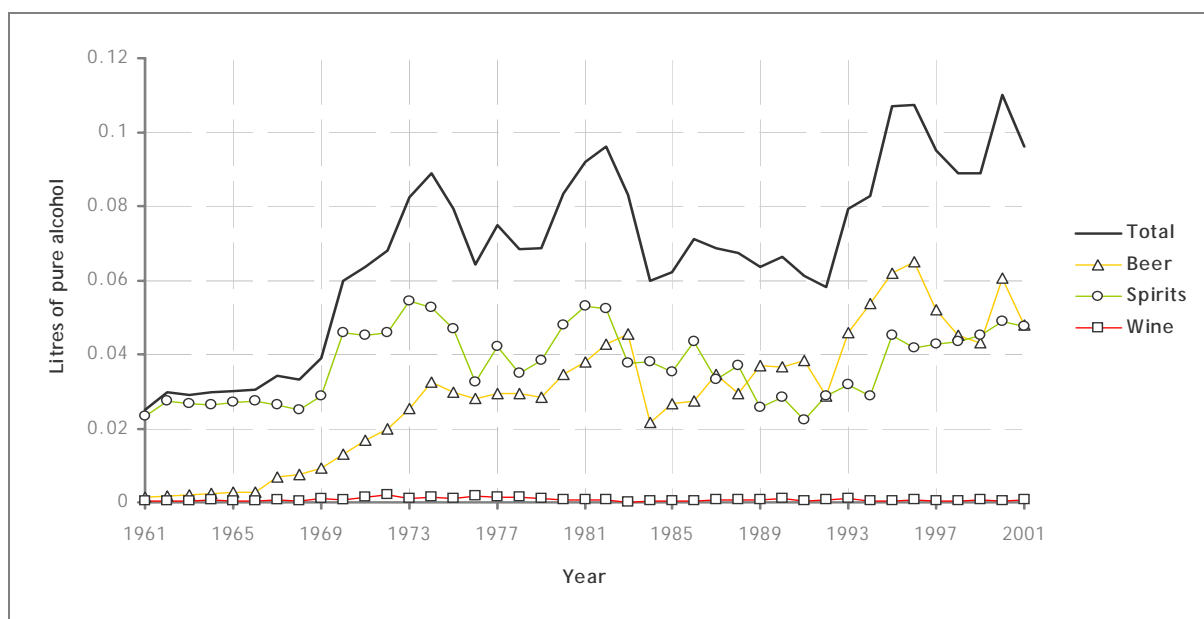


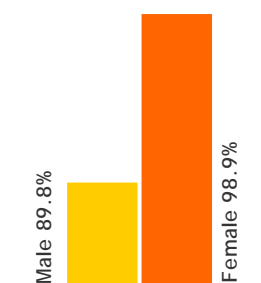
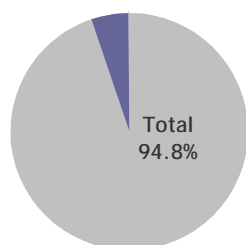
# INDONESIA

## Recorded adult per capita consumption (age 15+)



Sources: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), World Drink Trends 2003

## Last year abstainers

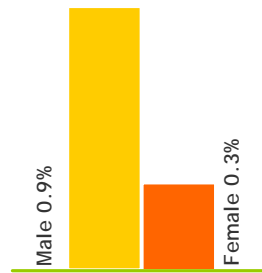
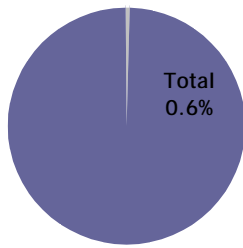


Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size  $n = 9780$ ; males  $n = 4399$  and females  $n = 5381$ . Sample population aged 18 years and above.<sup>1</sup>

A 2000 regional survey (sample size males  $n = 1550$  and females  $n = 1529$ ; age group 15 to 74 years old) found that the rate of lifetime abstainers was 59.9% (total), 61.3% (males) and 58.5% (females).<sup>2</sup>

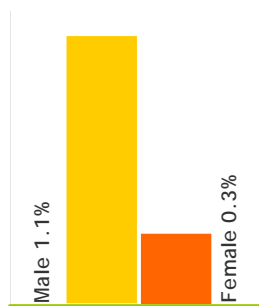
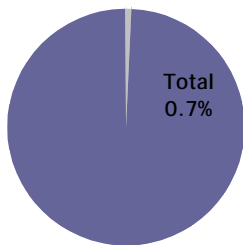
Estimates from key alcohol experts show that the proportion of adult males and females who had been abstaining (last year before the survey) was 74% (males) and 96% (females). Data is for after year 1995.<sup>3</sup>

### High risk drinkers



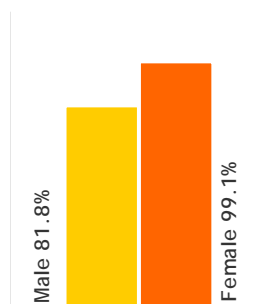
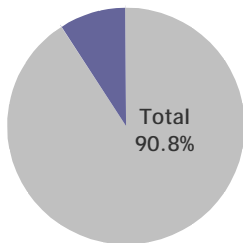
Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size  $n = 9780$ ; males  $n = 4399$  and females  $n = 5381$ . Sample population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: consumption of five or more standard drinks for males and three or more standard drinks for females on a typical drinking day.<sup>1</sup>

### Heavy episodic drinkers



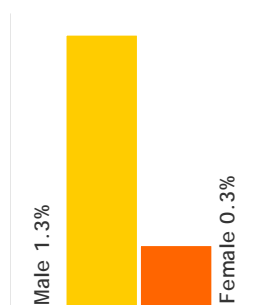
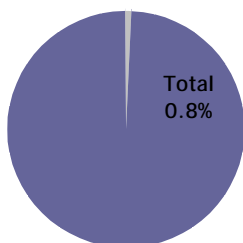
Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size  $n = 9780$ ; males  $n = 4399$  and females  $n = 5381$ . Sample population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: at least once a week consumption of six or more standard drinks in one sitting.<sup>1</sup>

### Youth drinking (last year abstainers)



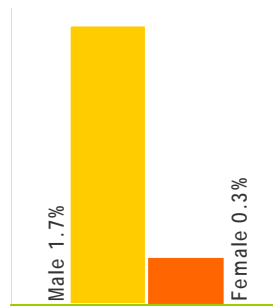
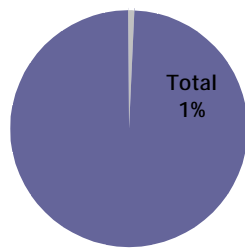
Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size  $n = 1385$ ; males  $n = 668$  and females  $n = 717$ . Sample population aged 18 to 24 years. For the age group 15 to 19 years (subsample  $n = 364$ ), the rate of last year abstainers was 92.9% (total), 86.9% (males) and 98.4% (females).<sup>1</sup>

### Youth drinking (heavy episodic drinkers)



Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size  $n = 1385$ ; males  $n = 668$  and females  $n = 717$ . Sample population aged 18 to 24 years old. For the age group 15 to 19 years (subsample  $n = 364$ ), the rate of heavy episodic drinkers was 1.1% (total), 1.1% (males) and 1.1% (females). Definition used: at least once a week consumption of six or more standard drinks in one sitting.<sup>1</sup>

## Alcohol dependence (last year)



Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size  $n = 9905$ . Population aged 15 years and above. Alcohol dependence was measured using ICD-10 criteria.<sup>1</sup>

Note: These are preliminary, early-release, unpublished data from WHO's Multi-Country Survey Study made available exclusively for this report. Some estimates may change in the final analyses of these data.

## Traditional alcoholic beverages

**Brem** (rice wine) is a by-product of tape (fermented sticky rice or cassava). The wine comes out of the rice during fermentation. *Brem* is rice wine made from glutinous rice and coconut milk. It is usually homemade. It has an alcohol content of about 7% to 9% after three days of fermentation. Old *brem* (more than three days old) is sour and contains more alcohol; young *brem* is sweeter.<sup>4</sup>

**Tuak** is a fermented sugar palm drink, favoured by people of North Sumatra. *Tuak* is a sweet wine made from the juice of the coconut palm flower. It is fermented for about one month. The alcohol content is about 5%. The distillation of *brem* or *tuak* brews contain 20% to 50% alcohol.<sup>4</sup>

**Arak** is a hard liquor. It is fermented from the sap of a special kind of palm tree. It is a colourless, sugarless spirit distilled from either *brem* or *tuak*. The homemade *arak* can also be made from fermenting glutinous rice. The liquid from this fermentation is then distilled. This kind of wine is known as *arak beras* - rice-based *arak*.<sup>4</sup>

**Lapen** is common in Central Java but each province in Indonesia has its own palm sugar-based alcoholic drinks.<sup>5</sup>

## Unrecorded alcohol consumption

The unrecorded alcohol consumption in Indonesia is estimated to be 1.0 litre pure alcohol per capita for population older than 15 for the years after 1995 (estimated by a group of key alcohol experts).<sup>3</sup>

## Country background information

<b>Total population 2003</b>	219 883 000	<b>Life expectancy at birth (2002)</b>	Male	64.9
Adult (15+)	153 918 100		Female	67.9
% under 15	30	<b>Probability of dying under age 5 per 1000 (2002)</b>	Male	45
<b>Population distribution 2001 (%)</b>			Female	36
Urban	42	<b>Gross National Income per capita 2002</b>	US\$	710
Rural	58	In Indonesia, approximately 88% of the population are Muslim.		

Sources: Population and Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Bank World Development Indicators database, The World Factbook 2003, The World Health Report 2004

## References

1. Ustun TB et al. WHO Multi-Country Survey Study on Health and Health System Responsiveness 2000–2001. In: Murray CJL, Evans DB, eds. *Health Systems Performance Assessment: Debates, Methods and Empiricism*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2003.
2. Ng N. Cardiovascular risk factors in Purworejo district, Indonesia. Research project and study plan presentation, 2002. In: *WHO Global NCD InfoBase*. Geneva, World Health Organization.
3. Alcohol per capita consumption, patterns of drinking and abstention worldwide after 1995. Appendix 2. *European Addiction Research*, 2001, 7(3):155–157.
4. Kamah W. *Arak: long-time favourite liquor*. Bali and beyond online magazine (<http://www.baliandbeyond.co.id/month/july/craftculture.html>, accessed 6 October 2003).
5. Berman L. *Drug addiction in Indonesia: from junkies to jihad*, 2003 ([http://www.worldpress.org/article\\_model.cfm?article\\_id=1602&dont=yes](http://www.worldpress.org/article_model.cfm?article_id=1602&dont=yes), accessed 13 April 2004).

## INDONESIA

<b>1</b>	<b>Definition of an alcoholic beverage (minimum volume %)</b>	<b>1</b>
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<b>2 Price of alcoholic beverages</b>		
<i>Off-licence</i>	<i>Usual quantity (ml)</i>	<i>Price (Rupiah)</i>
Average locally produced or most consumed beer	330	6 500 – 8 500
	820	12 000 – 16 000
Average and most consumed table wine	750	138 000–780 000
Average locally produced or most consumed spirits	750	132 000–405 000
If it exists, other special or different local alcoholic beverage: Tuak, arak, cap tikus, topi miring (> 20% alc. vol )	Not available in shops	Not available in shops
Average Non-alcoholic soft drink	1 500	8 350
2 a	Change in price during the last five years	Increased

<b>3 Taxation of alcoholic beverages</b>		
3 a	General sales tax or VAT (Value Added Tax)	Yes
3 b	Percentage of the tax	10% (7–20%)
3 c	Duty-paid, excise or tax stamps or labels	No
3 d	Level of alcohol tax (percentage of the retail or selling price)	
Type A (1%)	Local product	1 250/litre
	Imported product	1 250/litre
Type A (1–5%)	Local product	2 050/litre
	Imported product	2 500/litre
Type B (5–15%)	Local product	3 150/litre
	Imported product	10 000/litre
Type B (15–20%)	Local product	7 800/litre
	Imported product	20 000/litre
Type C (> 20%)	Local product	25 500/litre
	Imported product	50 000/litre
* Government decree No. 3, 1997 divided alcoholic beverages into three types: Type A – 1–5%, Type B – 5–20%, Type C – 20–55%		

<b>4 Drink-driving legislation</b>		
4 a	Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a car	No regulation
4 b	Frequency of Random Roadside Breath Testing (RBT) of drivers	No RBT
4 c	Geographical distribution of RBT use	NA

5 Restrictions on consumption and availability		
5 a	Legal age limits for buying alcohol	
	<i>On-premise (years)</i>	<i>Off-licence (years)</i>
Beer	21	21
Wine	21	21
Spirits	21	21

5 b	Restrictions on alcohol consumption in different public domains	
Health care establishments	Legally forbidden	
Educational buildings	Legally forbidden	
Government offices	Legally forbidden	
Public transport	Legally forbidden	
Parks, streets etc.	Legally forbidden	
Sporting events	Legally forbidden	
Leisure events (concerts etc.)	Legally forbidden	
Workplaces	Legally forbidden	

5 c	Level of state control on production and sale of beer, wine and spirits		
State monopoly (full state control)			
	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Spirits</i>
Production	No	No	No
Retail sale	No	No	No
Licence is required (partial state control)			
	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Spirits</i>
Production	Yes	Yes	Yes
Retail sale	Yes	Yes	Yes

5 d	Existing restrictions for the off-licence sale of beer, wine and spirits		
	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Spirits</i>
Hours of sale are restricted	Yes	Yes	Yes
Days of sale are restricted	Yes	Yes	Yes
Places of sale are restricted	Yes	Yes	Yes
Density of outlets is restricted	Yes	Yes	Yes

5 e	Level of enforcement of existing sales restrictions	Rarely enforced
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<b>6 Alcohol advertising and health warnings</b>			
6 a	Alcohol advertising allowed and exists in some form		No
6 b	Health warnings legally required on the advertisement		NA
6 c	Health warnings of any kind legally required on the <i>containers/bottles</i> of alcoholic beverages		No
6 d	Regulation of alcohol advertising in different media*		
	<i>Type of Media</i>	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Wine</i>
	National TV	Forbidden	Forbidden
	Cable TV	Forbidden	Forbidden
	National radio	Forbidden	Forbidden
	Local radio	Forbidden	Forbidden
	Newspapers/magazines	Forbidden	Forbidden
	Billboards	Forbidden	Forbidden
	Points of sale	Forbidden	Forbidden
	Cinema	Forbidden	Forbidden

<b>7 Alcohol sponsorship and promotion*</b>			
	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Spirits</i>
Alcohol industry sponsorship of sporting events	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden
Alcohol industry sponsorship of youth events	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden
Sales promotion in the form of serving <i>free alcohol</i> (complying with existing age and other sales restrictions)	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden
Sales promotion in the form of <i>sales below cost</i> e.g. two for one, happy hour (complying with existing age and other sales restrictions)	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden

<b>8 Level of enforcement of existing advertising and sponsorship restrictions indicated in the two previous questions</b>	
Advertising	Fully enforced*
Sponsorship	Fully enforced*

\* Although there is no regulation in Indonesia, alcohol consumption is prohibited as 90% of Indonesian citizens are Muslims. In Aceh and several other districts alcohol consumption is punishable under Shari'ah law. Restrictions on advertising and sponsorship are fully enforced.

## WHO Global InfoBase: Data from the National Household Health Survey

### Indonesia

#### Alcohol, Consumer:

The information below is associated with the following survey:

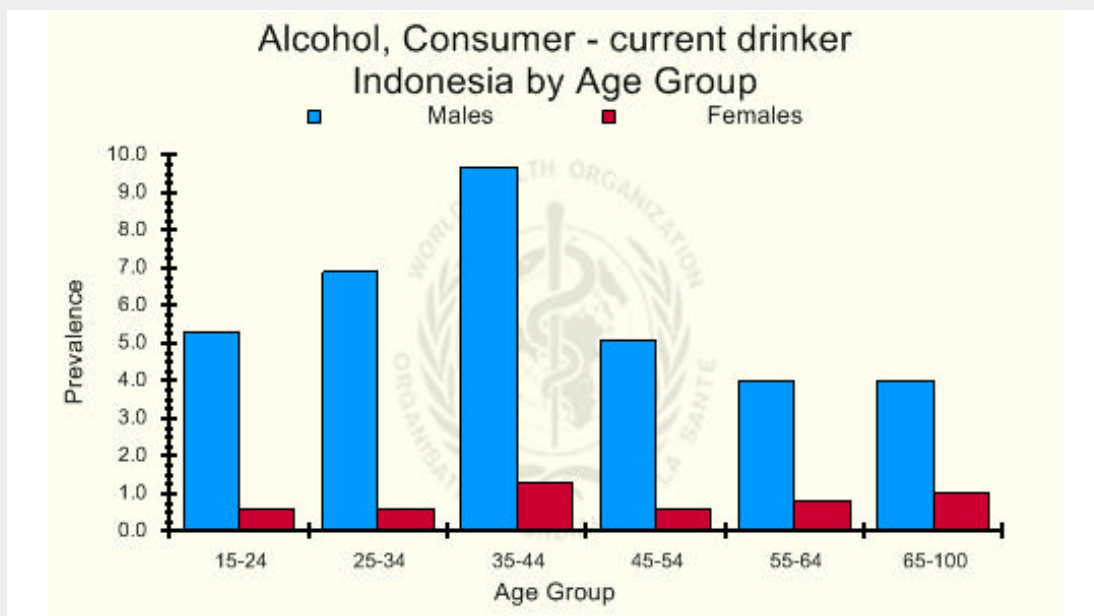
**Title:** SURKESNAS 2001 National Household Health Survey  
Morbidity Study: NCD risk factors in Indonesia

**Year:** 2001

**Coverage:** national

**InfoBase Ref. #:** 101266a1

**Urban/Rural:** both urban and rural populations



Graph Details:

WHO Global InfoBase (infobase.who.int), universal time: 11/21/2006 10:19:09 AM

## Indonesia

### Alcohol Consumer Definition

**Definition:** current drinker

**Alcohol Type:** alcohol (general)

<b>Males</b>			
Age Group <sup>?</sup>	Sample Size (n) <sup>?</sup>	Prevalence (%)	95 % CI <sup>?</sup>
15-24	1,444	5.3	-
25-34	1,326	6.9	-
35-44	1,266	9.7	-
45-54	943	5.1	-
55-64	645	4.0	-
65+	506	4.0	-
<b>25+</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.1-6.3</b>

<b>Females</b>			
Age Group <sup>?</sup>	Sample Size (n) <sup>?</sup>	Prevalence (%)	95 % CI <sup>?</sup>
15-24	1,658	0.6	-
25-34	1,728	0.6	-
35-44	1,471	1.3	-
45-54	1,002	0.6	-
55-64	629	0.8	-
65+	515	1.0	-
<b>25+</b>	<b>7,003</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6-1</b>

#### Notes:

1. Lines in **bold** indicate the value represents a "Total Age Group"
2. The "+" indicates the age range goes to the upper boundary
3. Total age group values do not appear on graphs as they are not directly comparable to age specific values.
4. If you find information that does not appear correct, please direct your feedback to us using the form below.

The information below is associated with the following survey:

**Title:** Integrated community based intervention on major NCDs in Depok Municipality - baseline survey 2003  
**Year:** 2003  
**Coverage:** Subnational  
**Final Response Rate:** 92.7%  
**InfoBase Ref. #:** 101745a3  
**Urban/Rural:** both urban and rural populations

**Indonesia**

**Alcohol Consumer Definition**

**Definition:** Unspecified  
**Alcohol Type:** alcohol (general)  
**Period:** last year

**Males**

Age Group?	Sample Size (n)?	Prevalence (%)	95 % CI?
<b>25-64</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>18.8-23.2</b>

**Females**

Age Group?	Sample Size (n)?	Prevalence (%)	95 % CI?
<b>25-64</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.3-9.9</b>

**Notes:**

1. Lines in **bold** indicate the value represents a "Total Age Group"
2. The "+" indicates the age range goes to the upper boundary
3. Total age group values do not appear on graphs as they are not directly comparable to age specific values.
4. If you find information that does not appear correct, please direct your feedback to us using the form below