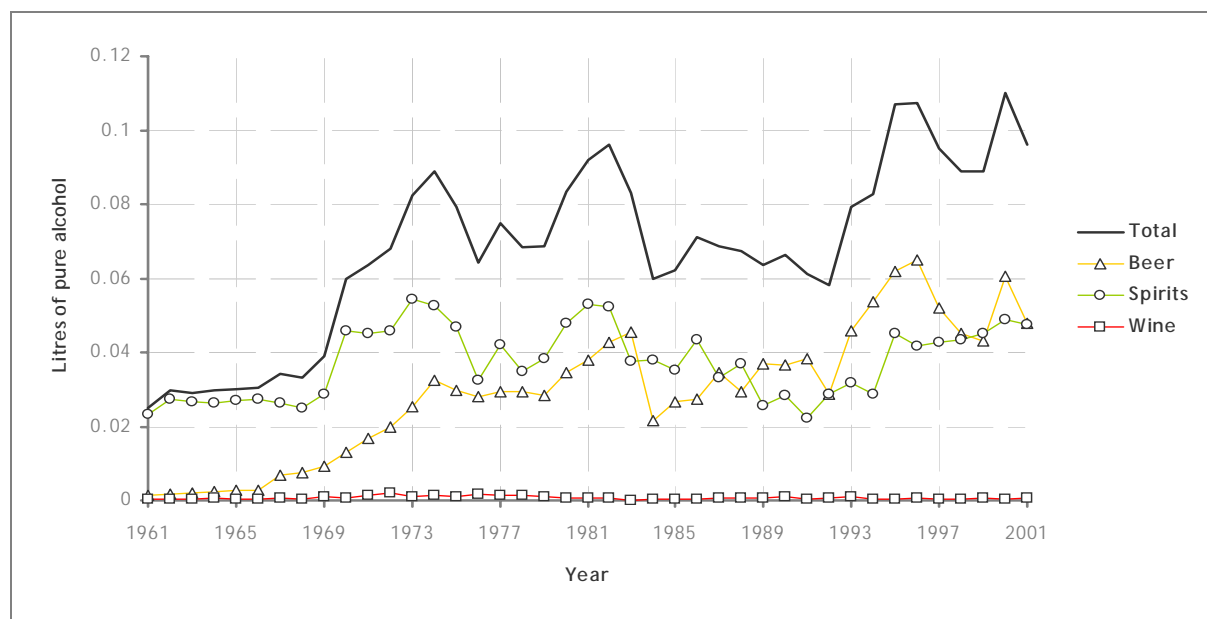


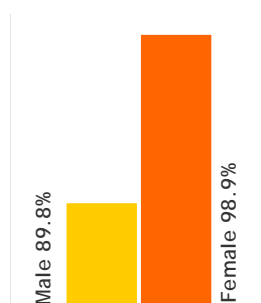
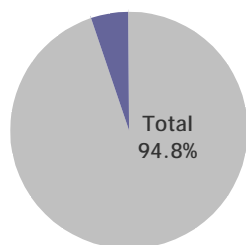
INDONESIA

Recorded adult per capita consumption (age 15+)



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

Last year abstainers

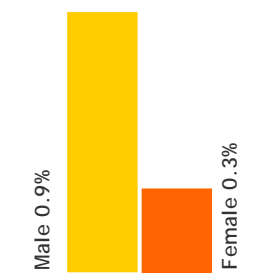
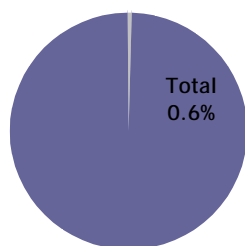


Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size $n = 9780$; males $n = 4399$ and females $n = 5381$. Sample population aged 18 years and above.¹

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

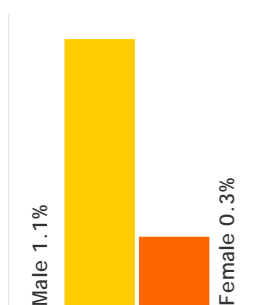
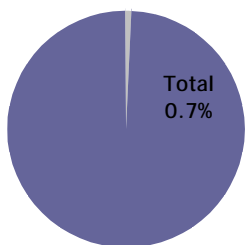
Estimates from key alcohol experts show that the proportion of adult males and females who had been abstaining (last year before the survey) was 74% (males) and 96% (females). Data is for after year 1995.³

High risk drinkers



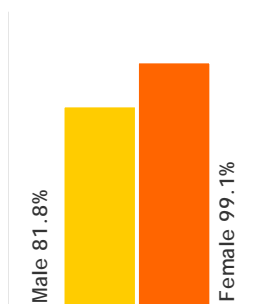
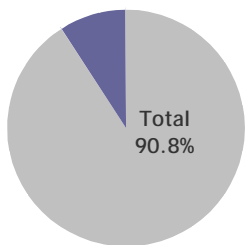
Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size $n = 9780$; males $n = 4399$ and females $n = 5381$. Sample population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: consumption of five or more standard drinks for males and three or more standard drinks for females on a typical drinking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

Heavy episodic drinkers



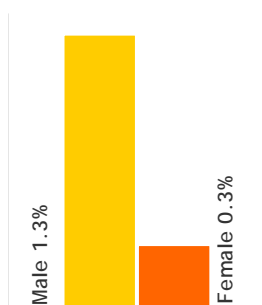
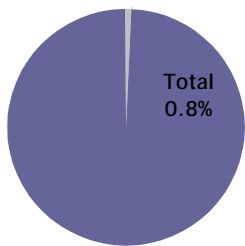
Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size $n = 9780$; males $n = 4399$ and females $n = 5381$. Sample population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: at least once a week consumption of six or more standard drinks in one sitting.¹

Youth drinking (last year abstainers)



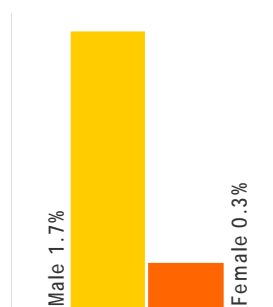
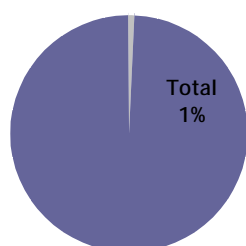
Data from the 2000–2001 Multi-Country Survey Study. Total sample size $n = 1385$; males $n = 668$ and females $n = 717$. Sample population aged 18 to 24 years. For the age group 15 to 19 years (subsample $n = 364$), the rate of last year abstainers was 92.9% (total), 86.9% (males) and 98.4% (females).¹

Youth drinking (heavy episodic drinkers)



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

Alcohol dependence (last year)



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

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

Traditional alcoholic beverages

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

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

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

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

Unrecorded alcohol consumption

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

Country background information

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

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

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3. Alcohol per capita consumption, patterns of drinking and abstention worldwide after 1995. Appendix 2. *European Addiction Research*, 2001, 7(3):155–157.
4. Kamah W. *Arak: long-time favourite liquor*. Bali and beyond online magazine (<http://www.baliandbeyond.co.id/month/july/craftculture.html>, accessed 6 October 2003).
5. Berman L. *Drug addiction in Indonesia: from junkies to jihad*, 2003 (http://www.worldpress.org/article_model.cfm?article_id=1602&dont=yes, accessed 13 April 2004).