

Global Alcohol Policy Conference 2013

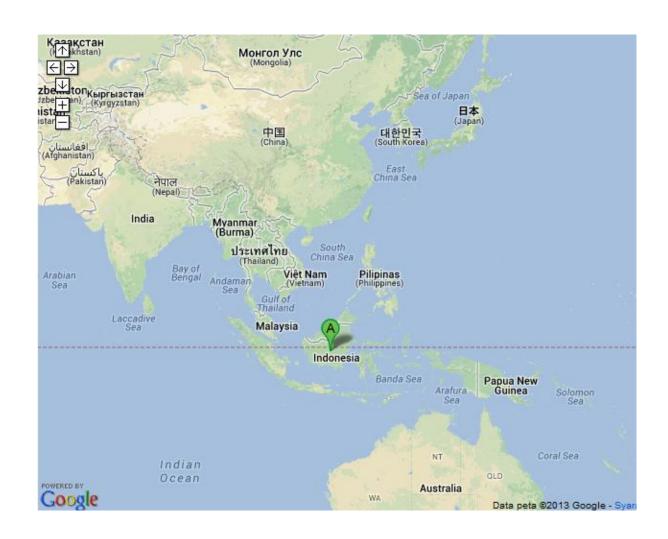


CLUSTERS OF FEMALE DRINKERS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN EASTERN PART OF INDONESIA

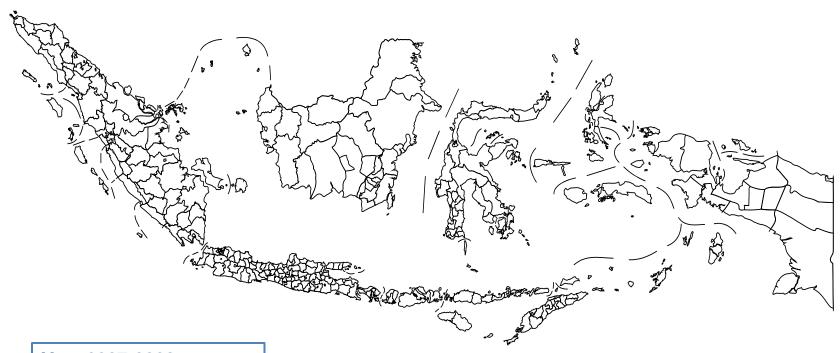
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National Institute of Health Research and Development
Ministry of Health

Indonesia



Indonesia



Year 2007-2008:

Population 225 millions

Provinces 33 Districts 440

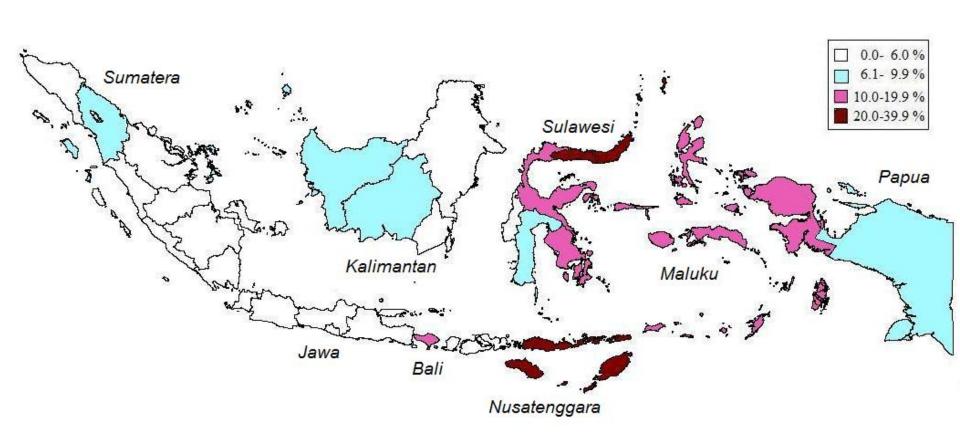
- The problem of alcohol drinking has become public issues in some parts of Indonesia, particularly in Eastern Part of Indonesia
- The National Household Health Survey (NHHS) 1995 and 2001 only showed low prevalence at national level and could not reveal more at provincial level due to insufficient sample size

- Prevalence of alcohol drinking 15+ years, NHHS 1995 dan 2001 :
 - males 3.0 % and 5.7 %, females 0.2 % and 0.8 %
- Clusters of male drinkers in certain provinces outside
 Jawa Island based on Riskesdas 2007-2008
- Cluster of cleft in East Nusa Tenggara Province

- In 2007-2008, NHHS with a new name 'Riskesdas' (Riset Kesehatan Dasar which means Basic Health Research) had enough number of respondents to elaborate health indicators up to district levels
- Hitherto, Riskesdas 2007-2008 is the only national survey that can provide indicators of alcohol problems up to district levels

Background

Alcohol drinking prevalence in males aged 15+ years in the past month according to Riskesdas 2007-2008



3 Russian Sukhoi Technicians Die Due to Excess Alcohol Drink: Air Force Says



Jakarta Globe | September 14, 2010



3 Russian technicians in Indonesia to assemble fighter jets die after suddenly falling ill

Objectives

- To detect district clusters of female drinkers
- To elaborate alcohol drinking behaviour by socio-demographic and other determinants

Methods

Database for analysis came from Riskesdas 2007-2008

- Riskesdas 2007-2008 used the whole sample of National Socio Economic Survey (NSES) 2007
- The interviewers of Riskesdas 2007-2008 had revisited 17,357 out of 17,372 (99.9 %) census blocks in 438 out of 440 (99.5 %) districts and reinterviewed 258,284 (93.0 %) out of 277,630 households with 986,532 (85.9 %) out of 1,148,418 household members of NSES 2007
- Database consisted of 664,190 individual records aged 15+ years, of which 660,349 (99.4 %) answered the questions about alcohol drinking
- Individual weight and complex samples approach procedures were applied in the analysis

Methods

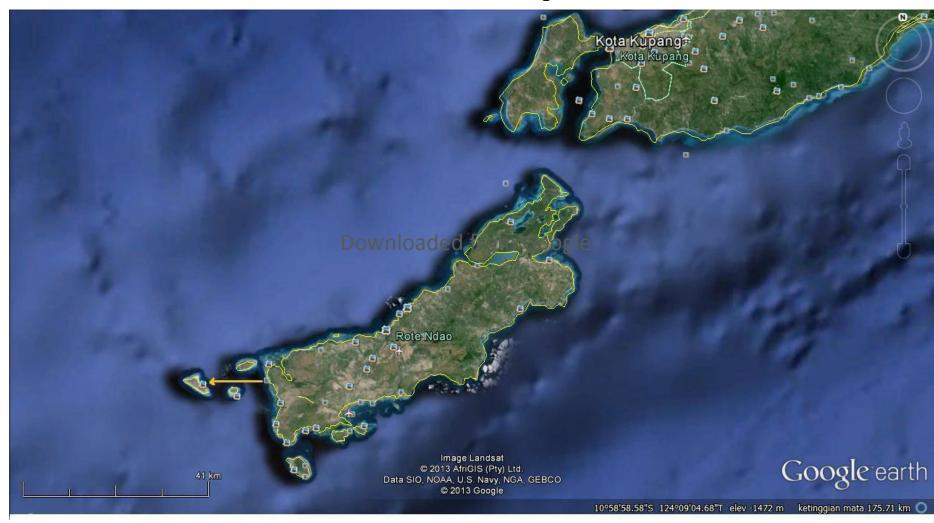
| No | Questions |
|------|---|
| D18 | In the past 12 months, did you consume alcohol beverage? |
| D19 | In the past 1 month, did you consume alcohol beverage? |
| D20 | In the past 1 month, how often you consumed alcohol beverage? |
| D21a | What type of alcohol beverage you consume the most? |
| D21b | When you drink alcohol beverage, how many standard drink in average you usually consume in the day of drinking? |

From one census block to next census block

- Motorcycle
- Car, sometimes 4 wheel drive
- Walking
- Horse
- Boat
- Ship
- Small aircraft
- Etc



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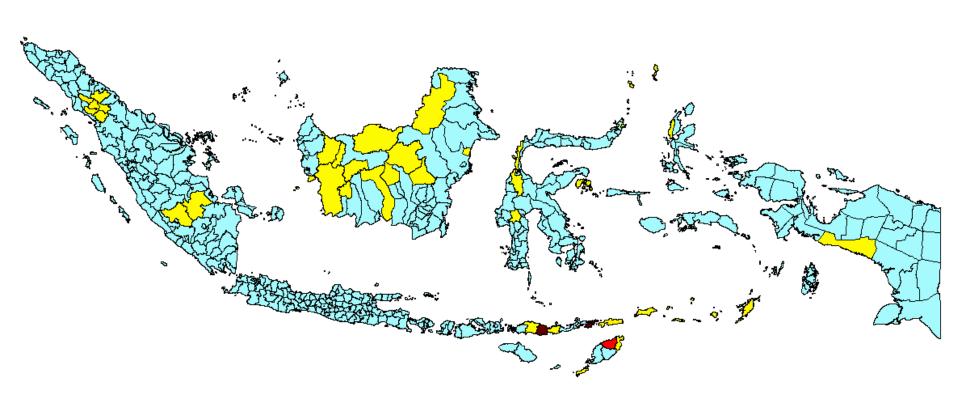


- Similar to smoking, alcohol drinking was more predominant among males
- The prevalence of alcohol driinking in the past month aged 15 years and above was low for national level, 4.9% (4.7%, 5.0%) in males and 0.3% (0.3%, 0.3%) in females
- There are 13 out of 33 provinces outside Jawa Island with high prevalence in males, ranged from 8.4% to 32.3%, but still low in females, ranged from 0.6% to 3.6%

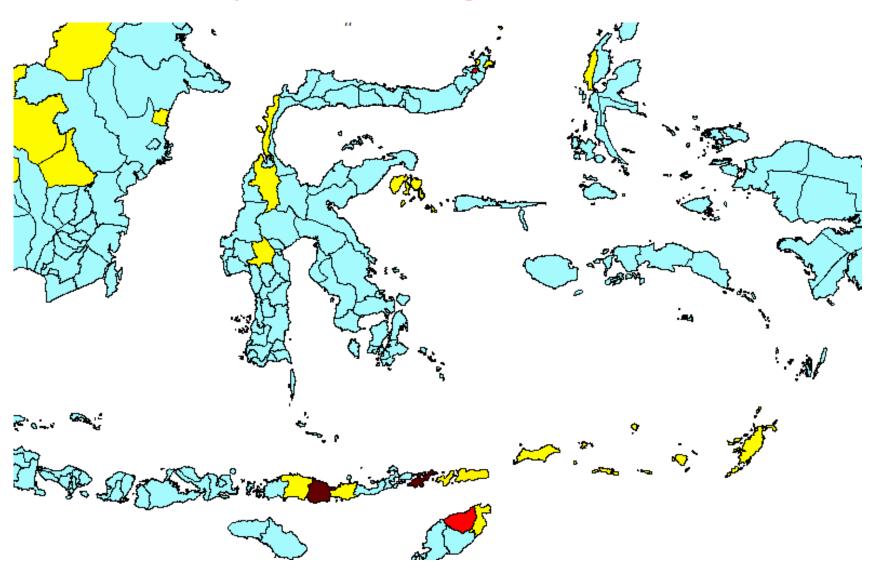
- Nonetheles, further elaboration revealed that 4 out of 440 districts in the country showed high prevalence of female drinkers
- In North Sulawesi Province, the prevalence was 11.1% (7.8%, 15.6%) in Tomohon District
- In East Nusa Tenggara Province, the prevalence was 23.6% (17.5%, 31.0%) in Lembata District, 21.1% (16.6%, 26.5%) in Ngada District and 14.5% (10.8%, 19.2%) in TTU District

- The prevalence was significantly higher among smokers and ex-smoker and in rural areas, and reaching the peak at 35-44 or 45-54 years
- The proportion of daily drinkers were 4.9% in Tomohon, 16.5% in Lembata, 7.9% in Ngada and 4.0% in TTU
- The preferences of drinkers were traditional alcohol in rural areas and manufactured alcohol in urban areas, except in Ngada

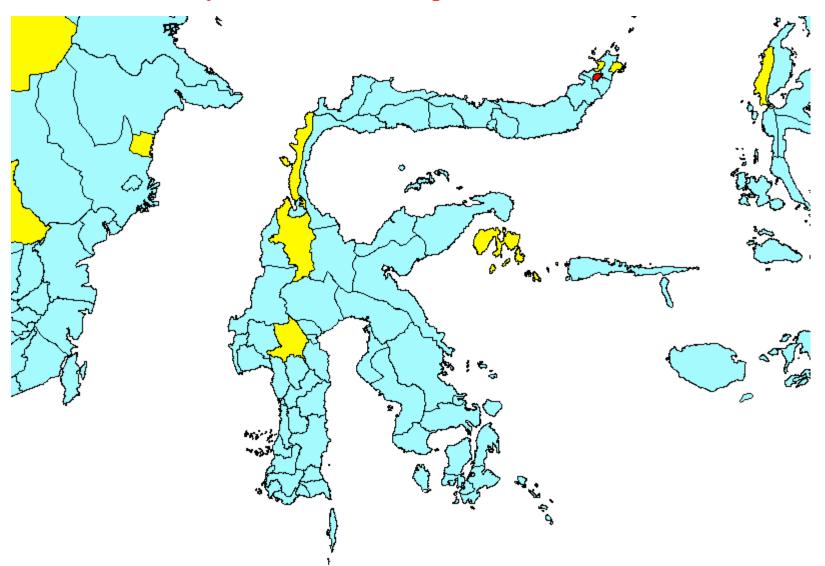
Alcohol drinking prevalence in females aged 15+ years in the past month according to Riskesdas 2007-2008



Alcohol drinking prevalence in females aged 15+ years in the past month according to Riskesdas 2007-2008



Alcohol drinking prevalence in females aged 15+ years in the past month according to Riskesdas 2007-2008



Borassus flabellifer







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Arenga pinata





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Traditional Alcohol





Drinking Culture



Discussion

- Cold climate and long influence of western culture in the past in Tomohon, and the traditional role of women brewing the local alcohol in Lembata, Ngada and TTU might explain the phenomena
- Not drink alcohol does not mean not consume alcohol, fermented steamed cassava and glutinous rice are popular as snacks in low prevalence areas

Fermented Steamed Cassava







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Conclusion

- The findings confirmed the presence of district clusters and preferences of alcohol drinkers in Eastern Part of Indonesia
- The alcohol control strategy should not be based merely on regulation, as the unregistered traditional home made alcohol manufacturers are scattered in rural areas and difficult to be under control
- As 2-3 % of female respondents were pregnant and cleft is a congenital problem in East Nusa Tenggara, the local health centers should include hazards of alcohol to the fetus in their health education program

Ready To Be Drunk

