Women and Tobacco

Introduction
Approximately 6,000 Australian women die prematurely each year as a result of tobacco caused illness¹.

Sex differences and gender influences tell us that women and men have some differences in behaviour, illness and disease associated with smoking. As such, we should be responding in appropriate ways that take any differences into account when we talk about prevention or treatment.

Sex Differences
There are some differences in the way women and men respond to tobacco and nicotine, and also differences in illness and disease. Some examples include:

- Women and men's bodies break down nicotine differently².
- Women are more likely than men to carry genetic mutations that are associated with an increased risk of lung cancer².
- The type and progression of lung cancer is often different in women².
- Both smoking and passive smoke affect women's reproductive outcomes³,⁴.
- There is a possibility of an association between active smoking and exposure to passive smoking during adolescence and later development of breast cancer in women⁵.
- Women often gain more weight after quitting than men⁶.
- Nicotine replacement may be less effective among women as a treatment for tobacco dependence⁴,⁷.

Gender influences
In women, some of the social and cultural aspects that affect roles, behaviours and meanings related to tobacco use or cessation are:

- The tobacco industry has specifically targeted women using sophisticated marketing techniques which include gifts, the Internet, fashion events and alliances with companies that sell products for women⁸,⁹.
- Women account for more than 80% of sole parents in Australia. Around 46% of single mothers smoke, and in 1995, the highest smoking rate in this group was single mothers between the ages of 19 and 29 at 59%¹⁰.
- Young women and girls may use smoking as a method of controlling their appetite and weight¹¹,¹².
- Poverty and low income is associated with higher rates of smoking among adults¹³, and women constitute a disproportionate share of people living in poverty.
- Nicotine addiction plays an important role for most smokers. There are also reinforcing cultural and environmental factors for women, such as fear of weight gain and life stressors⁶,⁴.
- Smoking is intimately linked with poverty¹⁴, isolation and the care-giving role¹⁵.
- When quitting, there are a number of specific situation in which women find it especially difficult to resist smoking. These situations include: socialising with smokers; being near other people who are smoking; when feeling sad, tense or irritable; when they are under pressure from children; and on the telephone¹⁶.

Implications for the Future
Future research needs to address both sex and gender differences in relation to:

- patterns of tobacco initiation and use
- nicotine impact, addiction and cessation
cultural, psychosocial and environmental factors influencing tobacco use and barriers to cessation.

Taking a gendered approach to the development of prevention programs in health promotion and education may improve their effectiveness.


