INDONESIA EXPERIENCE IN TQS

TQS Workshop
Hilton Hotel – Ankara
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1. Introduction: KEY INDICATORS

- **Total Population**: 255,461,700
- **Density**: 133 people/km²
- **Provinces**: 34
- **Districts/Municipalities**: 514
- **Poverty**: 5.61% (August 2016)
- **Unemployment**: 0.393% (March 2017)
- **Gini Ratio**: 0.393 (March 2017)
- **Economic Growth Q-2/2017**: 5.01%
- **Inflation July 2017**: 0.22%
- **Import 2015**: USD142.7 Billion
- **Export 2015**: USD150.4 Billion

### Map of Indonesia

Legend:
- Wilayah Indonesia
- Wilayah Negara Lain

Scale: 1:30,170,000

**HDR 2016**: 70.18
Introduction

• BPS-Statistics Indonesia produce a survey called Susenas (National Socioeconomic Survey) twice a year (March and September)
• For the March, there is Susenas Core and Susenas Consumption and Expenditure with the total sample of 300,000 households, this sample is spread of into 34 provinces and 514 district/municipalities
• Questions related to TQS accommodated into the Susenas since 2015.
• In 2011/2012, by support from CDC and WHO, BPS Statistics Indonesia and Ministry of Health carried on the Gatts Survey
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line number</th>
<th>Name of household member</th>
<th>Copy from 402</th>
<th>During the last one year, has [name] ever hospitalized?</th>
<th>(If 803 = 1), Where was (name) hospitalized?</th>
<th>Did [name] use health insurance for having in-patient service?</th>
<th>How many days (name) was being hospitalized last time?</th>
<th>Member of household age 5 year and above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Yes</td>
<td>Government hospital A</td>
<td>1. Yes</td>
<td>(days)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. No</td>
<td>Private hospital B</td>
<td>5. No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor/midwife service C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinic/Doctors’ joint service D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PHC/ Auxiliary HC F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Traditional/alternative service G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other........................................... H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(circle your answer where the member of household was being hospitalized during the last one year)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(go to the next person)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2015, more than 30% of Indonesian population 15+ is currently smoking, it slightly decrease in 2016 (28.97%).

Males are more likely as smokers than females, that is 58.98% (males, in 2015) compared to females, which is only 1.28% in 2015.

Meanwhile, population 15+ in rural areas has a higher percentage than urban areas, who are currently smoking.
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15+ WHO ARE CURRENTLY SMOKING BY QUANTILES, IN INDONESIA, 2015 – 2016
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15+ WHO ARE CURRENTLY SMOKING BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, IN INDONESIA, 2015 – 2016
Smoking Everyday
Everyday Smoking vs Currently Smoking
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15+ WHO SMOKE EVERYDAY BY QUANTILES, IN INDONESIA, 2015 – 2016

Source: 2015 – 2016 Susenas
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15+ WHO SMOKE EVERYDAY BY AGE GROUPED, IN INDONESIA, 2015 – 2016
Source: 2015 – 2016 Susenas

- The highest percentage of population 15+ who smoke everyday is at the aged group 30 – 34 years old
- Meanwhile, the lowest percentage of population 15+ who smoke everyday is at the aged group 15 – 19 years old
- Oldest people, that is at age grouped 65 years and older, the percentage is around 20 percent in 2016
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15+ WHO SMOKE EVERYDAY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, IN INDONESIA, 2015 – 2016
Source: 2015 – 2016 Susenas

- Population 15+ who Attained Highest educational status in Primary School has the highest percentage in daily smoking, that is 30.03 per cent in 2015 and slightly decrease in 2016
- Meanwhile, Population 15+ who Attained Highest educational status in University has the lowest percentage in daily smoking, that is 18.25 per cent in 2015 and slightly decrease in 2016
SMOKING NOT EVERYDAY
Percentage of Population 15+ Who Smoke by Smoking Habit
In Indonesia, 2015 – 2016
Source: 2015 – 2016 Susenas

Smoking Everyday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking Habit</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>27.20</td>
<td>26.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkotaan</td>
<td>25.19</td>
<td>24.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perdesaan</td>
<td>25.38</td>
<td>28.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laki/laki</td>
<td>53.43</td>
<td>51.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perempuan</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smoking Not Everyday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking Habit</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>5.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Number of Cigarettes Smoked per day by People Who Smoke Everyday, in Indonesia, 2015-2016

- In 2015, total number of cigarettes smoked by people who smoke everyday was 12 cigarettes, while in 2016, it was increased becoming 13 cigarettes.
- The number of cigarettes smoked per day for males is higher than for females, that was 12 cigarettes in 2015 for males compared to 9 cigarettes for females in the same year.
- Meanwhile, the figure is not different between male and female.
“..what we measure shapes what we collectively strive to pursue – and what we pursue determines what we measure”.

THANK YOU
Terima Kasih

Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress