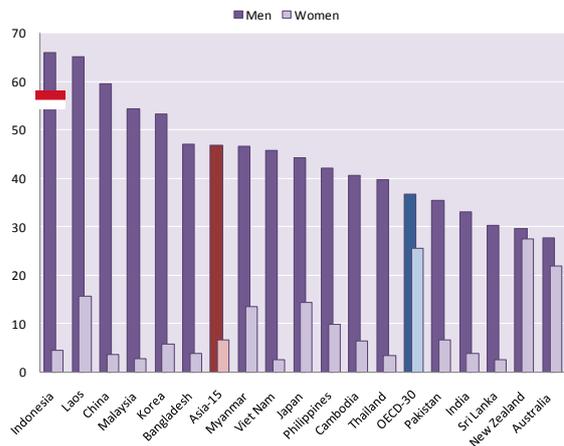


### KEY FINDINGS: INDONESIA

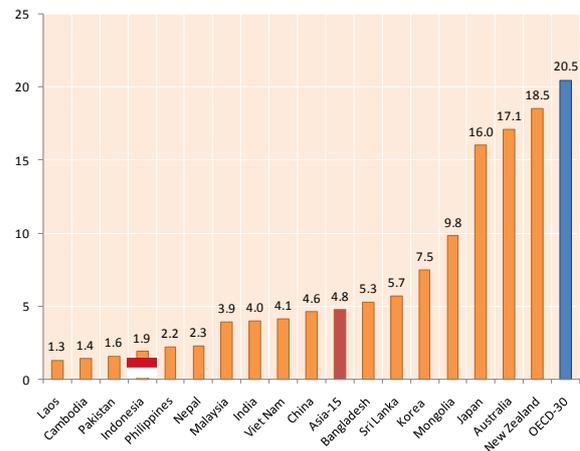
**Alcohol and Tobacco:** Over half of the men in Indonesia, Laos, China, Malaysia, and Korea are smokers, whereas a much smaller percent of women light up in these economies (respectively 4.5%, 15.6%, 3.7%, 2.8% and 5.7%). These figures differ greatly from OECD countries, where the average proportion of male smokers is closer to that of female smokers, at 36.8% versus 25.5%.

**Social Spending:** Indonesia is one of four economies (with Laos, Cambodia, and Pakistan) where social protection systems are very limited. Social spending ratios are below 2% of national GDP, far below the 4.8% average for 15 Asian economies and the 20.5% average for 30 OECD countries.

**Prevalence (%) of tobacco use among adults aged 15 or more, by gender (2005)**



**Social expenditure as % of GDP, 2004/2005**



Sources: - Tobacco: WHO (2008), *Statistical Information System* (WHOSIS). - Social spending: ADB (2008), *Social Protection Index for Committed Poverty Reduction - Volume 2 Asia-Pacific Edition*; except Australia, New Zealand, and OECD-30 from OECD, Social Expenditure Database (SOCX).

**Fertility:** The mean age for childbearing in Indonesia is 27.9, and the total fertility rate - the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime - is 2.2. In other words, women in Indonesia are likely to start conceiving earlier in life and bear many children, whereas in high-income and ageing Asian economies women delay their first child (around 29 years old) and tend to have fewer children thereafter (less than 2). The mean childbearing age for 30 OECD countries is 27.5 and the total fertility rate is 1.6.

**Unemployment:** Unemployment rates for 2007 were highest in Indonesia (9.1%), double the average for 13 Asian economies (4.5%). Unemployment rates for women in the same year were also highest in Indonesia (10.8%), almost double the average for 30 OECD countries (6.2%).

**Migration:** Indonesia is one of six economies (with Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Mongolia, and Viet Nam) that between 2000 and 2005 had large numbers of the population leaving the country (from -0.2 to -4.0 per 1,000 population), most probably to seek job opportunities in foreign economies.