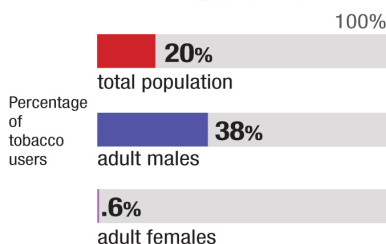


EGYPT

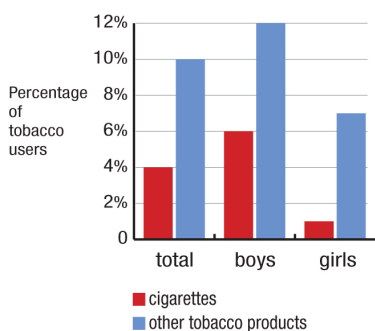
TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS

Egypt ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on February 25, 2005.

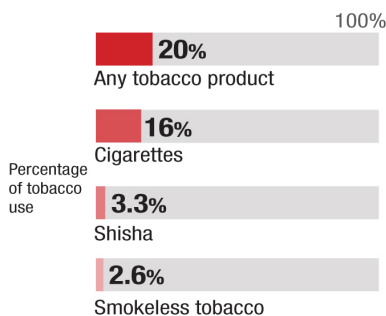
Prevalence of tobacco use in Egypt (2009)¹³



Tobacco use among youth (age 13-15) in Egypt (2005)¹⁴



Tobacco use among the Egyptian population¹⁵



TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Tobacco use is rising in Egypt.

- Among adults (age 15+), nearly 20% use some form of tobacco with a significant difference between genders — 38% of males and 0.6% of females use tobacco.¹
- Among youth (age 13-15), 4% smoke cigarettes (boys 6%; girls 1%).²
- 10% of youth use other tobacco products (boys 12%; girls 7%).³
- In 2008, over 75 billion cigarettes were sold in Egypt.⁴
- Water-pipe smoking is popular among males with nearly 6% tobacco users smoking shisha.⁵

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.⁶

- 90% of all lung cancer cases in Egypt are due to tobacco use.⁷
- 44% of youth (age 13-15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 39% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.⁸
- Nearly 71% of the Egyptians allow smoking inside their homes and more than half (51%) report exposure to secondhand smoke on a weekly basis.⁹
- Almost 61% of all workers, who work indoors, are exposed to secondhand smoke at work. Nearly 59% of all these workers are non-smoking workers.¹⁰

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- The direct annual cost of treating tobacco-related diseases in Egypt is estimated at 3 billion EGP (650 million USD).¹¹
- Lost economic opportunities in highly populated, developing countries are severe because up to half of all tobacco-related deaths occur during the prime productive years (age 30-69).¹²
- Smoking also results in costs associated with fire damage and damage to the environment from the manufacturing and packaging of tobacco products.

1. Global adult tobacco survey (GATS): Egypt. World Health Organization; 2009. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gats/countries/emr/fact_sheets/egypt/ 2. CDC Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) [database on the Internet]. Egypt – National 2005. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. c2009 [cited 2009 August 17]. Available from: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/OSH_GTSS/default/Default.aspx 3. CDC GYTS, 2009. 4. Euromonitor International, (database online). London: Euromonitor; c2008 - (updated 2008 Sep 18; cited 2009 August 17). Industry reports: Tobacco- Egypt. 5. GATS, 2009. 6. Mackay J, Eriksen M, Shafey O. The Tobacco Atlas. 2nd ed. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2006. 7. Nassar H. HNP Discussion Paper, Economics of Tobacco Control Paper No. 8—The Economics of Tobacco in Egypt: A New. Washington DC: The World Bank; 2003. Available from: <http://www1.worldbank.org/tobacco/pdf/Nassar%20-%20The%20Economics%20-%20whole.pdf>. 8. CDC GYTS, 2009. 9. GATS, 2009. 10. GATS, 2009. 11. Nassar, 2003. 12. Mackay et al, 2006. 13. GATS, 2009. 14. CDC GYTS, 2009. 15. GATS, 2009.