Percent 69.9

Comme il faut

HAITI

## GIRLS' TOBACCO USE

Torldwide, tobacco use among girls is increasing, and the differences in smoking rates between girls and boys are not as large as one might expect. In 14 percent of countries covered by the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), more girls than boys smoke cigarettes. Within the Western Pacific, Africa, and Eastern Mediterranean regions, boys and girls are equally likely to use tobacco products other than cigarettes. As with males, the overwhelming majority of female smokers become addicted to tobacco before reaching adulthood.

The factors that increase the risk of girls smoking are broadly similar to those of boys: tobacco industry marketing; easy access to tobacco products; low prices; peer pressure; tobacco use and approval by peers, parents, and siblings; and the misperception that smoking enhances social popularity.

In cultures where women are subjected to unrealistic bodyimage ideals, girls and young women may initiate smoking or rationalize their addiction in the mistaken belief that smoking assists with weight loss. In fact, cigarette smoking is not associated with a lower BMI (body mass index) in young women. Smoking prevention and cessation programs designed for girls and young women may benefit from the inclusion of counseling related to body image.

50.0

YEMEN

47.4

LITHUANIA

Cleopatra

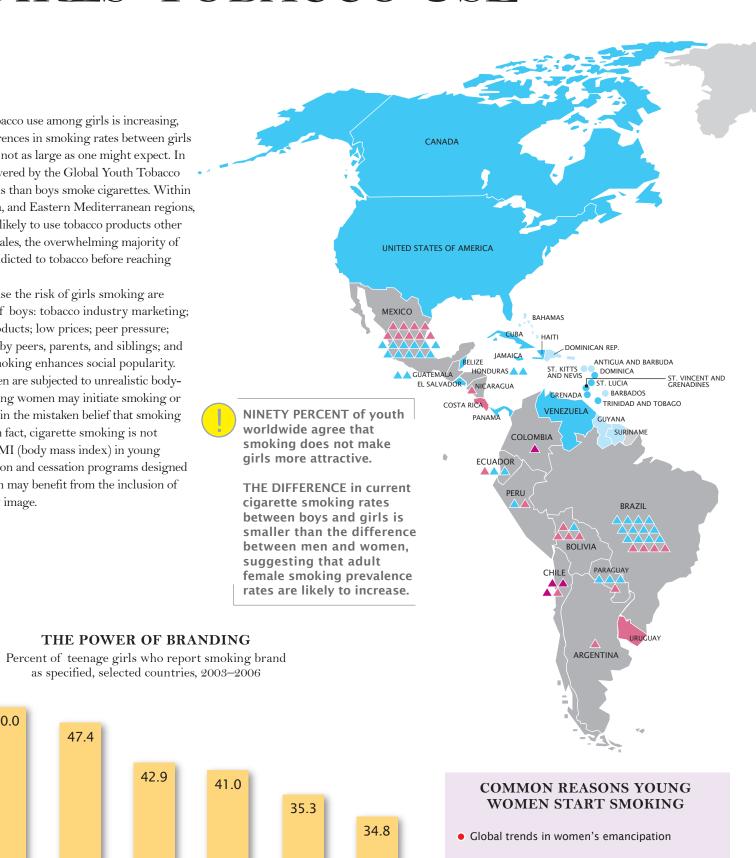
**EGYPT** 

JAMAICA

Marlboro

Marlboro

LEBANON MAURITANIA



• Concern with weight, body image, and fashion

• Positive images of smoking in movies, magazines, and youth culture

Drug-positive subcultures

Perceived improvement in economic status

• Cigarette marketing campaigns targeting women

