

The fourth National Family Health Survey reveals alcohol and tobacco consumption among a significant proportion of the adult population. By Ramesh Chakrapani

D
ata from the fourth National Family Health Survey on
tobacco and alcohol usage among men and women tobacco and alcohol usage among men and women
aged $15-49$ show that 45 per cent of men and 7 per aged $15-49$ show that 45 per cent of men and 7 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women consume alcohol. While the use of any kind of tobacco has actually fallen from 57 per cent among men and 11 per cent among women in $2005-06$, the numbers are still worrisome. Among both men and women, the use of any form of tobacco was higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with the percentage being 8.1 for women and 48 for men. People belonging to the Scheduled Tribes show the highest percentage of users among all caste/tribe groups, with the proportion being 57 per cent for
men and 17 per cent for women Among both men and women, those aged $35-49$ were the top subgroup among tobace users, with the percentage being 11.8 per cent for women and 56.6 per cent for men. Within the chief religious groups, among women Christians topped with

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 Data on alcohol consumption show that among men, the occurrence was close to 30 per cent in both rural an urban areas, while among women the rural percentage Men aged 35-49 topped the subgroup with 36.8 er cent. Among men belonging to the chief religious groups, Christians topped with 42.8 per cent, while Muslims were at the bottom with 11.3 per cent. Caste-wise data show that the Scheduled Tribes had the highest occurrence ( 41.3 per cent). Statistics from the survey also show that 29.2 per cent of men and 1.2 per cent of women in the 15 49 age group were consumers
of alcohol nationwide. Among of alcohol nationwide. Among
men, Himachal Pradesh topped men, Himachal Pradesh topped
the northern region with 39.7 per cent, while Chhattisgarh ranked number one in the central States with 52.7 per cent. Jharkhand and Odisha had the highest percentage (39.3) in the east, while Goa topped the west with 44.7 per cent. Telangana, with 53.8 per cent had the highest consumption percentage in the south

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Tobacco usage by sex and residence



Incidence of diabetes
(per 1,000 population - self-reports)


Incidence of any heart disease
(per 1,000 population - self-repor






 central Chhattisgarh Madahy Prades | EAST |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bihar |

\section*{| Jharkhand |
| :--- |
| Odisha |}

## West Bengal NORTHEAST

| Arunachal Pradesh | 26.3 | 59.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| As. |  |  |


| Assam |
| :--- | :--- |
| Manipur |

Meghalaya

| Meghalaya |
| :--- |
| Mizoram |

Tripura

| WEST |
| :--- |
| Goa |


| Gujarat | 4.2. | 11.1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Maharashtra | 0.3 | 20.5 |


| Maharashtra | 0.2 | 20.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SOUTH |  |  |
| 最 |  |  |


| Andhra Pradesh | 0.4 | 34.9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Karrataka | 1.0 | 29.2 |
| Kerala | 1.6 | 37.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.4 | 46.7 |

Kerala
Temil Nadu
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## Religionwise



