MORTALITY FROM SMOKING IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 1950−2000

(2nd edition, revised June 2006: www.deathsfromsmoking.net)

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Main tables and population risks: smoking−attributed & total deaths

One pair of pages for each of the following:

All Developed Countries
EU15* (European Union)
EU10† (European Union)
EU25‡ (European Union)
Australia
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Central Asia
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia (FYR)
Malta
Moldova
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia & Montenegro
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukraine
United Kingdom
United States

*15 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK

†10 countries: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

‡25 countries: listed above for EU15 and EU10

ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (millions) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 0.4	− / 0.2	−
35−69	0.8 / 2.7	0.2 / 1.4	22 years
70+	0.6 / 3.3	0.3 / 4.6	8 years
All ages	1.4 / 6.5	0.5 / 6.2	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.8	199/217	176/196	375/413	−/0.5	48/70	67/92	115/162
All Cancer	−/21	310/709 (44%)	262/756 (35%)	571/1485	−/19	60/487 (12%)	88/686 (13%)	147/1192
Vascular	−/28	303/995	177/1600	479/2623	−/13	47/503	121/2624	168/3140
Respiratory	−/25	82/154	146/377	229/556	−/18	23/67	92/373	115/459
All Other	−/351	111/847	50/589	160/1787	−/140	26/347	48/935	74/1423
All Causes	−/425	806/2705 (30%)	634/3322 (19%)	1440/6452	−/190	155/1404 (11%)	349/4619 (8%)	504/6213

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (millions) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.6 / 1.5 (38%)	0.1 / 1.2 (12%)	0.7 / 2.7 (27%)
All Causes	1.4 / 6.5 (22%)	0.5 / 6.2 (8%)	1.9 / 13 (15%)

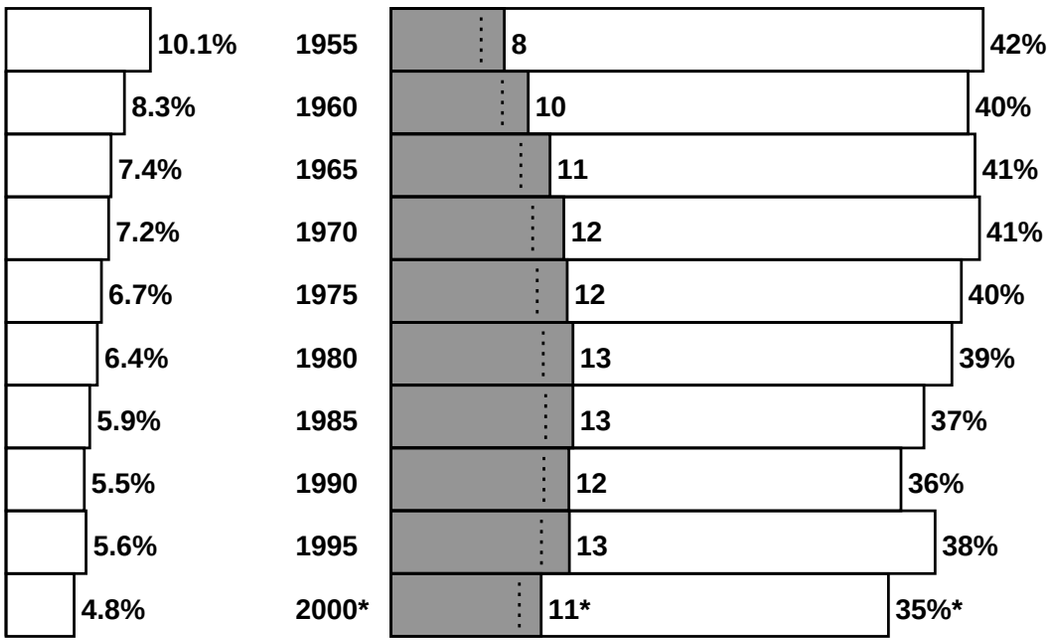
1955-2000: ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

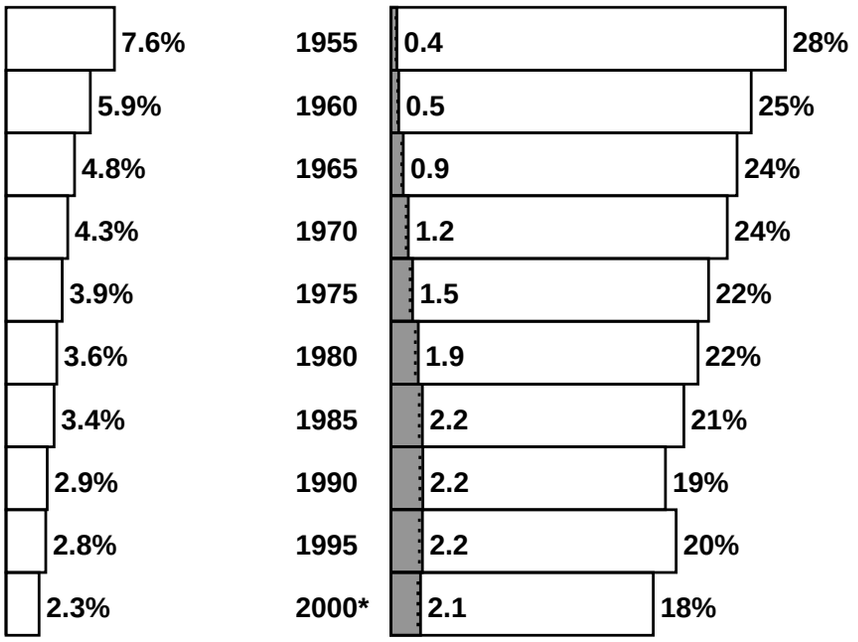
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 35 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



EU15 (European Union - 15 countries): 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 66	− / 31	−
35−69	171 / 584	34 / 304	23 years
70+	222 / 1158	89 / 1531	8 years
All ages	394 / 1808	123 / 1866	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.2	61/67	65/72	126/139	−/0.1	12/19	16/26	29/45
All Cancer	−/5.3	93/219 (43%)	98/299 (33%)	191/524	−/4.6	16/144 (11%)	23/265 (9%)	39/414
Vascular	−/3.7	41/172	52/489	93/664	−/2.1	8.0/69	29/748	37/819
Respiratory	−/1.5	15/30	53/143	68/174	−/0.9	5.2/15	26/148	31/164
All Other	−/55	22/162	19/227	42/445	−/23	5.1/76	12/371	17/470
All Causes	−/66	171/584 (29%)	222/1158 (19%)	394/1808	−/31	34/304 (11%)	89/1531 (6%)	123/1866

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	191 / 524 (37%)	39 / 414 (9%)	230 / 938 (25%)
All Causes	394 / 1808 (22%)	123 / 1866 (7%)	517 / 3674 (14%)

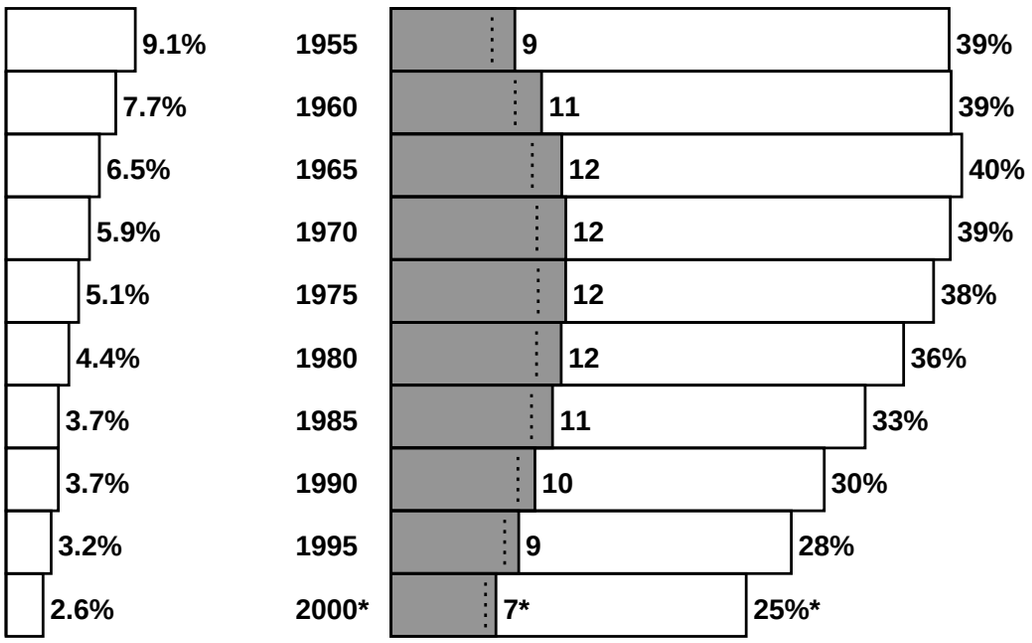
1955-2000: EU15 (European Union - 15 countries)

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

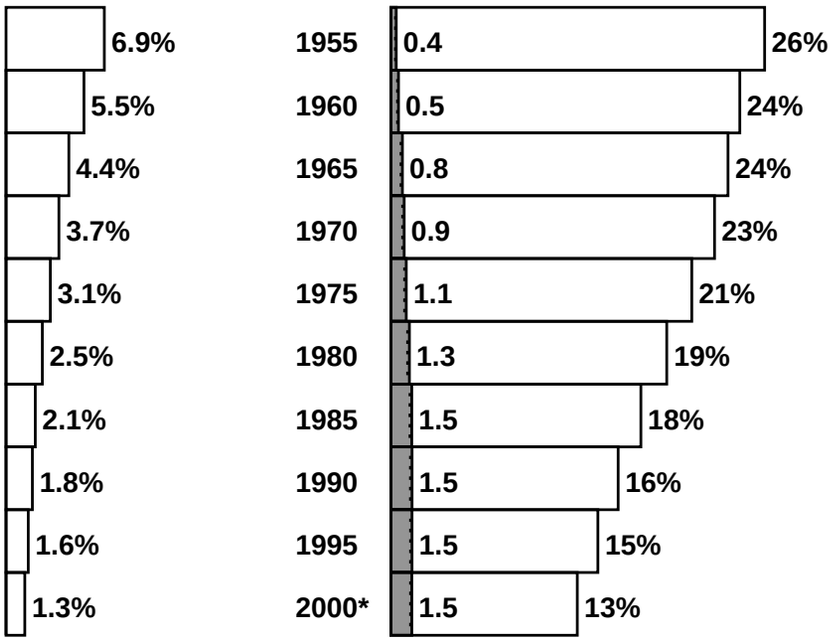
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 25 would die before age 70 (with 7 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



EU10 (European Union - 10 countries): 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 20	− / 8.0	−
35−69	73 / 196	12 / 93	21 years
70+	40 / 191	13 / 271	8 years
All ages	113 / 407	25 / 371	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	19/20	11/12	30/32	−/0.0	3.4/4.7	2.3/3.7	5.7/8.5
All Cancer	−/1.3	31/57 (54%)	16/44 (38%)	47/102	−/1.1	4.5/36 (12%)	3.1/41 (8%)	7.6/79
Vascular	−/1.2	27/72	15/108	43/181	−/0.4	4.5/32	6.6/176	11/209
Respiratory	−/0.5	4.6/7.4	6.0/13	11/21	−/0.3	1.1/3.0	2.2/12	3.3/15
All Other	−/17	9.7/59	2.8/27	12/103	−/6.1	1.7/21	1.3/41	3.0/68
All Causes	−/20	73/196 (37%)	40/191 (21%)	113/407	−/8.0	12/93 (13%)	13/271 (5%)	25/371

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	47 / 102 (46%)	7.6 / 79 (10%)	55 / 181 (30%)
All Causes	113 / 407 (28%)	25 / 371 (7%)	138 / 778 (18%)

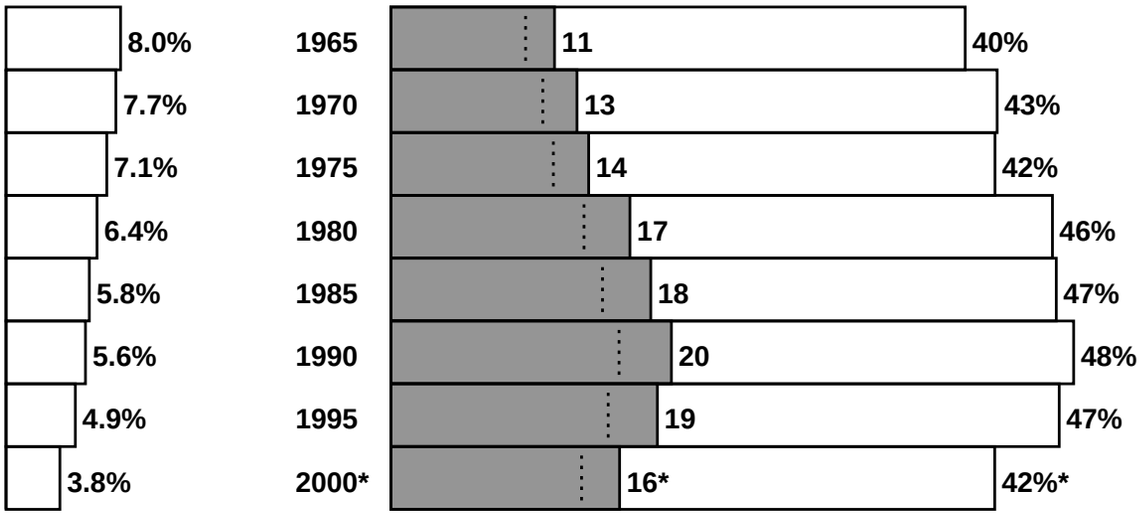
1965-2000: EU10 (European Union - 10 countries)

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

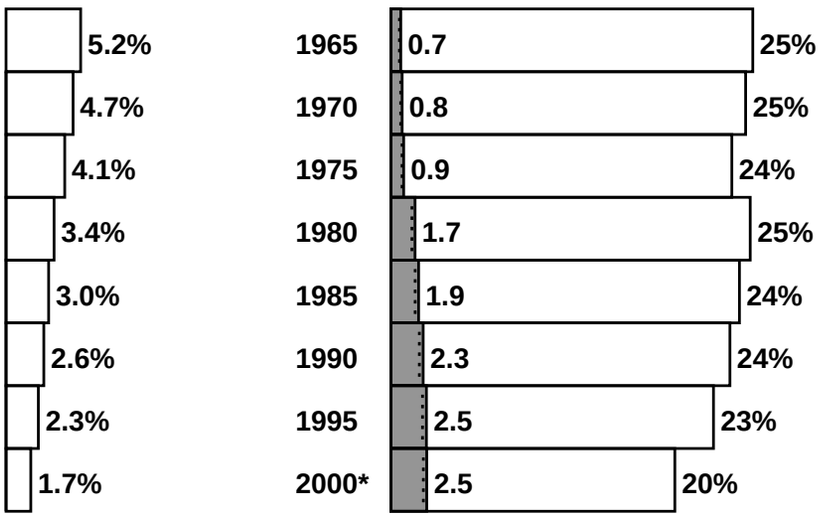
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 42 would die before age 70 (with 16 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



EU25 (European Union - 25 countries): 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 85	− / 39	−
35−69	244 / 779	46 / 397	22 years
70+	263 / 1350	102 / 1802	8 years
All ages	507 / 2214	148 / 2238	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.2	80/87	75/83	156/171	−/0.1	16/24	19/29	34/53
All Cancer	−/6.6	124/276 (45%)	114/343 (33%)	239/626	−/5.7	20/181 (11%)	26/306 (9%)	46/493
Vascular	−/4.9	68/244	67/597	135/846	−/2.5	13/101	35/924	48/1028
Respiratory	−/2.0	19/38	59/156	79/195	−/1.2	6.2/18	28/160	34/179
All Other	−/72	32/221	22/254	54/548	−/29	6.9/97	13/412	20/538
All Causes	−/85	244/779 (31%)	263/1350 (19%)	507/2214	−/39	46/397 (11%)	102/1802 (6%)	148/2238

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	239 / 626 (38%)	46 / 493 (9%)	285 / 1119 (25%)
All Causes	507 / 2214 (23%)	148 / 2238 (7%)	655 / 4452 (15%)

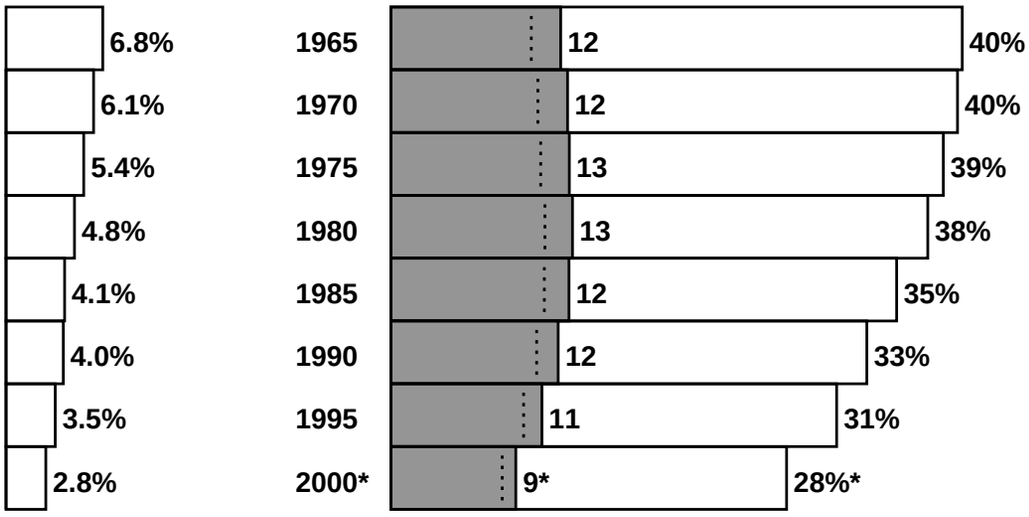
1965-2000: EU25 (European Union - 25 countries)

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

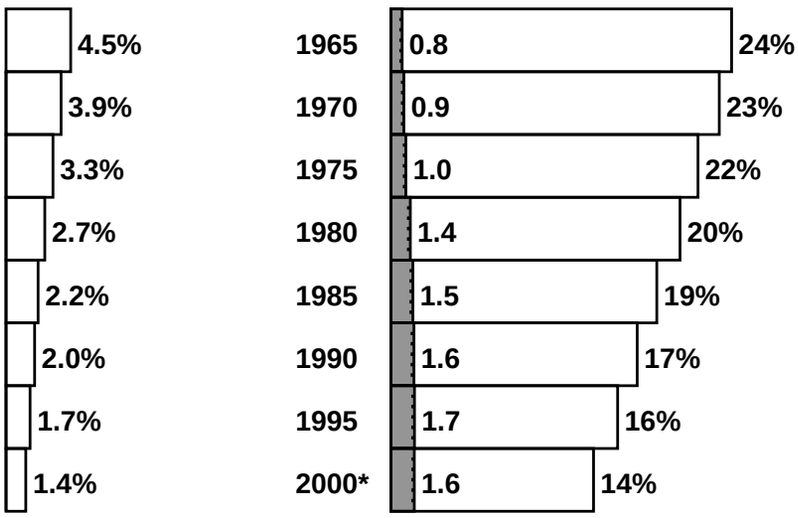
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 28 would die before age 70 (with 9 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



AUSTRALIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 4.2	− / 2.0	−
35−69	4.3 / 20	1.7 / 11	23 years
70+	8.2 / 43	5.0 / 48	8 years
All ages	12 / 67	6.7 / 62	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	1.6/1.9	2.4/2.7	4.0/4.6	−/0.0	0.7/0.9	1.1/1.4	1.7/2.3
All Cancer	−/0.3	2.4/7.7 (31%)	3.7/12 (30%)	6.1/20	−/0.2	0.8/5.8 (14%)	1.4/9.5 (15%)	2.3/16
Vascular	−/0.2	0.9/5.5	1.7/18	2.7/24	−/0.1	0.3/2.3	1.5/24	1.9/26
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.5/1.1	2.1/4.8	2.6/6.0	−/0.1	0.3/0.7	1.4/4.2	1.7/5.0
All Other	−/3.7	0.4/5.4	0.7/8.0	1.1/17	−/1.6	0.2/2.7	0.6/11	0.9/15
All Causes	−/4.2	4.3/20 (22%)	8.2/43 (19%)	12/67	−/2.0	1.7/11 (15%)	5.0/48 (10%)	6.7/62

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	6.1 / 20 (30%)	2.3 / 16 (14%)	8.4 / 36 (23%)
All Causes	12 / 67 (19%)	6.7 / 62 (11%)	19 / 129 (15%)

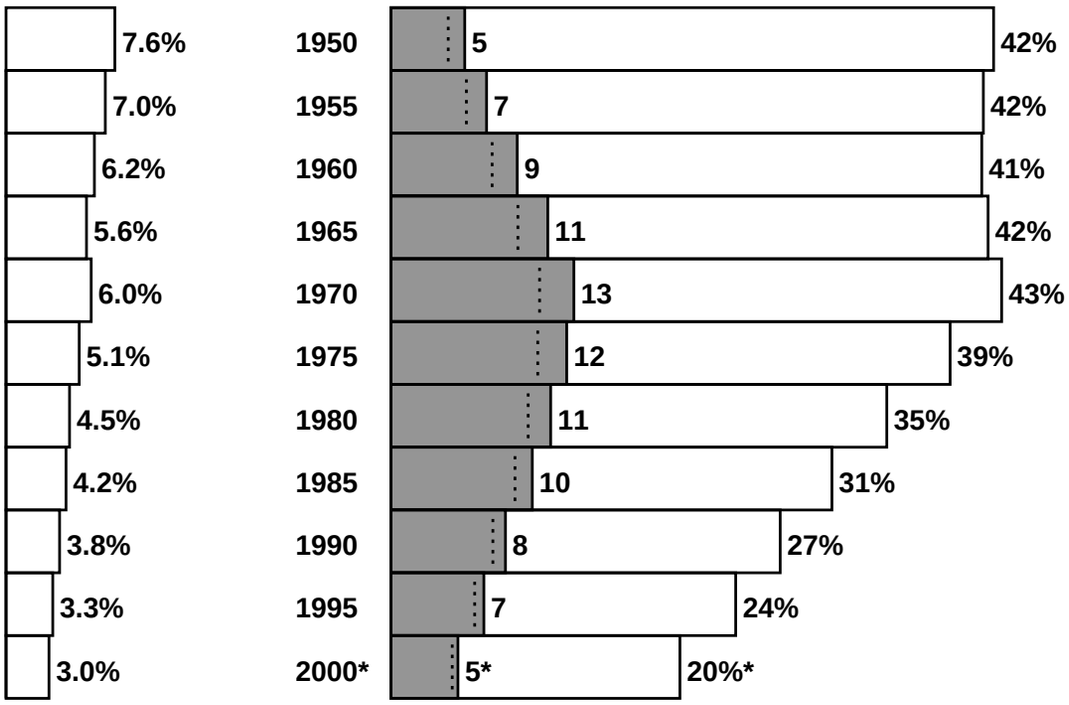
1950-2000: AUSTRALIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

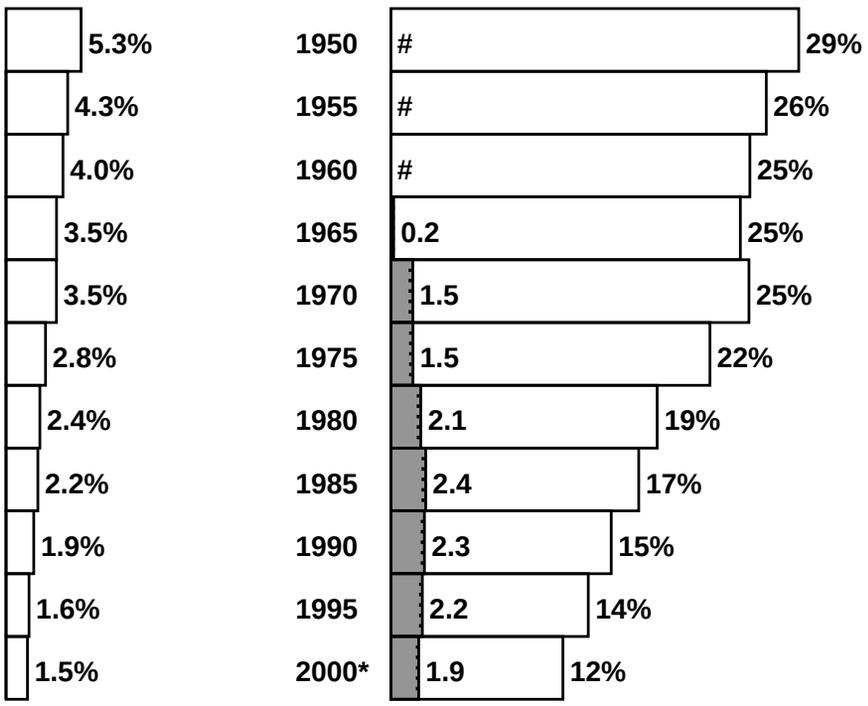
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 20 would die before age 70 (with 5 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

AUSTRIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.4	− / 0.6	−
35−69	3.1 / 12	0.7 / 6.3	23 years
70+	3.2 / 22	1.8 / 35	8 years
All ages	6.3 / 35	2.6 / 42	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	1.1/1.2	0.9/1.1	2.0/2.3	−/0.0	0.3/0.4	0.3/0.5	0.6/1.0
All Cancer	−/0.1	1.7/4.1 (41%)	1.4/5.3 (26%)	3.1/9.5	−/0.1	0.4/3.0 (12%)	0.5/6.2 (7%)	0.8/9.2
Vascular	−/0.1	0.9/4.2	1.0/12	2.0/16	−/0.1	0.2/1.7	0.8/22	1.0/24
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.3/0.5	0.6/1.5	0.9/2.0	−/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.5/1.9	0.5/2.1
All Other	−/1.2	0.3/3.4	0.2/2.8	0.4/7.4	−/0.5	0.1/1.4	0.1/4.5	0.2/6.4
All Causes	−/1.4	3.1/12 (26%)	3.2/22 (15%)	6.3/35	−/0.6	0.7/6.3 (12%)	1.8/35 (5%)	2.6/42

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.1 / 9.5 (32%)	0.8 / 9.2 (9%)	3.9 / 19 (21%)
All Causes	6.3 / 35 (18%)	2.6 / 42 (6%)	8.9 / 77 (12%)

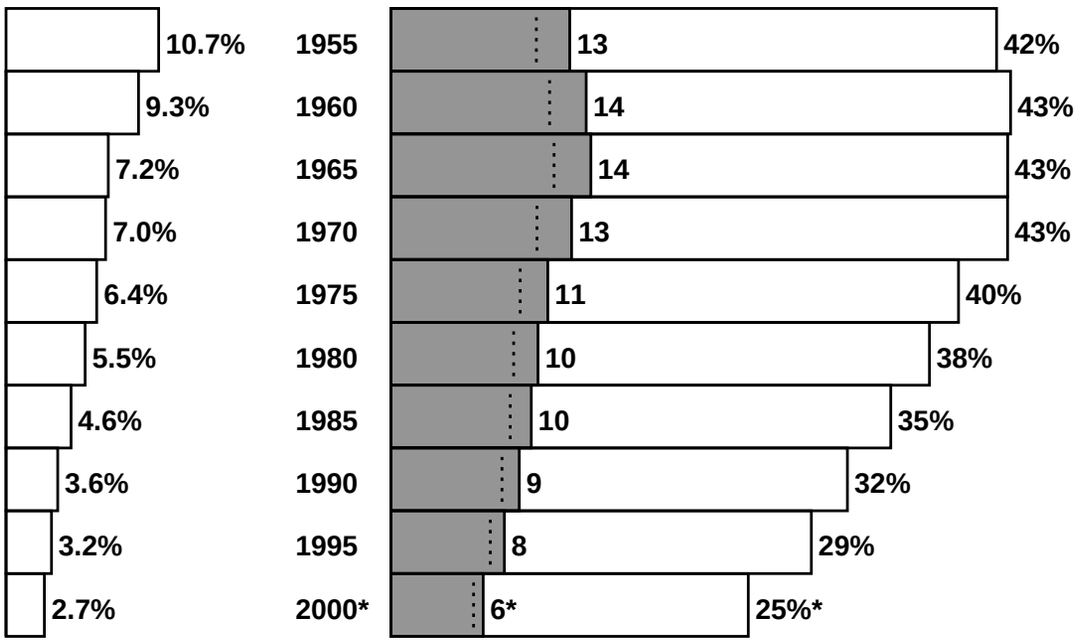
1955-2000: AUSTRIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

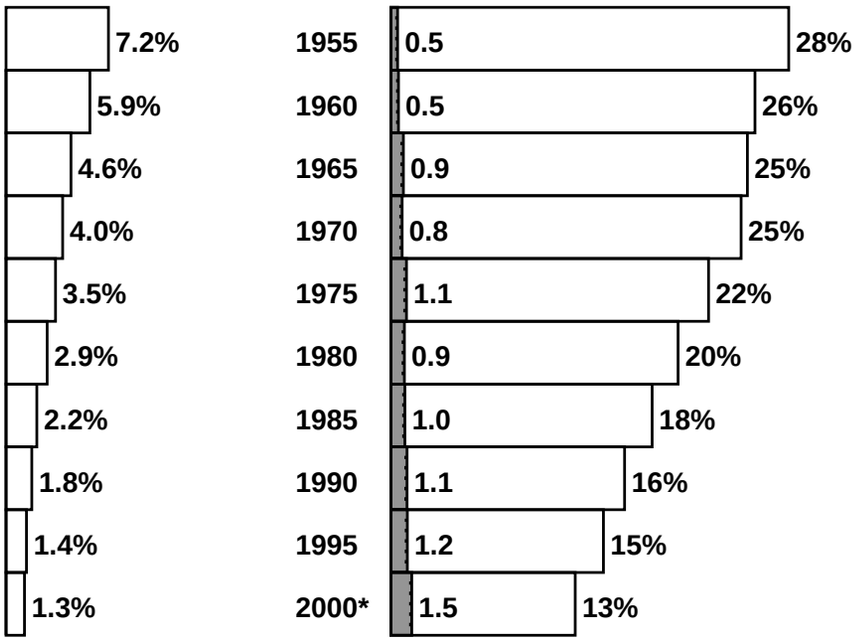
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 25 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



BELARUS: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 5.3	− / 1.8	−
35−69	13 / 39	0.0 / 18	19 years
70+	4.7 / 26	0.0 / 45	9 years
All ages	18 / 70	0.0 / 65	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	2.2/2.3	0.9/1.0	3.1/3.3	−/0.0	0.0/0.2	0.0/0.2	0.0/0.4
All Cancer	−/0.2	3.8/7.5 (50%)	1.3/3.8 (35%)	5.1/12	−/0.2	0.0/4.2 (0%)	0.0/3.4 (0%)	0.0/7.9
Vascular	−/0.4	6.2/17	1.9/16	8.1/34	−/0.1	0.0/9.3	0.0/29	0.0/39
Respiratory	−/0.1	1.5/2.2	1.3/2.1	2.8/4.4	−/0.1	0.0/0.5	0.0/1.5	0.0/2.1
All Other	−/4.5	1.3/12	0.3/4.0	1.5/21	−/1.4	0.0/4.0	0.0/11	0.0/16
All Causes	−/5.3	13/39 (33%)	4.7/26 (18%)	18/70	−/1.8	0.0/18 (0%)	0.0/45 (0%)	0.0/65

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	5.1 / 12 (44%)	0.0 / 7.9 (0%)	5.1 / 19 (26%)
All Causes	18 / 70 (25%)	0.0 / 65 (0%)	18 / 135 (13%)

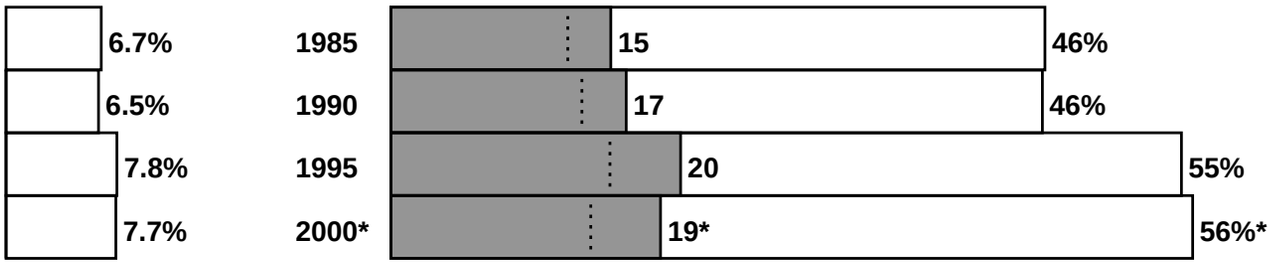
1985-2000: BELARUS

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

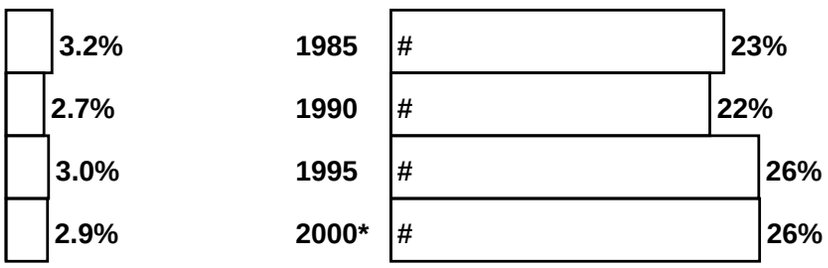
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 56 would die before age 70 (with 19 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

BELGIUM: 2000‡

‡2000 mortality involves 1997 rates applied to 2000 population

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 2.0	− / 1.0	−
35−69	6.5 / 17	0.9 / 8.8	22 years
70+	9.4 / 34	1.8 / 43	8 years
All ages	16 / 52	2.7 / 53	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	2.5/2.6	2.9/3.1	5.3/5.7	−/0.0	0.3/0.5	0.3/0.6	0.6/1.1
All Cancer	−/0.2	3.6/6.5 (55%)	4.2/9.5 (44%)	7.8/16	−/0.1	0.4/4.0 (10%)	0.4/7.6 (6%)	0.8/12
Vascular	−/0.1	1.5/4.6	2.0/13	3.5/17	−/0.0	0.2/2.0	0.5/19	0.7/21
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.8/1.2	2.5/5.1	3.2/6.3	−/0.0	0.2/0.5	0.6/4.1	0.8/4.5
All Other	−/1.7	0.6/4.2	0.8/6.7	1.4/13	−/0.8	0.1/2.3	0.3/12	0.4/15
All Causes	−/2.0	6.5/17 (39%)	9.4/34 (28%)	16/52	−/1.0	0.9/8.8 (10%)	1.8/43 (4%)	2.7/53

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	7.8 / 16 (48%)	0.8 / 12 (7%)	8.6 / 28 (31%)
All Causes	16 / 52 (30%)	2.7 / 53 (5%)	19 / 105 (18%)

1955-2000‡: BELGIUM

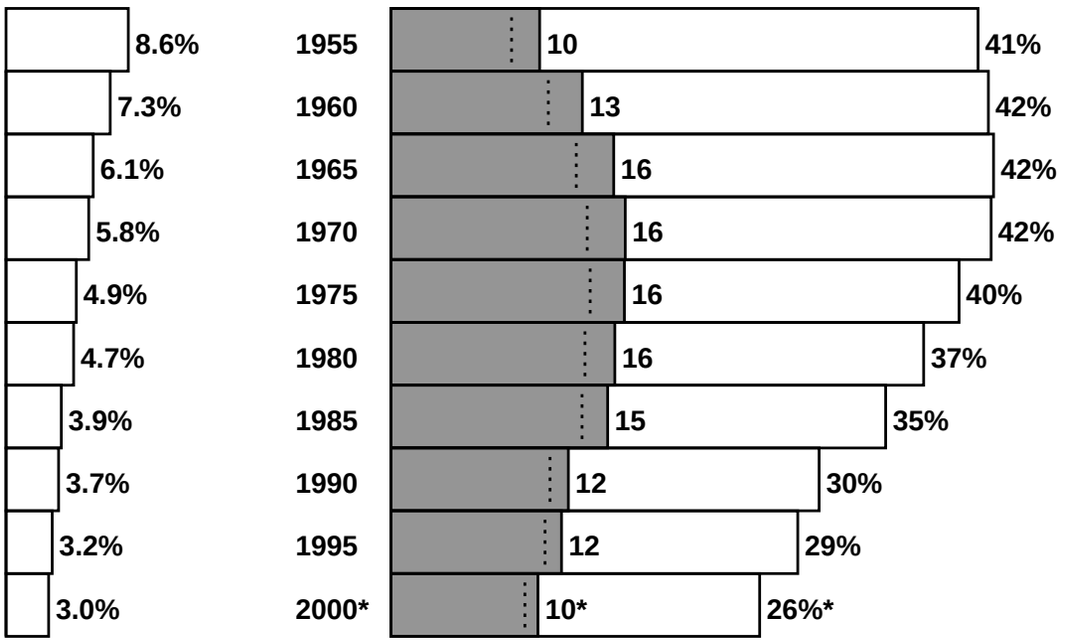
‡2000 mortality involves 1997 rates applied to 2000 population

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

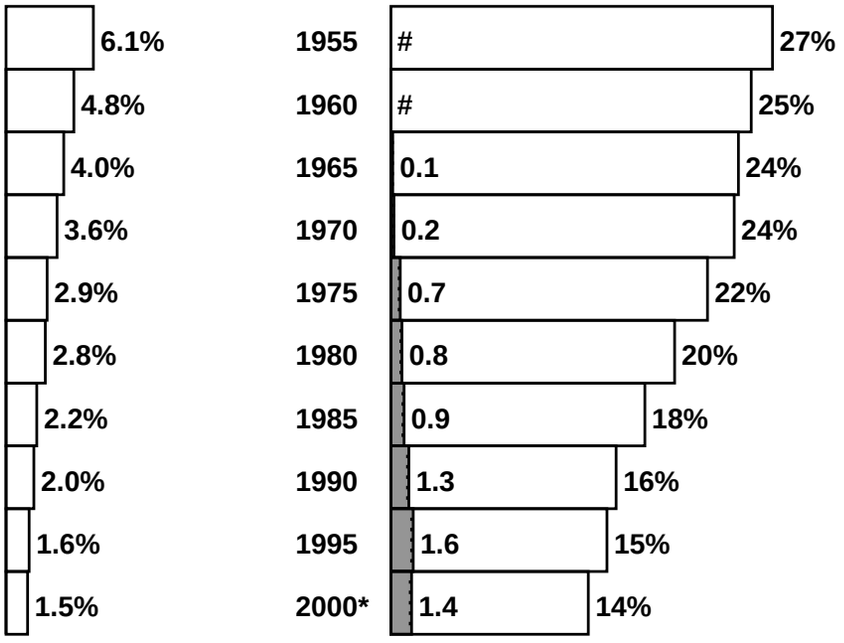
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 26 would die before age 70 (with 10 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

BULGARIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 2.3	− / 1.3	−
35−69	7.4 / 25	0.7 / 13	20 years
70+	2.6 / 34	0.5 / 39	8 years
All ages	10 / 62	1.2 / 54	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	1.5/1.7	0.6/0.7	2.1/2.4	−/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.1/0.2	0.2/0.5
All Cancer	−/0.1	2.3/5.2 (45%)	0.8/3.5 (22%)	3.1/8.8	−/0.1	0.2/3.4 (5%)	0.1/3.0 (3%)	0.2/6.5
Vascular	−/0.3	3.8/14	1.3/24	5.1/39	−/0.2	0.4/7.3	0.3/30	0.7/37
Respiratory	−/0.2	0.5/1.0	0.4/1.5	0.8/2.7	−/0.1	0.1/0.4	0.1/1.3	0.1/1.8
All Other	−/1.6	0.7/5.3	0.2/4.4	0.9/11	−/0.8	0.1/2.1	0.0/4.9	0.1/7.8
All Causes	−/2.3	7.4/25 (29%)	2.6/34 (8%)	10/62	−/1.3	0.7/13 (5%)	0.5/39 (1%)	1.2/54

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.1 / 8.8 (35%)	0.2 / 6.5 (4%)	3.3 / 15 (22%)
All Causes	10 / 62 (16%)	1.2 / 54 (2%)	11 / 115 (10%)

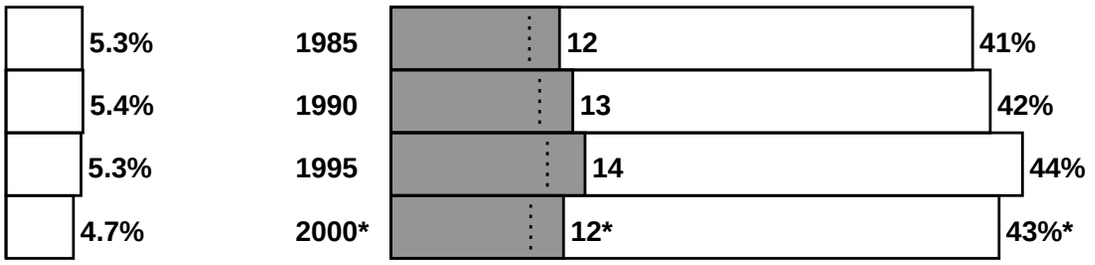
1985-2000: BULGARIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

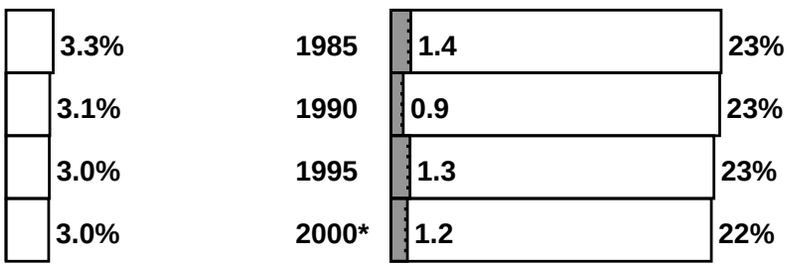
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 43 would die before age 70 (with 12 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



CANADA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 5.1	− / 2.7	−
35−69	10 / 36	5.9 / 22	23 years
70+	16 / 70	13 / 81	8 years
All ages	26 / 112	19 / 106	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	3.9/4.3	4.9/5.3	8.7/9.6	−/0.0	2.6/3.1	2.9/3.4	5.5/6.5
All Cancer	−/0.4	5.5/13 (41%)	7.1/20 (37%)	13/33	−/0.4	3.1/12 (27%)	3.8/17 (22%)	6.9/29
Vascular	−/0.2	2.4/10	3.2/27	5.6/38	−/0.1	1.2/4.2	3.7/34	4.9/38
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.8/1.5	3.8/7.8	4.5/9.3	−/0.1	0.6/1.1	3.2/7.3	3.8/8.4
All Other	−/4.5	1.3/11	1.5/16	2.9/31	−/2.1	1.0/5.5	2.2/23	3.2/30
All Causes	−/5.1	10/36 (27%)	16/70 (22%)	26/112	−/2.7	5.9/22 (26%)	13/81 (16%)	19/106

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	13 / 33 (38%)	6.9 / 29 (24%)	20 / 63 (31%)
All Causes	26 / 112 (23%)	19 / 106 (18%)	44 / 218 (20%)

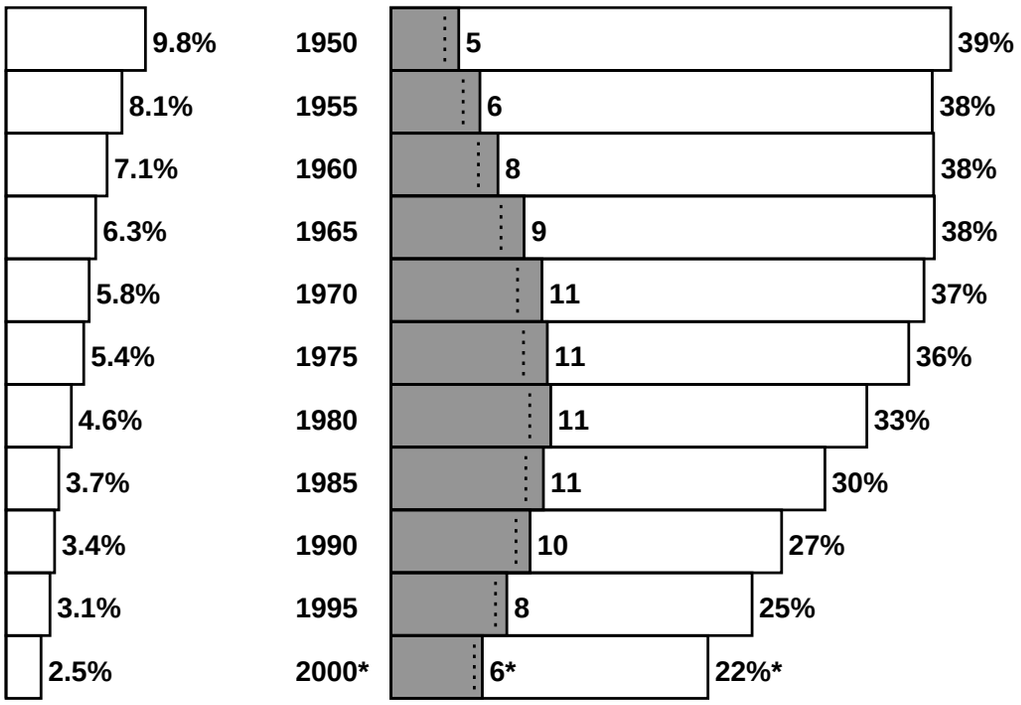
1950-2000: CANADA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

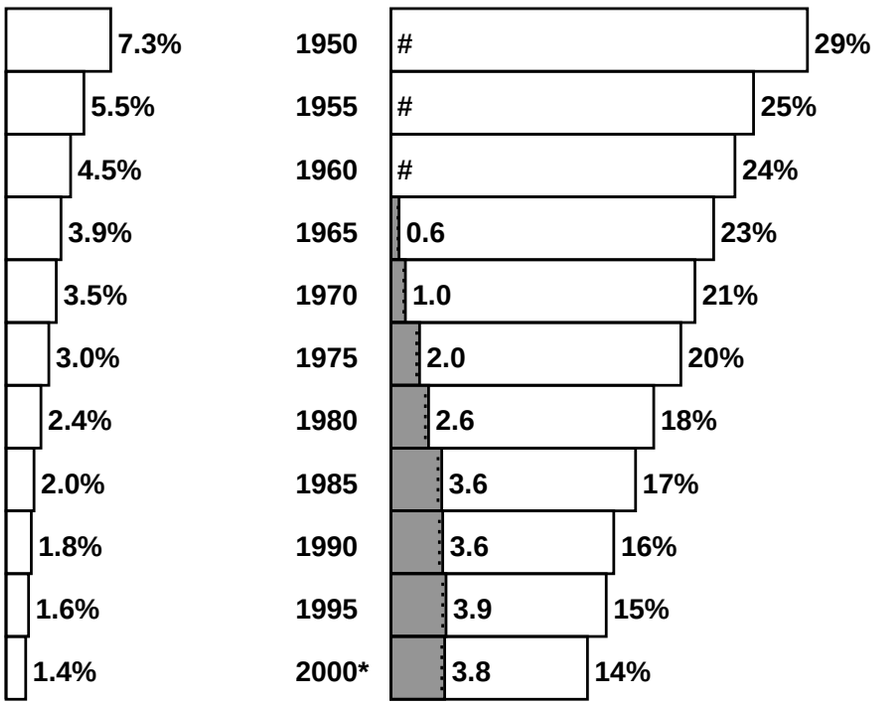
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

CENTRAL ASIA (8 countries): 2000

See note on page 127

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 62	− / 38	−
35−69	35 / 155	3.9 / 92	19 years
70+	9.6 / 95	3.7 / 152	8 years
All ages	45 / 312	7.6 / 282	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.1	5.0/5.6	1.5/1.9	6.5/7.5	−/0.1	0.5/1.2	0.3/0.8	0.8/2.0
All Cancer	−/2.1	8.3/21 (39%)	2.4/8.6 (28%)	11/32	−/2.0	0.7/17 (4%)	0.5/9.2 (6%)	1.2/28
Vascular	−/4.3	17/75	4.0/67	21/146	−/2.5	1.9/48	1.8/117	3.8/167
Respiratory	−/13	4.7/9.9	2.8/7.6	7.5/31	−/11	0.7/5.2	1.1/8.0	1.8/24
All Other	−/42	5.4/48	0.5/12	5.9/103	−/23	0.5/22	0.3/18	0.8/63
All Causes	−/62	35/155 (23%)	9.6/95 (10%)	45/312	−/38	3.9/92 (4%)	3.7/152 (2%)	7.6/282

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	11 / 32 (34%)	1.2 / 28 (4%)	12 / 60 (20%)
All Causes	45 / 312 (14%)	7.6 / 282 (3%)	52 / 594 (9%)

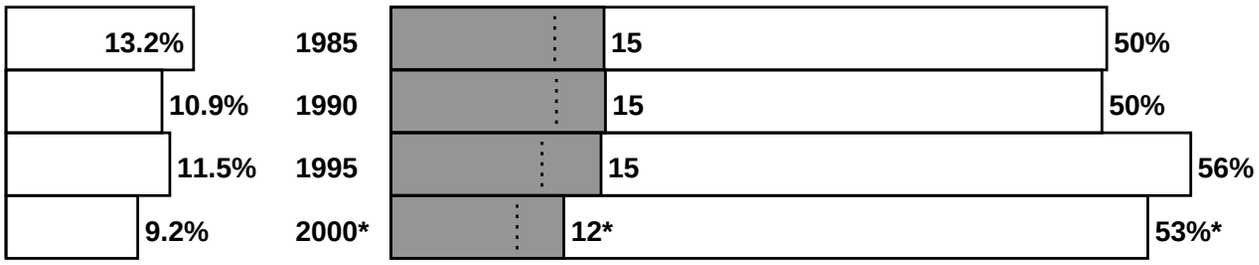
1985-2000: CENTRAL ASIA (8 countries)

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 53 would die before age 70 (with 12 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE

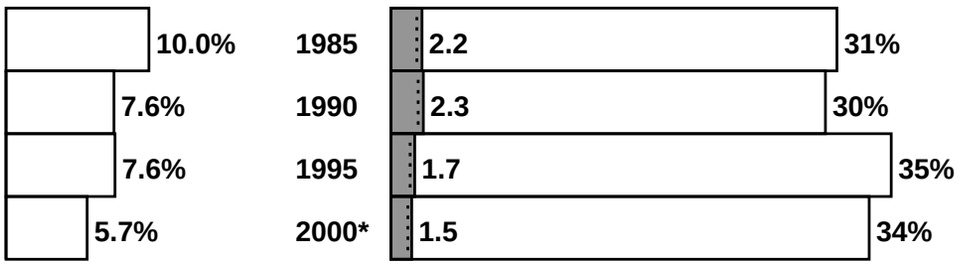


Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

Note: These 8 Central Asian countries are those in which the mortality rates in recent years are thought to need correction for under−registration of deaths: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

If the substantial decrease during the 1990s in the mortality attributed to cancer in these 8 countries is partly artefactual, then the corresponding decrease in the mortality attributed to smoking (pages 124−131) will not be reliable.

FEMALE



CROATIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.0	− / 0.4	−
35−69	4.2 / 12	0.6 / 5.9	20 years
70+	2.4 / 13	0.6 / 18	9 years
All ages	6.7 / 25	1.2 / 25	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	1.2/1.3	0.6/0.7	1.9/2.0	−/0.0	0.2/0.3	0.1/0.2	0.3/0.5
All Cancer	−/0.1	2.1/3.9 (52%)	1.0/2.8 (35%)	3.1/6.8	−/0.1	0.2/2.1 (10%)	0.2/2.6 (6%)	0.4/4.9
Vascular	−/0.1	1.5/4.5	0.9/7.2	2.5/12	−/0.0	0.3/2.4	0.3/13	0.6/15
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.4/0.8	0.6/1.2	−/0.0	0.0/0.1	0.1/0.7	0.2/0.9
All Other	−/0.8	0.4/3.0	0.2/1.9	0.6/5.7	−/0.3	0.1/1.2	0.1/2.6	0.1/4.1
All Causes	−/1.0	4.2/12 (36%)	2.4/13 (19%)	6.7/25	−/0.4	0.6/5.9 (10%)	0.6/18 (4%)	1.2/25

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.1 / 6.8 (45%)	0.4 / 4.9 (7%)	3.4 / 12 (29%)
All Causes	6.7 / 25 (26%)	1.2 / 25 (5%)	7.9 / 50 (16%)

2000: CROATIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

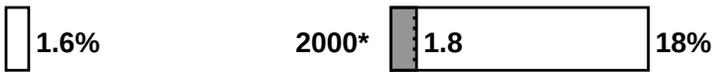
Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 37 would die before age 70 (with 14 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE

Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



CZECH REPUBLIC: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 2.0	− / 0.8	−
35−69	8.5 / 23	1.4 / 12	21 years
70+	5.6 / 30	2.3 / 42	8 years
All ages	14 / 55	3.6 / 54	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	2.6/2.8	1.6/1.7	4.2/4.5	−/0.0	0.4/0.6	0.4/0.6	0.9/1.2
All Cancer	−/0.2	4.2/8.3 (50%)	2.4/7.4 (33%)	6.6/16	−/0.1	0.6/5.2 (11%)	0.6/7.3 (8%)	1.1/13
Vascular	−/0.1	3.1/8.8	2.2/18	5.4/26	−/0.1	0.5/3.8	1.2/28	1.7/32
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.6/0.9	0.6/1.6	1.2/2.6	−/0.0	0.1/0.4	0.3/1.9	0.5/2.3
All Other	−/1.6	0.7/5.2	0.2/3.1	0.9/9.9	−/0.6	0.2/2.1	0.2/4.7	0.3/7.4
All Causes	−/2.0	8.5/23 (37%)	5.6/30 (19%)	14/55	−/0.8	1.4/12 (12%)	2.3/42 (5%)	3.6/54

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	6.6 / 16 (42%)	1.1 / 13 (9%)	7.7 / 29 (27%)
All Causes	14 / 55 (26%)	3.6 / 54 (7%)	18 / 109 (16%)

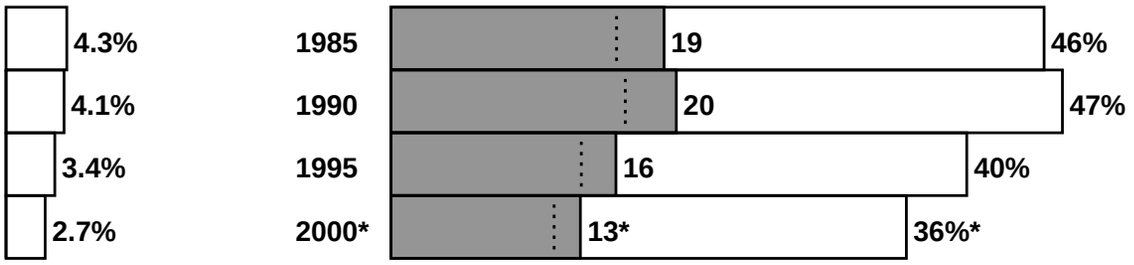
1985-2000: CZECH REPUBLIC

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

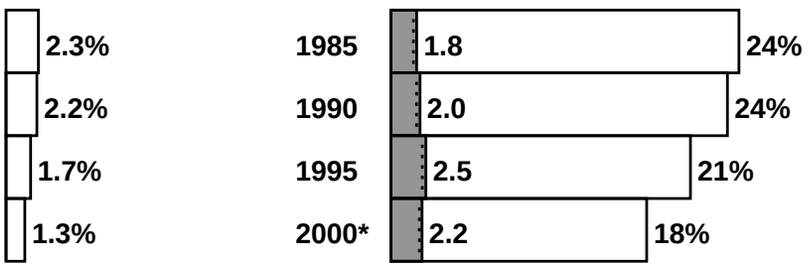
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 36 would die before age 70 (with 13 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



DENMARK: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 0.8	− / 0.4	−
35−69	2.5 / 8.8	1.8 / 6.1	22 years
70+	4.1 / 18	4.0 / 23	8 years
All ages	6.6 / 28	5.8 / 29	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	0.8/0.9	1.0/1.1	1.8/2.0	−/0.0	0.6/0.7	0.7/0.8	1.2/1.4
All Cancer	−/0.1	1.3/3.1 (40%)	1.6/4.6 (35%)	2.9/7.8	−/0.1	0.8/3.0 (25%)	1.0/4.6 (21%)	1.7/7.6
Vascular	−/0.0	0.5/2.3	0.9/7.4	1.5/9.8	−/0.0	0.3/1.0	1.2/9.7	1.5/11
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.3/0.4	1.1/2.0	1.4/2.4	−/0.0	0.4/0.5	1.2/2.3	1.6/2.8
All Other	−/0.7	0.4/2.9	0.4/4.1	0.8/7.7	−/0.3	0.3/1.5	0.6/6.2	0.9/8.1
All Causes	−/0.8	2.5/8.8 (28%)	4.1/18 (23%)	6.6/28	−/0.4	1.8/6.1 (29%)	4.0/23 (18%)	5.8/29

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	2.9 / 7.8 (37%)	1.7 / 7.6 (22%)	4.6 / 15 (30%)
All Causes	6.6 / 28 (24%)	5.8 / 29 (20%)	12 / 57 (22%)

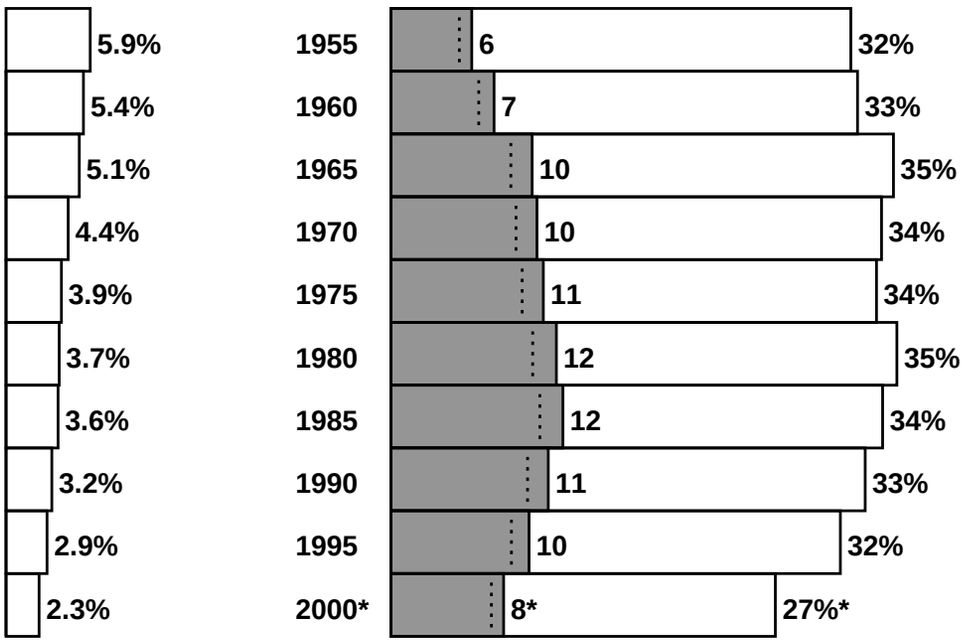
1955-2000: DENMARK

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

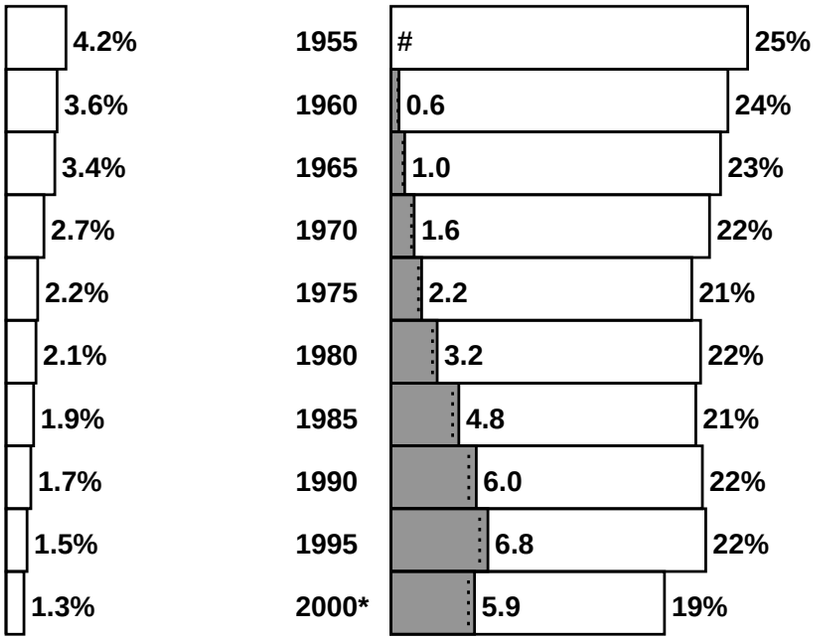
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 27 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

ESTONIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 0.5	− / 0.2	−
35−69	1.6 / 5.0	0.1 / 2.3	20 years
70+	0.8 / 3.8	0.4 / 6.6	9 years
All ages	2.3 / 9.3	0.4 / 9.1	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/ 1	344/362	188/203	532/566	−/ 0	17/45	50/76	67/121
All Cancer	−/26	532/1025 (52%)	292/755 (39%)	824/1806	−/22	21/737 (3%)	67/800 (8%)	88/1559
Vascular	−/24	712/1987	341/2285	1053/4296	−/10	39/938	219/4738	258/5686
Respiratory	−/11	131/267	81/155	212/433	−/10	7/61	31/105	38/176
All Other	−/485	182/1684	49/561	231/2730	−/160	10/579	37/978	47/1717
All Causes	−/546	1557/4963 (31%)	763/3756 (20%)	2320/9265	−/202	77/2315 (3%)	354/6621 (5%)	431/9138

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.8 / 1.8 (46%)	0.1 / 1.6 (6%)	0.9 / 3.4 (27%)
All Causes	2.3 / 9.3 (25%)	0.4 / 9.1 (5%)	2.8 / 18 (15%)

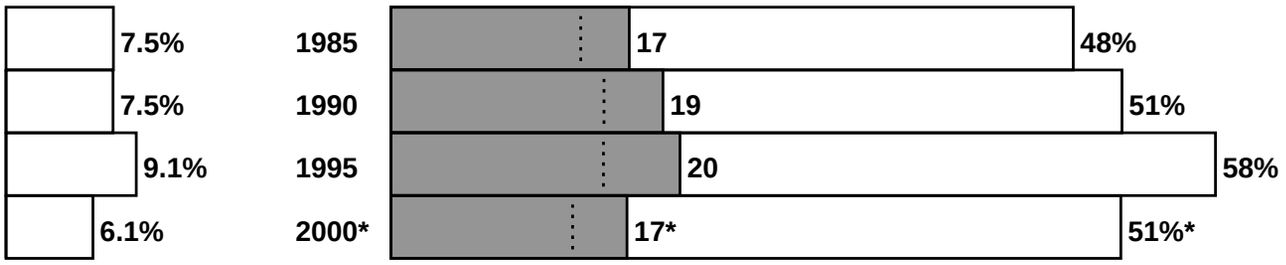
1985-2000: ESTONIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

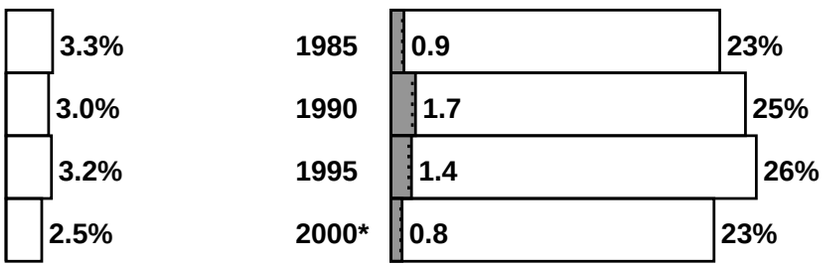
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 51 would die before age 70 (with 17 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



FINLAND: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 0.9	− / 0.4	−
35−69	1.6 / 9.1	0.2 / 4.2	21 years
70+	2.6 / 14	0.8 / 21	8 years
All ages	4.1 / 24	1.0 / 25	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	0.5/0.6	0.7/0.8	1.2/1.4	−/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.2/0.3	0.2/0.5
All Cancer	−/0.1	0.7/2.1 (32%)	1.0/3.0 (34%)	1.7/5.2	−/0.1	0.1/1.7 (5%)	0.2/3.2 (7%)	0.3/5.0
Vascular	−/0.1	0.5/3.3	0.7/6.5	1.3/9.9	−/0.0	0.1/1.1	0.3/10	0.3/11
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.6/1.8	0.8/2.3	−/0.0	0.0/0.2	0.2/1.8	0.2/2.0
All Other	−/0.8	0.2/3.2	0.2/2.6	0.4/6.6	−/0.3	0.0/1.2	0.1/5.2	0.1/6.8
All Causes	−/0.9	1.6/9.1 (17%)	2.6/14 (18%)	4.1/24	−/0.4	0.2/4.2 (5%)	0.8/21 (4%)	1.0/25

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.7 / 5.2 (33%)	0.3 / 5.0 (6%)	2.0 / 10 (20%)
All Causes	4.1 / 24 (17%)	1.0 / 25 (4%)	5.1 / 49 (10%)

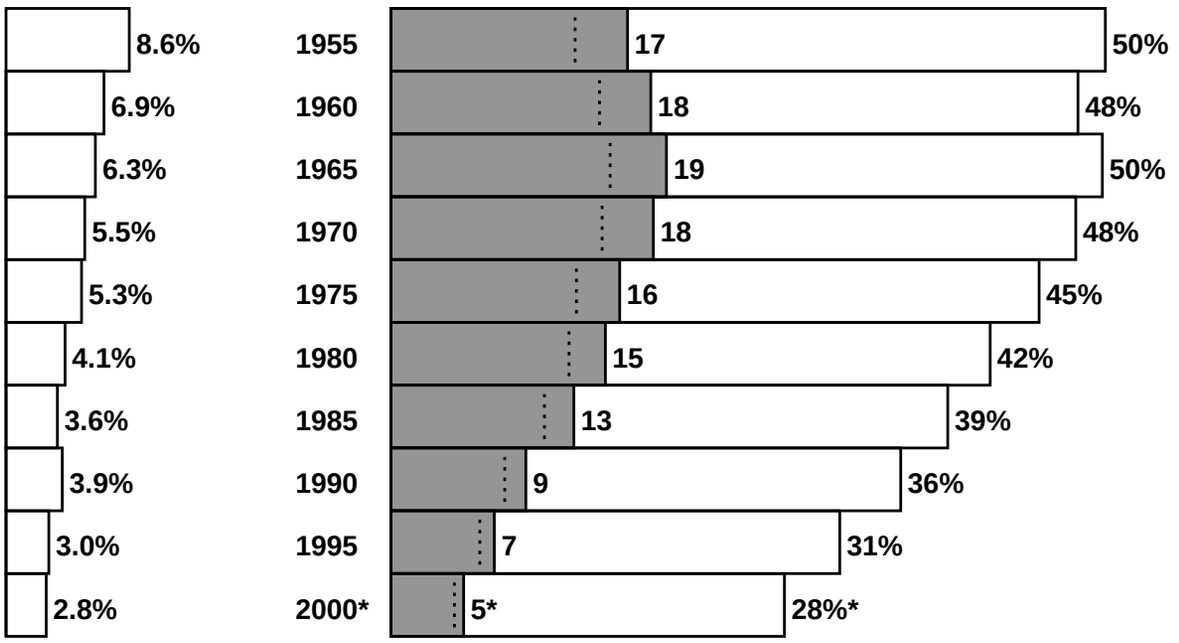
1955-2000: FINLAND

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

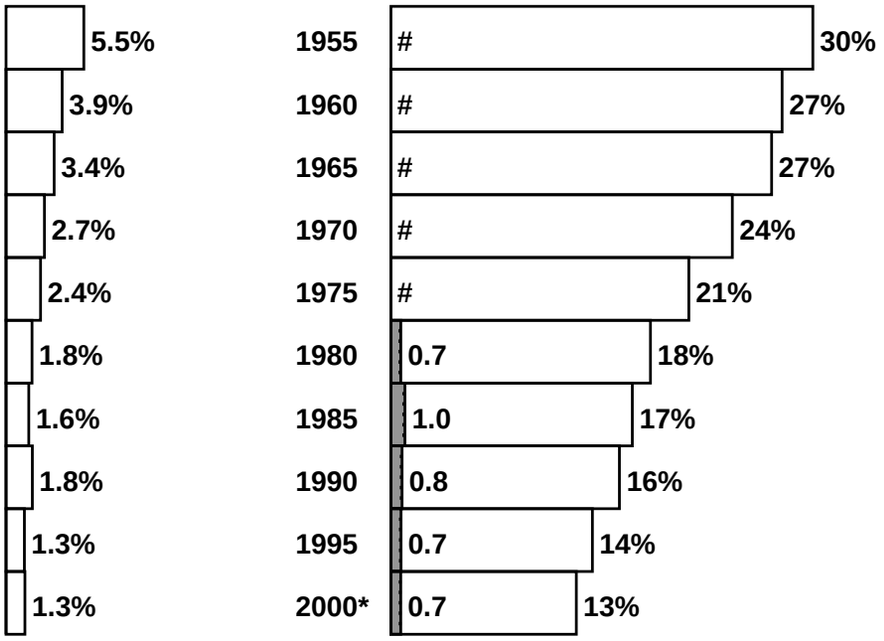
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 28 would die before age 70 (with 5 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

FRANCE: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 11	− / 5.3	−
35−69	30 / 91	2.5 / 41	24 years
70+	25 / 169	3.4 / 213	8 years
All ages	54 / 272	5.9 / 259	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	11/11	7.9/9.1	19/21	−/0.0	1.0/2.0	0.7/2.2	1.8/4.2
All Cancer	−/0.8	18/38 (46%)	13/47 (27%)	31/87	−/0.7	1.3/20 (7%)	1.0/37 (3%)	2.3/57
Vascular	−/0.5	5.1/18	4.7/57	9.8/75	−/0.3	0.4/6.0	0.8/80	1.2/87
Respiratory	−/0.1	1.5/3.1	3.8/15	5.3/18	−/0.1	0.2/1.3	0.8/16	1.0/17
All Other	−/9.9	5.3/32	3.3/50	8.6/92	−/4.2	0.6/14	0.7/80	1.3/98
All Causes	−/11	30/91 (32%)	25/169 (15%)	54/272	−/5.3	2.5/41 (6%)	3.4/213 (2%)	5.9/259

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	31 / 87 (35%)	2.3 / 57 (4%)	33 / 144 (23%)
All Causes	54 / 272 (20%)	5.9 / 259 (2%)	60 / 531 (11%)

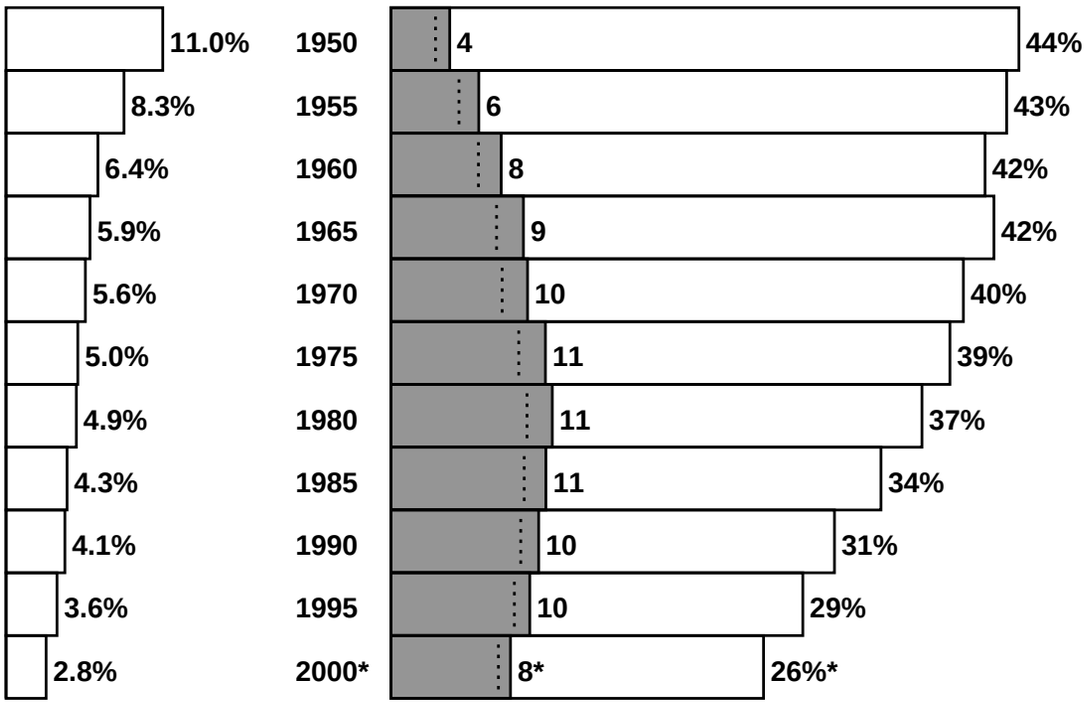
1950-2000: FRANCE

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

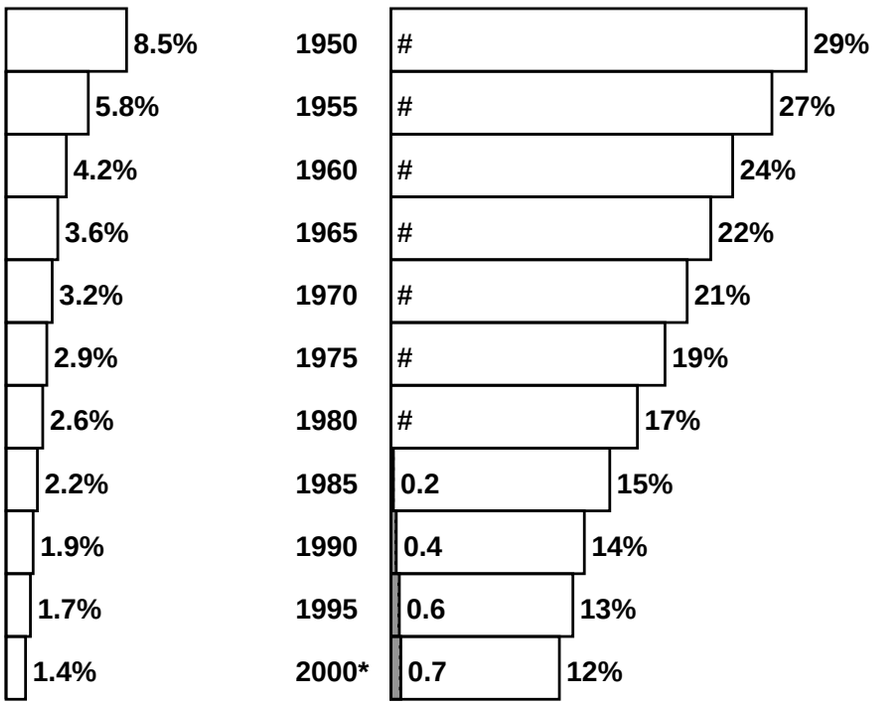
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 26 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

GERMANY: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 12	− / 5.8	−
35−69	43 / 149	8.1 / 75	22 years
70+	41 / 227	16 / 369	8 years
All ages	84 / 389	24 / 450	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	15/16	12/13	26/29	−/0.0	3.0/4.5	3.1/5.3	6.1/9.8
All Cancer	−/1.0	22/52 (42%)	17/57 (31%)	40/110	−/0.9	3.8/35 (11%)	4.2/65 (6%)	7.9/101
Vascular	−/0.7	11/47	12/113	23/161	−/0.4	2.0/19	6.2/215	8.3/234
Respiratory	−/0.2	3.7/6.6	8.7/20	12/27	−/0.1	1.0/2.8	4.2/22	5.2/25
All Other	−/10	6.0/43	3.1/37	9.1/91	−/4.4	1.3/19	1.8/67	3.1/90
All Causes	−/12	43/149 (29%)	41/227 (18%)	84/389	−/5.8	8.1/75 (11%)	16/369 (4%)	24/450

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	40 / 110 (36%)	7.9 / 101 (8%)	48 / 211 (23%)
All Causes	84 / 389 (22%)	24 / 450 (5%)	109 / 839 (13%)

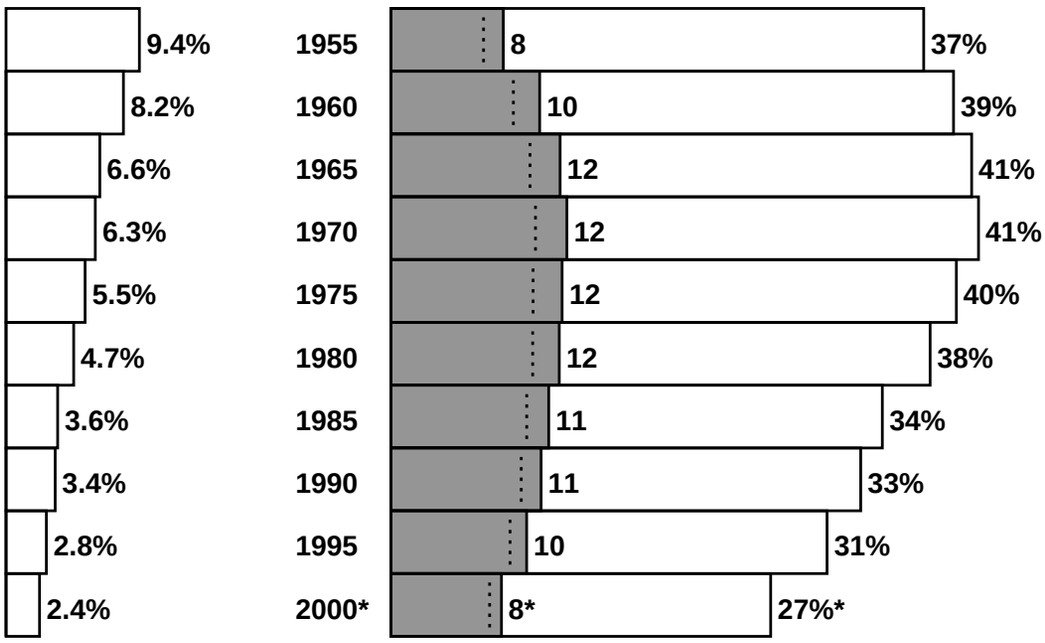
1955-2000: GERMANY

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

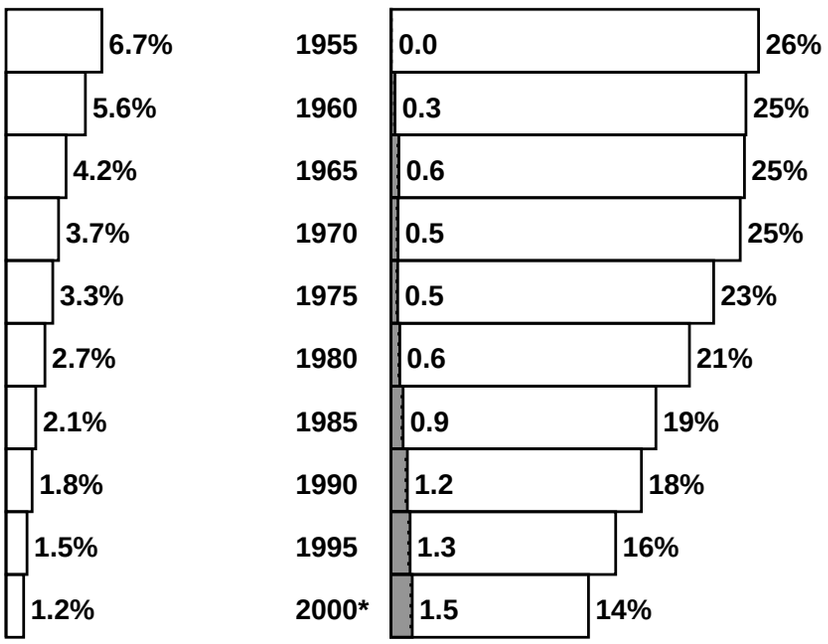
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 27 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



GREECE: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 2.2	− / 0.9	−
35−69	5.5 / 17	0.4 / 7.9	22 years
70+	6.6 / 37	1.3 / 41	8 years
All ages	12 / 55	1.7 / 50	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	2.2/2.4	2.1/2.3	4.3/4.7	−/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.3/0.5	0.4/0.9
All Cancer	−/0.2	2.9/6.0 (48%)	3.0/8.5 (35%)	5.9/15	−/0.1	0.2/3.4 (6%)	0.3/5.6 (6%)	0.5/9.1
Vascular	−/0.1	1.8/6.3	2.1/18	3.9/25	−/0.1	0.1/2.5	0.6/25	0.7/27
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.3/0.8	0.9/3.3	1.2/4.3	−/0.0	0.0/0.4	0.2/3.3	0.3/3.7
All Other	−/1.8	0.5/3.4	0.6/6.4	1.1/12	−/0.6	0.1/1.6	0.2/7.4	0.2/9.6
All Causes	−/2.2	5.5/17 (33%)	6.6/37 (18%)	12/55	−/0.9	0.4/7.9 (5%)	1.3/41 (3%)	1.7/50

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	5.9 / 15 (40%)	0.5 / 9.1 (6%)	6.4 / 24 (27%)
All Causes	12 / 55 (22%)	1.7 / 50 (3%)	14 / 105 (13%)

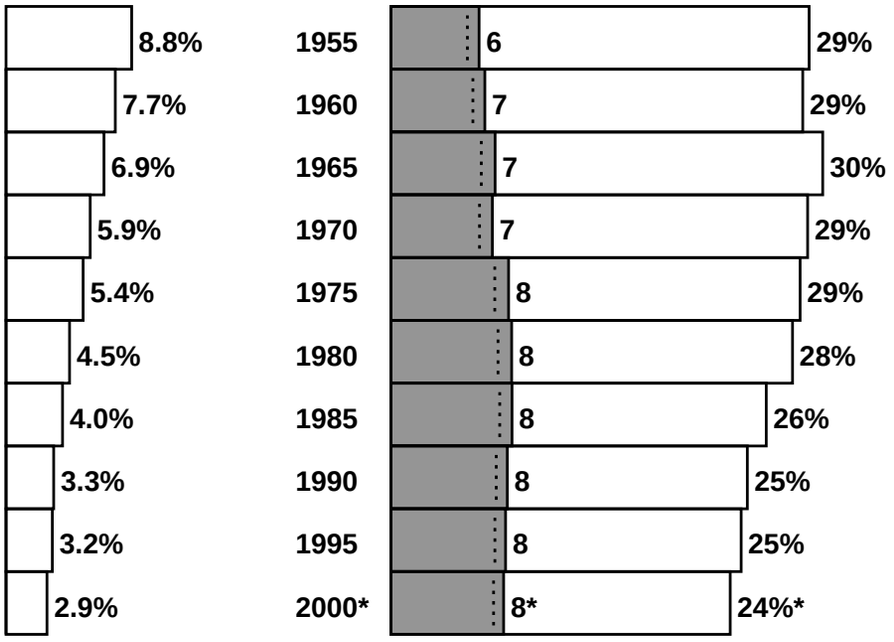
1955-2000: GREECE

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

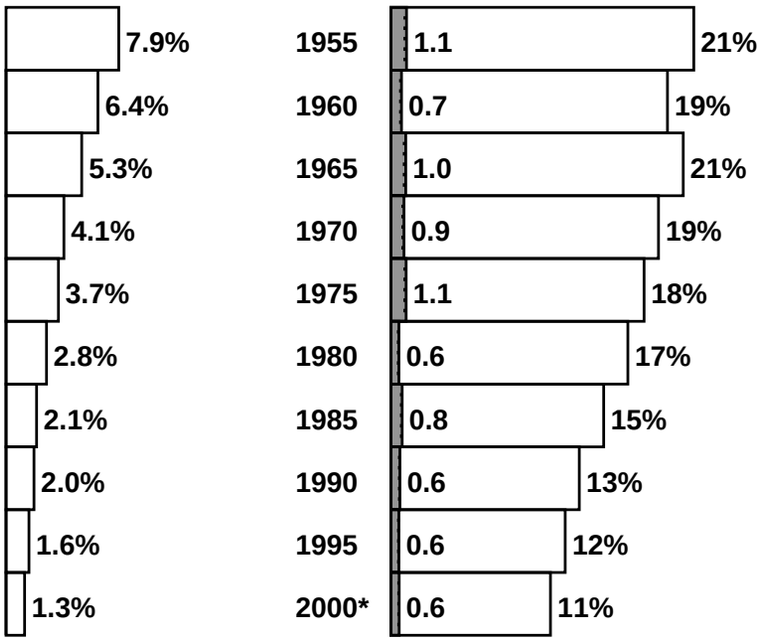
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 24 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



HUNGARY: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 2.5	− / 1.2	−
35−69	14 / 35	3.7 / 17	21 years
70+	7.1 / 33	3.6 / 46	8 years
All ages	21 / 70	7.3 / 65	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	3.6/3.8	1.8/1.9	5.4/5.7	−/0.0	1.0/1.2	0.6/0.9	1.7/2.1
All Cancer	−/0.2	6.6/11 (62%)	2.9/7.9 (37%)	9.5/19	−/0.2	1.4/6.6 (22%)	0.8/7.8 (11%)	2.3/15
Vascular	−/0.2	5.6/12	2.7/19	8.3/32	−/0.1	1.5/6.1	1.8/31	3.3/37
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.9/1.2	1.1/1.8	2.0/3.0	−/0.0	0.3/0.5	0.7/1.6	1.0/2.1
All Other	−/2.0	1.3/10	0.4/4.6	1.7/17	−/0.9	0.5/4.2	0.2/6.3	0.7/11
All Causes	−/2.5	14/35 (41%)	7.1/33 (21%)	21/70	−/1.2	3.7/17 (21%)	3.6/46 (8%)	7.3/65

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	9.5 / 19 (51%)	2.3 / 15 (16%)	12 / 33 (35%)
All Causes	21 / 70 (30%)	7.3 / 65 (11%)	29 / 136 (21%)

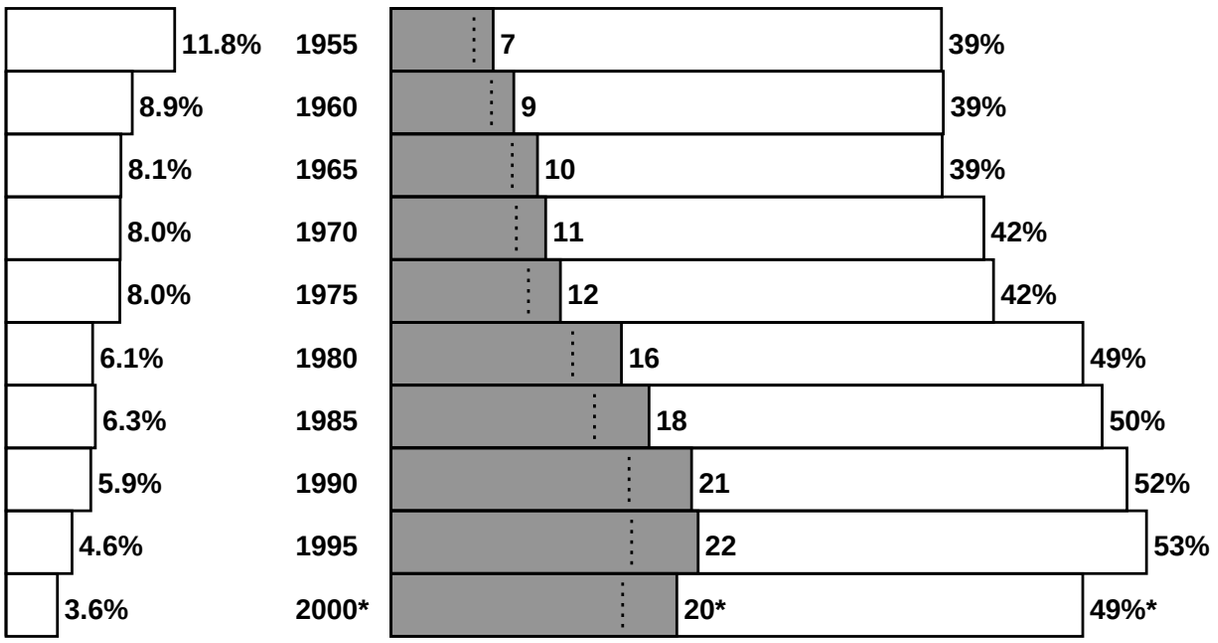
1955-2000: HUNGARY

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

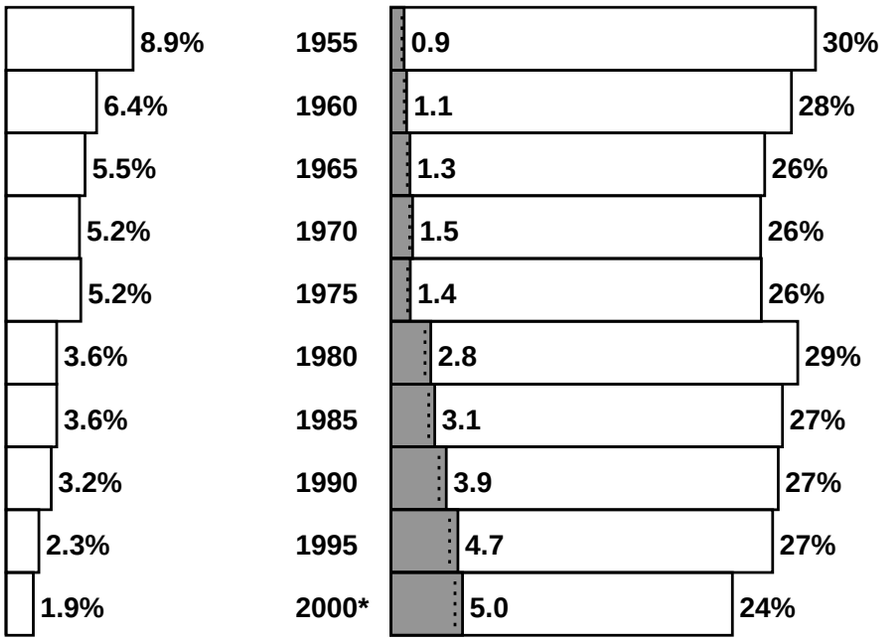
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 49 would die before age 70 (with 20 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



IRELAND: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.0	− / 0.4	−
35−69	1.2 / 4.9	0.5 / 3.0	21 years
70+	2.1 / 10	1.9 / 12	8 years
All ages	3.3 / 16	2.4 / 15	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/ 2	359/407	515/572	874/981	−/ 0	169/222	312/365	481/587
All Cancer	−/61	561/1652 (34%)	804/2366 (34%)	1365/4079	−/54	221/1464 (15%)	454/2069 (22%)	675/3587
Vascular	−/41	369/1862	511/4546	880/6449	−/26	134/719	600/5472	734/6217
Respiratory	−/17	141/340	670/1969	811/2326	−/23	93/221	657/2293	750/2537
All Other	−/860	111/1048	140/1430	251/3338	−/329	70/549	193/1980	263/2858
All Causes	−/979	1182/4902 (24%)	2125/10311 (21%)	3307/16192	−/432	518/2953 (18%)	1904/11814 (16%)	2422/15199

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.4 / 4.1 (33%)	0.7 / 3.6 (19%)	2.0 / 7.7 (27%)
All Causes	3.3 / 16 (20%)	2.4 / 15 (16%)	5.7 / 31 (18%)

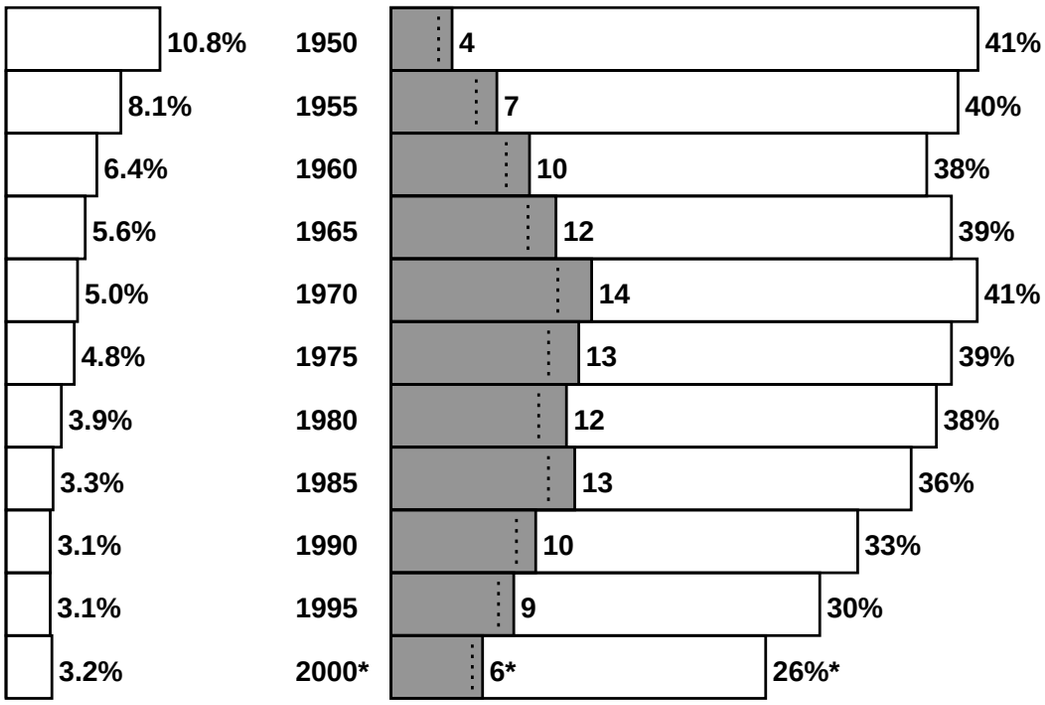
1950-2000: IRELAND

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

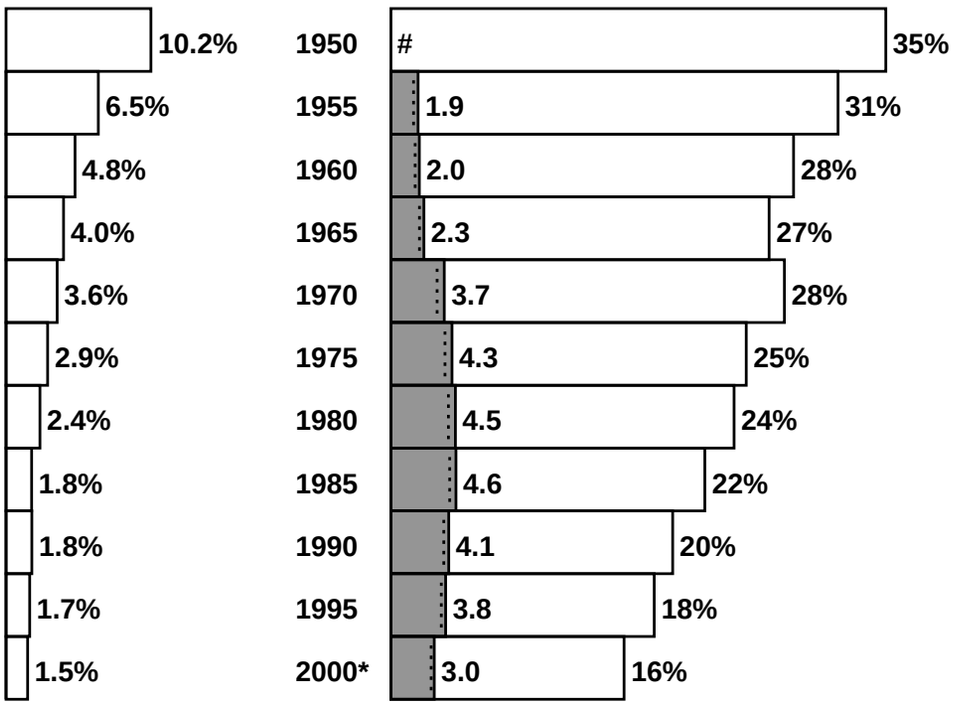
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 26 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

ITALY: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 9.1	− / 4.1	−
35−69	25 / 81	2.7 / 43	22 years
70+	42 / 191	11 / 232	8 years
All ages	66 / 281	13 / 279	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	10/11	13/14	23/26	−/0.0	1.1/2.3	2.2/3.7	3.3/6.0
All Cancer	−/0.9	15/35 (43%)	19/53 (37%)	34/88	−/0.8	1.4/22 (6%)	2.9/42 (7%)	4.3/65
Vascular	−/0.7	5.7/23	10/84	16/107	−/0.3	0.6/9.7	3.5/123	4.1/133
Respiratory	−/0.2	1.5/3.0	8.9/19	10/22	−/0.1	0.2/1.3	2.9/14	3.2/16
All Other	−/7.4	2.6/20	3.3/36	5.9/63	−/2.9	0.4/9.9	1.2/53	1.7/65
All Causes	−/9.1	25/81 (31%)	42/191 (22%)	66/281	−/4.1	2.7/43 (6%)	11/232 (5%)	13/279

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	34 / 88 (39%)	4.3 / 65 (7%)	38 / 153 (25%)
All Causes	66 / 281 (24%)	13 / 279 (5%)	80 / 560 (14%)

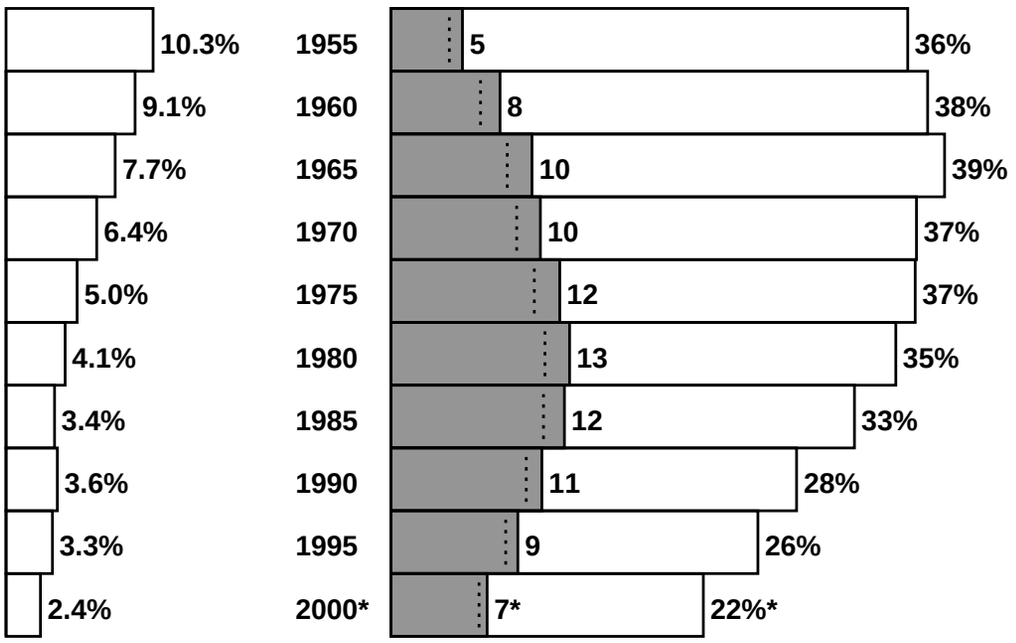
1955-2000: ITALY

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

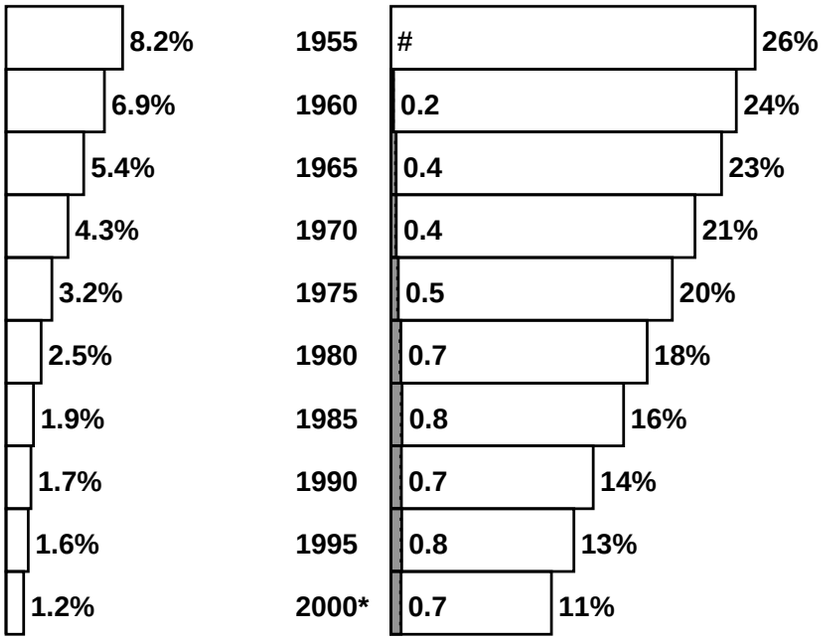
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 7 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

JAPAN: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 15	− / 8.1	−
35−69	29 / 184	4.2 / 85	22 years
70+	61 / 327	20 / 343	8 years
All ages	90 / 526	24 / 436	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.1	11/14	22/25	34/39	−/0.0	2.0/4.6	6.3/10	8.3/15
All Cancer	−/1.4	18/76 (24%)	33/101 (33%)	52/179	−/1.3	2.4/42 (6%)	7.8/73 (11%)	10/116
Vascular	−/1.5	5.7/43	10/100	16/145	−/0.6	0.9/18	4.8/135	5.8/154
Respiratory	−/0.6	2.1/10	13/65	15/76	−/0.4	0.4/4.1	4.6/54	5.0/59
All Other	−/12	2.7/54	4.5/61	7.1/127	−/5.7	0.5/21	2.3/80	2.9/107
All Causes	−/15	29/184 (16%)	61/327 (19%)	90/526	−/8.1	4.2/85 (5%)	20/343 (6%)	24/436

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	52 / 179 (29%)	10 / 116 (9%)	62 / 295 (21%)
All Causes	90 / 526 (17%)	24 / 436 (5%)	113 / 962 (12%)

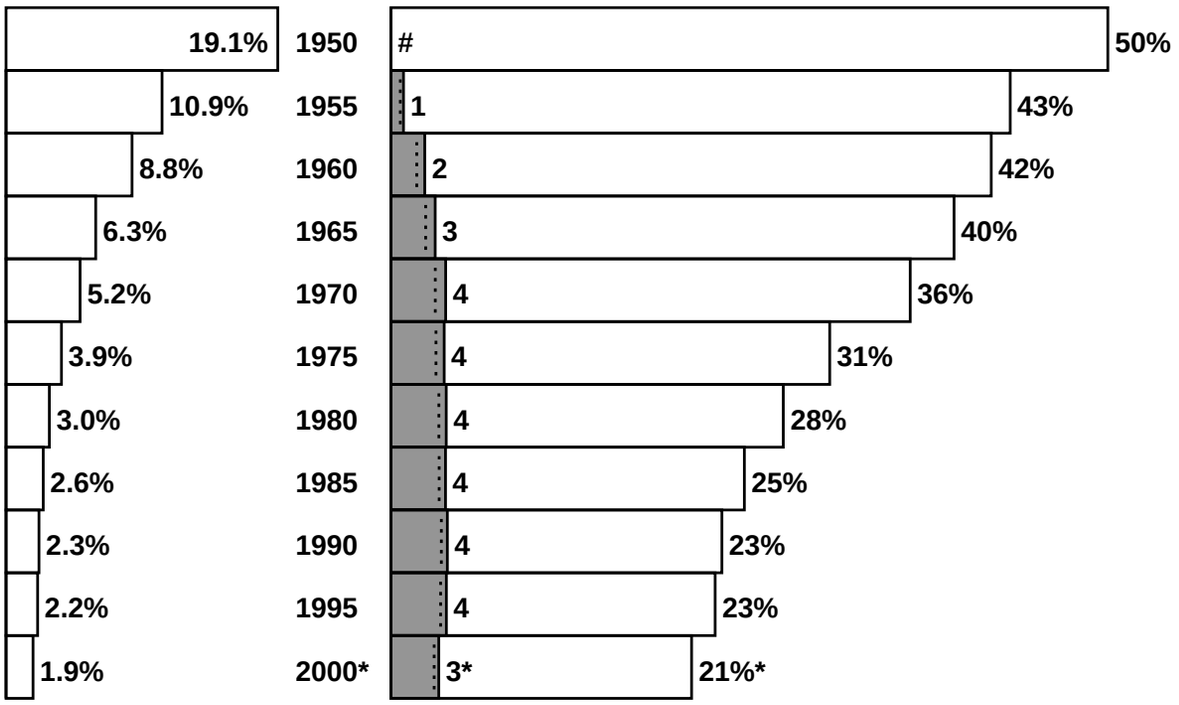
1950-2000: JAPAN

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

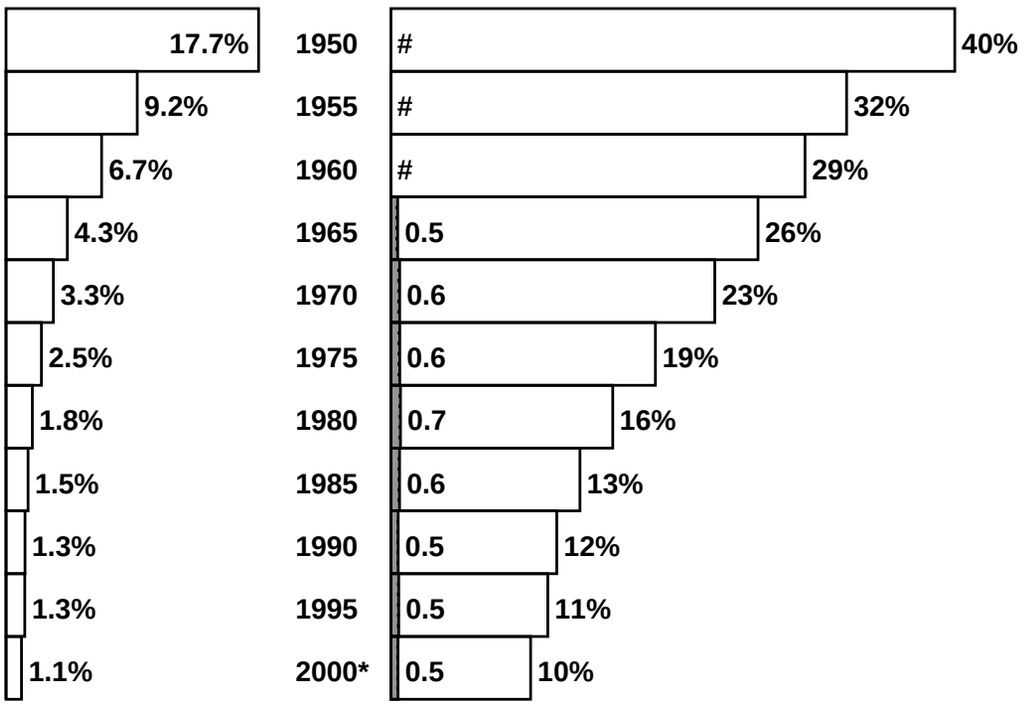
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 21 would die before age 70 (with 3 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

LATVIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.1	− / 0.4	−
35−69	2.7 / 8.8	0.1 / 4.1	19 years
70+	1.1 / 6.2	0.3 / 12	8 years
All ages	3.7 / 16	0.4 / 16	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/ 4	543/575	266/291	809/870	−/ 2	16/65	53/102	69/169
All Cancer	−/51	886/1773 (50%)	413/1177 (35%)	1299/3001	−/38	19/1175 (2%)	68/1355 (5%)	87/2568
Vascular	−/86	1242/3644	494/3980	1736/7710	−/18	38/1752	210/8386	248/10156
Respiratory	−/23	184/363	83/168	267/554	−/ 5	5/110	38/187	43/302
All Other	−/928	351/3068	76/894	427/4890	−/312	14/1070	32/1642	46/3024
All Causes	−/1088	2663/8848 (30%)	1066/6219 (17%)	3729/16155	−/373	76/4107 (2%)	348/11570 (3%)	424/16050

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.3 / 3.0 (43%)	0.1 / 2.6 (3%)	1.4 / 5.6 (25%)
All Causes	3.7 / 16 (23%)	0.4 / 16 (3%)	4.2 / 32 (13%)

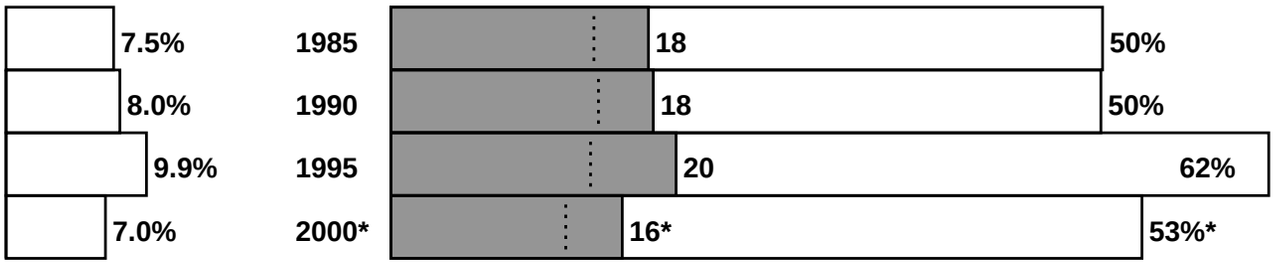
1985-2000: LATVIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

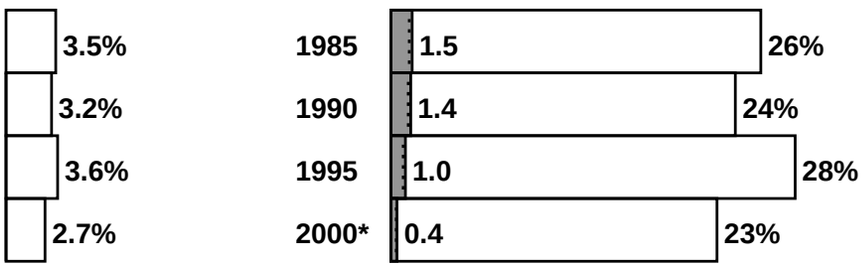
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 53 would die before age 70 (with 16 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



LITHUANIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.6	− / 0.6	−
35−69	3.0 / 10	0.0 / 4.8	20 years
70+	1.6 / 8.4	0.0 / 13	8 years
All ages	4.7 / 20	0.0 / 19	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/ 2	705/752	383/424	1088/1178	−/ 2	0/70	0/125	0/197
All Cancer	−/59	1208/2492 (48%)	589/1769 (33%)	1797/4320	−/84	0/1647 (0%)	0/1672 (0%)	0/3403
Vascular	−/88	1230/3710	616/5279	1846/9077	−/25	0/1719	0/10109	0/11853
Respiratory	−/34	258/419	349/595	607/1048	−/19	0/134	0/359	0/512
All Other	−/1429	342/3780	60/754	402/5963	−/440	0/1294	0/1009	0/2743
All Causes	−/1610	3038/10401 (29%)	1614/8397 (19%)	4652/20408	−/568	0/4794 (0%)	0/13149 (0%)	0/18511

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.8 / 4.3 (42%)	0.0 / 3.4 (0%)	1.8 / 7.7 (23%)
All Causes	4.7 / 20 (23%)	0.0 / 19 (0%)	4.7 / 39 (12%)

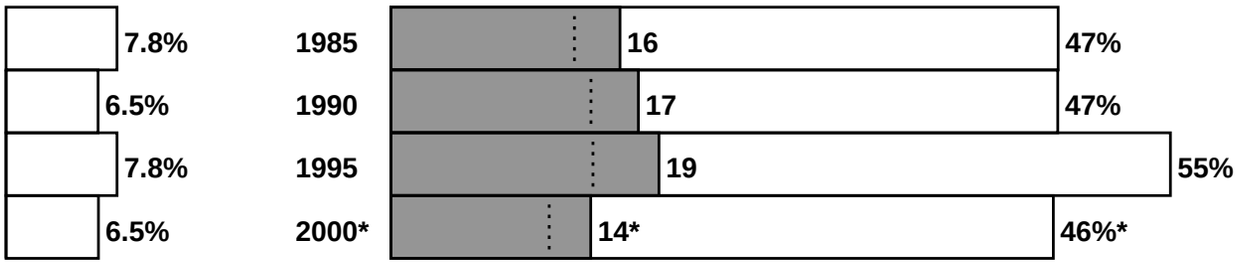
1985-2000: LITHUANIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

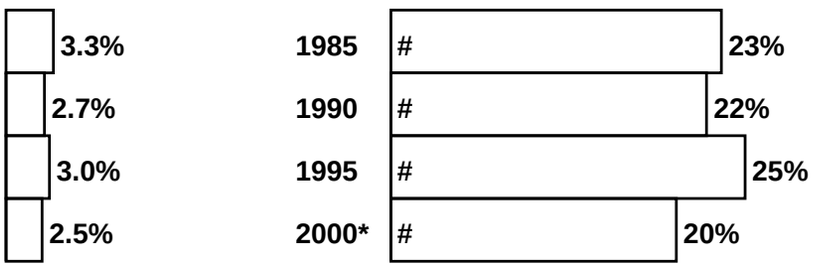
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 46 would die before age 70 (with 14 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

LUXEMBOURG: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0−34	− / 96	− / 39	−
35−69	209 / 667	40 / 354	22 years
70+	236 / 1094	85 / 1459	8 years
All ages	445 / 1857	125 / 1852	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0−34	35−69	70+	All	0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	− / 0	72 / 79	71 / 78	143 / 157	− / 0	16 / 23	12 / 20	28 / 43
All Cancer	− / 3	112 / 237 (47%)	110 / 313 (35%)	222 / 553	− / 5	19 / 166 (11%)	18 / 264 (7%)	37 / 435
Vascular	− / 2	49 / 184	58 / 465	107 / 651	− / 2	8 / 73	33 / 715	41 / 790
Respiratory	− / 1	30 / 49	49 / 110	79 / 160	− / 2	6 / 18	21 / 108	27 / 128
All Other	− / 90	18 / 197	19 / 206	37 / 493	− / 30	7 / 97	13 / 372	20 / 499
All Causes	− / 96	209 / 667 (31%)	236 / 1094 (22%)	445 / 1857	− / 39	40 / 354 (11%)	85 / 1459 (6%)	125 / 1852

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	222 / 553 (40%)	37 / 435 (9%)	259 / 988 (26%)
All Causes	445 / 1857 (24%)	125 / 1852 (7%)	570 / 3709 (15%)

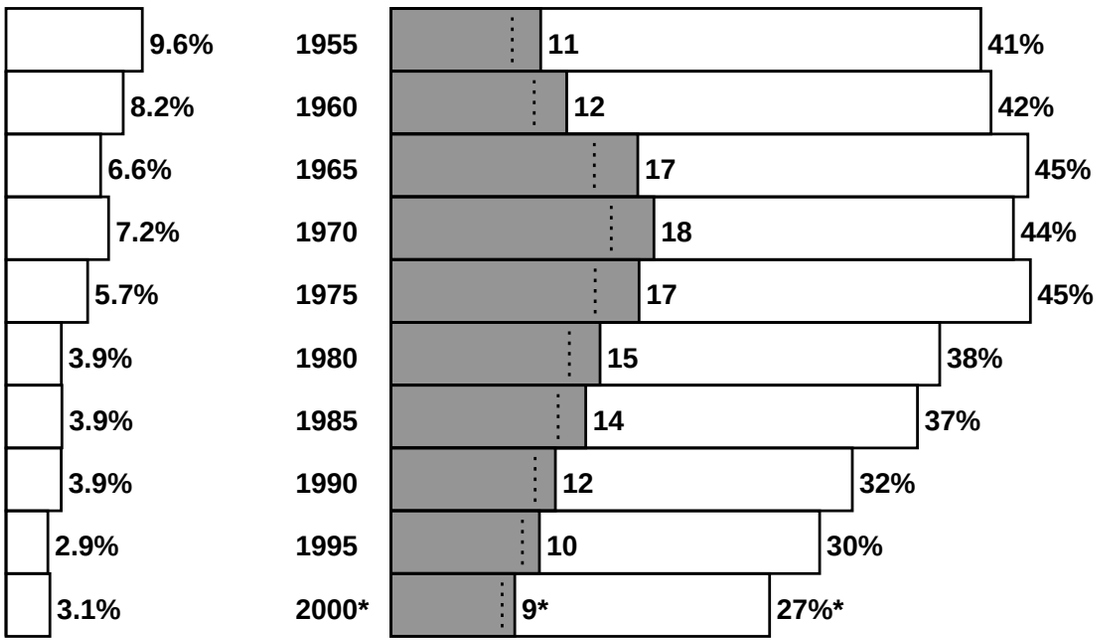
1955-2000: LUXEMBOURG

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

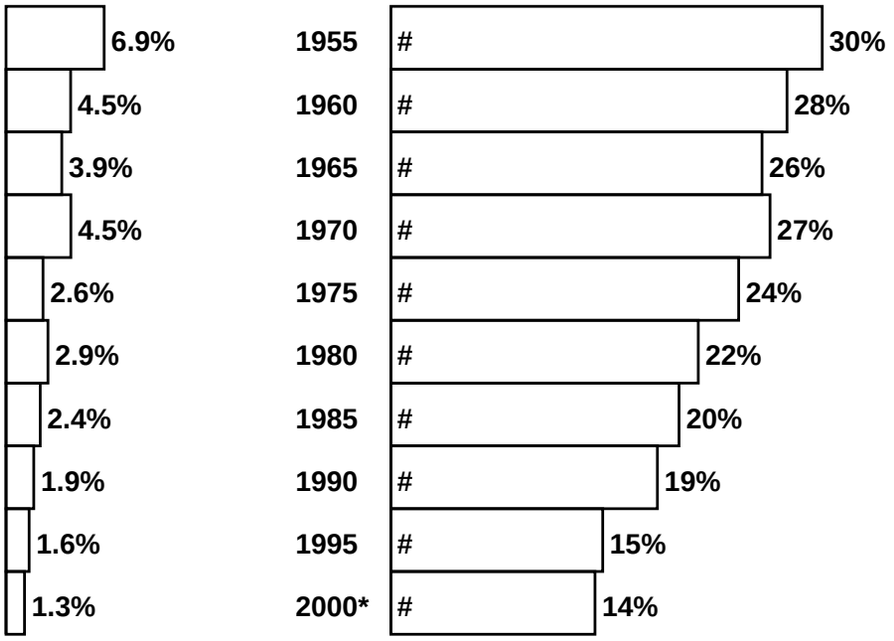
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 27 would die before age 70 (with 9 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

MACEDONIA, The Former Yugoslav Republic of: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 0.5	− / 0.3	−
35−69	1.3 / 4.0	0.1 / 2.5	20 years
70+	0.5 / 4.8	0.1 / 5.1	9 years
All ages	1.8 / 9.3	0.2 / 7.9	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/ 2	331/358	115/135	446/495	−/ 2	32/63	14/39	46/104
All Cancer	−/31	495/1105 (45%)	169/621 (27%)	664/1757	−/41	43/738 (6%)	17/429 (4%)	60/1208
Vascular	−/36	493/1757	225/3087	718/4880	−/28	63/1194	57/3568	120/4790
Respiratory	−/22	62/110	98/235	160/367	−/14	8/67	16/174	24/255
All Other	−/451	205/1034	54/838	259/2323	−/246	25/520	13/907	38/1673
All Causes	−/540	1255/4006 (31%)	546/4781 (11%)	1801/9327	−/329	139/2519 (6%)	103/5078 (2%)	242/7926

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.7 / 1.8 (38%)	0.1 / 1.2 (5%)	0.7 / 3.0 (24%)
All Causes	1.8 / 9.3 (19%)	0.2 / 7.9 (3%)	2.0 / 17 (12%)

2000: The Former Yugoslav Republic of MACEDONIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

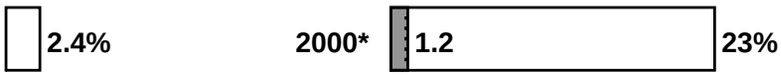
Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 36 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE

Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



MALTA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0−34	− / 49	− / 32	−
35−69	116 / 474	10 / 318	20 years
70+	127 / 990	41 / 1110	8 years
All ages	243 / 1513	51 / 1460	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0−34	35−69	70+	All	0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	− / 0	44 / 49	37 / 45	81 / 94	− / 0	4 / 12	9 / 15	13 / 27
All Cancer	− / 0	58 / 169 (34%)	49 / 191 (26%)	107 / 360	− / 3	4 / 156 (3%)	11 / 190 (6%)	15 / 349
Vascular	− / 3	35 / 189	31 / 494	66 / 686	− / 0	4 / 102	17 / 600	21 / 702
Respiratory	− / 1	15 / 30	39 / 148	54 / 179	− / 1	1 / 12	7 / 99	8 / 112
All Other	− / 45	8 / 86	8 / 157	16 / 288	− / 28	1 / 48	6 / 221	7 / 297
All Causes	− / 49	116 / 474 (24%)	127 / 990 (13%)	243 / 1513	− / 32	10 / 318 (3%)	41 / 1110 (4%)	51 / 1460

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	107 / 360 (30%)	15 / 349 (4%)	122 / 709 (17%)
All Causes	243 / 1513 (16%)	51 / 1460 (3%)	294 / 2973 (10%)

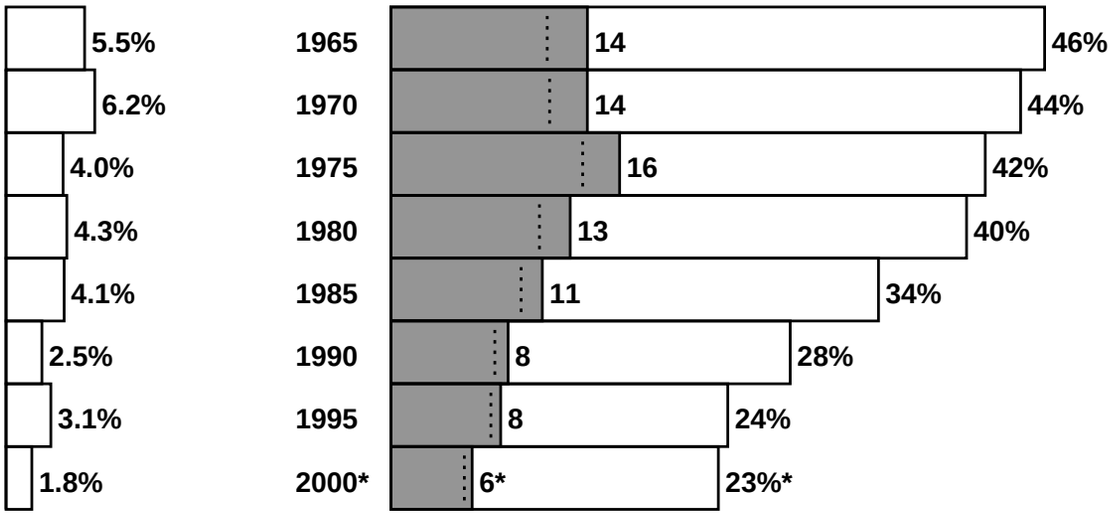
1965-2000: MALTA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

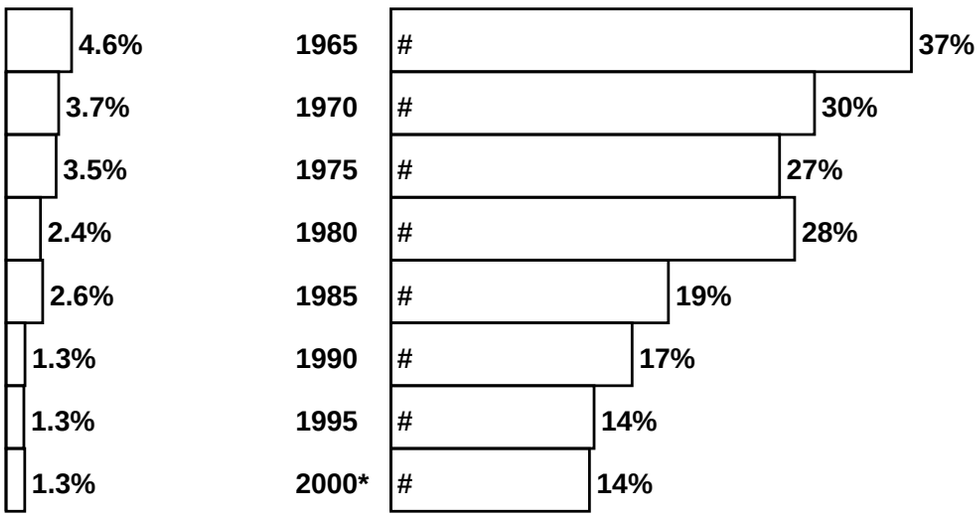
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 23 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

MOLDOVA, Republic of: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.8	− / 0.8	−
35−69	2.6 / 11	0.2 / 7.4	20 years
70+	0.5 / 8.2	0.0 / 12	8 years
All ages	3.1 / 21	0.2 / 20	18 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	0.4/0.5	0.1/0.1	0.5/0.6	−/0.0	0.0/0.1	0.0/0.0	0.0/0.1
All Cancer	−/0.1	0.7/1.9 (39%)	0.1/0.6 (19%)	0.8/2.5	−/0.1	0.0/1.4 (3%)	0.0/0.6 (0%)	0.0/2.0
Vascular	−/0.1	1.0/4.4	0.2/5.9	1.2/10	−/0.0	0.1/3.5	0.0/9.1	0.1/13
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.4/0.9	0.2/0.6	0.6/1.6	−/0.1	0.0/0.3	0.0/0.5	0.0/0.9
All Other	−/1.5	0.4/4.1	0.0/1.1	0.4/6.6	−/0.6	0.0/2.2	0.0/1.7	0.0/4.5
All Causes	−/1.8	2.6/11 (23%)	0.5/8.2 (7%)	3.1/21	−/0.8	0.2/7.4 (3%)	0.0/12 (0%)	0.2/20

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.8 / 2.5 (33%)	0.0 / 2.0 (2%)	0.9 / 4.5 (19%)
All Causes	3.1 / 21 (15%)	0.2 / 20 (1%)	3.3 / 41 (8%)

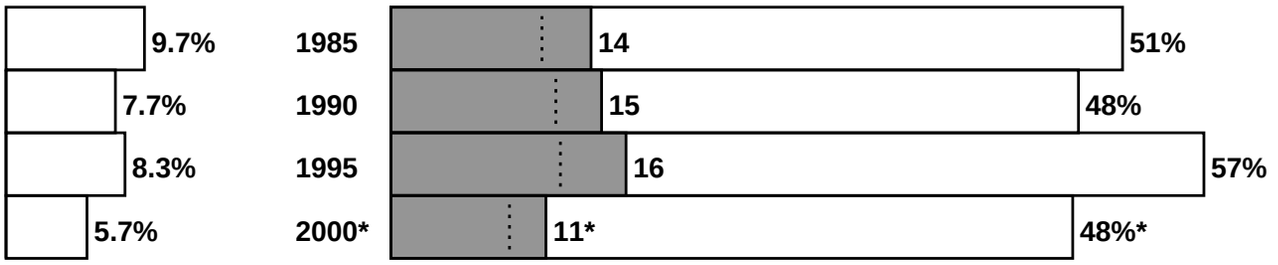
1985-2000: Republic of MOLDOVA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 48 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

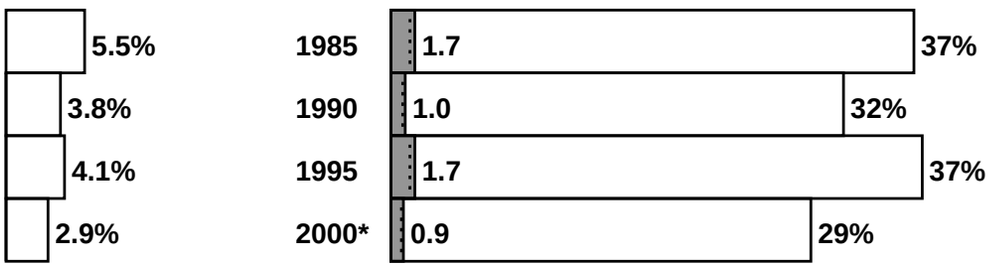
MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

Note: If the substantial decrease during the 1990s in the mortality attributed to cancer in this country is partly artefactual, then the corresponding decrease in the mortality attributed to smoking (pages 328−335) will not be reliable.

FEMALE



NETHERLANDS: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 2.3	− / 1.4	−
35−69	6.7 / 22	2.8 / 13	23 years
70+	12 / 45	4.2 / 57	8 years
All ages	19 / 69	7.0 / 72	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	2.4/2.7	3.4/3.6	5.8/6.3	−/0.0	1.0/1.3	0.7/1.0	1.7/2.3
All Cancer	−/0.2	3.6/8.4 (43%)	5.0/12 (42%)	8.6/21	−/0.2	1.3/6.7 (20%)	1.0/10 (10%)	2.3/17
Vascular	−/0.1	1.7/6.8	2.5/17	4.2/24	−/0.1	0.6/2.9	1.1/23	1.7/26
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.6/1.0	3.2/6.6	3.8/7.7	−/0.0	0.4/0.7	1.4/6.2	1.7/7.0
All Other	−/1.9	0.9/5.4	1.2/9.4	2.2/17	−/1.1	0.5/3.1	0.8/18	1.3/22
All Causes	−/2.3	6.7/22 (31%)	12/45 (27%)	19/69	−/1.4	2.8/13 (21%)	4.2/57 (7%)	7.0/72

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	8.6 / 21 (42%)	2.3 / 17 (14%)	11 / 38 (29%)
All Causes	19 / 69 (27%)	7.0 / 72 (10%)	26 / 141 (18%)

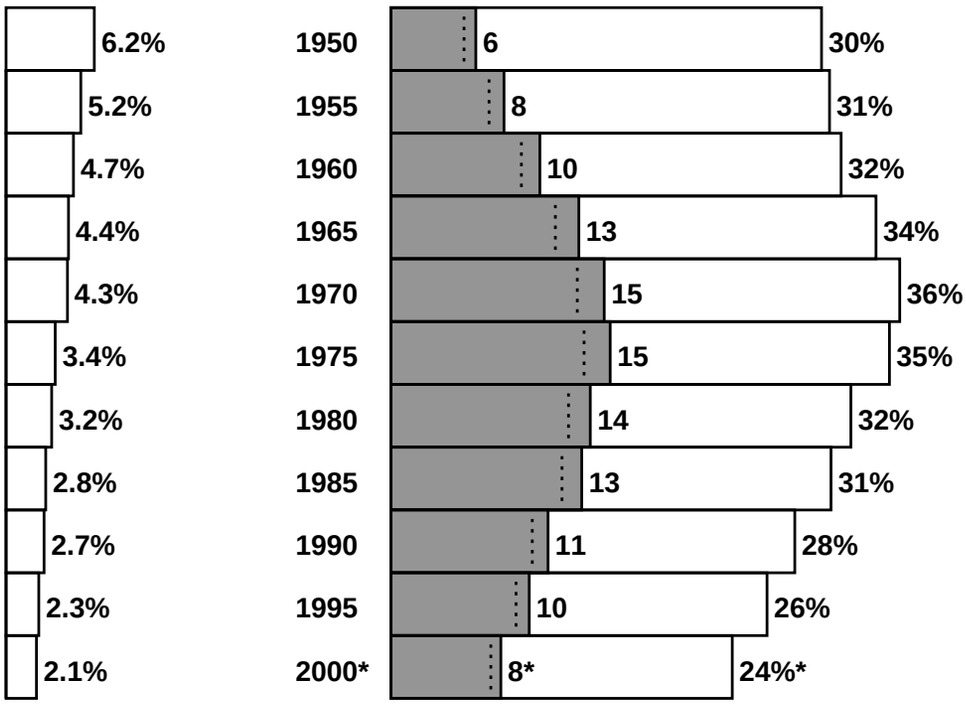
1950-2000: NETHERLANDS

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

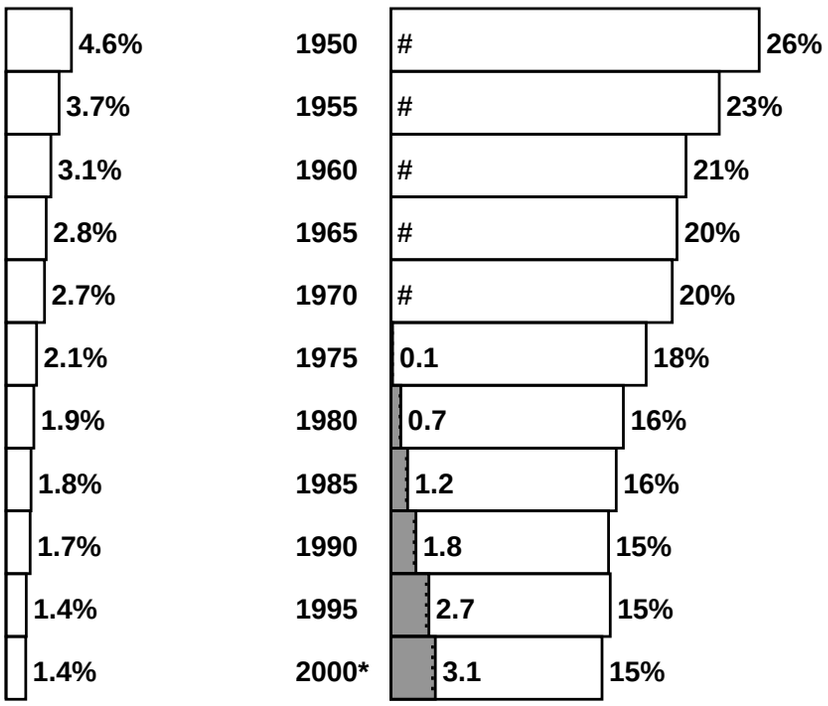
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 24 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

NEW ZEALAND: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.0	− / 0.5	−
35−69	0.9 / 4.2	0.5 / 2.8	23 years
70+	1.6 / 8.7	1.3 / 9.6	8 years
All ages	2.5 / 14	1.8 / 13	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/ 0	313/363	437/497	750/860	−/ 2	185/239	245/305	430/546
All Cancer	−/66	466/1574 (30%)	685/2480 (28%)	1151/4120	−/69	227/1425 (16%)	339/2006 (17%)	566/3500
Vascular	−/49	248/1470	338/3830	586/5349	−/29	131/677	391/4865	522/5571
Respiratory	−/17	121/207	471/868	592/1092	−/11	117/190	384/760	501/961
All Other	−/828	80/947	112/1477	192/3252	−/374	72/542	141/1957	213/2873
All Causes	−/960	915/4198 (22%)	1606/8655 (19%)	2521/13813	−/483	547/2834 (19%)	1255/9588 (13%)	1802/12905

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.2 / 4.1 (28%)	0.6 / 3.5 (16%)	1.7 / 7.6 (23%)
All Causes	2.5 / 14 (18%)	1.8 / 13 (14%)	4.3 / 27 (16%)

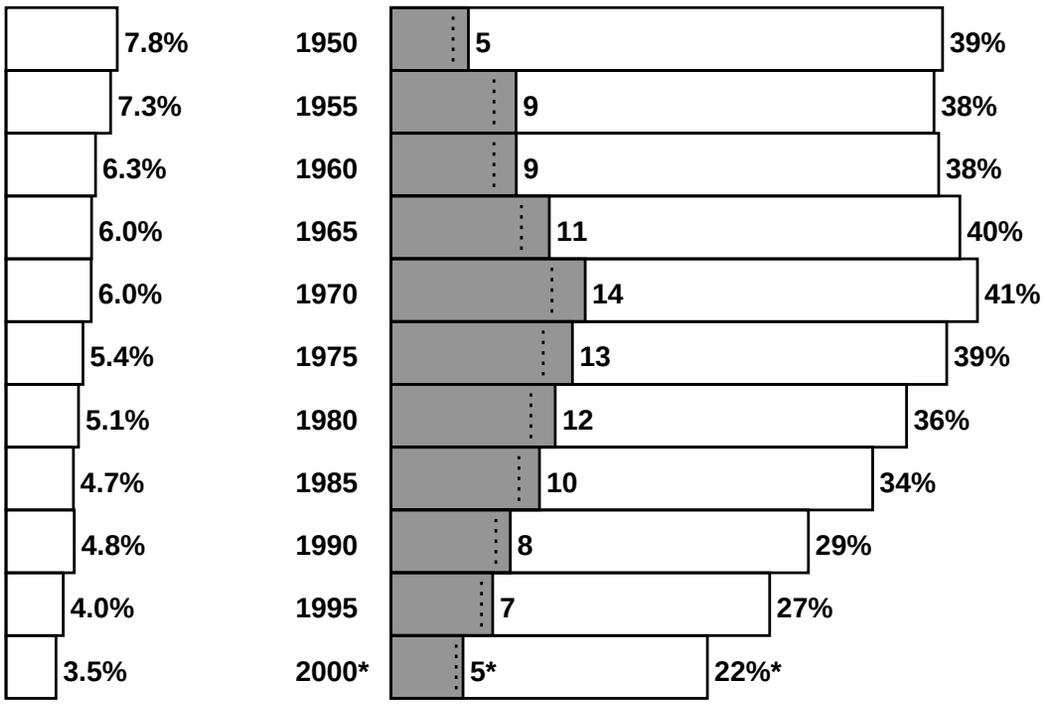
1950-2000: NEW ZEALAND

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

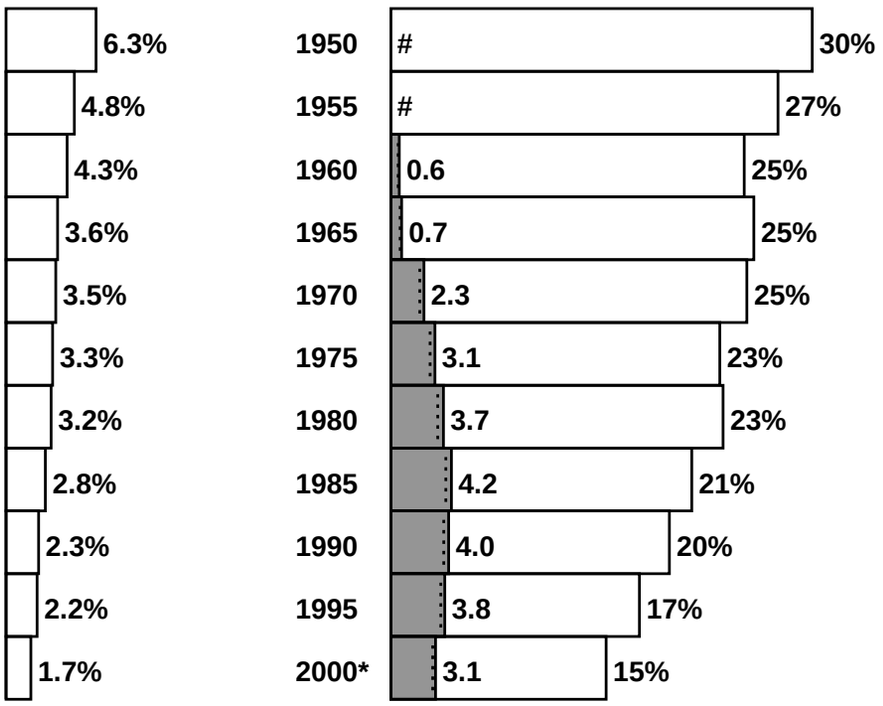
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 5 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

NORWAY: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 0.9	− / 0.4	−
35−69	1.2 / 5.3	0.6 / 3.1	23 years
70+	2.2 / 15	1.5 / 19	8 years
All ages	3.4 / 22	2.1 / 22	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	0.4/0.5	0.6/0.6	1.0/1.1	−/0.0	0.2/0.3	0.3/0.4	0.5/0.7
All Cancer	−/0.1	0.6/1.8 (32%)	0.9/3.6 (24%)	1.4/5.5	−/0.1	0.3/1.6 (17%)	0.4/3.3 (11%)	0.6/4.9
Vascular	−/0.0	0.3/1.6	0.6/7.1	0.8/8.7	−/0.0	0.1/0.6	0.5/8.9	0.6/9.5
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.6/1.8	0.7/2.1	−/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.5/2.1	0.6/2.3
All Other	−/0.8	0.2/1.6	0.2/3.0	0.4/5.4	−/0.3	0.1/0.7	0.2/4.5	0.3/5.6
All Causes	−/0.9	1.2/5.3 (22%)	2.2/15 (14%)	3.4/22	−/0.4	0.6/3.1 (19%)	1.5/19 (8%)	2.1/22

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.4 / 5.5 (26%)	0.6 / 4.9 (13%)	2.1 / 10 (20%)
All Causes	3.4 / 22 (15%)	2.1 / 22 (9%)	5.5 / 44 (12%)

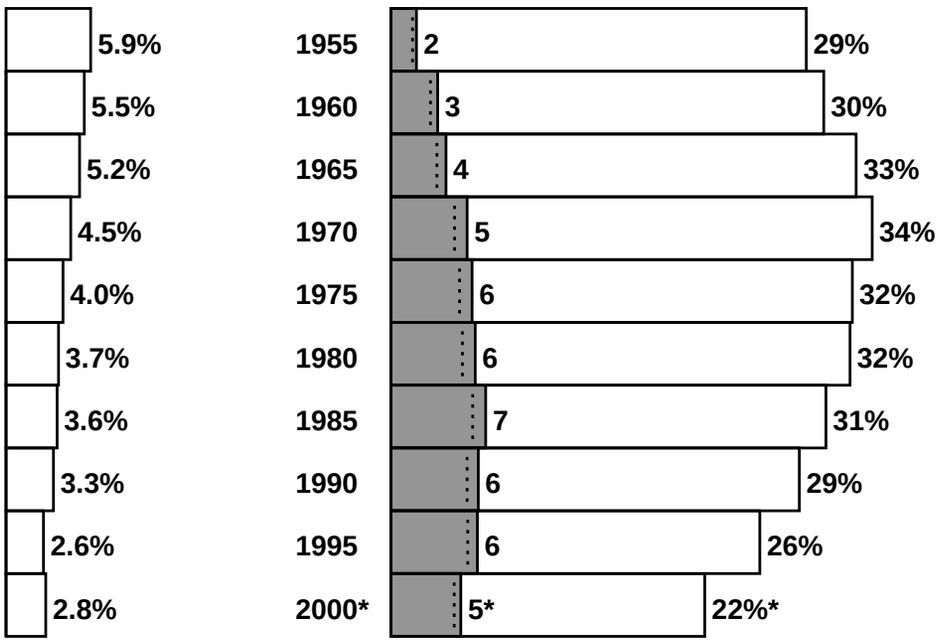
1955-2000: NORWAY

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

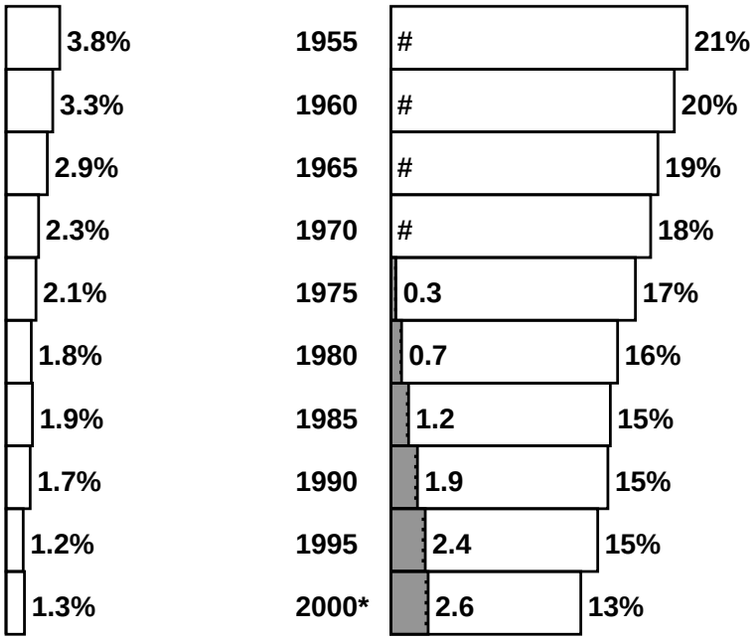
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 5 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

POLAND: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 10	− / 4.0	−
35−69	37 / 95	5.9 / 44	22 years
70+	20 / 90	5.8 / 124	9 years
All ages	57 / 195	12 / 173	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	9.5/10	5.5/6.0	15/16	−/0.0	1.7/2.4	1.0/1.7	2.7/4.0
All Cancer	−/0.7	15/27 (55%)	8.2/20 (41%)	23/48	−/0.5	2.2/18 (12%)	1.4/18 (8%)	3.6/37
Vascular	−/0.6	13/35	7.2/48	21/84	−/0.2	2.2/15	2.8/76	5.0/92
Respiratory	−/0.2	2.2/3.5	3.1/6.8	5.3/10	−/0.1	0.5/1.5	0.9/6.2	1.5/7.8
All Other	−/8.5	6.2/30	1.8/15	8.0/53	−/3.1	1.0/9.9	0.7/24	1.7/37
All Causes	−/10	37/95 (38%)	20/90 (23%)	57/195	−/4.0	5.9/44 (13%)	5.8/124 (5%)	12/173

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	23 / 48 (48%)	3.6 / 37 (10%)	27 / 85 (31%)
All Causes	57 / 195 (29%)	12 / 173 (7%)	69 / 368 (19%)

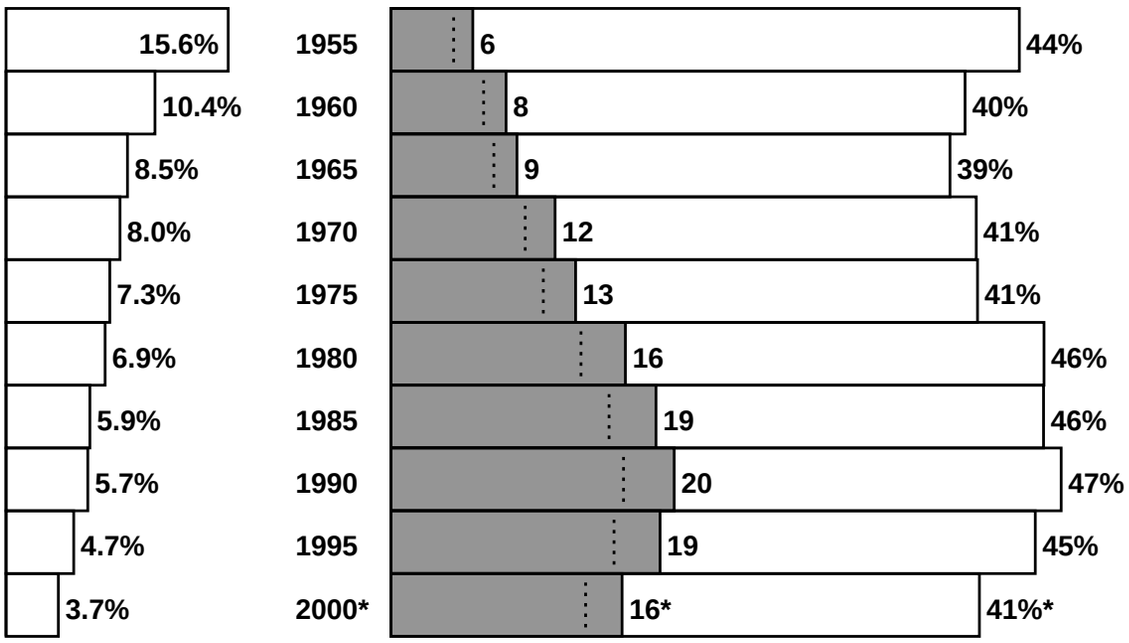
1955-2000: POLAND

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

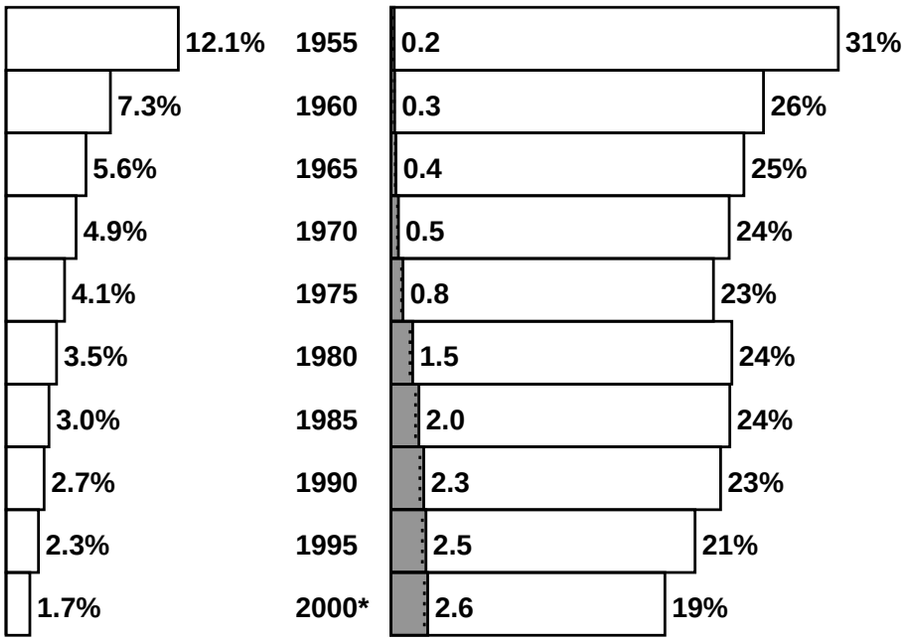
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 41 would die before age 70 (with 16 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



PORTUGAL: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 3.2	− / 1.2	−
35−69	3.9 / 18	0.2 / 9.0	23 years
70+	3.7 / 34	0.3 / 40	8 years
All ages	7.6 / 55	0.5 / 50	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	1.1/1.3	0.9/1.1	2.0/2.3	−/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.0/0.3	0.1/0.5
All Cancer	−/0.2	1.9/5.4 (34%)	1.4/7.1 (20%)	3.3/13	−/0.2	0.1/3.5 (2%)	0.1/5.1 (1%)	0.1/8.8
Vascular	−/0.1	0.8/4.4	0.8/14	1.6/19	−/0.1	0.0/2.2	0.1/20	0.1/22
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.4/1.0	0.9/4.5	1.3/5.6	−/0.0	0.0/0.4	0.1/4.2	0.1/4.7
All Other	−/2.8	0.9/6.9	0.4/8.7	1.4/18	−/0.9	0.1/2.9	0.0/11	0.1/15
All Causes	−/3.2	3.9/18 (22%)	3.7/34 (11%)	7.6/55	−/1.2	0.2/9.0 (2%)	0.3/40 (0.7%)	0.5/50

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.3 / 13 (26%)	0.1 / 8.8 (2%)	3.4 / 21 (16%)
All Causes	7.6 / 55 (14%)	0.5 / 50 (0.9%)	8.1 / 106 (8%)

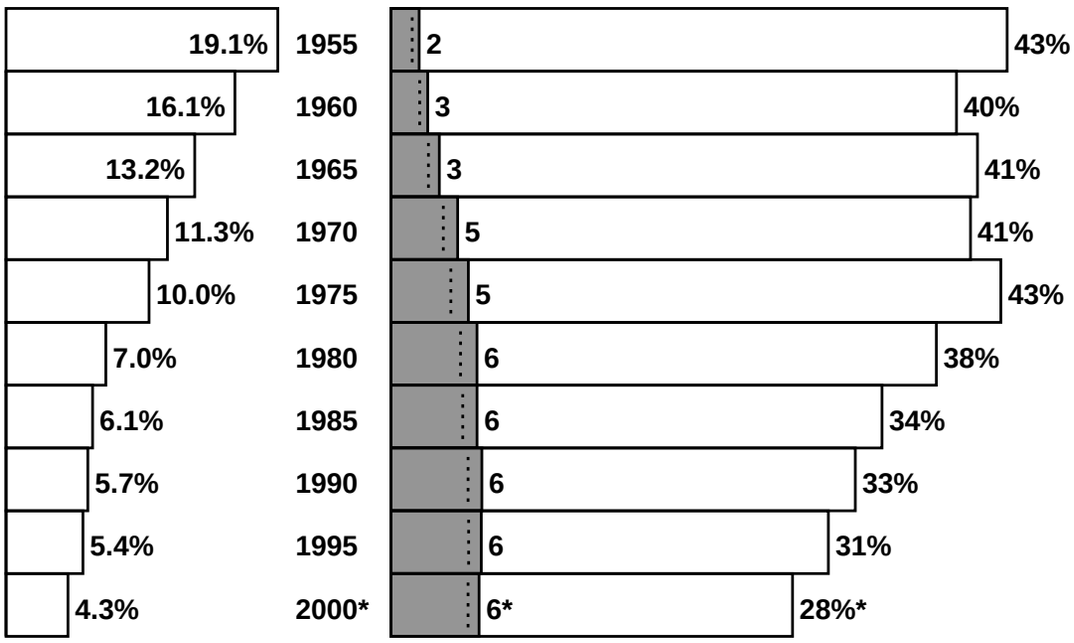
1955-2000: PORTUGAL

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

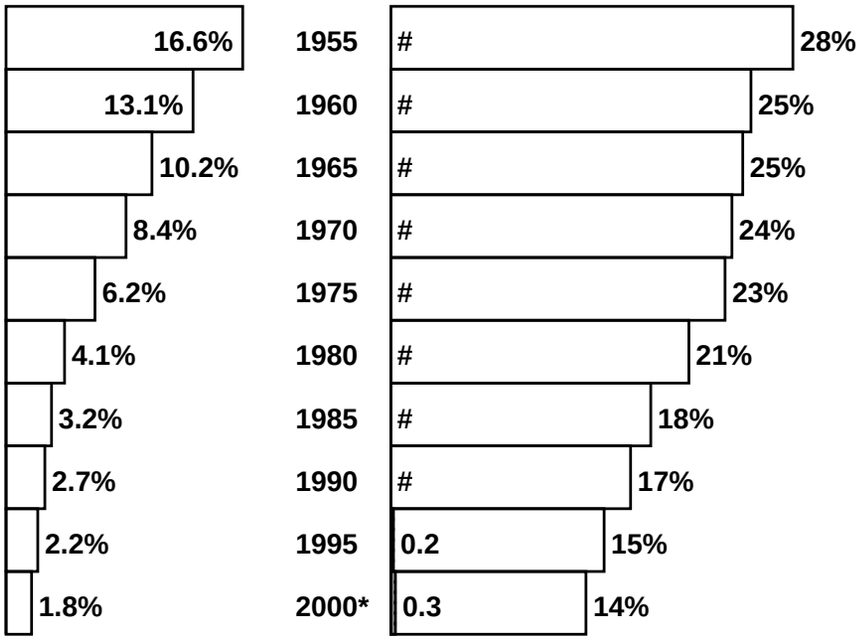
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 28 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

ROMANIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 8.7	− / 4.7	−
35−69	21 / 64	2.2 / 34	21 years
70+	6.5 / 64	2.6 / 81	9 years
All ages	28 / 136	4.9 / 119	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	4.9/5.2	1.4/1.7	6.3/7.0	−/0.0	0.5/0.9	0.3/0.7	0.8/1.5
All Cancer	−/0.6	7.7/15 (51%)	2.0/8.1 (25%)	9.7/24	−/0.6	0.6/9.6 (6%)	0.4/7.1 (6%)	1.0/17
Vascular	−/0.5	9.3/29	2.9/46	12/76	−/0.2	1.2/16	1.4/65	2.6/82
Respiratory	−/1.2	2.0/3.6	1.5/4.1	3.4/8.9	−/0.9	0.2/1.2	0.7/3.8	0.9/5.9
All Other	−/6.4	2.1/17	0.2/5.1	2.3/28	−/3.0	0.2/6.7	0.1/4.7	0.3/14
All Causes	−/8.7	21/64 (33%)	6.5/64 (10%)	28/136	−/4.7	2.2/34 (7%)	2.6/81 (3%)	4.9/119

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	9.7 / 24 (41%)	1.0 / 17 (6%)	11 / 41 (26%)
All Causes	28 / 136 (20%)	4.9 / 119 (4%)	33 / 256 (13%)

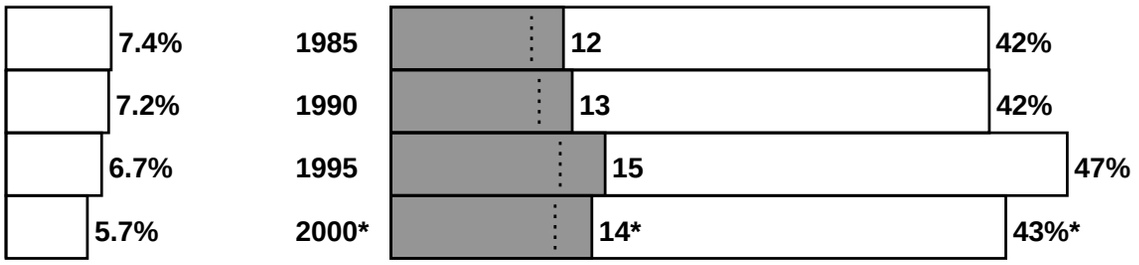
1985-2000: ROMANIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

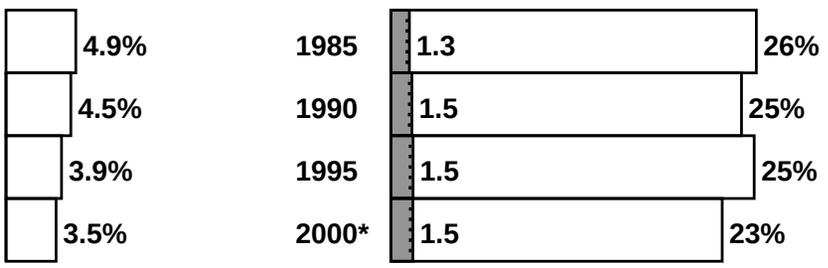
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 43 would die before age 70 (with 14 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



RUSSIAN FEDERATION: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 124	− / 39	−
35−69	231 / 699	9.1 / 311	19 years
70+	72 / 356	20 / 695	8 years
All ages	303 / 1180	29 / 1046	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.1	33/35	14/15	47/50	−/0.1	1.3/4.0	2.2/4.7	3.5/8.8
All Cancer	−/3.3	56/108 (52%)	21/52 (40%)	77/163	−/3.1	1.7/69 (2%)	3.0/61 (5%)	4.7/132
Vascular	−/9.3	115/299	34/237	148/545	−/2.6	5.1/154	11/530	16/686
Respiratory	−/4.5	27/45	14/23	41/72	−/2.4	1.2/10	4.5/17	5.7/30
All Other	−/107	33/248	3.3/44	36/400	−/31	1.0/79	1.4/87	2.3/197
All Causes	−/124	231/699 (33%)	72/356 (20%)	303/1180	−/39	9.1/311 (3%)	20/695 (3%)	29/1046

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

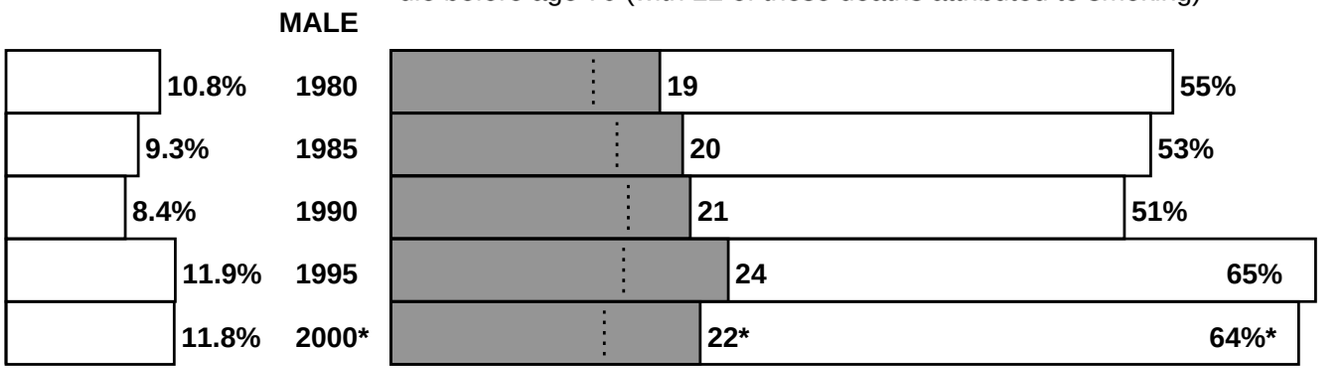
Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	77 / 163 (47%)	4.7 / 132 (4%)	82 / 295 (28%)
All Causes	303 / 1180 (26%)	29 / 1046 (3%)	332 / 2225 (15%)

1980-2000: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

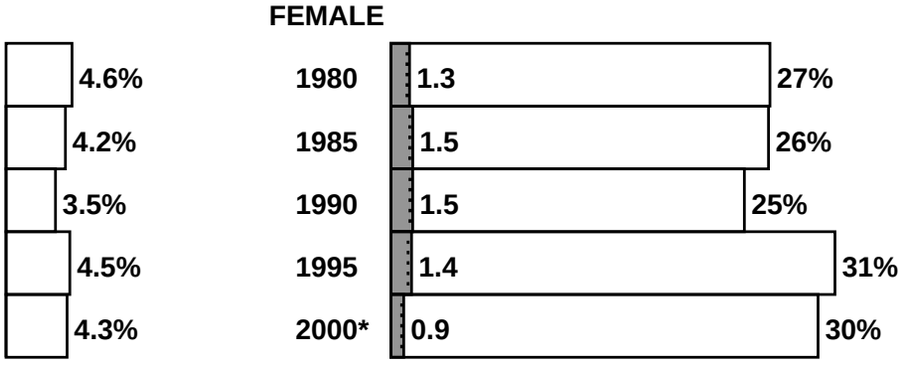
Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 64 would die before age 70 (with 22 of these deaths attributed to smoking)



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway



SERBIA and MONTENEGRO: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 2.9	− / 1.6	−
35−69	9.8 / 28	2.2 / 17	20 years
70+	4.3 / 31	1.6 / 38	9 years
All ages	14 / 62	3.8 / 56	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	2.3/2.5	0.9/1.1	3.3/3.6	−/0.0	0.4/0.6	0.2/0.3	0.6/1.0
All Cancer	−/0.2	3.6/7.1 (50%)	1.4/4.1 (33%)	4.9/11	−/0.2	0.6/4.8 (11%)	0.2/3.5 (7%)	0.8/8.5
Vascular	−/0.2	3.9/13	1.7/19	5.6/32	−/0.1	1.0/8.0	0.8/26	1.8/34
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.7/1.2	0.8/1.8	1.5/3.2	−/0.1	0.2/0.6	0.3/1.4	0.5/2.1
All Other	−/2.4	1.6/7.4	0.4/5.7	2.1/15	−/1.2	0.4/3.6	0.2/6.5	0.6/11
All Causes	−/2.9	9.8/28 (35%)	4.3/31 (14%)	14/62	−/1.6	2.2/17 (13%)	1.6/38 (4%)	3.8/56

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	4.9 / 11 (43%)	0.8 / 8.5 (9%)	5.7 / 20 (29%)
All Causes	14 / 62 (23%)	3.8 / 56 (7%)	18 / 118 (15%)

2000: SERBIA and MONTENEGRO

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

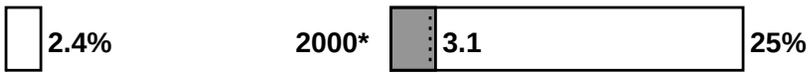
Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 41 would die before age 70 (with 14 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE

Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



SLOVAKIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.4	− / 0.6	−
35−69	4.6 / 13	0.4 / 5.9	20 years
70+	2.6 / 14	0.5 / 18	8 years
All ages	7.2 / 28	0.8 / 25	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	1.1/1.2	0.6/0.7	1.8/1.9	−/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.1/0.2	0.2/0.4
All Cancer	−/0.1	2.1/3.9 (52%)	1.0/2.9 (35%)	3.1/7.0	−/0.1	0.1/2.3 (6%)	0.1/2.5 (4%)	0.2/4.9
Vascular	−/0.1	1.8/5.0	1.1/8.5	2.9/14	−/0.0	0.2/2.3	0.3/13	0.4/15
Respiratory	−/0.1	0.3/0.5	0.4/1.0	0.6/1.6	−/0.0	0.0/0.2	0.1/1.0	0.1/1.3
All Other	−/1.2	0.5/3.6	0.1/1.3	0.6/6.0	−/0.4	0.0/1.2	0.0/1.5	0.1/3.1
All Causes	−/1.4	4.6/13 (35%)	2.6/14 (19%)	7.2/28	−/0.6	0.4/5.9 (6%)	0.5/18 (3%)	0.8/25

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.1 / 7.0 (44%)	0.2 / 4.9 (5%)	3.3 / 12 (28%)
All Causes	7.2 / 28 (25%)	0.8 / 25 (3%)	8.0 / 53 (15%)

1985-2000: SLOVAKIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

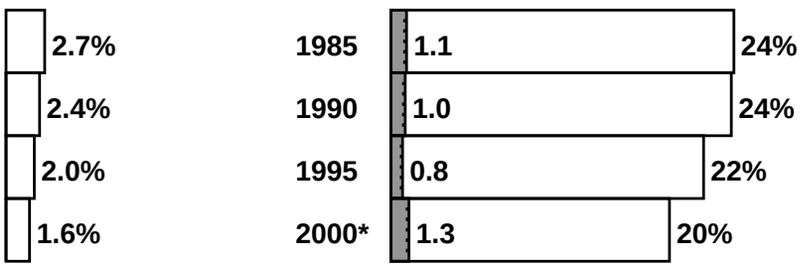
Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 43 would die before age 70 (with 16 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE

Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



SLOVENIA: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 0.4	− / 0.2	−
35−69	1.4 / 4.4	0.2 / 2.1	21 years
70+	1.0 / 4.8	0.3 / 6.8	9 years
All ages	2.3 / 9.6	0.5 / 9.0	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/ 1	417/448	258/284	675/733	−/ 0	69/107	50/91	119/198
All Cancer	−/29	661/1380 (48%)	414/1263 (33%)	1075/2672	−/21	86/875 (10%)	66/1184 (6%)	152/2080
Vascular	−/15	390/1281	256/2099	646/3395	−/ 7	54/488	93/3614	147/4109
Respiratory	−/ 2	124/209	247/554	371/765	−/ 8	18/61	80/636	98/705
All Other	−/353	179/1536	66/836	245/2725	−/128	29/628	29/1381	58/2137
All Causes	−/399	1354/4406 (31%)	983/4752 (21%)	2337/9557	−/164	187/2052 (9%)	268/6815 (4%)	455/9031

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.1 / 2.7 (40%)	0.2 / 2.1 (7%)	1.2 / 4.8 (26%)
All Causes	2.3 / 9.6 (24%)	0.5 / 9.0 (5%)	2.8 / 19 (15%)

2000: SLOVENIA

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 35 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE

Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE

SPAIN: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 8.0	− / 3.3	−
35−69	20 / 59	0.4 / 25	23 years
70+	26 / 123	0.0 / 143	8 years
All ages	45 / 189	0.4 / 171	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	7.1/7.7	6.9/7.7	14/15	−/0.0	0.2/0.9	0.0/1.0	0.2/1.9
All Cancer	−/0.6	11/24 (46%)	11/33 (32%)	22/58	−/0.5	0.2/12 (2%)	0.0/22 (0%)	0.2/34
Vascular	−/0.4	3.9/15	4.3/42	8.3/57	−/0.2	0.1/5.4	0.0/63	0.1/69
Respiratory	−/0.2	1.9/3.9	8.2/20	10/24	−/0.1	0.0/1.2	0.0/16	0.0/17
All Other	−/6.7	2.5/16	2.4/28	4.9/51	−/2.5	0.1/6.6	0.0/42	0.1/51
All Causes	−/8.0	20/59 (33%)	26/123 (21%)	45/189	−/3.3	0.4/25 (2%)	0.0/143 (0%)	0.4/171

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	22 / 58 (38%)	0.2 / 34 (0.7%)	22 / 92 (24%)
All Causes	45 / 189 (24%)	0.4 / 171 (0.2%)	45 / 360 (13%)

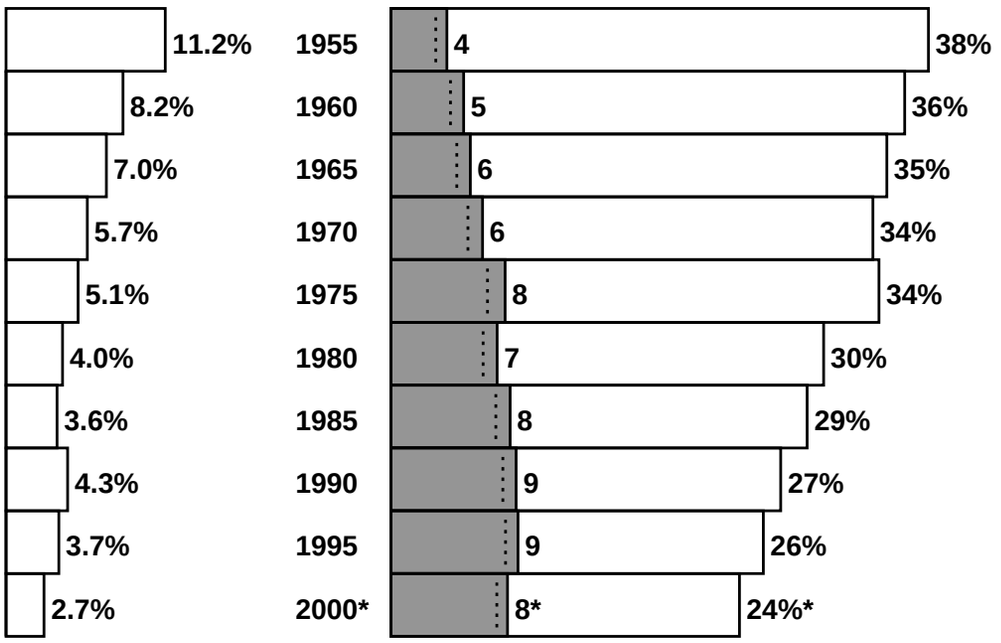
1955-2000: SPAIN

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

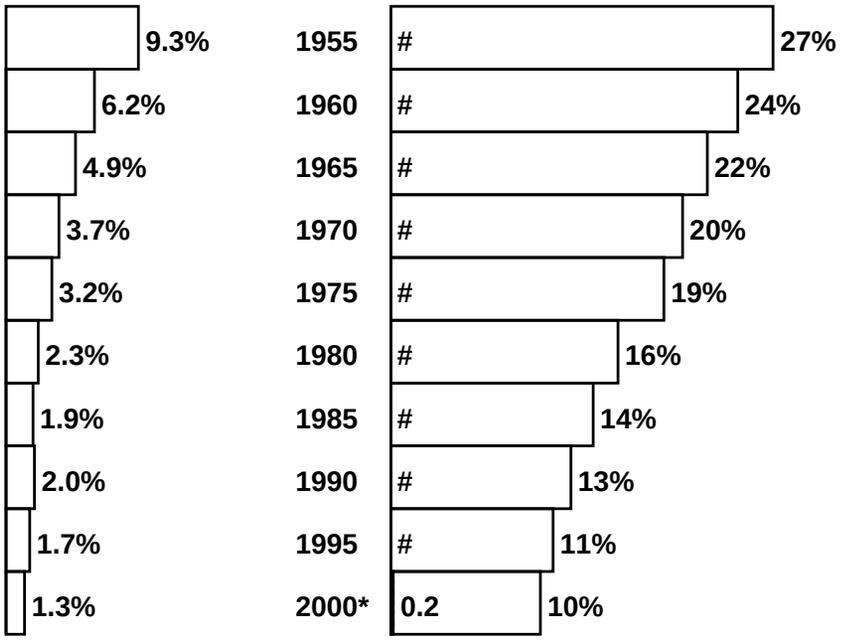
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 24 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

SWEDEN: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.1	− / 0.5	−
35−69	1.5 / 10	1.1 / 6.7	22 years
70+	3.1 / 34	2.4 / 41	8 years
All ages	4.7 / 46	3.5 / 48	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	0.6/0.7	0.8/1.0	1.4/1.8	−/0.0	0.4/0.6	0.4/0.6	0.9/1.2
All Cancer	−/0.1	0.8/3.3 (24%)	1.3/7.6 (17%)	2.1/11	−/0.1	0.5/3.4 (15%)	0.6/6.6 (9%)	1.1/10
Vascular	−/0.1	0.4/3.8	0.9/17	1.3/21	−/0.0	0.2/1.4	0.9/21	1.1/22
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.1/0.4	0.7/2.9	0.8/3.3	−/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.6/3.0	0.8/3.4
All Other	−/0.9	0.2/2.9	0.3/6.7	0.5/10	−/0.4	0.2/1.5	0.4/10	0.5/12
All Causes	−/1.1	1.5/10 (15%)	3.1/34 (9%)	4.7/46	−/0.5	1.1/6.7 (16%)	2.4/41 (6%)	3.5/48

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	2.1 / 11 (19%)	1.1 / 10 (11%)	3.2 / 21 (15%)
All Causes	4.7 / 46 (10%)	3.5 / 48 (7%)	8.2 / 94 (9%)

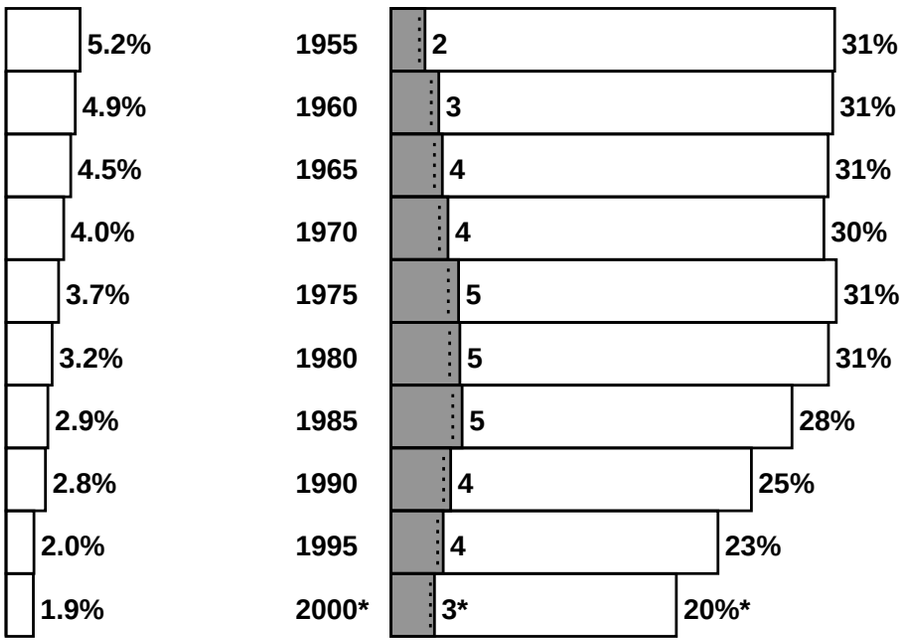
1955-2000: SWEDEN

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

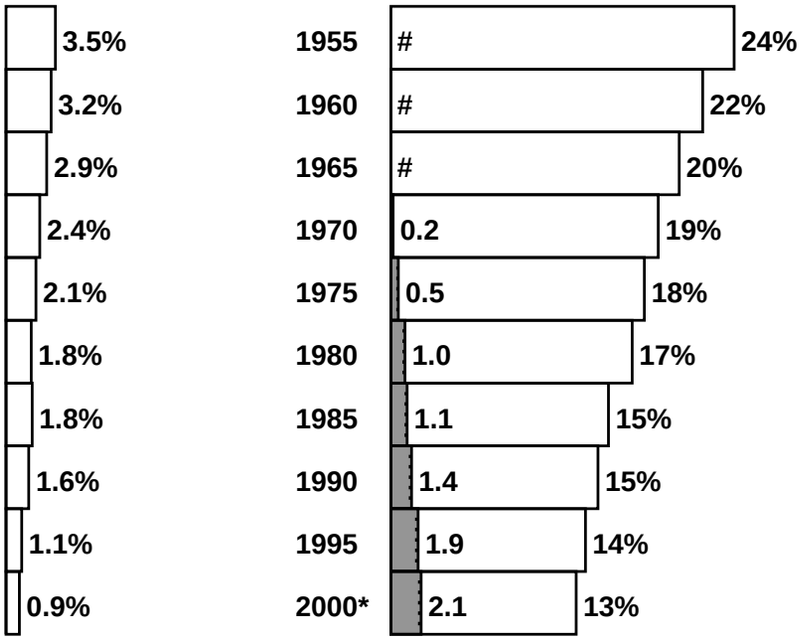
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 20 would die before age 70 (with 3 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

SWITZERLAND: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 1.2	− / 0.6	−
35−69	2.2 / 8.8	0.6 / 4.9	23 years
70+	3.3 / 20	1.2 / 27	8 years
All ages	5.6 / 30	1.8 / 32	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	0.9/1.0	0.9/1.1	1.8/2.0	−/0.0	0.3/0.4	0.2/0.4	0.5/0.8
All Cancer	−/0.1	1.3/3.3 (39%)	1.5/5.2 (28%)	2.8/8.6	−/0.1	0.3/2.5 (13%)	0.3/4.3 (7%)	0.6/6.9
Vascular	−/0.0	0.5/2.4	0.8/8.6	1.2/11	−/0.0	0.1/0.8	0.4/13	0.5/14
Respiratory	−/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.7/2.0	0.9/2.4	−/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.3/2.0	0.4/2.2
All Other	−/1.1	0.3/2.8	0.3/4.6	0.6/8.4	−/0.4	0.1/1.4	0.2/7.2	0.3/9.1
All Causes	−/1.2	2.2/8.8 (26%)	3.3/20 (16%)	5.6/30	−/0.6	0.6/4.9 (12%)	1.2/27 (4%)	1.8/32

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	2.8 / 8.6 (32%)	0.6 / 6.9 (9%)	3.4 / 16 (22%)
All Causes	5.6 / 30 (18%)	1.8 / 32 (5%)	7.3 / 63 (12%)

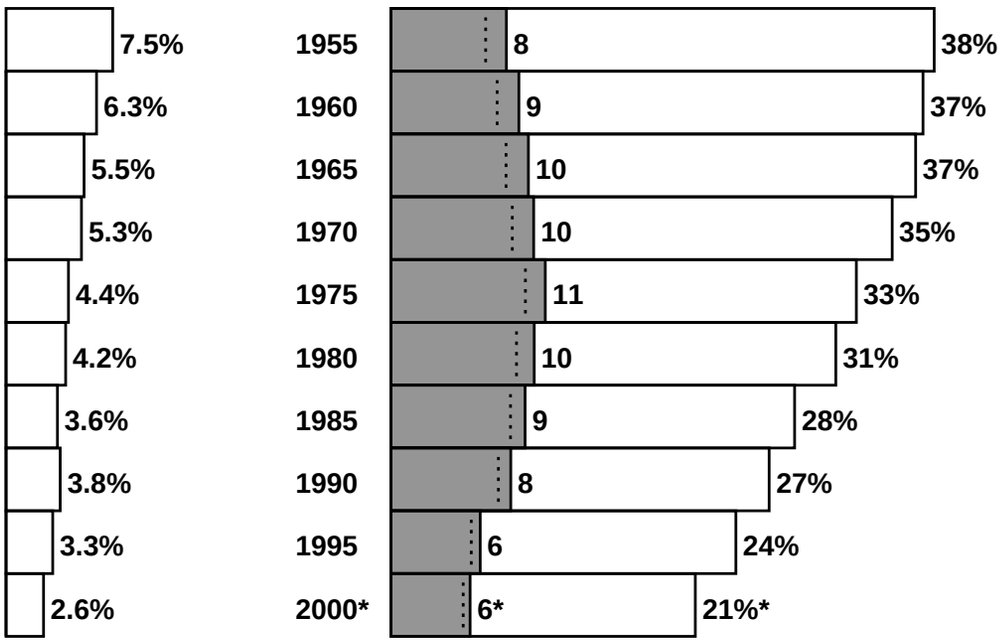
1955-2000: SWITZERLAND

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

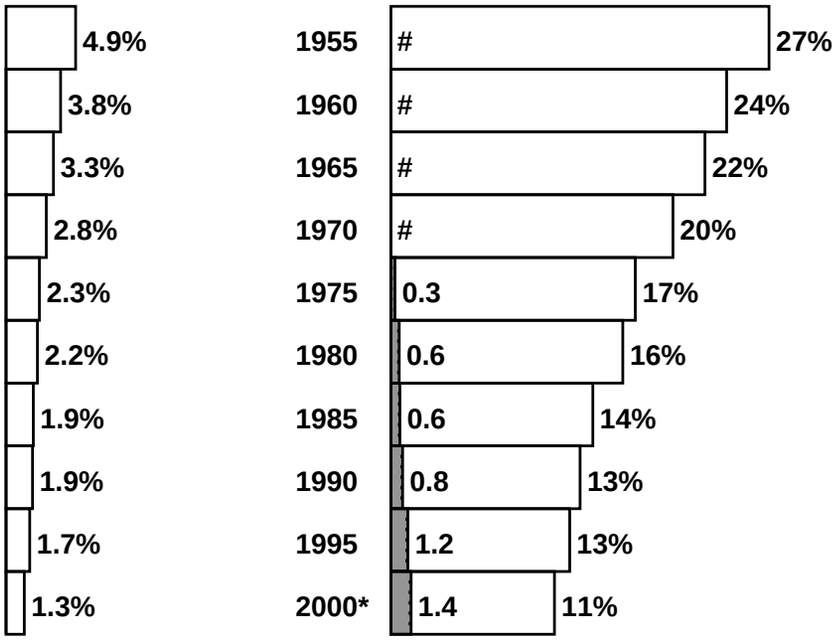
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 21 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably

UKRAINE: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 28	− / 9.7	−
35−69	67 / 211	3.2 / 100	19 years
70+	24 / 144	4.7 / 266	8 years
All ages	90 / 382	8.0 / 376	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.1	11/11	4.1/4.6	15/16	−/0.0	0.5/1.5	0.5/1.4	1.0/2.9
All Cancer	−/1.3	18/37 (49%)	5.9/17 (35%)	24/55	−/1.2	0.6/24 (3%)	0.6/17 (3%)	1.2/42
Vascular	−/2.2	31/92	11/102	42/197	−/0.7	1.8/53	2.5/214	4.3/267
Respiratory	−/1.1	8.9/14	6.4/11	15/26	−/0.5	0.5/3.2	1.5/8.1	1.9/12
All Other	−/23	8.2/67	0.8/14	9.0/104	−/7.3	0.3/20	0.2/27	0.5/55
All Causes	−/28	67/211 (32%)	24/144 (16%)	90/382	−/9.7	3.2/100 (3%)	4.7/266 (2%)	8.0/376

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	24 / 55 (44%)	1.2 / 42 (3%)	25 / 97 (26%)
All Causes	90 / 382 (24%)	8.0 / 376 (2%)	98 / 758 (13%)

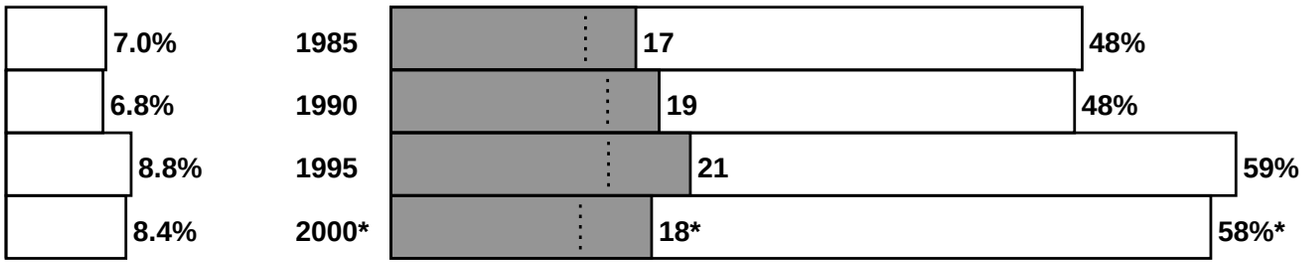
1985-2000: UKRAINE

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

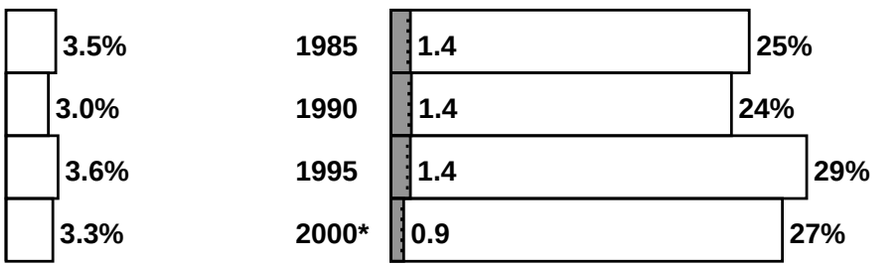
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 58 would die before age 70 (with 18 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



UNITED KINGDOM: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 10	− / 5.3	−
35−69	21 / 83	11 / 54	21 years
70+	42 / 197	40 / 259	8 years
All ages	63 / 290	51 / 318	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.0	7.0/7.9	12/13	19/21	−/0.0	3.7/4.7	7.1/8.3	11/13
All Cancer	−/0.8	10/29 (36%)	18/49 (36%)	28/78	−/0.8	4.8/25 (19%)	10/47 (22%)	15/73
Vascular	−/0.6	6.0/31	9.7/82	16/114	−/0.4	2.9/14	12/109	15/123
Respiratory	−/0.4	3.0/7.2	12/39	15/46	−/0.3	2.3/5.2	12/50	15/56
All Other	−/8.2	1.7/17	2.7/27	4.4/52	−/3.8	1.3/10	5.1/52	6.4/66
All Causes	−/10	21/83 (25%)	42/197 (21%)	63/290	−/5.3	11/54 (21%)	40/259 (15%)	51/318

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	28 / 78 (36%)	15 / 73 (21%)	43 / 151 (29%)
All Causes	63 / 290 (22%)	51 / 318 (16%)	115 / 608 (19%)

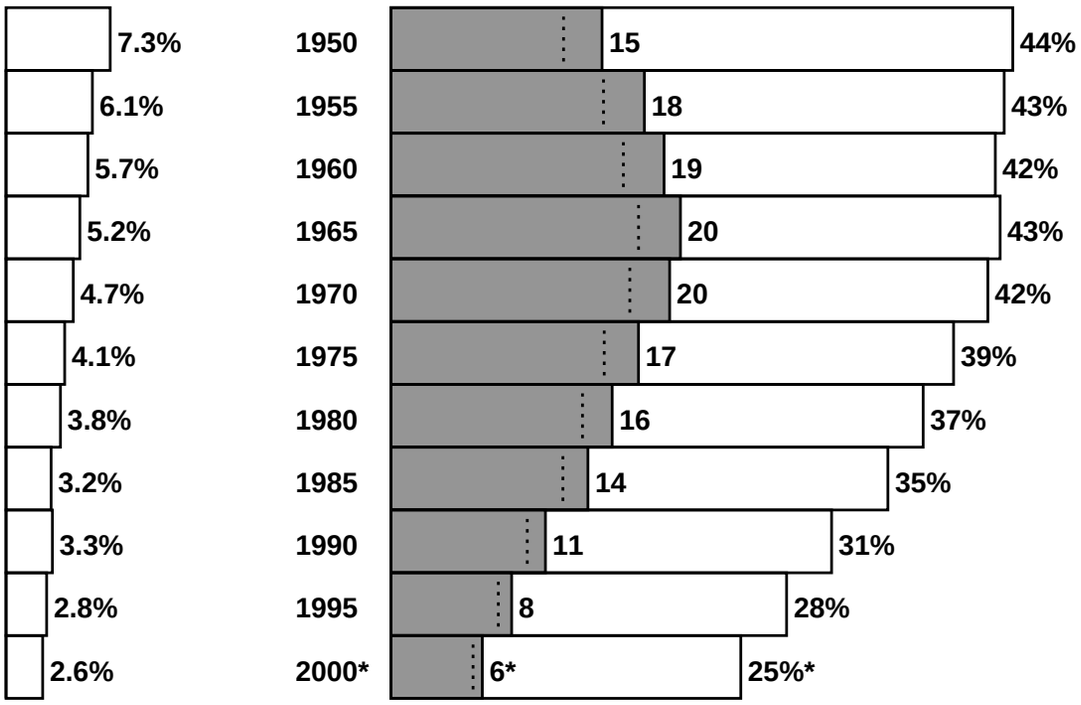
1950-2000: UNITED KINGDOM

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

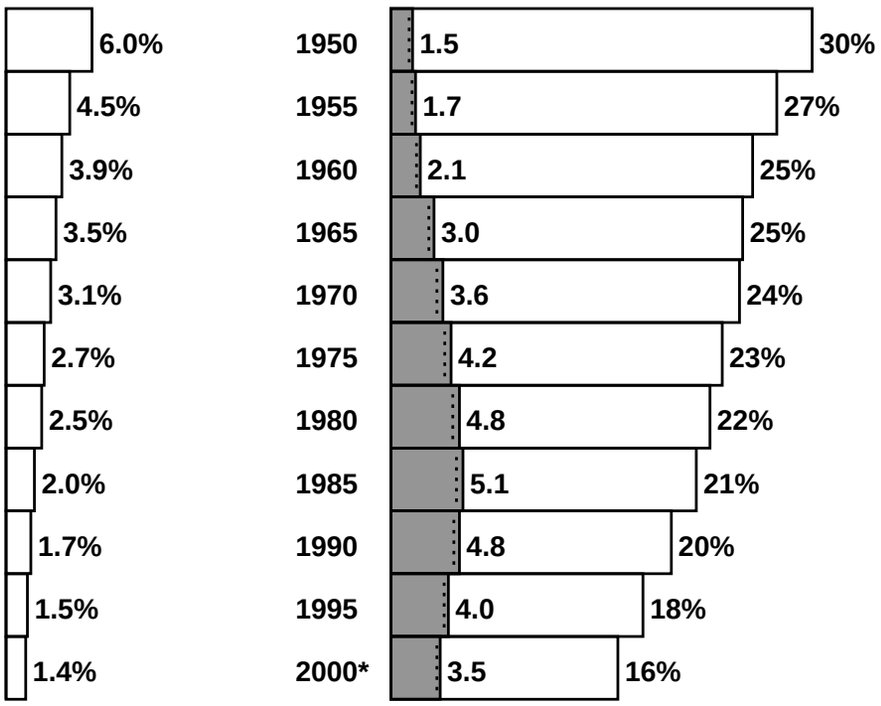
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 25 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



UNITED STATES: 2000

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35−69) in the year 2000

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands) Male	Female	Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
0−34	− / 74	− / 38	−
35−69	118 / 405	73 / 268	23 years
70+	150 / 699	170 / 920	8 years
All ages	269 / 1178	243 / 1226	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All	Female (by age) 0−34	35−69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	−/0.1	37/41	45/50	82/90	−/0.1	23/27	33/38	56/65
All Cancer	−/3.7	52/117 (45%)	63/166 (38%)	115/286	−/3.4	27/103 (27%)	42/161 (26%)	70/267
Vascular	−/3.9	34/132	35/302	69/438	−/2.6	19/69	55/432	75/504
Respiratory	−/1.5	13/23	38/86	51/111	−/1.2	12/20	45/99	57/120
All Other	−/65	20/133	14/145	34/343	−/31	14/76	27/228	41/335
All Causes	−/74	118/405 (29%)	150/699 (22%)	269/1178	−/38	73/268 (27%)	170/920 (18%)	243/1226

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2000

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	115 / 286 (40%)	70 / 267 (26%)	185 / 553 (34%)
All Causes	269 / 1178 (23%)	243 / 1226 (20%)	512 / 2403 (21%)

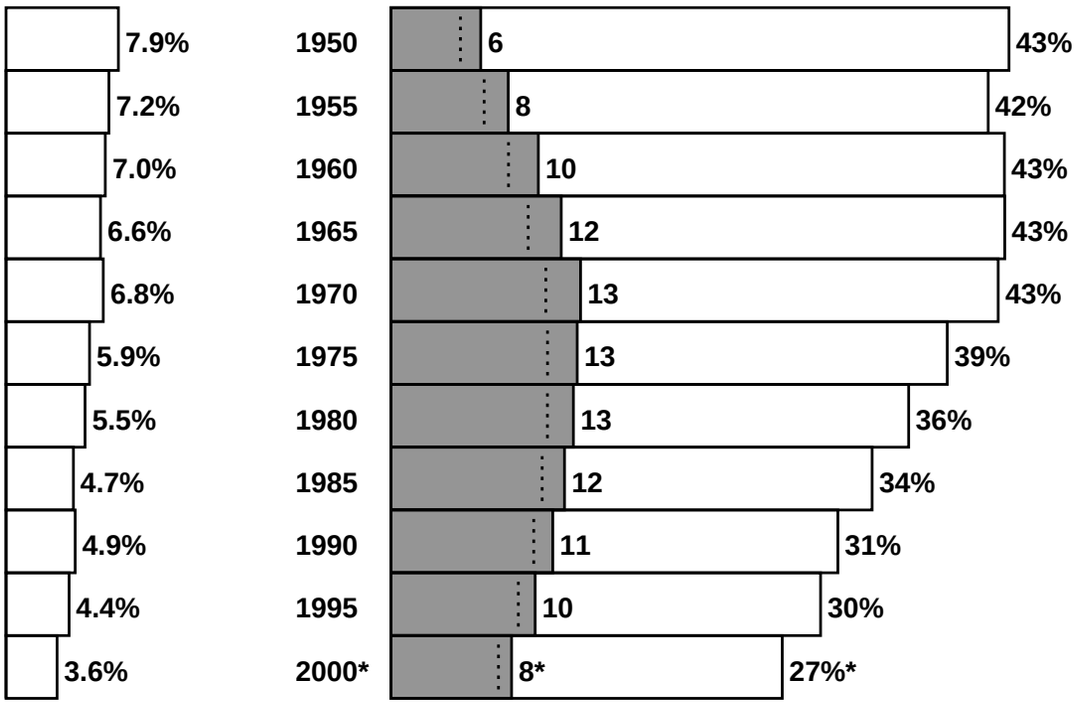
1950-2000: UNITED STATES

Population risk of dying at ages 0−34

Population risk of a 35−year−old dying at ages 35−69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

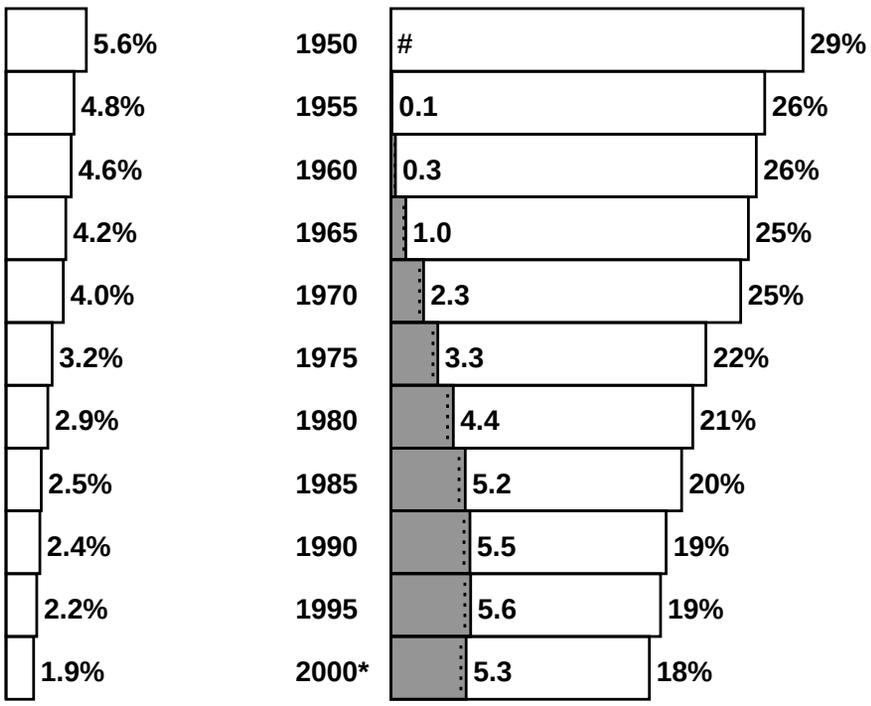
*eg, at year 2000 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 27 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE



Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

FEMALE



 # Real risk too low to estimate reliably