

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STUDY OF PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE IN INDONESIA 2001

Executed by:

Center for Health Research University of Indonesia

Tobacco use is a major public health problem in all countries. In United States of America, tobacco use is the single leading preventable cause of death, accounting for approximately 430,000 deaths each year. As was documented extensively in previous Surgeon General's reports, cigarette smoking has been causally linked to lung cancer and other fatal malignancies, atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and other conditions that constitute a wide array of serious health consequences (USDHHS 1989). More recent studies have concluded that passive (or involuntary) smoking can cause disease, including lung cancer, in healthy non-smokers. In Indonesia, the prevalence of tobacco smoking was about 54 percent in 1980 (Household Health Survey, 1980), 53 percent in 1986 (HHS 1986), 61 percent in 1989 (Survey Research Indonesia, 1989), and 57 percent in 1990 (SRI 1990) among male, and 5 percent in 1990 among female.

The objective of the study is to build a database on prevalence of tobacco use in the total population and among specific population subgroups, for the purpose of advocacy for tobacco control and planning tobacco control interventions and evaluation in Indonesia. Specifically, the objective is to conduct a survey on tobacco use in urban and rural area in Indonesia (Jakarta for urban area and Sukabumi for rural area).

Using a cross-sectional cluster survey design with a structured questionnaire, self reported tobacco use behaviour data were collected at the sampling or cluster sites from those with ages of ten year-olds and up in the city of Jakarta and the district of Sukabumi. By using the rate of 50% with 95% confidence interval, \pm 5% limit of precision and sex sub-group are applied, the estimated sample size for each survey site is about 7,500. This population size was randomly allocated into 60 clusters (about 125 population each) in survey area. The number of 60 clusters was applied. With 120 clusters and 125 persons per cluster a total of 15,072 respondents were interviewed with expected finding of 15,000 persons aged ten year and older.

The average of respondents' ages was 32.7 year old. The highest proportion of age was on the age of 20-24 years old (14 percent) while the lowest was on the age of 60-64 years old (about 3 percent). The majority proportion of ages were on the age of 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years, and 35-39 years with percentages of more than 10 percent each. More than half of respondents were male (51 percent) and most of respondents were married (67 percent). Among the educational level, the majority of the respondents (43 percent) had completed primary school and followed by those who completed high school (25 percent) and middle school (21 percent). Thirty nine percent of 15,072 sampled people with ages 10-year old and up reported ever use of tobacco products (5,899 persons). Only 80 persons reported ever used of nyirih/betel quid. The average of household member was 5 persons and the average of family's monthly income was Rp.1,135,630.

Among male respondents, there were about 68 percent of those who had experienced in using tobacco. In contrast, only about eight percent among female respondents have such experience. In total samples, male and female respondents who have experience in using tobacco were 35 percent and 4 percent respectively. Those who were married were more likely having experiences of using tobacco (42 percent) than the unmarried (33 percent). For the educational level groups, those who have high school educational level were most likely having experience in using tobacco (48 percent) compared to the other educational level groups.

The distribution of tobacco use found comparable between urban and rural location of the study. The percentage of respondents who reported ever use of tobacco and ever smoking were found a little bit higher in urban than in rural, meanwhile for those with the status of current tobacco smokers and current daily tobacco smokers was found a little bit higher in rural than urban. It seems that more respondents in urban having experience in using of tobacco including smoking but discontinued the habit, on the other hand, less respondents in rural having experience in using of tobacco including smoking but still maintaining the habit. The majority of proportions distribution for all of the status of tobacco use was found among those with the ages of 20-24 year old (the highest), 25-29 year old, 30-34 year old, and 35-39 year old. The data revealed that higher percentage of respondent smokers in urban was in the younger age groups. Contrary, the percentage of smokers was more in older age groups in rural area.

Among adult tobacco user (ages of 15 years old and up), the major proportion of household monthly income was among those in the ages of 15 –

49 years old with the highest proportion for those whose the household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000, followed by those with household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 and Rp.800,000 and up.

Among youth ages 10 to 14 years old, the majority of those who ever use of tobacco were boys (about 92 percent). For both boys and girls, the highest proportion of ever use of tobacco was among those with age of 13 years old (about 41 percent) and followed by those with the age of 14 years old (about 23 percent). It seems that boys have experience in using of tobacco in earlier ages (10 and 11 years old) compared to girls (12 years old). The experience of youth tobacco use was dominantly among those who living in urban area (about 79 percent). Meanwhile, the major percentage of the youth tobacco use was in the level education of primary/middle school, followed by those with level education of high school and illiterate.

The common tobacco smoking substances available and used in the study sites (Jakarta and Sukabumi) were cigarettes (filtered/white cigarettes), *kretek* (un-filtered cigarettes), and cigar/*klobot*/self-rolling. The usage of cigarette (filtered/white cigarette) seems more popular to respondent smokers than the other types of the smoking products. The data showed that more than half respondents who had ever used the cigarette product reported used to consume the product daily for more than 3 months, used the product more than 100 times, and currently using the product daily for more than 3 months, meanwhile less than half of smokers used *kretek* (un-filtered cigarette) product for the same experiences. Only a few of smokers experienced using smoking products of cigar/*klobot*/self-rolling cigarette (less than five percent). Almost half of respondent smokers (49 percent) reported use cigarette products daily currently and about 40 percent use *kretek* daily. Contrary, only about two percent reported use cigar/*klobot*/self-wrapping smoke daily.

The majority adult respondents (about 90 percent) reported that their first age using tobacco was after 10 years old. Meanwhile, only a few of them reported their first age using tobacco before 10 years old which was no one of female included in this group. The majority of adult respondents (about 81 percent) reported that their frequency in consuming of tobacco smoking was more than 6 times in a day. Meanwhile, 19 percent of them reported their frequency in consuming tobacco smoking of one to five times in a day. Almost two-third of adult respondents (about 61 percent) reported having experience in using tobacco more than 10 years, and the rests consumed tobacco in less than 10 years (39 percent). The last month expenditure on cigarette smoking among adults current smokers were distributed highest on group of expenditure of less than Rp.60,000 (about 43 percent), followed by expenditure group of Rp.61,000 to Rp.100,000 and Rp.101,000 and up.

Betel quid and chewing tobacco were identified as smokeless tobacco products used by respondents (a small number) both in Jakarta and Sukabumi. Only about one percent (58 persons) of 5,899 tobacco users reported as those who had ever used betel quid and less than half percent (22 persons) had experienced in the use of chewing tobacco. This phenomenon indicates that the spread of smoking products has widely reached all over the area and population of the study sites, in where could easily be found smoking products surrounding respondents' home which have significantly competed with some people efforts in searching betel quid and chewing tobacco. The percentage distribution of male respondents who reported experienced of *nyirih* was mostly in the ages of 25 to 49 year old for the status of ever *nyirih* and current *nyirih*, while for those with the status of current daily *nyirih* were only in the ages of 35 to 44 year old. On the other hand, the distribution among female respondents was mostly in the very old ages such as 60 year old and up for all of the status of *nyirih* tobacco. For the chewing tobacco status, the percentage distribution of users was mostly in the middle age for male respondents in almost of all the status, while it was mostly in the very old ages for female respondents. The highest percentage distribution of last month expenditure for *nyirih* was among those who spent of Rp.7,000 to Rp.17,000, and followed by those who spent Rp.18,000 and more, and the last was less than Rp.6,000 group.

The data revealed that more than half of tobacco (smoking) users (about 53 percent) reported ever though of giving-up or cutting down tobacco use. Among of the reasons were the tobacco health effects in the long term as the highest (79 percent) and followed by the impact of economic to self or family (38 percent). The tobacco (smoking) user who ever made any attempts to give-up or cut down tobacco use was about 40 percent. In which, the average of the attempting was 2 times during the last 12 months and almost 2 times (1.8 times) before the last 12 months. Self-determination and health reasons were the selected reasons of the method used by those who ever made any attempts to give-up or cut down tobacco use rather than economical reasons and support from family or friends. They were about 52 percent and 35 percent respectively. Adult male respondents having major proportions on cessation of tobacco use such as thought previously to quit (90 percent), thinking presently to quit (88 percent), and quit completely (78 percent). However, the percentage of male practices to quit of using tobacco was lower than their plan/wishes, unlike adult female practices, which was higher percentage in practicing quit than the plan/wishes.

The data revealed that almost all of the respondents (90%) understood the harmful of tobacco for health. While the rest of respondents did not know

and even said that tobacco use was not harmful for health. The data showed that most of the respondents (84 percent) was familiar with the disease that directly and frequently faced by the smokers such as coughing. Heart disease was only mentioned by one fourth of the respondents as a disease caused by tobacco used. Cancer disease was mentioned by about 9 percent of the respondents. The major percentage distribution of the knowledge of harmful effects mentioning kinds of health effects among tobacco use respondents was respiratory ailments (74 percent), and followed by heart ailments (about 20 percent). The harmful health effects mentioned by respondents were comparable between male and female as well as in urban and rural. Meanwhile, the such matters reported mostly among respondents with their household monthly income of Rp.400,000 to Rp.599,000, followed by those with household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 and Rp.800,000 and up. About 41 percent of respondents have positive response to the tobacco products. They mostly mentioned fun (22 percent) and relaxing (14 percent) for tobacco products being used. On the other hand, about 32 percent of respondents have negative image to tobacco products with the most was repulsive/disgusting (14 percent).

The primary indicators developed in this study included those that measure the prevalence of tobacco use in urban and rural area; age in the first time using tobacco products; method used to quit of using tobacco products; knowledge of the health effects of tobacco products; and people opinions of supporting government efforts in reducing tobacco use. Accordingly, this report presents only baseline measures of prevalence of tobacco use in selected urban and rural areas: the city of Jakarta and the district of Sukabumi. It is recommended that similar data be further collected from the same sampling sites over a regular time periods among these selected groups of population in order to provide data for measuring trends and levels of the prevalence of tobacco use. The baseline data from this study may be able to support analysis for the Government of Indonesia series of indicators and action to address particular groups with focused intervention.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is a major public health problem in all countries. In United States of America, tobacco use is the single leading preventable cause of death, accounting for approximately 430,000 deaths each year. As was documented extensively in previous Surgeon General's reports, cigarette smoking has been causally linked to lung cancer and other fatal malignancies, atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and other conditions that constitute a wide array of serious health consequences (USDHHS 1989). More recent studies have concluded that passive (or involuntary) smoking can cause disease, including lung cancer, in healthy non-smokers. In 1986, an advisory committee appointed by the Surgeon General released a special report on the health consequences of smokeless tobacco, concluding that smokeless tobacco use can cause cancer and can lead to nicotine addiction (USDHHS 1986). In the 1988 report, nicotine was designated as a highly addictive substance, comparable in its physiological and psychological properties to other addictive substances of abuse (USDHHS 1988). Considerable evidence indicates that health problems associated with smoking are a function of the duration (years) and the intensity (amount) of use. The younger one begins to smoke, the more likely to become a current smoker as an adult. Earlier onset of cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use provides more life-years to use tobacco and thereby increases the potential duration of use and the risk of a range of more serious health consequences. Earlier onset is also associated with heavier use; those who begin to use tobacco as younger adolescents are among the heaviest users in adolescence and adulthood. Heavier users are more likely to experience tobacco-

related health problems and are the least likely to quit smoking cigarettes or using smokeless tobacco.

Different countries have different stages of development and control activities. There are still lack of consolidated efforts and clear directions of control strategies, and particularly, lack of reliable information for planning, monitoring and evaluating of the control programme. With the launching of WHO Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI) in 1998, all member countries have very well responded to this initiative by developing national tobacco control programme. Information on the status of tobacco use in the country is much needed.

Control of tobacco epidemic requires a clear understanding of the magnitude of epidemic. The amount of tobacco consumed or tobacco use prevalence in a population is one important measure of the magnitude of tobacco problems. Tobacco consumption is generally estimated indirectly from data on the sale, manufacture, trade and taxation of tobacco products. This estimation can be affected by several factors. For example, use of roll-your-own cigarettes, popularity of home-grown tobacco, smuggling, and tax exemption may affect consumption estimates. Moreover, estimation from varying sources of published data, may not all be equally accurate.

Several studies have revealed tobacco use status in different countries. There are some limitations, however, of non-comparable data, due to different survey methodology and different age grouping. Moreover, many of them are small-scale studies that could not represent national status. In 1999, the WHO SEAR tried to develop the Regional Profile on Tobacco use by obtaining existing information from all member countries. This information obtained was, however, still incomplete, and need improvement. For example, data shows a very wide range of tobacco use among women in 10 member countries from 1-71%. Estimation of per capita tobacco use among countries is also inconsistent. In Indonesia, the prevalence of tobacco

smoking was about 54 percent in 1980 (Household Health Survey, 1980), 53 percent in 1986 (HHS 1986), 61 percent in 1989 (Survey Research Indonesia, 1989), and 57 percent in 1990 (SRI 1990) among male, and about 3 percent in 1980, 4 percent in 1986, 4 percent in 1989, and 5 percent in 1990 among female. In 1986, about 13 percent of teenagers (15-19 year old) were frequently using tobacco smoke. Ten years later (1997), it was found that about 27 percent of high school students were smokers in South Sumatera.

Regional and global monitoring of tobacco use and comparisons among countries require a standardization of terms and concepts that must be defined concisely. This study is therefore, very relevant to national and regional health priorities. It would help countries developing a tool for monitoring and evaluating of national tobacco control programmes as well as standardizing regional tobacco use information. With information about the prevalence of tobacco use in different subgroups of population, the high-risk groups for tobacco use can be identified. This information would be very useful for planning effective health education/promotion programmes for appropriate target groups.

Several actions for controlling and reducing for using tobacco smoke in Indonesia were acted since the 1980s such as the anti-smoking activities in: the Center for Health Education and the Directorate for Food and Drug Control the Ministry of Health office; School of Public Health University of Indonesia; Indonesia Public Health Association offices; the Indonesia Medical Doctor Association offices; Indonesia Consumer Broad offices; the Broad of Smoking Problem Prevention offices; Indonesia Asthma Foundation; Indonesia Heart Foundation; and Indonesia Cancer Foundation. Furthermore, some of these organizations created cooperation in implementing the anti-smoking actions. The governmental anti-smoking actions were proclaimed by the year 1990 in the event of the Non-smoking Day on 31st May. Unfortunately, without any governmental statement, this action was not follow by the

departments in the MOH itself and other sectors. However, the NGOs, foundations, and professional associations insisted to promote the anti-smoking actions with and without government involvement.

General objective:

To build a database on prevalence of tobacco use in the total population and among specific population subgroups, for the purpose of advocacy for tobacco control and planning tobacco control interventions and evaluation in Indonesia.

Specific objectives:

To conduct a survey on tobacco use in urban and rural area in Indonesia (Jakarta for urban area and Sukabumi for rural area), of which changes can be later measured, using a pre-designed questionnaire in order to obtain the following:

Information in overall tobacco use

Advocacy information

Information for strengthening planning and evaluation of tobacco control intervention

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Design

Using a cross-sectional cluster survey design with a structured questionnaire, self reported tobacco use behaviour data were collected at the sampling or cluster sites from those with ages of ten year-olds and up in the city of Jakarta and the district of Sukabumi.

2.2 Determine sample size

The survey methodology used is “Cluster Survey”. The study population is people with age 10 year-olds and up. Sample size estimation and survey therefore based on cluster sampling methodology with probability proportionate to the size (PPS) of the residence population on each cluster. 95% confidence interval is applied. Estimated prevalence rates of tobacco use vary from country to country. Limit of precision has therefore to be decided based on estimated prevalence rate. The estimated tobacco use prevalence rates in South East Asia Region (SEAR) countries range from 40% to 80%. If the rate of 50% is used with 95% confidence interval, $\pm 5\%$ limit of precision and sex sub-group are applied, the estimated sample size for each survey site is about 7,500. This population size was randomly allocated into 60 clusters (about 125 population each) in survey area. The number of 60 clusters was applied. This is to make sure that population size of each cluster will not be too large for surveyor to complete survey on each cluster in 7 days.

Considering cost, time, human resource and programme sustainability factors, this study is not designed to conduct a nationwide scale survey. It is designed for conduction of two small surveys in different parts of the country. Since urban/rural factor is important for people behavior on tobacco use, cluster random sampling had been done separately for both settings. Therefore, in each selected district (Jakarta as the urban area and Sukabumi as the rural area), two sixty-cluster surveys (with 7,500 sample size each) had been conducted.

2.3 Survey sites and the population

The city of Jakarta and the district of Sukabumi were the sites that selected purposively for this study. The city of Jakarta is stand for a representative of urban area and the district of Sukabumi is stand for a representative of rural area. The survey populations addressed in this study are selected to represent the ages of commonly using tobacco, 10 year-olds and up of ages.

2.4 Field-set up

Prior to data collection, a serries of field-set up activities were initiated. It included processing permits from the authorities; mapping and listing of cluster sites; establishing collaboration and networking with the local key persons; setting up base camps for field operations; and recruiting local field personnel including interviewers.

2.5 Development of questionnaires

Questionnaires were developed in stages paralleled to the field-set up activities. Based on the questionnaires of SEAR tobacco prevalence survey from WHO SEARO we adjusted some contents with the common stuff, behaviour, and situation in the local area.

2.6 Recruitment of field personnel

Various levels of field personnel including field supervisors, interviewers, and intermediary personnel were recruited. Two of the Centre for Health Research (CHR)-UI research assistants was assigned as field supervisors who stayed and worked in the city during the survey. During the field-set up, interviewers were locally recruited. Those who were chosen to become the study interviewers should meet the following criterion: university or academic graduate of social or health sciences, having field-work experience, fluent in both bahasa Indonesia and local language, willing to work in a team, having the ability to communicate with local officials and respondents, capable of writing field reports, having great interest in the project, and having commitment to the project goals. For the city of Jakarta, the interviewers were recruited from the School of Public Health undergraduate students with the numbers selected of 20 persons, while for the district of Sukabumi, the interviewers were recruited through the open advertisement in a local mass media with the numbers selected of 21 persons.

Intermediary personnel were also recruited especially as they were needed to help the interviewers accessing the hard-core households such as wealthy community area. These intermediaries should meet the following criterion: familiarity with or the local officials, likely be accepted by households in the area, and have the

capability to communicate effectively with interviewers and respondents. The number of intermediary personnel varied between the cities.

The main task of field supervisors was to manage and supervise their respective fieldwork activities. In addition, the field supervisors were also responsible for maintaining contacts with local counterparts.

2.7 Training

The field personnel were extensively trained to make them familiar with the survey objectives, understand the nature and extent of tobacco use problems, comprehend the methods of data collection employed in the survey, and comprehend the underlying objective and concept of the questions addressed in the questionnaire. Two trainings were conducted in each of the cities with emphasizing in the training of main survey and pre-test survey. Besides classroom training, the training sessions also included field exercises.

2.8 Conduct survey at household level

The first step is to randomly select first household for starting the survey by using the spin-dial method. Once first household is selected, the survey then proceeds to the next nearest household in the same direction, till the number of required population in the cluster (125 persons) are interviewed.

With 120 clusters and 125 persons per cluster a total of 15,072 respondents were interviewed with expected finding of 15,000 persons aged ten year and older. The selected 60 clusters in Jakarta and 60 clusters in Sukabumi with their population in the year of 2000 are shown in Annex 1.

2.9 Analysis of survey data

Data obtained from each cluster was entered in summary sheet then transferred into a computerized spreadsheet table. With this table, each rate and limit of precision will be automatically calculated. For data entry, *EPIInfo* 2000 and *Excel* were interchangeable used. Further analyses utilized *SPSS ver. 10* and *STATA ver. 6* (survey program) to enhance the more appropriate cluster analysis.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Information regarding socio-demographic characteristic of respondents is important to define in which population the results of the study could be inferred. Moreover, demographic variables, particularly age, are essential not only for desegregating the study population but also for evaluating the net effect of particular variables on the particular outcomes, as the outcomes are generally correlated with demographic variables. This chapter describes the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics including age, marital status, and education.

3.1 Number of respondents

Included in the study was a sample of 15,072 persons of which ages 10-year old and up which was a little bit higher than the 15,000 samples planned. The respondents' sex proportion was comparable both of sex and the study sites (See Table 3.1 below).

Table 3.1
Distribution of Respondents by the Study Sites

Study Sites	Number of Respondents	Male (%)	Female (%)
Jakarta	7,545	51.9	48.1
Sukabumi	7,527	50.9	49.1

Socio-demographic characteristics

The average of respondents' ages is 32.7 year old. The highest proportion of age is on the age of 20-24 years old (14 percent) while the lowest is on the age of 60-64 years old (about 3 percent). The majority proportion of ages are on the age of 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years, and 35-39 years with percentages of more than 10 percent each (See Table 3.2). More than half of respondents are male (51 percent) and most of respondents are married (67 percent). Among the educational level, the majority of the respondents (43 percent) had completed primary school and followed by those who completed high school (25 percent) and middle school (21 percent). Thirty nine percent of 15,072 sampled people with ages 10-year old and up reported ever use of tobacco products (5,899 persons). Only 80 persons reported ever used of betel quid. The average of household member was 5 persons and the average of family's monthly income was Rp.1,135,630.

This report presents the detail of tobacco use related behaviors, cessation of using tobacco experience, knowledge on harmful effects of tobacco products, perception to tobacco use and industry, and opinion to government efforts in controlling tobacco use within three groups of ages, they are: 1) all ages of respondents; 2) adults' ages (15 years old and up), and; 3) youth's ages (10 to 14 years old).

Table 3.2
Socio-demographic characteristics of sampled 10-year old and up (n=15,072)

Characteristics	Percentage (%)	Mean
Age		
Mean (year)		32.7
10 – 14 year old	8.0	
15 – 19 year old	12.3	
20 – 24 year old	14.4	
25 – 29 year old	11.8	
30 – 34 year old	10.8	
35 – 39 year old	10.5	
40 – 44 year old	9.4	
45 – 49 year old	6.7	
50 – 54 year old	6.1	
55 – 59 year old	3.3	
60 – 64 year old	2.9	
65 +	3.3	
Sex		
Male	51.4	
Female	48.6	
Marital status		
Married	67.0	
Unmarried	33.0	
Education		
Illiterate	6.8	
Primary School	43.4	
Middle School	20.7	
High School	24.5	
College	4.4	
Graduate School	0.1	
Tobacco products		
Ever used	39.1	
Never used	60.9	
Betel quid		
Ever used	0.5	
Never used	99.5	
Household member		
Mean (person)		5.4
Family's monthly income		
Mean (Rupiah)		1,135,630

CHAPTER 4

THE TOBACCO USE STATUS

4.1 The Tobacco Use Status

The tobacco use status describes respondents' experiences of using all tobacco products include smoking in the past, currently, and daily experiences. The distributions of those who ever use of tobacco among explanatory variables such as study sites, age groups, sex, marital status, and educational level can be seen on the following Table 4.1.

There were about forty percent of those who living in Jakarta reported that they have experience in using tobacco. The similar amount was also found in those who living in Sukabumi that was about 38 percent. Meanwhile, the experiences of using tobacco were about 20 percent from the total respondents in Jakarta and 19 percent from the total respondents in Sukabumi. Among the age groups, those who were now in the productive ages (20-44 year old) were having more proportion in using tobacco than the other age groups. In total samples, those who were in the ages of 20-24 getting the highest of having the experiences in using tobacco compared with the other age groups (15 percent). Among male respondents, there were about 68 percent of those who had experienced in using tobacco. In contrast, only about eight percent among female respondents have such experience. In total samples, male and female respondents who have experience in using tobacco were 35 percent and 4 percent respectively. Those who were married were more likely having experiences of using tobacco (42 percent) than the unmarried (33 percent). Totally, there were about 28 percent of married respondents and about 11 percent of unmarried respondents having such experience. For the educational level groups, those who have high school educational level were most likely having experience in using tobacco (48 percent) compared to the other educational level

groups. However, in total samples, those who have educational level of primary school were having more experiences of using tobacco than the others.

Table 4.1
The Distribution of those who ever use tobacco among the explanatory variables

Explanatory variables	Ever use tobacco (%)	Denominator (n)	Ever use Tobacco from total pop. (n=15,072)
Study sites			
Jakarta	40.5	7545	20.3
Sukabumi	37.8	7527	18.9
Age			
10 – 14 year old	0.8	1216	0.3
15 – 19 year old	8.6	1925	3.4
20 – 24 year old	15.4	2165	6.0
25 – 29 year old	12.4	1778	4.9
30 – 34 year old	12.2	1631	4.8
35 – 39 year old	11.6	1587	4.5
40 – 44 year old	10.8	1414	4.2
45 – 49 year old	8.3	1011	3.3
50 – 54 year old	7.6	918	3.0
55 – 59 year old	4.2	493	1.7
60 – 64 year old	4.1	430	1.6
65 +	4.1	502	1.6
Sex			
Male	68.2	7743	35.0
Female	8.4	7329	4.1
Marital status			
Married	42.3	10101	28.4
Unmarried	32.7	4967	10.8
Education			
Illiterate	26.0	1032	1.8
Primary School	36.5	6541	15.8
Middle School	38.6	3122	8.0
High School	47.5	3700	11.7
University/college	41.5	677	1.9

4.2 The distribution of tobacco use status

The distribution status of tobacco use could be explained by the status of ever use of tobacco, current tobacco smoking, current daily tobacco smoking, and ever smoking. The following Table 4.2 shows the distribution of prevalence tobacco use status by age and sex. The distribution of proportions of the status of tobacco use was found different between male and female respondents with range of 31-35 percents for male and only about 3-4 percents in female for all of the tobacco use status. Among male respondents, the majority proportions of those with the status of ever use of tobacco, current tobacco smoking, current daily tobacco smoking, and ever smoking was distributed similarly in the ages of 20-24 year old to 35-39 year old. However, the highest proportion was in the age group of 20-24 year old and followed by the older age groups respectively. The trend of declining proportions for older age groups was found similar among the status of tobacco use of male respondents.

Table 4.2
Distribution of prevalence tobacco use by age and sex (n=5,899)

Age	Ever tobacco use		Current tobacco smoking		Current daily tobacco smoking		Ever smoking	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 – 14	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
15 – 19	8.2	0.4	7.8	0.3	6.9	0.2	8.3	0.4
20 – 24	14.2	1.2	13.9	0.9	12.9	0.7	14.2	1.2
25 – 29	11.4	1.0	10.9	0.8	10.4	0.7	11.4	1.0
30 – 34	10.6	1.6	10.1	1.3	9.7	1.1	10.6	1.5
35 – 39	10.0	1.5	9.5	1.4	9.1	1.2	10.1	1.5
40 – 44	9.3	1.5	8.8	1.3	8.4	1.0	9.3	1.5
45 – 49	7.4	1.0	6.8	0.9	6.6	0.9	7.4	1.0
50 – 54	6.8	0.8	6.1	0.6	5.6	0.5	6.8	0.8
55 – 59	3.9	0.3	3.5	0.3	3.4	0.3	3.9	0.3
60 – 64	3.6	0.5	3.2	0.4	3.0	0.3	3.6	0.4
65 +	3.4	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.9	0.4	3.4	0.6
Total	35.0	4.1	32.9	3.4	31.1	2.9	35.0	4.0

Almost similar with the proportions distribution of male respondents, the majority proportion of tobacco use status among female respondents was distributed in the age groups from 20-24 year old to 45-49 year old. However, the highest

proportion was in the age group of 30-34 year old for those with the status of ever use tobacco and in the age group of 35-39 year old for those with the status of current tobacco smoker and current daily tobacco smoker.

Table 4.3
Distribution of prevalence tobacco use by age and location (n=5,899)

Age	Ever tobacco use		Current tobacco smoking		Current daily tobacco smoking		Ever smoking	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
10 – 14	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
15 – 19	5.6	2.9	5.2	2.9	4.4	2.6	5.7	3.0
20 – 24	9.1	6.3	8.5	6.3	7.6	6.2	9.1	6.4
25 – 29	7.0	5.4	6.4	5.3	5.8	5.2	7.0	5.4
30 – 34	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.7
35 – 39	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.0	5.6
40 – 44	4.8	6.0	4.3	5.8	3.8	5.7	4.8	6.0
45 – 49	3.6	4.8	3.0	4.6	2.9	4.6	3.6	4.8
50 – 54	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.4	3.7	3.6	4.0
55 – 59	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.5
60 – 64	1.6	2.5	1.1	2.4	1.0	2.3	1.5	2.5
65 +	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.4	1.5	2.5
Total	20.3	18.9	17.9	18.5	16.0	17.9	20.1	18.9

The total distribution of tobacco use status found comparable between urban and rural location of the study. The percentage of respondents who reported ever use of tobacco and ever smoking were found a little bit higher in urban than in rural, meanwhile for those with the status of current tobacco smokers and current daily tobacco smokers was found a little bit higher in rural than urban (See Table 4.3). It seems that more respondents in urban having experience in using of tobacco including smoking but discontinued the habit, on the other hand, less respondents in rural having experience in using of tobacco including smoking but still maintaining the habit. The majority of proportions distribution for all of the status of tobacco use was found among those with the ages of 20-24 year old (the highest), 25-29 year old, 30-34 year old, and 35-39 year old. The data revealed that higher percentage of respondent smokers in urban was in the younger age groups. Contrary, the percentage of smokers was more in older age groups in rural area. It may be caused

by the better awareness of older ages in urban regarding tobacco health effects compared to those in rural.

The proportions distribution of tobacco use status among marital status was shown on the following Table 4.4. The data revealed that the respondents' percentage of tobacco use status were generally more than twice higher among those who married compared to unmarried.

The major percentages of smoking experiences among married respondents with the status ever use tobacco, current tobacco smoking, and current daily tobacco smoking were distributed in the ages of 30-34 year old, 35-39 year old, and 40-44 year old. On the other hand, the percentage distribution of smoking experiences among unmarried respondents was mostly in the ages of 15-19 year old and 20-24 year old for all over the tobacco use status.

Table 4.4
Distribution of prevalence tobacco use by age and marital status (n=5,899)

Age	Ever tobacco use		Current tobacco smoking		Current daily tobacco smoking		Ever smoking	
	Married*	Unmarried	Married*	Unmarried	Married*	Unmarried	Married*	Unmarried
10 – 14	0.1	6.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.0
15 – 19	0.4	8.2	0.4	7.7	0.3	6.6	0.4	8.0
20 – 24	3.6	11.8	3.5	11.3	3.2	10.5	3.6	11.6
25 – 29	8.0	4.4	7.5	4.2	7.1	4.0	7.8	4.4
30 – 34	10.8	1.4	10.1	1.3	9.6	1.2	10.6	1.4
35 – 39	11.0	0.5	10.4	0.5	9.8	0.5	10.1	0.5
40 – 44	10.6	0.2	9.9	0.2	9.3	0.2	9.3	0.2
45 – 49	8.2	0.2	7.5	0.2	7.2	0.2	7.4	0.2
50 – 54	7.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.8	0.0
55 – 59	4.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.9	0.0
60 – 64	4.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.6	0.0
65 +	4.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.4	0.0
Total	28.4	10.8	26.1	10.2	24.7	9.3	28.2	10.8

*= Included ever married

In urban area, smoking experience percentage of respondents with education level of high school was the highest for all of the tobacco smoking status. Meanwhile the highest percentage in rural area was in the educational level of primary school (See Table 4.5). The major smoking experience percentage distributions were among

those with the educational level of primary school to high school. In the total respondents, the smoking experience percentages of those in urban and rural area were comparable across the tobacco use status.

Table 4.5
Distribution of prevalence tobacco use by education and location (n=5,899)

Education	Ever tobacco use		Current tobacco smoking		Current daily tobacco smoking		Ever smoking	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Illiterate	3.3	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.5	1.1	3.1	1.3
Primary s.	12.2	28.3	10.5	27.7	9.5	27.0	12.0	28.3
Middle s.	11.8	8.7	10.5	8.5	9.2	8.2	11.7	8.7
High school	20.9	8.9	18.8	8.7	17.2	8.6	20.9	9.0
University	3.7	1.1	3.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	3.8	1.1
Total	20.3	18.9	17.9	18.5	16.0	18.0	20.1	18.9

Among male respondents, the tobacco use status percentage distributions of were generally in the educational level of primary school and followed by high school and middle school. These trends were also similar among female respondents but with much lower percentages (See Table 4.6).

Table 4.6
Distribution of prevalence tobacco use by education and sex (n=5,899)

Education	Ever tobacco use		Current tobacco smoking		Current daily tobacco smoking		Ever smoking	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	3.3	1.2	3.2	0.9	3.0	0.7	3.3	1.1
Primary s.	35.7	4.8	34.0	4.2	32.8	3.6	35.6	4.6
Middle s.	18.6	1.9	17.5	1.5	16.1	1.2	18.5	1.8
High school	27.5	2.3	25.7	1.9	24.2	1.6	27.4	2.3
University	4.5	0.3	3.8	0.3	3.3	0.2	4.5	0.3
Total	35.0	4.1	32.9	3.4	31.1	2.9	35.0	3.9

Married respondents with educational level of primary school having the highest percentage among all of the tobacco use status followed by those with completed high school and middle school. Meanwhile, the highest percentage among unmarried respondents was in the educational level of high school similarly for all of the tobacco use status.

Table 4.7
Distribution of prevalence tobacco use by education and marital status (n=5,899)

Education	Ever tobacco use		Current tobacco smoking		Current daily tobacco smoking		Ever smoking	
	Married*	Unmarried	Married*	Unmarried	Married*	Unmarried	Married*	Unmarried
Illiterate	4.0	0.6	3.5	0.6	3.2	0.5	3.8	0.6
Primary s.	34.5	6.0	32.5	5.7	31.2	5.3	34.4	6.0
Middle s.	12.6	7.8	11.6	7.4	10.9	6.5	12.4	7.9
High school	18.1	11.7	16.4	11.1	15.5	10.3	18.1	11.7
University	3.3	1.5	2.7	1.3	2.3	1.1	3.3	1.5
Total	28.4	10.8	26.1	10.2	24.7	9.3	28.2	10.8

Distribution of adults tobacco use

The adult respondents of tobacco use were distributed among age groups and sex by: study sites, range of income, and religion. Adults mean those with the ages of 15 years and older. Study sites mean urban and rural, and range of income means the interval of monthly household income less than Rp. 300,000 for economic group-1, from Rp. 300,000 to Rp. 399,000 for economic group-2, from Rp. 400,000 to Rp. 599,000 for economic group-3, from Rp. 600,000 to Rp. 799,000 for economic group-4, and from Rp. 800,000 and up for economic group-5. The followings are tables showing the distribution of adults' ever use of tobacco:

Table 4.8.
Distribution of adults ever tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by rural/urban (n=5757)

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2.9	0.1	3.0	5.4	0.3	5.7
20-24	5.8	0.6	6.4	8.5	0.6	9.2
25-29	4.9	0.5	5.4	6.6	0.5	7.1
30-34	5.0	0.8	5.7	5.7	0.8	6.6
35-39	4.7	0.9	5.6	5.4	0.7	6.1
40-44	5.3	0.8	6.0	4.1	0.8	4.8
45-49	4.3	0.5	4.8	3.1	0.5	3.6
50-54	3.6	0.4	4.0	3.3	0.3	3.7
55-59	2.3	0.2	2.5	1.7	0.1	1.8
60-64	2.1	0.4	2.5	1.5	0.1	1.6
65 +	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.3	0.3	1.6
Total	43.0	5.4	48.4	46.5	5.1	51.6

From Table 4.8 above, it was shown that male respondents both in rural and urban were much higher in reporting ever use of tobacco than female. Among male respondents, those who living at urban reported ever use of tobacco higher in younger ages compared to the rural. Meanwhile, the older ages in rural were having higher proportions of ever use of tobacco than in urban. In total, urban respondents having a little bit higher of proportion in ever use of tobacco (about 52 percent) than those in rural (48 percent).

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of adults ever use of tobacco by level of education. The majority proportions were among those with the educational level of primary/middle school. Meanwhile, the ages of less than 35 years old were the major proportions among those tobacco user with high school and college education. The proportion trends were similar between male and female among the educational levels with much lower in female.

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of adults ever use of tobacco by religion in which Moslem was as the major user.

Table 4.9.
Distribution of adults ever tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by level of education (n=5757)

Age Group	Illiterate	Primary/ Middle school	High School	College/ University	Master/ Doctoral
15-19					
Male	0.1	2.3	3.8	2.1	0.0
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	0.1	2.3	3.9	2.3	0.0
20-24					
Male	0.2	3.3	3.5	6.8	0.6
Female	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0
Total	0.2	3.7	3.7	7.3	0.6
25-29					
Male	0.1	3.0	2.3	5.1	1.0
Female	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	0.2	3.2	2.6	5.4	1.1
30-34					
Male	0.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	0.6
Female	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
Total	0.4	4.1	2.2	4.9	0.7
35-39					
Male	0.5	4.2	1.8	3.0	0.6
Female	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total	0.6	5.0	2.1	3.3	0.7
40-44					
Male	0.4	5.0	1.5	1.9	0.5
Female	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total	0.5	5.7	1.8	2.2	0.6
45-49					
Male	0.4	3.7	1.1	1.8	0.4
Female	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total	0.5	4.2	1.3	2.0	0.4
50-54					
Male	0.2	3.8	1.3	1.2	0.4
Female	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.4	4.1	1.4	1.3	0.4
55-59					
Male	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
Female	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.2
60-64					
Male	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Female	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.5	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.1
65 +					
Male	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Female	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.9	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total					
Male	3.2	35.6	18.5	27.7	4.5
Female	1.2	4.7	1.9	2.3	0.3

Table 4.10.
Distribution of adults ever tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by religion (n=5757)

Age group	Moslem	Protestant/ Catholic	Hindhu	Budhist	Others
15-19					
Male	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24					
Male	14.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	15.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29					
Male	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34					
Male	10.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39					
Male	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44					
Male	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49					
Male	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54					
Male	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59					
Male	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64					
Male	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +					
Male	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total					
Male	88.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Female	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.11.
Distribution of Adults Ever use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by household
socio-economic status (in rupiah) (n=5757)

Age Group	< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
15-19					
Male	2.3	0.7	2.8	0.7	1.7
Female	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	2.3	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.8
20-24					
Male	3.5	1.3	4.6	1.3	3.4
Female	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	3.8	1.4	5.0	1.5	3.7
25-29					
Male	2.6	1.1	3.9	1.4	2.4
Female	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6	2.6
30-34					
Male	2.6	1.1	3.6	1.3	2.1
Female	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Total	3.0	1.2	4.1	1.4	2.5
35-39					
Male	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.2	2.1
Female	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Total	2.8	1.1	4.0	1.4	2.5
40-44					
Male	2.0	0.8	3.5	1.2	2.0
Female	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	2.4	0.9	3.8	1.4	2.4
45-49					
Male	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.8
Female	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total	2.2	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.9
50-54					
Male	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.9	1.5
Female	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	1.8	0.7	2.6	0.9	1.6
55-59					
Male	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.7
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.8
60-64					
Male	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.7
Female	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7
65 +					
Male	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5
Total					
Male	23.1	8.4	29.4	10.0	18.7
Female	2.6	0.8	3.4	1.3	2.4

Table 4.11 shows the distribution of adults ever use of tobacco by household monthly income levels. The major proportion was among those in the ages of 15 – 49 years old with the highest proportion for those whose the household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000, followed by those with household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 and Rp.800,000 and up.

Distribution of youth tobacco use

The experience of ever use of tobacco was also important to health related behavior if it occurred among young ages. The followings are the findings of experiences in using of tobacco among respondents with ages of 10 to 14 years old which were distributed by age and sex, rural and urban, level of education, religion, and household monthly income.

The following Table 4.12 shows the majority of those who ever use of tobacco was boys (about 92 percent). For both boys and girls, the highest proportion of ever use of tobacco was among those with age of 13 years old (about 41 percent) and followed by those with the age of 14 years old (about 23 percent). It seems that boys have experience in using of tobacco in earlier ages (10 and 11 years old) compared to girls (12 years old).

Table 4.12
Ever use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n = 49)

Age in years	Boys	Girls	Total
10	12.2	0.0	12.2
11	6.1	0.0	6.1
12	14.3	4.1	18.4
13	38.8	2.0	40.8
14	20.4	2.0	22.5
Total (10-14)	91.8	8.2	100.0

Table 4.13
Ever use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and residence (n = 47)

Age in years	Rural			Urban		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
10	6.4	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	6.4
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1
12	0.0	4.3	4.3	17.0	0.0	17.0
13	8.5	0.0	8.5	29.8	2.1	31.9
14	2.1	0.0	2.1	19.1	2.1	21.3
Total (10-14)	17.0	4.3	21.3	74.5	4.3	78.7

Table 4.13 shows the experience of youth in ever use of tobacco dominantly among those who living in urban area (about 79 percent). Meanwhile, the major percentage of the youth ever use of tobacco was in the level education of primary/middle school, followed by those with level education of high school and illiterate (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14
Ever use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and level of education (n = 47)

Age in years	Sex	Level of Education				
		Illiterate	Primary/ Middle school	High school	College /University	Master /Doctoral
10	Boys	4.3	2.1	4.3	2.1	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	4.3	2.1	4.3	2.1	0.0
11	Boys	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	8.5	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Boys	0.0	27.7	10.6	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	27.7	12.8	0.0	0.0
14	Boys	2.1	12.8	6.4	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2.1	14.9	6.4	0.0	0.0
10-14	Boys	14.9	53.2	21.3	2.1	0.0
10-14	Girls	0.0	6.4	2.1	0.0	0.0
10-14	Total	14.9	59.6	23.4	2.1	0.0

Table 4.15
Ever use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and religion (n = 47)

Age in years	Sex	Moslem	Protestant/ Catholic	Hindhu	Budhist	Others
10	Boys	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Boys	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Boys	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Boys	19.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	21.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	Boys	89.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	Girls	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	Total	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.16
Ever use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and HH socioeconomic status (n = 45)

Age in years	Sex	< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
10	Boys	4.4	0.0	4.4	2.2	2.2
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	4.4	0.0	4.4	2.2	2.2
11	Boys	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	11.1	2.2	0.0	4.4	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
	Total	11.1	2.2	4.4	4.4	0.0
13	Boys	13.3	2.2	11.1	2.2	8.9
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Total	13.3	2.2	11.1	2.2	11.1
14	Boys	8.9	0.0	4.4	4.4	2.2
	Girls	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	11.1	0.0	4.4	4.4	2.2
10-14	Boys	40.0	4.4	20.0	13.3	13.3
10-14	Girls	2.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.2
10-14	Total	42.2	4.4	24.4	13.3	15.6

Table 4.15 shows that almost all of youth ever use of tobacco were among those with Moslem religion (about 98 percent). Surprisingly, those youth with household income of less than Rp.300,000 reported having more experience in using of tobacco (42 percent) compared to others household monthly income groups (24 percent for those with household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000 and about 16 percent for those with household monthly income of Rp.800,000 and up).

CHAPTER 5

TOBACCO SMOKING EXPERIENCES

5.1 Tobacco Smoking

The common tobacco smoking substances available and used in the study sites (Jakarta and Sukabumi) were cigarettes (filtered/white cigarettes), *kretek* (un-filtered cigarettes), and cigar/*klobot*/self-rolling. This chapter presents the distribution of respondents who had ever used of tobacco products by their experiences of using of tobacco for smoking among the type of the smoking products (See Table 5.1).

The usage of cigarette (filtered/white cigarette) seems more popular to respondent smokers than the other types of the smoking products. The data showed that more than half respondents who had ever used the cigarette product reported used to consume the product daily for more than 3 months, used the product more than 100 times, and currently using the product daily for more than 3 months, meanwhile less than half of smokers used *kretek* (un-filtered cigarette) product for the same experiences. Only a few of smokers experienced using smoking products of cigar/*klobot*/self-rolling cigarette (less than five percent). Almost half of respondent smokers (49 percent) reported use cigarette products daily currently and about 40 percent use *kretek* daily. Contrary, only about two percent reported use cigar/*klobot*/self-wrapping smoke daily.

Table 5.1
The Tobacco use (smoking) experiences of those who had ever used tobacco
by the smoking products (n=5,899)

	Smoking products		
	Cigarette	Kretek	Cigar/klobot/ self-rolling
The products ever been used	66.3 %	57.9 %	5.6 %
Ever used the products daily for >3 months	56.6 %	46.1 %	2.8 %
Ever used the products >100 times	59.7 %	49.1 %	3.5 %
Currently using the products daily for >3 months	50.7 %	41.7 %	2.3 %
Consuming the products:			
Daily	48.5 %	39.5 %	2.2 %
Less than daily	12.6 %	13.0 %	8.9 %
Summarize of age in the first use of the products:			
Minimum age	5.0 year old	5.0 year old	6.0 year old
Maximum age	88.0 year old	88.0 year old	88.0 year old
Means age	18.4 year old	20.0 year old	23.6 year old
Summarize of age in the first use of the products daily:			
Minimum age	7.0 year old	5.0 year old	6.0 year old
Maximum age	70.0 year old	85.0 year old	80.0 year old
Means age	19.9 year old	22.0 year old	26.5 year old
Means of times in a day using the substances	10.4 times	9.9 times	11.5 times
Means of times in a month using the substances	282.5 times	264.1 times	293.3 times
Means of age when stopped use the products			
Means duration years of use of the products	28.2 year	31.9 year	23.2 year
Means of expenses for the products for a month at present	11.9 years	17.9 years	22.3 years
	Rp.93,500	Rp.86,000	Rp.14,000

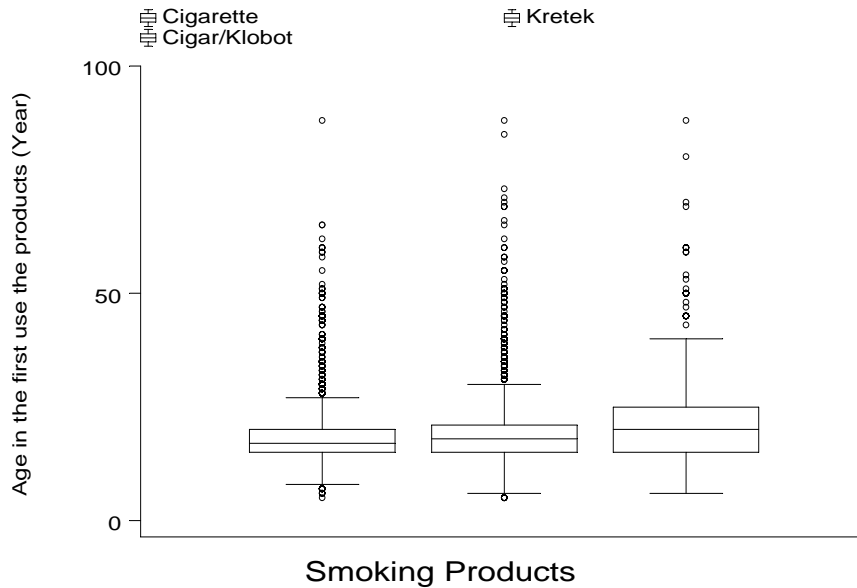


Figure 5.1. The distribution of ages in the first use of smoking products among smokers, 2001 (from the left: cigarette, kretek, cigar/klobot).

Surprisingly, the minimum age of the first time using cigarette, kretek, and cigar/klobot among the smokers was about 5 years and a little bit older of those who consuming the products daily. The median ages of the first time using cigarette and kretek were 17 and 18 years old for daily use. It means that half of smokers had been exposed and experienced in smoking products use on their very young ages. Meanwhile, the median age in first using cigar/klobot was a little bit older compared to two other products (20 years old)(See Figure 5.1). Respondent smokers reported that some of their father used to smoke but had stopped already (24 percent), some used smokeless tobacco but stopped (20 percent), while others are still consuming (31 percent). It seems that the first exposure of tobacco use for the smokers might come from their own father.

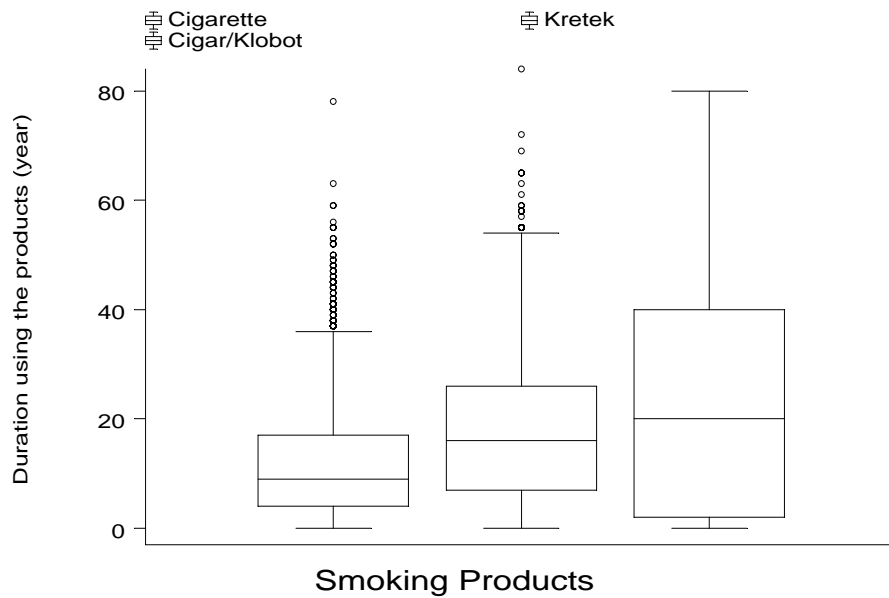


Figure 5.2. The distribution of duration time using smoking products among smokers, 2001 (from the left: cigarette, *kretek*, cigar/*klobot*).

The respondent smokers average in using smoking products was about 10 times a day. Their duration time average in using the smoking products of cigarette, *kretek*, and cigar/*klobot* were 12, 18, and 22 years respectively (See Figure 5.2). It seems that the use of smoking products of cigar/*klobot* and *kretek* by the smokers is longer than the cigarette. This might be caused due to economical reason, since the average amount of money that should be spent monthly for buying the smoking products were higher for cigarette (Rp.93,500) and *kretek* (Rp.86,000), and less for cigar/*klobot* (Rp.14,000) (Figure 5.3).

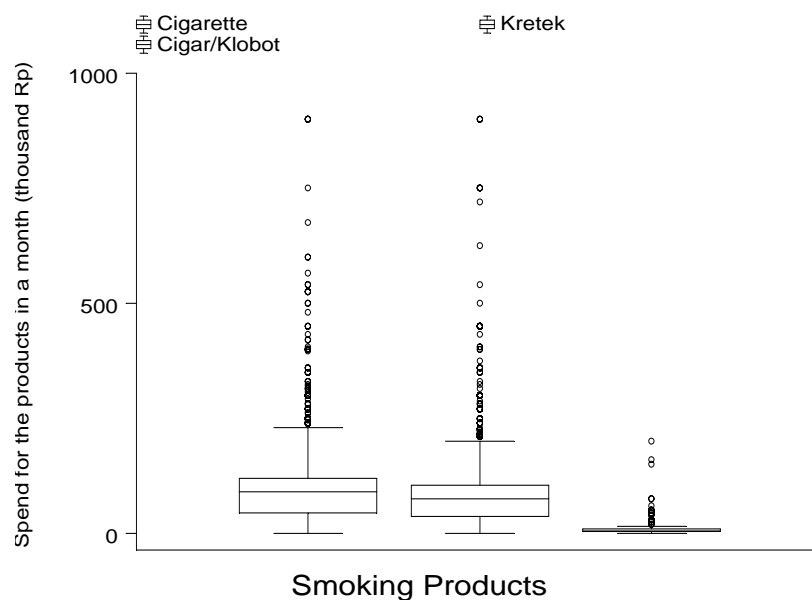


Figure 5.3. The monthly money spent for smoking products among smokers, 2001 (from the left: cigarette, kretek, cigar/klobot).

Adults ever smoking status

The adults ever smoking status were distributed into rural and urban, educational levels, religions, and monthly household income status as seen on the following Table 5.2, Table 5.3, Table 5.4, and Table 5.5.

Table 5.2.
Distribution of Adults Ever Smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by Rural/Urban (n=5825)

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2.9	0.1	3.0	5.4	0.3	5.7
20-24	5.8	0.6	6.4	8.6	0.6	9.2
25-29	4.9	0.5	5.4	6.6	0.5	7.1
30-34	5.0	0.8	5.8	5.7	0.8	6.5
35-39	4.8	0.8	5.6	5.4	0.7	6.1
40-44	5.3	0.7	6.0	4.1	0.8	4.8
45-49	4.3	0.5	4.8	3.1	0.4	3.6
50-54	3.6	0.4	4.0	3.3	0.3	3.6
55-59	2.3	0.2	2.5	1.7	0.1	1.7
60-64	2.1	0.4	2.5	1.5	0.1	1.5
65 +	2.2	0.4	2.6	1.3	0.2	1.5
Total	43.2	5.4	48.6	46.7	4.7	51.4

From Table 5.2 above, male respondents both in rural and urban reported ever smoking much more than female. Among male respondents, those who living at urban reported ever smoking higher in younger ages compared to the rural. Meanwhile, the older ages in rural were having higher proportions of ever smoking than in urban. In total, urban respondents having a little bit higher of proportion in ever smoking (about 51 percent) than those in rural (49 percent).

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of adults ever smoking by level of education. It seems that the major percentage of adults ever smoking was in the level education of primary/middle school (40 percent) and followed by those in the educational level of college/university (30 percent) and high school (20 percent).

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of adults ever smoking by religion in which Moslem as the major smoker (about 99 percent).

Table 5.5 shows the distribution of adults ever smoking by household monthly income levels. The highest percentage of adults ever smoking reported was in the group of household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000 (33 percent), and followed by those in the groups of household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 (26 percent) and Rp.800,000 and up (21 percent) respectively.

Table 5.3.
Distribution of adults ever smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by level of education (n=5826)

Age Group	Illiterate	Primary/ Middle school	High school	College /University	Master /Doctoral
15-19					
Male	0.1	2.3	3.8	2.1	0.0
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	0.1	2.4	3.9	2.3	0.0
20-24					
Male	0.2	3.3	3.5	6.8	0.6
Female	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0
Total	0.2	3.7	3.7	7.3	0.7
25-29					
Male	0.1	3.0	2.2	5.1	1.0
Female	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	0.2	3.2	2.6	5.4	1.1
30-34					
Male	0.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	0.7
Female	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
Total	0.4	4.1	2.2	4.9	0.7
35-39					
Male	0.5	4.2	1.8	3.0	0.7
Female	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total	0.6	5.0	2.1	3.3	0.7
40-44					
Male	0.4	5.0	1.5	2.0	0.5
Female	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total	0.5	5.8	1.8	2.2	0.6
45-49					
Male	0.4	3.7	1.1	1.8	0.4
Female	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	0.5	4.3	1.3	2.0	0.4
50-54					
Male	0.2	3.8	1.3	1.2	0.4
Female	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.3	4.1	1.4	1.3	0.4
55-59					
Male	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
Female	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.2
60-64					
Male	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Female	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.5	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.1
65 +					
Male	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Female	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total					
Male	3.2	35.7	18.6	27.8	4.5
Female	1.1	4.6	1.8	2.3	0.3

Table 5.4.
Distribution of adults ever smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by religion (n=5824)

Age group	Moslem	Protestant/ Catholic	Hindhu	Budhist	Others
15-19					
Male	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24					
Male	14.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29					
Male	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34					
Male	10.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39					
Male	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44					
Male	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
45-49					
Male	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54					
Male	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59					
Male	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64					
Male	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +					
Male	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total					
Male	88.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Female	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.5.
Distribution of adults ever smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by household
Socio-economic status (in rupiah)(n=5730)

Age Group	< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
15-19					
Male	2.3	0.7	2.8	0.7	1.7
Female	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	2.3	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.8
20-24					
Male	3.5	1.3	4.6	1.3	3.5
Female	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	3.8	1.4	5.0	1.5	3.7
25-29					
Male	2.6	1.1	3.9	1.4	2.4
Female	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6	2.6
30-34					
Male	2.7	1.1	3.6	1.3	2.1
Female	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Total	3.0	1.2	4.1	1.4	2.5
35-39					
Male	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.2	2.1
Female	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Total	2.8	1.2	4.0	1.4	2.5
40-44					
Male	2.0	0.8	3.5	1.2	2.0
Female	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	2.4	0.9	3.8	1.4	2.4
45-49					
Male	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.8
Female	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total	2.2	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.9
50-54					
Male	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.8	1.5
Female	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	1.8	0.7	2.6	0.9	1.6
55-59					
Male	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.7
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.8
60-64					
Male	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.7
Female	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7
65 +					
Male	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Female	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4
Total					
Male	23.2	8.4	29.5	10.0	18.8
Female	2.5	0.8	3.3	1.2	2.3

Adults current use of tobacco

The adults current use of tobacco status were distributed into rural and urban, educational levels, religions, and monthly household income status as seen on the following Table 5.6, Table 5.7, Table 5.8, and Table 5.9.

Table 5.6.
Distribution of adults current use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by Rural/Urban (n=5090)

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2.9	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.1	5.2
20-24	6.5	0.6	7.1	8.5	0.2	8.7
25-29	5.5	0.5	6.0	6.5	0.2	6.8
30-34	5.5	0.8	6.3	5.8	0.5	6.3
35-39	5.3	0.8	6.1	5.3	0.5	5.8
40-44	5.9	0.7	6.6	3.9	0.5	4.4
45-49	4.8	0.5	5.3	2.8	0.4	3.3
50-54	3.9	0.4	4.3	2.6	0.2	2.8
55-59	2.5	0.2	2.7	1.5	0.1	1.5
60-64	2.4	0.4	2.7	1.2	0.0	1.2
65 +	2.4	0.4	2.8	0.9	0.2	1.1
Total	47.5	5.4	52.9	44.0	3.0	47.1

From Table 5.6 above, adult respondents both in rural and urban reported current use of tobacco much more than female. Among male respondents, those who living at urban reported current use of tobacco higher in younger ages compared to the rural. Meanwhile, the older ages in rural were having higher proportions of current use of tobacco than in urban. In total, rural respondents having a little bit higher of proportion in current use of tobacco (about 53 percent) than those in urban (47 percent).

Table 5.7 shows the distribution of adult current use of tobacco by level of education. It seems that the major percentage of adult current use of tobacco was in the level education of primary/middle school (42 percent) and followed by those in the educational level of college/university (30 percent) and high school (20 percent).

Table 5.7.
Distribution of adults current of tobacco use in Indonesia
in 2001 by level of education (n=5090)

Age Group	Illiterate	Primary/ Middle school	High school	College /University	Master /Doctoral
15-19					
Male	0.1	2.3	3.5	2.1	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	0.1	2.3	3.5	2.2	0.0
20-24					
Male	0.2	3.5	3.7	7.1	0.6
Female	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Total	0.2	3.8	3.9	7.3	0.6
25-29					
Male	0.2	3.3	2.3	5.4	0.9
Female	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Total	0.2	3.5	2.6	5.5	0.9
30-34					
Male	0.3	3.8	2.1	4.6	0.6
Female	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0
Total	0.4	4.3	2.2	5.0	0.6
35-39					
Male	0.5	4.5	1.9	3.0	0.6
Female	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total	0.6	5.2	2.2	3.3	0.6
40-44					
Male	0.4	5.3	1.5	2.0	0.5
Female	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0
Total	0.4	6.0	1.7	2.3	0.6
45-49					
Male	0.5	4.0	1.1	1.8	0.3
Female	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	0.5	4.5	1.3	1.9	0.3
50-54					
Male	0.2	3.8	1.2	1.0	0.3
Female	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.3	4.1	1.3	1.1	0.3
55-59					
Male	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.1
Female	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.2
60-64					
Male	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Female	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.5	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
65 +					
Male	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Female	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total					
Male	3.5	37.8	18.4	28.1	3.9
Female	0.6	3.9	1.6	1.9	0.1

Table 5.8.
Distribution of adults current of tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by religion (n=5089)

Age group	Moslem	Protestant/ Catholic	Hindhu	Budhist	Others
15-19					
Male	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24					
Male	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	15.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29					
Male	11.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34					
Male	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39					
Male	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44					
Male	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49					
Male	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54					
Male	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59					
Male	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64					
Male	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +					
Male	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total					
Male	90.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0
Female	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.9.
Distribution of adults current of tobacco use in Indonesia
by household socio-economic status (in rupiah) (n=5015)

Age Group	< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
15-19					
Male	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.6	1.4
Female	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	2.4	0.8	2.8	0.6	1.4
20-24					
Male	3.7	1.4	4.8	1.4	3.5
Female	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	3.9	1.5	5.1	1.5	3.6
25-29					
Male	2.9	1.2	4.1	1.4	2.4
Female	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	3.0	1.3	4.4	1.5	2.5
30-34					
Male	2.8	1.1	3.8	1.4	2.2
Female	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total	3.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	2.5
35-39					
Male	2.7	1.1	3.5	1.3	2.1
Female	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total	2.9	1.3	4.1	1.4	2.4
40-44					
Male	2.1	0.9	3.7	1.3	1.9
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Total	2.4	1.0	3.9	1.4	2.4
45-49					
Male	2.1	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.7
Female	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Total	2.3	0.9	2.6	1.0	1.8
50 – 54					
Male	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.8	1.1
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	2.0	0.7	2.5	0.8	1.2
55-59					
Male	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.6
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.7
60-64					
Male	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6
Female	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7
65 +					
Male	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3
Female	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
Total					
Male	24.4	9.0	30.1	10.0	17.8
Female	2.4	0.7	2.9	0.9	1.7

Table 5.8 shows the distribution of adult current use of tobacco by religion in which Moslem as the major smoker (about 99 percent).

Table 5.9 shows the distribution of adult current use of tobacco by household monthly income levels. The highest percentage of adults current use of tobacco reported was in the group of household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000 (34 percent), and followed by those in the groups of household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 (27 percent) and Rp.800,000 and up (19 percent) respectively.

Adults current smoking

The adults current smoking status were distributed into rural and urban, educational levels, religions, and monthly household income status as seen on the following Table 5.10, Table 5.11, Table 5.12, and Table 5.13.

Table 5.10.
Distribution of adults current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by rural/urban (n=5436)

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	3.1	0.1	3.1	5.4	0.2	5.6
20-24	6.2	0.6	6.8	8.9	0.4	9.3
25-29	5.2	0.5	5.7	6.6	0.4	7.0
30-34	5.2	0.8	6.0	5.7	0.6	6.4
35-39	5.0	0.9	5.9	5.3	0.6	5.9
40-44	5.6	0.8	6.3	4.0	0.6	4.6
45-49	4.5	0.5	5.1	2.8	0.4	3.2
50-54	3.8	0.4	4.2	2.9	0.3	3.1
55-59	2.4	0.2	2.6	1.5	0.1	1.5
60-64	2.2	0.3	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.2
65 +	2.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.1
Total	45.5	5.5	51.0	45.2	3.8	49.0

From Table 5.10 above, adult respondents both in rural and urban reported current smoking much more than female. Among male respondents, those who living at urban reported current smoking higher in younger ages compared to the rural. Meanwhile, the older ages in rural were having higher proportions of current smoking

than in urban. In total, rural respondents having a little bit higher of proportion in current smoking (about 51 percent) than those in urban (49 percent).

Table 5.11 shows the distribution of adult current smoking by level of education. It seems that the major percentage of adult current smoking was in the level education of primary/middle school (41 percent) and followed by those in the educational level of college/university (30 percent) and high school (21 percent).

Table 5.12 shows the distribution of adult current smoking by religion in which Moslem as the major smoker (about 99 percent).

Table 5.13 shows the distribution of adult current smoking by household monthly income levels. The highest percentage of adults current smoking reported was in the group of household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000 (33 percent), and followed by those in the groups of household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 (27 percent) and Rp.800,000 and up (20 percent) respectively.

Table 5.11.
Distribution of adults current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by level of education (n=5436)

Age Group	Illiterate	Primary /Middle school	High school	College /University	Master /Doctoral
15-19					
Male	0.1	2.3	3.8	2.2	0.0
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	0.1	2.4	4.0	2.3	0.0
20-24					
Male	0.2	3.5	3.8	7.1	0.6
Female	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
Total	0.2	3.9	3.9	7.5	0.6
25-29					
Male	0.1	3.1	2.4	5.2	1.0
Female	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total	0.2	3.3	2.7	5.4	1.0
30-34					
Male	0.2	3.6	2.0	4.5	0.6
Female	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
Total	0.4	4.2	2.2	4.9	0.7
35-39					
Male	0.5	4.3	1.9	3.0	0.6
Female	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total	0.6	5.1	2.2	3.3	0.6
40-44					
Male	0.4	5.1	1.5	2.0	0.5
Female	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
Total	0.5	5.8	1.8	2.3	0.6
45-49					
Male	0.4	3.8	1.1	1.7	0.3
Female	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	0.5	4.4	1.3	1.9	0.3
50-54					
Male	0.2	3.8	1.3	1.1	0.3
Female	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.3	4.1	1.4	1.1	0.3
55-59					
Male	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
Female	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.2
60-64					
Male	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Female	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.5	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
65 +					
Male	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Female	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.8	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.0
Total					
Male	3.3	36.5	18.9	27.9	4.1
Female	1.0	4.4	1.6	2.0	0.3

Table 5.12.
Distribution of adults current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by religion (n=5435)

Age group	Moslem	Protestant/ Catholic	Hindhu	Budhist	Others
15-19					
Male	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24					
Male	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	15.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29					
Male	11.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34					
Male	10.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39					
Male	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44					
Male	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49					
Male	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54					
Male	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59					
Male	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64					
Male	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +					
Male	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total					
Male	89.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Female	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.13.
Distribution of adults current smoking in Indonesia
by household socio-economic status (in rupiah) (n=5354)

Age Group	< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
15-19					
Male	2.5	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.6
Female	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	2.5	0.8	3.0	0.7	1.7
20-24					
Male	3.7	1.4	4.8	1.4	3.6
Female	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	4.0	1.4	5.2	1.5	3.8
25-29					
Male	2.7	1.1	4.1	1.4	2.4
Female	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	2.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	2.6
30-34					
Male	2.7	1.1	3.7	1.3	2.1
Female	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Total	3.1	1.2	4.2	1.5	2.5
35-39					
Male	2.6	1.1	3.5	1.2	2.1
Female	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Total	2.8	1.2	4.0	1.4	2.5
40-44					
Male	2.1	0.9	3.6	1.2	1.9
Female	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Total	2.5	1.0	3.9	1.4	2.4
45-49					
Male	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.6
Female	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total	2.2	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.7
50-54					
Male	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.8	1.3
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	1.9	0.7	2.5	0.9	1.4
55-59					
Male	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.8
60-64					
Male	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6
Female	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.6
65 +					
Male	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3
Female	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
Total					
Male	24.0	8.6	30.0	9.8	18.2
Female	2.5	0.7	3.0	1.1	2.0

Age at first use of tobacco among adults

The age at first use of tobacco among adults were distributed into two intervals of ages, before 10 years old and after 10 years old (Table 5.14). The majority respondents (about 90 percent) reported that their first age using tobacco was after 10 years old. Meanwhile, only a few of them reported their first age using tobacco before 10 years old which was no one of female included in this group.

Table 5.14.
Adults' Age at first ever use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=5815)

Age Group	Before 10 years			After 10 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.2	0.3	8.5
20-24	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.2	1.2	15.4
25-29	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.5	1.0	12.4
30-34	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	1.5	12.2
35-39	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.0	1.5	11.6
40-44	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.3	1.5	10.8
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.9	8.4
50-54	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.8	7.6
55-59	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.3	4.2
60-64	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.4	3.9
65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.6	4.0
Total	1.0	0.1	1.0	88.9	10.0	99.0

The first age as regular user of tobacco reported by the majority of adult respondents (about 91 percent) was in the age of after 10 years old (Table 5.15). Only a few of them (less than one percent) reported as regular user of tobacco when their ages were before 10 years old. No one of female respondents reported their first age as regular user of tobacco at the age of before 10 years old.

Table 5.15.
Adults' age at first regular use of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=5550)

Age Group	Before 10 years			After 10 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.9	0.2	8.1
20-24	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.5	0.9	15.4
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.8	12.4
30-34	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.9	1.4	12.4
35-39	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.4	1.4	11.7
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	1.3	10.9
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.6	1.0	8.5
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.8	7.7
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	4.3
60-64	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.4	4.0
65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	4.1
Total	0.5	0.0	0.5	90.5	9.0	99.5

Frequency of use of tobacco among adults

The frequency of use of tobacco among adults was distributed into two intervals of frequencies, once to 5 times a day and more than 6 times a day. Table 5.16 shows the frequency of smoking among current users in which the majority respondents (about 81 percent) reported that their frequency in consuming of tobacco smoking was more than 6 times in a day. Meanwhile, 19 percent of them reported their frequency in consuming tobacco smoking of one to five times in a day.

The frequency of cigarette smoking among current users reported by the majority of adult respondents (about 78 percent) was in the group of those who consumed cigarettes more than 6 times a day (Table 5.17). While only 22 percent of them reported consumed cigarettes one to five times a day. The percentage of female respondents who consumed cigarettes were almost the same in both two groups (about 5 percent).

Table 5.16
Frequency of smoking among current users in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=5260)

Age Group	1-5 times a day			6+ times a day		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2.8	0.2	3.0	5.6	0.1	5.7
20-24	2.5	0.4	2.9	12.7	0.4	13.1
25-29	1.7	0.4	2.1	10.2	0.4	10.6
30-34	1.4	0.5	1.8	9.6	0.9	10.5
35-39	1.6	0.6	2.2	8.9	0.7	9.6
40-44	1.4	0.5	1.9	8.3	0.8	9.1
45-49	1.0	0.5	1.4	6.5	0.5	7.0
50-54	1.2	0.3	1.5	5.4	0.4	5.8
55-59	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.2	0.2	3.4
60-64	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.9	0.2	3.1
65-69	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.5	0.3	2.9
Total	15.4	3.9	19.3	75.9	4.8	80.7

Table 5.17
Frequency of cigarette smoking among current users in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=2994)

Age Group	1-5 times a day			6+ times a day		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	4.4	0.3	4.7	8.2	0.1	8.3
20-24	4.0	0.6	4.6	17.8	0.5	18.3
25-29	2.2	0.7	2.9	12.3	0.7	12.9
30-34	1.6	0.6	2.2	9.7	1.4	11.1
35-39	1.5	0.9	2.4	8.1	0.9	9.0
40-44	1.2	0.6	1.8	5.9	1.0	6.9
45-49	0.9	0.6	1.5	4.5	0.5	5.0
50-54	0.9	0.2	1.1	2.6	0.3	2.9
55-59	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.2
60-64	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.0
65 +	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9
Total	17.4	5.0	22.4	71.9	5.7	77.6

5.7 Duration of tobacco use among adults

The duration of tobacco use among adults were distributed into two period of times, less than 10 years and more than 10 years. Table 5.19 shows that almost two third of respondents (about 61 percent) reported having experience in using tobacco more than 10 years. The rest of respondents consumed tobacco in less than 10 years (39 percent).

Table 5.18
Duration of use of tobacco among current users in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=5508)

Age Group	Less than 10 years			More than 10 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	8.1	0.3	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
20-24	13.2	0.9	14.1	1.3	0.1	1.4
25-29	7.3	0.7	8.0	4.3	0.2	4.5
30-34	2.4	0.9	3.2	8.3	0.6	9.0
35-39	1.5	0.7	2.2	8.7	0.8	9.5
40-44	0.9	0.3	1.2	8.6	1.1	9.7
45-49	0.5	0.2	0.8	6.9	0.7	7.6
50-54	0.5	0.2	0.7	6.5	0.6	7.1
55-59	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.8	0.2	4.0
60-64	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.4	3.8
65 +	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.4	0.5	3.9
Total	35.0	4.3	39.3	55.4	5.3	60.7

Table 5.19
Duration of cigarette smoking among current smokers in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=3369)

Age Group	Less than 10years			More than 10 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	11.5	0.4	11.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
20-24	17.9	1.2	19.1	1.6	0.1	1.7
25-29	8.6	0.9	9.6	5.1	0.4	5.5
30-34	2.7	1.3	3.9	8.6	0.8	9.4
35-39	1.5	0.9	2.4	8.2	1.1	9.3
40-44	1.0	0.3	1.3	6.5	1.5	8.0
45-49	0.7	0.2	0.9	5.2	0.7	5.9
50-54	0.9	0.1	1.0	3.6	0.5	4.1
55-59	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	2.0
60-64	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.6
65 +	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.7
Total	45.4	5.5	50.8	43.5	5.7	49.2

The duration of cigarette smoking among adults current smokers were distributed almost similar both in the duration of less than 10 years (about 51 percent) and more than 10 years (about 49 percent). For those in the duration group of less than 10 years, the major distribution was among those in younger ages. Meanwhile, for those in the duration group of more than 10 years, the major distribution was among the middle of ages (Table 5.20).

Expenditure on tobacco use among adults

The last month expenditure on tobacco use among adults were classified into three range of expenditures, less than Rp.60,000, Rp.61,000 to Rp.100,000, and Rp.101,000 and more. Table 5.21 shows that the distribution of respondents who spent less than Rp.60,000 and Rp.101,000 and more on tobacco use in last month were similar, about 39 percent each.

Table 5.20
Expenditure on tobacco in last month among current users in Indonesia
in 2001 by age and sex (n=5299)

Age Group	< 60,000 rp.		61,000 – 100,000 rp.		Rp.101,000 +	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	5.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.1
20-24	5.8	0.6	3.0	0.1	6.5	0.2
25-29	3.9	0.5	2.5	0.1	5.5	0.2
30-34	3.3	0.7	2.5	0.2	5.2	0.4
35-39	2.9	0.9	2.6	0.1	4.9	0.4
40-44	2.7	0.8	2.8	0.1	4.1	0.4
45-49	2.5	0.7	1.7	0.1	3.2	0.2
50-54	2.4	0.5	2.0	0.1	2.2	0.1
55-59	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
60-64	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
65 +	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	33.7	5.7	21.1	1.0	36.3	2.2

Table 5.21
Expenditure on cigarette smoking in last month among current smoker in Indonesia
in 2001 by age and sex (n=2594)

Age Group	< 60,000 rp.		61,000 – 100,000 rp.		Rp.101,000 +	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
20-24	5.4	0.3	2.4	0.1	2.6	0.1
25-29	4.4	0.1	2.9	0.0	3.1	0.0
30-34	4.1	0.3	3.5	0.2	3.4	0.2
35-39	4.0	0.5	4.2	0.0	3.7	0.2
40-44	4.2	0.5	4.2	0.1	4.0	0.2
45-49	3.7	0.4	2.9	0.2	2.9	0.0
50 –54	3.4	0.5	3.5	0.1	2.6	0.1
55-59	2.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.0
60-64	2.3	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.1	0.0
65 +	2.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.0
Total	39.0	3.5	29.4	1.0	26.3	0.9

The last month expenditure on cigarette smoking among adults current smokers were distributed highest on group of expenditure of less than Rp.60,000 (about 43 percent), followed by expenditure group of Rp.61,000 to Rp.100,000 and Rp.101,000 and up (Table 5.21).

5.9 Tobacco smoking among youth

As well as in adults, the tobacco smoking status among youth provides percentage distributions of ever smoking, current tobacco use, and current smoking by age and sex, rural/urban, level of education, religion, and household monthly income.

Table 5.22
Ever Smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex

Age in years	Boys	Girls	Total
10	12.8	0.0	12.8
11	2.1	0.0	2.1
12	17.0	4.3	21.3
13	38.3	2.1	40.4
14	21.3	2.1	23.4
Total	91.5	8.5	100.0

Table 5.22 above shows percentage distribution of youth ages 10 to 14 years old who reported ever smoking was generally dominated by boys (about 92 percent), in which boys having experience of ever smoking in earlier ages (10 years old) than girls (12 years old). Such experience occurred mostly in urban area (about 76 percent) as shown on Table 5.23 below.

Table 5.23
Ever Smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and residence (n = 49)

Age in years	Rural			Urban		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
10	6.1	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	6.1
11	4.1	0.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	2.0
12	0.0	4.1	4.1	14.3	0.0	14.3
13	8.2	0.0	8.2	30.6	2.0	32.7
14	2.0	0.0	2.0	18.4	2.0	20.4
Total	20.4	4.1	24.5	71.4	4.1	75.5

Table 5.24
Ever smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and level of education (n = 49)

Age in years	Sex	Level of Education				
		Illiterate	Primary/ Middle school	High school	College /University	Master /Doctoral
10	Boys	4.1	2.0	4.1	2.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	4.1	2.0	4.1	2.0	0.0
11	Boys	2.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	6.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	6.1	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Boys	0.0	28.6	10.2	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	28.6	12.2	0.0	0.0
14	Boys	2.0	12.2	6.1	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2.0	14.3	6.1	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Boys	14.3	55.1	20.4	2.0	0.0
(10-14)	Girls	0.0	6.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Total	14.3	61.2	22.4	2.0	0.0

Table 5.24 shows the distribution of youth ever smoking by level of education. It seems that the major percentage of youth ever smoking was in the level education of primary/middle school (61 percent) and followed by those in the educational level of high school (22 percent) and illiterate (14 percent). Table 5.25 shows the distribution of youth ever smoking by religion in which Moslem as the major smoker (about 98 percent).

Table 5.26 shows the distribution of youth ever smoking by household monthly income levels. The highest percentage of youth ever smoking reported was in the group of household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 (about 43 percent), and followed by those in the groups of household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000 (23 percent) and Rp.800,000 and up (17 percent) respectively.

Table 5.25
Ever smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and religion (n = 49)

Age in years	Sex	Moslem	Protestant/ Catholic	Hindhu	Budhist	Others
10	Boys	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Boys	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Boys	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Boys	18.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	20.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Boys	89.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Girls	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Total	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.26
Ever smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex and HH socio-economic status (n = 47)

Age in years	Sex	< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
10	Boys	4.3	0.0	4.3	2.1	2.1
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	4.3	0.0	4.3	2.1	2.1
11	Boys	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
12	Boys	8.5	2.1	0.0	4.3	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
	Total	8.5	2.1	4.3	4.3	0.0
13	Boys	14.9	2.1	10.6	2.1	8.5
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
	Total	14.9	2.1	10.6	2.1	10.6
14	Boys	8.5	0.0	4.3	4.3	2.1
	Girls	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	10.6	0.0	4.3	4.3	2.1
(10-14)	Boys	40.4	4.3	19.1	12.8	14.9
(10-14)	Girls	2.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.1
(10-14)	Total	42.6	4.3	23.4	12.8	17.0

The following Table 5.27 shows percentage distribution of youth ages 10 to 14 years old who reported as current tobacco use was generally dominated by those who living in urban area (about 68 percent).

Table 5.27
Current tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and residence (n = 31)

Age in years	Rural			Urban		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
10	9.7	0.0	9.7	6.5	0.0	6.5
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2
12	0.0	6.5	6.5	3.2	0.0	3.2
13	12.9	0.0	12.9	29.0	0.0	29.0
14	3.2	0.0	3.2	22.6	3.2	25.8
Total	25.8	6.5	32.3	64.5	3.2	67.7

Table 5.28
Current tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and level of education (n = 31)

Age in years	Sex	Illiterate	Primary/ Middle school	High school	College /University	Master /Doctoral
10	Boys	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.2	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.2	0.0
11	Boys	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	3.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Boys	0.0	25.8	16.1	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	25.8	16.1	0.0	0.0
14	Boys	3.2	12.9	9.7	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	3.2	16.1	9.7	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Boys	9.7	45.2	32.3	3.2	0.0
(10-14)	Girls	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Total	9.7	54.8	32.3	3.2	0.0

Table 5.28 shows the distribution of youth current tobacco use by level of education. It seems that the major percentage of youth current tobacco use was in the level education of primary/middle school (about 55 percent) and followed by those in the educational level of high school (32 percent) and illiterate (about 10 percent). Table 5.29 shows the distribution of youth current tobacco use by religion in which all of the smokers were Moslem.

Table 5.30 shows the distribution of youth current tobacco use by household monthly income levels. The highest percentage of youth current tobacco use reported was in the group of household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 (about 39 percent), and followed by those in the groups of household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000 (about 26 percent) and Rp.800,000 and up (16 percent) respectively.

Table 5.29.
Current tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex and religion (n = 31)

Age in years	Sex	Moslem	Protestant/ Catholic	Hindhu	Budhist	Others
10	Boys	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Boys	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Boys	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Boys	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Boys	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Girls	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.30
Current tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and HH socio-economic status (n = 31)

Age in years	Sex	< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
10	Boys	6.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	6.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
11	Boys	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.2	0.0
13	Boys	12.9	3.2	9.7	3.2	12.9
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	12.9	3.2	9.7	3.2	12.9
14	Boys	12.9	3.2	6.5	3.2	0.0
	Girls	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	16.1	3.2	6.5	3.2	0.0
(10-14)	Boys	35.5	6.5	19.4	12.9	16.1
(10-14)	Girls	3.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Total	38.7	6.5	25.8	12.9	16.1

The following Table 5.31 shows percentage distribution of youth ages 10 to 14 years old who reported current smoking was almost equal between boys (49 percent) and girls (about 51 percent). The current smoking status occurred mostly in urban area (75 percent) as shown on Table 5.32 below.

Table 5.31
Youth current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n = 1216)

Age in years	Boys	Girls	Total
10	5.2	5.7	10.9
11	10.9	9.1	20.0
12	10.6	12.8	23.4
13	11.5	13.1	24.6
14	10.9	10.2	21.1
Total	49.1	50.9	100.0

Table 5.32
Youth current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and residence (n = 40)

Age in years	Rural			Urban		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
10	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
12	0.0	5.0	5.0	12.5	0.0	12.5
13	10.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	2.5	32.5
14	2.5	0.0	2.5	17.5	2.5	20.0
Total	20.0	5.0	25.0	70.0	5.0	75.0

Table 5.33 shows the distribution of youth current smoking by level of education. It seems that the major percentage of youth current smoking was in the level education of primary/middle school (55 percent) and followed by those in the educational level of high school (about 28 percent) and illiterate (15 percent). Table 5.34 shows the distribution of youth current smoking by religion in which all of the smokers were Moslem.

Table 5.35 shows the distribution of youth current smoking by household monthly income levels. The highest percentage of youth current smoking reported was in the group of household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 (about 39 percent), and followed by those in the groups of household monthly income of Rp.400,000 – Rp.599,000 (about 23 percent) and Rp.800,000 and up (about 18 percent) respectively.

Table 5.33
Youth current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and level of education (n = 40)

Age in years	Sex	Illiterate	Primary/ Middle school	High school	College /University	Master /Doctoral
10	Boys	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
11	Boys	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	7.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	7.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Boys	0.0	27.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	27.5	15.0	0.0	0.0
14	Boys	2.5	10.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2.5	12.5	7.5	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Boys	15.0	47.5	25.0	2.5	0.0
(10-14)	Girls	0.0	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
(10-14)	Total	15.0	55.0	27.5	2.5	0.0

Table 5.34
Youth current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and religion (n = 40)

Age in years	Sex	Protestant/ Catholic					Others
		Moslem	Hindhu	Budhist	Others		
10	Boys	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11	Boys	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12	Boys	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Girls	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
13	Boys	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Girls	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
14	Boys	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Girls	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
(10-14)	Boys	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
(10-14)	Girls	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
(10-14)	Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Table 5.35
Youth current smoking in Indonesia in 2001 by age, sex, and
HH socio-economic status (n = 39)

Age in years	Sex	HH socio-economic status				
		< 300 thousands	300 – 399 thousands	400 – 599 thousands	600 – 799 thousands	800 + thousands
10	Boys	5.1	0.0	5.1	2.6	2.6
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	5.1	0.0	5.1	2.6	2.6
11	Boys	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Boys	5.1	2.6	0.0	5.1	0.0
	Girls	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
	Total	5.1	2.6	5.1	5.1	0.0
13	Boys	12.8	2.6	10.3	2.6	10.3
	Girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
	Total	12.8	2.6	10.3	2.6	12.8
14	Boys	10.3	0.0	2.6	5.1	2.6
	Girls	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	12.8	0.0	2.6	5.1	2.6
(10-14)	Boys	35.9	5.1	17.9	15.4	15.4
(10-14)	Girls	2.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.6
(10-14)	Total	38.5	5.1	23.1	15.4	17.9

5.10 Kretek smoking

Kretek is very common and specific tobacco smoke in Indonesia in which the tobacco smoke was unequipped with filter. Since the filter of tobacco smoke function is to reduce the nicotine and tar smoke inhaled to human lung in the smoking process, the kretek smoke that unequipped with filter could affects more dangerous health effects to the smoker. Therefore, it needs to be taken into account for controlling the tobacco use among the communities. Table 5.36 below shows the distribution of prevalence kretek smoking by age groups and sex.

Table 5.36
Distribution of prevalence kretek smoking by age and sex (n=5,889)

Age (year)	Ever use kretek		Current kretek smoker		Current daily Kretek smoker	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 – 14	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
15 – 19	3.2	0.1	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0
20 – 24	6.7	0.3	6.2	0.3	3.1	0.2
25 – 29	5.8	0.1	5.4	0.0	3.7	0.0
30 – 34	6.4	0.4	5.7	0.4	4.3	0.2
35 – 39	6.7	0.5	6.2	0.4	4.9	0.3
40 – 44	6.8	0.6	6.2	0.6	5.1	0.4
45 – 49	5.2	0.3	4.6	0.3	4.1	0.3
50 – 54	5.4	0.4	4.7	0.4	4.1	0.3
55 – 59	3.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	2.6	0.1
60 – 64	2.7	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.2	0.1
65 +	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.2

For male respondents, the kretek smoke were popular used among those in the productive ages such as from 20-24 year old to 50-54 year old for all of the kretek smoking status. Meanwhile, the percentage distribution of kretek smoke was mostly in the ages of 30-34 year old to 50-54 year old among female respondents. It seems that female respondents started to use kretek smoke in older ages compared to male.

5.11 Smokeless tobacco

Betel quid and chewing tobacco were identified as smokeless tobacco products used by respondents (a small number) both in Jakarta and Sukabumi. Only about one percent (58 persons) of 5,899 tobacco users reported as those who had ever used betel quid and less than half percent (22 persons) had experienced in the use of chewing tobacco. This phenomenon indicates that the spread of smoking products has widely reached all over the area and population of the study sites, in where could easily be found smoking products surrounding respondents' home which have significantly competed with some people efforts in searching betel quid and chewing tobacco.

Only two persons of those who used betel quid (58 persons) reported sleeping with the quid in mouth. The average period of time they kept the quid in mouth was about twenty-one minutes.

Table 5.37
Distribution of prevalence *nyirih* tobacco use status by age and sex (n=58)

Age	Ever <i>nyirih</i>		Current <i>nyirih</i>		Current daily <i>nyirih</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 – 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3
30 – 34	5.0	3.8	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.0
35 – 39	5.0	1.2	5.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
40 – 44	3.8	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.1
45 – 49	3.8	6.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
50 – 54	1.2	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
55 – 59	1.2	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1
60 – 64	2.5	6.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.3
65 +	0.0	15.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	2.1

The respondents with status of have ever used *nyirih* were found in 58 clusters out of the total of 120 clusters, those with status of current daily *nyirih* were found in 34 clusters, and those with status of current daily *nyirih* were found in only 15 clusters.

The percentage distribution of male respondents who reported experienced of *nyirih* was mostly in the ages of 25 to 49 year old for the status of ever *nyirih* and current *nyirih*, while for those with the status of current daily *nyirih* were only in the ages of 35 to 44 year old. On the other hand, the distribution among female respondents was mostly in the very old ages such as 60 year old and up for all of the status of *nyirih* tobacco (See Table 5.37).

For the chewing tobacco status, the percentage distribution of users was mostly in the middle ages for male respondents in almost of all the status, while it was mostly in the very old ages for female respondents (See Table 5.38).

Table 5.38
Distribution of prevalence chewing tobacco use status by age and sex (n=22)

Age group	Ever chewing tobacco		Current chewing tobacco		Current daily chewing tobacco	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 – 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	9.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
30 – 34	3.3	6.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
35 – 39	3.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
40 – 44	3.3	3.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
45 – 49	6.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
50 – 54	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
55 – 59	0.0	6.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
60 – 64	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1
65 +	0.0	23.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	14.1

The respondents with status of have ever used chewing tobacco were found in 22 clusters out of the total of 120 clusters, those with status of current daily chewing tobacco were found in 20 clusters, and those with status of current daily chewing tobacco were found in only 8 clusters.

5.12 Nyirih and chewing tobacco among adults

The frequency of nyirih/betel quid among adults was distributed into two intervals of frequencies, one to 5 times a day and more than 6 times a day. Table 5.39 shows the frequency of nyirih/betel quid among current users in which the majority of respondents (about 77 percent) reported that their frequency in consuming of nyirih/betel quid was one to five times in a day. Meanwhile, 23 percent of them reported their frequency in consuming nyirih/betel quid of more than 6 times in a day.

Table 5.39
Frequency of Nyirih/Betel quid among current users in Indonesia
in 2001 by age and sex (n=34)

Age Group	1-5 times a day			6+ times a day		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	2.9	5.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	8.8	2.9	11.8	0.0	2.9	2.9
35-39	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	2.9	5.9	8.8	2.9	0.0	2.9
45-49	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	5.9
60-64	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.9
65 +	0.0	32.4	32.4	0.0	5.9	5.9
Total	17.6	58.8	76.5	5.9	17.6	23.5

The duration of nyirih/betel quid among adult current users were distributed into two period of times, less than 10 years and more than 10 years. Table 5.40 below shows that more than three-fourth of respondents (about 76 percent) reported having experience in nyirih/betel quid more than 10 years. The rest of respondent nyirih/betel quid in less than 10 years (24 percent).

Table 5.40
Duration of Nyirih among current user in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=37)

Age Group	1-10years			More than 10 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	5.4
30-34	2.7	5.4	8.1	2.7	0.0	2.7
35-39	2.7	0.0	2.7	5.4	0.0	5.4
40-44	2.7	0.0	2.7	5.4	0.0	5.4
45-49	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.4
50-54	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	5.4
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	10.8	13.5
65 +	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	29.7	29.7
Total	10.8	13.5	24.3	21.6	54.1	75.7

Table 5.41 below shows that majority of respondents (about 90 percent) reported having experience in chewing tobacco more than 10 years. The rest of respondent did chewing tobacco in less than 10 years (24 percent). Since those who did chewing tobacco only a few respondents (9 out of 15072 respondents), it will not be further elaborated in this report.

Table 5.41
Duration of chewing tobacco use among current users in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=9)

Age Group	1-10years			More than 10 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	66.7
Total	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	77.8	88.9

Table 5.42
Expenditure on Nyirih in last month among current user in Indonesia
in 2001 by age and sex (n=24)

Age Group	< Rp. 6,000		Rp.7,000 – Rp.17,000		Rp.18,000 +	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
30-34	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
45-49	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
50 –54	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
60-64	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
65 +	0.0	8.3	0.0	20.8	0.0	16.7
Total	8.3	20.8	12.5	29.2	0.0	29.2

The last month expenditure on nyirih/betel quid among adults were classified into three range of expenditures, less than Rp.6,000, Rp.7,000 to Rp.17,000, and Rp.18,000 and more. Table 5.42 shows that the highest percentage distribution of respondents was among those who spent of Rp.7,000 to Rp.17,000 last month, and followed by those who spent Rp.18,000 and more, and the last was less than Rp.6,000 group.

CHAPTER 6

CESSATION STATUS OF TOBACCO USE

6.1 Cessation status

The status of cessation tobacco use includes the respondents' thinking in giving-up or cutting down tobacco use with its basic reasons, attempting to give-up or cut down tobacco use and number of the attempting, and the method/s used. The data revealed that more than half of tobacco (smoking) users (about 53 percent) reported ever thought of giving-up or cutting down tobacco use (See Table 6.1). Among of the reasons were the tobacco health effects in the long term as the highest (79 percent) and followed by the impact of economic to self or family (38 percent).

The tobacco (smoking) user who ever made any attempts to give-up or cut down tobacco use was about 40 percent. In which, the average of the attempting was 2 times during the last 12 months and almost 2 times (1.8 times) before the last 12 months. Self-determination and health reasons were the selected reasons of the method used by those who ever made any attempts to give-up or cut down tobacco use rather than economical reasons and support from family or friends. They were about 52 percent and 35 percent respectively.

Table 6.1
The distribution of tobacco users respondents with their cessation
status of tobacco use.

	Frequency	Percentage	Denominator (n)
Ever though of giving up or cutting down tobacco use	3096	52.5	5899
The reason of thinking of stopping or cutting down:			
a. long term health effects	2453	79.2	3096
b. short term cosmetic effects	86	2.8	3096
c. economic impact to self/family	1189	38.4	3096
d. moral or religious reasons	64	2.1	3096
e. pressure from family or friends	107	3.5	3096
Ever made any attempts to give-up or cut down tobacco use	2378	40.3	5899
Average time in trying to stop:			
during last 12 months	2.0		2378
before last 12 months	1.8		2378
Method used in trying to quit:			
self determination	1231	51.8	2378
support of family or friends	126	5.3	2378
economical reasons	230	9.7	2378
health reasons	829	34.9	2378
Succeed quit tobacco use for a period of six months or more	1008	17.1	5899
Methods used for the successful attempts:			
a. self determination	584	57.9	1008
b. support of family or friends	55	5.5	1008
c. economical reasons	55	5.5	1008
d. health reasons	355	35.2	1008
Methods used for the unsuccessful attempts:			
self determination	647	47.7	1357
support of family or friends	213	15.7	1357
economical reasons	109	8.0	1357
health reasons	236	17.4	1357

Only few of those tobacco users (17 percent) succeed in cessation of using tobacco for a period of six months or more. The methods that they used were mostly self-determination (about 58 percent) and health reasons (35 percent). While for those who were not succeed in cessation of using tobacco mostly used the same methods of those succeed, which were self-determination (48 percent), health reasons (17 percent), and support of family or friends (16 percent). These indicate that strong willingness in cessation from using tobacco most likely be the best effort for those who want seriously to stop smoking. Knowledge of health impacts was also considerable be chosen.

6.2 Cessation status among adults

Cessation status of adult tobacco use includes of respondents' attitude on cessation, reasons of cessation by sex, frequency of attempts on cessation, and methods applied in quitting tobacco use.

Table 6.2
Attitude on cessation of tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex

Age Group	Thought previously to quit (n=3075)		Thinking presently to quit (n=511)		Quit completely (n=393)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	7.5	0.4	7.1	0.2	5.6	1.3
20-24	14.2	1.0	14.9	1.4	5.6	3.8
25-29	11.7	1.0	13.7	1.6	8.4	2.0
30-34	10.7	1.4	11.6	2.2	7.9	3.6
35-39	10.6	1.8	9.8	2.4	8.1	1.3
40-44	9.7	1.7	10.2	1.8	5.9	3.8
45-49	7.5	1.0	5.9	0.4	9.2	1.0
50-54	6.4	0.6	6.7	1.4	11.7	1.8
55-59	4.2	0.4	3.9	0.0	5.1	0.3
60-64	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.4	6.6	1.8
65 +	3.6	0.4	3.1	0.4	4.1	1.3
Total	89.9	10.1	88.1	11.9	78.1	21.9

Table 6.2 above shows that adult male respondents having major proportions on cessation of tobacco use such as thought previously to quit (90 percent), thinking presently to quit (88 percent), and quit completely (78 percent). However, the

percentage of male practices to quit of using tobacco was lower than their plan/wishes, unlike adult female practices, which was higher percentage in practicing quit than the plan/wishes.

Table 6.3
Reasons of tobacco cessation among male users in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=3505)

Age Group	Short term health impacts	Long term health impacts	Economic impact	Moral/ Religious reasons	Foolish to use tobacco	Others
15-19	0.3	3.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
20-24	0.2	8.8	4.2	0.1	0.1	1.6
25-29	0.0	7.8	3.4	0.1	0.0	1.7
30-34	0.2	7.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
35-39	0.0	7.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.4
40-44	0.1	6.8	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.7
45-49	0.0	5.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.2
50-54	0.0	4.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.3
55-59	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
60-64	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
65 +	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	1.1	59.5	24.3	1.0	0.5	11.9

Table 6.4
Reasons of tobacco cessation among memale users in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=450)

Age Group	Short term health impacts	Long term health impacts	Economic impact	Moral/ Religious reasons	Foolish to use tobacco	Others
15-19	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
20-24	0.7	5.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.6
25-29	0.4	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.3
30-34	0.9	7.6	2.7	0.2	0.0	2.7
35-39	0.2	8.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	2.7
40-44	0.7	8.4	3.1	0.7	0.9	2.7
45-49	0.2	4.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	1.8
50-54	0.4	4.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.9
55-59	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
60-64	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9
65 +	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.1
Total	3.6	50.0	17.8	1.6	2.0	20.4

The major reason of tobacco cessation among adult male respondents was long term health impacts caused by tobacco products (about 60 percent) and followed

by the reason of economic impact (24 percent) as shown on Table 6.3 above. The similar majority reasons were also found among adult female respondents with lower percentages, they were 50 percent for long-term health impacts and about 18 percent for economic impact (Table 6.4).

Frequency of attempts on cessation of tobacco use were classified into two, one attempt and more than one attempt. Table 6.5 shows that more than half adult respondents (about 57 percent) have attempted once to quit on tobacco use during last one year. The domination distribution was among male respondents. However, the percentage of those who have attempted to quit in using of tobacco more than once was high enough (43 percent).

Table 6.5
Frequency of attempts on cessation of tobacco use during last one year
in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=1094)

Age Group	One attempt		More than one attempt	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	5.4	0.3	5.0	0.3
20-24	10.1	0.7	7.2	0.9
25-29	6.9	0.6	5.9	0.6
30-34	5.5	0.7	2.7	0.9
35-39	4.4	1.2	3.8	0.5
40-44	5.4	1.3	4.3	0.5
45-49	3.9	0.5	2.7	0.8
50-54	3.6	0.2	3.4	0.3
55-59	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.0
60-64	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.0
65 +	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.1
Total	50.4	6.4	38.2	5.0

Table 6.6 shows that more than two-third of adult respondents (about 70 percent) have attempted once to quit on tobacco use before last year. The domination distribution was also found among male respondents. Only about 26 percent of adult respondents have attempted to quit in using of tobacco more than once before last year.

Table 6.6
Frequency of attempts on cessation of tobacco age before last year of in Indonesia
in 2001 by age and sex (n=1297)

Age Group	One attempt		More than one attempt	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	5.2	0.3	1.9	0.0
20-24	6.9	1.0	3.0	0.4
25-29	8.1	0.8	3.1	0.2
30-34	8.7	1.5	2.9	0.5
35-39	7.5	0.9	3.2	1.2
40-44	6.1	1.2	3.1	0.8
45-49	4.5	0.7	2.0	0.4
50-54	6.1	0.8	2.2	0.3
55-59	3.4	0.3	1.9	0.1
60-64	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.1
65 +	2.6	0.3	1.2	0.2
Total	61.5	8.3	25.9	4.2

The methods had been applied for quitting tobacco use was classified into two, self-determination only and self-determination combined with other matters. The percentage distributions between those two methods were almost comparable to each other, in which the method of self-determination reported by 52 percent of adult respondents and method of self-determination combined with other matters reported by 48 percent of adult respondents (see Table 6.7).

Table 6.7
Methods applied in quitting tobacco use in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=2335)

Age Group	Self determination only		Self determination combined with other matters	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	4.4	0.4	3.6	0.2
20-24	7.5	0.9	5.0	0.6
25-29	6.3	0.9	5.7	0.5
30-34	4.9	1.0	5.4	1.0
35-39	4.8	0.9	4.9	1.0
40-44	4.5	1.2	4.5	1.0
45-49	3.2	0.7	3.6	0.5
50-54	3.8	0.3	3.9	0.6
55-59	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.3
60-64	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.2
65 +	1.8	0.2	1.6	0.3
Total	45.1	6.9	41.8	6.2

6.3 Parents experience in using tobacco

The data revealed that almost half of respondents' fathers (47 percent) were smokers now. While 30 percent of respondents reported their father used to smoke but stopped and only about three percent of respondents' fathers used smokeless tobacco but stopped. This phenomenon was quite different with the smoking behavior of respondents' mothers. Only about five percent of respondents' mothers were now smokers, and about three percent used to smoke but stopped as well as used smokeless tobacco but stopped.

Among the smokers, it was found that 18 percent of respondents' fathers were currently smokes and 14 percent used to smoke but stopped. Meanwhile, among male smokers, it was about 31 percent and 24 percent of respondents' fathers were now smoker and used to smoke but stopped respectively.

Table 6.8
Tobacco use status of parents among adult tobacco users in Indonesia in 2001
by age and sex (n=5852)

Age Group	Never user parent/s		Tobacco user parent/s	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	0.9	0.1	7.4	0.3
20-24	1.3	0.2	13.0	1.0
25-29	1.2	0.1	10.2	0.9
30-34	1.2	0.4	9.5	1.1
35-39	1.3	0.5	8.8	1.1
40-44	1.1	0.5	8.2	1.0
45-49	1.3	0.2	6.1	0.8
50-54	1.6	0.2	5.3	0.5
55-59	0.7	0.2	3.2	0.2
60-64	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.3
65 +	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.4
Total	12.2	2.9	77.3	7.6

The tobacco use status of parents among adult tobacco users was distributed dominantly among respondents who their parent/s were tobacco user (about 85 percent). The major percentage distribution was in adult male respondents. Those with the parent/s never use of tobacco was 15 percent (see Table 6.8). Meanwhile,

the tobacco use status of parents among never tobacco user majority was among adult respondents with the tobacco user parent/s (89 percent). Surprisingly, the percentage distribution was dominantly in adult female respondents (see Table 6.9). It seems that the parent/s experience in using tobacco influences much more to adult female habit in using tobacco than to the adult male.

Table 6.9
Tobacco use status of parents among never tobacco users in Indonesia
in 2001 by age and sex (n=8002)

Age Group	Tobacco user parent/s		Never user parent/s	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	5.7	10.7	0.5	0.9
20-24	3.5	10.9	0.3	1.1
25-29	2.3	9.6	0.2	0.9
30-34	2.2	8.1	0.1	1.0
35-39	1.9	8.1	0.2	1.1
40-44	1.5	6.8	0.3	1.1
45-49	1.3	4.3	0.1	0.8
50-54	1.0	3.8	0.2	0.8
55-59	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.4
60-64	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.2
65 +	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.4
Total	21.7	67.4	2.1	8.8

CHAPTER 7

KNOWLEDGE OF TOBACCO USE EFFECTS

This chapter presents the respondents' knowledge of the tobacco use effects includes their perception of tobacco use and the tobacco industry and their opinion in supporting for measures for tobacco control.

7.1 Knowledge of tobacco use effects

The data revealed that almost all of the respondents (90%) understood the harmful of tobacco for health. While the rest of respondents did not know and even said that tobacco use was not harmful for health. To catch the knowledge of tobacco effect to human health, the respondents were questioned regarding diseases correlated with tobacco used. The data showed that most of the respondents (84 percent) was familiar with the disease that directly and frequently faced by the smokers such as coughing. Heart disease was only mentioned by one fourth of the respondents as a disease caused by tobacco used. Cancer disease was mentioned by about 9 percent of the respondents. It was interesting that impotence, one of tobacco used health effect that always mentioned right after the advertisement of the smoking product in television, was mentioned by only one and half percent of the respondents (See Table 7.1). It indicates that a very short time health message in television could not affect respondents' knowledge.

Passive smoker effect was acknowledged by mostly of the respondents. Only a few of them (about three percent) said that being exposed to tobacco was not

harmful for the children. Meanwhile, twelve percent of respondents mentioned that being exposed to tobacco was not harmful for the adults.

The question related to buying tobacco products and economic condition was also being asked to the respondents. The data revealed that almost half of the respondents stated no any correlation between buying tobacco product and making people poorer, but the other 40 percent of the respondents thought in another way and said that buying tobacco make people poorer.

Table 7.1
Knowledge of the harmfulness of tobacco (n=15,072)

	Frequency	Percentage
Tobacco use is harmful	13,568	90.0
Tobacco use is not harmful	675	4.5
Effect of tobacco in health (multiple response)		
Heart disease	3,541	25.8
Stroke	201	1.5
Respiratory disease	11,528	83.8
Cancers	1,235	9.0
Problems with teeth and gum	164	1.2
Impotence	202	1.5
Wrinkled facial skin	96	0.7
Stained nails	136	1.0
Being exposed is harmful for adults	12,156	80.7
Being exposed is harmful for children	14,011	93.0
Buying tobacco products make people poorer	6,122	40.6
Buying tobacco products was not make people poorer	7,205	47.8

Those respondents who ever use tobacco products tended to said that buying tobacco product did not make people poorer (28 percent) compared to those who never use tobacco product (13 percent). Likely, in this study, the economical matters could not be used for persuading the smoker to quit smoking habit. The detail

distributions of respondent's knowledge on harmful aspects of tobacco use such as by smoker, non-smoker, age, and sex could be seen on Table 7.2.

Table 7.2
Distribution of respondent's knowledge on harmful aspects of tobacco use by smoker, non-smoker, age, and sex (n=15,072)

Age	Smoker male	Never smoked male	Smoker female	Never smoked female
10 – 14	2.6	7.0	0.0	7.2
15 – 19	3.0	9.3	0.2	12.1
20 – 24	5.0	8.3	0.5	12.8
25 - 29	4.1	7.0	0.4	10.7
30 – 34	3.9	6.1	0.5	9.5
35 – 39	3.6	5.9	0.5	9.0
40 – 44	3.2	5.2	0.5	7.8
45 – 49	2.5	3.5	0.3	5.7
50 – 54	2.3	2.9	0.3	5.0
55 – 59	1.3	1.4	0.1	2.6
60 – 64	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.2
65 +	1.0	1.4	0.1	2.3

In general, the percentage distribution of respondents' knowledge on harmful aspects of tobacco use was higher for those who never smoke than the smokers, in which the percentages distributed almost equal across the age groups except those in the age groups of 55-59 year old and up which shown lower. The results indicate that those who know better of the harmful aspects of tobacco use tended to choose not using the tobacco smoking. This phenomenon was also similar for respondents who know better about the health effects of tobacco use as shown on Table 7.3, in which the knowledge of any health effect of tobacco use percentages among those who never smoked were much higher than the smokers for all of age groups.

Table 7.3
Distribution of respondent's knowledge on any health effect of tobacco use by smoker, non-smoker, age, and sex (n=15,072)

Age	Smoker male	Never smoked male	Smoker female	Never smoked female
10 – 14	0.3	6.7	0.0	7.0
15 – 19	0.3	9.2	0.2	12.1
20 – 24	5.2	8.4	0.5	13.1
25 - 29	4.3	6.9	0.4	10.9
30 – 34	3.9	6.2	0.5	9.6
35 – 39	3.6	6.0	0.5	9.2
40 – 44	3.3	5.2	0.5	7.9
45 – 49	2.6	3.5	0.4	5.7
50 – 54	2.4	2.9	0.3	5.0
55 – 59	1.4	1.5	0.1	2.6
60 – 64	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.1
65 +	1.0	1.4	0.2	2.3

Respondents who reported never smoked for both male and female having better knowledge on 'being exposed to smoke by others is harmful for adults' than the smokers (See Table 7.4). The awareness on the exposure harmful was shown better for female who have never smoked than male.

Table 7.4
Distribution of respondent's knowledge on being exposed to smoke by others is harmful for adults by smoker, non-smoker, age, and sex (n=15,072)

Age	Smoker male	Never smoked male	Smoker female	Never smoked female
10 – 14	0.2	5.6	0.0	5.9
15 – 19	2.6	8.4	0.2	10.8
20 – 24	4.4	7.9	0.4	11.9
25 - 29	3.5	6.4	0.4	9.6
30 – 34	3.4	5.8	0.6	8.6
35 – 39	3.1	5.5	0.5	8.1
40 – 44	2.7	4.8	0.5	7.0
45 – 49	2.2	3.1	0.3	5.0
50 – 54	1.9	2.6	0.2	4.4
55 – 59	1.0	1.4	0.1	2.3
60 – 64	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.8
65 +	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.9

The respondents' percentages of knowledge that being exposed to smoke by others is harmful for adults or children were distributed similarly among those who smokers and never smoked for all of the age groups. It seems that the smokers did not care whether their smoking habit give harmful effects to others or not. The distribution of respondents' knowledge that being exposed to smoke by others is harmful for children is shown on Table 7.5.

Table 7.5
Distribution of respondent's knowledge on being exposed to smoke by others is harmful for children by smoker, non-smoker, age, and sex (n=15,072)

Age	Smoker male	Never smoked male	Smoker female	Never smoked female
10 – 14	0.3	6.9	0.0	7.2
15 – 19	3.1	9.3	0.2	12.2
20 – 24	5.2	8.5	0.5	13.3
25 – 29	4.3	7.1	0.4	11.0
30 – 34	3.9	6.3	0.6	9.7
35 – 39	3.7	6.2	0.6	9.4
40 – 44	3.3	5.4	0.6	8.2
45 – 49	2.6	3.5	0.4	5.8
50 – 54	2.4	3.1	0.3	5.2
55 – 59	1.3	1.6	0.1	2.8
60 – 64	1.2	1.2	0.2	2.3
65 +	1.0	1.5	0.2	2.3

The following Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of the knowledge of harmful effects mentioning kinds of health effects among tobacco use respondents. It shown that the majority percentage mentioned by the respondents was respiratory ailments (74 percent), and followed by heart ailments (about 20 percent).

The harmful health effects mentioned by respondents were comparable between male and female as well as in urban and rural (see Table 7.7). Meanwhile, the such matters reported mostly among respondents with their household monthly income of Rp.400,000 to Rp.599,000, followed by those with household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 and Rp.800,000 and up.

Table 7.6
Percentage of tobacco using respondents having knowledge of harmful effects mentioning kinds of health effects in Indonesia by age (n=13,740)

Age Groups	Heart Ailments	Respiratory ailments	Cancer	Impotence	Others Wrinkled face, teeth and gum disease, stained nails, etc
10-14	1.5	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
15-19	3.0	9.6	0.7	0.0	0.1
20-24	3.1	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.2
25-29	2.5	9.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
30-34	2.1	8.3	0.6	0.0	0.2
35-39	2.1	7.9	0.4	0.0	0.2
40-44	1.7	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
45-49	1.3	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
50-54	1.1	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
54-59	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
60-64	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	19.8	74.1	4.3	0.2	1.6

Table 7.7
Percentage of tobacco using respondents having knowledge of harmful effects mentioning kinds of health effects in Indonesia in 2001 by gender, residence, economic strata and religion (13,742)

	Heart Ailments	Respiratory ailments	Cancer	Impotence	Others Wrinkled face, teeth and gum disease, stained nails, etc
Male	10.4	38.1	2.5	0.1	0.5
Female	9.4	36.0	1.8	0.0	1.0
Total	19.8	74.1	4.3	0.2	1.5
Rural	9.7	38.9	0.9	0.0	1.2
Urban	10.1	36.2	3.5	0.1	0.4
< 300k	4.7	18.1	0.6	0.0	0.5
300 – 399k	1.7	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
400 – 599k	6.6	25.0	1.3	0.0	0.5
600 – 799k	2.5	8.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
800k +	4.5	15.6	1.6	0.0	0.3
Moslem	19.3	72.9	4.1	0.2	1.5
Christian	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hindhu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Budhist	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7.8
Percentage of never tobacco using respondents having knowledge of harmful effects mentioning kinds of health effects in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=8,395)

Age Groups	Heart Ailments	Respiratory ailments	Cancer	Impotence	Others Wrinkled face, teeth and gum disease, stained nails, etc
10-14	2.3	9.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
15-19	3.7	11.7	0.7	0.0	0.2
20-24	2.9	10.5	0.6	0.0	0.2
25-29	2.4	8.8	0.5	0.0	0.2
30-34	1.9	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.2
35-39	1.9	7.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
40-44	1.6	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
45-49	1.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
50-54	1.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
54-59	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
60-64	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	20.1	74.2	3.8	0.2	1.8

Table 7.9
Percentage of never tobacco using respondents having knowledge of harmful effects mentioning kinds of health effects in Indonesia in 2001 by gender, residence, economic strata and religion (n=8,397)

	Heart Ailments	Respiratory ailments	Cancer	Impotence	Others Wrinkled face, teeth and gum disease, stained nails, etc
Male	5.9	19.8	1.3	0.0	0.3
Female	14.1	54.3	2.5	0.1	1.6
Total	20.0	74.1	3.8	0.1	1.9
Rural	9.6	38.3	1.0	0.0	0.4
Urban	10.4	35.9	2.8	0.1	1.4
< 300k	4.6	17.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
300 – 399k	1.7	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
400 – 599k	6.6	25.2	1.3	0.0	0.6
600 – 799k	2.6	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
800k +	4.7	16.0	1.5	0.0	0.3
Moslem	19.4	72.8	3.5	0.2	1.8
Christian	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hindhu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Budhist	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Among respondents who never use tobacco, respiratory ailments was also reported as the major percentage distribution of the knowledge of harmful effects mentioning kinds of health effects (74 percent), and followed by heart ailments (20 percent) as shown on Table 7.8 above. Those respondents who living in rural area reported more on respiratory ailments and less on heart ailment as harmful effects to health than those who living in urban (see Table 7.9). Those majority two harmful health effects mentioned by respondents reported mostly among respondents with their household monthly income of Rp.400,000 to Rp.599,000, followed by those with household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 and Rp.800,000 and up.

7.2 Knowledge status among adults

Knowledge of respondents regarding harmful aspects of second hand smoke and economic impact will be distributed among those tobacco users and never tobacco use as presented on Tables 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, and 7.13.

Table 7.10
Knowledge status on harmful aspects of second hand smoke by tobacco users in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=9,913)

Age Group	Second hand smoke harmful for adults		Second hand smoke harmful for children	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	3.9	0.2	4.7	0.2
20-24	6.7	0.6	8.0	0.7
25-29	5.4	0.6	6.5	0.6
30-34	5.1	0.8	6.0	0.9
35-39	4.7	0.8	5.6	0.9
40-44	4.2	0.8	5.1	0.9
45-49	3.2	0.4	3.9	0.5
50-54	3.0	0.3	3.7	0.4
55-59	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.2
60-64	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.3
65 +	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.3
Total	40.4	5.0	48.8	5.8

Table 7.11
 Knowledge status on harmful aspects of second hand smoke by never Tobacco users
 in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=14,290)

Age Group	Second hand smoke harmful for adults		Second hand smoke harmful for children	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	2.9	5.8	3.3	6.3
20-24	1.9	6.0	2.1	6.4
25-29	1.3	5.0	1.4	5.7
30-34	1.1	4.4	1.2	4.8
35-39	1.0	4.3	1.1	4.9
40-44	0.8	3.7	1.0	4.1
45-49	0.7	2.4	0.8	2.6
50-54	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.3
55-59	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.1
60-64	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8
65 +	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9
Total	11.4	36.0	12.7	39.9

Table 7.10 above shows the percentage distribution of knowledge on harmful aspects of second hand smoke of tobacco user respondents in which harmful for children were more mentioned than harmful for adults. Male respondents were dominantly reported such matter than the female. The similar trend of percentage distribution of knowledge on harmful aspects of second hand smoke higher in children was also found among respondents who never used of tobacco. But, more female reported the harmful for children and adults than male in this group of respondents.

For knowledge on economic impact of tobacco, the majority of tobacco users believe that spending money on tobacco does not make poorer (60 percent) with male as the dominant reporters. In contrast, the majority of those who never used of tobacco mentioned that spending money on tobacco makes poorer (about 46 percent) with female as the dominant reporters (see the following Table 7.12 and Table 7.13).

Table 7.12
 Knowledge status on economic impact of tobacco among tobacco users
 in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=5,851)

Age Group	Spending money on tobacco makes poorer		Spending money on tobacco does not make poorer		No idea	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	3.3	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.5	0.0
20-24	5.0	0.5	8.5	0.6	0.9	0.1
25-29	3.7	0.4	7.0	0.5	0.8	0.1
30-34	3.8	0.9	6.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
35-39	3.0	0.6	6.6	0.8	0.5	0.2
40-44	2.6	0.6	6.0	0.8	0.7	0.1
45-49	2.1	0.4	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.0
50-54	2.0	0.3	4.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
55-59	1.0	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
60-64	0.7	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
65 +	0.9	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Total	28.1	4.6	55.5	4.8	5.9	1.0

Table 7.13
 Knowledge status on economic impact of tobacco among never tobacco users
 in Indonesia in 2001 by age and sex (n=8,001)

Age Group	Spending money on tobacco makes poorer		Spending money on tobacco does not make poorer		No idea	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	3.3	6.0	2.3	4.2	0.5	1.3
20-24	1.7	5.6	1.7	5.1	0.3	1.3
25-29	1.1	4.9	1.1	4.1	0.3	1.4
30-34	1.0	4.2	1.0	3.7	0.2	1.2
35-39	0.9	4.1	1.0	3.7	0.2	1.3
40-44	0.7	3.6	1.0	3.2	0.1	1.1
45-49	0.4	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.7
50-54	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.8
55-59	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4
60-64	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5
65 +	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.7
Total	10.5	35.2	11.1	30.2	2.2	10.9

7.3 Perception of tobacco use and tobacco industry

The community perception of tobacco use is important for describing the strength of people's image to tobacco products. Sometimes the perception was built by the intensively advertisement among the tobacco industry itself. Some positive brand image was found in this survey. About 41 percent of respondents have positive response to the tobacco products. They mostly mentioned fun (22 percent) and relaxing (14 percent) for tobacco products being used. On the other hand, about 32 percent of respondents have negative image to tobacco products with the most was repulsive/disgusting (14 percent) (See Table 7.14).

Small percentage of people said that smoking is a need. They need it to reduce uncomfortable things or to increase positive things such as concentration and inspiration. However, this choice was only acknowledge by three percent of respondents. This might be common response from the smokers who have already been addicted by tobacco products. Interesting that almost one forth of respondents have neutral opinion such as do not care, depend on the situation, that is the their right, etc.

Table 7.14
Respondents' perception to tobacco use (multiple responses)

Image of using tobacco product	Frequency	Percentage
Positive image	6.737	41.3
Fun	3.743	22.9
Manly/strong/rebellious/adult	411	2.5
Sophisticated	375	2.3
Relaxing	2.208	13.5
Negative image	5.168	31.7
Foolish/weak	464	2.8
Repulsive/disgusting	2293	14.1
Immoral/sinful	322	2.0
Angry/sad/hate	336	2.1
Irritate/do not like it	1215	7.4
Dangerous for health	431	2.6
Useless	107	0.7
It is a need	449	2.8
Socialization	98	0.6
Reduced uncomfortable things	154	0.9
Increase inspiration, concentration etc.	65	0.4
Habits	132	0.8
Indifference	3961	24.3

Respondents' perception to tobacco industry was mostly positive. Almost 60 percent of them mentioned positive things regarding the tobacco industry (See Table 7.15). The most positive opinion was that tobacco industry provided jobs (31 percent) and provided government with revenue (26 percent). It seems that this may be the most rationalization of the smoker to maintain their habits.

Negative perception for tobacco industry was only acknowledged by 28 percent of respondents. Killing citizens or making citizens not healthy were found as the most negative statements (14 percent). Another negative opinion was smoking can cause harm to the economy of families and country and environment (14 percent).

Table 7.15
Respondents' perception to tobacco industry (multiple responses).

Perception of tobacco industry	Frequency	Percentage
Positive perception for tobacco industry	10729	59.2
Provides job	5592	30.8
Help sport, art and other sectors	363	2.0
Provide government with revenue	4736	26.1
Other positive opinion, such as: good/okay/nice, reduced uncomfortable	38	0.2
Negative perception for tobacco industry	5037	27.8
Kill our citizens	2531	14.0
Cause harm to the economy of families and country and environment	2463	13.6
Other negative opinion such as: closed/reduced the industry, do not like it	43	0.2
Neutral	2368	13.1

In detail, the perception of tobacco use describes its distribution among current users of tobacco, current smokers, current cigarette smokers, never tobacco users, current nyirih, and current chewing tobacco. As shown on the following Table 7.16, the majority of current users of tobacco perceived that using tobacco was fun (47 percent) and relaxing (24 percent).

Table 7.16
Perception of tobacco use among current users of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=5,121)

Age	Fun	Manly	Sophisticated	Relaxing	Foolish	Repulsive	Immoral	others
10-14	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	4.1	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
20-24	7.3	0.6	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9
25-29	5.8	0.2	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
30-34	5.5	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9
35-39	5.3	0.4	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
40-44	5.2	0.1	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
45-49	4.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
50 -54	3.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5
55-59	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
60-64	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
65 +	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total	47.0	3.1	3.5	24.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	20.5

Fun and relax were also mentioned by current smokers and current cigarettes smokers as the first and second major of their perceptions of tobacco use (see the following Table 7.17 and Table 7.18). In contrast, more than one-fifth of those respondents who never use of tobacco perceived that tobacco use was repulsive or disgusting (Table 7.19). However, a few of them mentioned that tobacco use was fun (about 6 percent).

Table 7.17
Perception of tobacco use among smokers in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=5,874)

Age	Fun	Manly	Sophisticated	Relaxing	Foolish	Repulsive	Immoral	Others
10-14	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
15-19	4.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
20-24	6.7	0.6	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.4
25-29	5.3	0.3	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8
30-34	5.1	0.4	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2
35-39	4.9	0.3	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8
40-44	4.8	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7
45-49	4.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2
50 -54	3.2	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1
54-59	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
60-64	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
65 +	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	43.9	3.0	3.3	23.1	0.5	1.3	0.4	24.5

Table 7.18
Perception of tobacco use among current cigarette smokers in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=3,604)

Age	Fun	Manly	Sophisticated	Relaxing	Foolish	Repulsive	Immoral	others
10-14	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	5.5	0.6	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
20-24	9.0	1.0	0.4	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.4
25-29	6.4	0.3	0.6	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1
30-34	5.6	0.5	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
35-39	4.5	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
40-44	4.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
45-49	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
50 -54	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
54-59	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
60-64	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
65 +	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	44.1	3.2	3.0	25.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	22.5

Table 7.19
Perception of tobacco use among never tobacco users in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=9,201)

Age	Fun	Manly	Sophisticated	Relaxing	Foolish	Repulsive	Immoral	others
10-14	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	3.4	0.3	7.0
15-19	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	3.6	0.4	8.9
20-24	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	3.0	0.3	8.1
25-29	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.4	6.7
30-34	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.3	6.1
35-39	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.3	5.9
40-44	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	5.0
45-49	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	3.2
50 -54	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	3.2
54-59	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6
60-64	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
65 +	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8
Total	5.8	1.4	0.4	4.0	3.9	22.2	2.7	58.8

The major perception of tobacco use among current nyirih respondents and current chewing tobacco respondents was fun, and followed by relax (see Table 7.20 and Table 7.21). However, some of them also mentioned that tobacco use was repulsive or disgusting.

Table 7.20
Perception of tobacco use among current *Nyirih* in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=34)

Age	Fun	Manly	Sophisticated	Relaxing	Foolish	Repulsive	Immoral	others
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
30-34	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.8
35-39	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
40-44	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
45-49	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
50 -54	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
54-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
60-64	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
65 +	14.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9
Total	29.4	2.9	2.9	8.8	2.9	8.8	0.0	44.1

Table 7.21
Perception of tobacco use among current chewing tobacco users
in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=20)

Age	Fun	Manly	Sophisticated	Relaxing	Foolish	Repulsive	Immoral	others
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
30-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50 -54	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
54-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
60-64	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
65 +	25.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Total	45.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	35.0

Table 7.22
Perception of tobacco use among current chewing tobacco users in Indonesia in 2001
by sex, residence and HH economic status (n=20)

	Fun	Manly	Sophisticated	Relaxing	Foolish	Repulsive	Immoral	others
Male	15.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Female	30.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	20.0
Total	45.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	35.0
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	45.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	35.0
< 300k	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	20.0
300 – 399k	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
400 – 599k	15.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
600 – 799k	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
800k +	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0

Since all of current chewing tobacco respondents were from urban area, the comparison between areas could not be made (Table 7.22). The percentage distribution of fun perception of tobacco use among current chewing tobacco respondents was mostly on those with household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000 (20 percent) and followed by those with household monthly income of Rp.400,000 to Rp.599,000 (15 percent). Meanwhile, for relax perception, the

percentage distribution was comparable among those with household monthly income of less than Rp.300,000, Rp.400,000 to Rp.599,000, and Rp.800,000 and up.

Table 7.23
Perception regarding tobacco industry among current users of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=5,121)

Age	Provides job	Helps sports etc	Provides revenue	Kills citizens	Harm to economy	others
10-14	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
15-19	2.6	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.0	1.8
20-24	5.9	0.4	4.3	1.0	1.8	2.4
25-29	5.2	0.2	4.0	0.7	1.1	1.5
30-34	4.9	0.3	3.7	0.8	1.1	1.8
35-39	4.6	0.2	3.4	0.8	1.1	1.8
40-44	4.5	0.0	3.3	0.6	1.0	1.5
45-49	3.6	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.8	1.3
50 -54	3.0	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.2
54-59	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.8
60-64	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0
65 +	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.3
Total	38.7	2.0	27.1	6.2	9.4	16.7

Table 7.24
Perception regarding tobacco industry among current users of tobacco in Indonesia in 2001 by gender, residence and economic status (n=5,121)

	Provides job	Helps sports etc	Provides revenue	Kills citizens	Harm to economy	others
Male	35.9	1.9	25.5	5.3	8.4	14.5
Female	2.9	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	2.2
Total	38.8	1.9	27.0	6.1	9.4	16.7
Rural	22.4	1.1	14.0	3.9	5.2	6.2
Urban	16.3	0.8	13.1	2.3	4.1	10.4
< 300k	10.5	0.4	5.6	1.5	3.6	5.3
300 – 399k	3.8	0.1	2.6	0.8	1.0	1.4
400 – 599k	13.0	0.5	9.2	2.1	2.7	5.4
600 – 799k	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.7	0.8	1.4
800k +	7.4	0.6	6.1	1.1	1.4	3.0

The majority of current tobacco users perceive that tobacco industry provides job (about 39 percent) and provides revenue (27 percent). However, some of them also perceive that tobacco industry harm to national economy (see Table 7.23). This perception reported mainly by male respondents (Table 7.24). Perception of tobacco

industry provides job mentioned more those who living in rural than in urban as well as tobacco industry provides revenue. Such perception had been mentioned more among those with household monthly income of Rp.400,000 to Rp.599,000 and less than Rp.300,000 than other household income groups.

7.4 Support for measures for tobacco control

Most of the respondents (89 percent) acknowledged that they support the government actions to reduce tobacco use with only four percent did not agree to the idea. The opinions in supporting to government effort in reducing tobacco use among the community were mostly mentioned by both the smokers (26 percent) and non-smokers (42 percent).

The most supported program was banning sale of tobacco to the adolescence. The data implicitly showed that the community has a good concerned to the adolescence's smoking habits. Banning smoking in public places and public transport was supported by 90 percent of the respondents. The demand of the community to ban smoking especially in public transportation had to be taken to the consideration for the government. As we all know, although the forbidden sign for smoking was already platted on the catch-eyes places, the passengers still smoking in-site the public transportation. The least popular tobacco control mentioned by respondents was increasing the price of tobacco products by increasing taxation (See Table 7.25). Contrary, this way was the most popular and most effective government policy in other countries to reduce the smoking prevalence.

Table 7.25
Distribution of respondent's opinion on government policy for measures
for tobacco control (n=15,072)

Measure for tobacco control	Support		Oppose	
	N	%	N	%
Discontinuing advertising and Sponsorships by the tobacco industry	10,218	67.8	2,288	15.2
Increasing price of tobacco products by increasing taxation	4,093	27.2	9,708	64.4
Banning smoking in public places and public transport	13,561	90.0	797	5.3
Banning sale of tobacco to minors	13,931	92.4	526	3.5

In general, the respondents who reported never smoked for all of the age groups having higher percentages for the opinion on supporting government policy to reduce tobacco use in the country than the smokers (See Table 7.26). This indicates that those who never smoked feel uncomfortable having the environment of their living exposed by tobacco smoke and need the involvement of government to make better environment.

Table 7.26
Distribution of respondent's opinion on supporting government policy to reduce tobacco use by
smoker, non-smoker, age, and sex (n=15,072)

Age	Smoker male	Never smoked male	Smoker female	Never smoked female
10 – 14	0.3	6.5	0.0	6.7
15 – 19	2.8	8.9	0.0	11.7
20 – 24	4.8	8.1	0.4	12.7
25 - 29	4.1	6.7	0.3	10.5
30 – 34	3.8	6.1	0.5	9.4
35 – 39	3.5	5.9	0.5	8.9
40 – 44	3.3	5.1	0.4	7.9
45 – 49	2.6	3.5	0.3	5.8
50 – 54	2.3	2.8	0.2	5.0
55 – 59	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.7
60 – 64	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.3
65 +	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.3

Among the age groups, those respondents with ages of 20 to 44 years old were the majority of having opinion of supporting government in controlling tobacco use with the approaches of: banning sale of tobacco to minors, banning smoking in public places and public transport, and discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry respectively from the highest percentage distribution in tobacco use respondents (Table 7.27). Almost all of respondents' opinions are comparable for those who living in rural and urban except for the discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry, in which more in rural than urban (Table 7.28). Those respondents with household monthly income of Rp.400,000 to Rp.599,000 followed by the groups of less than Rp.300,000 and Rp.800,000 and up reported the trend of opinion across all of governmental tobacco control approaches.

Table 7.27
Percentage of tobacco using respondents supporting tobacco control mentioning kinds of approach in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=5,476)

Age	Discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry	Increasing price of tobacco products by increasing taxation	Banning smoking in public places and public transport	Banning sale of tobacco to minors
10-14	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
15-19	5.3	0.9	6.9	7.6
20-24	9.8	2.1	13.5	14.7
25-29	8.1	2.1	11.5	11.9
30-34	8.2	2.3	11.2	11.5
35-39	8.0	2.3	10.7	10.9
40-44	7.3	2.3	9.9	10.0
45-49	6.0	1.6	7.5	7.7
50 -54	5.0	1.5	6.5	6.8
54-59	2.8	0.9	3.7	3.8
60-64	2.5	0.7	3.4	3.4
65 +	2.2	0.4	3.1	3.2
Total	65.9	17.2	88.3	92.0

Table 7.28
Percentage of tobacco using respondents supporting tobacco control mentioning kinds of approach in Indonesia in 2001 by gender, residence, economic strata and religion (n=5,476)

	Discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry	Increasing price of tobacco products by increasing taxation	Banning smoking in public places and public transport	Banning sale of tobacco to minors
Male	60.0	15.8	79.9	83.5
Female	5.8	1.4	8.3	8.5
Total	65.8	17.2	88.2	92.0
Rural	36.2	6.3	45.5	46.2
Urban	29.7	10.9	42.8	45.8
< 300k	17.5	3.7	22.6	23.9
300 – 399k	6.7	1.2	8.6	8.8
400 – 599k	21.1	5.5	28.9	30.0
600 – 799k	7.5	2.0	10.0	10.3
800k +	13.0	4.6	18.2	19.1
Moslem	65.0	16.7	87.1	90.7
Christian	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1
Hindhu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Budhist	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7.29
Percentage of never tobacco using respondents supporting tobacco control mentioning kinds of approach in Indonesia in 2001 by age (n=9,171)

Age	Discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry	Increasing price of tobacco products by increasing taxation	Banning smoking in public places and public transport	Banning sale of tobacco to minors
10-14	8.4	4.2	11.0	11.1
15-19	11.3	5.7	14.6	14.8
20-24	9.7	4.8	12.6	13.1
25-29	8.1	4.1	10.6	10.9
30-34	7.1	3.0	9.2	9.4
35-39	6.8	3.0	9.1	9.2
40-44	6.1	2.7	8.0	8.0
45-49	4.1	1.7	5.2	5.3
50 -54	3.3	1.6	4.5	4.6
54-59	1.6	0.7	2.4	2.3
60-64	1.3	0.5	1.7	1.8
65 +	1.6	0.5	2.3	2.3
Total	69.3	32.5	91.0	92.8

Among never use of tobacco respondents, the highest percentage of opinion of supporting governmental tobacco control approach was in banning sale of tobacco to minors (about 93 percent) and followed by banning smoking in public places and public transport (91 percent), and discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry (69 percent) as shown on Table 7.29. The opinion trends for urban and rural and among household monthly income were similar with those tobacco users (Table 7.30).

Table 7.30
Percentage of never tobacco using respondents supporting tobacco control mentioning kinds of approach in Indonesia in 2001 by gender, residence, economic strata and religion (n=9,173)

	Discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry	Increasing price of tobacco products by increasing taxation	Banning smoking in public places and public transport	Banning sale of tobacco to minors
Male	19.4	10.0	24.7	24.9
Female	49.9	22.5	66.3	67.9
Total	69.3	32.5	91.0	92.8
Rural	37.1	13.5	45.9	46.8
Urban	32.2	19.0	45.1	46.0
< 300k	16.3	6.1	21.1	21.8
300 – 399k	6.8	2.4	8.7	8.6
400 – 599k	23.1	11.4	30.5	31.1
600 – 799k	7.9	3.6	10.2	10.3
800k +	15.5	9.1	20.6	20.8
Moslem	67.9	31.5	88.9	90.7
Christian	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.7
Hindhu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Budhist	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Some major conclusions generated from the study are as follows:

The survey indicated high prevalence of those who have ever used tobacco products (39 percent) across of the study sites.

Male respondents, who experienced of using tobacco products, have much higher prevalence (68 percent) than among female respondents (8 percent).

Those who experienced of using tobacco products in urban area (Jakarta) were almost having no percentage different (41 percent) than those in rural area (Sukabumi = 38 percent).

The higher ages the more likely to have more experiences of using tobacco products as well as higher percentage on those who were married than unmarried.

The usage of cigarette (filtered/white cigarette) seems more popular to respondent smokers (66 percent) than *kretek* (58 percent) or cigar/*klobot*/self-rolling smoke (6 percent).

The age of the first time using the smoking products among the smokers was about 5-year old and a little bit older of those who further consuming the products daily. It seems that the first exposure of tobacco use for the smokers might come from their own father, since about half of respondent smokers' fathers were experienced of using tobacco products.

More than half respondent smokers were in the age of under 17-year old on their first time using smoking products.

More than half respondent smokers succeed to quit of using smoking products with the method of self-determination while other one-third smokers using the method of health reasons.

The survey indicated high percentage of respondents knew and understood the harmful of tobacco for health (90 percent) as well as the health effect to the passive smokers (adults and children).

The majority of respondents agreed and will support the government actions to reduce tobacco use such as discontinuing advertising and sponsorship by tobacco industry (68 percent), banning smoking in public places and public transportation (90 percent), and banning sale of tobacco to minors (92 percent).

Recommendations

The following are a series of recommendations generated from the Study of Prevalence of Tobacco Use (SPTU) data. They pertain to issues relating to the needs of SPTU data for more critical government policy maker and raising people awareness and people participation to reduce tobacco use identified in the study.

Sustain the study of prevalence of tobacco use to fulfill the needs for data grounded critical decisions

The primary indicators developed in this study included those that measure the prevalence of tobacco use in urban and rural area; age in the first time using tobacco products; method used to quit of using tobacco products; knowledge of the health effects of tobacco products; and people opinions of supporting government efforts in reducing tobacco use. Accordingly, this report presents only baseline measures of

prevalence of tobacco use in selected urban and rural areas: the city of Jakarta and the district of Sukabumi. It is recommended that similar data be further collected from the same sampling sites over a regular time periods among these selected groups of population in order to provide data for measuring trends and levels of the prevalence of tobacco use.

Utilize the SPTU and optimize the government indicators

The baseline data from the SPTU may be able to support analysis for the Government of Indonesia series of indicators and action to address particular groups with focused intervention.

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Appendix 1
SELECTED VILLAGES IN JAKARTA AS CLUSTERS

Villages	Number of Population	Number of Cluster
CENTRAL JAKARTA		
1 Kebon Melati	37,777	1
2 Menteng	41,742	2
3 Paseban	26,893	3
4 Johar Baru	37,673	4
5 Cempaka Putih Barat	37,536	5
6 Serdang	35,593	6
NORTH JAKARTA		
1 Gunung sahari selatan	26,729	7
2 Mangga Dua Selatan	37,029	8
3 Duri Pulo	31,338	9
4 Penjaringan	51,983	10
5 Pademangan Barat	63,685	11
6 Sunter Agung	57,721	12
7 Sungai Bambu	29,762	13
8 Kelapa Gading Timur	40,604	14
9 Rorotan	19,025	15
10 Semper Timur	61,033	16
11 Tugu Utara	47,026	17
12 K o j a	34,532	18
SOUTH JAKARTA		
1 Lenteng Agung	36,834	19
2 Ragunan	35,745	20
3 Pejaten Barat	38,303	21
4 Pondok Labu	35,543	22

5	Cipete Selatan	27,028	23
6	Pertukangan selatan	26,447	24
7	Keb. Lama Selatan	46,567	25
8	Grogol Selatan	47,157	26
9	Cipete Utara	23,260	27
10	B a n g k a	22,298	28
11	Kalibata	36,798	29
12	Menteng Dalam	49,796	30
13	Kebon Baru	43,837	31
14	Manggarai	41,323	32
15	Menteng Atas	40,797	33
EAST JAKARTA			
1	Cijantung	30,542	34
2	Ciracas	39,095	35
3	Cipayung	12,499	36
4	Kebon Pala	34,577	37
5	Batu Ampar	31,734	38
6	Cililitan	41,366	39
7	Cipinang Cempedak	44,161	40
8	Cipinang Besar Utara	41,611	41
9	Kampung Tengah	27,872	42
10	Cawang	31,851	43
11	Pulo Gebang	46,892	44
12	Pisangan Timur	46,667	45
13	J a t l	32,506	46
14	Pulo Gadung	21,654	47
15	Ut an Kayu Selatan		48

	38,438	
WEST JAKARTA		
1 Meruya Selatan	17,961	49
2 Kelapa Dua	16,827	50
3 Kedoya Utara	29,193	51
4 Kota Bambu Utara	26,376	52
5 Tomang	36,656	53
6 Wijaya Kusuma	25,048	54
7 Duri Utara	26,452	55
8 Tambora	13,396	56
9 Mangga Besar	11,596	57
10 Kedaung Kali angke	19,771	58
11 Cengkareng Barat	44,051	59
12 Tegal Alur	36,943	60

60 selected villages from the total of 261 villages

SELECTED VILLAGES IN SUKABUMI AS CLUSTERS

Villages	Number of population	Cluster No.
CICURUG SUBDISTRICT		
1 Nyangkowek	5409	1
2 Tenjolaya	4867	2
3 Tenjo Ayu	6173	3
4 Kutaja	11889	4
PELABUHAN RATU SUBDISTRICT		
1 Loji	8412	5
2 Citarik	13878	6
3 Pelabuhan Ratu	25571	7
4 Cikadu	6469	8
WARUNG KIARA SUBDISTRICT		
1 Hegarmanah	5435	9
2 Bojong Kerta	10370	10
3 Mangun Jaya	8042	11
4 Limus Nunggal	4839	12
CISAAT SUBDISTRICT		
1 Cibatu	8271	13
2 Sukamantri	6878	14
3 Cibolang Kaler	8927	15
4 Sukaresmi	12586	16
5 Sirna Resmi	6744	17
KALAPA NUNGGAL SUBDISTRICT		
1 Gunung Gempit	6133	18
NYALINDUNG SUBDISTRICT		
1 Nyalindung	5530	19
2 Wangun Reja	4148	20
CIKEMBAR SUBDISTRICT		
1 Kertaraharja	4677	21
2 Cikembar	9358	22
PARAKAN SALAK SUBDISTRICT		
1 Parakan Salak	6076	23
2 Sukatani	4815	24
NAGRAK SUBDISTRICT		
1 Cisarua	8815	25
2 Ginanjar	6247	26
3 Balekambang	5555	27
SUKABUMI SUBDISTRICT		
1 Warna Sari	7071	28
2 Karawang	11444	29
KADU DAMPIT SUBDISTRICT		
1 Kadudampit	4527	30
JAMPANG TENGAH SUBDISTRICT		

1	Negalasari	7985	31
2	Citamiang	4117	32
3	Nagerang	4978	33
4	Tanjung sari	6569	34
SURADE SUBDISTRICT			
1	Suniwangi	8590	35
2	Swakarya	7384	36
3	Cibitung	4969	37
CIKIDANG SUBDISTRICT			
1	Cijambe	3022	38
2	Pangkalan	6711	39
CIBADAK SUBDISTRICT			
1	Karang Tengah	11159	40
2	Cibadak	25452	41
3	Sekarwangi	9334	42
4	Warnajati	5050	43
5	Cikembang	4260	44
6	Cisande	6235	45
7	Cicantayan	10626	46
CIDAHU SUBDISTRICT			
1	Babakan pari	4933	47
2	Girijaya	5137	48
PARUNGKUDA SUBDISTRICT			
1	Pondokaso Landeuh	7594	49
2	Cibodas	5975	50
3	Bojonggaling	4187	51
SUKARAJA SUBDISTRICT			
1	Cisarua	5453	52
2	Titisan	7379	53
3	Tegal Panjang	4176	54
4	Margaluya	4936	55
5	Kebon Pedes	5349	56
GGERBITUNG SUBDISTRICT			
1	Gegerbitung	7427	57
2	Caringin	6053	58
CIRACAP SUBDISTRICT			
1	Parigasiban	6365	59
2	Kehut.Caringinanggal	8138	60

60 selected villages from total of 338 villages

Study of Prevalence of Tobacco Use in Indonesia 2001 (The City of Jakarta and the District of Sukabumi)

Respondent Characteristics			
1. Serial No.:			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2. Site :	1. DKI Jakarta	2. District Sukabumi	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Site Status :	1. Urban	2. Rural	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Cluster No.:			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. Name of respondent :	_____		
6. Father's/ Husband's Name :	_____		
7. Address :	_____		
8. Number of persons in family: ___ persons			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9. Does the family own a house?	1. Yes	2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Does the family own a car?			<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Yes	2. No	
11. Does the family own a motorbike			<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Yes	2. No	
12. Age of respondent: ___ years (last birthday)			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13. Sex :	1. Male	2. Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Marital Status :	1. Unmarried	2. Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Widow	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Educational level :			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Illiterate		
	Primary school		
	Middle school		
	High school		
	College/university (D-1/D-2/D-3/D-4/S-1)		
	Graduate program (master/doctoral)		

Interviewer Name	:	Code	
	Date interview/ crosscheck	Name	Signature
Interviewer	:		
Cross checker	:		

16. Religion:

1. Moslem
2. Christian/ Catholic
3. Hindu
4. Buddha
5. Others (specify): _____

17. Ethnicity : _____

18. Family's Monthly income (in IDR): _____

TOBACCO USE STATUS

19. Have you ever used tobacco products?

1. Yes 2. No (to 21)

20. Have you ever used betel quid with tobacco ?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes to 19 or 20 or both go to 22.

21. Reasons for not using tobacco products: **(than Go to 58)**

- Long term health effects
- Short term health and cosmetic effects
- Economic reasons
- Moral / religious reasons
- Pressure from family or friends
- Not good to use
- Others (specify): _____

Details of Tobacco Use (Smoking)

	Smoking Products			
	Cigarette/white cigarette/filter	Kretek/un- filtered	Cigar/Klobot/ self-rolling smoke	Any other (specify)
22. Which of these products have you ever used?	Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
23. Have you ever used any of these products daily for >3 months?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
24. Have you ever used any of these products >100 times?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	Yes 2. No	
25. Are you currently using any of these products daily for >3 months?	Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
26. How often do you use these products now? (<i>daily</i> 1/ <i>less than daily</i> 2/ <i>Not at all</i> 3)	1. <i>Daily</i> 2. <i>less than daily</i> 3. <i>Not at all</i>	1. <i>Daily</i> 2. <i>less than daily</i> 3. <i>Not at all</i>	1. <i>Daily</i> 2. <i>less than daily</i> 3. <i>Not at all</i>	
27. At what age did you first use these products? (<i>Approximate age, if exact age cannot be remembered</i>)				
28. At what age did you start using these products everyday? (<i>Approximate age, if exact age cannot be remembered</i>)				
29. How many times in a day do you use these substances? (<i>For daily users</i>). (<i>In case of ex-users (Yes to 23/24, but no to 25) please write last frequency</i>)				
30. How many times in a month do you use these substances? (<i>For occasional & experimental users - (Yes to 22 and No to 23, 24. & 25)</i>)				
31. If you have stopped using any of these products, what was your age when you stopped its use?				
32. What has been the duration of use of these products (<i>in years</i>). (<i>Whether currently in use or stopped</i>)				
33. How much do you spend at present on these products per month? (<i>in IDR</i>)				

Details of Tobacco Use (Smokeless Tobacco and Other Products)

	Smokeless Tobacco Products		
	Nyirih (betel quid)/smok	Chewing tobacco	Others (specify)
34. Which of these products have you ever used?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
35. Have you ever used any of these products daily for >3 months?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
36. Have you ever used any of these products >100 times?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	Yes 2. No
37. Are you currently using any of these products daily for >3 months?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
38. How often do you use these products now? (<i>Daily 1/ less than daily 2/ Not at all 3</i>) (<i>In case of ex-users (Yes to 35/36, but no to 37 please write last frequency)</i>)	1. Daily 2. less than daily 3. Not at all	1. Daily 2. Less than daily 3. Not at all	1. Daily 2. less than daily 3. Not at all
39. At what age did you first use these products? (<i>Approximate age, if exact age cannot be remembered</i>)			
40. At what age did you start using these products everyday? (<i>Approximate age, if exact age cannot be remembered</i>)			
41. How many times in a day do you use these substances? (<i>for daily users</i>). (<i>In case of ex-users Yes to Yes to 34/35, but no to 36) please write last frequency</i>)			
42. How many times in a month do you use these substances? (<i>For occasional & experimental users - (Yes to 34 and No to 35, 36. & 37)</i>)			
43. If you have stopped using any of these products, what was your age when you stopped its use?			
44. What has been the duration of use of these products (<i>In years</i>). (<i>Whether currently in use or stopped</i>)			
45. How much do you spend at present on these products per month? (<i>In IDR</i>)			

For Respondent Nyirih (betel quid)/smokeless tobacco only:

46. How long you usually let Nyirih (betel quid)/smokeless in your mouth?
 _____ minutes/ hours (cross unnecessary)

47. Do you sleep with sirih (betel quid)/smokeless in your mouth?
 1. Yes 2. No

Chronology of Tobacco Use (smoking and other product)

48. If tobacco was used in more than one modality, give the chronological order of starting these modalities: (Cigarette, Kretek, Cigar/Klobot).

.....
.....

49. If you have ever changed your habit of tobacco or related product use, please indicate the type of change.

- a. From : _____ to: _____ year: _____ reason: _____
- b. From : _____ to: _____ year: _____ reason: _____
- c. From : _____ to: _____ year: _____ reason: _____
- d. From : _____ to: _____ year: _____ reason: _____

Quit status

50. Have you ever thought of giving up or cutting down tobacco use?

- 1. No (skip to. no. 58)
- Thinking now
- 2. Thought previously
- Quit Completely

3.

4.

51. What made you think of stopping or cutting-down? (multiple responses, do not read out the alternative responses, put in to the box for first reply)

- 1. Long term health effects
- 2. Short term cosmetic effects
- 3. Economic impact to self/ family
- 4. Moral or religious reasons
- 5. Negative perception of tobacco use: foolish / weak
- 6. Pressure from family or friends
- 7. Other: (specify): _____

52. Have you ever made any attempts to give-up or cut down tobacco use?

- 1. Yes (skip to no. 58).

No

53. If so, approximately how many times have you tried to stop?

- During last 12 months (Number of attempts)
- During before last 12 months (Number of attempts)

54 How did you try to quit? (i.e. What method did you use?) Consider latest attempt if there has been more than one attempt. **(multiple responses, do not read out the alternative responses, put in to the box for first reply)**

- 1. Self Determination
- 2. Support of family or friends only
- 3. Economic matter
- 4. Health matter, specify: _____
- 5. Other, specify : _____

55 Have you ever been able to quit tobacco use for a period of six months or more

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- (skip to no. 57)**

56 What method/s did you use for your successful attempt/s? **(multiple responses, do not read out the alternative responses, put in to the box for first reply, skip to no. 58 after finished with this question)**

- 1. Self Determination
- 2. Support of family or friends only
- 3. Economic matter
- 4. Health matter, specify: _____
- 5. Other, specify : _____

57 What method/s did you use for your unsuccessful attempt/s? **(multiple responses, do not read out the alternative responses, put in to the box for first reply)**

- 1. Self Determination
- 2. Support of family or friends only
- 3. Economic matter
- 4. Health matter, specify: _____
- 5. Other, specify : _____

58 Does your father or mother use tobacco?

		Father	Mother
1	Never used tobacco		
2	Used to smoke but stopped		
3	Used smokeless tobacco but stopped		
4	Smokes now		
5	Uses smokeless tobacco now		
6	Uses both smoked and smokeless tobacco now		

Knowledge of effect of tobacco

59. Do you think that tobacco use is harmful?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know

60. Do you know of any health effects of tobacco?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to no. 62**)

61. If Yes, what kind of health effects of tobacco do you know? (**multiple responses, do not read out the alternative responses, put into the box for first reply**)

- 1. Heart Disease
- 2. Stroke
- 3. Respiratory disease
- 4. Cancers
- 5. Problems with teeth / gums
- 6. Impotence
- 7. Wrinkled facial skin
- 8. Stained nails

62. Do you think being exposed to smoke from tobacco smoked by others is
(thick mark)

		Yes	No	Do not know
1	Harmful for Adults ?			
2	Harmful for Children?			

63. Do you think money spent to buy tobacco products make people poorer?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know

Perceptions of tobacco use and the tobacco industry

64. What do you think of tobacco use **(multiple responses, do not read out the alternative responses, put into the box for first reply)**

1. Fun
2. Manly / strong / rebellious / adult
3. Sophisticated
4. Relaxing
5. Foolish / weak
6. Repulsive / disgusting
7. Immoral / sinful
8. Other (specify) : _____

65. **What do you think of the tobacco industry? (multiple responses, do not read out the alternative responses, put into the box for first reply)**

1. Provides jobs
2. Helps sports, art and other sectors
3. Provides government with revenue
4. Kills our citizens
5. Causes harm to the economy of families and country and to environment
6. Other (specify): _____

Support for measures for tobacco control

66. In general, do you support the government taking measures to reduce tobacco use?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know

67. Which of the following measures do you specifically support or oppose? **(read out the statements)**

a. Discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry	1. Support 2. Oppose 3. Do not know
b. Increasing price of tobacco products by increasing taxation	1. Support 2. Oppose 3. Do not know
c. Banning smoking in public places and public transport	1. Support 2. Oppose 3. Do not know
d. Banning sale of tobacco to minors	1. Support 2. Oppose 3. Do not know