Heart disease and stroke are the commonest ways by which tobacco kills people.

**FACTSHEET 2018**

**INDONESIA**

**Gross national income per capita** (lower middle-income country)

US$ 3400

**Total population**

264.0 million

**Youth population** (13–17 years)

23.4 million = 9%

**Economically productive population** (30–69 years)

117.3 million = 44%

**US$ 3400**

Youth population (13–17 years)

Economically productive population (30–69 years)

**QUIT TOBACCO USE NOW - FOR A HEALTHIER HEART**

CVDs are the number one cause of death, causing 558,736 each year (36.3% of all deaths), as well as of premature death.

CVDs in younger people are more likely to be caused by tobacco use.

CVD deaths caused by tobacco use

147,510 deaths

26% of all CVD deaths each year

Tobacco control is essential for preventing and controlling deaths and disability caused by CVDs.

**Tobacco** kills

225,720 people each year

14.7% of all deaths

The most common way tobacco kills is from cardiovascular diseases (CVDs).

CVDs are the number one cause of death, causing 558,736 each year (36.3% of all deaths), as well as of premature death.

**Top 5 causes of overall death**

1. Ischemic heart disease
2. Cerebrovascular disease
3. Tuberculosis
4. Diabetes
5. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

**Top 5 causes of premature death (YLL—years of life lost)**

1. Ischemic heart disease
2. Cerebrovascular disease
3. Tuberculosis
4. Diabetes
5. Neonatal preterm birth

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Tobacco control is essential for preventing and controlling deaths and disability caused by CVDs.

**61.4 m** current tobacco users and a substantial number of people exposed to secondhand smoke are at increased risk of CVDs.

**Current tobacco use among adults (%)** (15+ years) GATS–2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco users</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco smokers</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless tobacco users</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current tobacco use among youth (%)** (13–15 years) GYTS–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco users</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco smokers</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless tobacco users</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exposed to secondhand smoke at home (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adult (15+ years) GATS–2011</th>
<th>Youth (13–15 years) GYTS–2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Despite strong evidence that quitting both smoked and smokeless tobacco helps to immediately reduce the risk of CVDs, FEW tobacco users are quitting, requiring more programmatic effort

### Technical notes and key definitions:
1. Tobacco use includes use of both smoked (cigarettes, kretek, cigars, pipes) and smokeless (sirih, betel quid, tobacco leaf, tobacco leaf and betel nut mixture).
2. Cardiovascular diseases include all the diseases of the heart and circulation such as coronary heart disease, angina, heart attacks and stroke (cerebrovascular disease).
3. Current tobacco user is defined as a person reporting use of any tobacco product on a daily or less-than-daily basis at the time of survey.
4. Current tobacco smoker is a person who reports smoking any tobacco product on a daily or less-than-daily basis at the time of survey.
5. Smokeless tobacco user is a person who reports the use of any smokeless tobacco product on a daily or less-than-daily basis at the time of survey.
6. A person passively exposed to tobacco smoke from other people using it around him/her.
7. Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months in the past 12 months.
8. Among those smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months.
9. Among ever daily smokers, also known as quit ratio for daily smoking.
10. Among ever daily smokeless users, also known as quit ratio for daily smokeless users.

### Sources of data:

### Key references:

**For more information** refer to Website [http://www.searo.who.int/nts](http://www.searo.who.int/nts)

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