

*Final Report*

**Craving for Nicotine:  
A Study on Tobacco Prevalence in Bangladesh**

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## *Executive Summary*

- Bangladesh produces and exports and imports tobacco. Despite, that tobacco manufacturing sector has contributed to 11-12 percent of total indirect taxes in recent years, the country continues to lose huge sums of hard earned foreign exchange through its imports.
- An age specific differential of tobacco prevalence is very marked among the respondents. In the 35 – 49 year age group both male and female respondents virtually double their tobacco prevalence and continue to do so thereafter. Also three-fourth of male and more than half of female respondents were found to use tobacco products in their later years of lives.
- While tobacco prevalence is high at 80 percent for the rural male respondents, the same is 69 percent among their urban counterparts. Prevalence was found to be the highest at 79 percent for male respondents and 63 percent for female respondents among the widow/widower followed by married and separated/divorced categories.
- Prevalence was found to be the highest among the illiterate groups both in the urban and rural areas. Religion does not appear to be a factor in explaining tobacco prevalence among the respondents. Though prevalence was higher among the respondents in occupations requiring physical efforts, no systematic relationship is observed between prevalence and monthly household income level.
- Around 26 percent of the respondents reported that their fathers never used tobacco products in any form. In contrast, 54 percent of the respondents reported so regarding their mothers. While more than one third of the current non-users reported that they are not using it because of adverse health affects in the long run, around one-fourth reported that it was the negative attitude towards tobacco products that kept them away from use.
- Respondents across different age groups appear to have used tobacco products quite intensively. There is no systematic relationship between the level of education, or the level of income of the respondent and the intensity of tobacco use. In contrast, a positive relationship, *albeit tenuous*, between the level of education of the respondents and the picking up age of tobacco was observed.
- Respondents used a variety of tobacco products to begin their life. Mainly, these include cigarettes of different quality, *bidis*, *hookahs*, betel nut with quid, dried tobacco leaf with lime, *gul*, etc. All respondents across the age groups appear to have used tobacco products quite regularly. Male respondents were found to use

various types of tobacco products by 425 times a month compared to 298 times by their female counterparts.

- Illiterate respondents were reported to have become addicted in comparatively early years of their lives. Though no systematic correlation exists between the level of household income and regular use of tobacco, there appears to be a positive relationship between the level of household income and the age of addiction to tobacco products. At present around 95 percent of the users are taking it daily.
- Teenage male respondents reported to have spent less than 200 taka per month compared to taka 200 – 300 by their adult counterparts . Illiterate male respondents reported to have spent less than 200 taka a month compared to 200 – 400 by their literate counterparts. While male respondents in the lower and lower-middle income groups reported to have spent around 100 taka per month, their counterparts in the upper income groups reported to have spent 200 – 400 taka.
- While illiterate female respondents have a tendency to quit tobacco at the age of 60, those with primary level of education quit it at the age of 34 years, and those with secondary level and above quit it around their early twenties. While respondents at the lower level of household income tend to quit in their teenage years or in the twenties, those in the higher levels of household income groups reported to have quitted the use of the products sometime around 40 years of their age. Despite that, there appears to be no strong relationship between the age of the respondents, the level of education or the type of occupation or even the level of income and the number of attempts made to quit use of the tobacco products.
- More than 80 percent of the male respondents reported to have used self-restraint to quit the use of tobacco products. The incidence was found to be 96 percent in the case of female respondents. However, more than 70 percent of male and around 80 percent of female respondents are still not thinking, and 17 percent of the male respondents and 9 percent of the female respondents reported to have been thinking about cutting down or altogether quitting use of the products.
- Respondents reported several reasons in favor of their quitting decision with little variation between male and female responses. More than 90 percent of the respondents across different household income groups reported to have attempted to quit or cut down the use of tobacco products. During the last 12 months respondents reported to have made around 4 attempts to quit or cut down use of tobacco products; the number of attempts increased when they were asked about their attempts before last 12 months.

- More than 90 percent of the male respondents and around 88 percent of the female respondents reported to have attempted self-restraint to quit use of tobacco products. Around 12 percent of the male respondents and 7 percent of the female respondents were able to stay away from tobacco products for a period of six months or more of their tobacco lives. Some respondents were able to quit the use of the products successfully for a period of six months or more using self-restraint, medical drugs and/or advice from the other members of the family or friends.
- Even though most of the respondents are well aware of the general detrimental effects of the use of tobacco, only a small section could spell out the specific diseases related to it apart from respiratory disease. Almost all of the respondents reported to have been aware of the detrimental effects of passive smoking on non-smoking adults and minors. Equally, they are reported to be aware of the adverse economic impacts of the use of tobacco products. As a result, most of the respondents do not approve use of tobacco products.
- Around 95 percent of the ever users take tobacco products daily. Only 2-3 percent of the ever users are taking the products on occasional basis and a meager 2-3 percent were able to quit the habit. It implies that most of the ever users have become so addicted to the use of tobacco products that it is virtually impossible for them to quit.
- Most of the respondents argue that tobacco industry entices people through razzmatazz advertisements to become addicted and thus push the innocent people to death. They also argue that direct expenditure on tobacco products and indirect expenditure on health care for various behavioral diseases arising out of tobacco consumption ruin the economy of a family and the country.
- More than 90 percent of the respondents reported to support government's action in discontinuing advertisement on mass media, the idea of increasing the price of the tobacco products by increasing taxation on the products, banning smoking in the public places and public transports.
- As remedial measures government can earmark a portion of tobacco tax to support programs to inform people about the harmful aspects of tobacco products through NGO and civil society to help the poor and illiterate users of tobacco to quit, can urge the NGOs and civil society to integrate the issue of tobacco in their normal activities. Finally, government should crack down the "safe havens" of 'foreign cigarettes' in different parts of the country.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The history of tobacco use goes back to 4000 years ago. It has been revealed by the scientists that the native Mexicans, Central and South Americans chewed tobacco in those ages. Tobacco was introduced to Europe by Christopher Columbus, who set foot in continental America in 1492, and presented to the Queen of France by the Portuguese Ambassador. Tobacco use has rapidly increased in Europe during the Crimean War, World War I and World War II. There were hundreds of tobacconists in London in 1614.

At the beginning, tobacco was used as it had been learned from the natives of the New World. During the Crimean War between 1853-1856, people learned from Ottomans to wrap minced tobacco in a piece of paper and to smoke it as a cigarette. The first cigarette factory was established in London while an American took the patent of tobacco wrapping machine in 1880. After this, cigarettes were being manufactured by pouring tobacco into continuous paper tapes and wrapping it automatically.

The serious increase in lung cancer in Europe between 1930-1960 has drawn attention to the possible role of tobacco in lung cancer. As many as 14 independent studies in 10 European countries revealed that most of the patients with lung cancer and chronic pulmonary diseases were smokers. Among 178 thousands healthy smokers who have been followed up in the United States, 12 thousands have died in 4 years. Major causes of death were cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic bronchitis resulting from smoking. The study also showed a significant correlation between the development of diseases and the beginning age and intensity of smoking. Another study conducted on 35,434 male physicians in England between 1950-1960 shows the effect of cigarette smoking on human health scientifically the best (Doll and Hill 1964). This study revealed that tobacco related diseases, mainly cardiovascular diseases and lung cancer, were seen very frequently among smoking physicians. Smoking is the most important cause of deaths from cancer. Smoking in developed countries causes about 40-45 percent of the cancers in males and 30 percent of the cancers in the whole population. This figure rises to 80-90 percent in deaths due to

lung cancer. Apart from causing fatal diseases, tobacco and cigarette creates a strong dependence.

Similar warnings also emerged from findings of different studies conducted in the other side the Atlantic Ocean. More than three decades ago, a US Surgeon General's report pointed that smoking was causally related to lung cancer (USDHHS, 1989). Since then, smoking has been characterized as a potentially hazardous consumption activity and has raised serious policy concerns. Consequently, public interest groups and governments in many countries have adopted a series of efforts and policies, albeit conflicting in many cases, to induce individuals to quit smoking. One of the striking features of these policies and efforts has been the significant decline in the prevalence of smoking among adults in the developed countries as more and more people have quit smoking over the past three decades. For example, 29.6 percent of the US citizens who had ever been smokers had quit in 1965. By 1987, this proportion had jumped to 44.8 percent (USDHHS, 1989).

The increasing trend in smoking cessation observed in most developed countries does not exist in the developing countries. By contrast, tobacco prevalence has still continued to grow in the developing countries. Bangladesh is not an exception; with a population of about 130 million, it is one of the poorest countries of the world. About half of the population still lives below abject poverty. Co-existing with this devastating poverty is a thriving tobacco industry. The use of chewing tobacco, *bidis* and cigarettes is widespread. Around 15 local companies cater to the lower end of the market, the British American Tobacco (BAT) and smuggled cigarettes cater to the upper end of the domestic market. While the local companies utilize billboards, banners, newspapers and satellite television advertisements, the BAT conspicuously announces its presence through glossy media advertising, cigarette display cases, storefront signs, and of course cigarettes.

## **1.2 Objectives**

Control of tobacco epidemic requires a clear understanding of the magnitude of the epidemic. The amount of tobacco consumed or tobacco prevalence in a population is one important measure of the magnitude of tobacco problems. Tobacco consumption

is generally estimated indirectly from data on sale, manufacture, trade and taxation of tobacco products. The consumption estimates can be affected by several factors such as use of hand-rolled cigarettes, popularity of homegrown tobacco, smuggling, and tax exemption.

Even though tobacco use is a major public health problem not only in Bangladesh but in the entire South Asia Region as well no rigorous study has been conducted as yet. The study being first of its kind would, thus, help Bangladesh develop a tool for monitoring and evaluation national tobacco control programs as well as helps standardize regional tobacco use information. Thus the specific objectives of the study are:

- Information on overall tobacco use: The finding will help identify the high-risk group with information about the prevalence of tobacco use in different subgroups of population. This information would be very useful for planning effective health education/promotion programs for appropriate target groups.
- Advocacy information: The findings of the study would reveal the views of one of the most important stakeholders towards tobacco products themselves and the industry producing these products.
- Planning for tobacco control: The findings of the study can be used as an effective tool for policy measures towards demand reduction interventions by the authorities in the country.

### **1.3 Organization of the Study**

The study has been organized as follows: Following this Introduction, Section *two* analyzes the sources of data and study methodology. Section *three* makes an attempt to analyze the contribution of tobacco production and manufacturing in earning foreign exchange, creating employment opportunities for the ever-increasing labor force and generating revenue for the government. Demographic, social and economic characteristics of the respondents are dealt with in Section *four*. Sections *five* and *six* respectively deal with the tobacco prevalence among the respondents and monthly intake of and expenditures on tobacco products by the users. Section *seven* deals with

the quitting status of tobacco products – the reign of strong will power over craving for the products. Sections *eight* and *nine* respectively deal with the awareness about the hazards of tobacco use among the respondents and perceptions towards tobacco industry. Finally, conclusion and policy implications are drawn in Section *ten*.

## 2. Sources of Data and Study Methodology

As the study is a kind of sentinel survey, two sites could have been randomly picked up. It was not done; instead, the two sites viz. Chittagong and Rangpur were selected purposively. In each case data were collected from a part of the respective city/town and a rural area adjacent to it. The rationales for choosing the sites are as follows:

**Chittagong:** Situated to the south of the country, Chittagong is the second largest city of Bangladesh. The main seaport of the country is situated in this city<sup>1</sup>. Further, almost whole district of Chittagong is stressed along the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Not only bulk of international trade in goods is routed through this port, but also it is the ‘safe haven’ of smuggling through sea. Along with other contraband items ‘foreign cigarettes’ such as *Benson & Hedges* and *555* are smuggled into the country on a massive scale. As a result, sale of smuggled tobacco especially ‘foreign cigarettes’ at very competitive prices is ubiquitous in this part of the country. As demand for tobacco is highly price elastic it is expected that there would be a large number of tobacconists in Chittagong. This presumption was in fact confirmed by the findings of BBS (1996). Thus, the southeastern corner of the city and adjacent rural area under Patiya Thana was selected.

**Rangpur:** Rangpur is located in the northern part of the country. Around 90 percent of domestically produced tobacco is grown in this district. Although a large number of tobacco farmers are ‘contract farmers’ of the British American Tobacco (BAT), a multinational monopoly operating from since early 1960s, there are other farmers who cater to the domestic tobacco manufacturers such as low quality cigarettes and *bidis*. As Rangpur is the main tobacco growing area various types tobacco products would be available at relatively lower cost per unit. It is thus obvious that tobacco prevalence

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<sup>1</sup> The second seaport of the country is situated in Bagerhat – the southwest part of the country.

**Fig. 2.1: Sample Sites of the Survey**

Insert Bangladesh map indicating Chittagong and Ragnpur here. Erase only this line.

would be higher in the region. Thus, the eastern corner of the town and adjacent rural area under Mithapukur Thana was selected. The sample sites are indicated in the map of the country shown in Fig 2.1.

A total of 15000 respondents of 10 years and above were interviewed for the purpose of the study taking 7500 from each site. Among the respondents in each site around 5000 live in the rural area, the rest 2500 live in the urban area. This proportion was tried to maintain purposively in view of the rural – urban population distribution of the country. While the selection of 5000 respondents from the rural area and 2500 from the urban area may have some kind of sampling bias, it enables us to get the true picture of tobacco prevalence of the country. A continuous group of 125 respondents constitute a ‘cluster’. Thus a total of 120 clusters were surveyed taking 60 from each of the two sample sites. These 60 clusters were further divided into 40 and 20 between rural and urban areas.

Because type, intensity, and the quality of tobacco products used by people differ markedly in the rural and urban areas because of various socioeconomic factors. Simple random selection without this kind of stratification may lead erroneous conclusion. Further, adequate care was also taken to maintain religious and ethnic compositions of the respondents. In order to achieve this, the sites were chosen in such a way that the resulting tobacco prevalence statistics are free from bias towards a particular religious group. However, both the urban and rural areas in each site were also chosen so that they are next to each other in order to maintain continuity in the sub-sample space.

Analysis of this study depended on data drawn from in-depth semi-structured questionnaire. A semi-structured questionnaire - common for all three participating countries - was administered. A sample questionnaire has been appended in Annex B. The sample included all the members of their households above ten years of age. Each respondent was informed about the purpose of the study and that his/her responses would be confidential. They also had the right to refuse to participate in the research. In order to conduct the survey, one team coordinator, three supervisors and six field officers were employed in each survey site. The survey was conducted between March and April 2001 in the above two sites. Roughly, half an hour was required to

fill one questionnaire in order to maintain the quality of data collected. However, between the two survey sites relatively more time was required in the rural areas of Chittagong than either in the urban areas of Chittagong or in the rural and urban areas of Rangpur. This was due to the difficulties in communication with the respondents in the rural areas of Chittagong as most of them especially the female respondents while well versed in their dialect can hardly communicate in the mother tongue of the country – *Bangla*. It was also difficult for the survey administrators to get access to the Muslim households in the rural areas of Chittagong to restrictions of *purdah* to women. In contrast, conducting interview in the rural and urban areas of Rangpur was quite usual because the communities are relatively liberal and can interact with the mother tongue of the country.

The survey findings were complemented by a sketchy macroeconomic analysis of the contribution of tobacco production and manufacturing activities in the economic development of Bangladesh in order to get a holistic view of the issue.

### **3. Tobacco and the National Economy**

There are several myths and misgivings regarding the benefits of the production of tobacco leaf at the farm level and its processing at the industry level in the economic development of a poor country such as Bangladesh. Tobacco companies argue that tobacco benefits Bangladesh's national economy in many ways. The main three of these include:

- (i) generation of foreign exchange earnings through exports of unprocessed/semi-processed tobacco products so as to help import capital goods for expediting industrialization;
- (ii) creation of employment opportunities for the otherwise unemployed laborers through an ever expansion of the sector, and
- (iii) contribution to the tax revenue to the government exchequer.

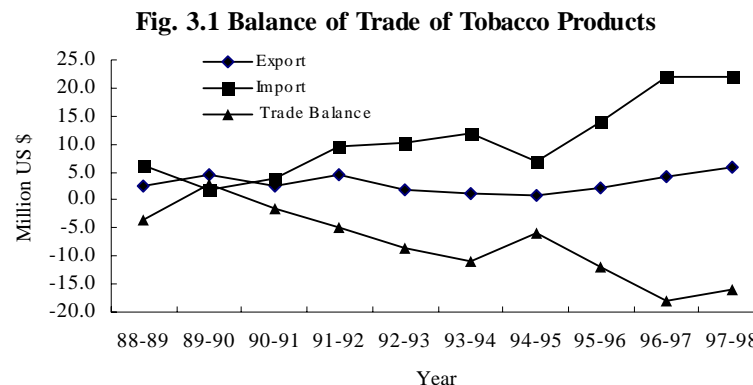
It is equally true that use of tobacco products in various forms is the single major cause several behavioral diseases such as lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases, etc.

While manufacturers and growers may argue for its continuation as an economic sector the anti – tobacco groups may argue against for its harmful aspects. Thus, before taking any stance for or against the sector and the products it merits closely examination of the arguments with facts and figures.

### 3.1 Foreign Exchange Earnings

An industrial sector is deemed helpful to the cause of development of a country when it acts as a successful import substituting or export promoting industry. As an import substituting industry it saves scarce foreign exchange and as an export promoting industry it earns foreign exchange. However, nations simultaneously export and import of the commodity of course of different quality. Thus, industrial performance of a sector has to be judged on the basis of net exports.

Bangladesh produces and exports tobacco, thereby generating much-needed foreign exchange for the economy. During the last 10 years, i.e., between 1988-89 and 1997-98, the country earned several million US dollars of foreign exchange by exporting unprocessed and semi-processed tobacco products. Export earnings increased up to the early 1990s, with a hiatus in the mid-1990s, it started to surge again in the late 1990s (see Table 3.1). Export earnings in 1997-98 were Tk. 270 million or US\$ 5.9 million. However, as tobacco prevalence in the country is high and locally produced tobacco is insufficient to meet the ever-increasing demands of the population given



their divers tastes and preferences Bangladesh also imports tobacco products in various processed and unprocessed forms. The country had to spend to 2 to 12 times the export earnings from tobacco products for the import of the same products, of

course of different quality, during the same period. Thus, gain from export was more than eroded by the ever-increasing flow of imports of finer quality cigarettes and other tobacco products. It may be noted that balance of trade in the tobacco products has been persistently negative in all but one year, i.e., in 1989-90. During the second quinquennium of 1990s deficit in tobacco trade has become pronounced (see also Fig. 3.1). For example, in one year Bangladesh has incurred a net loss of Tk. 727 million (over US \$16 million) from a negative balance of trade in tobacco.

Rather than making money exporting tobacco Bangladesh continues to lose huge sums of hard earned foreign exchange through its imports. It may also be recalled that the above analysis is based on the official statistics. As mentioned elsewhere smuggling in tobacco especially finer quality cigarettes is ubiquitous in the country. So the above negative balance in trade in tobacco is severely underestimated.

### **3.2 Employment Impact of Tobacco Cultivation and Manufacturing**

It is argued that if people stop using the tobacco products, employment will decline to a large extent. This claim is not tenable at farm level. Because area under tobacco cultivation has been declining secularly (see Table 3.2). While 135 thousand acres of tobacco were grown in 1981-82 it was reduced to above 90 thousand acres after one decade. Its share in the gross cropped area has also declining from 0.4 percent to below 0.3 percent over the same period. Due to lack of technological improvements production has remained sticky at less than half metric tons per acre. It is estimated that farm level employment has decreased from 5.5 thousand person-years to 3.7 thousand person-years within a decade. In view of the fact that agriculture still contributes around 70 percent of employment of the economy, dislocation of employment opportunities of 4 to 5 thousand person-years will have very little impact on the overall agricultural employment of the country.

It may be noted that profitability of tobacco cultivation is lucrative compared to some other crops. It ranks 15 among the major subsistence and cash crops in terms of financial profitability on the basis of full costs (see Zohir, 2001). However, most of the tobacco farmers are deprived off such profitability by denying a fair price of their

products through unscrupulous activities of the middlemen, moneylenders, and hostile BAT officials (see Chowdhury, 2001).

Manufacturers of tobacco products argue that if people stop using the tobacco products manufacturing level employment will decline to a large extent. This argument is becoming less and less convincing as cigarette manufacturing has been becoming ever mechanized and thereby employing fewer and fewer people over the years. The argument is also not very sound when one look into the employment statistics of the tobacco industry in the face of overall manufacturing employment (see Table 3.3). During the most part of 1980s employment in tobacco manufacturing was very marginal and almost stagnant at 5 to 7 thousands workers and staff. However, there appears to have been an upturn in employment in the industry from late 1980s reaching as high as 33 thousands in 1991-92. Despite this 'upsurge in employment' tobacco's share in overall employment is still hovering around 3 percent of the total manufacturing employment. Dislocation of these 3 percent employees will have very marginal impact on the already imposing unemployment situation of the country.

Apart from employment in the large tobacco manufacturing industries, a section of people are also living on employment in small and cottage industries manufacturing cheap brand tobacco products. During the early 1990s about 2 thousands people were engaged in small tobacco manufacturing activities<sup>2</sup> and they constitute less than half percent of total employment in the small industrial activities of Bangladesh. The employment situation in the tobacco manufacturing at the cottage industry level is better relative to that at the small industry level. Around 10 thousands people are employed in the tobacco manufacturing cottage industries<sup>3</sup>. Similar to the share of employment of the above two categories of industries it remains marginal at less half percent of total employment at the cottage industry level.

Tobacco cultivation is not a significant agricultural activity both in terms of cultivated area and employment opportunities it generates. Thus, decreasing its production would not be likely to affect many people, particularly given the economic viability of

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<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation, *Survey on Small Industries of Bangladesh*, 1994.

alternative crops (Ahmed, 1995). Not only farmers could grow other crops employment opportunities will also be created for the agricultural workers. Similarly, factory workers could also produce other goods; shopkeepers and vendors sell those crops and goods. In fact, Jha and Chaloupka (1999) reported that the impact of falling tobacco consumption would benefit the economy of Bangladesh. The extent of this benefit would be enormous; overall employment would increase by around 19 percent if all domestic tobacco consumption ceased as people switched to other goods that in turn generate more jobs that would more that compensate for the loss of tobacco employment.

### **3.3 Generation of Revenue Through Taxation**

Tobacco manufacturers claim that Bangladesh government receives sizeable amount of tax revenue from their products at different stages of processing. They, thus, argue that an increase in the rate of taxes would curtail consumption of the products, which, in turn, would cost government vital tax revenue from the sector and also propel the existing rising smuggling to a monumental scale. Government collects tax revenue from the tobacco manufacturers in various forms. Some them include, value-added tax, customs duty, and supplementary taxes and duties on domestically produced tobacco products as well as on imported ones. Empirical evidence confirms that the sector does in fact contribute to government revenue in sizeable amounts (see Table 3.4). Its share in the total amount of indirect taxes was found to be as high as 11-12 percent in recent years. Between 1994/95 and 1999/2000, tobacco manufacturers paid several billion taka to the public exchequer as taxes and duties. However, aggregate rate of growth of such taxes and duties is not encouraging; while it grew at double-digit levels during the first three years, the growth rate plummeted and eventually became negative in the last year under consideration. Despite the downturn in the growth of tobacco taxes it is still one of the largest contributors of tax revenue to the government.

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<sup>3</sup> Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation, *Survey on Cottage Industries of Bangladesh*, 1994.

The argument of dwindling revenue from tobacco taxes is not tenable. As tobacco consumption is highly price inelastic, an increase in tax rate would actually mean an increase in government revenue. Tobacco consumption will fall, but by a smaller proportion than prices will rise. The argument that increased rate of tax on tobacco would surge smuggling of the products also did not find any empirical support. In contrast, econometric and other analyses of the experience of a large number of high-income countries show that, even in the face of high rates of smuggling, tax increases bring increased revenues and reduce cigarette consumption (Jha and Chaloupka 1999). Increases in the rate of tax on tobacco products simultaneously exempting the necessities of life from the tax purview are also justified from the distributional point of view between rich and poor (see Smith, 1776, pp. 474-476).

#### **4. Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics of the Respondents**

Before embarking on the smoking prevalence of the respondents with several social, economic and demographic attributes it useful to carefully look into the distributional characteristics of these attributes. These findings will be useful for discussing the results and drawing meaningful conclusions in the subsequent sections of the report. As it will be found latter, the survey unveiled several economic, social and demographic characteristics of the respondents.

##### **4.1 Age Distribution of the Respondents**

The respondents appear to be normally distributed with the majority of the respondents being the 20-34 age group (see Table 4.1). This finding is quite similar to the one reported by the BBS in their 1995 survey (see BBS, 1996). More than one third of the respondents in each of the survey sites belong to this age group. A quarter of the respondents appear to be in their teenage years. Age structure of around 10 to 15 percent of the respondents is 50 years and above. Viewed from the age structure, the distribution of respondents does not differ substantially between the two survey sites or between rural and urban areas within the same survey site or between the male and female respondents within the same area.

## **4.2 Marital Status of the Respondents**

There are some salient features in the marital status of the respondents. Around 48 percent of male respondents in Chittagong appear to have remained unmarried in contrast to 42 percent in Rangpur (see Table 4.2). The corresponding rates are 30 and 35 percent in the case of female respondents in the two survey sites. Still 15 to 20 percent of male respondents appear to have remained unmarried even when the proportion of teenage respondents are subtracted. Fortunately, the situation is not so worse in the case of female respondents in the two sites. For the male respondents, one of the reasons for remaining unmarried even when one can legally get married<sup>4</sup> could be lack of funds for the marriage ceremony and subsequent maintenance of family. Another 50 percent of male respondents in Chittagong and 57 percent in Rangpur are married at present. It may be noted that percent of married female respondents is systematically higher compared to their male counterparts in both the sites. The percent of married female respondents has been found to be 5 percent less in Chittagong compared to that in Rangpur. Overall, the percentage of married respondents has been found to be significantly lower in the present survey compared to the BBS survey in 1995, which reports it at 68 percent (for both male and female respondents). While there are few divorced/separated respondents, around 6 percent of the female respondents reported to be widow, the highest incidence was found in Chittagong (8 percent). This percentage is higher than 4 percent reported in the BBS survey of 1995.

## **4.3 Educational Status of the Respondents**

There appears to have been significant improvement in the educational level of the respondents between the present study and the BBS survey conducted in 1995. In that survey around 44 percent of the respondents were reported as illiterate (for both male and female). The rate has dropped to 20 to 26 percent (see Table 4.3). In contrast, respondents with educational attainment up to SSC and above has markedly increased from 13 percent to as high 40 percent for male and 30 percent for female. If

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<sup>4</sup> The minimum legal age for male to get married is 22 years in Bangladesh.

respondents with educational attainments grade six and above is narrowly defined as literate then more than 60 percent of male and 57 percent of female respondents are considered to be literate. This increase in the educational attainment may be attributed to the overall increase in literacy as well as the encouragement by the successive governments towards female education through various projects such as *Female Secondary School Assistance Project (FSSAP)* funded by the World Bank and *Female Secondary Stipend Project (FSSP)* funded by the government.

#### **4.4 Religion Status of the Respondents**

There is stark difference between BBS survey conducted in 1995 and the present survey in the distributional pattern of the respondents on the basis of religion. The BSS survey shows that around 90 percent of the respondents were Muslims with the other religious and ethnic groups constituting the rest 10 percent. In contrast, it was found in the present study that Muslims constitute around 80 percent of the respondents (see Table 4.4). Hindus constitute another 13-15 percent. These findings conform to the results found in the *Population Census* conducted in 1991. It may be noted Buddhists and Christians constitute around 7-8 percent in Chittagong region, which is higher than the national average. However, it may be noted that there are several pockets of Buddhist concentration in the rural survey area Chittagong.

#### **4.5 Occupational Status of the Respondents**

There are some similarities and marked differences in the occupational distribution of the respondents in the two survey sites and between male and female respondents within the same survey site or between the rural and urban respondents of the same survey site (see Table 4.5). In both the survey sites household works and study constitute two major occupational categories for the female respondents<sup>5</sup>. Nationally, they constitute more than 88 percent of the female respondents. These findings corroborate the findings of low labor force participation rate of women reported in the *BBS Labor Force Survey, 1995-96*. Among the male categories occupational

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<sup>5</sup> Categories such as student and unemployed people do not constitute occupational groups in conventional definitions of occupations. However, their behaviours are analysed separately for analytical convenience only.

distribution is really disperse both between the two survey sites and within the same survey site. In Chittagong region, for instance, two dominant occupational groups among male respondents are service and business; they constitute around 50 percent of the respondents. In contrast, agriculture and study are two principal activities among the occupational groups in Rangpur; they constitute more than 50 percent of the respondents. These findings show that Rangpur is still a backward region compared to Chittagong. Understandably, the proportion of service and business taken together is higher among urban respondents compared to their rural counterparts. However, individually the incidence of professional group was found to be marginally higher among rural male respondents in Chittagong compared to their male counterparts in the urban area of Chittagong. This paradox may be explained by the fact people in this particular area of the district are well known for their business skills for years. Another notable aspect of the occupational distribution is the low rate of self-reported unemployment in either site of the survey; they constitute only around 5 to 8 percent of the total respondents.

#### **4.6 Distribution of Monthly Personal Income of the Respondents**

Data on monthly personal income of all 15000 respondents were not available; only more than 6000 respondents could report their monthly personal income<sup>6</sup>. Many respondents could not report their monthly personal income as they were employed in unpaid albeit productive economic activities owned and managed jointly by the households. As can be observed from Table 4.6, there is significant variation in the level of personal monthly income among the respondents. While more than 37 percent of the male respondents reported monthly personal income of Tk. 4 thousands and above in Rangpur, the incidence is as high as 48 percent in Chittagong. Notwithstanding, there is hardly any disparity in the level of monthly personal income among the female respondents in both the regions; as high as 30 percent of the female respondents reported that their monthly personal income of Tk. 4 thousands and above. Disparities in the level of monthly personal income between the rural and urban respondents are more pronounced in both the regions. While 56 percent of the

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<sup>6</sup> Due to unavailability of monthly personal income for all of the respondents tobacco prevalence and other related analysis were not carried out using this attribute. However, estimates using this attribute are available from the author upon request.

urban male respondents reported monthly personal income of Tk. 4 thousands and above the incidence is as low as 20 percent in the rural area. Income disparity is also pronounced among the female respondents; while as high as 28 percent of the female respondents in the urban area reported their monthly personal income of Tk. 4 thousands and above the incidence is disappointingly low at 7 percent in the rural area. Another notable finding of the present study is the vulnerability of the female respondents in the lower tail of income strata; around one third of the female respondents appear to have been surviving with a meager personal income of less than one thousand taka.

#### **4.7 Distribution of Monthly Household Income of the Respondents**

In contrast to monthly personal income results based on monthly household income reveal more skewed distribution of the respondents. More than 60 percent of both male and female respondents reported their monthly household income of Tk. 4 thousands and above (see Table 4.7); this observation is true for both male and female respondents. The skewness in the distribution of monthly household income is stark in the case of urban respondents compared to their rural counterparts. Apart from the higher income groups, distribution of respondents based on monthly household income is more or less uniform. The vulnerability appear to be less when one considers the distribution of monthly household income as less than 3 percent of the respondents reported their monthly household income of Tk. 1.5 thousands or less. This implies that a section of the vulnerable group could have avoided their vulnerability by living on pittance of the earning members of the family.

These results should be treated with caution as these results are based on reported income as opposed to estimated income. It has been found in numerous studies that reported income is far less accurate and also biased estimate of actual income of the individual or the household concerned.

## **5. Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents**

Tobacco prevalence may be determined by several factors such as age of the respondents. It is assumed that more and more people pick up the habits of using tobacco products, as they grow older. It may be determined by the marital status of the respondent; young unmarried people will try to avoid use of tobacco products especially smoking due to certain socio-cultural factors of the country. As individuals are educated they become aware of the hazardous aspects of the use of tobacco products. Religious beliefs also forbid devout followers against the use of tobacco products in certain forms. It is, thus, interesting to look into if these factors at all work in Bangladesh and if so to what extent.

### **5.1 Age Specific Tobacco Prevalence**

An age specific differential of tobacco prevalence is very marked among the respondents (see Table 5.1). Tobacco prevalence is very low for male respondents and virtually nil for the female respondents at their teenage years. If we assume the same cohort of population, more than one third of the male respondents appear to pick up use of tobacco products between 20 – 34 years of their age. In contrast, prevalence among the female respondents appears to be still low at 16 percent for the same age group. In the 35 – 49 year age group both the male and female respondents virtually double their tobacco prevalence and continue to do so thereafter. Around three-fourth of the male respondents and more than half of the female respondents were found to use tobacco products in the later years of their lives. Based on the age structure of the respondents it is evident that people with 35 years and above are prone to tobacco products. These findings are at odds with the findings of the BBS survey conducted in 1995 where a declining trend was observed after the age of 50 years among the male respondents. However, it may be borne in mind that BBS estimates were based on smoking prevalence of the respondents as opposed to total tobacco prevalence used in the present study. Because, an individual may quit smoking but may pick up or retain use of tobacco products in some other forms.

There are also differentials between the rural and urban respondents especially in their later years of lives. While tobacco prevalence is as high as 80 percent for the rural male respondents, the same is 69 percent among their urban counterparts. While tobacco prevalence appears to decline for urban male respondents of age 50 years and

above, it is virtually stagnant among their rural counterparts. The prevalence is systematically lower among the urban female respondents across different age groups compared to their rural counterparts. While around two-thirds of the female respondents were found to use tobacco products at 50 years and above, less than 50 percent of the urban female respondents were found to do so at similar ages. Differentials in prevalence may also be observed between the two survey sites. It was found to be systematically lower among the respondents of either sex in Chittagong compared to those in Rangpur. While less than one-third of the male respondents in Chittagong were found to have picked up use of tobacco products at 20-34 years of age, more than 45 percent was found to have picked up the habit at the same age in Rangpur. Finally, less than three-quarters of the male respondents in Chittagong were found to have continuing use of tobacco products in their later years compared to more 80 percent of their counterparts in Rangpur. The same observation applies to the female respondents. While more than 55 percent of the female respondents in Rangpur were found to use tobacco products at their later years of lives only, more than one third of the female respondents in Chittagong were found to do the same.

There are also some differentials in tobacco prevalence among the respondents based on their marital status (see Table 5.2). Tobacco prevalence among unmarried male respondents was found to be relatively low at 20 percent while that of the female respondents appear to be virtually nil. However, it may be borne in mind that tobacco prevalence among teenage unmarried population might be under reported because of socio-cultural reasons. Tobacco prevalence was found to be the highest at 79 percent for male respondents and 63 percent for female respondents among the widow/widower followed by married and separated/divorced categories. The incidence was found to be systematically higher in the rural area across the groups based on marital status compared to their urban counterparts. Tobacco prevalence was also found to be higher across the marital groups in Rangpur compared to their counterparts in Chittagong. These evidences imply certain relationship between the level of development of a region or area and the tobacco prevalence. In the present case it appears to be negative.

As individual becomes educated s/he knows the hazards of tobacco use. It is, therefore, expected that an inverse relationship would exist between the level of

education and the prevalence of tobacco use. A rough trend of such a relationship appears to exist in the present study; the prevalence was found to be the highest among the illiterate groups of respondents of either sex both in the urban and rural areas (see Table 5.3). While more than three-fourths of the illiterate male respondents was found to have trapped into the habits of tobacco use, the incidence was found to be around 40 percent among their female counterparts. This tendency was more pronounced in Rangpur, where more than 80 percent of the illiterate male respondents were found to use tobacco products. Among the respondents with education level of SSC and above the prevalence was higher among male in Rangpur than in Chittagong.

Religion does not appear to be a factor in explaining tobacco prevalence among the respondents (see, Table 5.4). Incidence of tobacco prevalence was found to be at a uniform level across major religion groups. Around half of the male respondents of Muslim, Hindu, and Buddhist/Christian religions were found to have been using tobacco products. Notwithstanding the incidence was found to be quite high among respondents of other religion they constitute a very small proportion of the sample as in the population of the country. Within the same religion group the incidence of tobacco use was found to be higher among the respondents of Rangpur region compared to their counterparts in Chittagong.

No systematic relationship appears to exist between occupation and tobacco prevalence across various occupational groups (see Table 5.5). All that can be inferred from the estimates is that prevalence was higher among those respondents in occupations requiring physical efforts such as agriculture, wage labor, etc. Two notable exceptions in the occupational groups with higher prevalence of tobacco use were found to be business and self-employment of different category. Relatively low prevalence among the students and unemployed respondents may be attributed to financial constraints and/or age of the respondents. It may also be noted that students fall into the teenage groups where prevalence was found to be lower (see Table 5.1). Prevalence was also found to be higher across various occupational groups among the respondents in Rangpur compared to their counterparts in Chittagong.

Although some nuance of positive relationship is observed between the level of monthly household income and tobacco prevalence at lower levels of income, no

systematic relationship is observed between tobacco prevalence and monthly household income level of the respondents at higher levels (see Table 5.6). Thus, level of household income does not appear to explain tobacco prevalence among the respondents. One reason for non-correspondence between the level of income and tobacco prevalence could be switching to lower and cheap quality tobacco products instead of altogether quitting it when household income of the respondents fall for some reason or the other. This reduces the cost of consumption of tobacco products despite maintaining the same or increased level of consumption.

## **5.2 Parental History of Tobacco Prevalence**

It is interesting to know the parental history of tobacco use of the respondents. If parents use tobacco products in either form they lose their moral authority on their children about the use of it by the latter group. Conversely, if parents themselves abstain from using the products they can exert significant influence on persuading their sons and daughters to give up or dissuading them not to take it up. Around 26 percent of the respondents reported that their fathers never used tobacco products in any form (see Table 5.7)<sup>7</sup>. In contrast, 54 percent of the respondents reported that their mothers never used tobacco products in any form. For both the parents the incidence was found to be higher among the urban respondents compared to their rural counterparts. More than 50 percent of the respondents reported that their father use smoked tobacco products and mothers of around 40 percent of the respondents use smokeless tobacco products. The incidence of addiction was found to be lower for both the parents among the urban respondents compared to their rural counterparts. As will be found later the use of smoked tobacco by father and smokeless tobacco products by mother is quite similar to the tobacco consumption pattern of the respondents. The incidence of addiction to both smoked and smokeless tobacco was found at 7 percent for fathers and 2 percent for the mothers.

For both the parents, the incidence of cessation was found to be quite low both in the rural area and the urban area. Between the two regions the incidence that fathers never

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<sup>7</sup> For more than one third of the respondents fathers were not alive; around one-fifth of the respondents reported that their mothers were not alive. These cases were thus not considered in the present analysis.

used tobacco was found to be significantly higher in Chittagong and the incidence that mothers never used tobacco was found to be marginally higher in Rangpur. What factors may underlie such a pattern is hard to explain without further investigation. It may be noted that tobacco prevalence history of the parents was assessed on the basis of whole sample not just the parents of the current users.

### **5.3 Reasons for Abstaining from Tobacco Products**

As found from the estimates of tobacco prevalence of the respondents a large section of population tries to keep away from it. There are several reasons cited in literature for not using tobacco products. These groups of respondents seem to be aware of most the reasons learning from the label of the tobacco products to through electronic and printed media campaigns. There are little differences in the reasons for not using tobacco products between male and female non-user respondents. More than one third of those who do not use any form of tobacco products reported that they are not using it simply because it adversely affects the health of the user in the long run (see Table 5.8). These include several behavioral diseases such as lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases, bronchitis, respiratory problems, etc. Around one-fourth of the abstained group reported that it was the negative attitude towards tobacco products that kept them away from use. Many of the respondents reported that disgusting smell of tobacco products acts as a repellent and this brings negative attitude to its use. For some individuals it is so disgusting that they to come too close to the tobacco users. Economic hardship appears to have worked as a deterrent to the use of tobacco products to around 12-14 percent of the non-user respondents. Even though it seems a small amount daily, it amounts to a large sum at the end of the month or year. A similar percentage of the non-user respondents were reported to have been avoiding the use of the products due to moral or religious reasons, because some religion such as Islam strictly forbids use of tobacco products especially during and immediately before rituals. Short term cosmetic effects on the body of the user especially wrinkled facial skin, stained nails, lip and teeth or pressure from other members of the family or friends does not appear to have any significant impact on the avoidance decision of the non-user respondents.

There appear to have very little regional variations in the reasons put forward for not using tobacco products except the long-term adverse impacts on health; non-user respondents in Chittagong of either sex appear to be more informed about the health hazards of tobacco use compared to their counterparts in Rangpur. While more than 40 percent of the non-user respondents reported to have been avoiding the use of tobacco products in Chittagong, only more than a quarter of non-user respondents reported so.

#### **5.4 Intensity of Tobacco Prevalence**

Those who have taken tobacco products in any form more than 100 since they picked up are considered to be using it quite intensively. The intensity of use of tobacco products may be affected by several attributes such as age, educational attainment, and the level of income of the respondents. An attempt thus has been made to analyze the intensity of tobacco prevalence using these attributes.

All the respondents across the age groups appear to have used tobacco products quite intensively. Only a small number of male respondents in Chittagong and female respondents in Rangpur reported that they did not use it intensively so far (see Table 5.9). Although there are marginal variations between the male and female respondents, there is hardly any variation in the intensity of tobacco use across different older age groups. There is also very little variation in the intensive use of tobacco products between the respondents of Rangpur and Chittagong.

There is no systematic relationship between the level of education of the respondent and the intensity of tobacco use (see Table 5.10). Both the literate and the illiterate respondents appeared to have used tobacco products quite intensively. This phenomenon is evident in the case of both male and female respondents and also between the respondents in Rangpur and those in Chittagong.

The relationship between the level of income and the intensity of the use of tobacco products was also examined and found that no systematic correlation exists between the two variables. Almost all of the respondents across the various household income groups reported that they used the products quite intensively (see Table 5.11). In this regard there is no variation between rich and poor or between male and female

respondents of the same household income group. Similar response pattern was observed from both the rural and the urban respondents. Similarly, there is no variation in the response pattern in Rangpur and in Chittagong. It implies that level of monthly household income does not influence the intensity of the use of tobacco products in Bangladesh. Also it implies that addiction to a product does violate the usual rules of economics.

### **5.5 Starting Age of the Use of Tobacco Products**

There are certain factors that purport to determine the age at which an individual will pick use of tobacco products. Some of these factors include the level of education, the religion status, and the occupational status of the users. An attempt has, thus, been made to analyze the starting age of the use tobacco products against these attributes.

It was assumed that there would exist a negative relationship between the level of education and the starting age of tobacco use because educated people are more aware about the harmful effects of it. Education itself is also supposed to delay the starting age of tobacco use. However, the hypothesis was not borne out, as there is a very tenuous positive relationship between the level of education of the respondents and the picking up age of tobacco use (see Table 5.12). There are years of differences in the picking up age between male and female respondents; while male respondents were found to have a tendency to pick up use of tobacco products in their late teenage years their female counterparts appeared to defer it till their early twenties. The difference in starting between male respondents and their female counterparts is more pronounced in the urban area compared to that in the rural area. Even through the starting age among male respondents in Chittagong is somewhat comparable to their counterparts in Rangpur, the female respondents in the latter region appeared to have picked up quite early by about 2-3 years compared to their counterparts in Chittagong.

Some cultural factors delay the use of tobacco products. This is particularly true for smoking by minors and youths in front of the adults and guardians. Religion is such an attribute; Islamic religion discourages the use of tobacco especially smoked ones, as one cannot perform religious rituals immediately after using smoked tobacco products. It is quite natural that the picking up age of a Muslim would be delayed

compared to followers of other religions who do not have such restrictions. However, such a hypothesis was not borne out in the present study, as there is hardly any difference in the picking up age across the religious groups (see Table 5.13). Picking up age appears to be quite early for followers of Buddhism/Christianity compared to Muslims or Hindus. It may be recalled that followers of Buddhism/Christianity comprise a small section of the total respondents. Consequently, such a difference may be attributed to the small size of their sample. For a few ethnic group the picking up age starts even before they reach their teenage years.

People engaged in manual labor have to work under different adverse conditions compared to those rendering mental exertion. It is assumed that starting age of tobacco use would be lower for those engaged in occupations that require physical efforts as opposed to occupations that require mental efforts. This hypothesis was borne out in the present study (see Table 5.14). Estimates of the picking up age of the respondents engaged in agriculture, household works, farm and non-farm wage labor showed that these groups started using tobacco products earlier than most of the other groups except the student category. The student category especially the female one reported to have picked up use of tobacco products as early as at the age of 14 years compared to the male students who reported to have picked up at the age of 16 years. Elsewhere the picking up age of male respondents was reported to be lower than that of female respondents within the same professional category. The starting age of the urban respondents was found to be systematically lower than that of their rural counterparts. This is equally true for both the male and the female respondents. Finally, there is hardly any perceptible difference in the starting age of the respondents between the two regions of Chittagong and Rangpur.

### **5.6 Type of Tobacco Products Used at the Beginning**

Although individuals may pick up the habit of tobacco use certain factors seem to determine the type of product to try in the beginning. These include available options, the socioeconomic environment in which respondents were brought up and to some extent the gender of the users. It was found in the present study that respondents used a variety of tobacco products to begin their life with tobacco. These include cigarettes of different quality, *bidis*, *hookahs*, betel nut with quid, dried tobacco leaf with lime,

*gul*<sup>8</sup>, *khaini*<sup>9</sup>, etc. (see Table 5.15). However, there is a definitive pattern in the use of tobacco between the male and the female respondents. While the major types of

Fig. 5.1: Getting Addicted to Smoking from Early Age

Insert pictures of smoking by young male and female here. Erase this line.

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<sup>8</sup> Dried tobacco powder put into the mouth between cheek and molar teeth, observed in the northern part of country.

<sup>9</sup> Powder tobacco mixed with pieces of nut used for chewing.

Fig. 5.2: Getting Addicted to Chewed Tobacco from Early Age

Insert pictures of using pan-jorda by young male and female here. Erase this line.

tobacco products the male respondents used at the beginning were smoked tobacco such as cigarettes, and *bidis*, the majority of the female respondents reported to have started with various types of smokeless tobacco products such as betel nut with quid and dried tobacco leaf with or without lime, etc. Around 80 percent of the male respondents reported to have used smoked tobacco products such as cigarettes and *bidis* when they started first compared to less than 10 percent of the female respondents. Conversely, more than 70 percent of the female respondents reported to have used smokeless tobacco products such as betel nut with quid and dried tobacco leaf with or without lime when they started first compared to 5 percent of their male counterparts. The incidence of the use of *gul* and *khaini* was also noticeable among the female respondents. For obvious reasons, the incidence of the use of cigarettes was found to be higher among the urban male respondents while the incidence of the use of *bidis* was found to be higher among the male respondents in the rural area. While incidence of cigarette use found to be similar among the urban respondents between Chittagong and Rangpur, the same of *bidis* was found to be significantly higher among rural respondents of Rangpur. This high incidence of the use of *bidi* in the rural areas of Rangpur may be attributed to the relatively low income earning opportunities in the area. Use of another cheap smokeless tobacco product viz. betel nut with quid was also found to be high at among the urban female respondents of Rangpur area.

### **5.7 Addiction to Tobacco Products**

Those who have used tobacco products regularly in any form for a certain period since they started are considered to be addicted to it at least during that period of time. Similar to the intensity of the use of tobacco products, addiction to tobacco may be affected by several attributes such as age, educational attainment, and the level of income of the respondents. An attempt thus has been made to analyze the addiction to tobacco using these attributes.

All respondents across the age groups appear to have used tobacco products quite regularly. Only a small number of young age respondents reported that they had not used it regularly so far (see Table 5.16). This abstemious habit was found to be high among the male respondents in Chittagong and the female respondents in Rangpur.

Fig. 5.3: Continuing Smoking in the Later Years of Life

Insert pictures of smoking by very old male and female here.

Although there are some marginal variations between the male and female respondents within the same age group, there is hardly any variation in the regular use of tobacco products across different age groups. Similarly, there is also very little variation in response pattern between the respondents of Rangpur and those in Chittagong except those among the tender age group of 10-14 years between the two regions.

It was assumed that there would exist a negative relationship between the level of education and the regular use of tobacco because educated people are more aware of the harmful effects of regular use of the products. However, the hypothesis was resoundingly rejected by data in that no systematic relationship between the level of education of the respondent and the regular use of tobacco products was found (see Table 5.17). Literate and illiterate respondents appeared to have used tobacco products equally regularly. This observation was true in the case of both male and female respondents, between the rural and urban respondents and also between respondents in Rangpur and those in Chittagong.

The age of addiction appears to have delayed by educational attainment in that illiterate respondents were reported to have become addicted in comparatively early years of their lives (see Table 5.18). Invariably, illiterate male respondents reported to have become addicted during their teenage years. The same tendency was also found among male respondents with primary level of education. Female respondents across educational groups appear to be late starter to addiction to tobacco products compared to their male counterparts in that they become addicted to tobacco products in their early twenties. While female respondents in Rangpur seemed to have delayed tobacco addiction more than their counterparts in Chittagong, there is hardly any difference in the age of addiction of male respondents between the two regions.

No systematic correlation exists between the level of household income and regular use of tobacco. Almost all of the respondents across various household income groups reported that they used the products regularly (see Table 5.19). One of the reasons for the non-correspondence between the level of household income and regular use even at the lower level of income is perhaps addicted users switched from high quality tobacco products to cheap ones instead of cutting down or altogether quitting it when

their levels of income fall. The extent of addiction was observed to be roughly the same for both the rural and the urban respondents. There is also no variation in the response pattern among the respondents in the two regions.

Despite the non-correspondence between the level of household income and the addiction to tobacco products there appears to be a positive relationship between the level of household income and the age of addiction to tobacco products (see Table 5.20). It implies that male and female respondents in the poor economic background have a tendency to use tobacco products quite frequently. This tendency was observed for both male and female respondents. While male respondents in the lower- and middle-income groups reported to have become addicted to tobacco products in their teenage years, male respondents in the upper tail of the income group protracted the addiction age by another 2-3 years. The delaying tendency was found to be more pronounced among female respondents across the income groups. It may be noted that respondents in Chittagong reported to have become addicted earlier than their counterparts in Rangpur.

### **5.8 Current Interval of Use of Tobacco Products**

Around 95 percent of those who are taking tobacco products at present are taking it daily (see Table 5.21). Another 2-3 percent of the respondents are taking the products on occasional basis. It is shocking to learn that a meager 2-3 percent of the respondents were reported to be able to quit the habit. It also implies that most of the respondents have become so addicted to the use of tobacco products that it is virtually impossible for them to quit. The incidence of quitting was found to be appreciably high among male and female respondents of the urban area of Rangpur. Albeit small, the incidence of quitting was found to be higher among the male and female respondents of Rangpur compared to their counterparts in Chittagong. There are some variations in the incidence of daily use of tobacco products between the rural and urban respondents. While more than 95 percent of the rural respondents reported to have been using tobacco products daily the incidence was found to be marginally less at 90 percent for the urban male respondents. It implies that more than 90 percent of the current users of tobacco products are in fact inveterate users. Nicotine addiction is deep rooted among these users.

Fig. 5.4: Complementing with Chewed Tobacco in the Later Years of Life

Insert pictures of using pan-jorda by very old male and female here. Erase this line.

## **6. Monthly Intake of and Expenditures Incurred on Tobacco Products**

### **6.1 Monthly Intake of Tobacco Products**

Respondents used several types of tobacco products. Some of them include cigarettes of different brands of local and foreign makes, *bidis*, betel nut with quid and dried tobacco leaf with or without lime (see Table 6.1). Male respondents were found to use various types of tobacco products by as many as 425 times a month compared to 298 times a month by their female counterparts. The frequency of use of tobacco products by the rural respondents was found to be 96 times higher for male and 45 times higher for female respondents compared to their urban counterparts. Male respondents reported to have inhaled mainly cigarettes and *bidis* 185 times and 192 times a month respectively. Conversely, female respondents reported to have used chewed forms of tobacco; betel nut with quid 129 times and dried tobacco leaf with or without lime 80 times a month respectively. Use of betel nut with quid was found to be very dominant among the urban female respondents in both Chittagong and Rangpur. Quite naturally, rural respondents reported to have used tobacco products many times more than their urban counterparts. One of the interesting aspects of the findings is the dominant use of *bidis* by female respondents in the rural areas of Chittagong; they were reported to use *bidis* around 70 times a month. Use of *khaini* and *gul* was also very popular among the rural female respondents of Rangpur; these female users were found to have used these chewed tobacco products 46 and 38 times a month.

Adult members of the family hold diverse attitudes with regard to the use of tobacco products by the adolescents and minors. While female members of the family ignore and/or acquiesce smoking by adolescent male members, male members often strongly control or at least protest it. Similarly, female members of the family sometimes encourage use of smokeless tobacco products by teenage female members; male members ignore it or become annoyed of it. The monthly use of tobacco products in either of the forms would thus be different in the absence of such factors. This caveat should be borne in mind in interpreting the above figures of the use of tobacco products.

## **6.2 Monthly Expenditures on Tobacco Products**

There appears a strong positive relationship between the age of the user of tobacco products and the amount of money spent on it (see Table 6.2). While teenage male respondents reported to have spent less than 200 taka per month, their adult counterparts reported to have spent around 200 to 300 taka during the same period of time. Across different age groups male respondents reported to have spent more amount of money per capita per month compared to their female counterparts. The difference is more pronounced in the urban area than in the rural area. Within the same gender groups urban respondents reported to have spent more than did their rural counterparts. Between the two regions tobacco users in Chittagong reported to have spent more than did their counterparts in Rangpur.

As in the case of age groups, there exists a positive relationship between the level of education of the respondents and the amount of money spent per month on tobacco products (see Table 6.3). While illiterate male respondents reported to have spent less than 200 taka per month, their literate counterparts seem to spend from two hundred to more than 400 taka in the same period of time. The urban male respondents reported to have spent double the amount their rural counterparts did per month. The difference in the amount of money spent was not found to be so stark in the case of female respondents between the rural and the urban areas. However, the amount of money spent by the male respondents in Chittagong was found to be nearly double the amount their counterparts reported in Rangpur across different education groups. Again, the difference between the corresponding female respondents in the two regions was not found to be very substantial.

It was assumed that expenditure on tobacco products would vary positively though not proportionately with the level of monthly household income. This trend is evident in estimates of monthly expenditure by monthly personal income groups (see Table 6.4). While male respondents in the lower and lower-middle income groups reported to have spent around 100 taka per month, their counterparts in the upper income groups reported to have spent 200 – 400 taka per month. Male respondents reported to have spent more than their female counterparts both in the urban and rural areas.

Understandably, respondents in Chittagong in general and male respondents in particular reported to have spent more than their counterparts in Rangpur.

Even though it seems a small amount of money successful diversion of the funds currently spent on tobacco products could meet half the expenditures on healthcare or more than half the expenditure on education or on highly nutrient foods (see Efrogmson and Ahmed 2000).

## **7. Quitting Tobacco Products**

Because of several adverse effects of using tobacco products many people quit it. Most of the tobacco addicts eventually quit use of the products when they are no longer able to bear the brunt of it. However, generally it takes a number of attempts to become successful against nicotine addiction. Different individuals resort to different strategy to successfully quit it. As found earlier, the incidence of tobacco prevalence was very high among the respondents; it implies that quitting tobacco products was very low among the respondents. In fact, only 178 respondents out of 15000 reported to have quitted the use of tobacco products. So the estimates of the age of quitting, the numbers of attempt made to quit and methods used in successfully tobacco may not be reliable let alone robust.

### **7.1 Age of Permanently Quitting Tobacco Products**

It was assumed that quitting age of the respondents is negatively related to the level of education. In fact, such a trend was observed in the case of female respondents (see Table 7.1). While illiterate female respondents have a tendency to quit tobacco at the age of 60, respondents with primary level of education quit it at the age of 34 years, respondents with education secondary level and above quit it around their early twenties. If it is assumed that these individuals started taking tobacco products at 20 years of their age, illiterate respondents took 40 years, respondents with primary level of education took it 15 years and those with secondary and above level of education took it 2-3 years to quit use of tobacco products. Also male respondents insofar as they started taking tobacco products early in their lives took longer to quit it compared

to their female counterparts. Finally, the male respondents in Chittagong also took a longer period of time to quit compared to their counterparts in Rangpur.

It is interesting to see whether some of the tobacco users have given up use of the products because of lower level of monthly household income. Once again small sample size has acted against finding any robust and reliable estimates. Based on the estimates it was found that economic hardship does in fact act as a deterrent to the use of tobacco products (see Table 7.2). While respondents at the lower level of household income tend to quit in their teenage years or in the twenties, respondents in the higher levels of household income groups reported to have quitted the use of the products sometime around 40 years of their age. Thus, it implies that economic reasons sometimes may act as a deterrent to the use of tobacco products.

## **7.2 Number of Attempts Made to Permanently Quitting Tobacco Products**

There appears to be no systematic relationship between the level of education and the number of attempts made to quit use of the tobacco products (see Table 7.3). Among female respondents the highest number of 10 attempts made by respondents with educational level of SSC and above followed by 8 attempts made by the illiterate respondents. Among the male respondents the correspondence seems to be positive in that the number of attempts made increases, albeit marginally, with the level of education. Between the regions male respondents in Chittagong reported to have made more attempts than did their counterparts in Rangpur.

Similarly, the number of attempts made by various occupational groups was not found systematic (see Table 7.4). However, there is a tendency towards larger number of attempts to quit by respondents with occupations that require mental exertions as opposed to physical efforts. For instance, individuals engaged in service, business, self-employment were found to have made more attempts than did by those engaged in agriculture, household works, wage labor etc. Respondents in Chittagong were found to have made more attempts than did their counterparts in Rangpur.

It may be noted that respondents in the lower household income groups made no attempt to quit use of tobacco products (see Table 7.5). This phenomenon was more

pronounced among the respondents in Chittagong than their counterparts in Rangpur. At the higher household income groups where respondents made some attempts, the relationship between the level of income and the number of attempts was not found to be systematic.

### **7.3 Successful Methods Applied to Permanently Quit Tobacco Products**

It was found that those who quitted the use of tobacco products used only three methods (see Table 7.6). These were self-restraint, with help and co-operations from the other members of the family or friends, and allopathic advice alone. More than 80 percent of the male respondents reported to have used self-restraint. The incidence was found to be higher at 96 percent in the case of female respondents. The use of self-restraint as a method of quitting tobacco products was found to be unique at 100 percent in the case of female respondents in Rangpur compared to 75 percent among their counterparts in Chittagong. The reverse scenario may be observed in the case of male respondents between the two regions.

### **7.4 Attitude of the Current Users Towards Tobacco Habits**

It is disappointing to note that more than 70 percent of male respondents and around 80 percent of female respondents are still not thinking of quitting or cutting down use of tobacco products (see Table 7.7). Even though around 11-12 percent of the respondents thought previously to quit or cut down use of the tobacco products, they bowed down to their nicotine addiction eventually. Only 17 percent of the male respondents and 9 percent of the female respondents reported to have been thinking about cutting down or altogether quitting use of the products. There is hardly any variability in thinking regarding the use of tobacco products among the respondents either between male and female or between rural and urban areas. However, there seems to be substantial difference between respondents in Chittagong and Rangpur with regards to the use of tobacco products; respondents in the latter region are keener to avoid use of the products. However, what factors may attribute to such a positive attitude among some of the respondents in Chittagong is difficult to specify without further study.

## **7.5 Reasons for Being Abstemious or Sparing in the Use of Tobacco Products**

Of those who had thought in the past or thinking now of giving up use of tobacco products reported several reasons in favor of their decision (see Table 7.8). Some of them include long-term adverse impacts on health, economic reasons, pressures from the other members of the family or friends, etc. Around 40 percent of male and female respondents reported that they gave up or cut down use of tobacco products due to long-term adverse impacts on their health. Around a quarter of the male respondents reported that they gave up or cut down use of the products as they could hardly bear the cost of such a luxury in addition to maintaining their family. Conversely, 17 percent of the female respondents gave up or cut down use of tobacco products for the same reason. Around 14 and 16 percent of the male and female respondents reported that they gave up or cut down use of the products because of pressure from the members of the family or friends. It is interesting to note that very few of the respondents gave up or cut down use of tobacco products because they had held a negative towards the products.

There appears to be very little variation between male and female responses across the categories of the reasons apart from the fact that rural female respondents reported to have quitted or are at least thinking of it more often their counterparts in the urban areas. Although there is very little variation between the respondents in Chittagong and Rangpur, female respondents of the former region were found to be more aware about the short-term cosmetic effects of tobacco use compared to their counterparts in the latter region.

## **7.6 Whether Any Attempt Made to Temporarily Quitting Tobacco Products**

It is interesting to know whether respondents who had thought of giving up use of tobacco products or at least thinking it now have made any attempt to quit or cut down use of the products. Almost all of the respondents across different age groups attempted to quit or cut down use of tobacco products (see Table 7.9). There appears to be no systematic relationship between age of the respondents and status of whether they had made any attempt to quit or cut down. Similarly, there is no systematic relationship between the male and female respondents or respondents from the urban

or rural areas and status of whether they had made any attempt to quit or cut down use of tobacco products. Overall, more than 90 percent of male and female respondents attempted to quit or cut down use tobacco products; the incidence was found to be higher among the respondents in Rangpur compared to their counterparts in Chittagong.

It may be noted that more than 90 percent of all educational groups attempted to quit or cut down use of tobacco products (see Table 7.10). The incidence was found to be marginally higher among the female respondents compared to their male counterparts. However, there is no systematic relationship between the level of education and the incidence of attempts made to quit or cut down. Respondents in Rangpur were found to try to quit or cut down more often than their counterparts in Chittagong. This observation is true for all respondents except the urban female respondents almost all of whom tried to quit or cut down in the two regions.

Insofar as a section of the respondents thought of giving up or at least thinking it now due to economic hardship, it is helpful to look into the relationship between the level of household income and whether they made any attempt to quit or cut down the use of tobacco products. It is assumed that the incidence of attempt to quit or cut down would be higher at the lower level of income. Such a trend is evident from Table 7.11. More than 90 percent of the respondents across different household income groups reported to have attempted to quit or cut down the use of tobacco products. The incidence was found to be marginally higher for the female respondents compared to their male counterparts. It is also important to note that almost all of the female respondents in the urban area irrespective of whether in Chittagong or Rangpur attempted to quit or cut down the use of tobacco products. The tendency to quit or cut down was relatively low among the male and female respondents in the rural area of Chittagong. This tendency may be attributed to easy availability of the products because of widespread smuggling of 'foreign cigarettes' along the coastal area of the Bay of Bengal across the Thana. The cheap and easy availability keeps the monetary costs of using these smuggled 'foreign cigarettes' very low. Because, the unit price of smuggled cigarettes are far below the unit price of high quality cigarettes produced domestically by the BAT.

## **7.7 Number of Attempts Made to Temporarily Quitting Tobacco Products**

Respondents across different age groups made several attempts to quit use of tobacco products (see Table 7.12A). During the last 12 months most of the respondents reported to have made around 4 attempts to quit or cut down use of tobacco products. Equal number of attempts made by say the teenage groups and those with 50 years of age implies that the younger respondents are in fact trying hard to get rid of the products before they become addicted as did their older counterparts. There is hardly any difference in the number of attempts made by the male respondents compared to their female counterparts. Similarly, no distinction in the number of attempts was evident between respondents in the rural areas compared to their urban counterparts.

Perhaps 12 months are not long enough for finding any meaningful relationship between the two variables. Respondents were thus, asked about their attempts before last 12 months. The results are presented in Table 7.12B. As expected, there is a tendency for negative relationship between the two variables implying that older respondents made more attempts to quit use of tobacco products than did their younger counterparts. While younger male and female respondents respectively made 3 and 5 attempts before last 12 months their older counterparts made 7 and 9 attempts during the same period. Female respondents reported to have attempted more than their male counterparts except in the rural area of Chittagong. There appears to be no systematic difference in the number of attempts made between the two regions.

As more educated respondents are much more aware of the adverse impacts of the use tobacco it was expected that level of education of the respondents would maintain a positive relationship with the number of attempts made to quit or cut down. Level of education does seem to influence the number of attempts made to quit or cut down use of tobacco products during the last 12 months (see Table 7.13A). Both the male and female respondents across different educational levels reported to have made 3 to 4 attempts during the last 12 months. Number of attempts made by male respondents appears to be marginally higher than those made by the female respondents. There is no systematic difference in the number of attempts made by respondents in Chittagong and Rangpur. In order to see the influence of time respondents were asked about the number of attempts made to quit or cut down before last 12 months. The

results are provided in Table 7.13B. As it is expected, the numbers increased with the increase in the span of time. However, the number of attempts remained more or less unchanged across different educational groups. This implies that educated users of tobacco products are relatively less keen to quit or cut down use of the products. As noted earlier, a number of respondents reported economic hardship as one of the reasons for quitting or cutting down use of tobacco products. It is, thus, interesting to examine the relationship between the level of household income and the number of attempts made to quit or cut down use of the products. Among female respondents there is a tendency for a positive relationship between the level of monthly household income and the number of attempts made to quit or at least cut down use of tobacco products during the last 12 months (see Table 7.14A). A constant number of about 4-5 attempts were reported to have made by the male respondents. While there seems to be very little difference in the number of attempts made by the female respondents between the rural and urban areas, male respondents in the rural areas reported to have attempted more than their counterparts did in the urban areas across the same level of household income. As before, the number of attempts made before last 12 months was found to be higher across all levels of monthly household income compared to what they made during the last 12 months, no systematic relationship between the two variables can be discerned (see Table 7.14B).

### **7.8 Methods Attempted to Temporarily Quit Tobacco Products**

Because of adverse health hazards tobacco users try to quit use of the products even though they fail to stay away from nicotine addiction more often than not. Respondents attempted several methods to stay away albeit unsuccessfully from tobacco products. Some of them include self-restraint, pressure from the other members of the family or friends, allopathic and non-allopathic drugs and/or advice, etc. More than 90 percent of the male respondents and around 88 percent of the female respondents reported to have attempted self-restraint for getting rid of the use of tobacco products (see Table 7.15). Another 4 percent of the male respondents and 5 percent of the female respondents reported to have attempted allopathic drugs for the purpose. A similar number of respondents reported to have yielded to the pressure from family members or friends to abandon the use of the products. The incidence of self-restraint was found to be relatively high among male respondents compared to

their female counterparts. There are significant differences in the incidence of self-restraint between the respondents in Chittagong and those in Rangpur with respondents in the former region reported to have attempted it far less than their counterparts did in the latter region. It is interesting to note that around 8 to 11 percent of the urban female respondents reported to have sought allopathic advice in order to abandon the use of the products.

### **7.9 Incidence of Hiatus in the Use of Tobacco Products**

Around 12 percent of the male respondents and 7 percent of the female respondents were able to stay away from tobacco products for a period of six months or more of their tobacco lives (see Table 7.16). The incidence was found to be quite low across different age groups. Given the low incidence, there appears to be a positive relationship between the age of the respondents and the incidence of quitting tobacco products for a period of six months or more with the incidence found to be higher for male respondents compared to their female counterparts. The highest incidence of 32 percent was found among male respondents of age group 50 years and above in the urban area of Chittagong. Similarly, there is a positive relationship between the level of education and the incidence of staying away from the use of tobacco products for a period of six months or more (see Table 7.17). The trend was more systematic among rural male respondents compared to other groups. The highest incidence of 50 percent was found among the rural female respondents with education level of SSC and above in Chittagong. Conversely, 33 percent of the urban female respondents with secondary level of education in Chittagong reported to have stayed away from the use of tobacco products for a period of six months or more. In general, the incidence of six – month hiatus was found to be higher among the respondents in Chittagong compared to their counterparts in Rangpur.

In contrast to the estimates based on age groups and the level of education, there appears to be no systematic relationship between the level of monthly household income and the incidence of staying away from the use of tobacco products for a period of six months or more with the exception being the male respondents in Chittagong (see Table 7.18). Economic hardship has, thus, exerted very little influence on the decision to quit use of tobacco products even temporarily for a period

of six months or more. Because it is difficult for users of tobacco products to quit for such a long period with any medication once they become addicted to the products. In such a situation normal economic theory fails.

### **7.10 Successful Methods Applied to Temporarily Quit Tobacco Products**

In contrast to respondents who attempted to quit use of tobacco products, albeit unsuccessfully, a section of the respondents were able to quit the use of the products successfully for a period of six months or more. In order to be able to quit the use of the products successfully they reported to have resorted to several methods such as self-restraint, medical drugs and/or advice, peer pressure from the other members of the family or friends (see Table 7.19). Self-restraint was found to be the principal method applied in quitting use of tobacco products. More than 48 percent of the male respondents and around 44 percent of the female respondents reported to have used the method in order to successfully quit use of the tobacco products at least for a period of six months. It may be noted that the intensity of the use of this method was not so high as reported by respondents who only made attempts. Another 28 percent of male respondents and 22 percent of female respondents reported to have quit use of tobacco products due to pressures from the other members of the family and/or friends. Further 19 percent of male respondents and 28 percent of female respondents reported to have followed advice of allopathic practitioners to get rid of the habits. There is hardly any difference in the incidence of reasoning of giving up use of tobacco products between rural and urban areas or between male and female respondents. The exception being the urban female respondents of 40 percent who reported to have followed allopathic advice for getting rid of the products compared to 17 percent of their rural counterparts who reported to have followed it. There are also very little variations in the reasons reported by the respondents in the two regions. The incidence of the other methods was reported to have used very little by respondents. Some of the methods especially costly ones are not in fact available in the country. For instance, NRT is hardly available in the country, as it is easily available in the Western World. The advancement of non-allopathic medicines and advice from those practitioners are still in the pre-historic stage. Consequently, conscious people hardly use non-allopathic medicines and advice.

## **8. Awareness about the Hazards of Tobacco Use**

### **8.1 General Awareness About the Hazards of Tobacco Products**

It is usually assumed that consumers make informed choice when they purchase and consume some goods. It implies that they try to avoid buying and consuming those goods that are detrimental to individuals and/or to the society at large. When viewed along this line, purchase and consumption of tobacco products present a paradox. A large part of the respondents reported to have been using the products in some form or other. Almost all of the respondents including both the users and non-users are well aware of the general detrimental effects of the use of tobacco (see Table 8.1). The incidence of awareness regarding the general detrimental effects is high at the same level between male and female respondents, between respondents in the rural and urban areas, and between the respondents in Chittagong and Rangpur.

### **8.2 Specific Health Awareness About the Hazards of Tobacco Products**

Insofar as most of the respondents irrespective of their residence, sex and regional status reported that they are well aware of the general detrimental effects of the use of tobacco products, it is worth investigating their depth of awareness regarding health hazards of tobacco use. To that end respondents' level of awareness was assessed using a set of tobacco related behavioral diseases (see Table 8.2). Around two-thirds of the respondents reported that use of tobacco products might cause respiratory disease and cancer to the users. Another 17 percent of the respondents reported to have been aware of the heart diseases due to the use of tobacco products. Thus, a large section of the respondents are quite aware of the fatal consequences of the use of tobacco products. Further 10 percent of the respondents reported to have been aware of the problems of teeth and gums, especially loss of enamel of incisor and canine teeth and stain on the gum next to them. Very few of the respondents were found to be aware of short-term cosmetic effects such as wrinkled facial skin, stained nails etc. Low level of awareness regarding this problem is due to lack adequate health education in the country. There is hardly any substantial difference in the level of awareness between the male and female respondents either in the rural or in the urban

area. However, for some particular problems there appears to be significant difference in the extent of awareness between the respondents in Chittagong and Rangpur. While one quarter of the respondents in Chittagong reported to have been aware of the heart diseases due to the use of tobacco products only 8 percent of Rangpur reported to have been aware of it. Conversely, 15-16 percent of the respondents in Rangpur reported to have been aware of the problems of teeth and gums only 5-6 percent of the respondents in Chittagong reported to have been aware of it.

### **8.3 Awareness About the Adverse Impacts of Passive Smoking on Adults**

Almost all of the respondents reported to have been aware of the detrimental effects of passive smoking on non-smoking adults (see Table 8.3). Around 3-4 percent of the respondents appear to be unaware of the detrimental effects. Understandably the incidence of ignorance was found to be higher among the respondents in the rural area than in the urban area. Because rural respondents are less exposed to it and also have relatively less access to information technology compared to their urban counterparts. The extent of awareness among the respondents in Rangpur in general was found to be lower than their counterparts in Chittagong. In particular, less than 90 percent of the female respondents in the rural area of Rangpur reported to have been aware of the detrimental effects of passive smoking on non-smoking adults. Around 7-9 percent of the respondents were actually quite ignorant of any detrimental impacts.

### **8.4 Awareness About the Adverse Impacts of Passive Smoking on Minors**

Almost all of the respondents reported to have been equally aware of the detrimental effects of passive smoking on minors (see Table 8.4). The extent of ignorance appears to be 3-4 percent between the male and female respondents. Rural respondents reported to have been less aware of the detrimental effects compared to their urban counterparts. Within the same location female respondents reported to have been less aware of the detrimental effects of passive smoking compared to their male counterparts. As in the case of adult passive smoking, respondents in Rangpur also reported to have been less aware of the detrimental effects compared to their counterparts in Chittagong.

## **8.5 Awareness About the Adverse Economic Impacts of Tobacco Use**

Use of tobacco products makes people poorer. As shown by in Efroymsen and Ahmed (2000) individual as well as family welfare would have been higher especially among the poorer groups in Bangladesh had the current discontinue tobacco consumption permanently. It is interesting to note that almost all of the respondents reported to be aware of the adverse economic impacts of the use of tobacco products (see Table 8.5). The incidence was found to be higher in the urban area compared to the rural area for obvious reasons. Only around 2-3 percent of the respondents reported that there is no adverse economic impact of the use of tobacco products. The incidence was found to be higher in the rural area compared to the urban area. The extent of awareness of awareness among the respondents in Chittagong was found to be higher compared to their counterparts in Rangpur. It is, thus, paradoxical that respondents are using tobacco products quite intensively despite being aware of different adverse impacts of the use of the products.

## **9. Perception about Tobacco Products and the Industry**

### **9.1 Perceptions About the Use of Tobacco Products**

Most of the respondents do not approve use of tobacco products (see Table 9.2). While less than one-third of male respondents have positive attitude towards use of tobacco products, less than 20 percent of the female respondents do so. However, many of those who hold positive attitude to the use of tobacco products are doing so due to inadequate knowledge of adverse effects. Most of the respondents among these groups consider use of tobacco product as source of fun and relaxing. A small number of respondents consider the use of it as a sign of strong or rebellious or sophisticated characteristics. Conversely, majority of the respondents considers use of the products negatively. Most of the respondents among these groups consider use of the products as repulsive/disgusting, immoral/sinful and source of environment pollution. Many of these respondents seem to be informed about the danger of environmental degradation. Negative attitude towards use of tobacco products was stronger among the female respondents irrespective of whether they are living in the rural area or in

the urban area. The extent of negative attitude among the respondents in Rangpur was found to be marginally higher than that among the respondents in Chittagong. The preponderant part of the negative attitude was found to be ethical considerations rather than health problems. It, thus, implies that a section of the respondents in the country still cannot comprehend the fatal consequence of the use of tobacco products.

## **9.2 Perceptions About the Tobacco Manufacturing Industries**

Respondents also hold similar negative attitude with regard to the tobacco industry (see Table 9.2). Around 28 percent of the male respondents and less than 20 percent of the female respondents think that tobacco industry has positive impacts on individuals and on the economy at large. They argue that the industry creates employment opportunities for a large section of the citizens, provides government with revenue in the form of taxes and helps sports and cultural sectors through sponsorships. In contrast, a large section of the respondents have a negative view regarding contribution of the tobacco industry. They argue that the industry entices people through razzmatazz advertisements to become addicted to their products and thus push the innocent people to death. They also argue that direct expenditure on tobacco products and indirect expenditure on health care for various behavioral diseases arising out of tobacco consumption may ruin the economy of a family and ultimately the country. Besides, tobacco industry also accentuates environmental pollution of the country.

There appears to be hardly any difference in the attitude of the respondents in the urban and the rural area. Male respondents reported to have been maintaining relatively more lenient view of tobacco industry compared to their female counterparts. In addition, respondents in Chittagong reported to have maintained more liberal view of the industry compared to their counterparts in Rangpur.

## **9.3 Perceptions About Government Control of the Tobacco Industry**

Most of the respondents reported to have supported for government's taking measures for controlling use of tobacco products (see Table 9.3). The incidence was found to be high at 97 percent for the male respondents and marginally lower at 96 percent for the

female respondents. As expected, more respondents in the urban area reported to have supported for the measures compared to their rural counterparts. While 2-3 percent of the respondents in the rural area does not support any measures from the government that would control the use of tobacco products, the incidence was found to be less than 1 percent in the urban area. It was reported that more respondents in Chittagong expressed their support for active government measures for tobacco control compared to those in Rangpur.

More than 90 percent of the respondents reported to support government's action in discontinuing advertisement on mass media (see Table 9.4). They also support discontinuation of tobacco sponsorship to sports and cultural activities. The incidence was found to be marginally higher among the urban respondents compared to their rural counterparts. In fact, less than 10 percent of the respondents in the rural area do not know the consequence of continuing tobacco advertisement and sponsorship on the increased use of the products. Even though the incidence of supporting ban on advertisement and sponsorship by tobacco industry was found to be higher in Chittagong it was quite low in Rangpur especially in the rural area of the region.

More than 90 percent of the respondents also support the idea of increasing the price of the tobacco products by increasing taxation on the products (see Table 9.5). Increase in the price of the products as a result of the increase in tax rate, they believe, would act as a deterrent to its consumption. At the same time it would not also adversely affect the flow of government revenue through taxation as numerous studies on different developed and developing countries show. The incidence was found to be higher among the urban respondents compared to their rural counterparts. Between the two regions, the incidence was found to be higher among the respondents in Chittagong compared to their counterparts in Rangpur.

Almost all of the respondents reported to have supported banning smoking in the public places and public transports (see Table 9.6). There are virtually no variations in response between the rural and urban areas or between male and female respondents. Similarly, almost all of the respondents reported to have supported ban on sale of tobacco products to minors (see Table 9.7). There are also virtually no variations in response between the rural and urban areas or between male and female respondents.

## **10. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations**

Tobacco products are sold and consumed ubiquitously in Bangladesh. It is a drug of easy availability and social acceptability. At the same time it is also well known amongst most of the people in the country that tobacco consumption is the main factor behind several behavioural diseases. By not making measures to control it – to make it more expensive, to greatly reduce the number of places in which it can be consumed, to stop the promotion of it – the government of Bangladesh is considered to condone it.

Unlike some other socially undesirable items such as alcohol, phensidyl etc. tobacco is heavily advertised in Bangladesh. Both local and multinational tobacco manufacturers are given free rein to target the ill-informed people with no more by the way of warning than the tiny message on the side of the pack and similarly on billboards, newspapers, and satellite television channels' advertisements.

The present study did ask some peripheral questions about the addictive nature of tobacco consumption. Despite that it can be safely assumed that addictive nature of tobacco is not well understood particularly by the younger users of the products. The difficulty with addiction is that what began as a choice – though by no means an informed one – becomes a behaviour that is difficult, often extremely so, to quit.

While the tobacco manufacturers argue for the right to use tobacco products, one wonders who will argue for the rights of the people to fulfil the basic necessities of life. These are issues of poverty, of malnutrition, of human rights. These issues are of such paramount importance that the country cannot afford to ignore.

The health arguments for acting against tobacco are largely beyond dispute. The economics of tobacco control is still a polemic issue. Many believe that use of tobacco products is a sovereign choice made by informed adults, and as such government should not intervene. Further, tobacco manufacturers argue that measures to reduce tobacco demand would reduce tax revenue, cause massive unemployment, and increase smuggling.

In addition to health reasons, government is justified in intervening to correct the evident failure in the tobacco market. These failures result in inefficient allocation of resources. Some of the failures include (i) lack of information about the health consequences of tobacco use, (ii) lack of information about the risks of addiction, (iii) the costs imposed on the non-users. Several demand side and supply side measures need to be undertaken simultaneously in order to have substantive impacts of individual programs and policies. In the context of Bangladesh where problem is all the more acute the following policy options have to be given serious attention in order to avoid the doomsday.

1. Insofar as the prices of tobacco products have remained stable in the country, per capita uses of the products have actually increased significantly over the course of time. A tax increase through its considerable effects on the prices would have the effects of reducing expenditures on the products while maintaining government revenues roughly at the same level. However, the consequent increase in prices would have tremendous impacts as empirical studies conducted in different countries of the world have shown. Higher prices keep the poor and the youth at bay from picking up or becoming addicted to, and help the current addicted users to quit.
2. A portion of the tobacco may be earmarked to support programs on the electronic and printed media to comprehensively inform people about the harms of the active and/or passive uses of tobacco products. Those who consume as well as those who are exposed to tobacco products circumstantially should understand what tobacco does to their and their families' health and economy.
3. The government should impose a comprehensive ban on all forms of promotion including advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products. This will help keep youth and teenagers from picking up and will make it easier for adults to quit.
4. Similarly, government should protect non-users of tobacco products by banning use of the products in public places and public transports. Not only will this law protect the health and rights of the non-users but it will also lead to large reductions in tobacco use.
5. In an effort to support her policies for tobacco control in the country government can urge the NGOs and civil society to integrate the issue of tobacco in their normal activities. This policy, if becomes successful, will help drastically lower

consumption of tobacco products and hence increase the amount of money to be spent on food and other basic necessities of life.

6. Government may spend a portion of the tobacco tax revenue through NGOs and civil society to help the poor and illiterate users of tobacco to quit. Such services may be offered free to the users of tobacco products.
7. Government should crack down the “safe haven” of ‘foreign cigarettes’ in Chittagong. While cigarette smuggling deprives government of potential tax revenue, it also keeps the price of domestic ‘high quality’ cigarettes and thus enticing the users with a very cheap price.

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## **STATISTICAL APPENDIX**

**Table 3.1: Contribution of Tobacco Products to the Balance of Trade**

(in million)

Year	Export		Import		Trade Balance	
	Tk.	US \$	Tk.	US \$	Tk.	US \$
88-89	77.0	2.4	196.0	6.1	-119.0	-3.7
89-90	149.0	4.5	60.0	1.8	89.0	2.7
90-91	87.8	2.5	136.8	3.8	-48.9	-1.4
91-92	170.8	4.5	358.7	9.4	-187.9	-4.9
92-93	64.7	1.7	399.8	10.2	-335.1	-8.6
93-94	38.5	1.0	480.1	12.0	-441.6	-11.0
94-95	37.3	0.9	279.1	6.9	-241.8	-6.0
95-96	83.4	2.0	572.3	14.0	-488.8	-12.0
96-97	179.5	4.2	945.0	22.1	-765.5	-17.9
97-98	270.1	5.9	997.3	21.9	-727.2	-16.0

Source: BBS, Foreign Trade Statistics, various issues.

**Table 3.2: Contribution of Tobacco Cultivation to Agriculture**

Year	Tobacco Acreage (Acres)	Tobacco Production (M. Ton)	Per Acre Yield	Gross Cropped Area (000 Acres)	Share of Tobacco Area in Gross Cropped Area (%)	Employment in Tobacco Cultivation (Person Years) <sup>a</sup>
81-82	135920	57049	0.420	32638	0.42	5576
82-83	129410	50447	0.390	33130	0.39	5309
83-84	127790	47837	0.374	33013	0.39	5242
84-85	128140	49337	0.385	32496	0.39	5257
85-86	132235	46476	0.351	33459	0.40	5425
86-87	114495	39990	0.349	34883	0.33	4697
87-88	116565	41546	0.356	34148	0.34	4782
88-89	113119	39301	0.347	33887	0.33	4640
89-90	111365	40613	0.365	34750	0.32	4569
90-91	93950	33775	0.359	34680	0.27	3854
91-92	90910	34080	0.375	34121	0.27	3729

Source: BBS, Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, various issues.

Note: a. Labor coefficient for tobacco cultivation reported in Zohir (2001) was 37 per days per hectare. Thus, figures in the column derived from acreage in the second column multiplied by 15 and divided by 365.

**Table 3.3: Contribution of Tobacco Products to the Manufacturing Employment**

Year	Employment in Tobacco Industries (persons)	Total Manufacturing Employment (persons)	Share of Tobacco Industry's Employment in Total Manufacturing Employment (%)
81-82	6386	466477	1.37
82-83	6995	460043	1.52
83-84	6317	462500	1.37
84-85	7021	480827	1.46
85-86	5526	466636	1.18
86-87	5148	478696	1.08
87-88	5399	489500	1.10
88-89	33225	991689	3.35
89-90	29139	1084637	2.69
90-91	39063	1110582	3.52
91-92	32829	1156204	2.84

Source: BBS, Report on the Census on Manufacturing Industries, various issues.

**Table 3.4: Contribution of Tobacco Manufacturing to Government Tax Revenue**

(Tk. in million)

Year	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
VAT on Tobacco	2897.5	3268.8	3710.5	4175.8	4943.4	4325.8
Customs Duty on Tobacco	67.9	105.9	120.2	126.3	77.8	101.7
Suppl. Duty on Tobacco (D)	7151.5	8257.7	9335.7	10265.8	9741.0	9772.0
Suppl. Duty on Tobacco (T)	2.9	1.6	27.1	123.9	87.5	25.5
Total Taxes on Tobacco	10119.8	11634.0	13193.5	14691.8	14849.7	14225.0
Total Indirect Taxes	88510.6	96400.1	105858.4	116259.0	122882.2	121760.7
Share of Tobacco Taxes (%)	11.43	12.07	12.46	12.64	12.08	11.68

Source: Tobacco Taxes: Compiled from the unpublished data of the National Board of Revenue.

Total Indirect Taxes: BBS, Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Bangladesh, various issues.

D = Domestic; T = Trade

**Table 4.1: Age Structure of the Respondents**

(in percent)

Age Groups in Years ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	10	11	10	12	10	11
15-19	15	16	15	15	15	16
20-34	36	36	36	40	35	38
35-49	22	21	26	24	23	23
50 and above	17	16	15	9	17	13
Rangpur						
10-14	10	13	11	13	10	13
15-19	16	21	14	19	15	20
20-34	36	37	36	36	36	37
35-49	24	20	26	21	25	20
50 and above	13	10	14	11	14	10
National						
10-14	10	12	10	13	10	12
15-19	15	18	15	17	15	18
20-34	36	37	35	38	36	37
35-49	23	20	26	23	24	21
50 and above	15	13	15	10	15	12

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status**

(in percent)

Marital Status ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Unmarried	48	28	48	32	48	30
Married	52	64	52	64	52	64
Divorced/Separated	-	1	-	1	-	1
Widow/Widower	-	7	-	3	-	5
Rangpur						
Unmarried	41	33	45	38	42	35
Married	58	61	55	56	57	59
Divorced/Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widow/Widower	1	6	-	6	1	6
National						
Unmarried	44	31	47	35	45	32
Married	55	62	53	60	54	62
Divorced/Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widow/Widower	1	7	-	5	1	6

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of the Respondents by Educational Status**

(in percent)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	22	34	9	16	17	26
Grade I – V	20	21	10	13	16	18
Grade VI – IX	25	27	22	24	24	26
SSC and Above	32	18	59	47	43	30
Rangpur						
Illiterate	30	34	7	11	23	26
Grade I – V	20	17	11	12	17	15
Grade VI – IX	24	30	20	29	23	30
SSC and Above	26	18	62	48	37	29
National						
Illiterate	27	34	9	14	21	26
Grade I – V	20	19	10	13	16	16
Grade VI – IX	25	29	21	26	23	28
SSC and Above	29	18	60	47	40	30

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of the Respondents by Religion**

(in percent)

Religion Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Muslim	82	80	75	77	79	79
Hindu	7	7	24	22	14	13
Buddhist/Christian	11	13	1	1	7	8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Muslim	79	76	81	79	79	77
Hindu	21	23	18	21	20	22
Buddhist/Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	1	1	1	1
National						
Muslim	81	78	77	78	79	78
Hindu	14	16	22	21	17	18
Buddhist/Christian	5	6	1	1	4	4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 4.5: Distribution of the Respondents by Occupational Status**

(in percent)

Occupational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Agriculture	5	-	-	-	3	-
Service	23	2	32	10	27	6
Business	27	1	24	2	26	1
Household	2	68	1	55	2	62
Self-employed	2	1	2	1	2	1
Unemployed	10	8	5	4	8	6
Student	20	20	31	27	24	23
Wage Labor	9	-	4	1	7	1
Others	2	-	1	-	1	-
Rangpur						
Agriculture	31	-	-	-	21	-
Service	8	1	18	7	11	4
Business	15	-	34	1	21	-
Household	2	64	1	51	2	59
Self-employed	5	-	6	1	5	1
Unemployed	4	3	4	2	5	2
Student	24	30	32	36	26	32
Wage Labor	10	1	3	1	8	1
Others	-	1	2	1	1	1
National						
Agriculture	19	-	-	-	12	-
Service	15	2	26	9	19	5
Business	20	1	28	1	23	1
Household	2	65	1	54	2	61
Self-employed	4	-	4	1	4	1
Unemployed	7	5	5	3	6	4
Student	23	26	31	31	25	26
Wage Labor	9	1	4	1	7	1
Others	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 4.6: Distribution of the Respondents by Monthly Personal Income**

(in percent)

Personal Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	2	38	2	19	2	26
1000 – 1499	5	11	5	11	5	11
1500 – 1999	8	5	4	9	6	8
2000 – 2499	18	12	8	9	14	10
2500 – 2999	5	6	5	4	5	5
3000 – 3999	24	12	13	9	20	10
4000 – 4999	12	5	9	10	11	8
5000 +	26	11	54	29	37	22
Rangpur						
< 1000	3	40	1	15	3	28
1000 – 1499	9	16	3	8	7	12
1500 – 1999	18	6	5	1	14	4
2000 – 2499	17	12	9	7	14	10
2500 – 2999	7	1	3	2	5	1
3000 – 3999	23	15	11	15	20	15
4000 – 4999	10	8	9	30	10	18
5000 +	15	2	59	22	27	12
National						
< 1000	3	39	2	17	2	27
1000 – 1499	7	13	4	10	6	11
1500 – 1999	13	6	4	7	10	6
2000 – 2499	17	12	8	8	14	10
2500 – 2999	6	4	4	3	5	3
3000 – 3999	23	13	13	11	20	12
4000 – 4999	11	6	9	17	10	12
5000 +	20	7	56	27	33	19

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 4.7: Distribution of the Respondents by Monthly Household Income**

(in percent)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	1	1	1	1	1	1
1500 – 1999	3	3	1	1	2	2
2000 – 2499	7	7	4	3	5	5
2500 – 2999	3	3	2	2	3	3
3000 – 3999	15	18	7	8	13	15
4000 – 4999	11	11	7	8	9	10
5000 +	60	56	78	76	67	65
Rangpur						
< 1000	-	1	-	1	-	1
1000 – 1499	3	5	1	2	3	4
1500 – 1999	10	11	2	1	7	7
2000 – 2499	15	13	5	3	12	10
2500 – 2999	6	7	2	2	5	5
3000 – 3999	25	21	10	8	20	17
4000 – 4999	12	15	6	7	10	12
5000 +	29	27	74	76	43	44
National						
< 1000	-	1	-	1	-	1
1000 – 1499	2	3	1	1	2	2
1500 – 1999	6	7	1	1	5	5
2000 – 2499	12	10	4	3	9	8
2500 – 2999	5	5	2	2	4	4
3000 – 3999	20	20	9	8	15	15
4000 – 4999	12	13	7	8	10	10
5000 +	43	41	76	76	55	55

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.1: Age Specific Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents**

(in percent)

Age Groups in Years ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	2	1	2	-	2	-
15-19	7	-	7	-	7	-
20-34	39	12	38	8	38	10
35-49	75	41	62	27	69	35
50 and above	77	63	55	49	68	40
All	45	23	38	14	42	20
Rangpur						
10-14	3	1	-	-	2	1
15-19	17	3	7	-	14	2
20-34	58	27	62	12	59	21
35-49	84	45	77	31	82	40
50 and above	82	66	71	44	79	57
All	56	26	53	16	55	22
National						
10-14	3	1	1	-	2	1
15-19	13	2	7	-	11	1
20-34	49	20	48	10	49	16
35-49	80	43	69	29	75	37
50 and above	80	65	61	46	73	59
All	51	25	44	15	48	21

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.2: Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents by Marital Status**

(in percent)

Marital Status ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Unmarried	18	1	17	1	17	1
Married	70	28	58	20	65	24
Divorced/Separated	40	50	-	29	40	42
Widow/Widower	82	67	67	40	77	60
Rangpur						
Unmarried	23	2	27	-	24	1
Married	78	35	74	22	77	30
Divorced/Separated	100	-	-	-	100	-
Widow/Widower	86	70	57	61	80	67
National						
Unmarried	20	2	21	-	20	1
Married	74	31	65	21	71	27
Divorced/Separated	63	35	-	22	63	31
Widow/Widower	85	68	62	52	79	63

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.3: Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents by Educational Status**

(in percent)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	69	39	72	33	70	38
Grade I – V	47	28	48	21	47	26
Grade VI – IX	33	11	32	9	33	10
SSC and Above	37	7	34	9	35	8
Rangpur						
Illiterate	83	46	78	37	82	44
Grade I – V	55	26	49	26	54	26
Grade VI – IX	35	15	36	15	35	15
SSC and Above	44	8	57	9	50	8
National						
Illiterate	77	43	74	34	77	41
Grade I – V	51	27	48	23	51	26
Grade VI – IX	34	13	33	12	34	13
SSC and Above	40	7	44	9	42	8

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.4: Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents by Religion**

(in percent)

Religion Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Muslim	44	23	39	13	42	19
Hindu	55	38	37	17	42	23
Buddhist/Christian	47	17	35	18	46	20
Others	-	100	100	-	50	100
Rangpur						
Muslim	53	25	53	16	53	21
Hindu	63	28	54	16	60	24
Buddhist/Christian	100	-	-	-	100	-
Others	78	100	-	-	78	100
National						
Muslim	49	24	45	14	47	20
Hindu	61	30	43	17	53	24
Buddhist/Christian	48	17	30	16	45	16
Others	74	100	100	-	75	100

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.5: Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents by Occupational Status**

(in percent)

Occupational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Agriculture	67	25	100	-	68	17
Service	45	26	45	18	45	20
Business	62	43	61	35	61	39
Household	45	29	35	19	42	26
Self-employed	75	22	70	13	73	18
Unemployed	34	24	38	22	35	24
Student	4	-	6	-	5	-
Wage Labor	73	38	68	16	71	22
Others	70	50	46	33	65	46
Rangpur						
Agriculture	76	56	60	-	76	56
Service	60	10	65	17	62	15
Business	64	50	76	17	70	33
Household	69	37	22	25	63	33
Self-employed	76	22	73	11	75	17
Unemployed	47	35	59	19	51	30
Student	7	1	17	1	11	1
Wage Labor	82	65	70	63	80	64
Others	63	60	37	12	44	34
National						
Agriculture	75	46	71	-	75	40
Service	49	19	50	17	50	18
Business	63	44	68	31	65	38
Household	59	33	31	22	53	29
Self-employed	76	22	72	12	74	17
Unemployed	38	27	47	21	41	25
Student	6	1	11	-	8	1
Wage Labor	78	57	68	30	76	44
Others	69	57	41	15	59	37

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.6: Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents by Monthly Household Income**

(in percent)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	50	38	33	17	46	29
1000 – 1499	39	28	43	7	39	19
1500 – 1999	68	21	38	25	62	22
2000 – 2499	53	24	50	22	52	24
2500 – 2999	51	17	62	23	55	19
3000 – 3999	50	23	60	22	52	23
4000 – 4999	42	21	50	18	45	20
5000 +	42	24	34	12	38	18
Rangpur						
< 1000	43	38	25	57	36	43
1000 – 1499	62	30	42	20	60	28
1500 – 1999	66	29	39	6	64	27
2000 – 2499	56	30	50	19	56	28
2500 – 2999	63	20	52	18	62	20
3000 – 3999	54	29	56	25	54	29
4000 – 4999	49	28	60	19	51	26
5000 +	54	20	53	14	53	16
National						
< 1000	47	38	29	39	42	38
1000 – 1499	58	30	42	15	55	26
1500 – 1999	67	27	39	16	64	26
2000 – 2499	56	28	50	21	55	27
2500 – 2999	59	19	58	21	59	20
3000 – 3999	52	27	58	24	53	26
4000 – 4999	46	25	54	19	48	24
5000 +	46	23	41	13	44	17

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.7: Status of Tobacco Prevalence of the Parents**

(in percent)

Tobacco Prevalence Pattern ↓ F = Father and M = Mother →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Chittagong						
Never used tobacco products	20	42	45	62	31	50
Used to smoke but stopped	1	-	5	1	3	-
Used smokeless products but stopped	-	-	2	2	1	1
Used to use both types of products but stopped	-	1	1	-	1	-
Smokes now	58	4	37	2	49	3
Uses smokeless tobacco products now	11	51	10	33	11	44
Uses both types of tobacco products now	8	2	2	1	5	2
<b>Parents not alive</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>
Rangpur						
Never used tobacco products	18	54	27	66	21	59
Used to smoke but stopped	5	2	6	-	5	1
Used smokeless products but stopped	1	2	1	-	1	1
Used to use both types of products but stopped	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smokes now	55	2	54	1	54	2
Uses smokeless tobacco products now	11	38	7	31	10	35
Uses both types of tobacco products now	11	3	5	2	9	2
<b>Parents not alive</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>
National						
Never used tobacco products	19	49	37	64	26	54
Used to smoke but stopped	3	1	5	-	4	1
Used smokeless products but stopped	1	1	1	1	1	1
Used to use both types of products but stopped	1	-	-	-	1	-
Smokes now	56	3	45	1	52	2
Uses smokeless tobacco products now	11	44	8	32	10	39
Uses both types of tobacco products now	9	3	3	1	7	2
<b>Parents not alive</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.8: Reasons for NOT using Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Reasons ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Long-term Health Effects	41	38	42	41	41	39
Short-term Cosmetic Effects	8	6	12	13	10	9
Economic Reasons	8	8	11	8	9	8
Moral/Religious Reasons	7	11	7	9	7	10
Pressure from Family/Friends	7	7	5	3	6	5
Negative Attitude to Tobacco Products	29	29	21	23	26	27
None of the Above	1	2	2	4	1	3
Rangpur						
Long-term Health Effects	29	27	27	26	28	26
Short-term Cosmetic Effects	10	10	10	10	10	10
Economic Reasons	21	20	15	13	19	17
Moral/Religious Reasons	14	19	17	17	15	18
Pressure from Family/Friends	10	6	9	5	10	6
Negative Attitude to Tobacco Products	17	18	22	29	18	22
None of the Above	-	1	-	-	-	1
National						
Long-term Health Effects	35	32	37	34	36	33
Short-term Cosmetic Effects	9	8	11	11	10	9
Economic Reasons	14	14	13	10	14	12
Moral/Religious Reasons	11	15	11	13	11	14
Pressure from Family/Friends	8	6	6	4	7	5
Negative Attitude to Tobacco Products	23	23	22	26	23	24
None of the Above	-	1	1	2	1	2

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.9: Age Specific Intensity of Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents**

(in percent)

Age Groups in Years ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	80	100	100	-	88	100
15-19	100	100	89	-	96	100
20-34	100	100	98	96	99	98
35-49	100	100	100	98	100	99
50 and above	100	100	99	100	100	100
All	100	100	99	98	99	99
Rangpur						
10-14	100	67	-	-	100	67
15-19	100	100	100	100	100	100
20-34	99	99	100	100	99	99
35-49	100	100	100	100	100	100
50 and above	100	100	100	100	100	100
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
National						
10-14	93	75	100	-	94	75
15-19	100	100	94	100	99	100
20-34	99	99	99	98	99	99
35-49	100	100	100	99	100	100
50 and above	100	100	100	100	100	100
All	100	100	99	99	100	100

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.10: Intensity of Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents by Educational Status** (in percent)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	100	100	100	99	100	100
Grade I – V	99	100	97	100	98	100
Grade VI – IX	100	100	99	96	100	99
SSC and Above	100	100	99	97	99	98
Rangpur						
Illiterate	99	100	100	100	100	100
Grade I – V	100	99	100	100	100	99
Grade VI – IX	100	99	100	100	100	99
SSC and Above	100	100	100	100	100	100
National						
Illiterate	100	100	100	99	100	100
Grade I – V	99	100	98	100	99	100
Grade VI – IX	100	99	100	99	100	99
SSC and Above	100	100	99	98	100	99

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.11: Intensity of Tobacco Prevalence of the Respondents by Monthly Household Income** (in percent)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	100	100	100	100	100	100
1000 – 1499	100	100	100	100	100	100
1500 – 1999	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 – 2499	99	100	100	100	99	100
2500 – 2999	100	100	100	100	100	100
3000 – 3999	100	100	100	100	100	100
4000 – 4999	100	100	100	100	100	100
5000 +	100	100	98	97	99	99
Rangpur						
< 1000	100	100	100	100	100	100
1000 – 1499	100	100	100	100	100	100
1500 – 1999	99	100	100	100	99	100
2000 – 2499	100	99	100	100	100	99
2500 – 2999	100	97	100	100	100	97
3000 – 3999	99	100	100	100	99	100
4000 – 4999	100	100	100	100	100	100
5000 +	100	99	100	100	100	100
National						
< 1000	100	100	100	100	100	100
1000 – 1499	100	100	100	100	100	100
1500 – 1999	99	100	100	100	99	100
2000 – 2499	100	99	100	100	100	99
2500 – 2999	100	98	100	100	100	98
3000 – 3999	99	100	100	100	99	100
4000 – 4999	100	100	100	100	100	100
5000 +	100	100	99	99	99	99

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.12: Starting Age of Tobacco Product Users by Educational Status**

(in years)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	18	21	17	22	17	21
Grade I – V	19	25	18	25	19	25
Grade VI – IX	19	23	19	24	19	24
SSC and Above	19	20	20	26	20	24
Rangpur						
Illiterate	17	22	20	24	17	22
Grade I – V	18	22	18	25	18	23
Grade VI – IX	18	20	18	27	18	23
SSC and Above	20	19	20	23	20	21
National						
Illiterate	17	21	17	23	17	22
Grade I – V	18	23	18	25	18	24
Grade VI – IX	19	21	19	26	19	23
SSC and Above	19	19	20	24	20	23

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.13: Starting Age of Tobacco Product Users by Religion**

(in years)

Religion Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Muslim	19	22	19	23	19	22
Hindu	19	24	21	27	20	26
Buddhist/Christian	18	20	19	25	18	20
Others	-	25	24	-	24	25
Rangpur						
Muslim	18	22	19	25	19	23
Hindu	18	20	20	25	19	21
Buddhist/Christian	12	-	-	-	12	-
Others	12	10	-	-	12	10
National						
Muslim	18	22	19	24	19	23
Hindu	18	21	21	26	19	23
Buddhist/Christian	18	20	19	25	18	20
Others	12	11	24	-	12	11

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.14: Starting Age of Tobacco Product Users by Occupational Status**

(in percent)

Occupational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Agriculture	18	20	18	-	18	20
Service	19	22	20	25	19	24
Business	18	21	20	21	19	21
Household	22	22	21	24	22	23
Self-employed	17	23	16	34	17	27
Unemployed	19	21	19	27	19	22
Student	16	12	17	-	16	12
Wage Labor	19	26	16	22	18	24
Others	21	33	21	47	21	35
Rangpur						
Agriculture	18	18	24	-	18	18
Service	20	23	20	22	20	22
Business	19	23	20	30	20	25
Household	17	21	15	25	17	22
Self-employed	16	17	18	12	17	15
Unemployed	17	20	19	33	18	22
Student	16	13	16	15	16	14
Wage Labor	18	20	17	19	18	20
Others	16	29	20	20	21	28
National						
Agriculture	18	18	22	-	18	18
Service	19	22	20	24	20	24
Business	19	22	20	22	19	22
Household	19	22	19	25	19	22
Self-employed	17	20	17	23	17	21
Unemployed	18	20	19	28	19	22
Student	16	13	16	15	16	14
Wage Labor	18	21	16	20	18	21
Others	20	30	25	29	21	30

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.15: Type of Tobacco Products Taken at the Beginning**

(in percent)

Product Types ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Cigarette	58	3	71	10	63	5
Bidi	32	11	16	5	26	9
Hookah/ Hubble-bubble	3	3	4	1	3	3
Betel Quid	3	38	9	64	6	46
<i>Khaini</i>	1	10	-	2	1	7
Dried Tobacco Leaf	1	31	1	19	1	27
<i>Gul</i>	1	4	-	1	1	3
Others	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rangpur						
Cigarette	21	1	73	1	36	1
Bidi	65	7	18	1	51	6
Hookah/ Hubble-bubble	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betel Quid	3	37	6	83	34	48
<i>Khaini</i>	6	12	1	1	4	9
Dried Tobacco Leaf	3	31	1	7	3	25
<i>Gul</i>	3	13	2	9	2	12
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
National						
Cigarette	36	2	72	5	48	3
Bidi	51	9	17	3	40	7
Hookah/ Hubble-bubble	1	2	2	-	2	1
Betel Quid	3	37	7	73	4	47
<i>Khaini</i>	4	11	-	1	3	8
Dried Tobacco Leaf	3	31	1	13	2	26
<i>Gul</i>	2	9	1	5	2	8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.16: Age Specific Addiction to Tobacco Products of the Respondents**

(in percent)

Age Groups in Years ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	60	100	100	-	75	100
15-19	100	100	83	-	93	100
20-34	99	99	95	98	97	98
35-49	100	100	98	98	99	99
50 and above	99	100	97	100	98	100
All	99	100	97	99	98	99
Rangpur						
10-14	89	67	-	-	89	67
15-19	95	92	92	100	94	93
20-34	97	99	92	96	95	98
35-49	99	97	100	96	99	97
50 and above	99	98	98	100	99	99
All	98	98	96	97	97	98
National						
10-14	79	75	100	-	82	75
15-19	96	93	87	100	94	93
20-34	98	99	93	97	96	98
35-49	99	99	99	97	99	98
50 and above	99	99	98	100	99	99
All	98	99	96	98	98	98

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.17: Addiction to Tobacco Products of the Respondents by Educational Status** (in percent)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	100	100	97	100	99	100
Grade I – V	97	100	97	100	97	100
Grade VI – IX	100	98	98	96	99	98
SSC and Above	98	100	96	97	97	98
Rangpur						
Illiterate	99	98	100	100	99	98
Grade I – V	98	96	100	95	98	96
Grade VI – IX	97	98	100	100	98	99
SSC and Above	97	100	94	94	95	96
National						
Illiterate	99	99	98	100	99	99
Grade I – V	98	98	98	97	98	98
Grade VI – IX	98	98	99	99	98	98
SSC and Above	97	100	95	96	96	97

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.18: Age of Addiction to Tobacco Products by Educational Status** (in years)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	19	22	19	24	19	23
Grade I – V	20	25	20	26	20	26
Grade VI – IX	20	25	21	25	21	25
SSC and Above	20	22	22	28	21	26
Rangpur						
Illiterate	19	23	18	30	19	24
Grade I – V	19	24	19	28	19	25
Grade VI – IX	20	23	20	29	20	25
SSC and Above	21	21	22	26	22	24
National						
Illiterate	19	23	19	27	19	23
Grade I – V	20	25	20	27	20	25
Grade VI – IX	20	24	20	28	20	25
SSC and Above	21	21	22	27	22	25

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.19: Addiction to Tobacco Products of the Respondents by Monthly Household Income**  
(in percent)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	100	100	100	100	100	100
1000 – 1499	100	100	100	100	100	100
1500 – 1999	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 – 2499	99	100	97	100	98	100
2500 – 2999	100	100	100	100	100	100
3000 – 3999	99	100	99	100	99	100
4000 – 4999	97	100	100	100	98	100
5000 +	99	100	95	98	98	99
Rangpur						
< 1000	100	100	100	100	100	100
1000 – 1499	98	100	100	100	98	100
1500 – 1999	97	97	100	100	97	97
2000 – 2499	98	98	100	88	98	97
2500 – 2999	99	93	100	100	99	94
3000 – 3999	98	98	100	100	98	98
4000 – 4999	98	98	100	94	99	97
5000 +	98	98	95	98	96	98
National						
< 1000	100	100	100	100	100	100
1000 – 1499	98	100	100	100	99	100
1500 – 1999	98	98	100	100	98	98
2000 – 2499	98	98	98	94	98	98
2500 – 2999	99	95	100	100	100	96
3000 – 3999	98	99	99	100	98	99
4000 – 4999	98	99	100	97	98	98
5000 +	99	99	95	98	97	99

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.20: Age of Addiction to Tobacco Products by Monthly Household Income**

(in years)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	19	20	20	18	19	20
1000 – 1499	20	19	21	12	21	18
1500 – 1999	19	24	20	23	19	24
2000 – 2499	18	22	20	21	19	22
2500 – 2999	18	23	19	21	18	22
3000 – 3999	20	23	20	20	20	22
4000 – 4999	20	23	21	26	20	24
5000 +	20	24	22	27	21	25
Rangpur						
< 1000	17	18	22	17	18	18
1000 – 1499	16	19	17	23	16	20
1500 – 1999	18	19	17	20	18	19
2000 – 2499	19	21	18	30	19	22
2500 – 2999	20	21	15	24	19	22
3000 – 3999	20	24	19	24	20	24
4000 – 4999	20	26	18	29	20	26
5000 +	21	25	22	30	21	28
National						
< 1000	18	19	21	17	19	18
1000 – 1499	17	19	19	21	17	19
1500 – 1999	18	20	18	22	18	20
2000 – 2499	19	21	19	24	19	22
2500 – 2999	19	22	18	22	19	22
3000 – 3999	20	24	20	22	20	23
4000 – 4999	20	25	20	27	20	25
5000 +	20	24	22	29	21	26

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 5.21: Current Interval of Use of Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Frequency of Use ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Daily	96	99	91	94	94	97
Occasionally	2	1	6	4	4	2
Not at All	2	-	3	2	2	1
Rangpur						
Daily	94	93	89	92	92	93
Occasionally	3	3	5	2	4	2
Not at All	3	5	7	6	4	5
National						
Daily	95	95	90	93	93	95
Occasionally	3	2	5	3	4	2
Not at All	3	3	5	4	3	3

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 6.1: Type and Intensity of Use of Tobacco Products per Month**

(in numbers)

Product Types ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Cigarette	273	19	312	22	288	20
Bidi	217	70	57	21	157	55
Hookah/ Hubble-bubble	1	3	-	1	1	3
Betel Quid	16	109	35	191	23	134
<i>Khaini</i>	2	14	-	2	1	10
Dried Tobacco Leaf	8	129	1	62	6	109
<i>Gul</i>	1	4	1	2	1	3
Others	1	1	-	1	1	1
Total	518	348	406	301	476	334
Rangpur						
Cigarette	55	1	213	4	102	2
Bidi	284	21	71	2	220	16
Hookah/ Hubble-bubble	-	1	-	-	-	-
Betel Quid	29	104	30	184	29	124
<i>Khaini</i>	24	46	1	1	17	35
Dried Tobacco Leaf	8	68	2	22	6	57
<i>Gul</i>	10	38	5	17	8	32
Others	2	1	-	-	1	1
Total	410	280	321	229	384	268
National						
Cigarette	146	9	262	13	185	10
Bidi	256	43	64	11	192	34
Hookah/ Hubble-bubble	-	2	-	-	-	2
Betel Quid	24	106	32	187	27	129
<i>Khaini</i>	15	32	1	1	10	24
Dried Tobacco Leaf	8	95	2	42	6	80
<i>Gul</i>	6	23	3	10	5	19
Others	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	455	310	364	265	425	298

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 6.2: Monthly Expenditure on Tobacco Products by Age Groups**

(in Tk.)

Age Groups in Years ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	250	75	270	-	260	75
15-19	299	7	216	-	265	7
20-34	377	85	474	160	415	112
35-49	365	90	595	135	451	106
50 and above	251	77	453	156	310	94
Rangpur						
10-14	127	62	-	-	127	62
15-19	91	26	136	50	98	28
20-34	137	58	351	103	203	65
35-49	112	72	357	107	185	83
50 and above	109	54	407	139	190	80
National						
10-14	158	65	270	-	180	65
15-19	146	25	182	50	155	26
20-34	226	66	407	133	288	81
35-49	218	81	484	122	310	95
50 and above	183	67	432	147	254	98

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 6.3: Monthly Expenditure on Tobacco Products by Educational Status**

(in Tk.)

Educational Status ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	219	80	342	100	248	84
Grade I – V	330	66	441	142	360	84
Grade VI – IX	322	91	427	148	361	110
SSC and Above	493	187	621	211	561	204
Rangpur						
Illiterate	90	60	148	100	95	65
Grade I – V	79	47	167	72	94	55
Grade VI – IX	105	74	312	135	163	94
SSC and Above	238	55	433	152	348	113
National						
Illiterate	136	69	271	100	155	74
Grade I – V	188	59	325	107	219	72
Grade VI – IX	207	80	378	139	263	100
SSC and Above	361	113	517	185	447	160

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 6.4: Monthly Expenditure on Tobacco Products by Monthly Household Income**

(in Tk.)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	120	47	300	150	156	73
1000 – 1499	92	120	316	60	195	110
1500 – 1999	160	56	282	90	174	64
2000 – 2499	163	86	229	100	181	89
2500 – 2999	119	35	181	81	143	52
3000 – 3999	223	66	288	101	243	74
4000 – 4999	353	59	261	102	323	72
5000 +	417	95	633	173	507	120
Rangpur						
< 1000	72	21	160	35	94	26
1000 – 1499	72	59	274	285	85	85
1500 – 1999	79	85	63	95	79	85
2000 – 2499	79	57	90	37	80	56
2500 – 2999	75	41	188	50	87	42
3000 – 3999	76	51	142	97	87	58
4000 – 4999	113	65	188	70	129	66
5000 +	218	66	438	132	332	102
National						
< 1000	99	29	230	58	128	39
1000 – 1499	74	68	299	240	106	89
1500 – 1999	96	81	150	91	99	81
2000 – 2499	102	65	161	72	112	66
2500 – 2999	87	40	183	69	106	46
3000 – 3999	126	56	222	99	147	64
4000 – 4999	213	63	229	88	217	68
5000 +	336	87	534	153	428	114

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.1: Age of Permanently Quitting Tobacco Products by Educational Status**

(in years)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	53	65	-	59	53	61
Grade I – V	55	-	38	-	38	-
Grade VI – IX	-	-	54	-	55	-
SSC and Above	-	-	37	-	37	-
Rangpur						
Illiterate	40	-	-	-	40	-
Grade I – V	24	34	-	-	24	34
Grade VI – IX	48	23	-	-	48	23
SSC and Above	-	-	33	26	33	26
National						
Illiterate	45	65	-	59	45	61
Grade I – V	24	34	38	-	27	34
Grade VI – IX	52	23	54	-	53	23
SSC and Above	-	-	34	26	34	26

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.2: Age of Permanently Quitting Tobacco Products by Monthly Household Income**  
(in years)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 – 2499	-	-	-	-	-	-
2500 – 2999	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000 – 3999	-	-	44	-	44	-
4000 – 4999	48	-	46	-	47	-
5000 +	59	65	43	59	48	61
Rangpur						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	16	-	-	-	16	-
2000 – 2499	27	-	-	-	27	-
2500 – 2999	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000 – 3999	55	-	-	-	55	-
4000 – 4999	40	-	-	-	40	-
5000 +	38	33	33	26	34	30
National						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	16	-	-	-	16	-
2000 – 2499	27	-	-	-	27	-
2500 – 2999	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000 – 3999	55	-	44	-	49	-
4000 – 4999	45	-	46	-	46	-
5000 +	49	35	36	35	39	35

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.3: Number of Attempts Made to Permanently Quit Tobacco Products by Educational Status**  
(in numbers)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	6	7	-	8	6	8
Grade I – V	-	-	4	-	4	-
Grade VI – IX	6	-	10	-	8	-
SSC and Above	-	-	6	-	6	-
Rangpur						
Illiterate	1	-	-	-	1	-
Grade I – V	3	1	-	-	3	1
Grade VI – IX	1	5	-	-	1	5
SSC and Above	-	-	6	10	6	10
National						
Illiterate	3	7	-	8	3	8
Grade I – V	3	1	4	-	4	1
Grade VI – IX	4	5	10	-	6	5
SSC and Above	-	-	6	10	6	10

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.4: Number of Attempts Made to Permanently Quit Tobacco Products by Occupational Status**

(in numbers)

Occupational Status ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Agriculture	5	-	-	-	5	-
Service	-	-	5	-	5	-
Business	5	-	9	-	8	-
Household	-	7	-	9	-	8
Self-employed	-	-	12	-	12	-
Unemployed	6	-	-	6	6	6
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Labor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	6	-	3	-	5	-
Rangpur						
Agriculture	2	-	-	-	2	-
Service	-	-	1	10	1	10
Business	5	-	6	-	6	-
Household	1	2	-	10	1	2
Self-employed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Labor	1	-	-	-	1	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
National						
Agriculture	2	-	-	-	2	-
Service	-	-	4	10	4	10
Business	5	-	7	-	6	-
Household	1	2	-	9	1	3
Self-employed	-	-	12	-	12	-
Unemployed	6	-	-	6	6	6
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Labor	1	-	-	-	1	-
Others	6	-	3	-	5	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.5: Number of Attempts Made to Permanently Quit Tobacco Products by Monthly Household Income**

(in numbers)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Chittagong</b>						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 – 2499	-	-	-	-	-	-
2500 – 2999	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000 – 3999	-	-	12	-	12	-
4000 – 4999	6	-	5	-	5	-
5000 +	6	7	6	8	6	8
<b>Rangpur</b>						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	4	-	-	-	4	-
2000 – 2499	1	-	-	-	1	-
2500 – 2999	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000 – 3999	1	-	-	-	1	-
4000 – 4999	5	-	-	-	5	-
5000 +	1	2	6	10	5	5
<b>National</b>						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	4	-	-	-	4	-
2000 – 2499	1	-	-	-	1	-
2500 – 2999	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000 – 3999	1	-	12	-	7	-
4000 – 4999	5	-	5	-	5	-
5000 +	4	2	6	9	5	5

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.6: Methods Used to Permanently Quitting Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Methods Used ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Self-restraint	100	100	78	67	86	75
Family/Friends	-	-	22	33	14	25
Only allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Self-restraint	60	100	100	100	81	100
Family/Friends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Only allopathic Advice	40	-	-	-	19	-
Allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
National						
Self-restraint	73	100	90	91	83	96
Family/Friends	-	-	10	9	6	4
Only allopathic Advice	27	-	-	-	11	-
Allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.7: Attitude to Quitting or Cutting Down Use of Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Quit Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
No	81	83	72	85	78	84
Thought in the Past	9	9	9	5	9	8
Thinking Now	10	8	19	9	13	8
Rangpur						
No	65	78	66	72	65	77
Thought in the Past	15	15	17	13	15	14
Thinking Now	20	7	17	15	20	9
National						
No	72	81	69	79	71	80
Thought in the Past	12	12	13	9	12	11
Thinking Now	16	8	18	12	17	9

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.8: Reasons for Quitting or Cutting Down Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Reasons ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Long-term Health Effects	50	40	48	45	49	41
Short-term Cosmetic Effects	3	4	11	21	7	8
Economic Reasons	16	15	22	9	19	13
Moral/Religious Reasons	9	15	3	9	6	13
Pressure from Family/Friends	20	25	16	13	18	22
Negative Attitude to Tobacco	2	3	2	2	2	3
None of the Above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Long-term Health Effects	37	35	42	40	38	37
Short-term Cosmetic Effects	8	14	7	7	8	12
Economic Reasons	31	23	23	10	29	19
Moral/Religious Reasons	8	13	6	24	7	16
Pressure from Family/Friends	10	11	14	16	11	13
Negative Attitude to Tobacco	6	4	8	3	7	4
None of the Above	-	-	1	-	-	-
National						
Long-term Health Effects	40	37	45	42	42	38
Short-term Cosmetic Effects	6	10	9	12	7	10
Economic Reasons	27	20	22	10	25	17
Moral/Religious Reasons	8	13	4	19	7	15
Pressure from Family/Friends	13	17	15	15	14	16
Negative Attitude to Tobacco	5	4	5	3	5	3
None of the Above	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.9: Whether Any Attempt Made to Temporarily Quit or Cut Down Tobacco Products by Age**

(in percent)

Age Groups in Years ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	100	-	-	-	100	-
15-19	50	-	83	-	70	-
20-34	74	67	92	88	84	72
35-49	75	73	93	100	83	85
50 and above	97	100	87	100	93	100
All	81	82	91	96	86	86
Rangpur						
10-14	100	100	-	-	100	100
15-19	100	-	100	-	100	-
20-34	96	97	96	100	96	97
35-49	95	94	96	100	95	97
50 and above	96	100	98	100	96	100
All	96	97	96	100	96	98
National						
10-14	100	100	-	-	100	100
15-19	91	-	86	-	90	-
20-34	92	89	94	95	93	90
35-49	88	86	95	100	91	92
50 and above	96	100	93	100	95	100
All	92	91	94	99	93	93

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.10: Whether Any Attempt Made to Temporarily Quit or Cut Down Tobacco Products by Educational Status**

(in percent)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	79	82	85	90	81	83
Grade I – V	83	92	92	100	88	93
Grade VI – IX	87	86	89	100	88	90
SSC and Above	81	57	93	100	88	84
Rangpur						
Illiterate	95	98	90	100	94	99
Grade I – V	97	94	100	100	98	96
Grade VI – IX	97	94	100	100	98	96
SSC and Above	97	100	96	100	96	100
National						
Illiterate	90	91	87	95	90	92
Grade I – V	94	93	96	100	95	95
Grade VI – IX	94	92	94	100	94	95
SSC and Above	92	80	95	100	93	93

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.11: Whether Any Attempt Made to Temporarily Quit or Cut Down Tobacco Products by Monthly Household Income**

(in percent)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	-	100	-	-	-	100
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	100	50	100	100	100	60
2000 – 2499	83	83	100	100	88	86
2500 – 2999	64	67	86	-	71	67
3000 – 3999	74	87	91	100	82	90
4000 – 4999	91	78	90	80	91	79
5000 +	82	84	91	100	83	89
Rangpur						
< 1000	-	100	-	100	-	100
1000 – 1499	95	100	100	-	95	100
1500 – 1999	97	100	-	-	97	100
2000 – 2499	97	100	100	-	97	100
2500 – 2999	95	100	100	100	95	100
3000 – 3999	95	87	94	100	95	89
4000 – 4999	99	97	100	100	99	98
5000 +	95	100	96	100	96	100
National						
< 1000	-	100	-	100	-	100
1000 – 1499	95	100	100	-	95	100
1500 – 1999	97	87	100	100	97	88
2000 – 2499	94	94	100	100	95	94
2500 – 2999	87	88	90	100	87	90
3000 – 3999	91	87	93	100	91	89
4000 – 4999	97	93	94	90	96	93
5000 +	89	91	94	100	92	95

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.12A: Number of Attempts Made During Last 12 Months to Quit Tobacco Products by Age**

(in numbers)

Age Groups in Years ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	2	-	-	-	2	-
15-19	2	-	5	-	4	-
20-34	3	5	4	6	4	5
35-49	4	4	4	4	4	4
50 and above	4	4	5	3	5	4
All	4	4	4	5	4	4
Rangpur						
10-14	6	3	-	-	6	3
15-19	3	-	5	-	3	-
20-34	5	4	4	5	4	4
35-49	5	5	4	4	5	5
50 and above	5	4	5	6	5	5
All	5	4	4	5	5	4
National						
10-14	5	3	-	-	5	3
15-19	3	-	5	-	3	-
20-34	4	4	4	6	4	4
35-49	5	5	4	4	4	4
50 and above	5	4	5	5	5	4
All	5	4	4	5	4	4

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.12B: Number of Attempts Made Before Last 12 Months to Quit Tobacco Products by Age**

(in numbers)

Age Groups in Years ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	4	-	-	-	4	-
15-19	-	-	8	-	6	-
20-34	3	4	4	7	4	5
35-49	5	5	4	7	5	6
50 and above	9	9	7	-	9	8
All	6	7	5	7	6	7
Rangpur						
10-14	3	5	-	-	3	5
15-19	4	-	6	-	4	-
20-34	5	5	5	6	5	5
35-49	6	7	6	7	6	7
50 and above	6	10	6	9	6	10
All	5	6	6	7	5	7
National						
10-14	3	5	-	-	3	5
15-19	4	-	8	-	5	-
20-34	5	5	5	6	5	5
35-49	6	7	5	7	6	7
50 and above	7	9	6	8	7	9
All	6	7	5	7	6	7

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.13A: Number of Attempts Made During Last 12 Months to Quit Tobacco Products by Educational Status**

(in numbers)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	4	5	5	4	4	5
Grade I – V	4	2	4	3	4	2
Grade VI – IX	3	4	4	6	4	5
SSC and Above	4	4	4	5	4	5
Rangpur						
Illiterate	5	5	6	6	5	5
Grade I – V	5	3	4	4	4	3
Grade VI – IX	5	4	4	4	5	4
SSC and Above	5	4	4	6	5	6
National						
Illiterate	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grade I – V	5	3	4	4	4	3
Grade VI – IX	4	4	4	4	4	4
SSC and Above	5	4	4	6	4	5

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.13B: Number of Attempts Made Before Last 12 Months to Quit Tobacco Products by Educational Status**

(in numbers)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	8	8	5	7	7	8
Grade I – V	5	3	7	0	6	2
Grade VI – IX	5	4	4	8	5	5
SSC and Above	5	3	5	8	5	7
Rangpur						
Illiterate	5	8	3	4	5	7
Grade I – V	6	5	11	9	7	7
Grade VI – IX	4	5	6	6	5	5
SSC and Above	5	7	5	9	5	9
National						
Illiterate	6	8	4	5	6	8
Grade I – V	6	4	9	7	7	5
Grade VI – IX	5	4	5	6	5	5
SSC and Above	5	6	5	9	5	8

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.14A: Number of Attempts Made During Last 12 Months to Quit Tobacco Products by Monthly Household Income**

(in numbers)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Chittagong</b>						
< 1000	-	2	-	-	-	2
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	4	4	7	2	5	3
2000 – 2499	4	4	4	5	4	4
2500 – 2999	6	6	3	-	5	6
3000 – 3999	5	4	3	5	4	4
4000 – 4999	3	6	4	3	4	5
5000 +	4	4	4	5	4	4
<b>Rangpur</b>						
< 1000	-	2	-	5	-	3
1000 – 1499	5	2	3	-	5	2
1500 – 1999	4	3	-	-	4	3
2000 – 2499	5	5	5	-	5	5
2500 – 2999	7	4	3	10	6	6
3000 – 3999	4	5	3	4	4	4
4000 – 4999	5	4	4	3	5	4
5000 +	5	4	4	5	5	5
<b>National</b>						
< 1000	-	2	-	5	-	3
1000 – 1499	5	2	3	-	5	2
1500 – 1999	4	3	7	2	4	3
2000 – 2499	5	4	4	5	5	5
2500 – 2999	7	5	3	10	6	6
3000 – 3999	5	4	3	5	4	4
4000 – 4999	4	4	4	3	4	4
5000 +	5	4	4	5	4	5

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.14B: Number of Attempts Made Before Last 12 Months to Quit Tobacco Products by Monthly Household Income**

(in numbers)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Chittagong</b>						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	5	8	7	5	5	7
2000 – 2499	4	7	9	-	5	6
2500 – 2999	13	3	7	-	10	3
3000 – 3999	8	8	3	8	6	8
4000 – 4999	8	7	4	3	6	6
5000 +	5	7	5	8	5	7
<b>Rangpur</b>						
< 1000	-	9	-	10	-	9
1000 – 1499	8	15	15	-	8	15
1500 – 1999	7	10	-	-	7	10
2000 – 2499	5	12	3	-	5	12
2500 – 2999	5	5	4	17	5	8
3000 – 3999	4	6	9	3	5	5
4000 – 4999	5	5	15	14	7	6
5000 +	6	6	5	6	5	6
<b>National</b>						
< 1000	-	6	-	10	-	7
1000 – 1499	8	15	15	-	8	15
1500 – 1999	7	9	7	5	7	9
2000 – 2499	5	10	6	-	5	10
2500 – 2999	6	4	6	17	6	7
3000 – 3999	5	6	6	6	5	6
4000 – 4999	6	5	9	9	7	6
5000 +	5	6	5	7	5	6

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.15: Methods Attempted to Temporarily Quit Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Methods Used ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Self-restraint	85	82	87	82	86	82
Family/Friends	6	8	7	4	6	7
Only allopathic Advice	5	5	4	11	4	7
Allopathic Drugs	3	5	1	-	2	3
Only non-allopathic Advice	1	-	1	4	1	1
Non-allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Self-restraint	93	94	96	86	94	92
Family/Friends	2	3	2	6	2	4
Only allopathic Advice	4	4	2	8	3	5
Allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-allopathic Drugs	-	-	1	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
National						
Self-restraint	91	90	92	85	92	88
Family/Friends	3	5	4	5	4	5
Only allopathic Advice	4	4	2	9	4	6
Allopathic Drugs	1	2	1	-	1	1
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	1	-	-
Non-allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.16: Whether Succeeded in Quitting Tobacco Products for More than Six Months by Age**

(in percent)

Age Groups in Years ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-34	21	29	18	-	19	19
35-49	13	-	18	22	16	12
50 and above	18	19	32	-	22	18
All	16	16	20	15	18	16
Rangpur						
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-34	9	2	6	-	8	1
35-49	14	3	6	-	11	2
50 and above	10	-	12	11	11	3
All	10	2	7	2	9	2
National						
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-34	11	7	10	-	11	6
35-49	13	2	12	8	13	5
50 and above	13	11	20	9	15	11
All	12	7	13	6	12	7

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.17: Whether Succeeded in Quitting Tobacco Products for More than Six Months by Educational Status**

(in percent)

Educational Status ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Illiterate	8	12	14	-	9	10
Grade I – V	28	18	17	-	21	14
Grade VI – IX	30	17	4	33	18	22
SSC and Above	16	50	27	25	23	31
Rangpur						
Illiterate	10	2	22	-	11	1
Grade I – V	6	6	16	11	8	8
Grade VI – IX	15	-	11	-	14	-
SSC and Above	11	-	5	-	8	-
National						
Illiterate	10	6	16	-	10	5
Grade I – V	10	11	16	8	12	10
Grade VI – IX	20	3	7	5	16	4
SSC and Above	12	17	13	11	13	13

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.18: Whether Succeeded in Quitting Tobacco Products for More than Six Months by Monthly Household Income**

(in percent)

Household Income Groups ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 – 1999	11	-	-	-	8	-
2000 – 2499	13	20	-	-	10	17
2500 – 2999	-	-	17	-	7	-
3000 – 3999	9	39	14	25	11	35
4000 – 4999	15	29	24	-	19	18
5000 +	21	6	23	18	22	10
Rangpur						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	17	-	-	-	16	-
1500 – 1999	11	9	-	-	11	9
2000 – 2499	12	-	33	-	13	-
2500 – 2999	8	-	-	-	8	-
3000 – 3999	19	-	12	-	18	-
4000 – 4999	6	3	15	-	8	3
5000 +	4	-	5	3	5	2
National						
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 – 1499	17	-	-	-	16	-
1500 – 1999	11	8	-	-	11	7
2000 – 2499	12	6	11	-	12	6
2500 – 2999	7	-	11	-	7	-
3000 – 3999	17	15	13	13	16	15
4000 – 4999	8	7	20	-	11	6
5000 +	11	3	12	7	12	5

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 7.19: Successful Methods Applied in Quitting Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Methods Used ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Self-restraint	42	47	49	50	46	48
Family/Friends	40	21	25	13	31	19
Only allopathic Advice	13	21	16	38	15	26
Allopathic Drugs	4	5	8	-	6	4
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	2	4
Non-allopathic Drugs	2	5	2	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Self-restraint	51	33	50	-	50	20
Family/Friends	23	33	33	50	25	40
Only allopathic Advice	25	33	17	50	23	40
Allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-allopathic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2	-	-	-	2	-
National						
Self-restraint	47	46	49	40	48	44
Family/Friends	29	23	27	20	28	22
Only allopathic Advice	20	23	17	40	19	28
Allopathic Drugs	2	5	6	-	3	3
Only non-allopathic Advice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-allopathic Drugs	1	5	1	-	1	3
Others	1	-	-	-	1	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 8.1: Awareness About the General Detrimental Effects of Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Yes	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Yes	100	99	100	100	100	99
No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	1	-	-	-	1
National						
Yes	100	99	100	100	100	99
No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	1	-	-	-	1

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 8.2: Awareness About the Health Hazards of Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Hazards ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Do not know	-	-	1	1	-	-
Heart Diseases	24	23	25	25	24	24
Stroke	3	3	6	6	5	4
Respiratory Disease	34	33	31	31	33	32
Cancer	32	32	30	30	31	31
Teeth and Gums Problems	5	6	5	7	5	7
Impotency	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wrinkled Facial Skin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stained Nails	1	-	1	-	1	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Do not know	1	1	-	-	1	1
Heart Diseases	5	5	14	12	8	8
Stroke	4	3	7	5	5	4
Respiratory Disease	28	27	27	28	27	27
Cancer	36	37	36	38	36	37
Teeth and Gums Problems	17	18	10	13	15	16
Impotency	1	-	2	-	1	-
Wrinkled Facial Skin	5	5	3	2	4	4
Stained Nails	4	4	2	2	3	3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
National						
Do not know	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heart Diseases	15	14	21	20	17	17
Stroke	4	3	7	5	5	4
Respiratory Disease	31	30	30	30	30	30
Cancer	34	35	32	34	33	34
Teeth and Gums Problems	11	12	7	9	9	11
Impotency	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wrinkled Facial Skin	3	3	2	2	2	2
Stained Nails	3	2	1	1	2	2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 8.3: Awareness About the Detrimental Effects of Passive Smoking to Adults**

(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓ Sex →	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Yes	100	100	99	100	100	100
No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rangpur						
Yes	92	88	98	97	94	91
No	1	3	-	-	1	2
Do Not Know	7	10	2	3	6	7
National						
Yes	96	94	99	98	97	95
No	1	1	-	-	-	1
Do Not Know	4	5	1	2	3	4

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 8.4: Awareness About the Detrimental Effects of Passive Smoking to Minors**

(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Yes	95	94	100	100	97	96
No	2	1	-	-	1	1
Do Not Know	4	5	-	-	2	3
Rangpur						
Yes	94	91	99	99	96	94
No	1	2	-	-	-	1
Do Not Know	5	8	1	1	4	5
National						
Yes	94	92	99	99	96	95
No	1	1	-	-	1	1
Do Not Know	4	6	1	1	3	4

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 8.5: Awareness that Expenditure on Tobacco Products Makes People Poorer**

(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Yes	96	98	99	99	97	99
No	4	2	-	-	3	1
Do Not Know	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rangpur						
Yes	95	95	95	96	95	95
No	4	3	4	2	4	3
Do Not Know	1	2	1	2	1	2
National						
Yes	95	97	97	98	96	97
No	4	3	2	1	3	2
Do Not Know	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 9.1: Attitude Towards Use of Tobacco Products**

(in percent)

Attitude ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Fun	15	9	12	7	14	8
Manly/Strong/Rebellious	4	2	3	1	4	2
Sophisticated	3	2	3	1	3	2
Relaxing	15	8	12	6	14	7
Foolish/Weak	2	4	5	6	3	5
Repulsive/Disgusting	19	26	21	27	20	27
Immoral/Sinful	20	24	20	24	20	24
Environment Pollution	22	25	24	27	23	26
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Fun	14	9	13	4	14	7
Manly/Strong/Rebellious	3	3	1	1	2	2
Sophisticated	2	2	2	1	2	2
Relaxing	13	8	13	3	13	6
Foolish/Weak	7	7	6	7	7	7
Repulsive/Disgusting	16	25	15	23	16	24
Immoral/Sinful	29	32	31	41	30	35
Environment Pollution	14	15	19	21	16	17
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
National						
Fun	15	9	13	6	14	8
Manly/Strong/Rebellious	4	2	3	1	3	2
Sophisticated	3	2	2	1	3	2
Relaxing	14	8	12	5	13	6
Foolish/Weak	5	5	5	6	5	6
Repulsive/Disgusting	18	26	19	25	18	25
Immoral/Sinful	24	28	24	31	24	29
Environment Pollution	18	20	22	25	20	22
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 9.2: Attitude Towards of Tobacco Industry**

(in percent)

Attitude ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Provides Jobs	11	6	11	7	11	7
Helps Sports, and Other Sectors	2	1	2	1	2	1
Provides Government with Revenue	20	17	15	12	18	14
Kills Our Citizen	22	25	23	25	22	25
Harmful to the economy of family and country	22	24	23	26	22	25
Cause Environment Pollution	24	27	26	29	25	28
Others	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rangpur						
Provides Jobs	12	10	12	6	12	9
Helps Sports, and Other Sectors	1	-	-	-	1	-
Provides Government with Revenue	11	9	11	5	11	7
Kills Our Citizen	17	20	20	25	18	22
Harmful to the economy of family and country	33	33	30	34	32	33
Cause Environment Pollution	25	27	28	29	26	28
Others	1	1	-	-	1	1
National						
Provides Jobs	12	8	11	7	12	8
Helps Sports, and Other Sectors	1	1	2	1	2	1
Provides Government with Revenue	16	13	14	9	15	11
Kills Our Citizen	20	23	22	25	21	24
Harmful to the economy of family and country	27	28	25	29	26	28
Cause Environment Pollution	24	27	27	29	25	28
Others	-	1	-	-	-	1

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 9.3: Attitude Towards Government's Taking Measures to Reduce Tobacco Use**

(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Yes	100	100	98	99	99	100
No	-	-	1	-	1	-
Do Not Know	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rangpur						
Yes	92	90	98	98	94	94
No	5	4	1	1	4	2
Do Not Know	3	6	1	1	2	4
National						
Yes	96	95	99	99	97	96
No	3	2	1	-	2	1
Do Not Know	2	3	1	1	1	2

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 9.4: Attitude Towards Discontinuing Advertisement and Sponsorship by Tobacco Industry**  
(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Support	99	99	98	99	99	99
Oppose	-	-	1	-	-	-
Do Not Know	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rangpur						
Support	81	79	92	92	85	84
Oppose	4	5	4	4	4	4
Do Not Know	15	16	4	4	11	12
National						
Support	89	88	96	96	92	91
Oppose	2	3	2	2	2	2
Do Not Know	9	9	2	2	6	7

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 9.5: Attitude Towards Increasing Price of Tobacco Products by Increasing Taxation**  
(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Support	99	99	98	98	99	99
Oppose	1	1	2	1	1	1
Do Not Know	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rangpur						
Support	83	86	92	94	86	89
Oppose	10	7	7	3	9	5
Do Not Know	7	7	1	3	5	6
National						
Support	90	92	95	96	92	94
Oppose	6	4	4	2	5	3
Do Not Know	4	4	1	2	3	3

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 9.6: Attitude Towards Banning Smoking in Public Places and Public Transports**

(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Support	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oppose	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Support	100	99	100	100	100	100
Oppose	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	-	-	-	-	-
National						
Support	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oppose	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

**Table 9.7: Attitude Towards Banning Sale of Tobacco to Minors**

(in percent)

Awareness Level ↓	Rural		Urban		Total	
Sex →	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chittagong						
Support	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oppose	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rangpur						
Support	100	99	100	100	100	100
Oppose	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	1	-	-	-	-
National						
Support	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oppose	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do Not Know	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BIDS Field Survey 2001.

## Questionnaire

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Tobacco Prevalence in Bangladesh

(April - 2001)

### 1. General Information

- 1.1 Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /  
Name of the Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_  
Father's/Husbands Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Village/Mahalla: \_\_\_\_\_  
Union/Ward: \_\_\_\_\_ Thana: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2 District: 1 = Rangpur, 2 = Chittagong \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.3 Rural/Urban: 1 = Urban, 2 = Rural \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.4 Cluster: \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.5 Age (in years): \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.6 Sex: 1 = Male, 2 = Female \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.7 Marital Status: 1 = Unmarried, 2 = Married, 3 = Separated/Divorced, 4 = Widow/Widower \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.8 Education Level: (The exam passed) Put 99 if illiterate \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.9 Religion: 1 = Muslim, 2 = Hindu, 3 = Buddhist, 4 = Christian, 5 = Others \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.10 Occupation: 1 = Agriculture, 2 = Service, 3 = Business, 4 = Household Chores, 5 = Self-employed,  
6 = Unemployed, 7 = Student, 8 = Day laborer, 9 = Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.11 What is your monthly personal income? Tk. \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /
- 1.12: What is your monthly family income? Tk. \_\_\_\_\_ /  
\_\_\_\_\_ /

### 2. Tobacco Related

- 2.1 Have you ever used tobacco products? 1 = Yes, 2 = No \_\_\_\_\_ /  
If answer to Q 2.1 is No,  
2.2 What are the causes of not using tobacco? \_\_\_\_\_ /  
(Give two main reasons from the following and proceed to question nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9  
1 = Long-term adverse health effects, 2 = Short-term cosmetic effects, 3 = Economic reasons, 4 =  
Moral/religious reasons, 5 = Pressure from family/friends, 6 = Negative attitude towards tobacco  
products,  
7 = None of the above  
If answer to 2.1 is Yes,  
2.3 Have you used tobacco more than 100 times in your lifetime? 1 = Yes, 2 = No \_\_\_\_\_ /  
2.4 Have you ever used tobacco products daily? 1 = Yes, 2 = No \_\_\_\_\_ /  
2.5 How often do you use tobacco now? 1 = Daily, 2 = Occasionally, 3 = Not at all \_\_\_\_\_ /  
2.6 How old were you when you used tobacco product for the first time? Years \_\_\_\_\_ /  
2.7 What tobacco product did you use first?

1 = Cigarette, 2 = Bidi, 3 = Hand-rolled cigarette, 4 = Cigar-pipe, 5 = Hookha, 6 = Hubble-bubble, 7 = Betel Quid, 8 = Gutka, 9 = Snuff, 10 = Khaini, 11 = Dried tobacco leaf, 12 = Gul, 13 = Others (Specify)

If answer to Q 2.4 is Yes

2.8 How old were you when you started using tobacco products regularly? Years /\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

Note: Ask Questions 2.9 – 2.11 if answer to Q 2.5 is “Not at all” otherwise proceed to Q 3.

2.9 How old were you the last time you used tobacco? Years /\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

2.10 Approximately how many times did you try to quit? /\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

2.11 What methods did you use for successful cessation? /\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

Give two methods from the following: 1 = Self-restraint, 2 = Help from family/friends, 3 = Only allopathic advice, 4 = Allopathic drugs (N.R.T.), 5 = Only non-allopathic advice, 6 = Non-allopathic drugs, 7 = Others (Specify)

### 3. Types and Intensity of Tobacco Use:

Note: Ask daily consumptions for regular users and monthly consumptions for occasional users

Tobacco Products	Intensity of use	
	Daily	Monthly
1. Cigarette (Number)		
2. Bidi (Number)		
3. Hand-rolled Cigarette (Number)		
4. Cigar – Pipe (Frequency)		
5. Hookah (Frequency)		
6. Hubble-bubble (Frequency)		
7. Betel Quid (Number)		
8. Gutka (Number)		
9. Snuff (Frequency)		
10. Khaini (Number)		
11. Dried Tobacco Leaf (Frequency)		
12. Gul (Frequency)		
13. Others (Specify)		

Note: Ask questions 4 and 5 to those respondents who have responded “daily/occasionally” to Q 2.5

### 4. Expenditure on Tobacco

How much do you now spend on tobacco monthly? Tk. /\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

Note: Ask daily expenditure from regular users and record the average for the month. For occasional users ask average monthly expenditure.

### 5. Quit Status

5.1 Have you ever thought of giving up or cutting down tobacco use? /\_\_\_\_\_/

1 = No, 2 = Had thought previously, 3 = Thinking now

If answer to Q 5.1 is “No” proceed to questions 6,7,8, and 9. If answer to Q 5.1 is “Had thought previously/Thinking now” ask questions 5.2 – 5.7

5.2 What made you think stopping or cutting down? /\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

(Give two main reasons from the following

1 = Long-term adverse health effects, 2 = Short-term cosmetic effects, 3 = Economic reasons, 4 = Moral/religious reasons, 5 = Negative attitude towards tobacco products, 6 = Pressure from family/friends,

7 = Others (Specify)

5.3 Have you ever made any attempt to give up or cut down tobacco? 1= Yes, 2 = No / /

5.4 If so, approximately how many times have you tried to stop during

(Only those respondents who responded "Yes" to Q 5.3)

Last 12 months / /

Before 12 months (put 99 if not applicable) / /

5.5 How did you try to quit tobacco products? / /

Give one method from the following and record the latest method if there are several

1 = Self-restraint, 2 = Support from family/friends, 3 = Only allopathic advice, 4 = Allopathic drugs (N.R.T.), 5 = Only non-allopathic advice, 6 = Non-allopathic drugs, 7 = Others (Specify)

5.6 Have you ever been able to quit tobacco products for a period of six months? / /

1= Yes, 2 = No.

5.7 If yes what methods did you use for your successful attempts? / /

Give two methods from the following: 1 = Self-restraint, 2 = Support from family/friends, 3 = Only allopathic advice, 4 = Allopathic drugs (N.R.T.), 5 = Only non-allopathic advice, 6 = Non-allopathic drugs, 7 = Others (Specify)

## 6. Does your father/mother use tobacco?

6.1 Father /

/

6.2 Mother /

/

1 = Never used tobacco products, 2 = Used to smoke but stopped, 3 = Used smokeless products but stopped, 4 = Used to use both types of products but stopped, 5 = Smokes now, 6 = Uses smokeless tobacco products now, 7 = Uses both types of tobacco products now, 8 = Not applicable

## 7. Knowledge about the Hazards of Tobacco

7.1 Do you think tobacco use is harmful? 1 = Yes, 2 = No, 3 = Do not know / /

7.2 Do you know any health effects of tobacco? / /

Give three reasons from the following: 1 = Do not know, 2 = Heart diseases, 3 = Stroke, 4 = Respiratory diseases, 5 = Cancer, 6 = Teeth and gum problems, 7 = Impotency, 8 = Wrinkled facial skin, 9 = Stained nails, 10 = Others (Specify)

7.3 Do you know passive smoking is harmful?

7.3.1 to adults? 1 = Yes, 2 = No, 3 = Do not know /

/

7.3.2 to children? 1 = Yes, 2 = No, 3 = Do not know /

/

7.4 Do you think money spent to buy tobacco products make people poorer? / /

1 = Yes, 2 = No, 3 = Do not know

## 8. Attitude towards Tobacco Use and Tobacco Industry

8.1 What do you think of tobacco use ? / /

/

Give three reasons from the following: 1 = Fun, 2 = Manly/strong/rebellious, 3 = Sophisticated, 4 = Relaxing, 5 = Foolish/weak, 6 = Repulsive/disgusting, 7 = Immoral/sinful, 8 = Environmental pollution, 9 = Others (Specify)

8.2 What do you think of the tobacco industry? / /

Give three reasons from the following: 1 = Provides jobs, 2 = Help sports and other sectors, 3 = Provides government with revenue, 4 = Kills our citizens, 5 = Harmful to the economy of family and country, 6 = Causes environmental pollution, 7= Others (Specify)

## 9. Attitude towards Government's Taking Measures for Controlling Tobacco Use

9.1 In general do you support government taking measures to control tobacco use?       /  
1 = Yes, 2 = No, 3 = Do not know

9.2 Which of the following you support or oppose?

1. Discontinuing advertising and sponsorships by the tobacco industry       /  
1 = Support, 2 = Oppose, 3 = Do not know

2. Increasing price of tobacco products by increasing taxation       /  
1 = Support, 2 = Oppose, 3 = Do not know

3. Banning smoking in public places and public transport       /  
1 = Support, 2 = Oppose, 3 = Do not know

4. Banning sale of tobacco to minors       /  
      /  
1 = Support, 2 = Oppose, 3 = Do not know

Date of Interview

Day	Month	Year	Name of the Investigator	Signature of the Investigator	Code

Date of Verification

Day	Month	Year	Name of the Investigator	Signature of the Investigator	Code