

women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 1.2 percent of the household members age 50 and above were reported to have any disability, compared with 0.3 percent of the youngest age group (**Table 2.29**).

Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability at age 15 years and above (1.4% of men compared with 0.9% of women). The rural population (1.2%) is slightly more likely to have any type of disability than the urban population (0.9%) (**Table 2.30**). Any type of disability is highest in Lakshadweep (1.9%), followed by Tamil Nadu (1.5%) (**Table 2.31**).

2.12 USE OF TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

Tobacco

Household population age 15 years and over who currently use any form of tobacco, such as *cigar*, pipe, *hookah*, *gutkha* / *paan masala* with tobacco, *khaini*, *paan* with tobacco, other chewing tobacco and snuff.

Sample: *De facto* household population age 15 years and over.

Alcohol

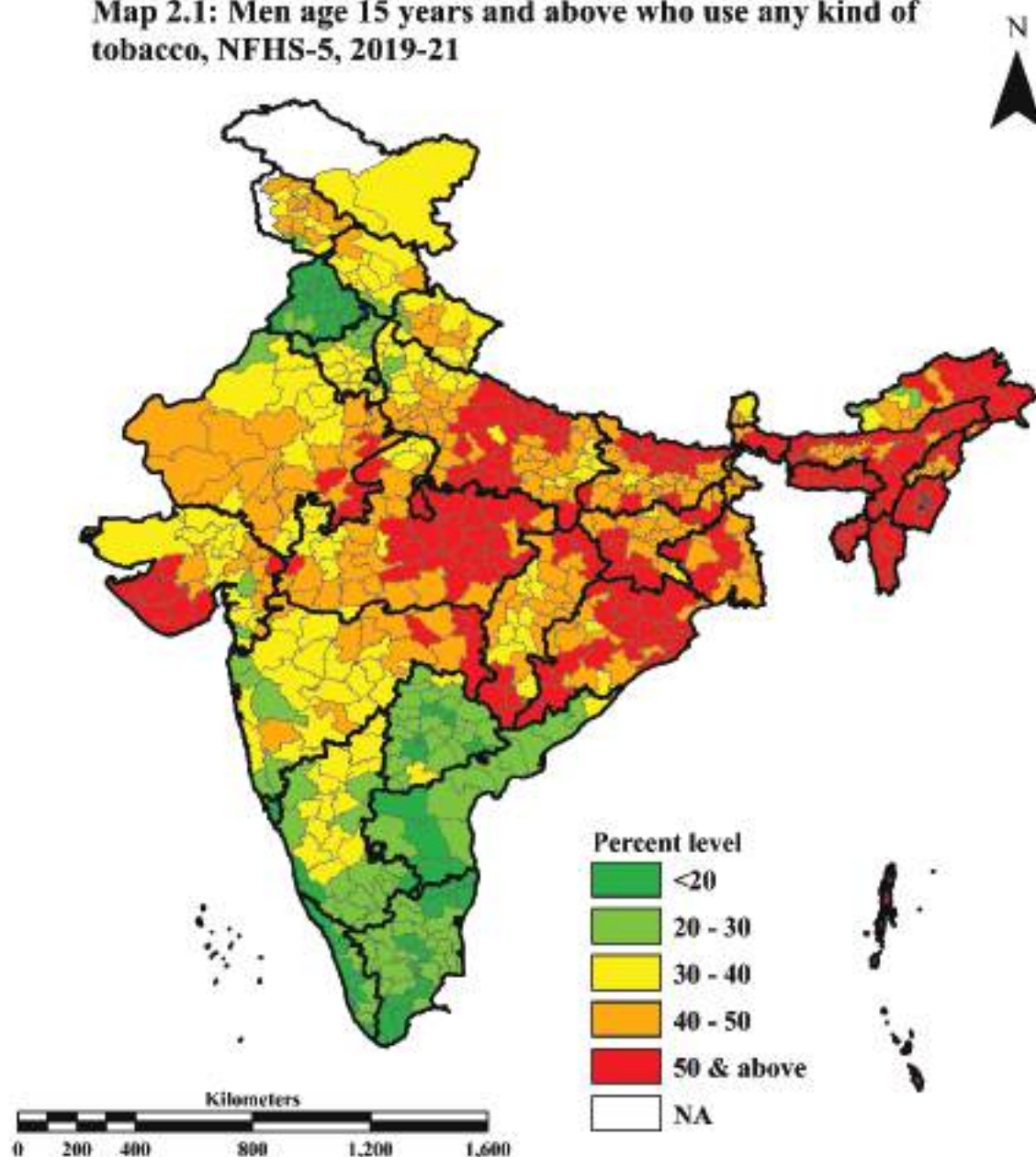
Household population age 15 years and over who currently drink any form of alcohol.

Sample: *De facto* household population age 15 years and over.

Thirty-eight percent of men and 9 percent of women age 15 and over currently use any tobacco products. Among men as well as women, the use of tobacco is higher in rural areas (43% for men and 11% for women) than in urban areas (29% for men and 6% for women). Nearly three-fifths of men (58%) and 15 percent of women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling use tobacco. Tobacco use shows a steady and substantial decrease with increasing levels of education among both men and women. However, eighteen percent of men with 12 or more years of schooling use tobacco. There is an equally clear and continual decrease in tobacco use with increasing wealth quintiles. Over one-fifth of men (21%) in the highest wealth quintile use tobacco, in comparison with 58 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile. Seventeen percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile use tobacco. Women (19%) and men (51%) belonging to scheduled tribes are more likely to use tobacco than those from any other caste/tribe groups (**Table 2.35**). Tobacco use among men age 15 and over is highest in Mizoram (73%), followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (59%) and Manipur (58%). Tobacco use among women is highest in Mizoram (62%), Tripura (51%), and Manipur (43%) (**Table 2.36**).

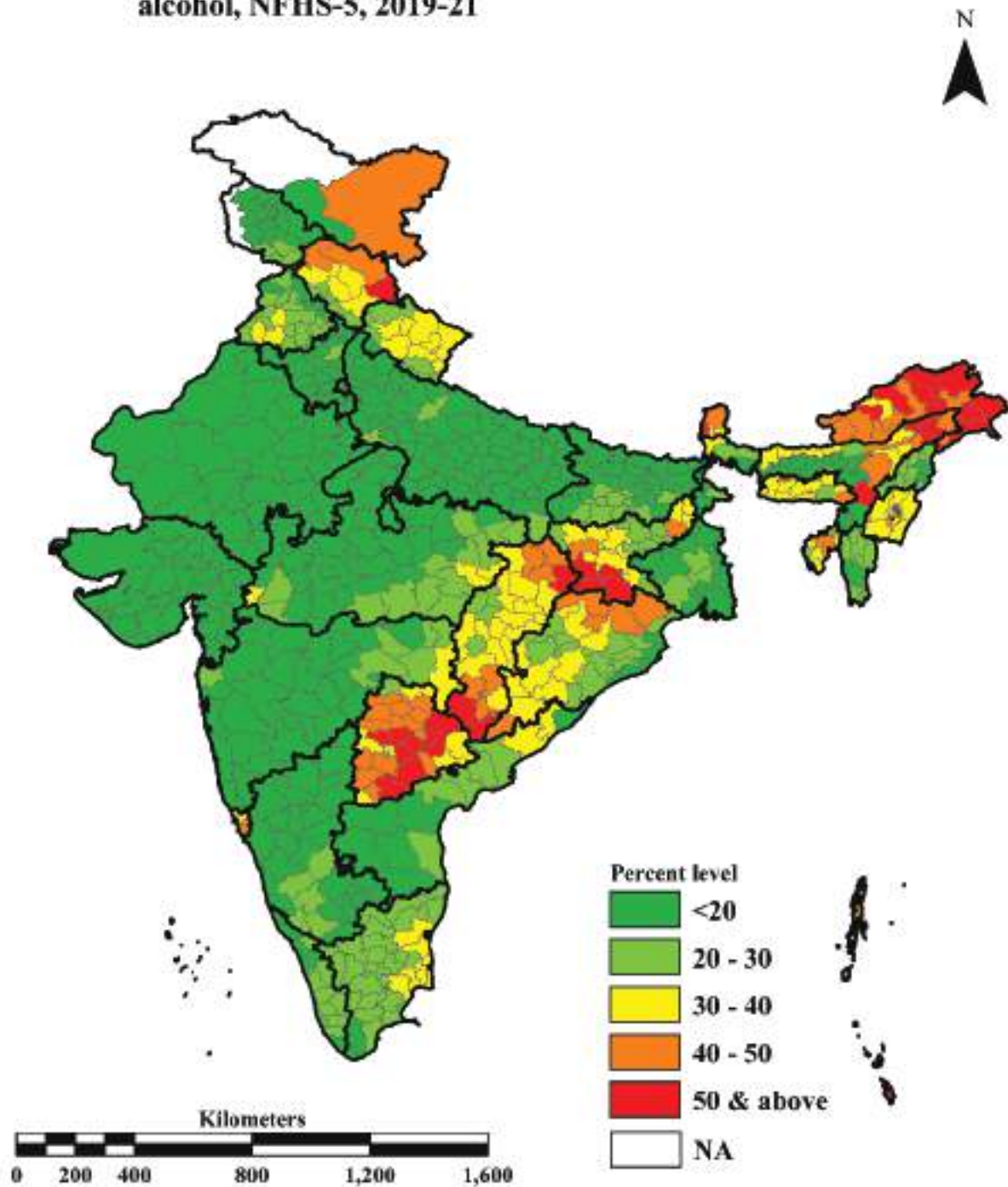
Only 1 percent of women drink alcohol, compared with 19 percent of men. Drinking alcohol is more common among women from scheduled tribes (6%) than from any other caste/tribe groups. Among men, alcohol use is higher among those belonging to other religions (47%), those with no schooling (30%), scheduled tribes (33%), and those age 35-49 (27%) (**Table 2.33**). Alcohol use among women age 15 and over is highest in Arunachal Pradesh (24%) and Sikkim (16%). Alcohol use among men is highest in Arunachal Pradesh (53%) and Telangana (43%), and is the lowest in Lakshadweep (0.4%) (**Table 2.34**).

Map 2.1: Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco, NFHS-5, 2019-21



The percentage of men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco exceeds 40 percent in most parts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Northeastern states, northern part of Maharashtra, western Gujarat, and southern Rajasthan. Use of tobacco is also high (30–40%) in Ladakh, Uttarakhand, most parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, northern parts of Rajasthan, and northwestern Gujarat. Lower prevalence of tobacco use (below 30 percent) is mostly observed in Punjab and southern states, except in central parts of Karnataka (**Map 2.1**).

Map 2.2: Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol, NFHS-5, 2019-21



A higher proportion (40% and above) of alcohol consumption among men age 15 years and over is found in Telangana, Arunachal Pradesh, upper Brahmaputra region of Assam, a few districts in Jharkhand and Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, and the Chhota Nagpur region of Jharkhand and Odisha. A 30-40 percent level of alcohol consumption is found in the districts of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, and a few districts of Odisha. A lower level (below 30%) of alcohol consumption is observed in the remaining parts of the states in India (**Map 2.2**).