7, 81.0)	71.0 (63.9, 77.2)	60.2 (54.4, 65.7)	51.8 (45.3, 58.4)	-21.1*	-27.0*		

¹ Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.10: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹						Relative change	
	2011			2021			Overall	Non-smokers
	Overall	Non-smokers	Percentage (95% CI)	Overall	Non-smokers	Percentage	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	51.3 (45.8, 56.8)	45.6 (39.7, 51.7)	44.8 (40.6, 49.1)	35.4 (31.2, 39.9)	-12.7*	-22.4*	-12.7*	-22.4*
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	58.0 (51.6, 64.2)	52.8 (43.6, 61.8)	54.6 (49.2, 59.8)	44.7 (38.5, 51.1)	-5.9	-15.3	-5.9	-15.3
Female	41.4 (35.4, 47.5)	41.2 (35.3, 47.4)	29.5 (25.3, 34.0)	29.7 (25.5, 34.2)	-28.7*	-28.0*	-28.7*	-28.0*
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	45.9 (37.3, 54.7)	42.8 (32.8, 53.4)	42.9 (35.7, 50.5)	32.9 (25.9, 40.7)	-6.4	-23.2	-6.4	-23.2
25-44	50.8 (45.0, 56.6)	45.7 (39.7, 51.9)	44.4 (39.5, 49.5)	34.5 (29.2, 40.1)	-12.5	-24.6*	-12.5	-24.6*
45-64	57.5 (49.5, 65.2)	49.0 (38.8, 59.3)	45.4 (39.9, 51.1)	36.6 (31.3, 42.3)	-21.0*	-25.3*	-21.0*	-25.3*
65+	-	-	62.8 (47.9, 75.7)	67.0 (48.9, 81.1)	-	-	-	-
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	47.8 (41.2, 54.5)	44.0 (36.8, 51.5)	43.1 (38.0, 48.3)	34.0 (28.8, 39.6)	-9.9	-22.8*	-9.9	-22.8*
Rural	62.4 (55.7, 68.7)	51.0 (43.2, 58.7)	49.3 (42.3, 56.5)	39.3 (32.6, 46.4)	-20.9*	-23.0*	-20.9*	-23.0*
<i>Education Level</i>								
< Primary school completed	63.4 (50.0, 74.9)	47.7 (32.8, 62.9)	62.3 (51.2, 72.3)	55.3 (43.4, 66.7)	-1.6	16.1	-1.6	16.1
Primary school completed	55.8 (44.1, 66.9)	45.3 (32.3, 59.1)	58.2 (48.4, 67.4)	40.2 (30.2, 51.1)	4.3	-11.3	4.3	-11.3
Secondary school completed	62.7 (54.0, 70.6)	60.5 (49.2, 70.7)	53.0 (44.1, 61.7)	40.5 (30.8, 50.9)	-15.4	-33.1*	-15.4	-33.1*
High school completed	47.9 (41.4, 54.5)	42.8 (34.7, 51.3)	42.3 (37.2, 47.6)	34.9 (29.0, 41.4)	-11.7	-18.4	-11.7	-18.4
College or University +	45.6 (37.9, 53.5)	42.8 (34.5, 51.5)	34.7 (29.3, 40.5)	29.7 (23.7, 36.4)	-24.0*	-30.6*	-24.0*	-30.6*
<i>Work Status</i>								
Employed	48.3 (42.7, 53.9)	43.7 (37.6, 50.1)	36.6 (32.5, 40.9)	28.6 (24.3, 33.4)	-24.3*	-34.5*	-24.3*	-34.5*
Self-employed	66.4 (57.6, 74.2)	58.4 (48.3, 67.9)	60.5 (54.3, 66.3)	51.3 (45.2, 57.4)	-9.0	-12.2	-9.0	-12.2
Students	-	-	51.0 (30.8, 70.8)	-	-	-	-	-
Homemakers	-	-	50.3 (32.5, 68.0)	50.3 (32.5, 68.0)	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.11: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke ¹ in....										Relative change			
	2011					2021					Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities				
Overall	63.4 (58.5, 68.1)	17.9 (15.0, 21.1)	85.4 (80.9, 88.9)	70.0 (65.6, 74.0)	51.4 (47.1, 55.8)	14.2 (12.0, 16.8)	74.2 (71.4, 76.8)	40.5 (35.7, 45.5)	-18.9*	-20.4*	-13.1*	-42.1*		
Smoking Status														
Current smokers ²	72.3 (65.4, 78.3)	21.5 (16.8, 27.0)	92.2 (87.7, 95.1)	79.0 (74.2, 83.2)	60.7 (54.7, 66.4)	21.2 (16.7, 26.6)	87.9 (84.8, 90.5)	53.5 (46.4, 60.5)	-16.0*	-1.2	-4.6	-32.2*		
Non-smokers ³	57.9 (53.0, 62.7)	16.8 (14.1, 19.8)	80.5 (75.3, 84.8)	65.8 (60.7, 70.6)	45.9 (41.3, 50.6)	12.0 (10.1, 14.2)	64.9 (61.5, 68.2)	35.1 (29.8, 40.8)	-20.7*	-28.5*	-19.3*	-46.6*		
Gender														
Male	69.4 (63.0, 75.1)	20.1 (16.2, 24.7)	90.8 (87.3, 93.5)	79.0 (74.7, 82.8)	60.0 (55.1, 64.7)	20.3 (16.6, 24.5)	82.2 (79.0, 85.0)	51.6 (45.3, 58.0)	-13.5*	1.0	-9.5*	-34.6*		
Female	55.4 (49.7, 61.0)	16.5 (13.7, 19.8)	76.1 (69.5, 81.7)	62.4 (56.6, 67.8)	40.1 (34.9, 45.5)	9.9 (8.1, 12.1)	62.1 (58.1, 66.0)	31.8 (26.5, 37.6)	-27.7*	-40.0*	-18.4*	-49.0*		
Age (years)														
15-24	52.5 (43.5, 61.3)	14.8 (11.1, 19.6)	85.7 (81.7, 88.9)	77.8 (72.0, 82.7)	49.8 (41.4, 58.2)	22.4 (17.6, 28.2)	77.0 (72.9, 80.6)	41.5 (33.2, 50.3)	-5.1	51.1	-10.2*	-46.7*		
25-44	66.7 (61.7, 71.3)	19.5 (16.3, 23.0)	86.5 (81.2, 90.5)	70.6 (65.7, 75.1)	54.4 (49.4, 59.4)	14.4 (11.6, 17.7)	76.4 (73.4, 79.1)	43.7 (37.2, 50.5)	-18.4*	-26.2*	-11.7*	-38.1*		
45-64	66.3 (59.2, 72.7)	19.2 (14.4, 25.0)	83.7 (76.8, 88.8)	62.2 (56.7, 67.4)	49.9 (43.6, 56.2)	11.2 (8.5, 14.8)	68.0 (63.3, 72.4)	38.1 (32.4, 44.2)	-24.8*	-41.4*	-18.7*	-38.7*		
65+	47.6 (30.1, 65.6)	10.3 (6.0, 17.3)	68.2 (53.2, 80.2)	52.8 (41.8, 63.5)	41.2 (31.9, 51.2)	7.5 (4.9, 11.3)	52.6 (40.4, 64.5)	26.3 (17.1, 38.1)	-13.4	-27.2	-22.9	-50.2*		
Residence														
Urban	58.6 (52.3, 64.6)	20.0 (15.8, 24.9)	87.4 (83.8, 90.2)	70.2 (64.5, 75.3)	46.0 (39.8, 52.3)	11.5 (9.2, 14.3)	72.3 (68.7, 75.6)	37.8 (32.0, 44.0)	-21.5*	-42.5*	-17.3*	-46.1*		
Rural	71.2 (63.3, 78.0)	15.1 (11.7, 19.3)	81.7 (70.3, 89.4)	69.6 (62.6, 75.7)	59.8 (55.0, 64.5)	18.4 (14.3, 23.3)	78.4 (74.6, 81.9)	47.4 (40.6, 54.4)	-16.0*	21.6	-4.0	-31.8*		
Education Level														
< Primary school completed	64.2 (54.4, 72.9)	15.2 (11.3, 20.2)	75.5 (65.6, 83.3)	60.8 (54.3, 66.9)	46.5 (36.5, 56.9)	8.8 (5.7, 13.4)	70.0 (58.3, 79.5)	37.1 (30.1, 44.6)	-27.5*	-41.9*	-7.4	-39.1*		
Primary school completed	63.0 (53.2, 71.8)	17.5 (13.3, 22.7)	89.5 (83.7, 93.4)	65.7 (58.6, 72.2)	47.5 (40.4, 54.7)	12.0 (9.2, 15.5)	73.9 (67.8, 79.3)	44.2 (36.5, 52.3)	-24.5*	-31.6*	-17.4*	-32.7*		
Secondary school completed	61.9 (52.7, 70.4)	18.2 (13.7, 23.8)	85.4 (79.4, 89.9)	74.4 (68.9, 79.3)	49.0 (42.7, 55.4)	16.0 (11.8, 21.4)	77.2 (73.3, 80.6)	43.7 (36.3, 51.4)	-20.8*	-12.2	-9.6*	-41.3*		
High school completed	61.8 (55.9, 67.3)	17.4 (13.9, 21.5)	84.1 (79.0, 88.2)	75.1 (68.9, 80.5)	54.0 (47.8, 60.1)	14.9 (11.7, 18.7)	74.9 (71.3, 78.3)	36.9 (30.1, 44.3)	-12.6	-14.3	-10.9*	-50.9*		
College or University +	68.1 (60.3, 75.0)	24.4 (17.2, 33.5)	88.4 (81.0, 93.2)	69.9 (61.4, 77.1)	54.2 (47.3, 61.0)	17.3 (13.0, 22.6)	70.4 (65.6, 74.8)	42.8 (31.1, 55.2)	-20.4*	-29.2	-20.3*	-38.8*		
Work Status														
Employed	66.7 (60.1, 72.6)	18.8 (15.1, 23.2)	88.0 (83.5, 91.4)	72.7 (67.4, 77.5)	56.9 (50.9, 62.7)	17.2 (13.5, 21.6)	75.2 (71.1, 78.8)	43.7 (36.5, 51.2)	-14.6*	-8.8	-14.6*	-39.9*		
Self-employed	68.8 (60.9, 75.8)	18.5 (13.9, 24.3)	87.6 (83.1, 91.1)	71.5 (66.7, 75.9)	54.2 (48.5, 59.9)	14.8 (11.2, 19.5)	80.3 (76.6, 83.5)	44.8 (38.4, 51.4)	-21.2*	-20.0	-8.3*	-37.3*		
Students	41.5 (29.2, 54.9)	17.5 (11.5, 25.5)	84.1 (77.2, 89.2)	81.0 (73.2, 87.0)	51.4 (41.7, 61.0)	25.5 (18.9, 33.4)	74.2 (67.9, 79.6)	43.6 (33.2, 54.6)	24.1	46.0	-11.7*	-46.1*		
Homemakers	56.4 (48.2, 64.3)	17.4 (14.0, 21.5)	71.2 (61.0, 79.6)	61.1 (54.0, 67.8)	40.6 (33.5, 48.1)	7.9 (5.8, 10.6)	57.5 (51.3, 63.4)	28.7 (21.8, 36.7)	-28.1*	-54.9*	-19.3*	-53.0*		
Unemployed	48.5 (33.9, 63.2)	13.0 (8.3, 19.7)	88.0 (79.1, 93.4)	60.5 (51.1, 69.2)	42.8 (32.7, 53.5)	13.8 (9.1, 20.4)	74.8 (65.8, 82.1)	43.8 (33.3, 55.0)	-11.7	6.0	-15.0*	-27.6*		

¹ Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

² Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

³ Includes former and never smokers.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.8 Expenditure for Smoking

Table 10. 12.1 presents the average amount of money spent to buy 20 white cigarettes by smokers of white cigarettes aged 15 years and older in 2011 and 2021. The average amount in 2021 (IDR24,090.3) was significantly higher than in 2011 (IDR18,174.4).

The average amount spent by individuals aged 25–44 years also increased from IDR18,571.6 in 2011 to IDR23,159.4 in 2021. The average expenditure of the other groups could not be compared since no data was available from 2011. Meanwhile, the average amount of money spent on 20 white cigarettes by the urban community and the rural community in 2021 both saw an increase from 2011, but significant increases occurred in the urban community, namely from IDR18,602.6 in 2011 to IDR25,709.3 in 2021.

Table 10.12.2. presents the average amount of money spent to buy 12 kretek cigarettes among kretek cigarette smokers in 2011 and 2021. The average amount in 2021 was IDR14,867.7. This was a significant increase IDR11,904.7 from 2011.

The average amount of money spent to buy 12 kretek cigarettes among men and women in 2021 also saw increases from 2011, but the highest increase was observed in the female group, from IDR10,314.4 in 2011 to IDR18,767.8. The average amount of money spent in 2021 also increased significantly in all age groups since the 2011 survey. The largest increase occurred in the 65 years and over group, from IDR9,649.3 in 2011 to IDR13,213.1 in 2021. The average amount of money spent by individuals residing in urban areas and in rural areas in 2021 had both increased significantly from 2011, but the largest and more significant increase occurred in the urban group, from IDR13,192.7 in 2011 to IDR16,385.5 in 2021. Meanwhile education level was directly proportional to the amount of money spent to buy 12 kretek cigarettes. Across work status, the average amount of money also increased significantly in the past 10 years. However, the largest and most significant increase was found in the homemakers' group, where previously in 2011 they spent on average IDR11,214.5 on 12 kretek cigarettes, but in 2021 they spent IDR20,974.4.

Table 10.13.1 shows the average monthly expenditure for consumption of kretek cigarettes by a kretek smoker aged ≥ 15 years between the years 2011 and 2021. Overall, the monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes had increased significantly, from 309,711.8 rupiah in 2011 to 382,091.7 rupiah in 2021. This increase in monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes was found among men and women alike. The average monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes spent by women was IDR154,404.4 in 2011, while in 2021 it was IDR376,131.2, an increase of 143.6%. Meanwhile the percentage of increase in monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes in the male group was only 21.3%. The total monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes in 2021 increased for each age group

from 2011, particularly in the 24-44 years and 45–64 years age groups. By residence, the average monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes in rural areas was lower than in urban areas, but the a higher increase was reported in the rural areas (24.1% versus 19.7%). The average amount of monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes was in line with levels of education. Meanwhile, the increase in monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes in the homemakers group was higher compared to the other occupation groups, at 247.7%.

Table 10.13.2 shows the average monthly expenditures on white cigarettes by smokers of white cigarettes aged ≥ 15 years in 2011 and 2021. The overall expenditure on white cigarette consumption by smokers increased by 6.1%, from IDR 352,255.9 in 2011 to IDR 373,880.6 in 2021.

An increase of 4.0% in average monthly expenditure for white cigarettes among men was found, whereas among women no comparison could be made due to insufficient number of samples. There was an increase in the average monthly expenditure for white cigarettes by smokers of aged 25–44 years, from 380,811.6 in 2011 to 415,087.3. In terms of residence, the average monthly expenditure for white cigarettes between 2011 and 2021 was found to have increased among the urban and rural smokers. Those living in rural areas saw a higher increase (18.6%) than those living in urban areas (0.9%).

By education level, there was a decline in the amount of average monthly expenditure for white cigarettes by 4.8% between 2011 and 2021 in the group of smokers with completed high school education, but this decline was not significant statistically. By work status, there was an increase in monthly expenditure for white cigarettes in the employee group and the self-employed group of 3.7% and 11.6% respectively.

Table 10.12.1: Average amount spent for 12 kretek cigarettes among current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 12 kretek cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)				Relative change	
	2011 ¹		2021		of mean	of median
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Percentage	
Overall	11904.7 (11345.6, 12463.7)	11619.8 (10997.6, 12582.5)	14867.7 (14219.8, 15515.7)	15477.1 (14975.6, 17106.2)	24.9*	33.2*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	11936.8 (11372.5, 12501.0)	11628.3 (11023.0, 12591.7)	14790.3 (14146.4, 15434.3)	14983.2 (14791.3, 17084.3)	23.9*	28.9*
Female	10314.4 (8466.1, 12162.6)	8173.3 (6510.1, 13455.4)	18767.8 (14712.7, 22823.0)	18142.7 (15646.6, 19793.3)	82.0*	122.0*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	12577.3 (11830.6, 13324.1)	12577.1 (12230.9, 13135.5)	15923.4 (13814.8, 18032.0)	17681.4 (14361.1, 18318.2)	26.6*	40.6*
25-44	12152.9 (11306.5, 12999.3)	11653.3 (10849.2, 12430.8)	15323.3 (14444.5, 16202.2)	16887.3 (14843.9, 17627.9)	26.1*	44.9*
45-64	11299.4 (10763.1, 11835.8)	10793.3 (10616.4, 11510.5)	13955.4 (13222.3, 14688.6)	14766.4 (13503.1, 14962.9)	23.5*	36.8*
65+	9649.3 (8297.4, 11001.2)	9239.4 (7688.8, 10722.1)	13213.1 (11909.7, 14516.5)	12761.5 (10127.0, 14354.4)	36.9*	38.1*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	13192.7 (12365.1, 14020.4)	13354.7 (12463.4, 13695.5)	16385.5 (15483.1, 17287.9)	17704.2 (17125.0, 17831.9)	24.2*	32.6*
Rural	10871.1 (10125.3, 11616.9)	10330.9 (9434.5, 11282.0)	13132.6 (12293.2, 13972.1)	12861.3 (11714.4, 13938.5)	20.8*	24.5*
<i>Education Level</i>						
< Primary school completed	9630.3 (8890.9, 10369.7)	9102.1 (7747.2, 9786.4)	11850.7 (10484.9, 13216.4)	11640.9 (8413.7, 12899.6)	23.1*	27.9
Primary school completed	11384.4 (10339.6, 12429.2)	10831.7 (9288.1, 10911.6)	13816.3 (13107.7, 14524.9)	13886.6 (12898.2, 14825.8)	21.4*	28.2*
Secondary school completed	13275.7 (11813.3, 14738.0)	12810.8 (12405.1, 13598.4)	14971.2 (13782.9, 16159.4)	14931.2 (13895.6, 17180.3)	12.8	16.6*
High school completed	13073.9 (12338.0, 13809.8)	13444.7 (12685.2, 13669.8)	16636.3 (15556.9, 17715.6)	17728.7 (17401.6, 17852.0)	27.2*	31.9*
College or University +	13721.4 (13020.4, 14422.3)	13711.7 (13537.1, 13895.1)	16792.9 (15993.9, 17591.8)	17895.3 (17609.3, 18525.2)	22.4*	30.5*
<i>Work Status</i>						
Employed	12531.7 (11718.4, 13344.9)	12414.0 (11856.6, 12798.6)	15719.3 (15081.3, 16357.2)	17248.1 (16442.5, 17737.2)	25.4*	38.9*
Self-employed	11277.4 (10557.2, 11997.5)	10836.3 (9658.3, 10919.3)	13824.9 (13081.9, 14567.8)	14708.8 (12988.6, 14946.9)	22.6*	35.7*
Students	13383.8 (11931.3, 14836.2)	13713.2 (12605.5, 14953.5)	15276.4 (13202.8, 17350.0)	17400.9 (11880.3, 18450.9)	14.1	26.9*
Homemakers	11214.5 (8552.8, 13876.2)	9637.0 (6850.5, 15163.7)	20974.4 (15750.7, 26198.1)	18371.2 (16806.1, .)	87.0*	90.6
Unemployed	12756.9 (11571.1, 13942.6)	12689.7 (11176.7, 14525.6)	17289.5 (13597.4, 20981.6)	17153.6 (14626.8, 17759.8)	35.5*	35.2*

¹ In adjusted constant 2021 Indonesian rupiah using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.12.2: Average amount spent for 20 manufactured white cigarettes among current manufactured white cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured white cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)						Relative change	
	2011 ¹			2021			of mean	of median
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage		
Overall	18174.4 (16866.1, 19482.7)	19314.0 (18406.2, 19764.6)	24090.3 (22425.5, 25755.2)	26029.4 (23879.7, 28272.4)	32.6*	34.8*		
Gender								
Male	18344.5 (17003.4, 19685.5)	19351.5 (18449.6, 19787.3)	24002.3 (22332.4, 25672.1)	25920.7 (23210.3, 28261.6)	30.8*	33.9*		
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Age (years)								
15-24	-	-	28556.0 (27022.0, 30090.0)	29596.6 (28220.1, 31149.0)	-	-	-	
25-44	18571.6 (17109.8, 20033.5)	19249.2 (18271.9, 19822.0)	23159.4 (21053.5, 25265.3)	24814.1 (19739.5, 28123.9)	24.7*	28.9*		
45-64	-	-	23436.4 (20644.6, 26228.2)	24521.6 (21934.9, 29056.2)	-	-	-	
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Residence								
Urban	18602.6 (17594.9, 19610.2)	19493.4 (18409.0, 19937.6)	25709.3 (23777.9, 27640.7)	28169.7 (24654.6, 29667.9)	38.2*	44.5*		
Rural	17188.9 (13609.3, 20768.5)	19002.7 (9341.1, 19795.8)	22036.2 (19167.8, 24904.5)	22293.3 (17776.9, 27418.6)	28.2	17.3		
Education Level								
< Primary school completed	-	-	18671.1 (15275.7, 22066.5)	18003.4 (14042.8, 23409.7)	-	-	-	
Primary school completed	-	-	24635.9 (21264.0, 28007.8)	27927.2 (19786.2, 30880.0)	-	-	-	
Secondary school completed	-	-	22271.9 (17903.8, 26639.9)	24789.9 (18266.4, 28408.3)	-	-	-	
High school completed	18832.1 (17469.9, 20194.3)	19525.0 (18339.3, 20138.9)	26132.0 (24153.0, 28111.0)	27911.9 (24527.7, 29604.4)	38.8*	43.0*		
College or University +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Work Status								
Employed	19364.8 (18305.3, 20424.2)	19725.3 (19070.8, 20933.5)	24902.8 (22916.3, 26889.4)	26115.3 (23980.8, 29266.5)	28.6*	32.4*		
Self-employed	17572.1 (15407.5, 19736.7)	18827.4 (17161.7, 19686.8)	23238.8 (20798.8, 25678.8)	25025.3 (19746.3, 28328.3)	32.2*	32.9*		
Students	-	-	27829.4 (24430.8, 31228.0)	28046.4 (22553.2, 30328.5)	-	-	-	
Homemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unemployed	-	-	24706.5 (21830.7, 27582.2)	24272.4 (18767.4, 29452.8)	-	-	-	

¹ In adjusted constant 2021 Indonesian rupiah using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.13.1: Average kretek cigarette expenditure per month among current kretek cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Kretek cigarette expenditure per month (Indonesian rupiah)				Relative change of	
	2011 ¹		2021		mean	median
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Percentage	
Overall	309711.8 (287201.8, 332221.9)	257885.1 (241061.0, 291189.9)	382091.7 (359689.7, 404493.6)	304166.7 (286781.5, 304166.7)	23.4*	17.9*
Gender						
Male	315244.3 (292550.4, 337958.1)	260098.7 (245538.5, 295156.3)	382244.2 (360034.9, 404453.5)	304166.7 (285249.1, 304166.7)	21.3*	16.9*
Female	154404.4 (121720.8, 187088.0)	92426.7 (58141.9, 133526.0)	376131.2 (195527.7, 556734.8)	201511.4 (139638.6, 340178.4)	143.6*	118.0
Age (years)						
15-24	284635.0 (244236.0, 325034.1)	215634.7 (169717.3, 281318.0)	312280.8 (265478.3, 359083.3)	227943.2 (184283.3, 279743.7)	9.7	5.7
25-44	335683.0 (305956.1, 365409.9)	283172.4 (256606.5, 308235.7)	418961.5 (381544.0, 456379.1)	358068.7 (304166.7, 380808.0)	24.8*	26.4*
45-64	295575.2 (266959.5, 324191.0)	235574.1 (218817.3, 288291.7)	388845.0 (358296.6, 419393.3)	302559.5 (283518.6, 335044.3)	31.6*	28.4*
65+	209606.2 (162626.1, 256586.3)	140509.6 (104902.7, 218209.8)	280380.9 (234248.1, 326513.8)	222730.8 (180568.7, 260859.7)	33.8	58.5
Residence						
Urban	334567.9 (303145.1, 365990.6)	283412.8 (262362.5, 307623.1)	400529.4 (369216.2, 431842.6)	304166.7 (288978.5, 337622.1)	19.7*	7.3
Rural	288817.8 (256398.3, 321237.2)	234568.2 (197490.7, 285051.7)	358548.8 (327492.6, 389605.1)	292941.6 (257220.4, 313980.9)	24.1*	24.9
Education Level						
< Primary school completed	242815.9 (212594.4, 273037.4)	185946.0 (160185.8, 237316.3)	359428.3 (308464.0, 410392.5)	298004.3 (247645.2, 334394.5)	48.0*	60.3*
Primary school completed	295381.8 (257439.2, 333324.4)	239915.7 (215800.6, 284283.3)	352626.5 (322133.2, 383119.7)	293090.4 (250084.9, 304166.7)	19.4*	25.3*
Secondary school completed	339660.6 (288552.7, 390768.5)	274959.6 (243979.0, 337029.2)	357626.2 (318894.7, 396357.8)	271119.5 (242256.9, 309107.8)	5.3	-1.4
High school completed	353628.7 (322672.7, 384584.7)	309526.3 (285532.2, 338139.2)	418533.4 (377763.8, 459303.0)	301014.0 (279342.4, 366009.0)	18.4*	-2.8
College or University +	370626.4 (319508.7, 421744.1)	353126.2 (280816.0, 456714.6)	432705.5 (374251.9, 491159.1)	361355.3 (297379.8, 415688.1)	16.7	2.3
Work Status						
Employed	330471.6 (300388.9, 360554.3)	282048.8 (248350.6, 335008.8)	396883.1 (368770.5, 424995.6)	331348.8 (306812.0, 372671.3)	20.1*	17.5
Self-employed	307314.0 (276421.0, 338206.9)	237090.5 (233368.1, 289146.9)	398191.9 (370841.9, 428797.8)	304166.7 (303859.8, 359719.6)	30.1*	28.3*
Students	218745.1 (155564.0, 281926.2)	123612.1 (70465.8, 233758.7)	166725.8 (131046.1, 202405.5)	104728.7 (52017.5, 148206.5)	-23.8	-15.3
Homemakers	161787.3 (114935.0, 208639.6)	130777.0 (45908.1, 184139.4)	562458.0 (254345.3, 870570.6)	285941.1 (143960.0, 891315.5)	247.7*	118.6
Unemployed	282164.7 (209529.3, 354800.0)	178463.4 (159498.8, 238307.3)	341856.4 (256758.5, 426954.3)	238107.2 (213551.6, 279385.1)	21.2	33.4

¹ In adjusted constant 2021 Indonesian rupiah using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.13.2: Average manufactured white cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured white cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	2011 ¹			2021			Relative change of mean	Relative change of median
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Percentage		
Overall	352255.9 (295895.9, 408615.9)	279453.8 (230324.7, 355279.0)	373880.6 (330838.1, 416923.0)	300747.7 (253803.6, 370575.2)		6.1	7.6	
Gender								
Male	360641.1 (300187.7, 421094.4)	283287.5 (233729.9, 361337.5)	375191.4 (331750.5, 418632.2)	302108.7 (248137.2, 374726.8)		4.0	6.6	
Female								
15-24	-	-	289521.8 (238998.2, 340045.5)	206370.5 (132480.3, 264716.2)		-	-	
25-44	380811.6 (308571.8, 453051.4)	306067.1 (238471.5, 376623.8)	415087.3 (338606.1, 491568.4)	364835.4 (264192.3, 450350.3)		9.0	19.2	
45-64	-	-	407419.2 (340862.6, 473975.7)	308240.9 (239903.1, 426972.9)		-	-	
65+	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Residence								
Urban	367464.3 (296123.8, 438804.9)	297609.7 (229955.8, 367923.5)	370720.6 (310309.5, 431131.7)	295226.7 (207189.2, 379446.2)		0.9	-0.8	
Rural	319337.1 (228816.1, 409858.2)	260504.5 (126067.6, 405559.7)	378658.5 (321656.4, 435660.5)	321591.6 (260102.9, 447089.7)		18.6	23.4	
Education Level								
< Primary school completed	-	-	393822.1 (274544.5, 513099.7)	303151.1 (206523.5, 450582.8)		-	-	
Primary school completed	-	-	410243.7 (297364.4, 523123.0)	323892.7 (183330.9, 519423.6)		-	-	
Secondary school completed	-	-	323942.6 (247572.6, 400312.5)	242381.0 (143495.9, 356499.8)		-	-	
High school completed	403018.1 (305539.6, 500496.6)	307902.1 (229564.5, 537817.2)	383835.8 (333408.4, 434263.2)	316789.2 (253894.2, 379966.3)		-4.8	2.9	
College or University +	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Work Status								
Employed	354392.4 (274993.3, 433791.4)	273353.3 (228767.9, 369785.1)	367622.5 (306170.2, 429074.8)	311571.9 (241071.9, 379958.6)		3.7	14.0	
Self-employed	399533.6 (315729.2, 483338.0)	333743.5 (268313.9, 498740.8)	445939.6 (377797.7, 514081.5)	381891.9 (300802.9, 503106.5)		11.6	14.4	
Students	-	-	182864.3 (96191.4, 269537.1)	89331.1 (46011.8, 187530.8)		-	-	
Homemakers	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Unemployed	-	-	224288.9 (171196.3, 277381.6)	177816.4 (75614.5, 238832.9)		-	-	

¹ In adjusted constant 2021 Indonesian rupiah using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.9 Exposure to anti-cigarette smoking information

Table 10.14: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette (white or kretek) smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Places	2011	2021	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
Overall			
In newspapers or in magazines	10.6 (8.9, 12.5)	9.3 (7.7, 11.2)	-12.4
On television or the radio	40.9 (37.0, 45.0)	43.0 (40.2, 45.8)	5.0
On television	39.7 (35.8, 43.7)	42.1 (39.3, 45.0)	6.2
On the radio	5.0 (4.1, 6.1)	4.3 (3.6, 5.1)	-14.4
On billboards	30.4 (26.9, 34.2)	39.3 (36.5, 42.3)	29.3*
Any of the above locations	51.3 (47.2, 55.4)	58.5 (55.5, 61.4)	14.0*
Current smokers¹			
In newspapers or in magazines	9.4 (7.8, 11.2)	10.7 (8.5, 13.4)	14.2
On television or the radio	40.3 (36.0, 44.7)	45.0 (41.5, 48.6)	11.8
On television	38.8 (34.6, 43.2)	44.0 (40.4, 47.6)	13.4
On the radio	5.5 (4.3, 7.0)	4.2 (3.3, 5.4)	-23.3
On billboards	32.1 (28.2, 36.3)	41.1 (37.2, 45.2)	28.2*
Any of the above locations	51.6 (47.0, 56.1)	60.7 (56.9, 64.4)	17.8*
Non-smokers²			
In newspapers or in magazines	11.3 (9.4, 13.5)	8.6 (7.1, 10.3)	-23.8*
On television or the radio	41.3 (37.1, 45.6)	42.0 (39.2, 44.8)	1.6
On television	40.1 (36.0, 44.4)	41.2 (38.4, 44.0)	2.7
On the radio	4.7 (3.8, 5.9)	4.3 (3.6, 5.2)	-8.8
On billboards	29.5 (25.8, 33.6)	38.4 (35.7, 41.3)	30.2*
Any of the above locations	51.2 (46.8, 55.5)	57.3 (54.4, 60.3)	12.0*

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

* $p < 0.05$

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using unrounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.14 shows the percentage of adults who were aware of anti-cigarette smoking information in various sources by smoking status in 2011 and 2021. Overall, as many as 58.5% adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking messages/information in various media in the past 30 days in 2021. This rate increased significantly compared to the finding in 2011, which was 51.5%. Television was the medium gaining most attention for anti-cigarette smoking information both in 2011 (39.7%) and in 2021 (42.1%).

In 2011, as many as 51.6% of smokers said they had noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in various media/sources in the past 30 days. This percentage increased significantly in 2021 to 60.7%. Television was still the leading source from which anti-cigarette information was noticed by current smokers. A total of 38.8% of current smokers were exposed to anti-cigarette information on television in 2011, while in 2021 the figure was 44.0%. In addition, there was a significant increase in the percentage of smokers who had been exposed to anti-cigarette information from billboards, from 32.1% in 2011 to 41.1% in 2021. There was significant increase in the percentage of adult non-smokers who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in the past 30 days in various media during 2021 compared to 2011, from 51.2% to 60.7%. Television was also the source of anti-cigarette information most noticed by the 40.1% and 41.2% of non-smokers in 2011 and in 2021 respectively.

In addition, there was a significant increase in the shares of non-smokers who noticed anti-cigarette information from newspaper/magazines in the past 30 days, with relative change value of 23.9%.

Table 10.15 indicates the percentage of adult smokers who observed health warning on cigarette packs in the past 30 days and considered quitting smoking because of it. Overall, there was no significant change in the percentage of smokers who noticed health warning on the cigarette pack between 2021 (77.6%) and 2011 (72.2%). Also, there was no meaningful change in the percentage of smokers who thought about quitting smoking because of such warning labels (27.1% in 2011 versus 26.4% in 2021).

There was an increased percentage of smokers who noticed pictorial health warning in 2021 compared to 2011, in both male and female smokers, but this level of change was not meaningful statistically. By age group, there was a significant increase in the percentage of smokers aged 45–64 years and 65 years or older who noticed health warning pictures in 2021 compared to 2011, with respective relative changes of 24.1% and 52.9%. Meanwhile, across residence types, there was no significant change in the percentage of smokers who noticed health warning pictures in 2021 compared to 2011. In 2011 and in 2021 the higher the level of education of the smoker, the more smokers noticed health warning on cigarette packs. In addition, there was a significant increase in the percentage of smokers who had not completed primary school who noticed health warning on cigarette packs from 46.7% in 2011 to 60.3% in 2021. By work status, increased attention to the health warnings occurred in all the types of occupation and most noticeably in the homemakers group.

The percentage of male smokers who thought about quitting smoking because of health warning decreased in 2021 compared to 2011, whereas in women there was quite a high increase from 17.0% in 2011 to 31.9% in 2021. By age, the share of smokers who thought about quitting smoking because of health warning labels in the 15-24 and 25–44 years group saw a decline, but that of smokers in the ≥45 years age group increased. There was also a decline in the percentage of smokers who thought about quitting because of warning labels on cigarette packs at all levels of education except the group without complete primary school education. The percentage of smokers who thought about quitting because of warning labels also decreased among smokers living in urban areas and in rural areas, but the differences were not significant.

Table 10.15: Percentage of current smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette (white or kretek) packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers' who...			Thought about quitting because of health warnings ²			
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette packages ²		Relative change Percentage	2011		2021	Relative change Percentage
	2011	2021		Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	72.2 (67.4, 76.6)	77.6 (74.3, 80.6)	7.4	27.1 (23.5, 30.9)	26.4 (24.0, 28.9)	-2.4	
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	73.3 (68.3, 77.7)	78.0 (74.6, 81.0)	6.4	27.5 (23.8, 31.5)	26.2 (23.8, 28.8)	-4.5	
Female	45.4 (32.7, 58.7)	65.6 (56.2, 73.9)	44.5	17.0 (10.0, 27.2)	31.9 (21.6, 44.2)	87.9	
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	84.3 (78.1, 88.9)	79.9 (74.0, 84.8)	-5.2	28.8 (22.9, 35.4)	23.2 (19.2, 27.8)	-19.3	
25-44	79.3 (73.4, 84.1)	82.4 (78.8, 85.5)	4.0	30.8 (26.3, 35.7)	28.3 (24.6, 32.3)	-8.2	
45-64	59.9 (54.0, 65.5)	74.3 (70.4, 77.9)	24.1*	23.7 (19.7, 28.2)	28.0 (24.8, 31.4)	18.3	
65+	35.6 (27.2, 44.9)	54.4 (46.0, 62.6)	52.9*	7.8 (4.7, 12.6)	16.2 (11.6, 22.1)	108.7	
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	73.1 (65.4, 79.5)	80.4 (75.8, 84.3)	10.1	27.9 (22.9, 33.5)	27.7 (24.5, 31.1)	-0.7	
Rural	71.5 (65.0, 77.1)	74.1 (69.1, 78.6)	3.7	26.3 (21.5, 31.8)	24.8 (21.4, 28.6)	-5.8	
<i>Education Level</i>							
< Primary school completed	46.7 (40.1, 53.5)	60.3 (53.6, 66.6)	29.0*	13.7 (10.8, 17.3)	16.8 (13.0, 21.5)	22.6	
Primary school completed	74.1 (67.8, 79.5)	74.7 (69.5, 79.3)	0.8	27.3 (22.5, 32.7)	27.0 (23.1, 31.3)	-1.0	
Secondary school completed	81.2 (75.5, 85.9)	80.3 (76.0, 84.0)	-1.1	30.7 (25.4, 36.6)	28.6 (24.7, 32.8)	-6.9	
High school completed	85.4 (78.4, 90.4)	85.0 (81.0, 88.4)	-0.4	36.2 (29.3, 43.6)	28.4 (24.6, 32.6)	-21.5*	
College or University +	88.7 (80.2, 93.8)	81.4 (72.8, 87.8)	-8.2	34.5 (26.0, 44.1)	28.5 (21.0, 37.3)	-17.3	
<i>Work Status</i>							
Employed	76.0 (68.5, 82.1)	81.8 (77.8, 85.3)	7.7	29.1 (24.6, 34.0)	29.4 (25.3, 33.8)	1.1	
Self-employed	70.1 (64.2, 75.4)	76.0 (72.1, 79.5)	8.4	26.0 (21.5, 31.0)	24.6 (21.7, 27.6)	-5.6	
Students	83.7 (71.3, 91.3)	79.6 (72.1, 85.5)	-4.8	31.0 (19.4, 45.8)	25.7 (19.3, 33.4)	-17.1	
Homemakers	49.5 (31.4, 67.7)	64.5 (46.6, 79.2)	30.4	19.0 (9.1, 35.3)	35.0 (19.6, 54.3)	84.7	
Unemployed	66.9 (57.8, 74.9)	72.9 (66.2, 78.7)	9.0	23.4 (16.3, 32.5)	25.3 (20.3, 30.9)	7.7	

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² During the last 30 days.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.10 Exposure to cigarette marketing

Table 10.16 shows the percentage of adults who noticed the advertisements, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products in the various media and places in 2011 and 2021. Overall, there was a significant decrease from 84.6% in 2011 to 75.3% in 2021. Decreases were also found in smokers and non-smokers, with relative decreases of 10.9% and 10.8% respectively.

In 2021, television was the medium attracting most attention to cigarette advertisements, with 50.7% of adults, 54.1% of smokers, and 49.0% of non-smokers noticing such advertisements. These figures were significantly lower than the 2011 findings. Smaller shares of respondents noticed cigarette marketing materials in media such as radio, posters, movies, public transportation, and newspapers or magazines. However, there was a significant increase in the percentage of adults who noticed and noticed cigarette advertisements on the Internet in 2021 compared to 2011, with a relative change value of 1,035.1% for all adults, 1,631.2% for smokers, and 867.2% for non-smokers. Meanwhile, the percentage of adults who noticed cigarette promotions during sports, music, or cultural events or in theaters also decreased significantly in 2021 from 2011. Across smoking status groups, exposure to sponsorship of cigarettes during various activities also decreased.

The percentage of adults who noticed cigarette promotion in the form of coupons and branded clothes/goods or logos related to the cigarette industry had dropped significantly in 2021 compared to 2011. In the smokers group, the percentage of those who noticed cigarette promotion activities that offered special promotional prices increased quite significantly, from 5.9% in 2011 to 8.8% in 2021. Meanwhile, there was no meaningful difference in the percentage of individuals who noticed every cigarette advertisement/promotion in shops between 2011 and 2021.

Table 10.16: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who noticed cigarette (white or kretek) marketing during the last 30 days - GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021

Places	Overall			Current smokers ¹			Non-smokers ²		
	2011	2021	Relative change	2011	2021	Relative change	2011	2021	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		
<i>Noticed cigarette advertisements</i>									
In stores where cigarettes are sold	45.6 (40.7, 50.6)	43.7 (39.7, 47.8)	-4.2	53.0 (47.1, 58.8)	50.7 (46.0, 55.3)	-4.5	41.7 (37.0, 46.5)	40.2 (36.2, 44.4)	-3.5
On television	66.3 (62.5, 69.9)	50.7 (47.7, 53.8)	-23.5*	70.2 (66.2, 74.0)	54.1 (50.6, 57.6)	-22.9*	64.2 (60.1, 68.1)	49.0 (45.8, 52.2)	-23.7*
On the radio	4.6 (3.7, 5.8)	3.2 (2.6, 4.0)	-29.7*	5.8 (4.3, 7.7)	3.4 (2.6, 4.4)	-41.2*	4.0 (3.1, 5.0)	3.2 (2.5, 4.0)	-20.7
On billboards	39.6 (35.4, 44.0)	43.6 (40.3, 47.0)	10.1	46.2 (41.4, 51.1)	48.9 (44.6, 53.3)	5.8	36.1 (31.9, 40.5)	40.9 (37.8, 44.2)	13.4
On posters	42.3 (38.2, 46.5)	39.1 (35.6, 42.7)	-7.6	47.9 (43.2, 52.7)	43.9 (39.6, 48.3)	-8.4	39.3 (35.2, 43.5)	36.7 (33.1, 40.4)	-6.7
In newspapers or magazines	10.1 (8.2, 12.2)	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	-52.3*	9.8 (7.7, 12.5)	5.1 (4.0, 6.6)	-47.9*	10.2 (8.4, 12.4)	4.6 (3.8, 5.6)	-54.5*
In cinemas	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	-35.5	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	-28.2	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	-39.4
On the internet	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	21.4 (19.6, 23.3)	1035.1*	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	20.5 (18.1, 23.0)	1631.2*	2.3 (1.7, 3.0)	21.8 (20.1, 23.7)	867.2*
On public transportation	13.5 (10.9, 16.6)	10.2 (8.7, 12.0)	-24.7*	14.2 (11.2, 17.9)	12.8 (10.5, 15.5)	-10.1	13.2 (10.6, 16.3)	8.9 (7.5, 10.5)	-32.5*
On public walls	16.1 (12.6, 20.2)	24.9 (22.3, 27.7)	55.1*	19.3 (15.1, 24.3)	29.5 (25.8, 33.4)	52.7*	14.3 (11.2, 18.2)	22.6 (20.1, 25.4)	57.8*
Somewhere else	7.9 (5.9, 10.6)	8.2 (6.2, 10.6)	2.9	9.5 (6.8, 13.1)	9.3 (6.9, 12.3)	-2.1	7.1 (5.3, 9.5)	7.6 (5.8, 10.0)	6.9
Noticed sports sponsorship	32.1 (28.3, 36.2)	10.7 (9.1, 12.6)	-66.6*	42.0 (37.2, 46.9)	14.9 (12.5, 17.7)	-64.4*	26.9 (23.2, 30.8)	8.6 (7.1, 10.4)	-68.0*
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	20.2 (17.3, 23.4)	6.0 (4.9, 7.3)	-70.4*	23.2 (19.8, 27.0)	8.4 (6.8, 10.4)	-63.7*	18.6 (15.7, 21.8)	4.7 (3.8, 6.0)	-74.4*
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>									
Free samples	5.6 (4.7, 6.8)	5.7 (4.9, 6.6)	1.1	8.3 (6.8, 10.0)	8.9 (7.3, 10.8)	7.4	4.2 (3.4, 5.3)	4.1 (3.4, 4.8)	-3.2
Sale prices	4.6 (3.8, 5.7)	6.2 (5.2, 7.3)	33.6	5.9 (4.6, 7.5)	8.8 (7.2, 10.6)	49.8*	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	4.9 (4.0, 5.9)	22.9
Coupons	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	-40.4*	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	-20.5	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	-53.6*
Free gifts/discounts on other products	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)	3.0 (2.4, 3.7)	19.4	2.9 (2.1, 4.1)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	43.8	2.2 (1.6, 3.1)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	4.1
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	29.6 (25.9, 33.5)	7.5 (5.9, 9.6)	-74.5*	33.8 (29.4, 38.6)	10.1 (7.8, 12.9)	-70.2*	27.3 (23.7, 31.2)	6.3 (4.8, 8.1)	-77.0*
Mail promoting cigarettes	5.0 (3.3, 7.4)	3.9 (2.7, 5.5)	-22.3	5.6 (3.9, 7.8)	5.2 (3.6, 7.6)	-5.9	4.7 (2.9, 7.5)	3.2 (2.2, 4.6)	-31.9
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes ³	47.6 (42.9, 52.4)	45.9 (42.0, 49.8)	-3.7	55.5 (49.8, 61.1)	53.4 (48.7, 58.0)	-3.8	43.4 (38.9, 48.1)	42.1 (38.2, 46.1)	-3.0
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	84.6 (82.1, 86.8)	75.3 (72.3, 78.2)	-10.9*	90.2 (88.0, 92.1)	80.4 (77.0, 83.4)	-10.9*	81.6 (78.7, 84.2)	72.8 (69.6, 75.8)	-10.8*

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

³ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where cigarettes (white or kretek) are sold, sale prices on cigarettes (white or kretek), or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes (white or kretek).

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.11 Knowledge, attitudes and perception of cigarette effects on health

Table 10.17 shows the percentage of adults aged ≥ 15 years who believed that smoking tobacco and second-hand smoke exposure can cause serious illnesses, by smoking status and demographic characteristics, in 2011 and 2021. Overall, the percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believed that smoking could lead to serious illness and could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer did not see meaningful changes in between 2011 and 2021. Meanwhile, adults who believed that inhaling second-hand tobacco smoke could cause serious illnesses in non-smokers increased significantly, from 73.7% in 2011 to 80.0% in 2021. There was no important difference in the percentage of smokers and non-smokers who believed that smoking could cause serious illness and could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer, between 2011 and 2021. However, there was a significant increase in the percentage of adults who believed that second-hand smoke could cause serious illness in non-smokers, with relative changes of 8.5% among smokers and 8.3% among non-smokers.

Across age group, there was no important difference in the percentage individuals who believed that cigarettes could cause serious illness or disease in between 2011 and 2021 except in the ≥ 65 years group, from 61.4% to 69.9%. In addition, the percentage of adults who believed that cigarettes could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer had increased, particularly in the 45–64 years and ≥ 65 years age group. The percentage of adults who believed that second-hand smoke could cause serious illness in non-smokers also increased significantly in all age groups.

There was no meaningful difference in the levels of knowledge, attitudes, and perception regarding the impact of second-hand smoke found in 2021 compared to 2011 in urban residents. On the other hand the percentage of adults in rural areas who believed that cigarettes could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer and that second-hand smoke could cause serious illness in non-smokers in 2021 also increased compared to 2011.

The percentage of adults who believed that smoking could cause serious illnesses has decreased in 2021 compared to 2011 across all education levels, especially among those who completed high school and junior high school. There was a significant decline in the share of adults with a high school diploma and college/university education who believed that smoking could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer, with relative decreases of 9.6% and 12.3%, respectively. The percentage of adults with less than elementary education who believed that second-hand smoke could cause serious illnesses in non-smokers also increased significantly, from 46.4% in 2011 to 54.5% in 2021. By work status, no significant differences were found in the percentage of adults in all types of work who believed that smoking could causes serious illness and contribute to stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer. However, there was a significant increase in the percentage of non-smokers, especially

among employees, homemakers, and the unemployed, who believed that second-hand smoke could cause serious illnesses.

Table 10.17: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that tobacco smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness and diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Indonesia, 2011 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes serious illness			Adults who believe that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer ¹			Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers		
	2011	2021	Relative change	2011	2021	Relative change	2011	2021	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage
Overall	86.0 (83.4, 88.2)	85.7 (83.9, 87.3)	-0.3	43.9 (39.9, 48.0)	47.7 (45.2, 50.3)	8.7	73.7 (70.2, 76.9)	80.0 (77.9, 81.9)	8.6*
Smoking Status									
Current smokers ²	81.3 (77.8, 84.5)	79.0 (76.4, 81.5)	-2.8	38.4 (33.8, 43.2)	40.2 (37.2, 43.3)	4.7	67.8 (63.4, 71.9)	73.6 (70.7, 76.3)	8.5*
Non-smokers ³	88.5 (86.0, 90.5)	89.1 (87.4, 90.5)	0.7	46.8 (42.7, 51.0)	51.5 (48.9, 54.1)	9.9	76.8 (73.5, 79.8)	83.2 (81.1, 85.1)	8.3*
Gender									
Male	85.7 (82.8, 88.1)	83.7 (81.6, 85.7)	-2.3	45.1 (40.6, 49.6)	45.4 (42.7, 48.1)	0.7	74.1 (70.4, 77.5)	77.9 (75.5, 80.1)	5.2
Female	86.3 (83.4, 88.7)	87.6 (85.9, 89.2)	1.6	42.7 (38.6, 46.9)	50.0 (47.2, 52.9)	17.1*	73.3 (69.5, 76.7)	82.0 (79.7, 84.2)	12.0*
Age (years)									
15-24	93.0 (90.6, 94.8)	94.9 (92.6, 96.5)	2.0	48.8 (43.6, 54.0)	53.0 (49.6, 56.2)	8.6	82.8 (79.0, 86.0)	92.2 (89.7, 94.1)	11.3*
25-44	89.2 (86.7, 91.2)	87.8 (85.7, 89.5)	-1.6	47.8 (43.5, 52.2)	50.2 (47.2, 53.1)	4.9	78.3 (74.8, 81.4)	84.0 (81.6, 86.1)	7.3*
45-64	80.0 (76.1, 83.5)	81.0 (78.3, 83.5)	1.2	37.5 (33.5, 41.7)	45.3 (42.0, 48.7)	20.9*	64.4 (60.0, 68.6)	73.0 (69.8, 75.9)	13.3*
65+	61.4 (54.9, 67.5)	69.9 (65.5, 73.9)	13.8*	23.6 (18.9, 29.0)	32.0 (28.2, 36.1)	35.8*	43.9 (37.3, 50.7)	55.8 (50.8, 60.7)	27.3*
Residence									
Urban	88.1 (84.3, 91.1)	89.0 (87.0, 90.6)	0.9	52.9 (46.9, 58.9)	51.5 (48.0, 55.0)	-2.8	79.5 (74.8, 83.6)	84.3 (81.3, 86.9)	6.0
Rural	83.8 (80.0, 87.0)	81.3 (78.0, 84.2)	-3.0	34.8 (29.5, 40.4)	42.7 (39.1, 46.3)	22.6*	67.8 (62.5, 72.6)	74.2 (71.1, 77.1)	9.5*
Education Level									
< Primary school completed	66.7 (61.5, 71.4)	65.5 (61.2, 69.5)	-1.8	21.4 (17.9, 25.3)	26.1 (21.9, 30.8)	22.3	46.4 (41.5, 51.4)	54.5 (48.8, 60.1)	17.5*
Primary school completed	85.7 (82.4, 88.4)	82.9 (80.0, 85.4)	-3.3	35.1 (30.6, 39.9)	41.1 (37.6, 44.7)	17.0	70.1 (65.6, 74.2)	72.2 (69.0, 75.1)	3.0
Secondary school completed	93.8 (91.8, 95.4)	90.8 (88.5, 92.7)	-3.3*	48.5 (43.8, 53.2)	48.7 (45.4, 52.1)	0.4	83.0 (79.9, 85.8)	85.8 (83.3, 87.9)	3.3
High school completed	95.1 (93.3, 96.4)	91.5 (89.7, 93.1)	-3.7*	62.7 (58.1, 67.2)	56.7 (53.8, 59.5)	-9.6*	89.8 (87.3, 91.8)	90.6 (88.7, 92.2)	0.9
College or University +	95.4 (92.3, 97.2)	93.6 (91.5, 95.1)	-1.9	74.2 (68.0, 79.5)	65.0 (61.1, 68.8)	-12.3*	93.2 (89.3, 95.8)	91.3 (88.6, 93.4)	-2.1
Work Status									
Employed	89.2 (86.5, 91.5)	88.1 (85.8, 90.1)	-1.2	49.8 (44.7, 54.9)	53.2 (49.6, 56.9)	7.0	80.3 (76.1, 84.0)	85.6 (83.2, 87.6)	6.5*
Self-Employed	82.2 (77.9, 85.8)	81.1 (78.4, 83.6)	-1.3	36.6 (31.1, 42.6)	42.6 (39.3, 46.0)	16.3	66.6 (61.2, 71.7)	72.5 (69.2, 75.5)	8.8
Students	97.0 (94.9, 98.2)	95.9 (93.3, 97.5)	-1.1	58.9 (52.9, 64.6)	55.7 (50.9, 60.3)	-5.5	90.4 (86.2, 93.4)	93.0 (90.1, 95.1)	2.9
Homemakers	86.7 (82.8, 89.9)	87.4 (85.2, 89.3)	0.8	42.6 (37.7, 47.6)	47.9 (44.6, 51.3)	12.6	73.3 (68.9, 77.3)	81.1 (78.5, 83.5)	10.7*
Unemployed	77.5 (72.3, 82.0)	79.9 (76.3, 83.1)	3.0	42.3 (35.4, 49.6)	42.3 (38.4, 46.3)	0.0	63.9 (57.8, 69.6)	74.8 (70.1, 78.9)	16.9*

¹ Percentage who believed tobacco smoking causes all three of these diseases.

² Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

³ Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion:

The *Global Adults Tobacco Survey (GATS)* provides national data on the use of tobacco and the key tobacco control indicators within the adult population. This data and information will be useful for evaluating and developing a more effective policy for tobacco control in order to reduce the consumption of tobacco in Indonesia. The major findings from the implementation of GATS 2021 were as follows:

- **Tobacco use:** There was no significant change in the percentage of tobacco use and percentage of smoking from 2011 to 2021.
- **Electronic cigarette use:** The number of electronic cigarette users has increased 10 times in the past 10 years. The lack of regulations concerning the use of electronic cigarettes contributed towards the significant increase of use.
- **Cessation:** The number of smokers who wanted to and made an attempt to quit was quite high, but not enough smokers received any assistance from a health care provider. This indicates it was necessary to improve and expand tobacco-quitting services.
- **Second-hand smoke:** Exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke in public places such as restaurants, government buildings/offices, workplace, public transportation, and health care facilities was still high although there were signs of a significant decrease.
- **Economics:** Monthly expenditure for cigarettes rose from 2011 to 2021. The hike in prices of cigarettes over the past 10 years was not enough to significantly repress the demand for cigarettes.
- **Media:** Exposure to advertisements, promotions and sponsorship of cigarettes in various media was still high, particularly through the Internet, from which up to 10 times more adults noticed cigarette marketing materials in 2021 compared to in 2011.
- **Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions:** The population had good knowledge about the harms of smoking to health. The majority also believed that the second-hand smoke and the use of electronic cigarettes could lead to serious illness.

Recommendations:

Strategic measures on the basis of assessment of the key indicators that need be performed in tobacco control program under the MPOWER framework include the following:

Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies.

- Strengthen tobacco control strategies through multi-sectoral advocacy, coordination, and integration.
- Implement comprehensive and responsive enforcement of tobacco control regulations including interventions to control the use of electronic cigarettes and other emerging tobacco and nicotine products.

Protecting people from tobacco smoke.

- Optimize smoke-free policies through enforcement of regulations and strengthened implementation at the national and sub-national levels to support the reduction of exposure of second-hand smoke in smoke-free areas.

Offering help to quit tobacco use.

- Improve the accessibility of smoking cessation services by expanding their coverage at primary healthcare and telemedicine facilities and integrating smoking cessation services with existing programs such as the school health program (UKS), the Program Keluarga Harapan conditional cash transfer program, and other programs.

Warning about the dangers of tobacco.

- Develop effective promotional and educational media on the dangers of tobacco to increase health literacy regarding the dangers of tobacco to health.
- Enhance the quality and effectiveness of pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages by enlarging the size of the pictures on cigarette packages by up to 90% and by cycling through pictorial health warnings.

Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.

- Strengthen regulations that stipulate a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in various media and broadcasting channels by revising the Broadcasting Law, the Press Law, and Government Regulation no. 109 of 2012.

Raising taxes on tobacco.

- Simplify the tobacco excise tax structure, significant excise increases on a regular basis, and re-arrangement of the distribution schemes of tobacco product excises for effective tobacco control.
- Review the enforcement of the sale prohibition of single cigarettes to limit the access of vulnerable groups.

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-

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2020 Indonesia Questionnaire

Household Questionnaire

INTRO. [THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT SHOULD BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AND YOU MUST BE CONFIDENT THAT THIS PERSON CAN PROVIDE ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. IF NEEDED, VERIFY THE AGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT TO MAKE SURE HE/SHE IS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.]

THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT CAN BE LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD, ONLY IF NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.]

INTRO1. An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health - Indonesia throughout *Indonesia* and your household has been selected to participate. All houses selected were chosen from a scientific sample and it is very important to the success of this project that each participates in the survey. All information gathered will be kept strictly confidential. I have a few questions to find out who in your household is eligible to participate.

HH1. First, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your household. In total, how many persons live in this household?
[INCLUDE ANYONE WHO CONSIDERS THIS HOUSEHOLD THEIR USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE]
[NO DK/REF]

--	--

HH2. How many of these household members are 15 years of age or older?
[NO DK/REF]

--	--

<p>[IF HH2 = 00 (NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ≥ 15 IN HOUSEHOLD)] [THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME. THIS WILL BE RECORDED IN THE RECORD OF CALLS AS A CODE 201.]</p>
--

HH2a. **[IF HH2<HH1:]** How many household members are less than 5 years old?

--	--

HH4. I now would like to collect information about only these persons that live in this household who are 15 years of age or older. Let's start listing them from oldest to youngest.

HH4a. What is the {oldest/next oldest} person's first name? _____

HH4b. What is this person's age?

[IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE]

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

[IF REPORTED AGE IS 15 THROUGH 17, BIRTH DATE IS ASKED]

HH4c. What is the month of this person's date of birth?

- 01 1
- 02 2
- 03 3
- 04 4
- 05 5
- 06 6
- 07 7
- 08 8
- 09 9
- 10 10
- 11 11
- 12 12
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

HH4cYEAR. What is the year of this person's date of birth?

--	--	--	--

HH4d. Is this person male or female?

MALE 1

FEMALE 2

HH4e. Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including white *cigarettes, kretek cigarettes, cigars, pipes*?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW .. -7

REFUSED -9

[REPEAT HH4a – HH4e FOR EACH PERSON REPORTED IN HH2]

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}

ASK IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS AVAILABLE AND IF SO, PROCEED TO THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND RECORD IT AS A COMMENT ON RECORD OF CALLS.]

Individual Questionnaire

CONSENT1. [SELECT THE APPROPRIATE AGE CATEGORY BELOW. IF NEEDED, CHECK THE AGE OF SELECTED RESPONDENT FROM THE "CASE INFO" SCREEN IN THE TOOLS MENU.]

- 15-17 1 → **GO TO CONSENT2**
18 OR OLDER..... 2 → **GO TO CONSENT5**
EMANCIPATED MINOR (15-17) 3 → **GO TO CONSENT5**

CONSENT2. Before starting the interview, I need to obtain consent from a parent or guardian of [NAME OF RESPONDENT] and from [NAME OF RESPONDENT].

[IF BOTH SELECTED RESPONDENT AND PARENT/GUARDIAN ARE AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW.

IF PARENT/GUARDIAN IS NOT AVAILABLE, BREAK-OFF INTERVIEW AND SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT TO RETURN.

IF MINOR RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH OBTAINING PARENTAL CONSENT.]

CONSENT3. [READ THE FOLLOWING TO THE PARENT/GUARDIAN AND SELECTED RESPONDENT (IF AVAILABLE):]

I am working with the National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health - Indonesia. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Indonesia. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

Your household and [NAME OF RESPONDENT] have been selected at random. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] responses are very important to us and the community, as these answers will represent many other persons.

The interview will last around 30 minutes. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. The information that [NAME OF RESPONDENT] will provide will be kept strictly confidential and [NAME OF RESPONDENT] will not be identified by his/her responses. Personal information will not be shared with anyone else, not even other family members including you. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] can withdraw from the study at any time, and may refuse to answer any question.

We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the telephone numbers listed.

If you agree with [NAME OF RESPONDENT]'s participation in this survey, we will conduct a private interview with him/her.

[ASK PARENT/GUARDIAN:] Do you agree with [NAME OF RESPONDENT]'s participation?

- YES 1 → **GO TO CONSENT4**
NO 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

CONSENT4. [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

PRESENT 1 → **GO TO CONSENT6**
NOT PRESENT..... 2 → **GO TO CONSENT5**

CONSENT5. [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with the National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health - Indonesia. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Indonesia. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

Your household and you have been selected at random. Your responses are very important to us and the community, as these answers will represent many other persons. The interview will last around 30 minutes. Your participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. The information that you will provide us will be kept strictly confidential, and you will not be identified by your responses. Personal information will not be shared with anyone else, not even other family members. You can withdraw from the study at any time, and may refuse to answer any question.

We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the telephone numbers listed.

{FILL IF CONSENT4=2: Your parent/guardian has given his/her permission for you to participate in this study}

If you agree to participate, we will conduct a private interview with you.

CONSENT6. [ASK SELECTED RESPONDENT:] Do you agree to participate?

YES 1 → **PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW**
NO 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

INTLANG. [IS THIS INTERVIEW BEING CONDUCTED IN BAHASA OR IS IT BEING TRANSLATED AND CONDUCTED IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE?]

BAHASA..... 1 → **GO TO SECTION A**
ANOTHER LANGUAGE 2

INTLANG1. [WHAT LANGUAGE IS THIS INTERVIEW BEING CONDUCTED IN?]

Section A. Background Characteristics

A00. I am going to first ask you a few questions about your background.

A01. [RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION. ASK IF NECESSARY.]

MALE..... 1

FEMALE 2

A02a. What is the month of your date of birth?

01 1

02 2

03 3

04 4

05 5

06 6

07 7

08 8

09 9

10 10

11 11

12 12

DON'T KNOW.. -7

REFUSED -9

A02b. What is the year of your date of birth?

--	--	--	--

[IF MONTH=DK OR REF OR YEAR=DK OR REF, ASK A03. OTHERWISE SKIP TO A04.]

A03. How old are you?

[IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE AND RECORD AN ANSWER.

IF REFUSED, BREAK-OFF AS WE CANNOT CONTINUE INTERVIEW WITHOUT AGE]

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

A04. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

- LESS THAN PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 1
- PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 2
- SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED..... 3
- HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED 4
- COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY COMPLETED 5
- POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED..... 6
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

A05. Which of the following best describes your main work status over the past 12 months? Government employee, non-government employee, self-employed, student, homemaker, retired, unemployed-able to work, or unemployed-unable to work?

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

- GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE 1
- NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE 2
- SELF-EMPLOYED/SUBSISTENCE FARMING 3
- STUDENT 4
- HOMEMAKER 5
- RETIRED..... 6
- UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK 7
- UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK 8
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

A06. Please tell me whether this household or any person who lives in the household has the following items:

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Flush toilet?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Fixed telephone?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Cell telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. Refrigerator?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. Car?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. Washing machine?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
k. Computer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
l. Bicycle?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
m. Boat?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
n. Air Conditioner?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

B01. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. There are four categories of products that I will be asking you about separately: “classic” tobacco smoking products; electronic cigarettes such as SMOK, Ploom, Blu; heated tobacco products such as IQOS, Glo; and smokeless tobacco

I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including white *cigarettes*, *kretek cigarettes*, *cigars*, *pipes*, shisha with tobacco. This includes all products where you burn the tobacco as you smoke it. Do you currently smoke tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO B04**
LESS THAN DAILY 2
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO B03**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

- YES 1 → **SKIP TO B04**
NO 2 → **SKIP TO B04**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**

B03. In the past, have you smoked tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

[IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH “DAILY” AND “LESS THAN DAILY” IN THE PAST, CHECK “DAILY”]

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO B04**
LESS THAN DAILY 2 → **SKIP TO B04**
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**

B04. How old were you when you first tried smoking tobacco, even once?

--	--

[IF B04 = DK OR REF, ASK B04a. OTHERWISE GO TO BCOMP1.]

B04a. How many years ago did you first try smoking tobacco, even once?

--	--

BCOMP1

- IF B01 = 1, GO TO B05**
IF B02 = 1, GO TO B05
IF B02 = 2, GO TO B08
IF B03 = 1, GO TO B05
IF B03 = 2, GO TO B09a

B05. How old were you when your first started smoking tobacco daily?

--	--

[IF B05 = DK OR REF, ASK B05a. OTHERWISE GO TO BCOMP2.]

B05a. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

--	--

BCOMP2

IF B01 = 1, GO TO B06

IF B02 = 1, GO TO B08

IF B03 = 1, GO TO B09a

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

B06. On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you smoke the product, but not every day.
 [IF RESPONDENT REPORTS SMOKING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888
 IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER]

a. Manufactured white cigarettes?				PER DAY
a1. [IF B06a=888] On average, how many manufactured white cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
b. Hand-rolled (RYO) cigarettes?				PER DAY
b1. [IF B06b=888] On average, how many hand-rolled (RYO) cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
c. Kretek cigarettes?				PER DAY
c1. [IF B06c=888] On average, how many kretek cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				PER DAY
d1. [IF B06d=888] On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
e. Cigars?				PER DAY
e1. [IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f. Number of shisha sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1. [IF B06f=888] On average, how many shisha sessions do you currently participate in each week?				PER WEEK
g. Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke: _____)				PER DAY
g2. [IF B06g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK

B07. How soon after you wake up do you usually have your first smoke? Would you say within 5 minutes, 6 to 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, or more than 60 minutes?
 WITHIN 5 MINUTES..... 1
 6 TO 30 MINUTES..... 2
 31 TO 60 MINUTES..... 3
 MORE THAN 60 MINUTES..... 4
 REFUSED..... -9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

B08. How many of the following do you currently smoke during a usual week?
[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888
IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER]

a. Manufactured white cigarettes?.....				PER WEEK
b. Hand-rolled (RYO) cigarettes?.....				PER WEEK
c. Kretek cigarettes?				PER WEEK
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				PER WEEK
e. Cigars?				PER WEEK
f. Number of shisha sessions per week?				PER WEEK
g. Any others?				PER WEEK

→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke: _____

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC]

[FORMER SMOKERS]

B09a. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?
[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED SMOKING REGULARLY – DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF SMOKING
ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

- YEARS 1
- MONTHS..... 2
- WEEKS 3
- DAYS..... 4
- LESS THAN 1 DAY 5 → **SKIP TO B10**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**

B09b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

[IF B09a/b < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE WITH B10. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC.]

B10. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO B14**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO B14**

B11. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

- 1 OR 2 1
- 3 TO 5 2
- 6 OR MORE 3
- REFUSED -9

B12. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO B14**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO B14**

B13. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

B14. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Other prescription medications, for example Bupropion, Varenicline?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Traditional medicines, for example herbal/medicinal plants?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (SMOK, Ploom, Blu).....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. Try to quit without assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

BB1. Was COVID-19 one of the reasons why you quit smoking tobacco in the last 12 months?

YES..... 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED..... -9

Section EC. Electronic Cigarettes

EC1. Now we want to ask you about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes or vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce a vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Using these products is often called “vaping.” Examples of these products include UBOAD, EOD, AEGIS, TESLACIGS, SIGELEI, SMOK, VGOD, IStick, VStorm, Kamry, SMOANT, Wismec, Ploom, Blu.

Prior to today, have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices?

- YES..... 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC2. Do you currently use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

- DAILY..... 1 → **SKIP TO EC5a**
LESS THAN DAILY..... 2 → **SKIP TO EC4**
NOT AT ALL..... 3
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC3. Have you ever, even once, used an electronic cigarette or any other vaping device?

- YES..... 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC4. Have you ever used electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device daily in the past?

- YES..... 1 → **GO TO EC5b**
NO 2 → **SKIP TO EC5x1a**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO EC5x1a**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO EC5x1a**

EC5a. {**IF EC2=1:** For how long have you been using electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device on a daily basis?}

EC5b. {**IF EC4=1:** For how long did you use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device on a daily basis?}

Would you say less than 1 month, 1 to 3 months, 4 to 11 months, 1 to 2 years, or more than 2 years?

- LESS THAN 1 MONTH 1
1 TO 3 MONTHS 2
4 TO 11 MONTHS 3
1 TO 2 YEARS..... 4
MORE THAN 2 YEARS 5
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED..... -9

EC5x1a. How old were you when you first tried an electronic cigarette or other vaping device, even once?

--	--

[IF EC5x1a = DK OR REF, ASK EC5x1b. OTHERWISE SKIP TO ECCOMP1.]

EC5x1b. How many years ago did you first try an electronic cigarette or other vaping device, even once?

--	--

ECCOMP1

IF EC2 = 3 AND EC4 = 1 (FORMER DAILY USERS), GO TO EC5x2a

IF EC2 = 1 OR 2 (CURRENT USERS), GO TO EC6

ELSE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP

EC5x2a. How long has it been since you stopped using electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices?
[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED USING REGULARLY – DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF USE]

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON THE NEXT SCREEN]

- YEARS 1
- MONTHS..... 2
- WEEKS 3
- DAYS..... 4
- LESS THAN 1 DAY 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
- REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC5x2b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP

EC6. Which of the following are reasons that you use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. [IF B01=1 OR 2:] To quit smoking tobacco?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. [IF B03=1 OR 2:] To avoid going back to smoking tobacco?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Because I enjoy it?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Because I'm addicted to it?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. I can use it at times when or in places where tobacco smoking is not allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. It is less harmful than smoking tobacco?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. It comes in flavors I like?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. For pleasure/social gathering with friends?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. It is cheaper than cigarettes?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

EC9. Which of the following types of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices do you currently use: a disposable device that is not rechargeable; a device that uses replaceable pre-filled cartridges and is rechargeable; or a device with a tank that you refill with liquids and is rechargeable?

[IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS USED, SELECT DEVICE USED MOST RECENTLY]

- DISPOSABLE DEVICE THAT IS NOT RECHARGEABLE..... 1
- DEVICE USES REPLACEABLE PRE-FILLED PODS OR CARTRIDGES AND IS RECHARGEABLE..... 2
- DEVICE WITH A TANK THAT REFILLS WITH LIQUIDS AND IS RECHARGEABLE..... 3
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

EC10. Does the electronic cigarette or vaping device that you currently use contain nicotine?

[IF MORE THAN ONE DEVICE IS USED, REFER TO DEVICE USED MOST RECENTLY]

- YES..... 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO EC11**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO EC11**
- REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO EC11**

EC10A. What is the strength of the e-liquid in the electronic cigarette or vaping device that you currently use?

- 1-4 MG/ML (0.1-0.4%) 1
- 5-8 MG/ML (0.5-0.8%) 2
- 9-14 MG/ML (0.9-1.4%) 3
- 15-20 MG/ML (1.5-2.0%) 4
- 21-24 MG/ML (2.1-2.4%) 5
- 25 MG/ML (2.5%) OR MORE 6
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

EC11. In the past 30 days, how much money did you spend on electronic cigarettes?

[INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES AND ALL CONSUMABLES INCLUDING LIQUID CONTAINERS AND RESISTANCE PRODUCTS]

- NO MONEY SPENT IN PAST 30 DAYS..... 1
- LESS THAN 50,000 IDR 2
- 50,000 TO 100,000 IDR 3
- 101,000 TO 200,000 IDR 4
- 201,000 TO 300,000 IDR 5
- MORE THAN 300,000 IDR 6
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

ECX1. The last time you purchased electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices for yourself, where did you buy them?

- STORE 2
- STREET VENDOR..... 3
- DUTY-FREE SHOP 5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6
- KIOSKS 7
- INTERNET 8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON..... 9
- OTHER..... 10 → **ECX1A.** [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
- DON'T REMEMBER -7
- REFUSED -9

Section **HTP**. Heated Tobacco Products

HTP1. Now I want to ask you about heated tobacco products. These are products that heat tobacco sticks or capsules to produce vapor or aerosol. Examples of these products include IQOS and Glo.

Prior to today, have you ever heard of heated tobacco products?

- YES..... 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP2. Do you currently use heated tobacco products on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
LESS THAN DAILY..... 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
NOT AT ALL..... 3
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP3. Have you ever, even once, used a heated tobacco product?

- YES..... 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED..... -9

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

- C01.** The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as betel quid, tobacco leaf, tobacco leaf and betel nut mixture. Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.

Do you currently use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SMOKELESS TOBACCO IS, EITHER PRESENT A SHOWCARD OR READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
LESS THAN DAILY 2
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO C03**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**

- C02.** Have you used smokeless tobacco daily in the past?

- YES 1 → **SKIP TO C19**
NO 2 → **SKIP TO C19**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO C19**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO C19**

- C03.** In the past, have you used smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?
[IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"]

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
LESS THAN DAILY 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**

- C19.** **[ADMINISTER IF B01=2 AND C01=2. ELSE GO TO NEXT SECTION D1.]**

You mentioned that you smoke tobacco, but not every day and that you also use smokeless tobacco, but not every day. Thinking about both smoking tobacco and using smokeless tobacco, would you say you currently use tobacco on a daily basis or less than daily?

- DAILY 1
LESS THAN DAILY 2
REFUSED -9

Section D1. Cessation – Tobacco Smoking

D00COMP

**IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
IF B01 = 3, -7, OR -9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION E.**

D01. The next questions ask about any attempts to stop smoking that you might have made during the past 12 months. Please think about tobacco smoking.

During the past 12 months, have you tried to stop smoking?

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO D04**

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D04**

D02a. Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop smoking?

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

MONTHS..... 1

WEEKS 2

DAYS..... 3

LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS) 4 → **SKIP TO D03**

DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO D03**

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D03**

D02b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

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D03. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?

b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?

c. Other prescription medications, for example Bupropion, Varenicline?

d. Traditional medicines, for example herbal/medicinal plants?

e. A quit line or a telephone support line

f. **[SKIP IF EC6A=YES]** Using electronic cigarettes instead?

(SMOK, Ploom, Blu)

g. Try to quit without assistance?

YES	NO	REFUSED
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

D03x1. During the past 12 months, did any of the following reasons lead you to think about quitting smoking?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Concern for your personal health?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Concern about the health effects of your tobacco smoke on non-smokers?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. That society disapproves of smoking?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. The price of smoking tobacco products?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Smoking is/was not allowed in your home?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Indoor smoking restrictions at work or public places?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. Wanting to set a good example for children?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your smoking?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. Health workers advice to stop?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. Concern because of COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

D04. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO D08**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D08**

D05. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 1
 3 TO 5 2
 6 OR MORE 3
 REFUSED -9

D06. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO D08**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D08**

D07. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

YES 1
 NO 2
 REFUSED -9

D08. Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH..... 1 → **SKIP TO SECTION E**
 THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS..... 2 → **SKIP TO SECTION E**
 QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS. ... 3 → **SKIP TO SECTION E**
 NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING 4
 DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO SECTION E**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO SECTION E**

DD08. What is the main reason you are not interested in quitting smoking?

- NO BAD EFFECTS ON MY HEALTH 1
- TOO DIFFICULT TO QUIT 2
- SMOKING MAKES ME MORE PRODUCTIVE..... 3
- FAMILY/FRIENDS APPROVE OF MY SMOKING 4
- FAMILY/FRIENDS SMOKE AND I WANT TO BE
ABLE TO SMOKE WITH THEM..... 5
- SMOKING MAKES ME FEEL BETTER 6
- OTHER 7
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

→ **DD08A.** [SPECIFY]: _____

Section E. Secondhand Smoke

E01. I would now like to ask you a few questions about smoking in various places.

Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking inside of your home: Smoking is allowed inside of your home, smoking is generally not allowed inside of your home but there are exceptions, smoking is never allowed inside of your home, or there are no rules about smoking in your home?

- ALLOWED..... 1
NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS 2
NEVER ALLOWED 3 → **SKIP TO E04**
NO RULES 4 → **SKIP TO E03**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E03**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E03**

E02. Inside your home, is smoking allowed in every room?

- YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED -9

E03. How often does anyone smoke inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?

- DAILY 1
WEEKLY 2
MONTHLY 3
LESS THAN MONTHLY..... 4
NEVER 5
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED -9

E04. Do you currently work outside of your home?

- YES 1
NO/DON'T WORK..... 2 → **SKIP TO E09**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E09**

E05. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

- INDOORS 1 → **SKIP TO E07**
OUTDOORS 2
BOTH 3 → **SKIP TO E07**
REFUSED -9

-
- E06.** Are there any indoor areas at your work place?
 YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO E09**
 DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E09**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E09**
- E07.** Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking policy where you work: Smoking is allowed anywhere, smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas, smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas, or there is no policy?
 ALLOWED ANYWHERE 1
 ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS..... 2
 NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS 3
 THERE IS NO POLICY 4
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9
- E08.** During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke in indoor areas where you work?
 YES 1
 NO 2
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9
- E09.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?
 YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO E11**
 DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E11**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E11**
- E10.** Did anyone smoke inside of any government buildings or government offices that you visited in the past 30 days?
 YES 1
 NO 2
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9
- E11.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any health care facilities?
 YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO E13**
 DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E13**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E13**
- E12.** Did anyone smoke inside of any health care facilities that you visited in the past 30 days?
 YES 1
 NO 2
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9
- E13.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any restaurants?
 YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO E15a**
 DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E15a**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E15a**
-

-
- E14.** Did anyone smoke inside of any restaurants that you visited in the past 30 days?
YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED -9
- E15a.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any cafes or coffee shops?
YES 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO E17**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E17**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E17**
- E16a.** Did anyone smoke inside of any cafes or coffee shops that you visited in the past 30 days?
YES..... 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED..... -9
- E17.** During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation?
YES 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO E19**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E19**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E19**
- E18.** Did anyone smoke inside of any public transportation that you used in the past 30 days?
YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED -9
- E19.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any universities?
YES 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO E21**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E21**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E21**
- E20.** Did anyone smoke inside of any university buildings that you visited in the past 30 days?
YES..... 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW -7
REFUSED..... -9
- E21.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any other schools or educational facilities?
YES 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO EE1**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO EE1**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO EE1**
-

E22. Did anyone smoke inside of any school or educational facility buildings that you visited in the past 30 days?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

EE1. During the past 30 days, did you visit any religious facilities?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO EE3**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO EE3**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO EE3**

EE2. Did anyone smoke inside of any religious facilities that you visited in the past 30 days?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

EE3. During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke inside any other public places while you were visiting?

- YES 1 → **EE4.** Please specify: _____
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

E23. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

Section F. Economics – Manufactured White Cigarettes

F00COMP

IF [B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06a OR B08a) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED WHITE CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION FK.

F01a. The next few questions are about the last time you purchased manufactured white cigarettes for yourself to smoke.

The last time you bought manufactured white cigarettes for yourself, did you buy loose cigarettes, packs, cartons, or something else?

[DO NOT INCLUDE ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES OR HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS]

CIGARETTES/STICKS 1

PACKS 2

CARTONS..... 3

OTHER (SPECIFY) 4 → **F01c.** [SPECIFY THE

UNIT]: _____

NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION FK**

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO F03**

F01b. The last time you bought manufactured white cigarettes for yourself, how many {FILL F01a: cigarettes/packs/cartons/{FILL F01c}} did you buy?

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

[IF F01a=CIGARETTES, GO TO F02]

[IF F01a=PACKS, GO TO F01dPack]

[IF F01a=CARTONS, GO TO F01dCart]

[IF F01a=OTHER, GO TO F01dOther]

F01dPack. Did each pack contain 20 cigarettes or another amount?

20..... 1

OTHER AMOUNT .. 7 → **F01dPackA.** How many cigarettes were in each pack? [NO DK/REF]

DON'T KNOW..... -7

REFUSED..... -9

[GO TO F02]

F01dCart. Did each carton contain 200 cigarettes or another amount?

200..... 1

OTHER AMOUNT .. 7 → **F01dCartA.** How many cigarettes were in each carton? **[NO DK/REF]**

DON'T KNOW..... -7

REFUSED..... -9

[GO TO F02]

F01dOther. How many cigarettes were in each {F01c}?

--	--	--

F02. In total, how much money did you pay for this purchase?

[RANGE: 100 – 500000]

F03. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased manufactured white cigarettes for yourself?

MARLBORO..... 1

LUCKY STRIKE 2

DUNHILL..... 3

PALL MALL 4

ESSE PUTIH..... 5

WINSTON 6

MILD SEVEN 7

OTHER..... 8 → **F03a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO F04**

FF1. During the past 30 days, was this the manufactured white cigarette brand you smoked most often?

YES 1 → **SKIP TO F04**

NO 2

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO F04**

FF2. During the past 30 days, what brand of manufactured white cigarettes did you smoke most often?

MARLBORO..... 1

LUCKY STRIKE 2

DUNHILL..... 3

PALL MALL 4

ESSE PUTIH..... 5

WINSTON 6

MILD SEVEN 7

OTHER..... 8 → **FF2a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____

REFUSED -9

F04. The last time you purchased manufactured white cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?

- STORE 2
- STREET VENDOR..... 3
- DUTY-FREE SHOP 5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6
- KIOSK/WARUNG 7
- INTERNET 8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON..... 9
- OTHER..... 10 → F04a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
- DON'T REMEMBER -7
- REFUSED -9

F06. Were these manufactured white cigarettes labeled as low tar/nicotine, mild, extra mild, light, or ultra light?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

FF3. How often do you usually buy manufactured white cigarettes as single sticks? Would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

- ALWAYS 1
- OFTEN..... 2
- SOMETIMES..... 3
- RARELY 4
- NEVER..... 5
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

FF4. How expensive do you think manufactured white cigarettes would need to be in order for you to stop buying them? Would you say double (twice) the current price you usually pay, triple (three times) the current price you usually pay, more than triple (three times) the current price you usually pay, or there is no specific increase that would enable you to stop buying manufactured white cigarettes?

- DOUBLE 1
- TRIPLE..... 2
- MORE THAN TRIPLE 3
- NO SPECIFIC INCREASE..... 4
- REFUSED -9

Section FK. Economics – Kretek cigarettes

FK00COMP

IF [B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]

AND

[(B06c OR B08c) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES KRETEK CIGARETTES)],

THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G.

FK01a. The next few questions are about the last time you purchased kretek cigarettes for yourself to smoke.

The last time you bought kretek cigarettes for yourself, did you buy loose cigarettes, packs, cartons, or something else?

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

- KRETEK CIGARETTES/STICKS..... 1
 PACKS 2
 CARTONS..... 3
 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 4 → **FK01c.** [SPECIFY THE UNIT]: _____
 NEVER BOUGHT KRETEK CIGARETTES.. 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO FK03**

FK01b. The last time you bought kretek cigarettes for yourself, how many {FILL F01a: cigarettes/packs/cartons/{FILL F01c}} did you buy?

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

[IF FK01a=KRETEK CIGARETTES, GO TO FK02]

[IF FK01a=PACKS, GO TO FK01dPack]

[IF FK01a=CARTONS, GO TO FK01dCart]

[IF FK01a=OTHER, GO TO FK01dOther]

FK01dPack. Did each pack contain 6 kretek cigarettes, 10 kretek cigarettes, 12 kretek cigarettes, 16 kretek cigarettes, 20 kretek cigarettes, or another amount?

- 6..... 1
 10..... 2
 12..... 3
 16..... 4
 20..... 5
 OTHER AMOUNT 7 → **FK01dPackA.** How many kretek cigarettes were in each pack?
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9

[GO TO FK02]

FK01dCart. Did each carton contain 60 kretek cigarettes, 100 kretek cigarettes, 120 kretek cigarettes, 160 kretek cigarettes, 200 kretek cigarettes, 320 kretek cigarettes, or another amount?

- 60 1
- 100..... 2
- 120..... 3
- 160..... 4
- 200..... 5
- 320..... 6
- OTHER AMOUNT 7 → **FK01dCartA.** How many kretek cigarettes were in each carton?
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

[GO TO FK02]

FK01dOther. How many kretek cigarettes were in each {FK01c}?

--	--	--

FK02. In total, how much money did you pay for this purchase?

--

[RANGE: 100 – 500000]

FK03. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased kretek cigarettes for yourself?

- SAMPOERNA 1
- GUDANG GARAM 2
- DJI SAM SOE 3
- DJARUM 4
- BENTOEL 5
- WISMILAK..... 6
- OTHER..... 7 → **FK03a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO FK04**

FFK1. During the past 30 days, was this the kretek cigarette brand you smoked most often?

- YES 1 → **SKIP TO FK04**
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO FK04**

FFK2. During the past 30 days, what brand of kretek cigarettes did you smoke most often?

- SAMPOERNA 1
- GUDANG GARAM 2
- DJI SAM SOE 3
- DJARUM 4
- BENTOEL 5
- WISMILAK..... 6
- OTHER..... 7 → **FFK2a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____
- REFUSED -9

FK04. The last time you purchased kretek cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?

- STORE 2
- STREET VENDOR..... 3
- DUTY-FREE SHOP 5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6
- KIOSK/WARUNG 7
- INTERNET 8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON..... 9
- OTHER..... 10 → FK04a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
- DON'T REMEMBER -7
- REFUSED -9

FK06. Were these kretek cigarettes labeled as low tar/nicotine, mild, extra mild, light, or ultra light?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

FFK3. How often do you usually buy kretek cigarettes as single sticks? Would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

- ALWAYS..... 1
- OFTEN 2
- SOMETIMES 3
- RARELY 4
- NEVER..... 5
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

FFK4. How expensive do you think kretek cigarettes would need to be in order for you to stop buying them? Would you say double (twice) the current price you usually pay, triple (three times) the current price of you usually pay, more than triple (three times) the current price you usually pay, or there is no specific increase that would enable you to stop buying kretek cigarettes?

- DOUBLE 1
- TRIPLE..... 2
- MORE THAN TRIPLE 3
- NO SPECIFIC INCREASE..... 4
- REFUSED..... -9

Section G. Media

G01intro. The next questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days. I will first ask about noticing anti-cigarette smoking information including both manufactured white and kretek cigarettes.

G01. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking white or kretek cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. In newspapers or in magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. On television?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. On the radio?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. On the internet?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Somewhere else?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

→ f1. Please specify where: _____

G02COMP

IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), GO TO G02. ELSE, GO TO G04

G02. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on white or kretek cigarette packages?

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO G04**

DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES ... 3 → **SKIP TO G04**

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO G04**

G03. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on white or kretek cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

G04. I will now ask you about noticing marketing of tobacco products. I will ask you separately about noticing marketing of traditional cigarettes including white and kretek cigarettes and noticing marketing of electronic cigarettes such as BRANDS.

In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting white or kretek cigarettes in the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. In stores where cigarettes are sold?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. On posters?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. In newspapers or magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. In cinemas?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. On the internet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. On public transportation vehicles or stations?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. On public walls?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
k. Anywhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9	

→ k1. Please specify where: _____

[IF EC1=2, SKIP TO G05]

GG04. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting electronic cigarettes in the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. In stores where electronic cigarettes are sold?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. On posters?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. In newspapers or magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. In cinemas?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. On the internet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. On public transportation vehicles or stations?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. On public walls?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
k. Anywhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9	

→ k1. Please specify where: _____

G05. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with white or kretek cigarette brands or companies?

YES..... 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED..... -9

[IF EC1=2, SKIP TO G05a]

GG05. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with electronic cigarette brands or companies?

- YES..... 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

G05a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any music, theatre, art, or fashion events that are associated with white or kretek cigarette brands or companies?

- YES..... 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED..... -9

[IF EC1=2, SKIP TO G06]

GG05a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any music, theatre, art, or fashion events that are associated with electronic cigarette brands or companies?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

G06. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of white or kretek cigarette promotions?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Free samples of cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Cigarettes at sale prices?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Coupons for cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Cigarette promotions in the mail?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

[IF EC1=2, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION H]

GG06. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of electronic cigarette promotions?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Free samples of electronic cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Electronic cigarettes at sale prices?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Coupons for electronic cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying electronic cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Clothing or other items with a electronic cigarette brand name or logo?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Electronic cigarette promotions in the mail?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01. The next question is asking about smoking tobacco.

Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause serious illness?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

H02. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause the following...

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Heart attack?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Lung cancer?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Bladder cancer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Stomach cancer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. Oral cancer?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. Cervix cancer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
k. Breast cancer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
l. Larynx cancer?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. Premature birth?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. Bone loss?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

H03. Based on what you know or believe, does using smokeless tobacco such as betel quid, tobacco leaf, tobacco leaf and betel nut mixture cause serious illness?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

[IF EC1=2, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

HHx1. Based on what you know or believe, does using electronic cigarettes cause serious illness?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

End Individual Questionnaire

100. Those are all of the questions I have. Thank you very much for participating in this important survey.

102. [RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW:]

APPENDIX B: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS
Appendix Table B1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smoker	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily Tobacco Users ≥ 15 years old
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily Tobacco Users ≥ 15 years old
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	Proportion	Current Smokers ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults who works indoors
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase at kiosk/warung	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old

Appendix Table B2: Sampling Errors - Overall – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.345	0.007	9,054	203,612,762	2.189	0.021	0.330	0.359
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.335	0.007	9,156	205,819,369	2.038	0.021	0.321	0.348
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.062	0.007	9,156	205,819,369	8.193	0.116	0.048	0.077
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.010	0.002	9,005	202,656,004	2.339	0.159	0.007	0.013
Daily Tobacco Users	0.274	0.007	9,039	203,309,695	2.449	0.027	0.260	0.289
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.268	0.007	9,156	205,819,369	2.335	0.026	0.254	0.282
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.266	0.007	9,156	205,819,369	2.363	0.027	0.252	0.28
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.005	0.001	9,005	202,656,004	1.812	0.203	0.003	0.007
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.047	0.003	9,156	205,819,369	1.472	0.057	0.042	0.053
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.138	0.007	3,029	70,910,684	1.338	0.053	0.123	0.152
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.064	0.008	2,330	55,158,151	2.464	0.125	0.048	0.079
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.258	0.015	2,330	55,158,151	2.802	0.059	0.228	0.287
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.438	0.014	2,935	70,235,517	2.506	0.033	0.410	0.467
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.455	0.024	874	19,836,706	2.036	0.053	0.408	0.502
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.389	0.022	874	19,836,706	1.841	0.058	0.346	0.433
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.299	0.020	1,216	30,724,800	2.334	0.067	0.259	0.338
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.044	0.008	1,218	30,768,872	1.733	0.175	0.029	0.06
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.634	0.016	2,870	68,742,394	3.323	0.026	0.602	0.667
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.593	0.017	9,112	204,984,534	11.294	0.029	0.559	0.627
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.448	0.021	1,753	45,285,710	3.265	0.048	0.406	0.49
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.514	0.022	1,898	43,923,038	3.691	0.043	0.471	0.558
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.142	0.012	2,626	59,104,637	3.106	0.084	0.119	0.166
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.742	0.013	2,930	75,621,803	2.779	0.018	0.715	0.768
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.405	0.025	1,392	34,492,413	3.548	0.061	0.356	0.454
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.501	0.013	9,156	205,819,369	5.846	0.025	0.477	0.526
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.18	0.03	410	10,606,278	2.543	0.168	0.121	0.24
Last cigarette purchase at kiosk/warung	0.778	0.04	410	10,606,278	3.863	0.052	0.699	0.857
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.43	0.014	9,153	205,779,292	7.524	0.033	0.402	0.458
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.776	0.016	2,876	68,875,247	4.176	0.02	0.745	0.807
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.264	0.012	2,874	68,855,855	2.252	0.047	0.24	0.288
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.753	0.015	9,124	205,117,268	10.644	0.02	0.725	0.782

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (W/N)	Design Effect (D _{eff})	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.857	0.008	9,149	205,682,558	5.344	0.01	0.84	0.874
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.495	0.012	9,146	205,650,336	5.588	0.025	0.471	0.52
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.797	0.009	9,151	205,749,095	4.168	0.011	0.781	0.814
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.851	0.010	9,152	205,779,477	6.807	0.011	0.832	0.87
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.800	0.010	9,151	205,729,397	6.068	0.013	0.780	0.82
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.226	0.012	9,153	205,743,968	7.163	0.052	0.203	0.249
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	13.278	0.333	2,316	54,781,216	2.280	0.025	12.624	13.932
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.186	0.572	452	9,748,053	1.188	0.056	9.066	11.306
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	373,880.550	21,702.830	385	9,921,380	1.730	0.058	331,343.000	416,418.1
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.720	0.206	620	18,732,784	2.396	0.011	18.316	19.123

Appendix Table B3: Sampling Errors - Males – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Dett)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.655	0.01	4,285	102,053,172	1.885	0.015	0.636	0.675
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.647	0.01	4,312	102,866,191	1.856	0.015	0.628	0.666
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.12	0.014	4,312	102,866,191	7.479	0.113	0.094	0.147
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.009	0.002	4,231	100,974,286	2.783	0.269	0.004	0.014
Daily Tobacco Users	0.529	0.012	4,271	101,761,382	2.437	0.023	0.506	0.553
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.523	0.012	4,312	102,866,191	2.342	0.022	0.5	0.546
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.52	0.012	4,312	102,866,191	2.426	0.023	0.497	0.543
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.004	0.001	4,231	100,974,286	1.686	0.298	0.002	0.007
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.09	0.005	4,312	102,866,191	1.315	0.056	0.08	0.099
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.134	0.007	2,930	68,674,276	1.328	0.054	0.12	0.148
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.064	0.008	2,270	53,742,003	2.547	0.128	0.048	0.08
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.258	0.015	2,270	53,742,003	2.721	0.059	0.229	0.288
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.436	0.014	2,827	67,705,014	2.232	0.032	0.409	0.463
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.463	0.024	830	18,971,870	1.994	0.053	0.415	0.511
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.394	0.023	830	18,971,870	1.849	0.059	0.349	0.44
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.298	0.021	1,162	29,464,173	2.433	0.07	0.257	0.339
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.044	0.008	1,164	29,508,245	1.727	0.179	0.029	0.06
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.634	0.016	2,771	66,462,517	3.076	0.025	0.603	0.666
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.637	0.018	4,291	102,361,147	6.183	0.029	0.601	0.673
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.546	0.027	1,011	27,663,200	2.926	0.049	0.493	0.598
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.6	0.024	1,025	25,053,174	2.546	0.041	0.552	0.648
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.203	0.02	1,030	24,579,367	2.513	0.098	0.164	0.242
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.822	0.015	1,699	45,464,317	2.606	0.018	0.793	0.851
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.516	0.032	548	15,115,972	2.268	0.062	0.453	0.58
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.631	0.014	4,312	102,866,191	3.86	0.023	0.603	0.659
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.179	0.031	398	10,305,783	2.593	0.173	0.118	0.24
Last cigarette purchase at kiosk/warung	0.778	0.041	398	10,305,783	3.933	0.053	0.697	0.859
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.443	0.015	4,312	102,866,191	3.997	0.034	0.413	0.472
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.78	0.016	2,775	66,555,790	4.189	0.021	0.748	0.812
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.262	0.013	2,773	66,536,399	2.28	0.048	0.238	0.287
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.809	0.014	4,297	102,510,861	5.405	0.017	0.781	0.836

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.837	0.011	4,305	102,729,380	3.504	0.013	0.817	0.858
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.47	0.014	4,305	102,726,204	3.204	0.029	0.444	0.497
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.786	0.01	4,310	102,833,654	2.477	0.013	0.767	0.805
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.842	0.01	4,310	102,850,206	3.527	0.012	0.821	0.862
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.779	0.012	4,309	102,805,211	3.338	0.015	0.757	0.802
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.206	0.012	4,312	102,866,191	3.769	0.058	0.183	0.23
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	13.371	0.344	2,258	53,489,890	2.344	0.026	12.697	14.045
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.074	0.539	425	9,197,928	1.085	0.054	9.018	11.13
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	375191.37	21903.703	375	9,710,726	1.696	0.058	332260.11	418122.63
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.74	0.19	609	18,241,761	2.033	0.01	18.367	19.113

Appendix Table B4: Sampling Errors - Females – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Delt)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.033	0.005	4,769	101,559,590	3.296	0.142	0.024	0.042
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.023	0.004	4,844	102,953,178	3.745	0.183	0.014	0.031
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.005	0.002	4,844	102,953,178	3.699	0.407	0.001	0.008
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.011	0.002	4,774	101,681,718	2.273	0.204	0.007	0.016
Daily Tobacco Users	0.019	0.003	4,768	101,548,313	2.163	0.155	0.013	0.024
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.014	0.003	4,844	102,953,178	2.364	0.187	0.009	0.019
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.013	0.002	4,844	102,953,178	1.789	0.171	0.008	0.017
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.005	0.002	4,774	101,681,718	2.164	0.294	0.002	0.008
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.005	0.001	4,844	102,953,178	1.79	0.262	0.003	0.008
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.246	0.059	99	2,236,408	1.815	0.238	0.131	0.361
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.049	0.039	60	1,416,147	1.88	0.785	-0.026	0.125
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.23	0.066	60	1,416,147	1.463	0.288	0.1	0.36
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.498	0.074	108	2,530,502	2.335	0.148	0.353	0.643
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.278	0.079	44	864,836	1.324	0.283	0.124	0.433
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.278	0.079	44	864,836	1.324	0.283	0.124	0.433
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.307	0.079	54	1,260,627	1.548	0.257	0.152	0.461
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.049	0.027	54	1,260,627	0.828	0.552	-0.004	0.101
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.643	0.068	99	2,279,878	1.97	0.106	0.51	0.776
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.55	0.019	4,821	102,623,387	7.031	0.035	0.512	0.587
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.295	0.022	742	17,622,510	1.69	0.074	0.252	0.337
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.401	0.027	873	18,869,865	2.608	0.067	0.348	0.453
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.099	0.01	1,596	34,525,270	1.82	0.102	0.079	0.119
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.621	0.02	1,231	30,157,486	2.066	0.032	0.582	0.66
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.318	0.028	844	19,376,441	3.064	0.088	0.263	0.373
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.372	0.014	4,844	102,953,178	4.194	0.038	0.344	0.4
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.228	0.152	12	300,495	1.449	0.667	-0.07	0.527
Last cigarette purchase at kiosk/warung	0.772	0.152	12	300,495	1.449	0.197	0.473	1.07
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.418	0.016	4,841	102,913,101	4.89	0.038	0.387	0.448
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.656	0.045	101	2,319,456	0.896	0.069	0.568	0.744
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.319	0.058	101	2,319,456	1.527	0.181	0.206	0.431
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.698	0.018	4,827	102,606,407	7.098	0.025	0.664	0.733

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.876	0.009	4,844	102953178	3.247	0.01	0.86	0.893
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.52	0.014	4,841	102924132	3.686	0.026	0.493	0.547
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.809	0.01	4,841	102,915,440	2.953	0.012	0.79	0.828
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.86	0.011	4,842	102929271	4.852	0.013	0.838	0.881
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.82	0.011	4,842	102924187	4.077	0.014	0.799	0.842
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.245	0.013	4,841	102,877,777	4.621	0.054	0.219	0.272
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.415	1.596	58	1,291,325	2.474	0.17	6.286	12.544
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	12.058	4.851	27	550,125	2.07	0.402	2.551	21.565
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	313454.23	92061.948	10	210,654	1.719	0.294	133012.81	493895.65
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	17.983	1.169	11	491,023	0.919	0.065	15.691	20.274

Appendix Table B5: Sampling Errors - Urban – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Dett)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.331	0.010	4,055	116,986,010	1.986	0.031	0.310	0.351
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.322	0.010	4,091	118,063,968	1.807	0.031	0.302	0.341
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.061	0.010	4,091	118,063,968	6.955	0.162	0.042	0.081
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.008	0.002	4,050	116,771,445	1.484	0.216	0.004	0.011
Daily Tobacco Users	0.257	0.010	4,051	116,845,776	2.223	0.040	0.237	0.277
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.253	0.010	4,091	118,063,968	2.072	0.039	0.234	0.272
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.251	0.010	4,091	118,063,968	2.152	0.040	0.232	0.271
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.002	0.001	4,050	116,771,445	1.531	0.432	0.000	0.004
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.056	0.004	4,091	118,063,968	1.281	0.073	0.048	0.064
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.165	0.011	1,318	40,118,782	1.085	0.065	0.144	0.186
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.059	0.011	962	29,864,417	2.141	0.189	0.037	0.081
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.244	0.022	962	29,864,417	2.438	0.089	0.202	0.286
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.484	0.018	1,254	38,912,490	1.562	0.036	0.449	0.518
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.448	0.033	361	11,317,141	1.598	0.074	0.383	0.513
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.391	0.032	361	11,317,141	1.510	0.081	0.329	0.453
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.315	0.029	585	18,799,519	2.200	0.090	0.260	0.371
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.041	0.010	585	18,799,519	1.462	0.243	0.021	0.060
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.696	0.021	1,216	37,856,908	2.483	0.030	0.655	0.737
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.514	0.026	4,073	117,544,440	10.665	0.050	0.464	0.564
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.431	0.026	1,071	32,835,081	2.980	0.061	0.380	0.482
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.460	0.032	913	26,623,619	3.731	0.069	0.397	0.522
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.115	0.013	1,229	35,743,228	2.023	0.113	0.089	0.140
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.723	0.017	1,689	52,097,521	2.561	0.024	0.688	0.757
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.378	0.030	841	24,830,780	3.320	0.081	0.318	0.438
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.533	0.015	4,091	118,063,968	3.606	0.028	0.504	0.562
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.190	0.041	209	6,435,760	2.218	0.213	0.111	0.270
Last cigarette purchase at kiosk/warung	0.778	0.046	209	6,435,760	2.510	0.059	0.689	0.868
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.447	0.017	4,090	118,042,130	4.663	0.038	0.414	0.479
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.804	0.021	1,221	37,969,571	3.568	0.027	0.762	0.846
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.277	0.017	1,220	37,960,680	1.676	0.060	0.245	0.310
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.815	0.017	4,068	117,509,256	8.223	0.021	0.780	0.849

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.890	0.009	4,087	117,955,642	3.422	0.010	0.872	0.907
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.529	0.017	4,085	117,926,065	4.881	0.033	0.496	0.563
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.835	0.011	4,088	118,018,294	3.350	0.013	0.814	0.855
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.889	0.012	4,089	118,040,061	6.052	0.014	0.865	0.913
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.843	0.014	4,088	118,000,387	6.116	0.017	0.815	0.870
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.215	0.016	4,091	118,063,968	6.589	0.077	0.183	0.248
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	12.472	0.398	955	29,679,140	1.939	0.032	11.691	13.253
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.445	0.736	233	6,595,690	0.926	0.070	9.002	11.888
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	370,720.620	30,460.433	194	5,971,840	1.759	0.082	311,018.170	430,423.070
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.776	0.216	290	10,623,195	1.436	0.011	18.353	19.198

Appendix Table B6: Sampling Errors - Rural – GATS Indonesia, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (D _{eff})	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.364	0.010	4,999	86,626,752	2.271	0.028	0.344	0.384
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.352	0.010	5,065	87,755,401	2.212	0.028	0.333	0.372
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.064	0.011	5,065	87,755,401	9.396	0.165	0.043	0.085
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.013	0.003	4,955	85,884,560	3.416	0.225	0.007	0.019
Daily Tobacco Users	0.297	0.010	4,988	86,463,918	2.553	0.035	0.277	0.318
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.288	0.010	5,065	87,755,401	2.541	0.035	0.268	0.308
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.286	0.010	5,065	87,755,401	2.469	0.035	0.266	0.306
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.009	0.002	4,955	85,884,560	2.190	0.224	0.005	0.013
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.036	0.003	5,065	87,755,401	1.481	0.089	0.03	0.042
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.102	0.009	1,711	30,791,902	1.529	0.089	0.085	0.120
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.069	0.011	1,368	25,293,734	2.706	0.163	0.047	0.091
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.274	0.021	1,368	25,293,734	3.049	0.077	0.233	0.315
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.382	0.023	1,681	31,323,026	3.809	0.061	0.337	0.427
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.465	0.035	513	8,519,565	2.524	0.075	0.396	0.533
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.387	0.031	513	8,519,565	2.051	0.080	0.327	0.448
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.272	0.025	631	11,925,281	2.019	0.093	0.223	0.322
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.051	0.013	633	11,969,353	2.081	0.249	0.026	0.075
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.559	0.026	1,654	30,885,486	4.510	0.046	0.508	0.610
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.700	0.022	5,039	87,440,094	11.452	0.031	0.658	0.743
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.493	0.036	682	12,450,629	3.538	0.073	0.423	0.564
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.598	0.024	985	17,299,420	2.369	0.040	0.551	0.645
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.184	0.023	1,397	23,361,409	4.778	0.123	0.140	0.229
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.784	0.018	1,241	23,524,282	2.473	0.023	0.748	0.820
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.474	0.035	551	9,661,633	2.706	0.074	0.406	0.543
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.459	0.022	5,065	87,755,401	9.877	0.048	0.416	0.502
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.165	0.047	201	4,170,517	3.145	0.282	0.074	0.256
Last cigarette purchase at kiosk/warung	0.777	0.075	201	4,170,517	6.449	0.096	0.630	0.923
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.408	0.024	5,063	87,737,162	12.512	0.060	0.360	0.456
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.741	0.024	1,655	30,905,676	4.925	0.032	0.694	0.788
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.248	0.018	1,654	30,895,175	2.955	0.074	0.212	0.284
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.672	0.025	5,056	87,608,012	14.368	0.037	0.622	0.721

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.813	0.016	5,062	87,726,916	8.176	0.019	0.783	0.844
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.450	0.017	5,061	87,724,271	6.171	0.039	0.416	0.484
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.747	0.014	5,063	87,730,801	5.344	0.019	0.720	0.775
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.799	0.016	5,063	87,739,416	7.864	0.020	0.768	0.830
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.742	0.015	5,063	87,729,010	6.057	0.020	0.712	0.772
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.240	0.016	5,062	87,680,000	7.199	0.067	0.209	0.272
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	14.231	0.563	1,361	25,102,076	2.829	0.040	13.128	15.335
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	9.644	0.841	219	3,152,363	1.559	0.087	7.996	11.292
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	378,658.480	28,741.543	191	3,949,540	1.444	0.076	322,325.050	434,991.900
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.646	0.380	330	8,109,589	3.635	0.020	17.903	19.390

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Adults	Population 15 years of age and above
Beliefs about the dangers of second-	Participants who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.
Beliefs about the dangers of tobacco smoking	Participants who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness and specific diseases, i.e. stroke, heart attack, lung cancer, COPD, Bladder Cancer, Stomach cancer, premature birth and bone loss.
Beliefs about the health effects of smokeless tobacco	Participants who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness
Beliefs about the adverse health effects of using electronic	Participants who believe that electronic smoking causes serious illness
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) – Statistics Indonesia, is a non-ministerial government agency responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data in Indonesia. It reports directly to the President's office.
BS	Blok Sensus - Census Block.
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer.
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
Current smokeless	Smokeless tobacco user who daily or occasionally uses any smokeless tobacco product.
Current smoking	It includes daily smoking and occasional smoking: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily smoking means smoking at least one tobacco product every day or nearly every day over a period of a month or more. 2. Occasional smoking (less than daily).
DALY	Disability-Adjusted Life Year.
E-Cigarettes	Electronic Cigarettes or Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) which include various products and terminology such as e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-
Exposure to anti-smoking information	Respondents who have noticed information on various media in the past 30 days about the dangers of cigarette smoking and those that encourage quitting.
Exposure to second-hand smoke at home	Exposure to second-hand smoke particularly inside the respondent's home, not including outside areas such as patio, balcony, garden, etc. which are not fully
Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places	Includes smoking by respondents and seeing somebody smoke, smelling the smoke, or seeing cigarette butts in indoor areas in public places visited by them in the past 30 days. Public places include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government buildings: Covers indoor areas which are designated non-smoking areas by national smoke-free laws • Health-care facilities: Covers indoor areas of both public and private health-care facilities which are designated non-smoking areas by national smoke-free laws • Restaurants: Covers the indoor areas of places selling food and/or beverages, and does not include the area in front of any building and
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GBD	Global Burden of Diseases
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHPSS	Global Health Professions Students Survey
GSPS	Global School Personnel Survey
GSS	General Survey System
GTSS	Global Tobacco Surveillance System
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey

HCP	Health-Care Provider; includes various health professionals such as medical doctors, nurses, pharmacists, health workers, etc.
HTP	Heated Tobacco Product - the tobacco products that heat tobacco sticks or capsules to produce vapor or aerosol.
Interest in quitting smoking	Current tobacco smokers who are planning or thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, 12 months, or some day
MOH	Ministry of Health, Indonesia
MoS	Measure of Size
MPOWER	WHO publication with six key strategies for tobacco control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies • Protect people from tobacco smoke • Offer help to quit tobacco use • Warn about the dangers of tobacco • Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship • Raise taxes on tobacco
Noticed of cigarette advertising, promotion and sponsorship	Participants who have noticed any advertisement or sign promotion of cigarettes at the point of sale, television, the radio, billboards, posters, newspapers or magazines, cinemas, the internet, public transportation vehicles or stations, public wall or other public places in the past 30 days, or have noticed any sport, music, theatre, art, or fashion events that is associated with cigarette brands or companies, or have noticed any promotional items/event in form of free samples of cigarettes, cigarettes at sale prices, coupons for cigarettes, free gifts or special discount, clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo, cigarette
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIHRD	National Institute of Health Research and Development. It works under the Ministry of Health, Indonesia
NIHRD	National Institute for Health Research and Development
NRT	Nicotine Replacement Therapy
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
Prevalence	Statistical concept referring to the number of occurrences of tobacco use present in a particular population aged 15 years and above at a given time
PSU	primary sampling unit
QRC	Questionnaire Review Committee. It is a group of international experts for advising a country on questionnaire issues of GATS
Quit attempt	Current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for >12 months
SD	Secure Digital
SDF	Standard Data File
SHS	Second-Hand Smoke
SP2010	Population census 2010
SRC	Sample Review Committee. A group of international experts for advising a country on sample issues of GATS.
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
SUSENAS	National Socio-Economic Survey
TCSC	Tobacco Control Support Centre
Thinking of quitting because of health warning on cigarette	Current tobacco smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the past 30 days because of the warning on cigarette packages

Tobacco products	<p>There are two types of tobacco products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smoked tobacco: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. kretek – a cigarette with cloves b. white cigarette c. hand-rolled cigarette d. other smoked tobacco products such as pipe, cigar, <i>khi-yo</i>, cheroot, water pipe, <i>hookah</i>, and others 2. Smokeless tobacco: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. snuff by keeping in the mouth/nose b. chewing tobacco c. betel quid with tobacco d. others 3. Heated Tobacco Product
TQS	Tobacco Questions for Surveys
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO SEARO	World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia

APPENDIX D: MPOWER SUMMARY INDICATORS

Appendix Table D.1: Summary of MPOWER indicators - GATS Indonesia, 2021

Indicator	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Current tobacco users (smoked, smokeless, or heated tobacco products)	34.5	65.5	3.3	33.1	36.4
Current tobacco smokers	33.5	64.7	2.3	32.2	35.2
Current cigarette smokers (white, hand-rolled, kretek)	33.3	64.5	2.1	32.0	35.0
Current kretek cigarette smokers	28.6	55.5	1.7	27.8	29.6
Current smokeless tobacco use	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	13.3	13.4	9.4	12.5	14.2
Average age at daily smoking initiation ²	18.7	18.7	-	18.8	18.6
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	13.8	13.4	24.6	16.5	10.2
Current electronic cigarette users	3.0	5.8	0.3	3.4	2.5
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	59.3	63.7	55.0	51.4	70.0
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work ³	44.8	54.6	29.5	43.1	49.3
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places: ^{3,5}					
Government building/offices	51.4	60.0	40.1	46.0	59.8
Health care facilities	14.2	20.3	9.9	11.5	18.4
Restaurants	74.2	82.2	62.1	72.3	78.4
Public transportation	40.5	51.6	31.8	37.8	47.4
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁴	43.8	43.6	49.8	48.4	38.2
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider ^{4,5}	38.9	39.4	27.8	39.1	38.7
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method: ⁴					
Pharmacotherapy ⁶	29.9	29.8	30.7	31.5	27.2
Counseling/advice ⁷	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.1	5.1
Interest in quitting smoking ⁸	63.4	63.4	64.3	69.6	55.9
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	85.7	83.7	87.6	89.0	81.3
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	47.7	45.4	50.0	51.5	42.7
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	80.0	77.9	82.0	84.3	74.2
Noticed anti-cigarette (white or kretek) smoking information at any location ⁹	64.6	68.0	61.1	70.8	56.2

Indicator	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette (white or kretek) packages ^{§§}	26.4	26.2	31.9	27.7	24.8
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship					
Noticed any cigarette (white or kretek) advertisement, sponsorship or promotion [§]	75.3	80.9	69.8	81.5	67.2
R: Raise taxes on tobacco					
Average kretek cigarette expenditure per month (Indonesian rupiah) ⁹	382,091.7	382,244.2	376,131.2	400,529.4	358,548.8
Average cost of a pack of 12 kretek cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah) ⁹	14,867.7	14,790.3	18,767.8	16,385.5	13,132.6
Average manufactured white cigarette expenditure per month (Indonesian rupiah) ¹⁰	373,880.6	375,191.4	-	370,720.6	378,658.5
Average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah) ¹⁰	24,090.3	24,002.3	-	25,709.3	22,036.2
Last kretek cigarette purchase was from a store ⁹	16.1	16.3	10.9	17.7	14.1

Notes:

¹ Among current daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include white, hand-rolled, and kretek.

² Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

³ Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days.

⁴ Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months).

⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months.

⁶ Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications such as Bupropion and Varenicline.

⁷ Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline.

⁸ Among current tobacco smokers.

⁹ Among current smokers of kretek cigarettes.

¹⁰ Among current smokers of manufactured white cigarettes.

[§] In the last 30 days.

The *Global Adult Tobacco Survey* (GATS) provides important information regarding tobacco use and the key tobacco control indicators based on significant socio-demographic characteristics and creates an opportunity for the policy-makers and tobacco-controlling community at different levels to make or modify interventions targeted at the various different areas of tobacco control.

M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

Monitoring the use of tobacco (smoking, smokeless tobacco, and electronic cigarettes) through a systematic surveillance mechanism was essential in order to enhance the capacity for managing the tobacco control programs. The following results of GATS 2021 present information about smoking cigarettes, smokeless tobacco and electronic cigarettes.

- Overall, the prevalence of current smokers was still quite high at was 33.5% or around 68.8 million adults with users of kretek cigarettes representing 28.6% (58.8 million) of the population, although the number of smokeless cigarettes users was rather low at 1.0% (2 million) of the population. This indicates that the national burden of smoking tobacco use was very high in Indonesia.
- By gender, 64.7% of men (66.5 million) used smoking tobacco, a percentage 28 times larger than that of women at 2.3% (2.3 million). Meanwhile, there was no important difference in the use of smokeless tobacco between men and women at 0.9% and 1.1% respectively.
- Overall, the prevalence of smoking tobacco product users was higher in rural areas (35.2%) than in urban areas (32.2%). However, the number of smoking tobacco users in urban areas (37.9 million) was higher than those who live in rural areas (30.9 million).
- The average number of cigarettes smoked per day was 13.3 cigarettes. In terms of gender, the average number of cigarettes smoked by men was 13.4 cigarettes a day and 9.4 cigarettes per day by women. Meanwhile, the average number of cigarettes smoked was higher in rural areas (14.2 cigarettes per day) than in urban areas (12.5 cigarettes per day).
- Overall, the average age of daily smoking initiation was 18.7 years. In men, the average age to initiate daily smoking was 18.7 years. Meanwhile, for women the data could be presented due to insufficient number of samples. There was no difference in the average age for daily smoking initiation in urban and rural groups: 18.8 years in urban areas and 18.6 years in rural areas.
- The quit ratio among daily smokers was 13.8%. The quit ratio among men was 13.4% while among women 24.6%. The quit ratio in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (16.5% and 10.2% respectively).
- Overall, the prevalence of current electronic cigarette users was 3%, with prevalence of male users (5.8%) much higher than the that of female electronic cigarettes users (0.3%). The

prevalence of electronic cigarette users in urban areas (3.4%) was higher than in rural areas (2.5%).

P : Protect people from tobacco smoke

Several provinces and districts in Indonesia applied regulations prohibiting smoking in public places, such as restaurants, public transportation, education facilities, and health care facilities by implementing regional regulations concerning smoke-free zones. After 10 years, it was important to evaluate the level of success of this enforcement in the public places mentioned above.

- *The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)* of 2021 indicates that restaurants were locations with the highest share of visitors exposed to tobacco smoke (74.2%), followed by government offices (51.4%), in-door work places (44.8%), public transportation (40.5%) and health care facilities (14.2%).
 - Overall, 59.3% of the population aged 15 years and above were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. Exposure at home was higher among men (63.7%) than among women (55.0%). By residence, the exposure to second-hand smoke at home in rural areas (70%) was higher than in urban areas (51.4%).
 - As many as 44.8% workers were exposed to second-hand smoke at their workplace. More men (54.6%) were exposed to second-hand smoke than the women (29.5%) at work. A larger percentage of workers in rural areas (49.3%) than those in urban areas (43.1%) were exposed to second-hand smoke at work.
 - The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke in government offices among adult visitors in the past 30 days was 51.4%. A larger percentage of men (60%) than women (40.1%) was exposed to second-hand smoke in the government offices. Government offices in rural areas saw a higher percentage of exposure (59.8%) than offices in the urban area (46%) among their visitors.
 - As many as 14.2% of all adults who visited health care facilities within the past 30 days were exposed to second-hand smoke. The percentage of men (20.3%) was higher than women (9.9%) who were exposed to second-hand smoke at health care facilities. A larger percentage of adults in rural areas (18.4%) than in urban areas (11.5%) were exposed to tobacco smoke at health care facilities.
 - 74.2% of adults visiting restaurants in the past 30 days were exposed to second-hand smoke there. A larger percentage of men (82.2%) than women (62.1%) were exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants. Those who lived rural areas (78.4%) were more exposed to second-hand smoke in restaurants than those living in urban areas (72.3%).
 - Overall, as many as 40.5% of adults were exposed to second-hand smoke on public transportation. By gender, a larger percentage of men (51.6%) than women (31.8%) were
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exposed. The percentage of exposure to second-hand smoke was higher among adults in rural areas (47.4%) than in urban areas (37.8%).

O: Offer help to quit tobacco use

Tobacco control programs in Indonesia Implement and support smoking cessation efforts. Clinics and primary health care centers (*puskesmas*) offering help to quit tobacco are supported with training for health workers and are equipped with smoking cessation manuals. GATS presents information on attempts to quit tobacco, health care-seeking behaviors, interest in quitting tobacco, methods to quit, and reasons for quitting tobacco.

- A quit attempt is defined as an attempt made by current smokers and former smokers in the past 12 months to stop using cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, or smokeless tobacco products. Among adult smokers, around 43% reported that they had tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months. The percentage of quit attempt was higher in women than in men, respectively at 49.8% and 43.6%. Smokers who lived in urban areas (48.4%) made more attempts to stop smoking than did smokers in the rural areas (38.2%).
- The percentage of smokers who received advice to quit smoking from health care providers was 38.9%, with more male smokers (39.4%) than female smokers (27.8%). The percentage of smokers who received advice to quit smoking by health care providers in urban areas (39.1%) was higher than in rural areas (38.7%).
- Quit attempts by the smokers in the past 12 months in 2021 were made with pharmacotherapy methods which included nicotine replacement therapy and prescribed drugs such as bupropion and varenicline as well as counselling at a cessation clinic and with telephone service to quit smoking. Other methods included traditional methods (using herbal/medicinal plants), electronic cigarette use, and quitting without any assistance whatsoever. Approximately 29.9% of smokers who attempted to quit in the past 12 months used pharmacotherapy methods, comprising 30.7% of women and 29.8% of men. The percentage of users of pharmacotherapy methods was higher in urban areas (31.5%) than in rural areas (27.2%). The counselling method was used by only 4.4% of smokers, with the share of women (4.9%) larger than men (4.1%). Also, the counselling method was more commonly used by smokers in rural areas (5.1%) than by those in urban areas (4.1%).
- Interest to quit smoking in GATS is defined as a smoker planning or thinking about quitting smoking. As many as 63.4% of smokers were interested in quitting smoking during different points in time. Female smokers were more interested to quit smoking (64.3%) compared to male

smokers (63.4%), and smokers in the urban areas tended to be more interested in quitting smoking than those living in rural areas, respectively 69.9% and 55.9%.

W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco

The public has been informed of conclusive evidence about the dangers of using tobacco has already been by health actors through various media. One of the policies addressing this matter is set out in the Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia no. 28 of 2013 which mandates health warning labels and pictures on cigarette packs to communicate the risks of smoking for smokers. GATS 2021 presents an illustration of the perception of people aged ≥ 15 years regarding the dangers of smoking and their views on anti-cigarette promotion media and the health warning labels on cigarette packs.

- As many as 85.7% of adults believed that smoking could cause serious illnesses. A larger share of women (87.6%) than men (83.7%) held this belief. People living in urban areas also believed this more than did people in the rural areas, respectively at 89.0% and 81.3%.
- Only 47.7% of the population believed that smoking could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer. This belief about the effects of smoking was higher in women (50%) than in men (45.4%). More adults living in urban areas (51.5%) held this belief than those living in the rural areas (42.7%).
- Overall, 80.0 percent of the population believed that inhaling second-hand smoke could cause serious illnesses in non-smokers. Women (82%) believed this more strongly than men (77.9%). In terms of residence, the group living in urban areas (84.3%) believed this more than did the group living in rural areas (74.2%).
- More than half of the adult population (64.6%) years noticed information about dangers of smoking that were placed in public areas. Men (68%) were more exposed to this information than women (61.1%). Residents of urban areas (70.8%) likewise noticed this information more than did residents of rural areas (56.2%).
- Warning labels on the white cigarette packs or kretek packs made two out of 10 current smokers think about quitting smoking. Current female smokers (31.9%) tended to think about quitting smoking more than did current male smokers (26.2%). Current smokers living in urban areas (27.7%) tended to think about quitting smoking more than did those living in rural areas (24.8%).

E: Eliminate Cigarette Advertisements, Promotion and Sponsorship

Promoting cigarettes through advertisements in mass media or other media creates the impression that cigarettes are a product that can normally be freely consumed by anyone, including the youth.

Currently, there are a limited number of regulations that control cigarette advertisements, and these cannot keep up with the rapid developments in cigarette promotion. GATS 2021 generated data related to the exposure of cigarette marketing through advertisements, promotion, and sponsorship in various platforms.

- Overall, more than half (75.3%) of respondents saw/noticed cigarette marketing, sponsorship, or promotion in the past 30 days in various public places and media. By characteristic, the male group (80.9%) and the urban resident group (81.5%) tended to notice more marketing, sponsorship, or promotion of cigarettes than did women (69.8%) and rural residents (67.2%).

R: Raise Tobacco Taxes

Excise is one of the most cost-effective instruments to control the consumption of tobacco. In February 2021, the minister of finance raised the amount of excise on cigarettes to 12.5%. This policy, however, was not enough to reduce the affordability of cigarette prices and to suppress the costs incurred by the use of tobacco. A 2020 study estimated that 88 people out of 100,000 would die within one year due to tobacco consumption. Meanwhile, another study in 2015 indicated that macro-economic losses attributed to the consumption of cigarettes in Indonesia reached almost IDR600 trillion or four times the total tax revenue from cigarettes in the same year. These losses increased by 63% compared to the two previous years (2013–2014). The following survey results present information on expenditure for cigarettes (white and kretek cigarettes) based on demographic characteristics.

- The average price paid by current kretek smokers aged was IDR14,867.7, and the average monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes was IDR382,091.7. Male kretek smoker would pay less for 12 kretek cigarettes (IDR14,790.3) than would female kretek smokers (IDR18,767.8), but the average expense for kretek cigarettes per month was higher among men (IDR382,244.2) than among women (IDR376,131.2). Kretek smokers in urban areas spent more money for kretek cigarettes, IDR16,385.5 for 12 kretek cigarettes and IDR400,529.4 per month, than kretek smokers in rural areas (IDR13,132.6 for 12 kretek cigarettes and IDR358,548.8 per month).
- The average cost of 20 white cigarettes was IDR24,090.3, and the average monthly expenditure therefor was IDR373,880.6. Male smokers of white cigarettes who would pay IDR24,002 for packs of 20 cigarettes and would spend IDR375,191 per month for such cigarettes. Smokers in rural areas would pay less for 20 white cigarettes (IDR22,0036.2) than smokers in the urban areas (IDR25,7092), but their monthly expenditure for white cigarettes (IDR378,658) was higher than it was for those in the urban areas (IDR370,720,6).

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- The percentage of kretek smokers who purchased kretek cigarettes from a store was 16.10%. 16.3% of men purchased kretek cigarettes in a store, compared to 10.9% of women. A larger share of urban residents (17.7%) also purchased kretek cigarettes in a store than that of rural areas (14.1%).

Indicator	2011			2021			Relative change		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship									
Noticed any cigarette (white or kretek) advertisement, sponsorship or promotion ¹	84.6 (82.1, 86.8)	91.1 (88.8, 92.9)	78.2 (75.1, 80.9)	75.3 (72.3, 78.2)	80.9 (77.9, 83.5)	69.8 (66.2, 73.2)	-10.9*	-11.2*	-10.6*
R: Raise taxes on tobacco									
Average kretek cigarette expenditure per month (Indonesian rupiah) ^{10,11}	309711.8 (287201.8, 332221.9)	315244.3 (292530.4, 337958.1)	154404.4 (121720.8, 187088.0)	382091.7 (359689.7, 404493.6)	382244.2 (360034.9, 404453.5)	376131.2 (195527.7, 556734.8)	23.4*	21.3*	143.6*
Average cost of a pack of kretek cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah) ^{10,11}	11904.7 (11345.6, 12463.7)	11936.8 (11372.5, 12501.0)	10314.4 (8466.1, 12162.6)	14867.7 (14219.8, 15515.7)	14790.3 (14146.4, 15434.3)	18767.8 (14712.7, 22823.0)	24.9*	23.9*	82.0*
Average manufactured cigarette expenditure per month (Indonesian rupiah) ^{10,11}	352255.9 (295895.9, 408615.9)	360641.1 (300187.7, 421094.4)	-	373880.6 (330838.1, 416923.0)	375191.4 (331750.5, 418632.2)	-	6.1	4.0	-
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah) ^{10,11}	11650.5 (10811.8, 12489.2)	11759.5 (10899.8, 12619.2)	-	24090.3 (22425.5, 25755.2)	24002.3 (22332.4, 25672.1)	-	106.8*	104.1*	-
Last kretek cigarette purchase was from a store ¹⁰	17.6 (12.1, 24.7)	17.4 (12.1, 24.4)	21.8 (11.5, 37.6)	16.1 (12.4, 20.7)	16.3 (12.5, 21.0)	10.9 (4.2, 25.6)	-8.1	-6.5	-50.0

Notes:

¹ Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, or current heated tobacco product use (included in the 2021 questionnaire but not in 2011). ² Among current daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include white, hand-rolled, and kretek. ³ Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers. ⁴ Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days. ⁵ Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months). ⁶ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁷ Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications such as Bupropion and Varenicline. ⁸ Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline (included in the 2021 questionnaire but not in 2011). ⁹ Among current tobacco smokers. ¹⁰ Among current smokers of kretek cigarettes. ¹¹ 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. \$ in the last 30 days.

* p<0.05

Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was conducted in Indonesia in 2011 and 2021, enabling an illustration of the achievements in the efforts to control the use of tobacco in Indonesia in the past decade. This section will present and explain comparisons between tobacco control indicators using the MPOWER framework.

M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

- Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco users did not change significantly from 2011 to 2021 at 36.1% and 34.5% respectively. Across gender groups, the drop in the prevalence of tobacco users in the female group was more apparent, from 4.5% in 2011 to 3.3% in 2021.
- The prevalence of current smoking tobacco users also did not change significantly from 2011 to 2021, at 34.8% in 2011 and 33.5% in 2021. The percentages of men and women using smoking cigarettes did not change significantly.
- The prevalence of current cigarette smokers (white, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes) in 2021 did not see any significant decrease compared to 2011: 34.8% in 2011 and 33.3% in 2021. In terms of gender, the prevalence of current male smokers in 2011 and 2021 was respectively 67.0% and 64.5%, and that of current female smokers was 2.7% in 2011 and 2.1% in 2021.
- The prevalence of current kretek smokers saw a significant decrease from 31.5% in 2011 to 28.6% in 2021. In terms of gender, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of current kretek smokers among men but not among women.
- The average number of cigarettes smoked in a day in 2021 had increased compared to 2011, from 12.8 cigarettes in 2011 to 13.3 cigarettes in 2021. Among men, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day in 2011 and in 2021 was 13,0 cigarettes and 13,4 cigarettes.
- The average age of daily smoking initiation in 2011 was 17.6 years and in 2021 18.7 years, which indicates a slight improvement. However, the data on the age of daily smoking initiation in women does not allow comparison due to insufficient sample size.
- The prevalence of former daily smokers among the adult population rose significantly in the past 10 years, from 9.5% in 2011 to 13.8% in 2021. The prevalence of adults who claimed they had been daily smokers in 2011 and 2021 among men was 9.0% and 13.4%. But no meaningful changes in the prevalence of former smokers among women was observed.
- The prevalence of current electric cigarette users has increased 10 times in the past 10 years. The prevalence of adults who were current electric cigarette users in 2011 and in 2021 was 0.3% and 3.0%. Men represented the larger share of this increase at more than 11 times in the past 10 years from 0.5% in 2011 to 5.8% in 2021, whereas for women comparison was not possible because of insufficient sample size for female electric cigarette users in 2011.

P: Protect from exposure to tobacco smoke of another person

- The percentage of adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least every month dropped significantly (by 19.1% points) in the past 10 ten years, from 78.4% in 2011 to 59.3% in 2021. Both male and female groups saw significant drop in such exposure.
- The percentage of adults exposed to cigarette/tobacco smoke at work decreased from 51.3% in 2011 to 44.8% in 2021. The percentage of men exposed to tobacco smoke at work decreased by 5.9%, whereas in women the decrease was higher at 28.7%.
- The percentage of adults who were exposed to tobacco smoke in government buildings or offices was still high even though the percentage did drop by 12.0% points from 63.4% in 2011 to 51.4% in 2021. Both male and female groups saw significant drop in such exposure in government premises.
- The percentage of adults exposed to tobacco smoke at health care facilities showed significant decrease from 17.9% in 2011 to 14.2% in 2021. This level of exposure dropped significantly in women, from 16.5% in 2011 to 9.9% in 2021, whereas in men no meaningful difference was found.
- The percentage of adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants was still very high although there was a significant decrease in the past 10 years from 85.4% to 74.2%. Both male and female groups saw significant drop in such exposure in restaurants.
- The percentage of adults exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation showed a significant decline over the past 10 years from 70.0% to 40.5%. Both male and female groups saw significant drop in such exposure on public transportation.

O: Offer help to quit tobacco use

- The percentage of smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the last 12 months had increased significantly from 30.4% in 2011 to 43.8% in 2021. Increases in quit attempts were seen more prominently in men, from 29.8% in 2011 to 44.6% in 2021. No significant change was observed in women.
- The percentage of smokers who were advised to quit smoking by a health care provider was 34.6% in 2011 and 38.9% in 2021, an increase of 4.3% points. Between the percentages of male and female current or former smokers receiving such advice, no significant difference was observed.
- The percentage of smokers who had tried to quit smoking by using pharmacotherapy methods increased from 25.7% in 2011 to 29.9% in 2021. No significant change in the use of this method was observed in men and women attempting to quit smoking.

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- The percentage of smokers who tried to quit smoking with counseling decreased by 2.6% points from 7.0% in 2011 to 4.4% in 2021. This decrease was more apparent in women, with a relative change of -8.2%.
 - The percentage of current smokers who were planning or considering to quit smoking had increased significantly (14.6% points) over the past 10 years from 48.8% in 2011 to 63.4% in 2021. By gender, the percentage of male smokers who were planning or considering to quit smoking in 2011 and 2021 was 48.9% and 63.4%, significantly increasing by 14.5% points, whereas in the female group it was 45.8% in 2011 and 64.3% in 2021 or a higher increase of 18.5%, but no statistically significant difference was found.

W: Warn the people of the dangers of smoking

- The percentage of adults who believed that smoking could cause serious illnesses did not change significantly over the past 10 years: 86.0% in 2011 and 85.7% in 2021. This percentage in men and women did not change significantly either.
- The percentage of adults who believed that smoking could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer did not change significantly over the past 10 years: 43.9% in 2011 and 47.7% in 2021. By gender, the percentage of men who believed that smoking in adults could cause stroke, heart attack, and lung did not change significantly, whereas in women it increased significantly from 42.7% to 50.0%.
- Adults who believe that inhaling second-hand smoke could cause serious illness/disease in non-smokers saw a significant change in percentage from 73.7% in 2011 to 80.0% in 2021. In the male group, the percentage who believed that inhaling second-hand smoke could cause serious illness in non-smokers in 2011 and 2021 did not change significantly, whereas in women the percentage increased significantly by 12.0%.
- The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette information/messages (white cigarettes as well as kretek) at any location increased significantly from 52.7% in 2011 to 64.6% in 2021. The percentage of adults noticing such messages at any location also increased significantly in both male and female groups.
- The percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting smoking because of warning labels did not change significantly in the past 10 years: 27.1% in 2011 and 26.4% in 2021. No significant change in this regard was found in the male and the female groups.

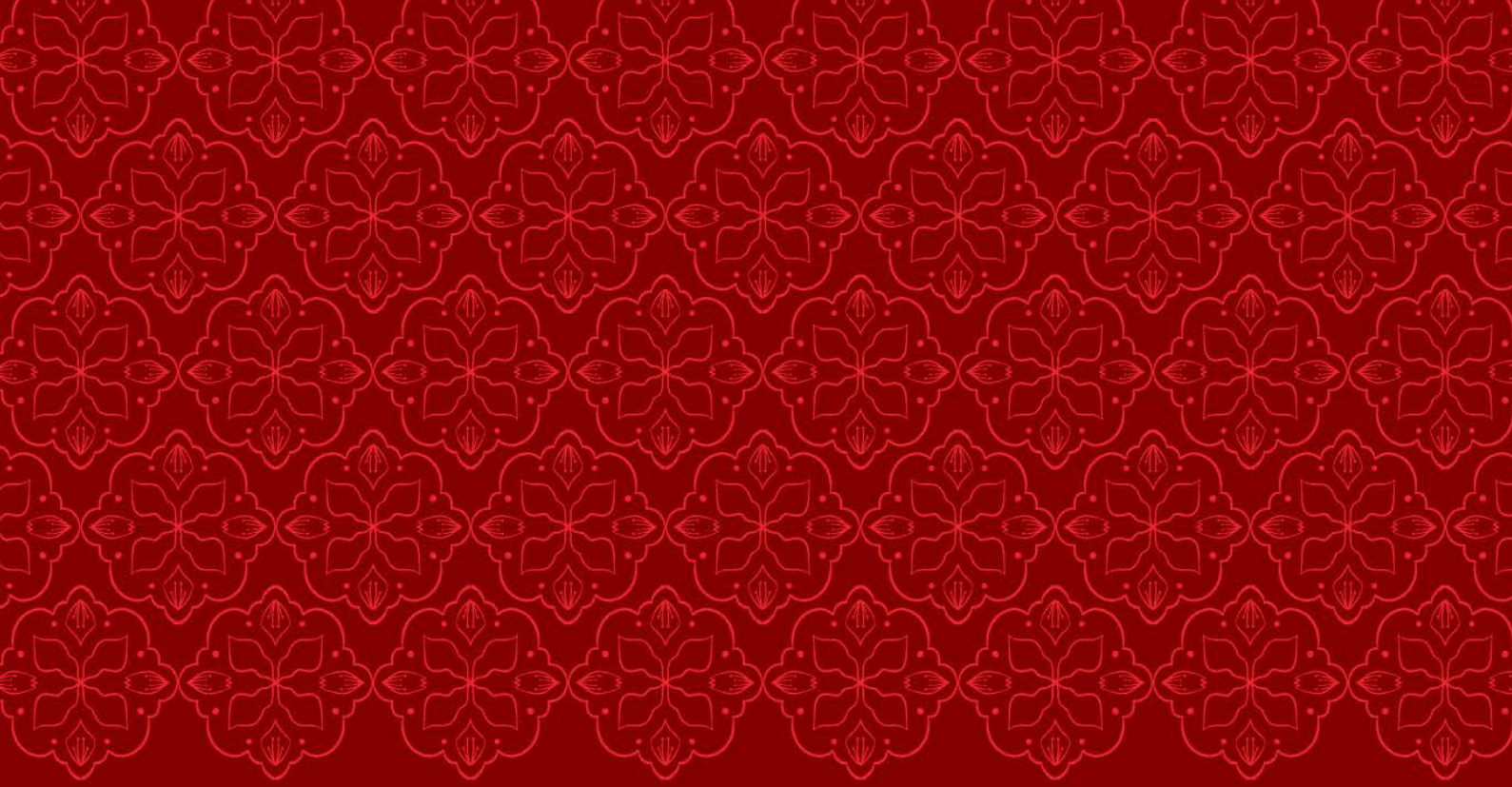
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

- The percentage of adults who noticed cigarette (white as well as kretek) advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship at sports events remained high despite a significant decrease

from 84,6% in 2011 to 75.3% in 2021. Significant decreases were observed in the male group and the female one.

R: Raise tobacco taxes

- The average monthly expenditure for kretek cigarettes in 2011 and 2021 was IDR309,711.80 and IDR382,091.70, an increase of IDR72,379.90. In the male group, the average monthly expense for kretek cigarettes in 2011 and 2021 was IDR315,244.30 and IDR382,244.20, an increase of IDR66,999,90, whereas among women it was IDR154,404.40 and IDR376,131.20, an increase of IDR221.726,8.
- The average amount of money spent on 12 kretek cigarettes in the past 10 years rose by IDR2,963.00, from IDR11,904.70 in 2011 to IDR14,867.70 in 2021. In terms of gender, the average amount of money spent by men for 12 kretek cigarettes in the past 10 years increased by IDR2,853.50, while the amount spent by women saw even higher increase of IDR8,453.40.
- The average monthly expenditure for white cigarettes in 2011 and 2021 was IDR352,255.90 and IDR373,880.60 respectively, increasing by IDR21,624.70. In the male group, average monthly expenditure for white cigarettes increased by IDR14,550.30, from IDR360,641.10 in 2011 to IDR375,191.40 2021. Meanwhile, data for the female group in 2011 and 2021 have been suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- The average amount of money spent on 20 white cigarettes in 2011 and 2021 was IDR11,650.50 and IDR24,090.30, increasing by IDR12,439.80. Among men, the average amount of money spent on 20 white cigarettes in 2011 and 2021 was IDR11,759.50 and IDR24,002.30, increasing by IDR12,242.80. However, data for the female group in 2011 and 2021 have been suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- The percentage of purchases from stores in 2011 and 2021 was 17.6% and 16.1%. The percentage of men buying cigarettes from stores in 2011 and in 2021 was 17.4% and 16.3%. No change in such percentage in men and women was found, but in both groups the rate decreased.



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