

MORTALITY FROM SMOKING IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 1950–2005 (or later)

(see also 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	Croatia	Latvia	Romania
EU15* (European Union)	Czech Republic	Lithuania	Russian Federation
EU12† (European Union)	Denmark	Luxembourg	Serbia
EU27‡ (European Union)	Estonia	Macedonia (FYR)	Slovakia
Australia	Finland	Malta	Slovenia
Austria	France	Moldova	Spain
Belarus	Germany	Montenegro	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Hungary	New Zealand	Ukraine
Canada	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Caucasia§	Italy	Poland	United States
Central Asia¶	Japan	Portugal	

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

†12 countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

‡27 countries: listed above for EU15 and EU12

§3 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

¶5 countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: 2005

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (millions)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.4	– / 0.2	–
35–69	0.7 / 2.7	0.2 / 1.4	23 years
70+	0.6 / 3.5	0.4 / 4.7	8 years
All ages	1.4 / 6.7	0.5 / 6.3	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

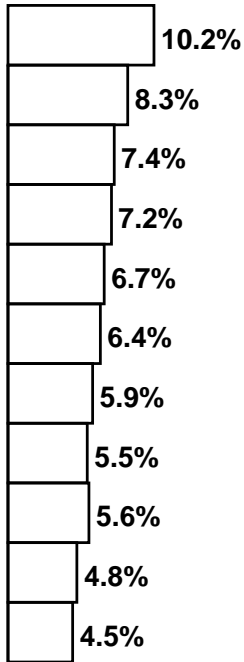
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.7	184/205	186/210	370/415	–/0.5	52/76	75/103	128/179
All Cancer	–/19	283/685 (41%)	275/822 (33%)	557/1526	–/17	64/490 (13%)	97/717 (14%)	161/1225
Vascular	–/31	280/998	162/1625	441/2655	–/13	41/487	112/2573	153/3073
Respiratory	–/20	71/147	144/391	215/559	–/14	22/65	99/384	122/463
All Other	–/331	111/909	55/687	166/1928	–/134	28/381	60/1067	88/1583
All Causes	–/402	745/2740 (27%)	635/3526 (18%)	1380/6667	–/178	156/1424 (11%)	368/4742 (8%)	524/6344

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (millions) in the year 2005

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.6 / 1.5 (37%)	0.2 / 1.2 (13%)	0.7 / 2.8 (26%)
All Causes	1.4 / 6.7 (21%)	0.5 / 6.3 (8%)	1.9 / 13 (15%)

1955-2005: ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

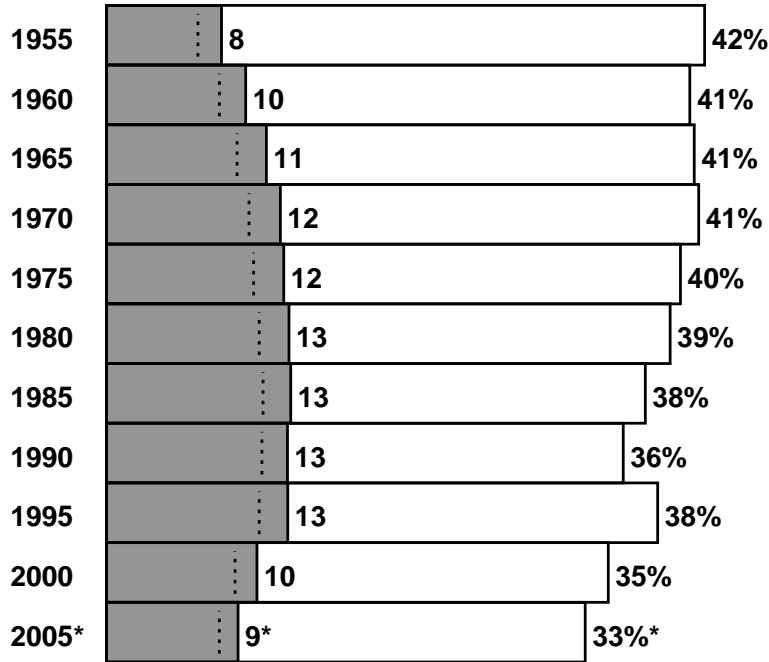
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

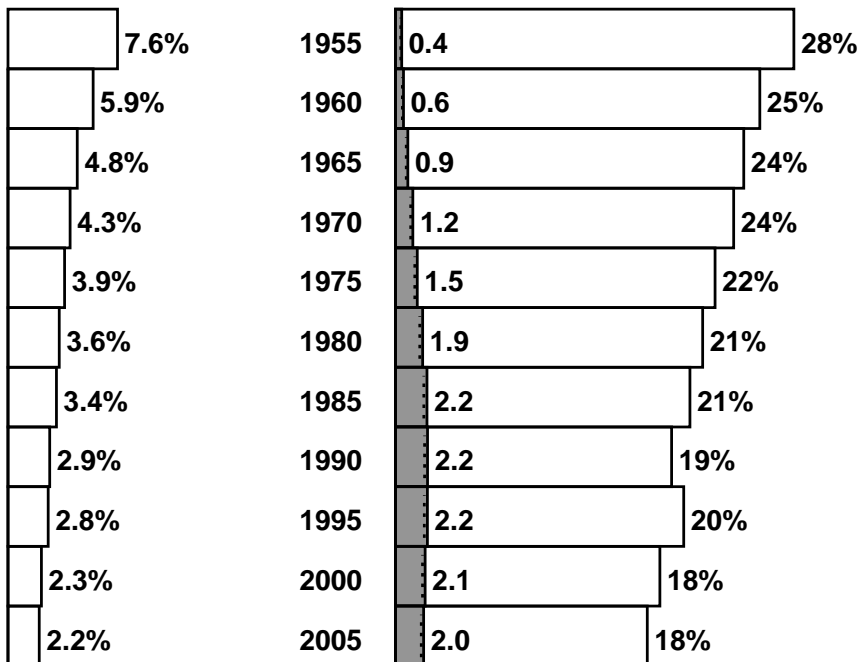
*eg, at year 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 33 would die before age 70 (with 9 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



EU15 (European Union - 15 countries): 2005

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 52	– / 25	–
35–69	150 / 543	38 / 289	23 years
70+	222 / 1200	104 / 1545	8 years
All ages	372 / 1795	142 / 1859	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

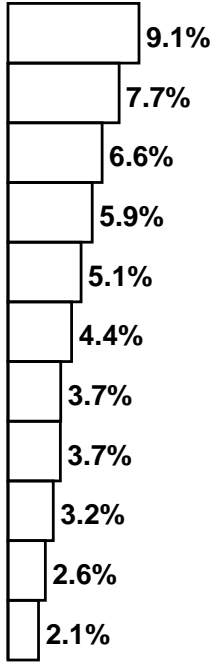
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.2	57/64	68/77	125/140	–/0.1	16/23	20/30	36/53
All Cancer	–/4.4	85/210 (41%)	103/325 (32%)	188/539	–/3.9	19/144 (13%)	28/274 (10%)	47/422
Vascular	–/3.0	31/144	46/467	77/613	–/1.6	7.3/56	30/698	38/755
Respiratory	–/1.1	12/27	52/141	65/168	–/0.7	5.1/14	30/145	35/160
All Other	–/44	21/163	22/268	43/475	–/19	6.3/75	16/428	23/522
All Causes	–/52	150/543 (28%)	222/1200 (19%)	372/1795	–/25	38/289 (13%)	104/1545 (7%)	142/1859

**Cancer deaths, and all deaths,
attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005**

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	188 / 539 (35%)	47 / 422 (11%)	235 / 961 (24%)
All Causes	372 / 1795 (21%)	142 / 1859 (8%)	514 / 3654 (14%)

1955-2005: EU15 (European Union - 15 countries)

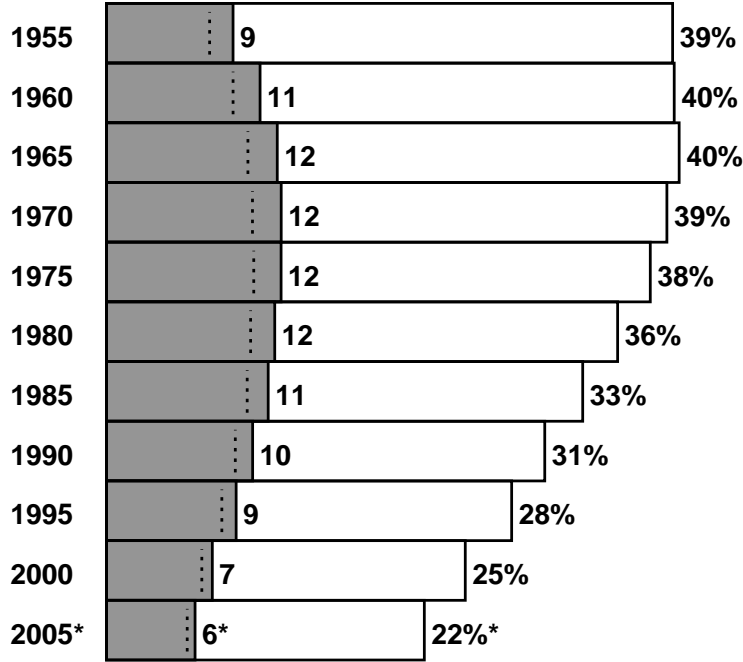
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

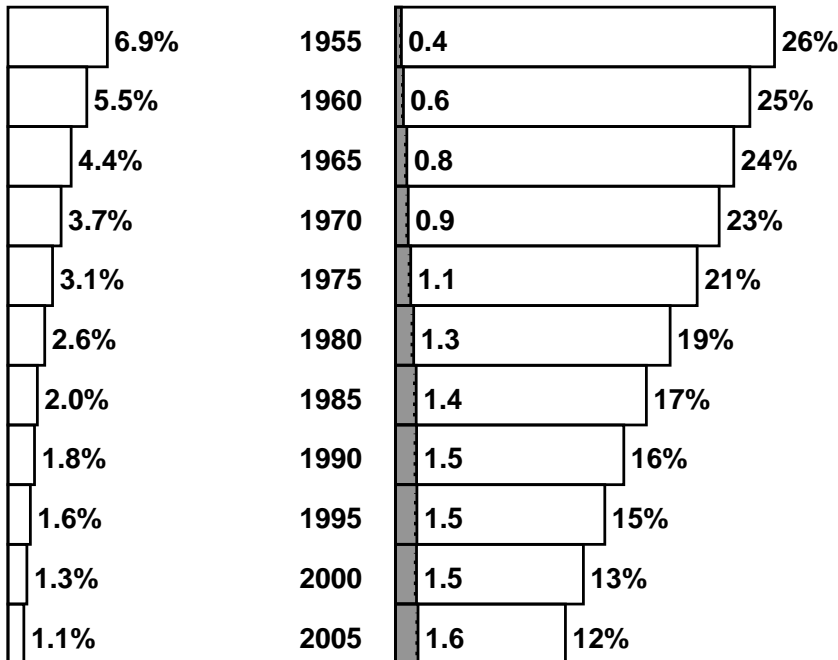
*eg, at year 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



EU12recent (European Union - 12 countries): 2005

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 26	– / 11	–
35–69	96 / 275	16 / 129	21 years
70+	54 / 308	17 / 410	8 years
All ages	150 / 609	33 / 550	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

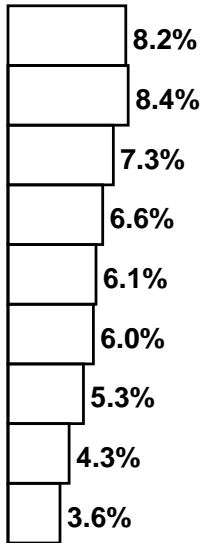
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.1	24/26	14/16	38/41	–/0.0	4.9/6.8	3.2/5.3	8.0/12
All Cancer	–/1.8	40/77 (52%)	21/62 (35%)	61/140	–/1.6	6.3/49 (13%)	4.1/56 (7%)	10/107
Vascular	–/1.8	36/104	20/186	56/292	–/0.7	5.9/47	8.4/283	14/330
Respiratory	–/1.4	6.9/12	9.2/21	16/34	–/1.0	1.5/4.4	3.4/17	4.8/23
All Other	–/21	13/82	3.5/39	16/142	–/7.9	2.4/29	1.6/53	3.9/90
All Causes	–/26	96/275 (35%)	54/308 (18%)	150/609	–/11	16/129 (12%)	17/410 (4%)	33/550

**Cancer deaths, and all deaths,
attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005**

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	61 / 140 (44%)	10 / 107 (10%)	71 / 247 (29%)
All Causes	150 / 609 (25%)	33 / 550 (6%)	183 / 1159 (16%)

1965-2005: EU12recent (European Union - 12 countries)

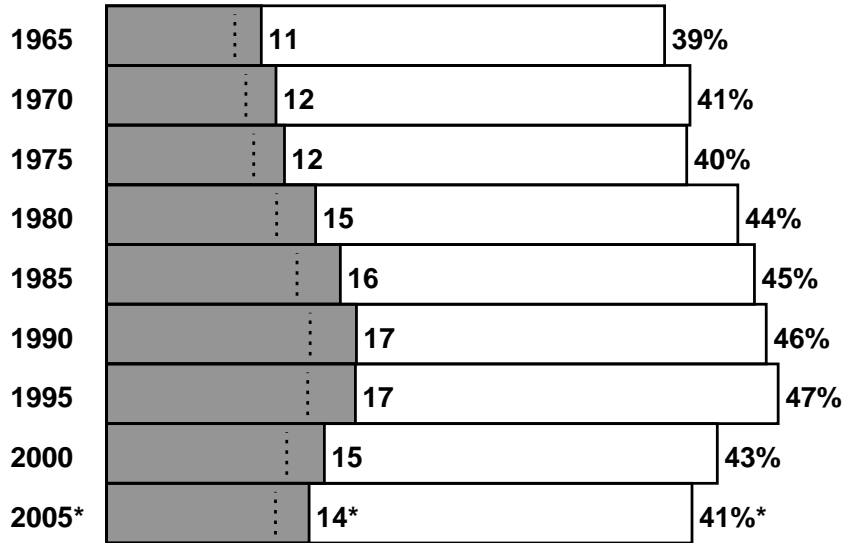
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

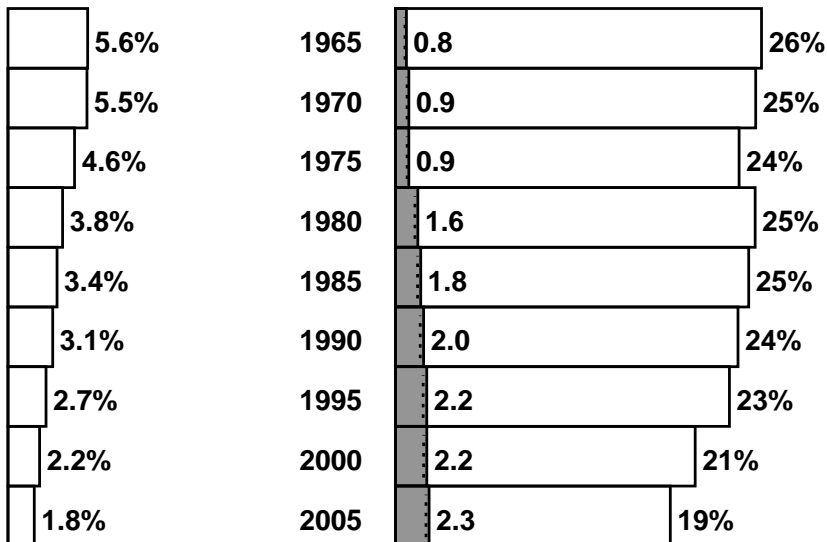
*eg, at year 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 41 would die before age 70 (with 14 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



EU27 (European Union - 27 countries): 2005

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 78	– / 36	–
35–69	246 / 819	54 / 418	23 years
70+	276 / 1508	121 / 1954	8 years
All ages	522 / 2405	175 / 2409	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

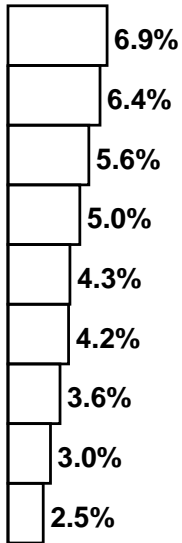
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.2	81/89	83/92	164/182	–/0.2	20/29	23/35	44/65
All Cancer	–/6.1	125/286 (44%)	124/386 (32%)	249/679	–/5.5	26/193 (13%)	32/331 (10%)	57/529
Vascular	–/4.9	67/248	65/653	133/906	–/2.4	13/102	39/981	52/1085
Respiratory	–/2.5	19/39	62/162	81/203	–/1.7	6.5/18	33/163	40/182
All Other	–/65	35/246	25/307	60/617	–/27	8.7/104	18/481	27/612
All Causes	–/78	246/819 (30%)	276/1508 (18%)	522/2405	–/36	54/418 (13%)	121/1954 (6%)	175/2409

**Cancer deaths, and all deaths,
attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005**

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	249 / 679 (37%)	57 / 529 (11%)	306 / 1208 (25%)
All Causes	522 / 2405 (22%)	175 / 2409 (7%)	697 / 4813 (14%)

1965-2005: EU27 (European Union - 27 countries)

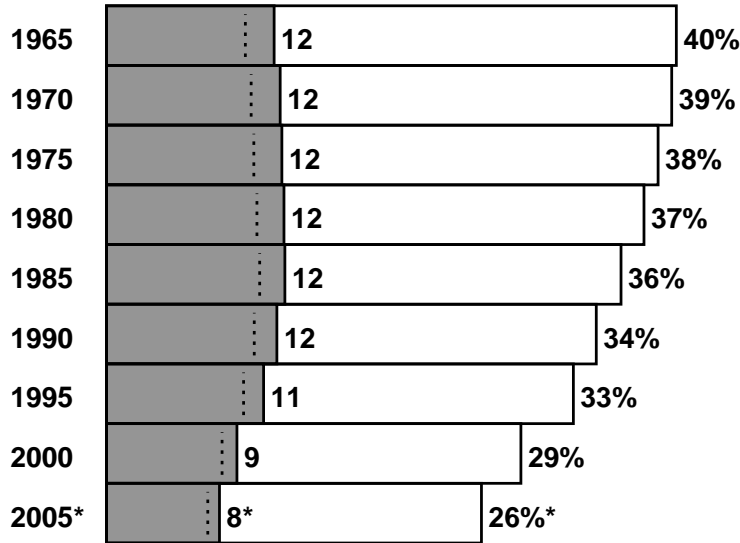
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

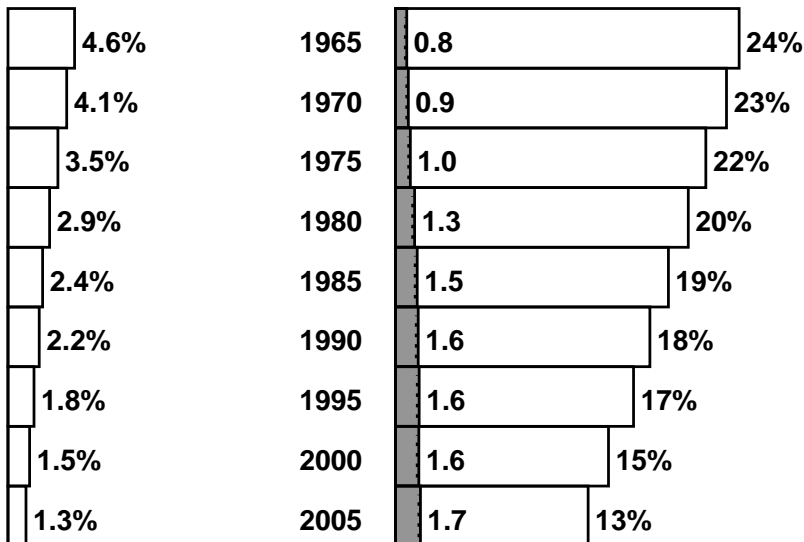
*eg, at year 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 26 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



AUSTRALIA: 2006

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2006

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 3.0	– / 1.5	–
35–69	3.2 / 18	1.6 / 11	23 years
70+	6.9 / 44	5.1 / 50	7 years
All ages	10 / 65	6.7 / 62	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2006

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	1.4/1.7	2.3/2.7	3.8/4.5	–/0.0	0.8/1.1	1.1/1.5	1.9/2.6
All Cancer	–/0.2	2.0/7.5 (27%)	3.5/13 (26%)	5.5/21	–/0.2	0.9/5.9 (15%)	1.5/10 (15%)	2.4/16
Vascular	–/0.2	0.6/4.5	1.1/16	1.7/21	–/0.1	0.2/1.7	1.3/21	1.5/23
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.3/0.8	1.6/4.6	1.9/5.5	–/0.1	0.3/0.6	1.4/4.3	1.7/5.0
All Other	–/2.6	0.4/5.5	0.6/10	1.0/18	–/1.2	0.2/2.7	0.8/14	1.0/18
All Causes	–/3.0	3.2/18 (18%)	6.9/44 (16%)	10/65	–/1.5	1.6/11 (15%)	5.1/50 (10%)	6.7/62

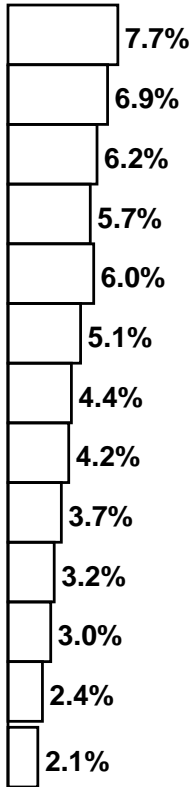
Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2006

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	5.5 / 21 (26%)	2.4 / 16 (15%)	7.9 / 37 (21%)
All Causes	10 / 65 (15%)	6.7 / 62 (11%)	17 / 128 (13%)

1950-2006†: AUSTRALIA

†2005 mortality involves average of 2004 & 2006 rates applied to 2005 population

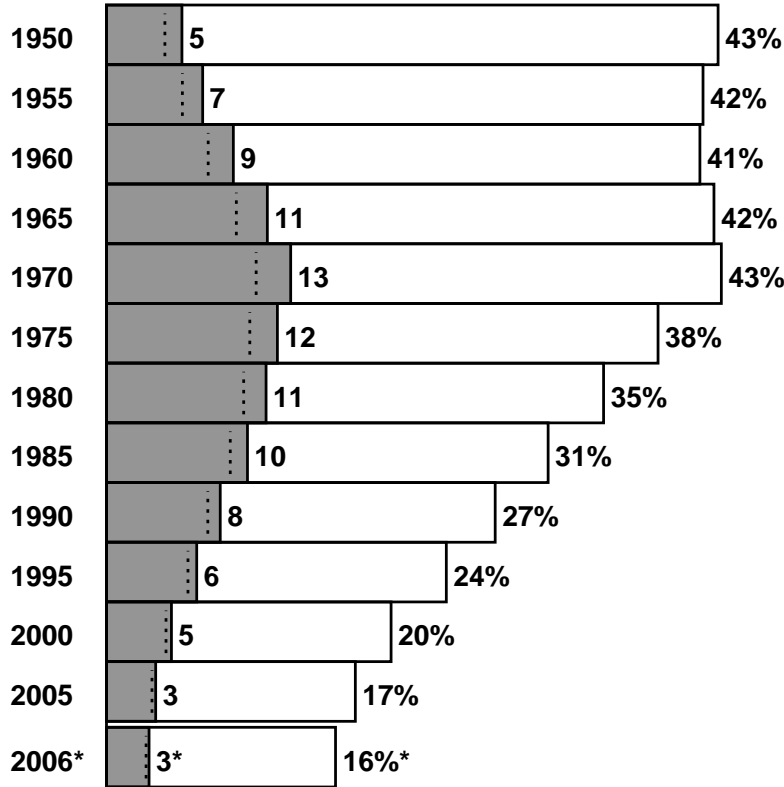
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

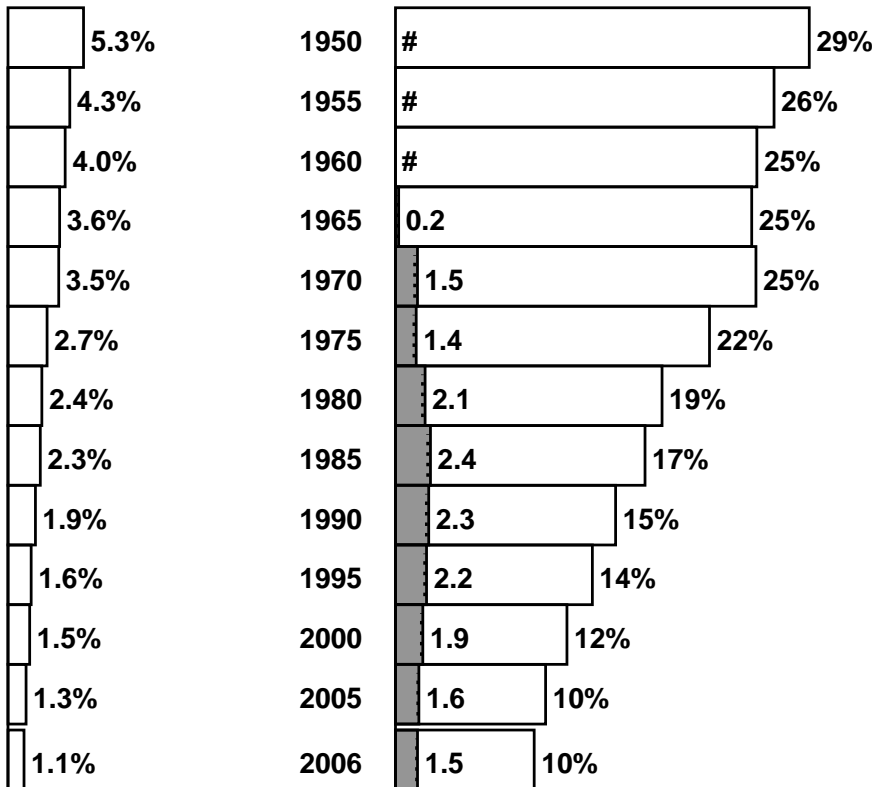
*eg, at year 2006 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 16 would die before age 70 (with 3 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

AUSTRIA: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.0	– / 0.5	–
35–69	3.0 / 12	1.1 / 6.3	23 years
70+	3.1 / 23	1.8 / 34	7 years
All ages	6.1 / 37	2.8 / 41	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

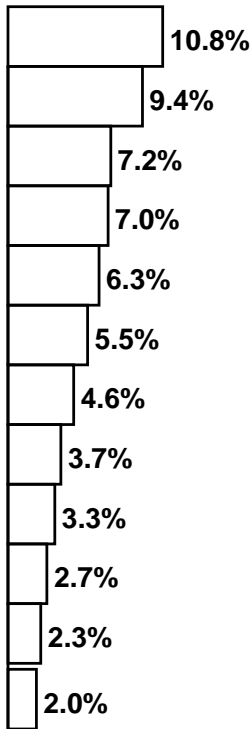
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	1.1/1.3	0.9/1.1	2.1/2.4	–/0.0	0.5/0.6	0.3/0.5	0.8/1.2
All Cancer	–/0.1	1.7/4.4 (38%)	1.4/6.0 (23%)	3.1/10	–/0.1	0.6/3.2 (18%)	0.4/5.9 (7%)	1.0/9.2
Vascular	–/0.0	0.6/2.9	0.7/1.1	1.3/1.4	–/0.0	0.2/1.1	0.6/1.9	0.8/2.0
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.3/0.4	0.7/1.7	1.0/2.2	–/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.5/1.8	0.7/2.1
All Other	–/0.9	0.5/4.5	0.3/5.1	0.7/1.0	–/0.4	0.2/1.8	0.2/7.6	0.4/9.9
All Causes	–/1.0	3.0/12 (24%)	3.1/23 (13%)	6.1/37	–/0.5	1.1/6.3 (17%)	1.8/34 (5%)	2.8/41

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.1 / 10 (29%)	1.0 / 9.2 (11%)	4.1 / 20 (21%)
All Causes	6.1 / 37 (17%)	2.8 / 41 (7%)	8.9 / 77 (12%)

1955-2009: AUSTRIA

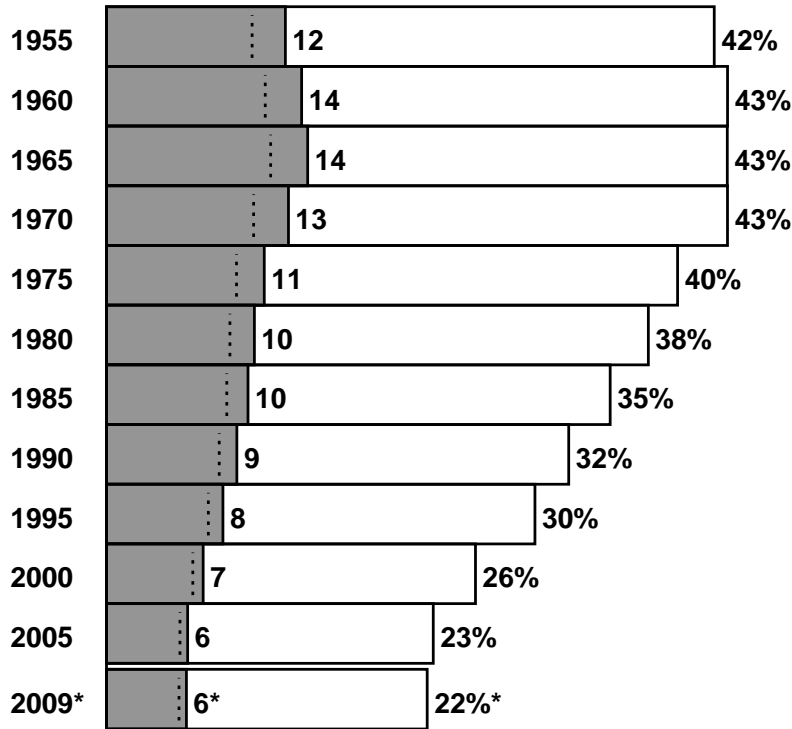
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

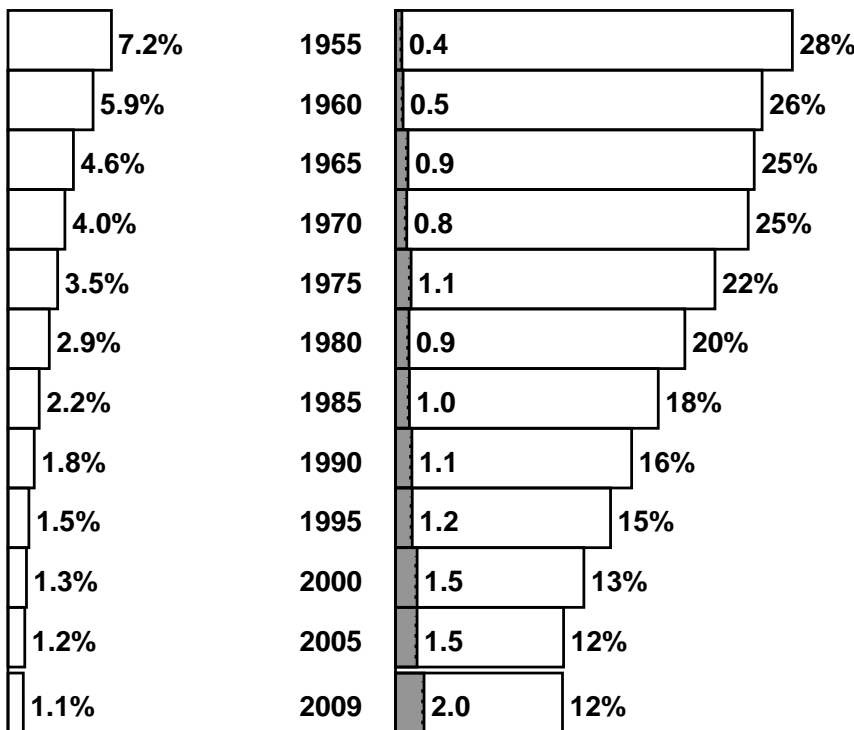
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



BELARUS: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 4.1	– / 1.4	–
35–69	10 / 36	0.0 / 15	19 years
70+	4.4 / 30	0.0 / 48	8 years
All ages	15 / 71	0.0 / 65	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	1.7/1.8	0.9/1.0	2.6/2.8	–/0.0	0.0/0.2	0.0/0.2	0.0/0.4
All Cancer	–/0.1	3.0/6.5 (47%)	1.3/4.0 (32%)	4.3/11	–/0.2	0.0/3.5 (0%)	0.0/3.6 (0%)	0.0/7.3
Vascular	–/0.4	5.3/16	1.9/19	7.2/36	–/0.1	0.0/6.8	0.0/30	0.0/37
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.8/1.5	0.8/1.4	1.7/3.0	–/0.1	0.0/0.4	0.0/0.6	0.0/1.1
All Other	–/3.4	1.2/12	0.4/5.4	1.6/21	–/1.0	0.0/4.2	0.0/14	0.0/19
All Causes	–/4.1	10/36 (28%)	4.4/30 (15%)	15/71	–/1.4	0.0/15 (0%)	0.0/48 (0%)	0.0/65

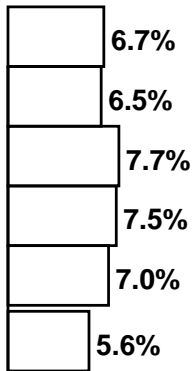
Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	4.3 / 11 (41%)	0.0 / 7.3 (0%)	4.3 / 18 (24%)
All Causes	15 / 71 (21%)	0.0 / 65 (0%)	15 / 135 (11%)

1985-2009[‡]: BELARUS

[‡]2005 mortality involves average of 2003 & 2007 rates applied to 2005 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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 56 would die before age 70 (with 16 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

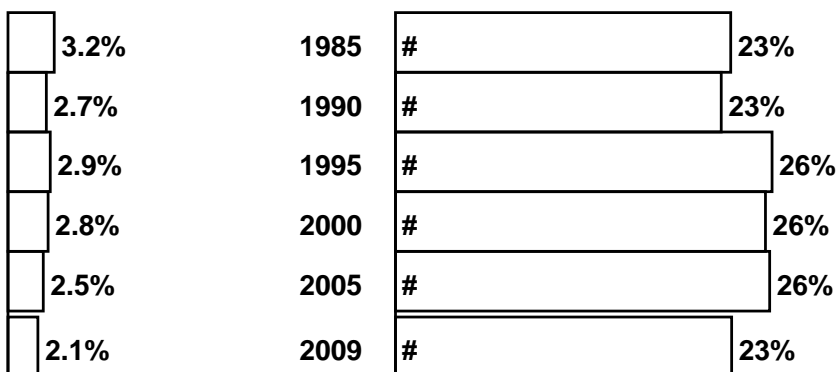
MALE



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

Note: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 76–83), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



Real risk too low to estimate reliably

BELGIUM: 2005**Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005**

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	- / 1.5	- / 0.7	-
35–69	5.0 / 15	1.3 / 8.3	23 years
70+	8.5 / 34	2.4 / 43	8 years
All ages	14 / 51	3.7 / 52	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	-/0.0	1.9/2.1	2.7/2.9	4.6/5.0	-/0.0	0.5/0.7	0.4/0.7	0.9/1.4
All Cancer	-/0.1	2.8/5.7 (49%)	3.8/9.2 (41%)	6.6/15	-/0.1	0.6/3.9 (16%)	0.6/7.2 (8%)	1.2/11
Vascular	-/0.1	1.0/3.6	1.6/12	2.6/16	-/0.0	0.2/1.6	0.6/17	0.8/19
Respiratory	-/0.0	0.6/1.1	2.2/5.4	2.9/6.5	-/0.0	0.2/0.5	0.9/5.1	1.0/5.6
All Other	-/1.3	0.6/4.7	0.8/7.7	1.5/14	-/0.6	0.2/2.4	0.4/13	0.6/16
All Causes	-/1.5	5.0/15 (33%)	8.5/34 (25%)	14/51	-/0.7	1.3/8.3 (16%)	2.4/43 (6%)	3.7/52

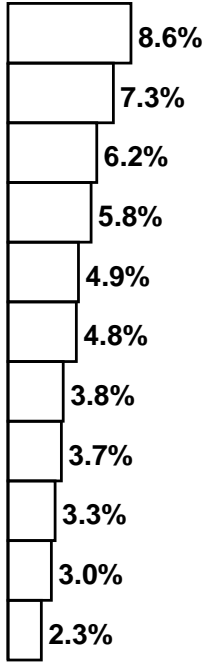
Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	6.6 / 15 (44%)	1.2 / 11 (11%)	7.8 / 26 (30%)
All Causes	14 / 51 (27%)	3.7 / 52 (7%)	17 / 103 (17%)

1955-2005[‡]: BELGIUM

[‡]2000 mortality involves 1999 rates applied to 2000 population

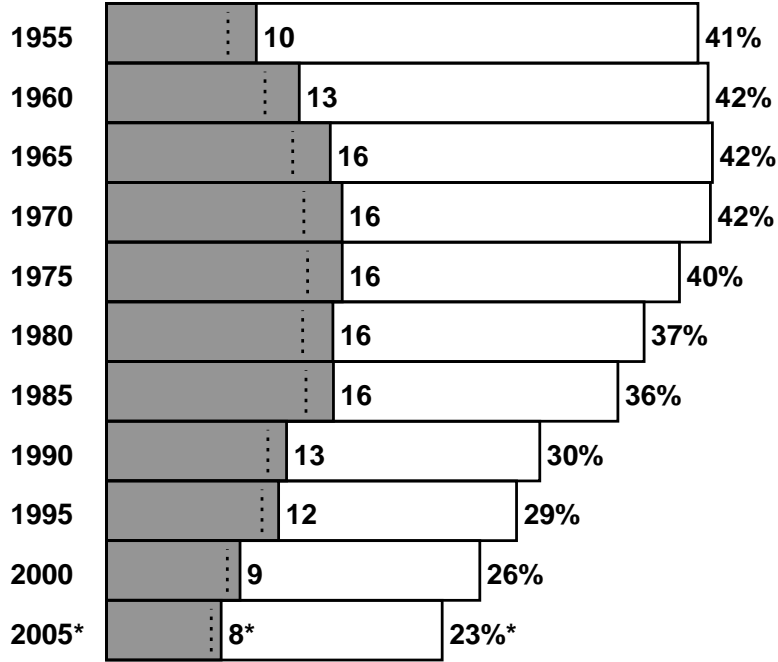
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

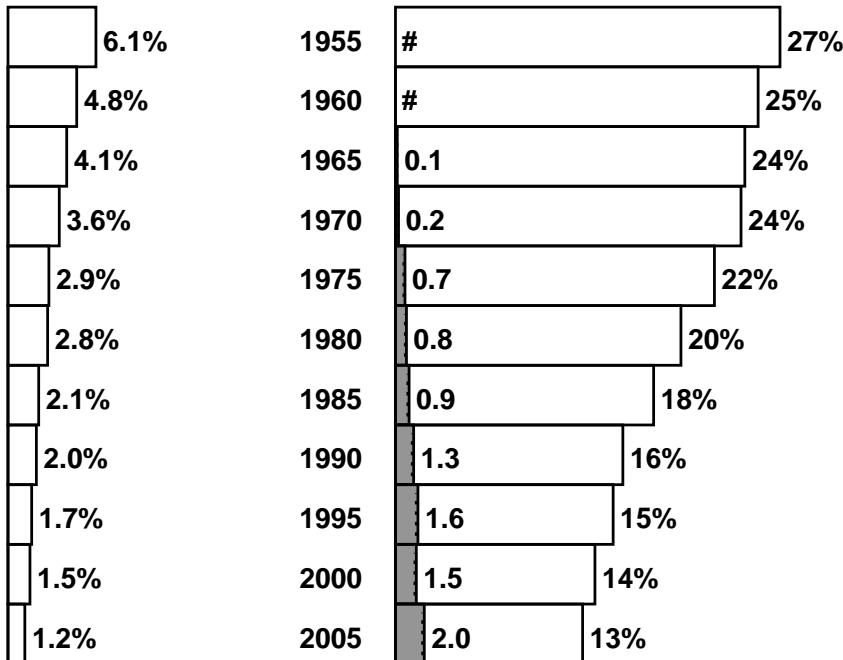
*eg, at year 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 23 would die before age 70 (with 8 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

BULGARIA: 2008**Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2008**

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	- / 1.9	- / 0.9	-
35–69	7.6 / 23	0.8 / 11	21 years
70+	3.5 / 34	0.4 / 41	8 years
All ages	11 / 58	1.2 / 52	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2008

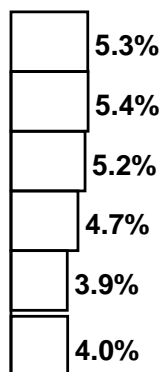
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	-/0.0	1.8/1.9	0.8/0.9	2.6/2.9	-/0.0	0.2/0.3	0.1/0.3	0.2/0.6
All Cancer	-/0.2	2.8/5.8 (49%)	1.1/4.5 (25%)	4.0/11	-/0.1	0.2/3.6 (7%)	0.1/3.8 (2%)	0.3/7.5
Vascular	-/0.2	3.6/11	1.6/24	5.2/35	-/0.1	0.4/5.1	0.2/31	0.6/36
Respiratory	-/0.1	0.5/1.0	0.5/1.6	1.0/2.7	-/0.1	0.1/0.3	0.1/1.3	0.1/1.8
All Other	-/1.4	0.7/4.9	0.2/3.8	1.0/10	-/0.6	0.1/1.7	0.0/4.2	0.1/6.5
All Causes	-/1.9	7.6/23 (34%)	3.5/34 (10%)	11/58	-/0.9	0.8/11 (7%)	0.4/41 (1%)	1.2/52

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2008

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	4.0 / 11 (38%)	0.3 / 7.5 (4%)	4.3 / 18 (24%)
All Causes	11 / 58 (19%)	1.2 / 52 (2%)	12 / 111 (11%)

1985-2008: BULGARIA

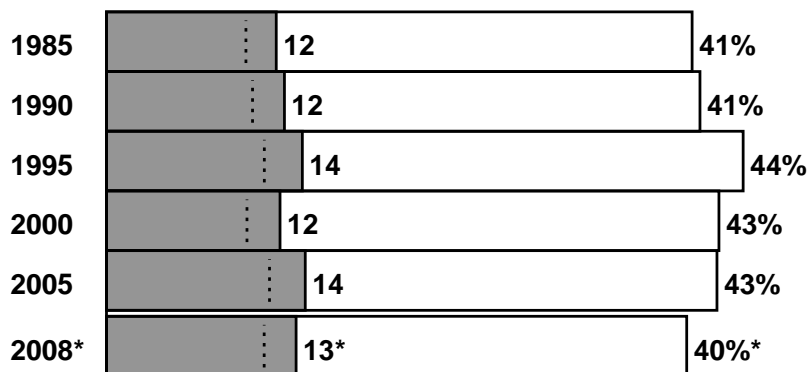
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2008 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 40 would die before age 70 (with 13 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

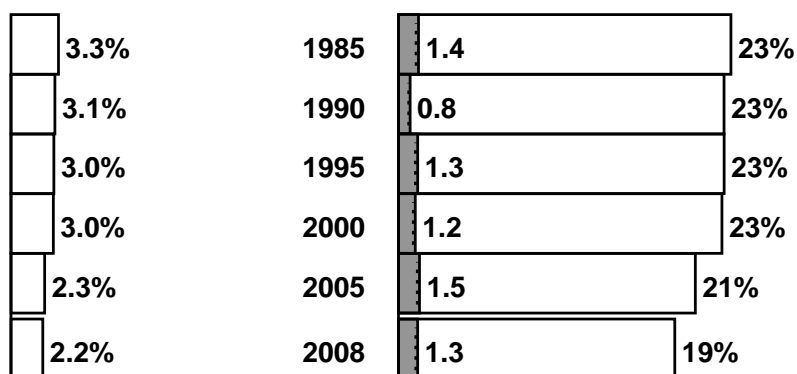
MALE



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

Note: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 100–107), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



CANADA: 2005[†][†]2005 mortality involves 2004 rates applied to 2005 population**Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005**

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 5.1	– / 2.7	–
35–69	9.1 / 37	6.1 / 24	24 years
70+	16 / 74	16 / 88	8 years
All ages	25 / 116	22 / 114	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	3.7/4.2	5.4/6.0	9.1/10	–/0.0	2.9/3.4	3.6/4.2	6.5/7.6
All Cancer	–/0.4	5.2/14 (38%)	7.8/21 (37%)	13/35	–/0.3	3.4/13 (27%)	4.8/19 (25%)	8.2/32
Vascular	–/0.2	2.0/9.9	3.0/26	4.9/37	–/0.1	1.0/3.8	4.1/33	5.1/37
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.7/1.6	3.8/8.5	4.5/10	–/0.1	0.6/1.1	3.8/8.6	4.4/9.8
All Other	–/4.5	1.3/12	1.7/18	2.9/34	–/2.2	1.1/6.1	2.9/26	3.9/35
All Causes	–/5.1	9.1/37 (25%)	16/74 (22%)	25/116	–/2.7	6.1/24 (26%)	16/88 (18%)	22/114

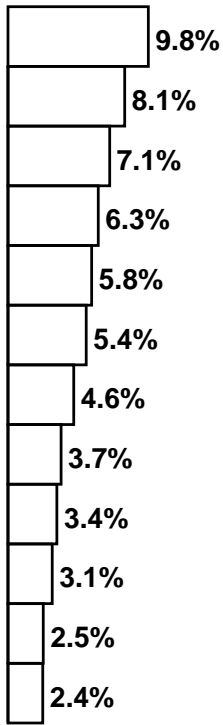
Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	13 / 35 (37%)	8.2 / 32 (25%)	21 / 68 (31%)
All Causes	25 / 116 (22%)	22 / 114 (19%)	47 / 230 (20%)

1950-2005[‡]: CANADA

[‡]2005 mortality involves 2004 rates applied to 2005 population

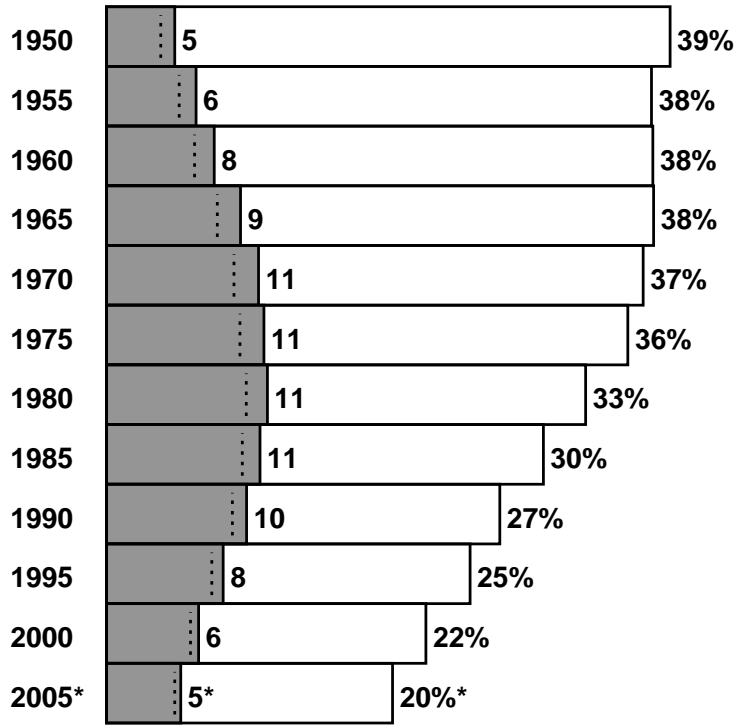
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

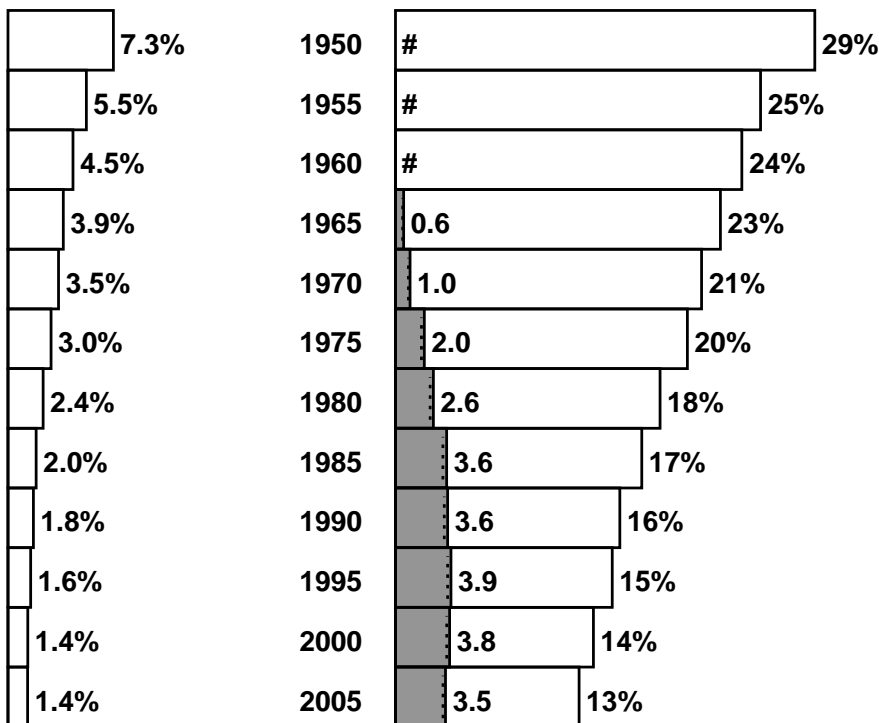
*eg, at year 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 20 would die before age 70 (with 5 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

CAUCASIA (3 countries): 2005

See note on page 127

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 7.5	– / 4.8	–
35–69	9.2 / 38	0.9 / 23	20 years
70+	3.7 / 37	1.1 / 51	8 years
All ages	13 / 82	2.0 / 79	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

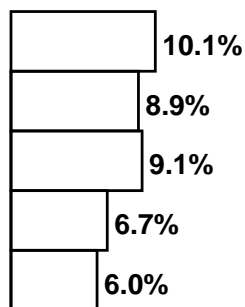
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	1.7/1.9	0.8/0.9	2.5/2.8	–/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.1/0.3	0.3/0.7
All Cancer	–/0.5	2.6/6.8 (39%)	1.2/4.2 (28%)	3.8/12	–/0.5	0.2/5.7 (4%)	0.2/3.5 (4%)	0.4/9.7
Vascular	–/0.9	4.4/19	1.6/25	6.0/45	–/0.6	0.5/12	0.5/37	0.9/49
Respiratory	–/0.9	0.6/1.4	0.7/2.0	1.3/4.3	–/0.7	0.1/0.7	0.4/2.4	0.5/3.8
All Other	–/5.3	1.5/10	0.3/5.9	1.8/21	–/3.0	0.2/5.3	0.1/7.8	0.3/16
All Causes	–/7.5	9.2/38 (24%)	3.7/37 (10%)	13/82	–/4.8	0.9/23 (4%)	1.1/51 (2%)	2.0/79

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.8 / 12 (33%)	0.4 / 9.7 (4%)	4.2 / 21 (20%)
All Causes	13 / 82 (16%)	2.0 / 79 (3%)	15 / 161 (9%)

1985-2005: CAUCASIA (3 countries)

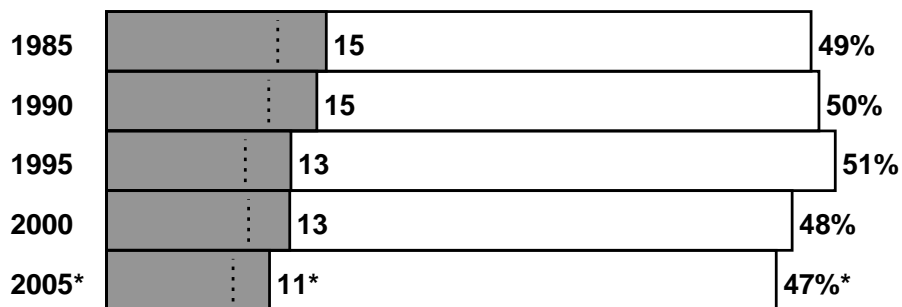
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 47 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

MALE

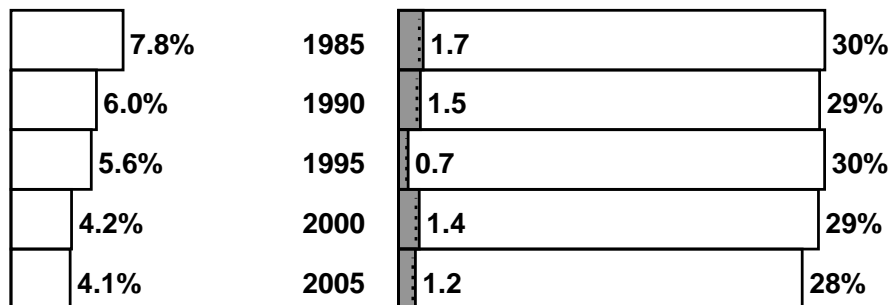


Note: Most of those killed by smoking would otherwise have survived beyond age 70, but a minority (shaded area to right of dotted line) would have died by 70 anyway

Note: These 3 Caucasian countries are those in which cancer mortality rates in the post-Soviet decade are thought to need correction for under-registration of deaths: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

If the substantial decrease during that period in the mortality attributed to cancer in these 3 countries is partly artefactual, then the low mortality attributed to smoking in 1995 (pages 124–131) will not be reliable.

FEMALE



CENTRAL ASIA (5 countries): 2005

See note on page 139

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 50	– / 30	–
35–69	25 / 128	2.2 / 74	19 years
70+	5.9 / 75	2.5 / 109	8 years
All ages	31 / 253	4.7 / 214	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

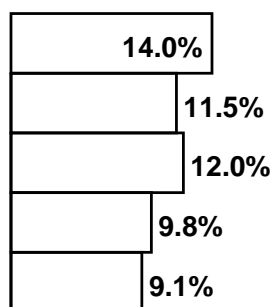
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.1	3.0/3.4	0.9/1.2	3.9/4.7	–/0.1	0.2/0.8	0.2/0.5	0.4/1.3
All Cancer	–/1.6	5.1/15 (35%)	1.4/5.7 (25%)	6.6/22	–/1.6	0.4/12 (3%)	0.4/6.0 (6%)	0.7/20
Vascular	–/3.7	12/62	2.5/55	15/120	–/2.1	1.1/38	1.2/85	2.3/125
Respiratory	–/8.6	3.3/7.4	1.8/5.4	5.1/21	–/6.9	0.4/3.7	0.9/5.5	1.3/16
All Other	–/36	3.9/44	0.2/9.1	4.2/89	–/20	0.3/20	0.1/13	0.4/52
All Causes	–/50	25/128 (19%)	5.9/75 (8%)	31/253	–/30	2.2/74 (3%)	2.5/109 (2%)	4.7/214

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	6.6 / 22 (30%)	0.7 / 20 (4%)	7.3 / 42 (17%)
All Causes	31 / 253 (12%)	4.7 / 214 (2%)	35 / 467 (8%)

1985-2005: CENTRAL ASIA (5 countries)

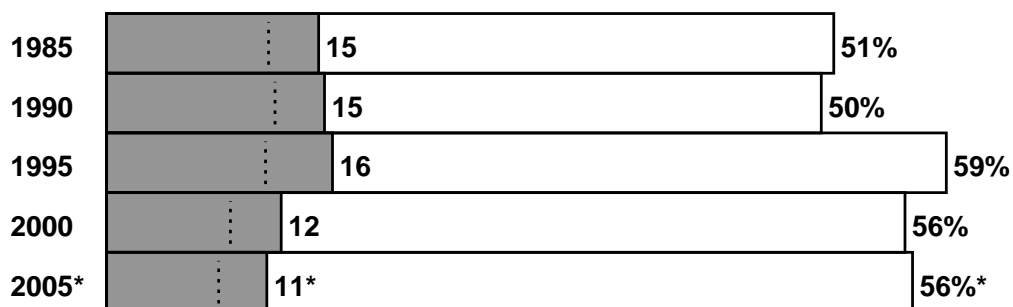
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 56 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

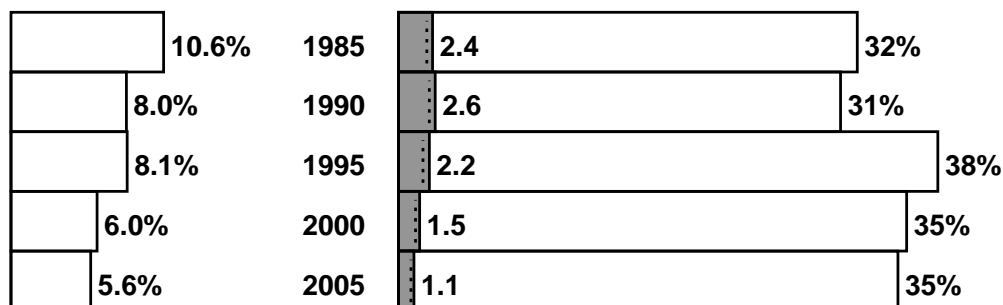
MALE



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: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 136–143), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



CROATIA: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	- / 0.7	- / 0.3	-
35–69	3.4 / 9.7	0.5 / 4.4	21 years
70+	3.4 / 16	1.4 / 22	8 years
All ages	6.8 / 26	2.0 / 26	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

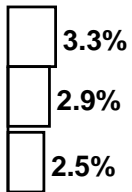
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	-/0.0	1.1/1.2	0.9/1.0	2.0/2.2	-/0.0	0.2/0.3	0.2/0.3	0.4/0.6
All Cancer	-/0.1	1.8/3.5 (50%)	1.5/4.1 (36%)	3.3/7.7	-/0.0	0.2/2.0 (12%)	0.3/3.6 (9%)	0.6/5.6
Vascular	-/0.0	1.1/3.2	1.1/7.8	2.1/11	-/0.0	0.2/1.4	0.6/13	0.8/15
Respiratory	-/0.0	0.2/0.3	0.6/1.1	0.8/1.4	-/0.0	0.0/0.1	0.3/0.8	0.4/0.9
All Other	-/0.6	0.4/2.7	0.2/2.6	0.6/5.8	-/0.2	0.1/0.9	0.1/3.8	0.2/5.0
All Causes	-/0.7	3.4/9.7 (35%)	3.4/16 (22%)	6.8/26	-/0.3	0.5/4.4 (12%)	1.4/22 (7%)	2.0/26

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.3 / 7.7 (42%)	0.6 / 5.6 (10%)	3.8 / 13 (29%)
All Causes	6.8 / 26 (26%)	2.0 / 26 (7%)	8.8 / 52 (17%)

2000-2009: CROATIA

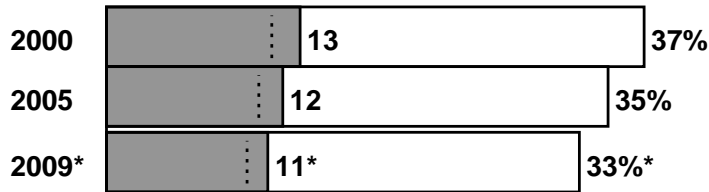
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

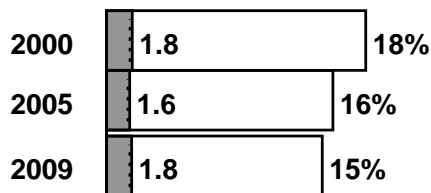
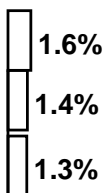
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 33 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



CZECH REPUBLIC: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.5	– / 0.7	–
35–69	6.6 / 23	1.6 / 11	20 years
70+	5.0 / 30	2.4 / 42	8 years
All ages	12 / 54	4.0 / 53	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

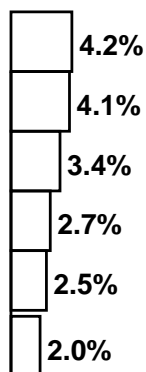
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	2.1/2.3	1.5/1.7	3.6/4.0	–/0.0	0.6/0.8	0.5/0.7	1.0/1.5
All Cancer	–/0.1	3.3/7.8 (43%)	2.3/7.5 (30%)	5.6/15	–/0.1	0.7/5.0 (14%)	0.6/7.1 (9%)	1.3/12
Vascular	–/0.1	2.0/7.6	1.7/16	3.7/24	–/0.0	0.5/3.0	1.1/27	1.6/30
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.6/1.2	0.8/2.2	1.4/3.5	–/0.0	0.2/0.6	0.4/2.3	0.6/2.9
All Other	–/1.3	0.6/5.9	0.3/3.9	0.9/11	–/0.5	0.2/2.4	0.2/5.3	0.4/8.2
All Causes	–/1.5	6.6/23 (29%)	5.0/30 (17%)	12/54	–/0.7	1.6/11 (15%)	2.4/42 (6%)	4.0/53

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	5.6 / 15 (36%)	1.3 / 12 (11%)	7.0 / 28 (25%)
All Causes	12 / 54 (22%)	4.0 / 53 (8%)	16 / 107 (15%)

1985-2009: CZECH REPUBLIC

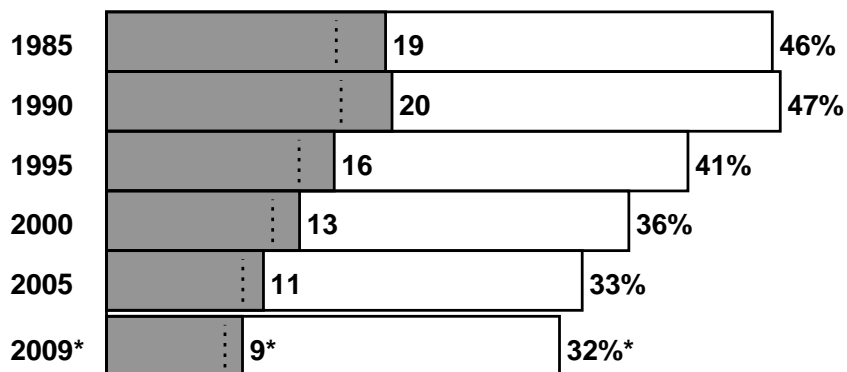
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

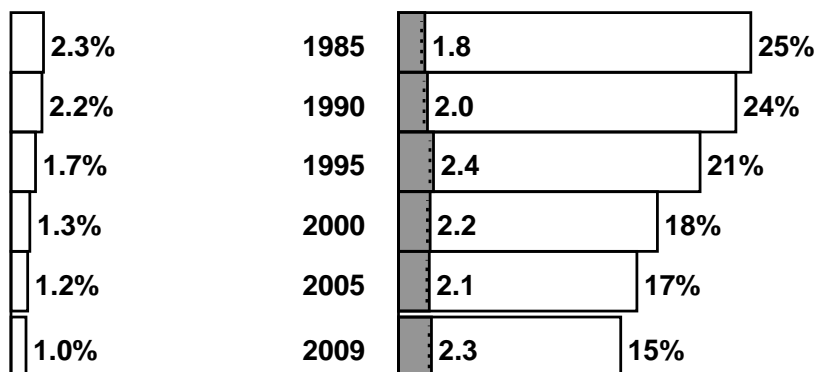
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 32 would die before age 70 (with 9 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



DENMARK: 2006

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2006

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.6	– / 0.3	–
35–69	2.3 / 8.9	1.7 / 5.7	22 years
70+	3.8 / 17	4.6 / 22	8 years
All ages	6.1 / 27	6.3 / 28	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2006

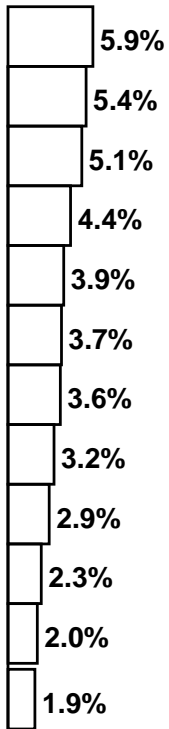
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.8/0.9	1.1/1.2	1.9/2.1	–/0.0	0.7/0.8	0.8/0.9	1.5/1.7
All Cancer	–/0.1	1.2/3.2 (38%)	1.6/4.8 (34%)	2.9/8.1	–/0.1	0.8/2.9 (29%)	1.2/4.6 (25%)	2.0/7.6
Vascular	–/0.0	0.4/2.0	0.7/6.1	1.1/8.1	–/0.0	0.3/0.9	1.2/7.9	1.5/8.8
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.2/0.4	1.0/2.0	1.2/2.4	–/0.0	0.3/0.4	1.3/2.5	1.6/2.9
All Other	–/0.6	0.4/3.3	0.5/4.6	0.9/8.4	–/0.2	0.3/1.5	1.0/7.2	1.3/9.0
All Causes	–/0.6	2.3/8.9 (26%)	3.8/17 (22%)	6.1/27	–/0.3	1.7/5.7 (30%)	4.6/22 (21%)	6.3/28

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2006

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	2.9 / 8.1 (36%)	2.0 / 7.6 (27%)	4.9 / 16 (31%)
All Causes	6.1 / 27 (23%)	6.3 / 28 (22%)	12 / 55 (22%)

1955-2006: DENMARK

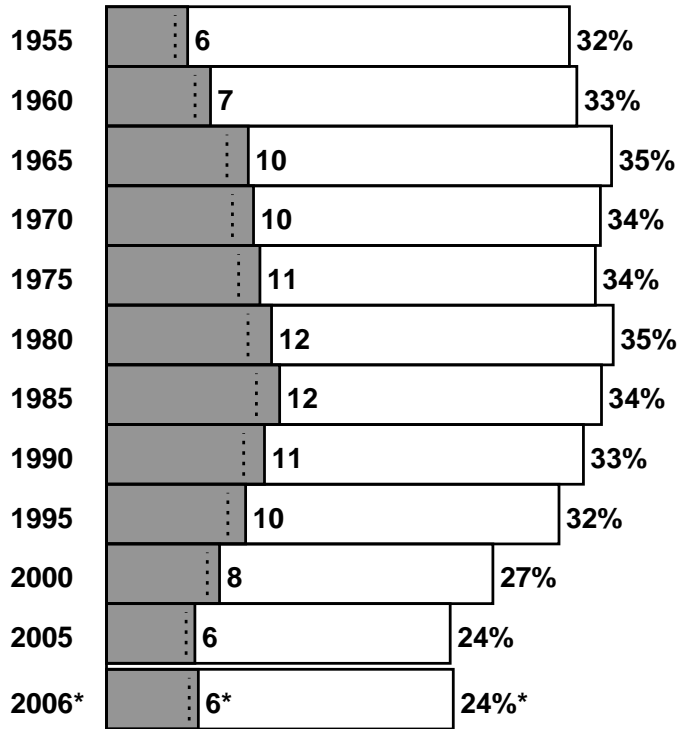
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

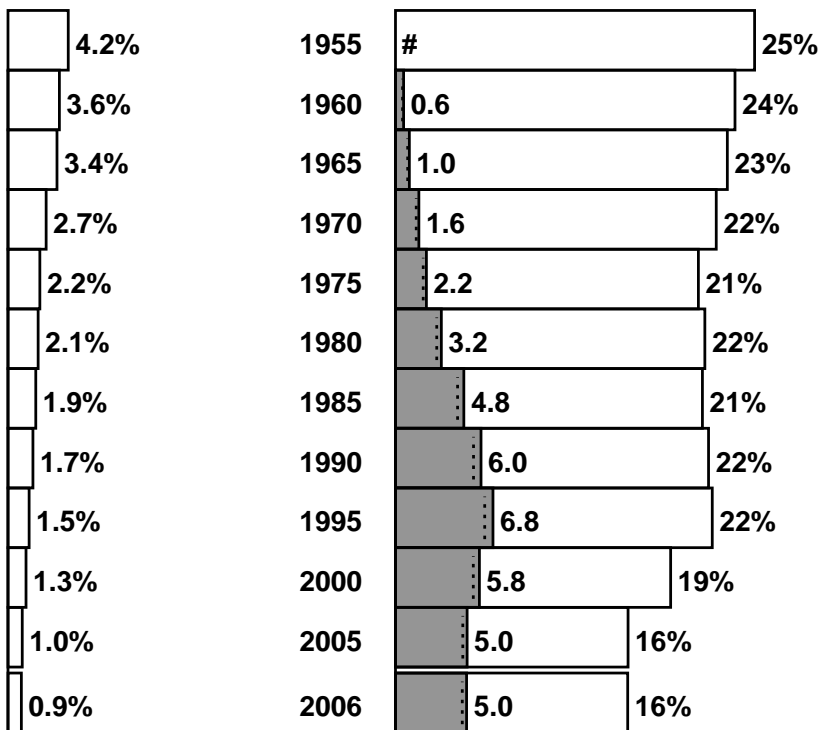
*eg, at year 2006 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 24 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

ESTONIA: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.4	– / 0.1	–
35–69	0.9 / 3.6	0.1 / 1.5	20 years
70+	0.8 / 4.0	0.1 / 6.4	8 years
All ages	1.7 / 8.0	0.2 / 8.1	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

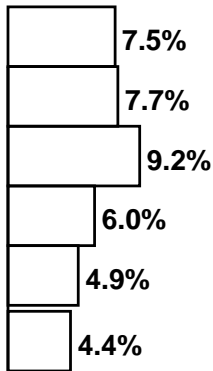
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	– / 0	217/236	219/240	436/476	– / 0	30/58	33/75	63/133
All Cancer	– / 13	347/832 (42%)	355/1052 (34%)	702/1897	– / 13	37/608 (6%)	43/1011 (4%)	80/1632
Vascular	– / 24	363/1374	297/2345	660/3743	– / 9	34/493	76/4551	110/5053
Respiratory	– / 12	58/134	84/155	142/301	– / 2	3/29	17/115	20/146
All Other	– / 377	124/1215	45/477	169/2069	– / 94	14/409	13/755	27/1258
All Causes	– / 426	892/3555 (25%)	781/4029 (19%)	1673/8010	– / 118	88/1539 (6%)	149/6432 (2%)	237/8089

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.7 / 1.9 (37%)	0.1 / 1.6 (5%)	0.8 / 3.5 (22%)
All Causes	1.7 / 8.0 (21%)	0.2 / 8.1 (3%)	1.9 / 16 (12%)

1985-2009: ESTONIA

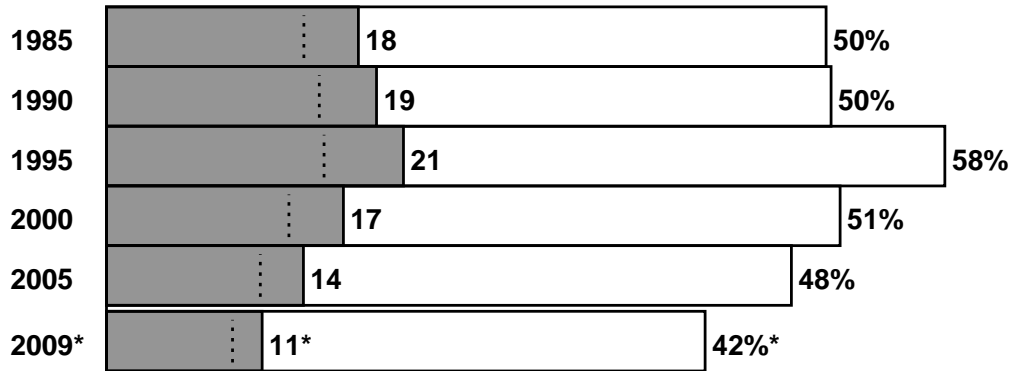
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 42 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

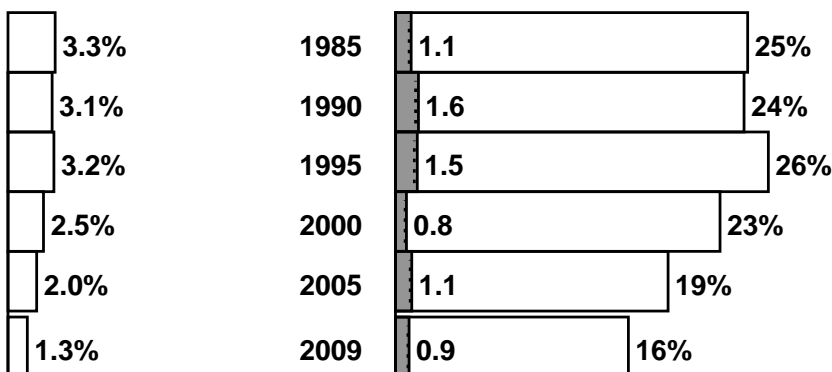
MALE



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: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 178–185), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



FINLAND: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.8	– / 0.3	–
35–69	1.3 / 9.1	0.3 / 4.2	21 years
70+	2.2 / 15	0.9 / 20	8 years
All ages	3.6 / 25	1.2 / 25	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

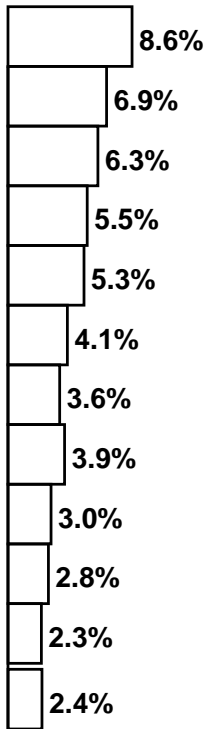
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.5/0.6	0.7/0.8	1.2/1.4	–/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.2/0.3	0.4/0.6
All Cancer	–/0.1	0.7/2.3 (30%)	1.0/3.5 (29%)	1.7/5.8	–/0.0	0.2/1.9 (10%)	0.3/3.3 (8%)	0.4/5.2
Vascular	–/0.0	0.4/3.0	0.5/6.9	0.9/9.9	–/0.0	0.1/0.8	0.3/9.7	0.3/11
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.4/1.0	0.6/1.3	–/0.0	0.0/0.1	0.2/0.7	0.2/0.9
All Other	–/0.7	0.1/3.5	0.2/3.9	0.4/8.2	–/0.3	0.1/1.4	0.2/6.5	0.2/8.2
All Causes	–/0.8	1.3/9.1 (15%)	2.2/15 (15%)	3.6/25	–/0.3	0.3/4.2 (8%)	0.9/20 (4%)	1.2/25

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.7 / 5.8 (29%)	0.4 / 5.2 (9%)	2.1 / 11 (19%)
All Causes	3.6 / 25 (14%)	1.2 / 25 (5%)	4.8 / 50 (10%)

1955-2009: FINLAND

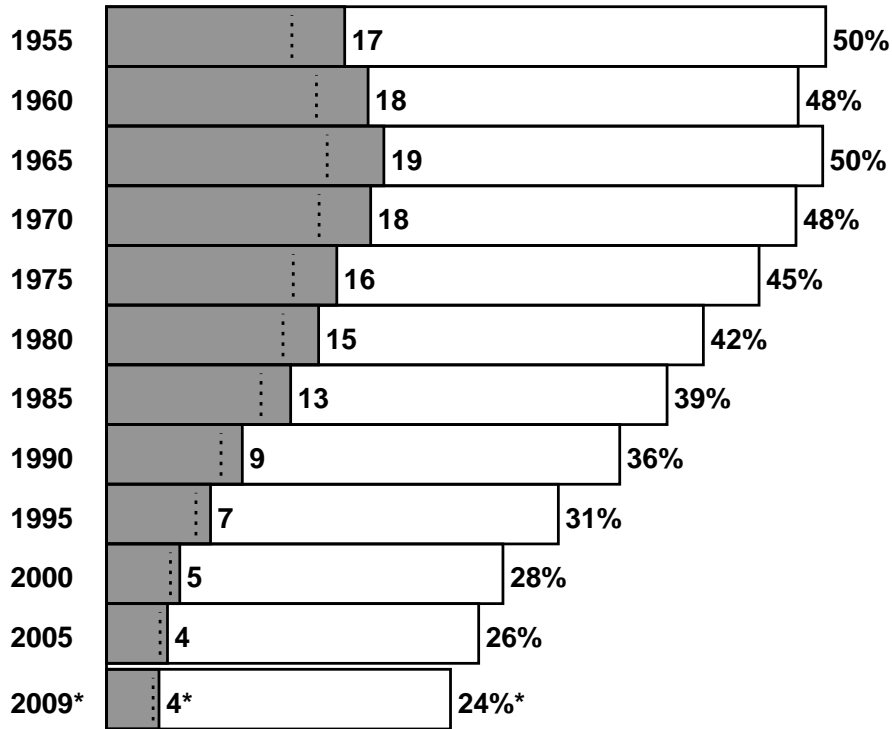
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

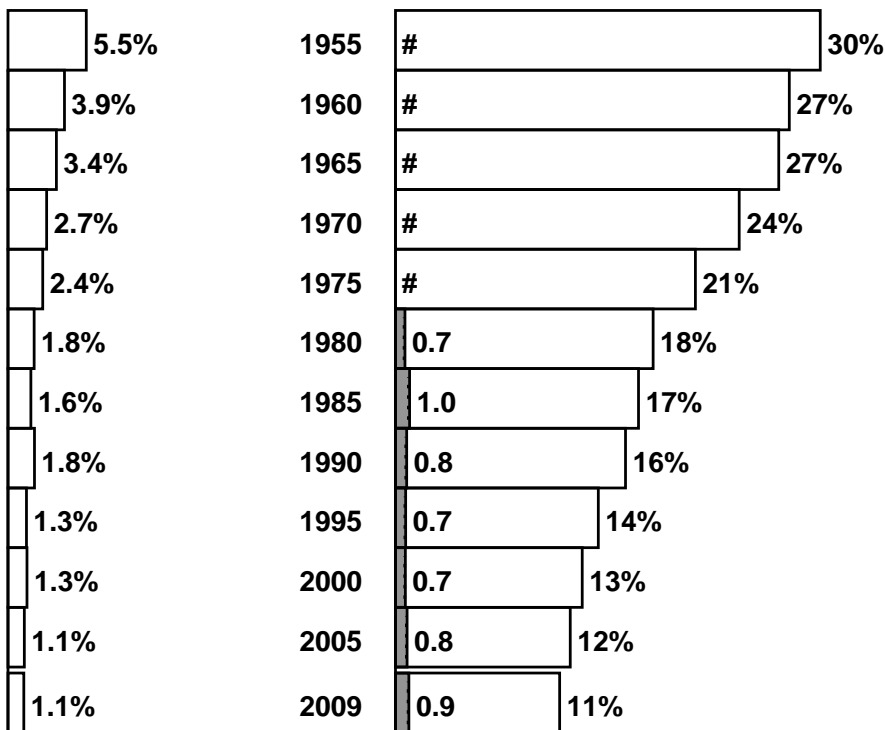
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 24 would die before age 70 (with 4 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2008

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2008

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 8.3	– / 4.0	–
35–69	27 / 85	5.2 / 41	25 years
70+	26 / 178	6.7 / 216	8 years
All ages	53 / 272	12 / 261	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2008

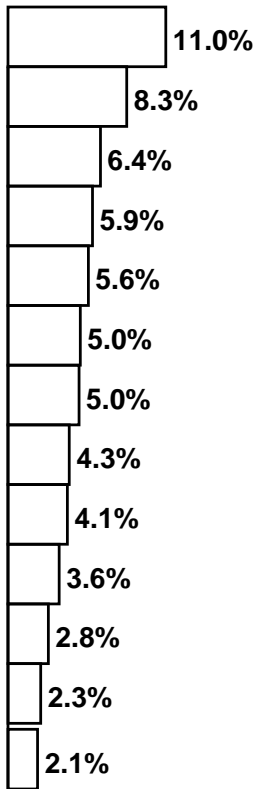
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	11/12	9.2/11	20/22	–/0.0	2.4/3.5	1.7/3.3	4.1/6.8
All Cancer	–/0.7	16/36 (45%)	14/52 (27%)	31/89	–/0.6	3.0/21 (14%)	2.2/41 (5%)	5.2/63
Vascular	–/0.4	4.0/14	4.3/54	8.3/68	–/0.3	0.7/5.1	1.5/73	2.2/78
Respiratory	–/0.1	1.2/2.7	3.8/14	5.0/17	–/0.1	0.3/1.1	1.4/14	1.7/15
All Other	–/7.1	5.4/32	3.9/58	9.3/97	–/3.1	1.2/14	1.6/88	2.8/104
All Causes	–/8.3	27/85 (32%)	26/178 (15%)	53/272	–/4.0	5.2/41 (13%)	6.7/216 (3%)	12/261

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2008

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	31 / 89 (34%)	5.2 / 63 (8%)	36 / 152 (24%)
All Causes	53 / 272 (20%)	12 / 261 (5%)	65 / 532 (12%)

1950-2008: FRANCE

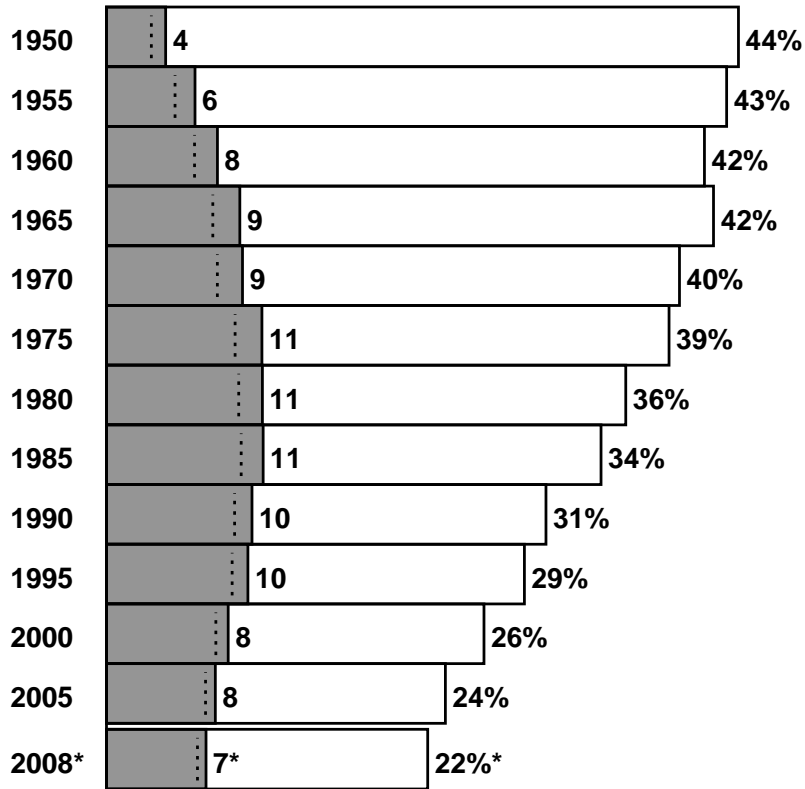
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

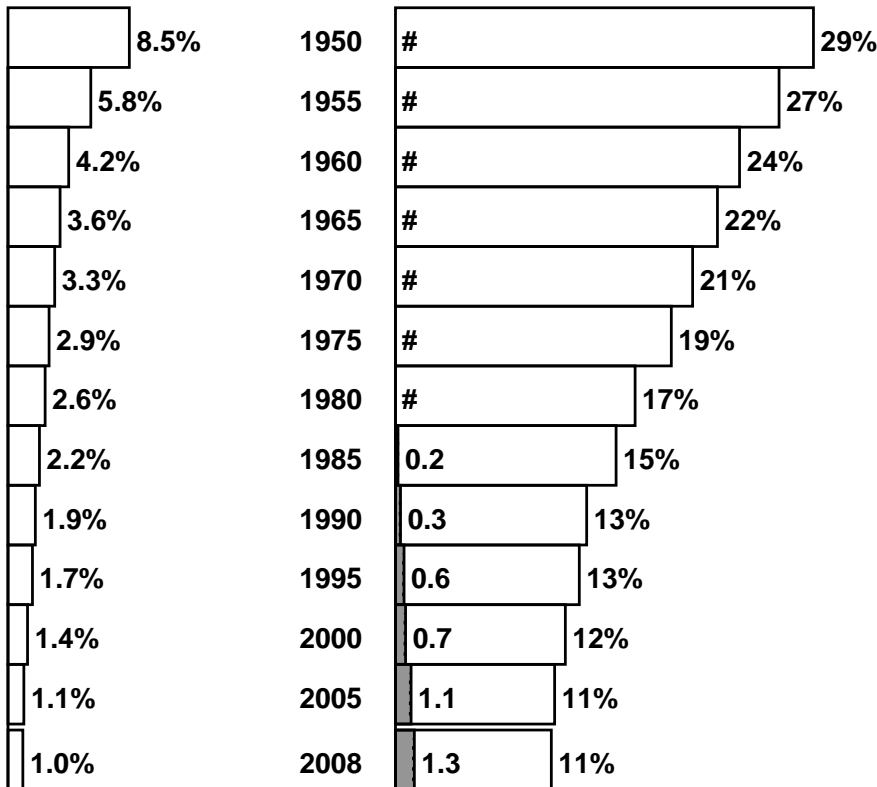
*eg, at year 2008 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 7 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

GERMANY: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 7.6	– / 4.0	–
35–69	33 / 127	11 / 67	23 years
70+	43 / 271	23 / 378	8 years
All ages	76 / 405	34 / 450	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

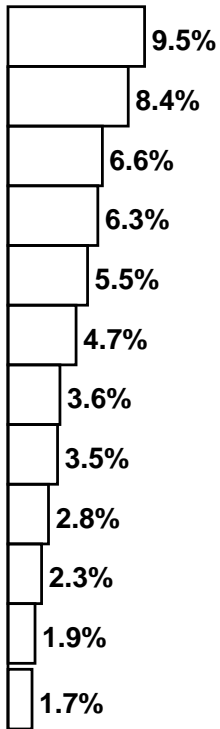
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	12/13	14/16	26/29	–/0.0	4.7/6.3	4.4/6.8	9.1/13
All Cancer	–/0.7	18/46 (38%)	20/70 (28%)	38/117	–/0.7	5.8/33 (17%)	5.8/65 (9%)	12/99
Vascular	–/0.5	6.9/34	9.5/116	16/150	–/0.3	2.1/13	7.4/193	9.5/206
Respiratory	–/0.2	3.1/6.4	9.4/26	13/33	–/0.1	1.5/3.5	6.1/27	7.7/30
All Other	–/6.2	5.1/40	4.0/59	9.1/105	–/2.8	1.9/18	3.3/93	5.2/114
All Causes	–/7.6	33/127 (26%)	43/271 (16%)	76/405	–/4.0	11/67 (17%)	23/378 (6%)	34/450

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	38 / 117 (32%)	12 / 99 (12%)	49 / 216 (23%)
All Causes	76 / 405 (19%)	34 / 450 (8%)	110 / 855 (13%)

1955-2009: GERMANY

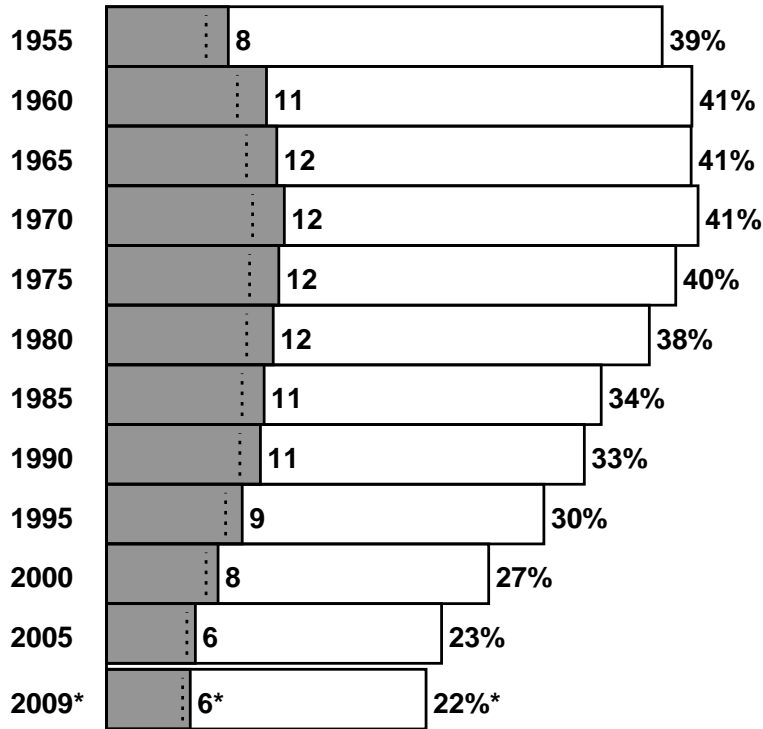
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

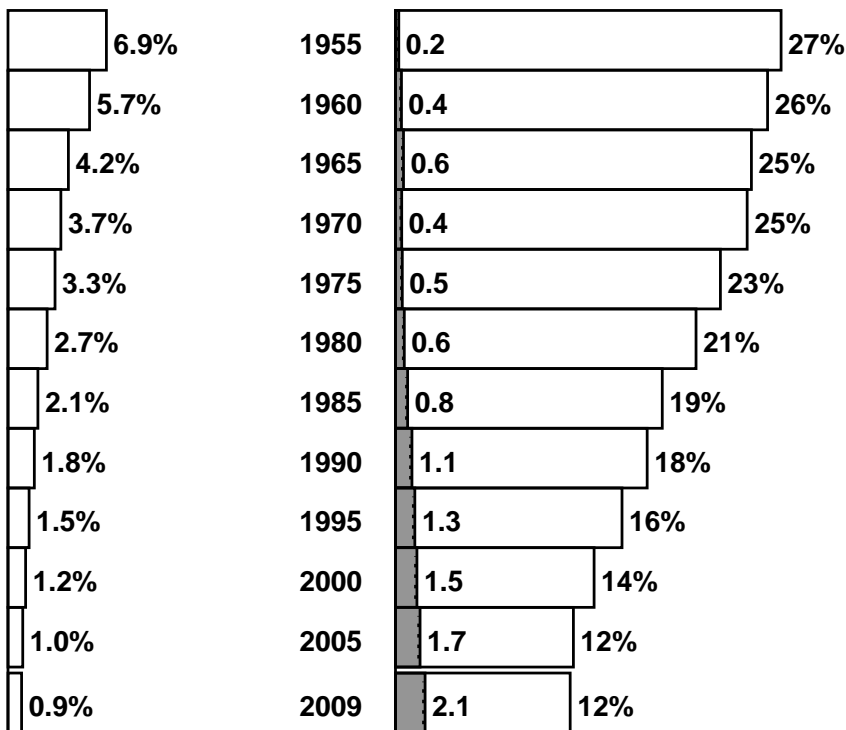
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 22 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



GREECE: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.9	– / 0.7	–
35–69	4.8 / 15	0.5 / 6.6	24 years
70+	7.7 / 41	1.4 / 44	8 years
All ages	13 / 57	1.9 / 51	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

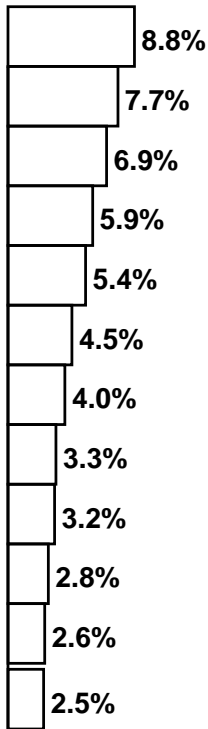
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	2.1/2.3	2.8/3.1	4.8/5.3	–/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.3/0.7	0.6/1.1
All Cancer	–/0.2	2.7/5.6 (48%)	3.9/11 (35%)	6.6/17	–/0.1	0.3/3.3 (8%)	0.4/7.1 (5%)	0.7/11
Vascular	–/0.2	1.4/5.0	1.9/18	3.3/23	–/0.1	0.1/1.8	0.4/23	0.6/25
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.3/0.8	1.3/4.7	1.6/5.6	–/0.0	0.0/0.4	0.4/4.7	0.4/5.2
All Other	–/1.5	0.4/3.1	0.6/6.9	1.0/11	–/0.4	0.1/1.2	0.2/8.7	0.2/10
All Causes	–/1.9	4.8/15 (33%)	7.7/41 (19%)	13/57	–/0.7	0.5/6.6 (8%)	1.4/44 (3%)	1.9/51

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	6.6 / 17 (39%)	0.7 / 11 (6%)	7.3 / 27 (27%)
All Causes	13 / 57 (22%)	1.9 / 51 (4%)	14 / 108 (13%)

1955-2009: GREECE

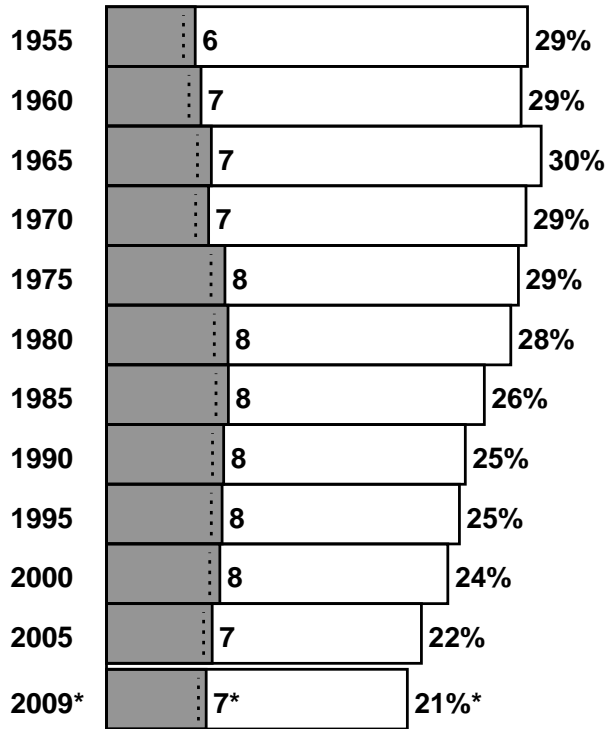
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

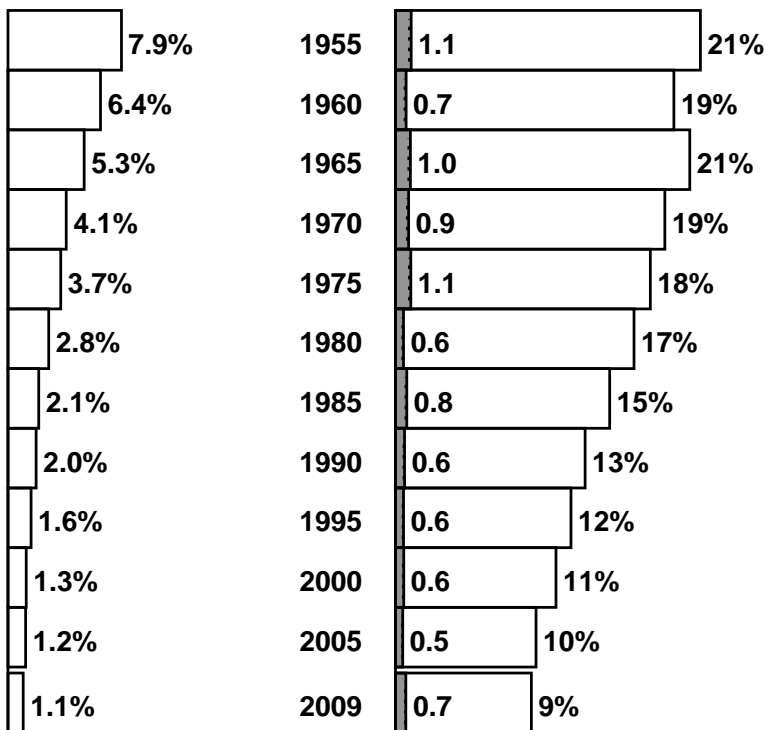
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 21 would die before age 70 (with 7 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



HUNGARY: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.6	– / 0.8	–
35–69	13 / 31	4.6 / 16	22 years
70+	7.0 / 33	4.5 / 48	8 years
All ages	20 / 66	9.1 / 64	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

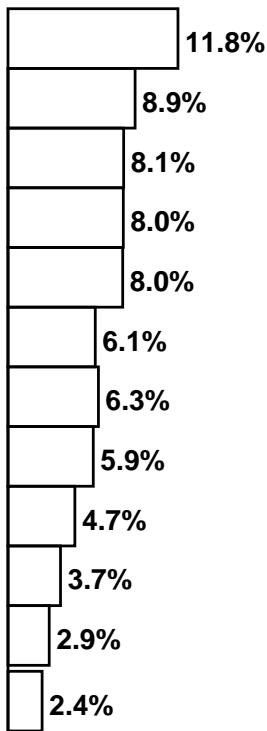
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	3.6/3.7	1.8/1.9	5.4/5.7	–/0.0	1.5/1.7	0.8/1.0	2.3/2.8
All Cancer	–/0.2	6.3/10 (60%)	2.8/7.5 (37%)	9.0/18	–/0.2	2.0/6.7 (30%)	1.0/7.5 (14%)	3.0/14
Vascular	–/0.1	4.5/11	2.5/19	7.0/30	–/0.1	1.5/4.6	2.1/31	3.5/35
Respiratory	–/0.0	1.1/1.4	1.4/2.2	2.4/3.7	–/0.0	0.5/0.8	1.0/2.0	1.5/2.8
All Other	–/1.3	1.3/8.7	0.4/4.9	1.7/15	–/0.5	0.6/3.7	0.4/7.4	1.0/12
All Causes	–/1.6	13/31 (42%)	7.0/33 (21%)	20/66	–/0.8	4.6/16 (29%)	4.5/48 (9%)	9.1/64

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	9.0 / 18 (50%)	3.0 / 14 (21%)	12 / 33 (37%)
All Causes	20 / 66 (31%)	9.1 / 64 (14%)	29 / 130 (22%)

1955-2009: HUNGARY

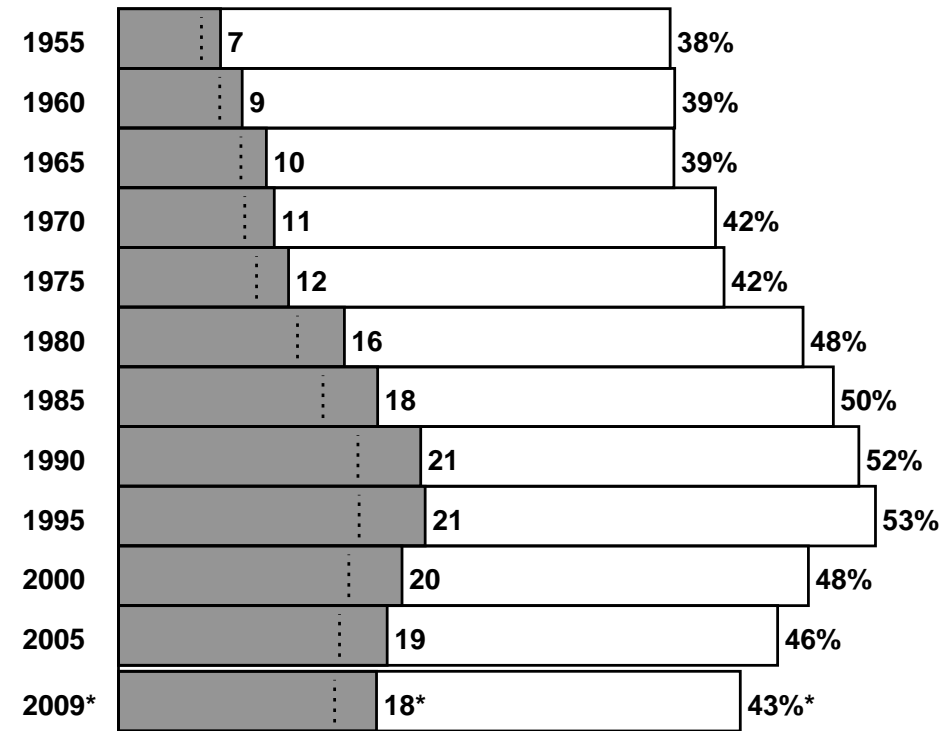
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

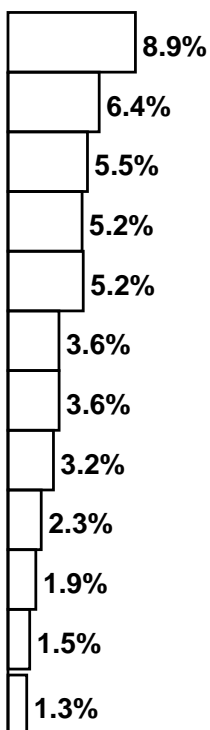
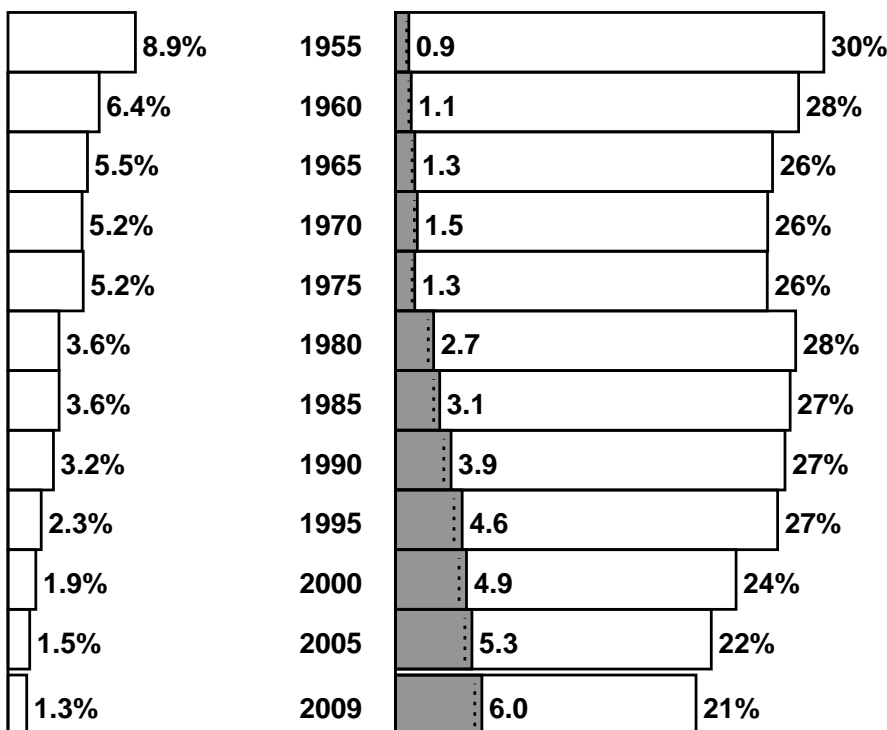
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 43 would die before age 70 (with 18 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



IRELAND: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.9	– / 0.4	–
35–69	1.0 / 4.8	0.5 / 2.8	22 years
70+	1.8 / 9.4	1.9 / 11	7 years
All ages	2.8 / 15	2.4 / 14	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

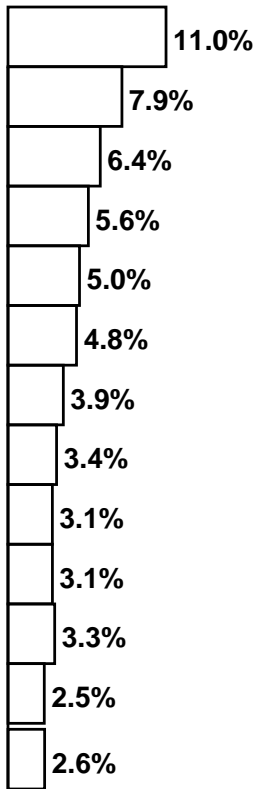
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/ 1	402/465	528/597	930/1063	–/ 2	201/268	360/421	561/691
All Cancer	–/63	594/1813 (33%)	827/2741 (30%)	1421/4617	–/46	247/1452 (17%)	518/2281 (23%)	765/3779
Vascular	–/31	221/1341	319/3473	540/4845	–/26	88/511	504/4310	592/4847
Respiratory	–/11	99/259	549/1536	648/1806	–/ 4	71/168	626/1715	697/1887
All Other	–/782	88/1339	132/1655	220/3776	–/321	61/647	254/2373	315/3341
All Causes	–/887	1002/4752 (21%)	1827/9405 (19%)	2829/15044	–/397	467/2778 (17%)	1902/10679 (18%)	2369/13854

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.4 / 4.6 (31%)	0.8 / 3.8 (20%)	2.2 / 8.4 (26%)
All Causes	2.8 / 15 (19%)	2.4 / 14 (17%)	5.2 / 29 (18%)

1950-2009: IRELAND

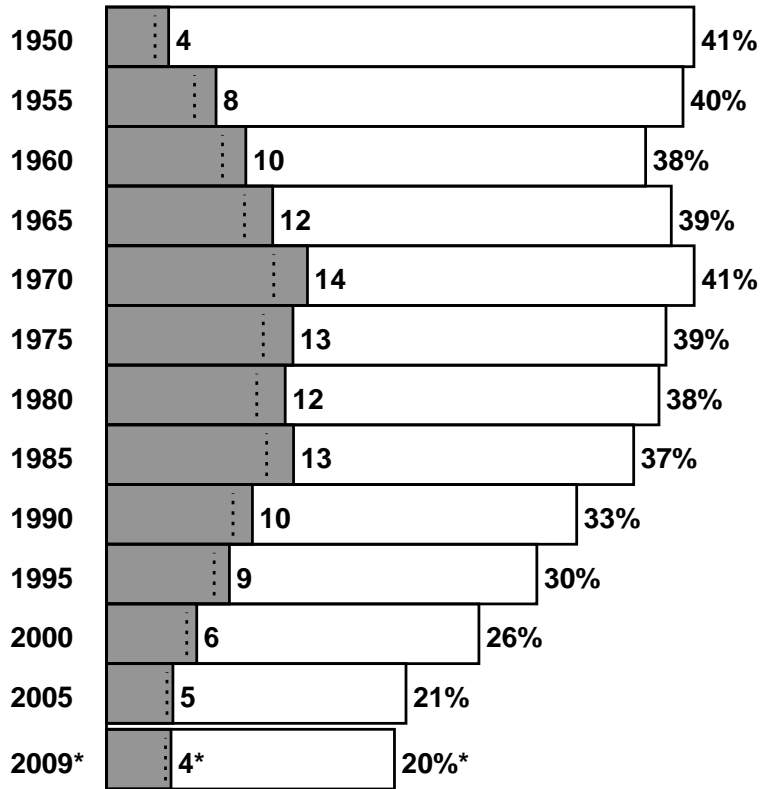
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

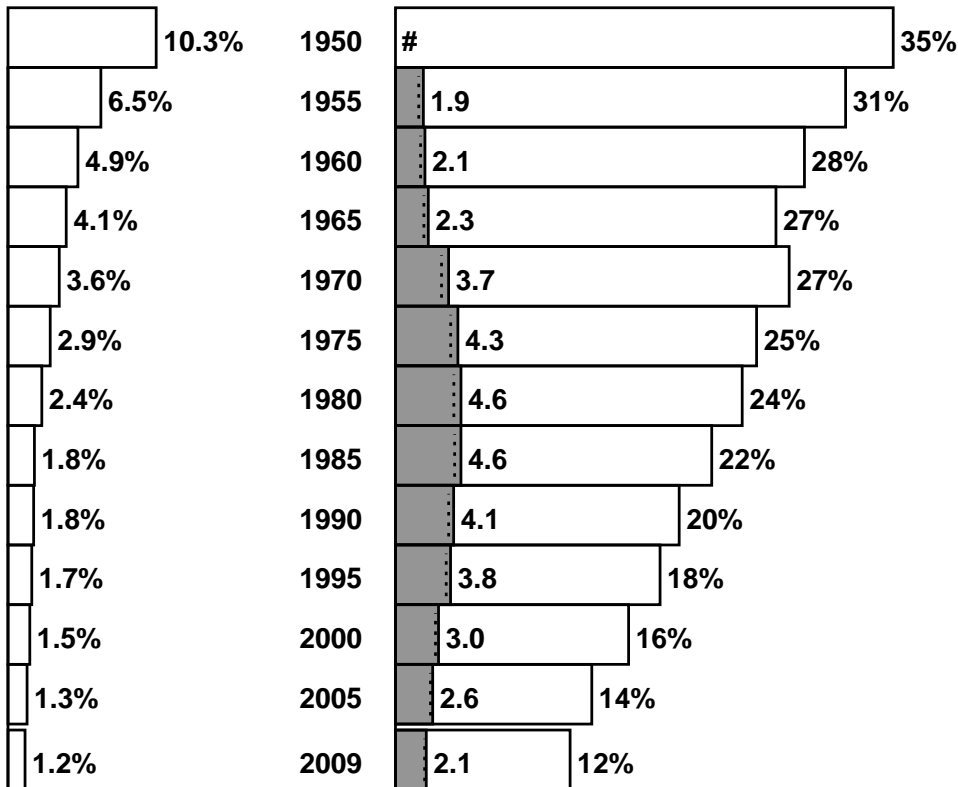
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 20 would die before age 70 (with 4 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2008

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2008

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 6.4	– / 2.9	–
35–69	18 / 69	3.5 / 38	23 years
70+	43 / 209	13 / 256	7 years
All ages	61 / 284	17 / 297	11 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2008

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	8.1/9.2	15/16	23/25	–/0.0	1.7/2.9	2.9/4.9	4.6/7.7
All Cancer	–/0.7	11/31 (37%)	21/62 (34%)	33/93	–/0.6	2.0/22 (9%)	3.7/49 (8%)	5.8/71
Vascular	–/0.5	3.3/17	8.7/81	12/99	–/0.2	0.6/6.5	3.6/120	4.2/127
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.9/2.1	9.4/19	10/21	–/0.1	0.3/1.0	3.9/15	4.2/17
All Other	–/5.1	2.1/19	4.1/47	6.3/71	–/2.0	0.6/9.0	1.9/72	2.5/83
All Causes	–/6.4	18/69 (26%)	43/209 (21%)	61/284	–/2.9	3.5/38 (9%)	13/256 (5%)	17/297

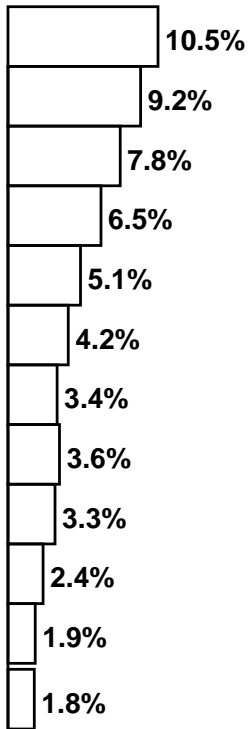
Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2008

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	33 / 93 (35%)	5.8 / 71 (8%)	38 / 165 (23%)
All Causes	61 / 284 (22%)	17 / 297 (6%)	78 / 581 (13%)

1955-2008[†]: ITALY

[†]2005 mortality involves average of 2003 & 2007 rates applied to 2005 population

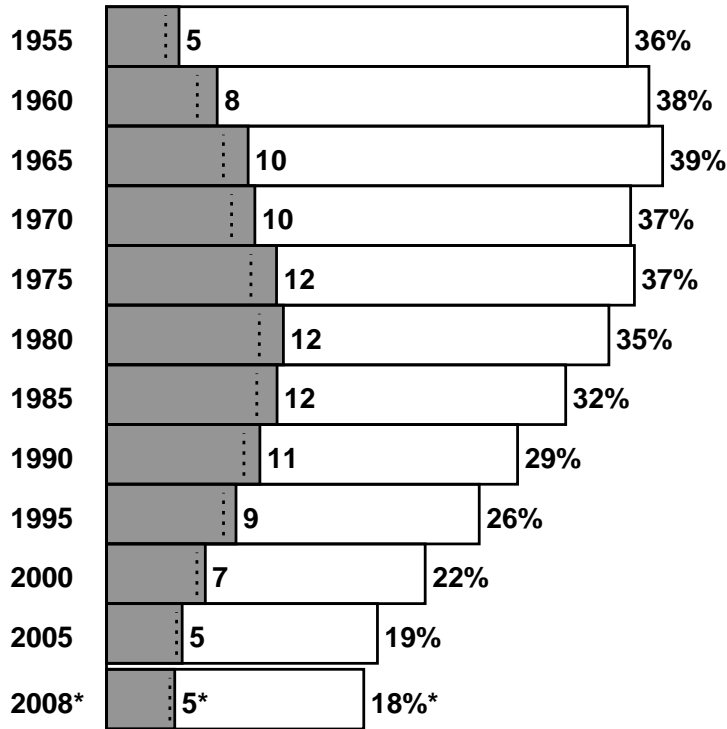
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

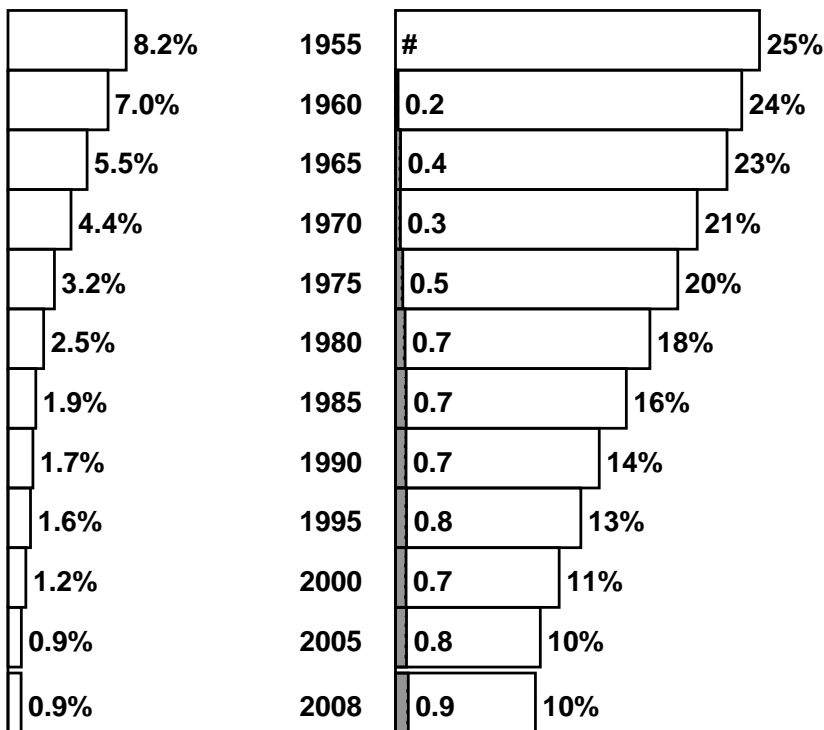
*eg, at year 2008 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 18 would die before age 70 (with 5 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

JAPAN: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	- / 11	- / 6.2	-
35–69	27 / 166	3.2 / 75	21 years
70+	74 / 432	24 / 452	7 years
All ages	101 / 609	27 / 533	11 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	-/0.0	12/15	30/34	42/49	-/0.0	1.7/4.5	8.6/14	10/19
All Cancer	-/0.9	18/67 (27%)	44/138 (32%)	61/206	-/0.9	2.0/39 (5%)	10/98 (11%)	12/138
Vascular	-/1.1	4.9/40	10/117	15/158	-/0.5	0.6/14	5.1/157	5.7/172
Respiratory	-/0.3	1.7/9.3	15/89	16/98	-/0.3	0.2/3.1	4.6/73	4.8/77
All Other	-/8.9	2.6/50	5.7/88	8.2/147	-/4.6	0.4/18	3.4/124	3.8/146
All Causes	-/11	27/166 (16%)	74/432 (17%)	101/609	-/6.2	3.2/75 (4%)	24/452 (5%)	27/533

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	61 / 206 (30%)	12 / 138 (9%)	74 / 344 (21%)
All Causes	101 / 609 (17%)	27 / 533 (5%)	128 / 1142 (11%)

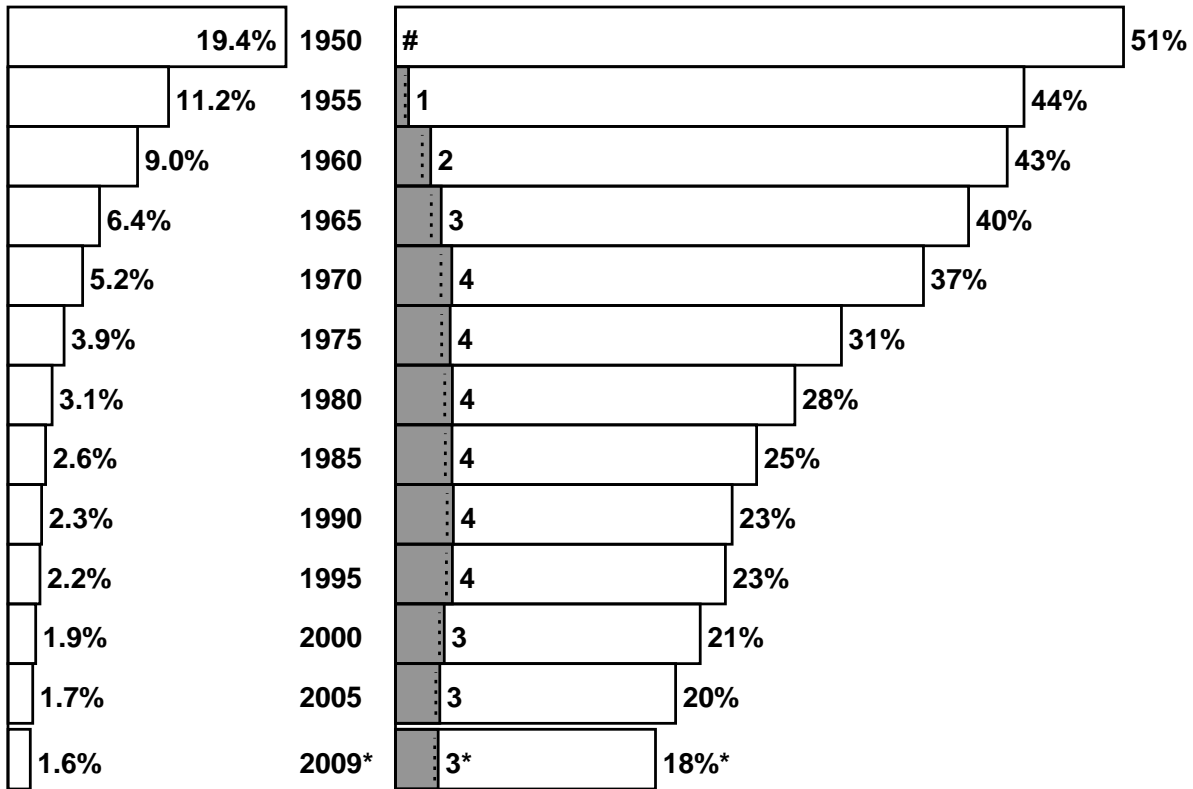
1950-2009: JAPAN

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)

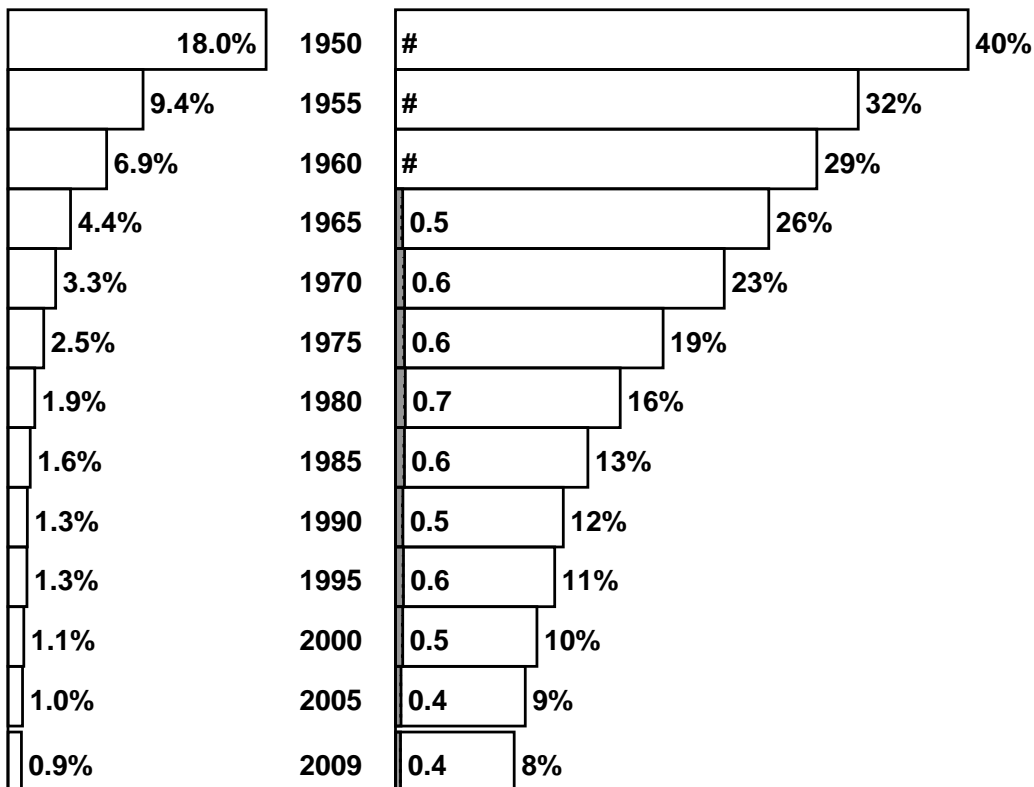
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 18 would die before age 70 (with 3 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.7	– / 0.3	–
35–69	2.1 / 7.0	0.1 / 3.4	20 years
70+	1.2 / 6.8	0.1 / 12	8 years
All ages	3.2 / 15	0.2 / 15	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

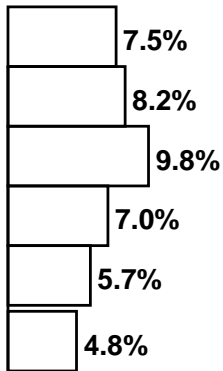
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	– / 0	445/478	329/363	774/841	– / 2	36/84	22/92	58/178
All Cancer	– / 36	740/1584 (47%)	518/1550 (33%)	1258/3170	– / 32	45/1185 (4%)	27/1560 (2%)	72/2777
Vascular	– / 81	960/3118	480/3981	1440/7180	– / 24	68/1268	54/7606	122/8898
Respiratory	– / 30	114/236	82/165	196/431	– / 13	8/92	8/114	16/219
All Other	– / 597	237/2039	104/1147	341/3783	– / 200	18/835	17/2439	35/3474
All Causes	– / 744	2051/6977 (29%)	1184/6843 (17%)	3235/14564	– / 269	139/3380 (4%)	106/11719 (0.9%)	245/15368

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.3 / 3.2 (40%)	0.1 / 2.8 (3%)	1.3 / 5.9 (22%)
All Causes	3.2 / 15 (22%)	0.2 / 15 (2%)	3.5 / 30 (12%)

1985-2009: LATVIA

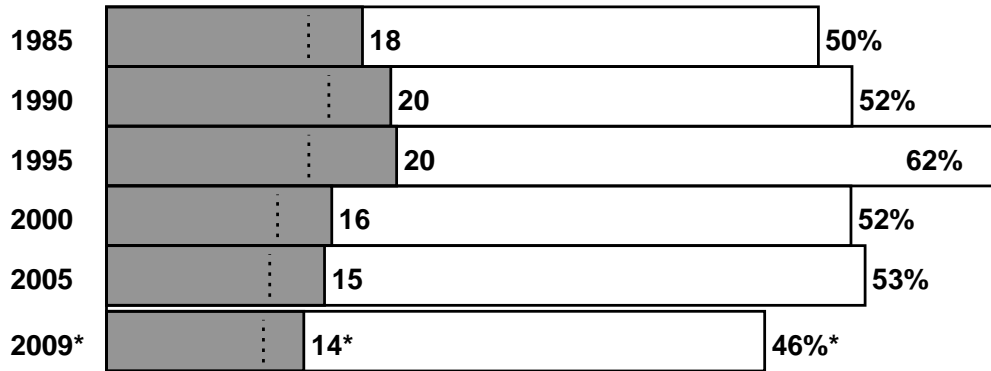
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 46 would die before age 70 (with 14 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

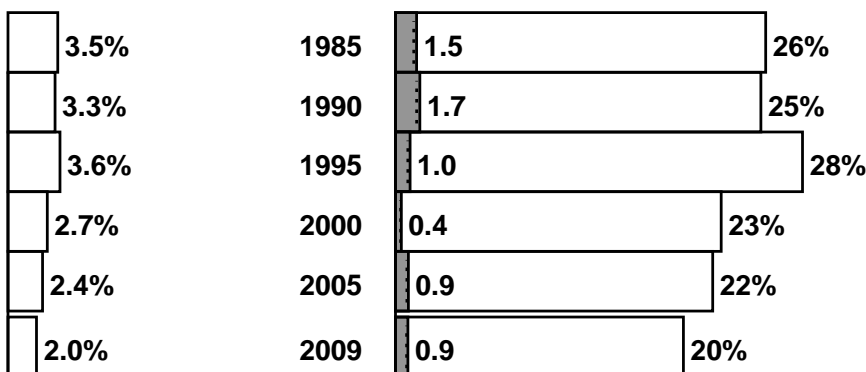
MALE



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

Note: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 286–293), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



LITHUANIA: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.2	– / 0.4	–
35–69	2.8 / 10	0.2 / 4.5	20 years
70+	1.9 / 10	0.2 / 15	8 years
All ages	4.6 / 22	0.3 / 20	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

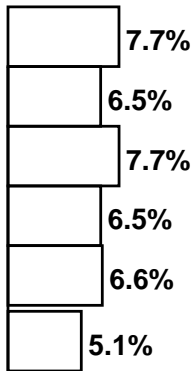
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.6/0.6	0.5/0.5	1.1/1.1	–/0.0	0.0/0.1	0.0/0.1	0.1/0.2
All Cancer	–/0.0	1.0/2.3 (45%)	0.7/2.2 (33%)	1.8/4.6	–/0.0	0.1/1.5 (4%)	0.0/2.0 (2%)	0.1/3.5
Vascular	–/0.1	1.1/3.8	0.7/6.2	1.9/10	–/0.0	0.1/1.6	0.1/12	0.2/13
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.3/0.6	0.6/1.1	–/0.0	0.0/0.1	0.0/0.3	0.0/0.5
All Other	–/1.0	0.4/3.9	0.1/1.1	0.4/6.0	–/0.3	0.0/1.3	0.0/1.4	0.0/3.0
All Causes	–/1.2	2.8/10 (26%)	1.9/10 (18%)	4.6/22	–/0.4	0.2/4.5 (4%)	0.2/15 (1%)	0.3/20

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.8 / 4.6 (39%)	0.1 / 3.5 (3%)	1.9 / 8.1 (23%)
All Causes	4.6 / 22 (21%)	0.3 / 20 (2%)	5.0 / 42 (12%)

1985-2009: LITHUANIA

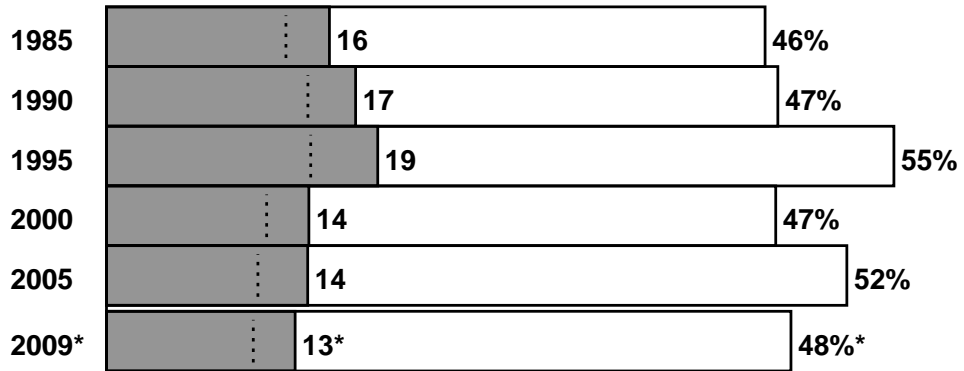
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 48 would die before age 70 (with 13 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

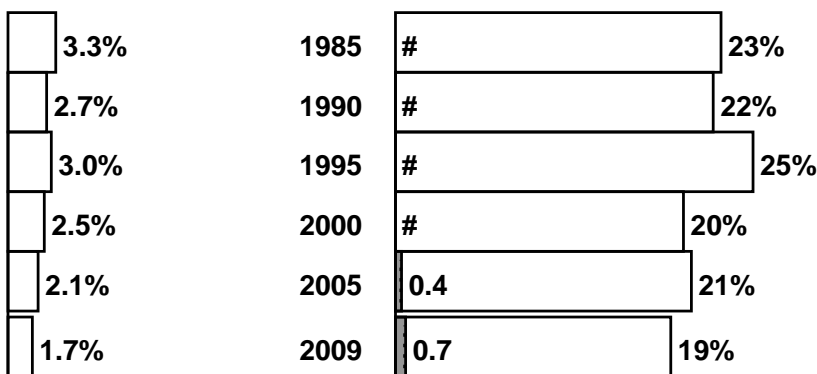
MALE



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

Note: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 298–305), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



Real risk too low to estimate reliably

LUXEMBOURG: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 53	– / 23	–
35–69	171 / 594	51 / 320	23 years
70+	202 / 1151	162 / 1480	8 years
All ages	373 / 1798	213 / 1823	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

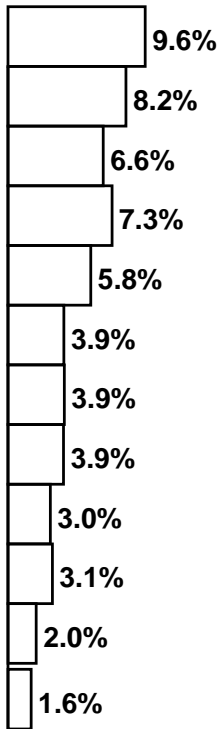
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	– / 2	72/79	73/83	145/164	– / 0	25/32	30/39	55/71
All Cancer	– / 4	100/224 (45%)	102/325 (31%)	202/553	– / 2	31/172 (18%)	42/309 (14%)	73/483
Vascular	– / 1	35/149	41/474	76/624	– / 0	7/45	52/654	59/699
Respiratory	– / 1	19/33	44/120	63/154	– / 0	8/22	42/130	50/152
All Other	– / 47	17/188	15/232	32/467	– / 21	5/81	26/387	31/489
All Causes	– / 53	171/594 (29%)	202/1151 (18%)	373/1798	– / 23	51/320 (16%)	162/1480 (11%)	213/1823

Cancer deaths, and all deaths,
attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	202 / 553 (37%)	73 / 483 (15%)	275 / 1036 (27%)
All Causes	373 / 1798 (21%)	213 / 1823 (12%)	586 / 3621 (16%)

1955-2009: LUXEMBOURG

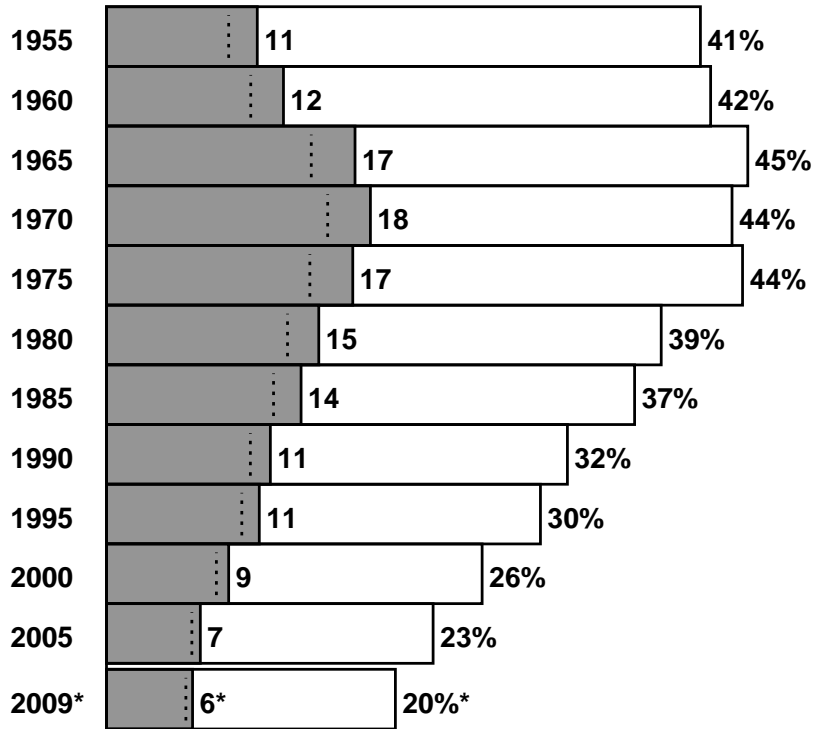
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

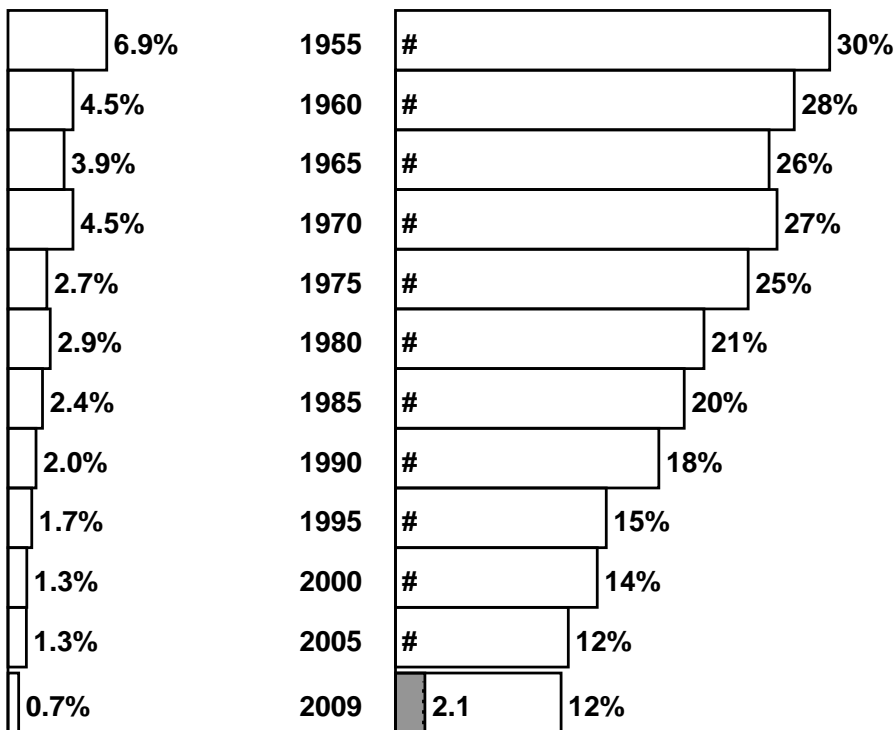
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 20 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

MACEDONIA, The Former Yugoslav Republic of: 2005[‡][‡]2005 mortality involves 2003 rates applied to 2005 population**Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2005**

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.5	– / 0.3	–
35–69	1.4 / 4.2	0.1 / 2.4	21 years
70+	0.7 / 5.5	0.1 / 6.0	9 years
All ages	2.1 / 10	0.2 / 8.7	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2005

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	– / 4	371/400	146/170	517/574	– / 0	17/49	13/39	30/88
All Cancer	– / 48	543/1189 (46%)	213/754 (28%)	756/1991	– / 26	20/716 (3%)	17/523 (3%)	37/1265
Vascular	– / 47	534/1816	272/3504	806/5367	– / 27	36/1123	48/4284	84/5434
Respiratory	– / 17	65/115	123/290	188/422	– / 11	10/77	9/232	19/320
All Other	– / 414	238/1084	67/959	305/2457	– / 200	15/532	10/958	25/1690
All Causes	– / 526	1380/4204 (33%)	675/5507 (12%)	2055/10237	– / 264	81/2448 (3%)	84/5997 (1%)	165/8709

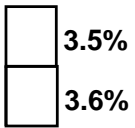
Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2005

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.8 / 2.0 (38%)	0.0 / 1.3 (3%)	0.8 / 3.3 (24%)
All Causes	2.1 / 10 (20%)	0.2 / 8.7 (2%)	2.2 / 19 (12%)

2000-2005[‡]: The Former Yugoslav Republic of MACEDONIA

[‡]2005 mortality involves 2003 rates applied to 2005 population

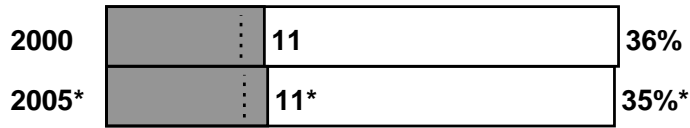
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

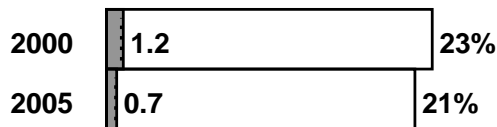
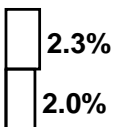
*eg, at year 2005 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 35 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



MALTA: 2009**Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009**

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 60	– / 37	–
35–69	85 / 470	12 / 284	21 years
70+	250 / 1143	0 / 1228	8 years
All ages	335 / 1673	12 / 1549	11 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

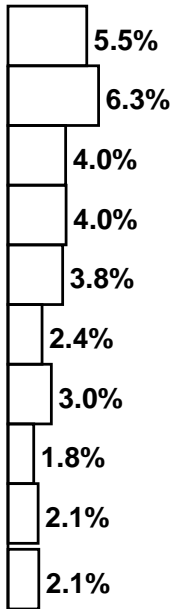
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	– / 1	37/44	73/80	110/125	– / 0	7/14	0/13	7/27
All Cancer	– / 7	50/187 (27%)	106/270 (39%)	156/464	– / 6	7/158 (4%)	0/209 (0%)	7/373
Vascular	– / 1	18/146	59/469	77/616	– / 5	3/54	0/575	3/634
Respiratory	– / 2	9/23	58/157	67/182	– / 1	0/7	0/112	0/120
All Other	– / 50	8/114	27/247	35/411	– / 25	2/65	0/332	2/422
All Causes	– / 60	85/470 (18%)	250/1143 (22%)	335/1673	– / 37	12/284 (4%)	0/1228 (0%)	12/1549

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	156 / 464 (34%)	7 / 373 (2%)	163 / 837 (19%)
All Causes	335 / 1673 (20%)	12 / 1549 (0.8%)	347 / 3222 (11%)

1965-2009: MALTA

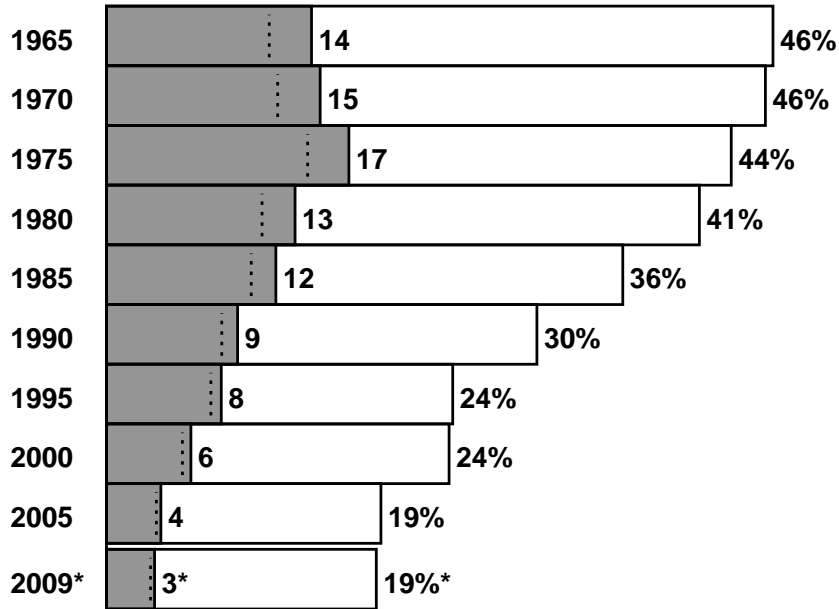
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

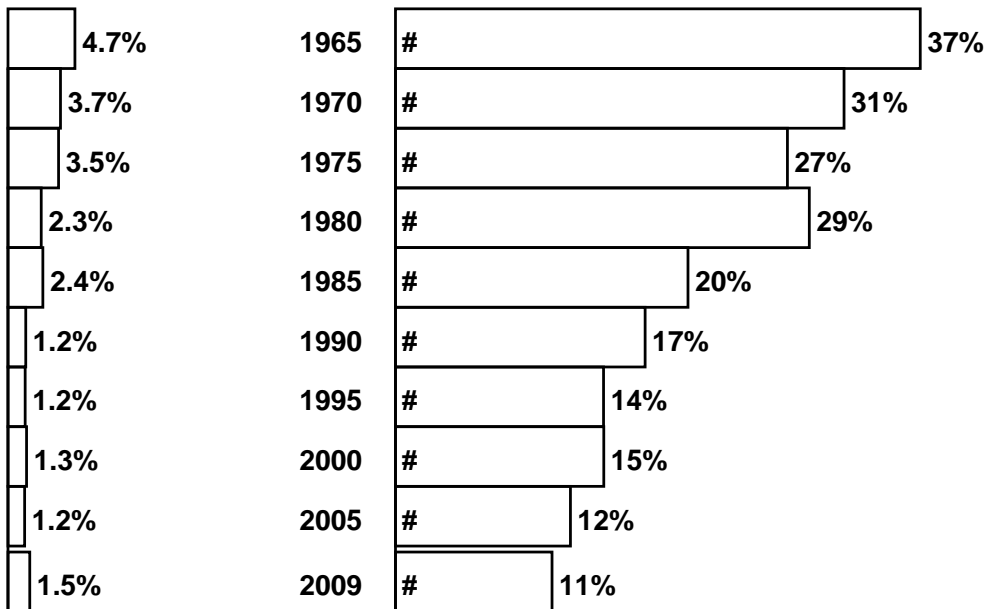
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 19 would die before age 70 (with 3 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

MOLDOVA, Republic of: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.5	– / 0.6	–
35–69	2.9 / 12	0.2 / 6.8	20 years
70+	0.7 / 8.9	0.2 / 12	8 years
All ages	3.6 / 22	0.4 / 20	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

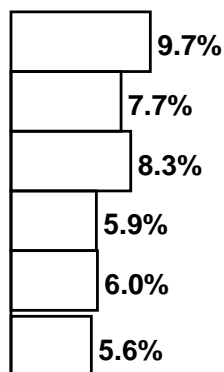
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.5/0.5	0.1/0.2	0.6/0.7	–/0.0	0.0/0.1	0.0/0.1	0.1/0.2
All Cancer	–/0.1	0.9/2.2 (39%)	0.2/0.9 (20%)	1.0/3.2	–/0.1	0.0/1.5 (3%)	0.0/0.9 (3%)	0.1/2.4
Vascular	–/0.1	1.1/4.2	0.3/6.5	1.4/11	–/0.0	0.1/2.7	0.1/10	0.2/13
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.4/0.9	0.2/0.6	0.6/1.5	–/0.0	0.0/0.2	0.1/0.5	0.1/0.8
All Other	–/1.2	0.5/4.6	0.0/0.8	0.5/6.7	–/0.5	0.0/2.3	0.0/1.1	0.0/3.9
All Causes	–/1.5	2.9/12 (24%)	0.7/8.9 (8%)	3.6/22	–/0.6	0.2/6.8 (3%)	0.2/12 (2%)	0.4/20

**Cancer deaths, and all deaths,
attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009**

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.0 / 3.2 (33%)	0.1 / 2.4 (3%)	1.1 / 5.7 (20%)
All Causes	3.6 / 22 (16%)	0.4 / 20 (2%)	4.0 / 42 (10%)

1985-2009: Republic of MOLDOVA

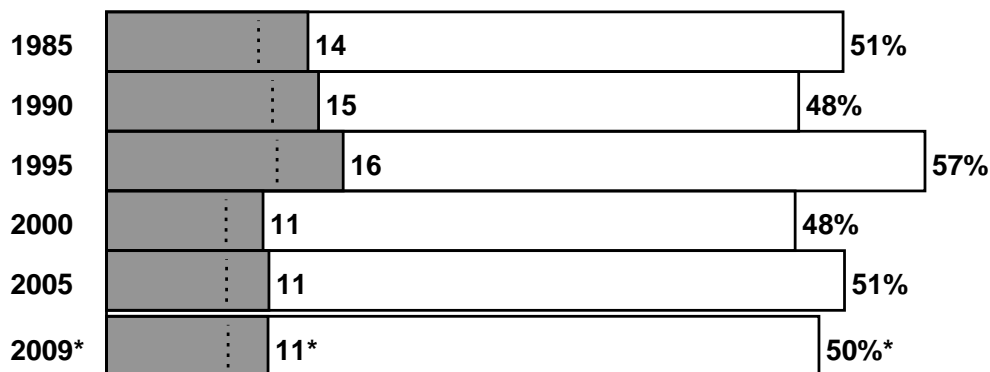
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 50 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

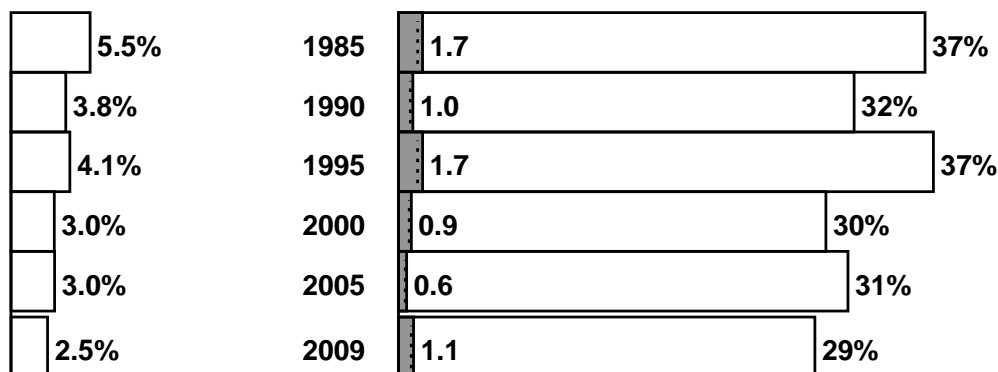
MALE



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: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 340–347), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



MONTENEGRO: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.1	– / 0.1	–
35–69	0.4 / 1.2	0.1 / 0.8	22 years
70+	0.2 / 1.7	0.0 / 2.0	8 years
All ages	0.6 / 3.0	0.2 / 2.9	18 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

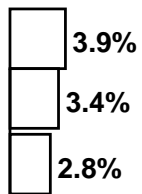
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/ 3	111/119	76/86	187/208	–/ 1	40/50	5/14	45/65
All Cancer	–/ 9	149/261 (57%)	99/234 (42%)	248/504	–/ 5	49/219 (22%)	6/163 (4%)	55/387
Vascular	–/24	155/533	98/961	253/1518	–/14	58/326	16/1360	74/1700
Respiratory	–/ 6	15/51	13/108	28/165	–/ 2	4/24	0/84	4/110
All Other	–/89	84/375	34/361	118/825	–/43	29/185	6/429	35/657
All Causes	–/128	403/1220 (33%)	244/1664 (15%)	647/3012	–/64	140/754 (19%)	28/2036 (1%)	168/2854

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	0.2 / 0.5 (49%)	0.1 / 0.4 (14%)	0.3 / 0.9 (34%)
All Causes	0.6 / 3.0 (21%)	0.2 / 2.9 (6%)	0.8 / 5.9 (14%)

2000-2009: MONTENEGRO

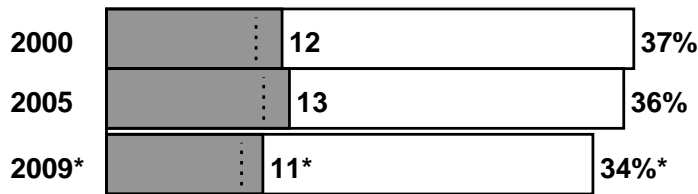
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

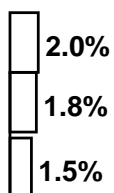
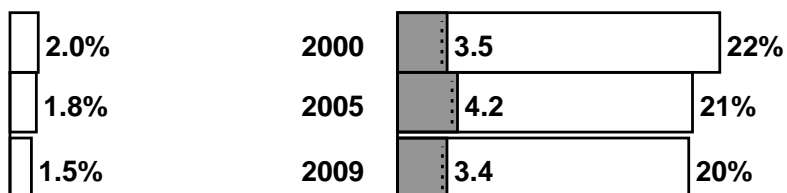
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 34 would die before age 70 (with 11 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



NETHERLANDS: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.5	– / 0.9	–
35–69	5.4 / 20	3.5 / 13	24 years
70+	11 / 44	6.8 / 55	8 years
All ages	16 / 65	10 / 69	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

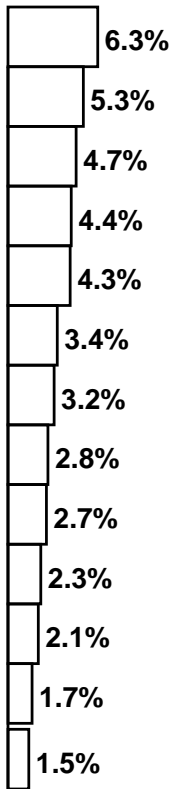
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	2.3/2.6	3.5/3.8	5.8/6.4	–/0.0	1.6/1.9	1.3/1.6	2.9/3.5
All Cancer	–/0.2	3.3/8.8 (38%)	5.2/14 (39%)	8.6/23	–/0.2	2.0/7.6 (26%)	1.9/11 (17%)	3.9/19
Vascular	–/0.1	0.9/4.5	1.7/14	2.6/18	–/0.1	0.5/2.0	1.6/18	2.1/21
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.4/1.0	2.7/6.2	3.1/7.2	–/0.0	0.4/0.8	1.9/6.0	2.4/6.8
All Other	–/1.2	0.7/5.2	1.2/11	1.9/17	–/0.7	0.5/2.8	1.4/19	2.0/23
All Causes	–/1.5	5.4/20 (28%)	11/44 (24%)	16/65	–/0.9	3.5/13 (27%)	6.8/55 (12%)	10/69

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	8.6 / 23 (38%)	3.9 / 19 (21%)	12 / 41 (30%)
All Causes	16 / 65 (25%)	10 / 69 (15%)	26 / 134 (20%)

1950-2009: NETHERLANDS

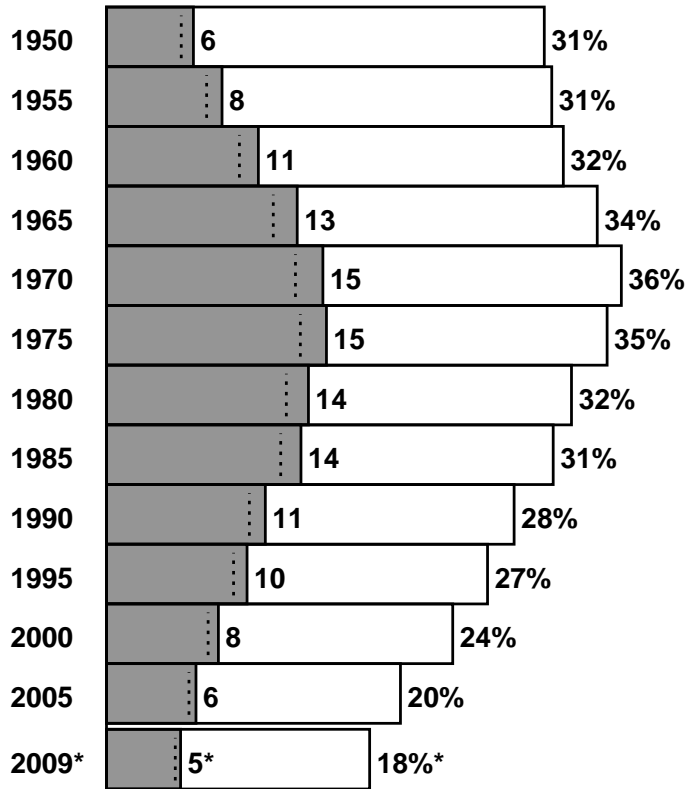
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

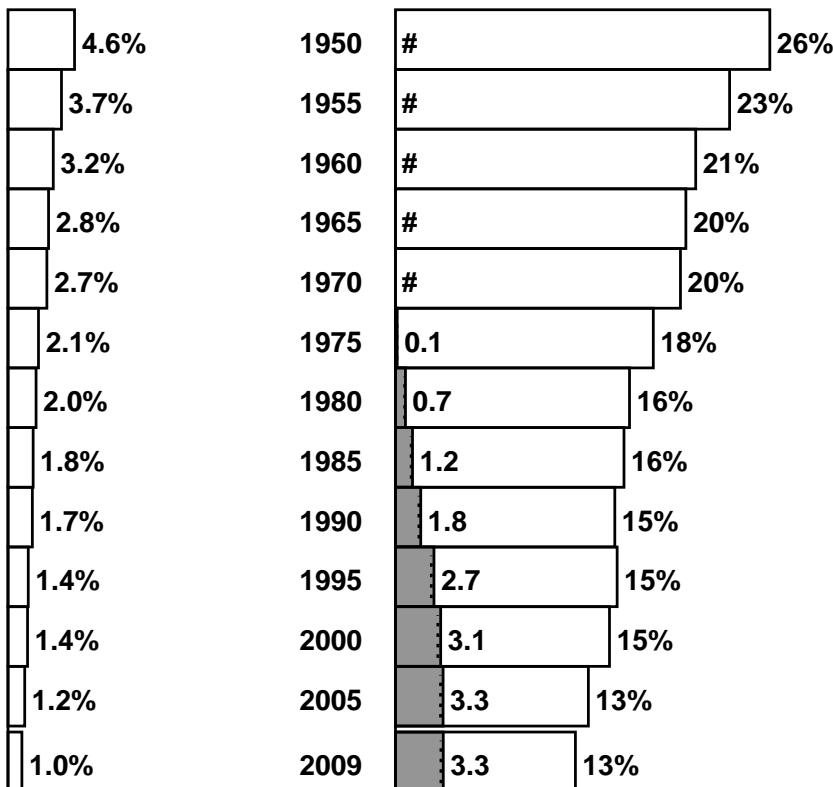
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 18 would die before age 70 (with 5 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

NEW ZEALAND: 2007

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2007

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.8	– / 0.5	–
35–69	0.8 / 4.3	0.6 / 3.0	23 years
70+	1.5 / 9.3	1.5 / 11	7 years
All ages	2.3 / 14	2.1 / 14	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2007

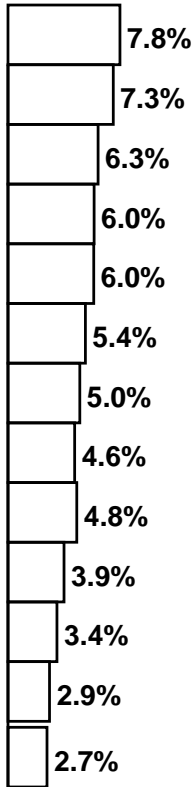
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/ 1	298/359	429/504	727/864	–/ 3	236/304	292/357	528/664
All Cancer	–/72	431/1666 (26%)	666/2739 (24%)	1097/4477	–/73	284/1591 (18%)	411/2276 (18%)	695/3940
Vascular	–/34	175/1316	260/3668	435/5018	–/18	110/558	409/4888	519/5464
Respiratory	–/17	86/174	453/957	539/1148	–/16	107/179	490/998	597/1193
All Other	–/683	74/1100	116/1907	190/3690	–/360	81/647	198/2664	279/3671
All Causes	–/806	766/4256 (18%)	1495/9271 (16%)	2261/14333	–/467	582/2975 (20%)	1508/10826 (14%)	2090/14268

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2007

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.1 / 4.5 (25%)	0.7 / 3.9 (18%)	1.8 / 8.4 (21%)
All Causes	2.3 / 14 (16%)	2.1 / 14 (15%)	4.4 / 29 (15%)

1950-2007: NEW ZEALAND

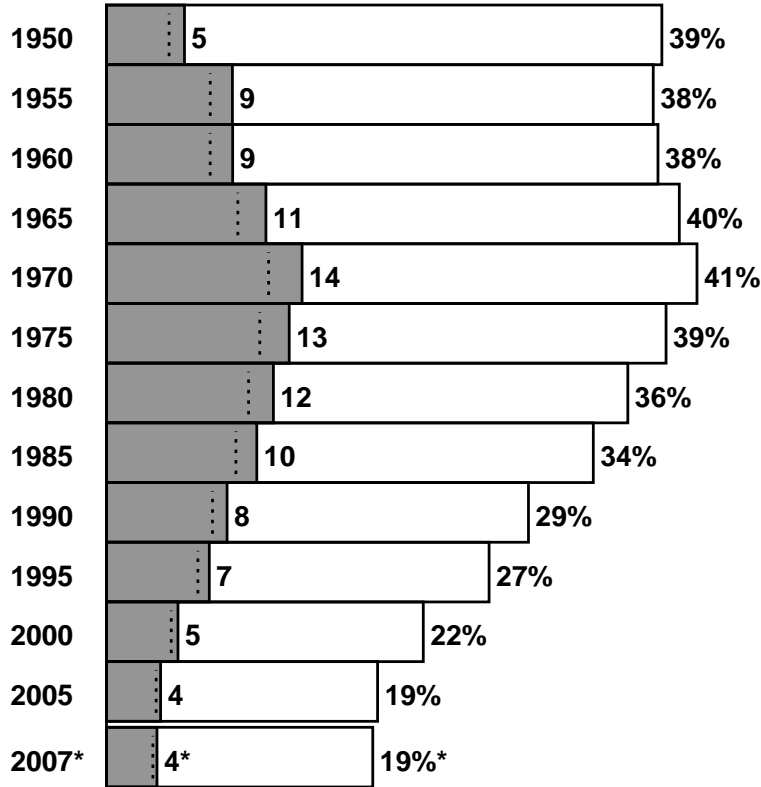
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

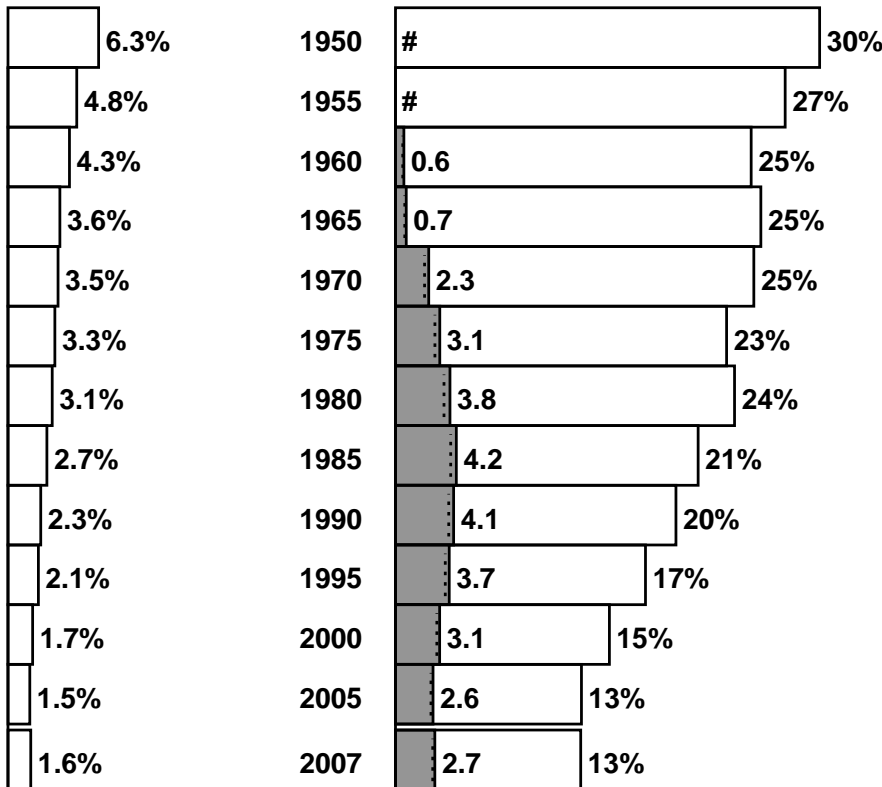
*eg, at year 2007 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 19 would die before age 70 (with 4 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.6	– / 0.3	–
35–69	1.1 / 5.3	0.6 / 3.2	23 years
70+	2.1 / 14	2.1 / 18	7 years
All ages	3.2 / 20	2.8 / 21	12 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

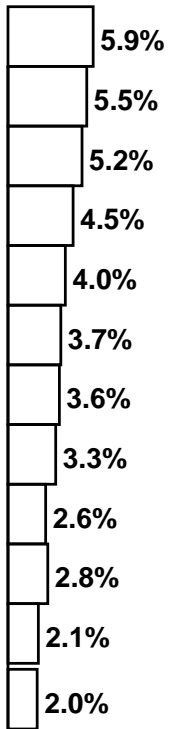
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.5/0.5	0.6/0.7	1.1/1.2	–/0.0	0.3/0.3	0.4/0.5	0.7/0.8
All Cancer	–/0.0	0.6/1.9 (32%)	0.9/3.7 (25%)	1.5/5.6	–/0.0	0.3/1.7 (18%)	0.5/3.2 (16%)	0.8/4.9
Vascular	–/0.0	0.2/1.3	0.4/4.9	0.6/6.2	–/0.0	0.1/0.4	0.5/6.8	0.6/7.3
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.6/1.7	0.7/2.0	–/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.6/1.9	0.8/2.1
All Other	–/0.6	0.2/1.8	0.2/3.7	0.4/6.0	–/0.3	0.1/0.8	0.4/6.1	0.5/7.2
All Causes	–/0.6	1.1/5.3 (21%)	2.1/14 (15%)	3.2/20	–/0.3	0.6/3.2 (19%)	2.1/18 (12%)	2.8/21

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.5 / 5.6 (27%)	0.8 / 4.9 (17%)	2.3 / 11 (22%)
All Causes	3.2 / 20 (16%)	2.8 / 21 (13%)	6.0 / 41 (14%)

1955-2009: NORWAY

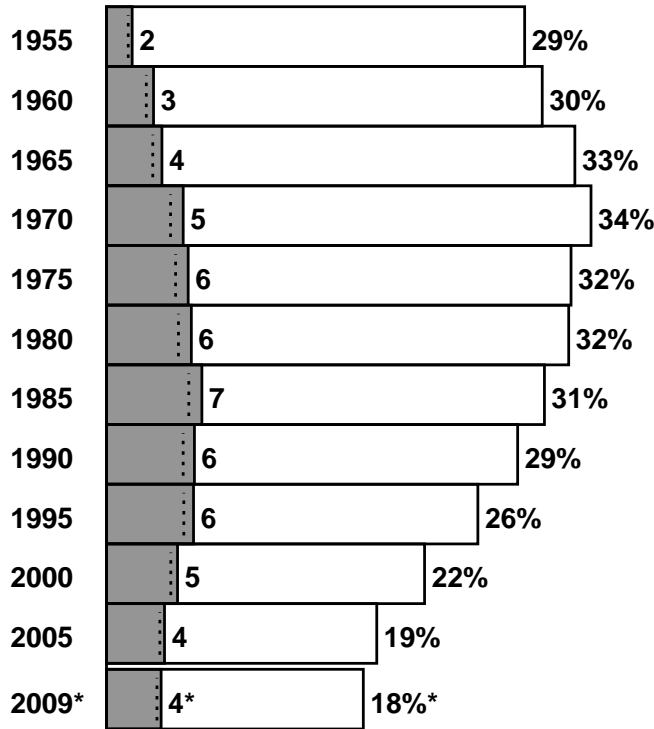
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

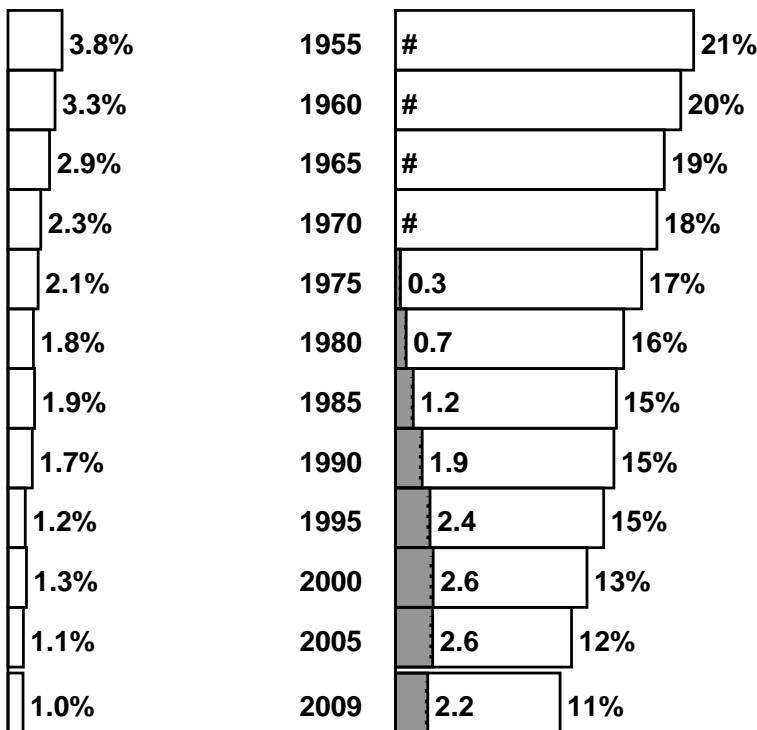
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 18 would die before age 70 (with 4 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 8.8	– / 3.3	–
35–69	31 / 93	7.8 / 41	22 years
70+	23 / 102	8.2 / 137	8 years
All ages	54 / 204	16 / 181	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

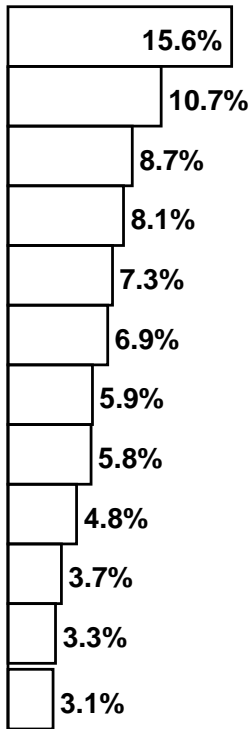
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	8.6/9.1	6.7/7.2	15/16	–/0.0	2.8/3.5	1.7/2.5	4.5/6.0
All Cancer	–/0.6	13/26 (50%)	10/25 (39%)	23/52	–/0.4	3.5/18 (19%)	2.2/22 (10%)	5.7/41
Vascular	–/0.6	10/31	7.2/52	18/84	–/0.3	2.3/11	3.6/83	6.0/94
Respiratory	–/0.3	2.0/3.7	3.8/8.2	5.8/12	–/0.2	0.7/1.5	1.3/6.7	2.0/8.4
All Other	–/7.3	5.8/32	1.9/16	7.6/56	–/2.5	1.4/10	1.0/25	2.4/37
All Causes	–/8.8	31/93 (34%)	23/102 (22%)	54/204	–/3.3	7.8/41 (19%)	8.2/137 (6%)	16/181

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	23 / 52 (44%)	5.7 / 41 (14%)	29 / 93 (31%)
All Causes	54 / 204 (27%)	16 / 181 (9%)	70 / 385 (18%)

1955-2009: POLAND

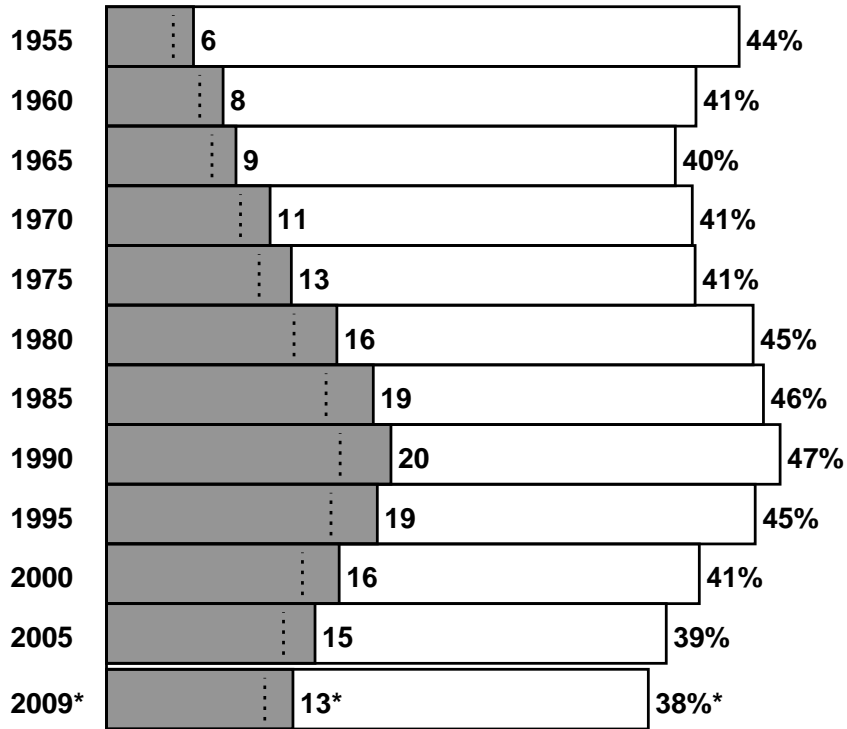
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

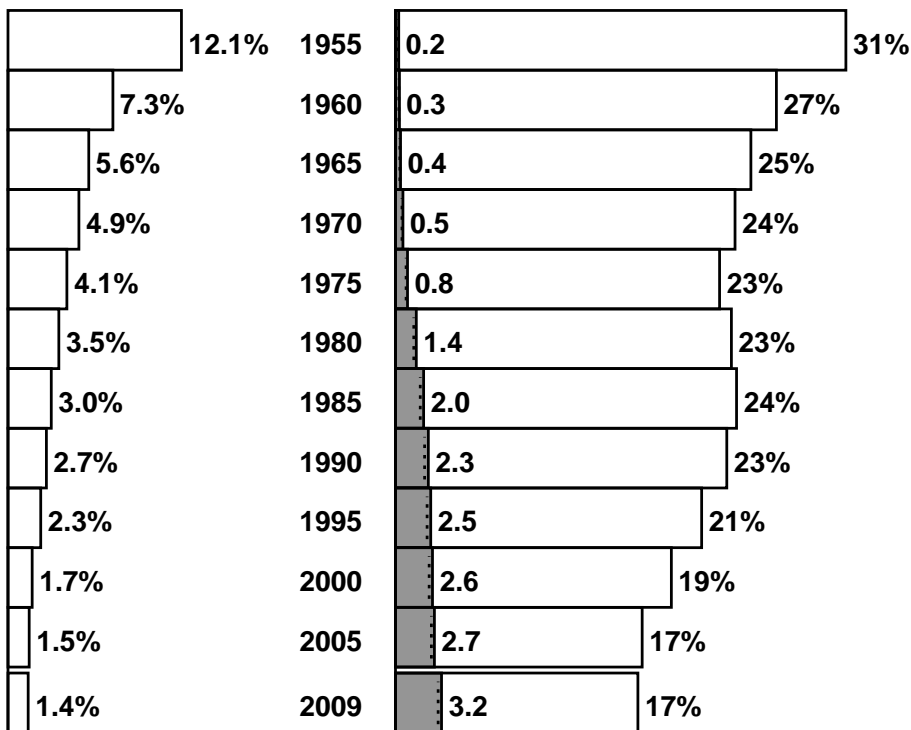
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 38 would die before age 70 (with 13 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



PORTUGAL: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.4	– / 0.7	–
35–69	3.8 / 16	0.3 / 7.7	25 years
70+	3.9 / 36	0.5 / 43	8 years
All ages	7.6 / 54	0.9 / 51	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	1.2/1.4	1.1/1.3	2.3/2.7	–/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.1/0.4	0.2/0.7
All Cancer	–/0.1	2.1/5.9 (35%)	1.6/8.4 (19%)	3.7/14	–/0.1	0.2/3.5 (5%)	0.1/6.4 (2%)	0.3/10
Vascular	–/0.1	0.6/2.9	0.6/12	1.2/15	–/0.0	0.1/1.3	0.1/17	0.2/19
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.3/0.9	1.1/5.5	1.4/6.4	–/0.0	0.0/0.4	0.2/5.4	0.2/5.8
All Other	–/1.2	0.9/6.2	0.5/11	1.4/18	–/0.5	0.1/2.5	0.1/14	0.2/17
All Causes	–/1.4	3.8/16 (24%)	3.9/36 (11%)	7.6/54	–/0.7	0.3/7.7 (4%)	0.5/43 (1%)	0.9/51

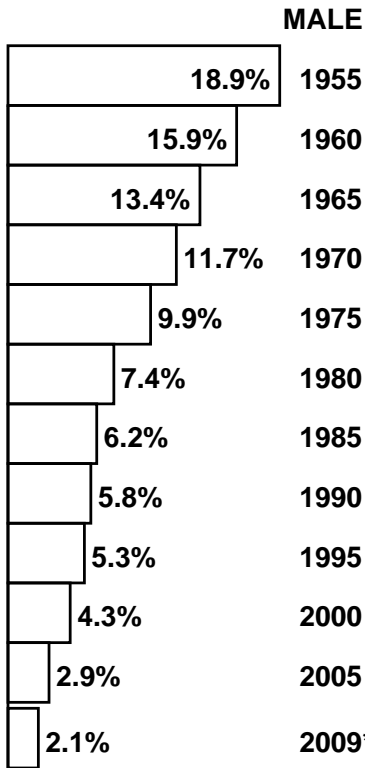
Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	3.7 / 14 (26%)	0.3 / 10 (3%)	4.0 / 24 (16%)
All Causes	7.6 / 54 (14%)	0.9 / 51 (2%)	8.5 / 105 (8%)

1955-2009†: PORTUGAL

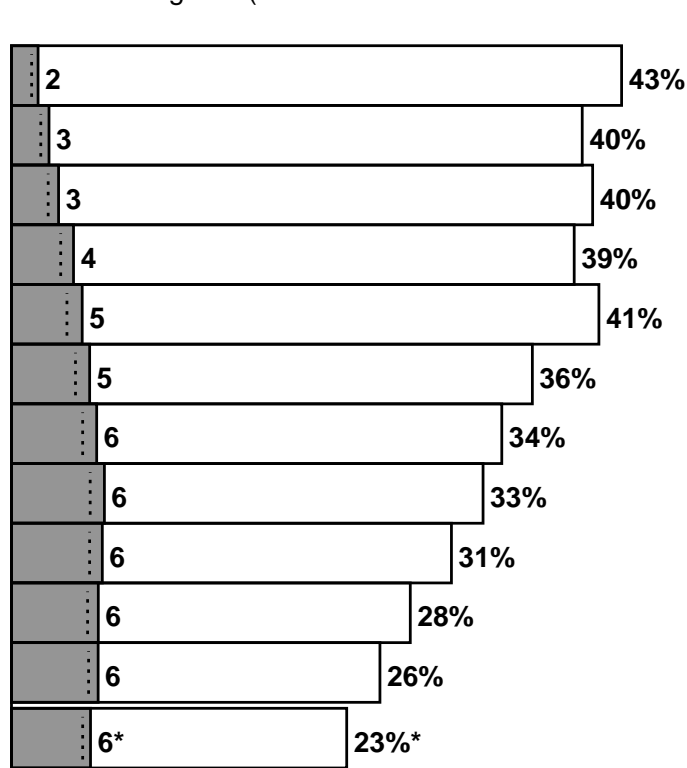
†2005 mortality involves average of 2003 & 2007 rates applied to 2005 population

Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



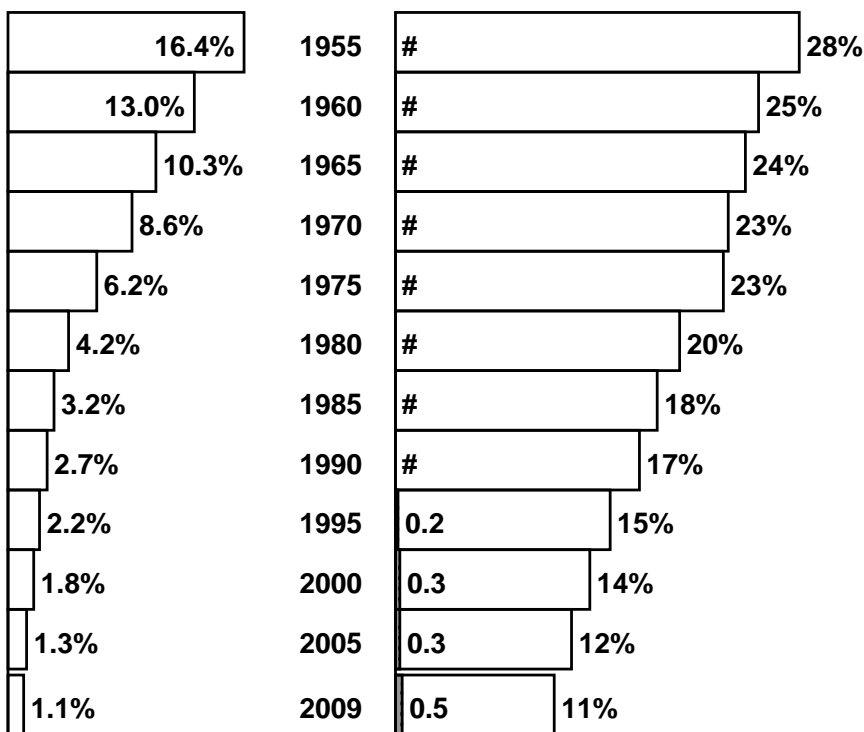
Population risk of a 35-year-old dying at ages 35–69 from smoking (shaded) or from any cause (shaded and white)

*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 23 would die before age 70 (with 6 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

FEMALE



Real risk too low to estimate reliably

ROMANIA: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	- / 5.5	- / 2.7	-
35–69	20 / 58	2.1 / 28	21 years
70+	9.4 / 74	3.2 / 89	8 years
All ages	29 / 138	5.3 / 120	17 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

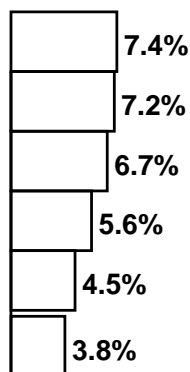
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	-/0.0	4.8/5.1	2.3/2.6	7.0/7.7	-/0.0	0.5/0.9	0.5/0.9	1.0/1.9
All Cancer	-/0.4	8.1/16 (51%)	3.3/12 (28%)	11/28	-/0.3	0.7/9.2 (8%)	0.6/9.7 (6%)	1.3/19
Vascular	-/0.4	7.6/23	4.0/51	12/74	-/0.2	0.9/11	1.8/70	2.7/81
Respiratory	-/0.6	1.8/3.3	1.8/4.3	3.6/8.2	-/0.5	0.2/1.1	0.7/3.1	0.9/4.7
All Other	-/4.1	2.1/17	0.3/7.2	2.5/28	-/1.7	0.2/6.4	0.1/6.7	0.4/15
All Causes	-/5.5	20/58 (34%)	9.4/74 (13%)	29/138	-/2.7	2.1/28 (8%)	3.2/89 (4%)	5.3/120

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	11 / 28 (41%)	1.3 / 19 (7%)	13 / 47 (27%)
All Causes	29 / 138 (21%)	5.3 / 120 (4%)	34 / 257 (13%)

1985-2009: ROMANIA

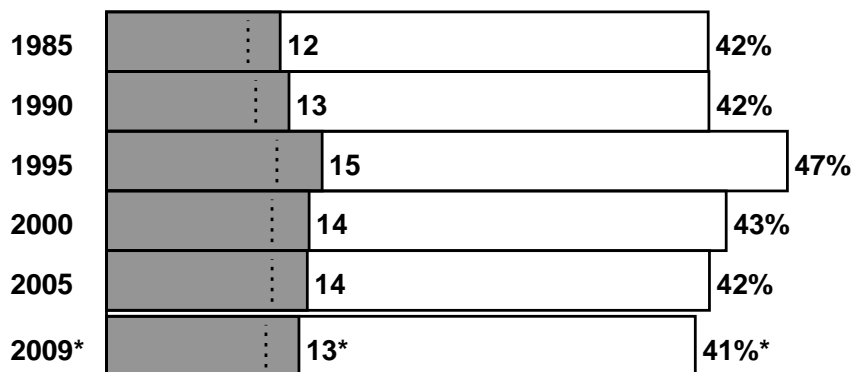
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 41 would die before age 70 (with 13 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

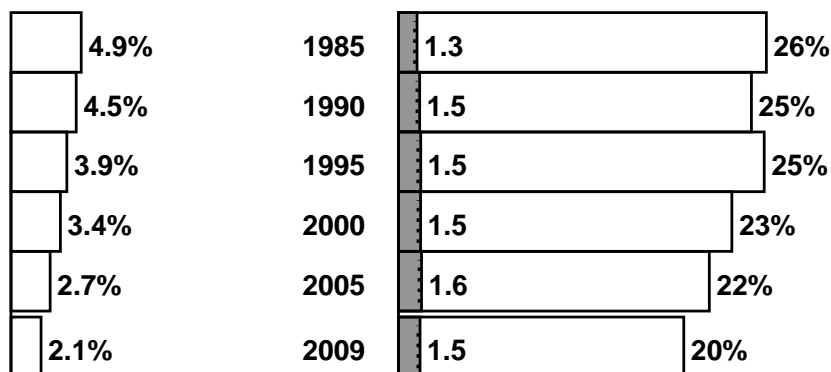
MALE



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

Note: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 418–425), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



RUSSIAN FEDERATION: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 99	– / 35	–
35–69	163 / 559	6.7 / 255	20 years
70+	64 / 390	11 / 672	8 years
All ages	227 / 1048	18 / 962	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

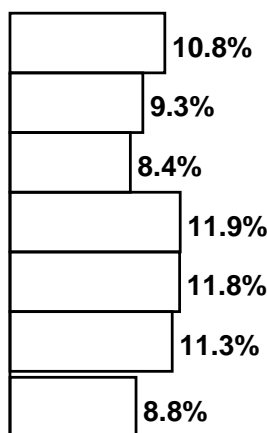
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.1	25/27	14/15	39/43	–/0.1	1.2/4.0	1.6/4.7	2.8/8.7
All Cancer	–/2.9	43/91 (47%)	21/61 (34%)	64/156	–/2.9	1.6/65 (2%)	2.1/68 (3%)	3.7/135
Vascular	–/9.9	82/244	29/259	111/514	–/3.3	3.6/112	6.1/508	9.7/623
Respiratory	–/4.2	15/31	11/21	26/55	–/2.3	0.7/8.5	1.9/13	2.6/24
All Other	–/82	24/193	3.2/49	27/324	–/27	0.9/71	0.8/83	1.7/180
All Causes	–/99	163/559 (29%)	64/390 (16%)	227/1048	–/35	6.7/255 (3%)	11/672 (2%)	18/962

**Cancer deaths, and all deaths,
attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009**

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	64 / 156 (41%)	3.7 / 135 (3%)	67 / 291 (23%)
All Causes	227 / 1048 (22%)	18 / 962 (2%)	244 / 2011 (12%)

1980-2009: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

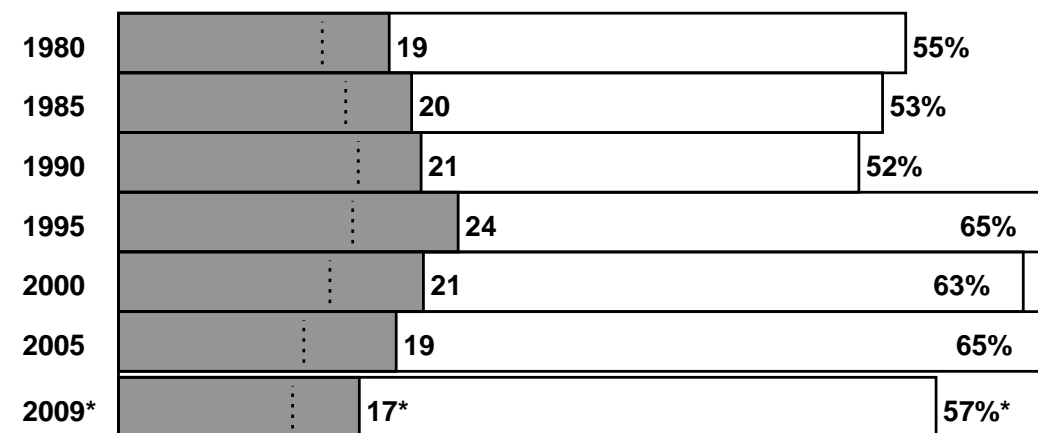
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 57 would die before age 70 (with 17 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

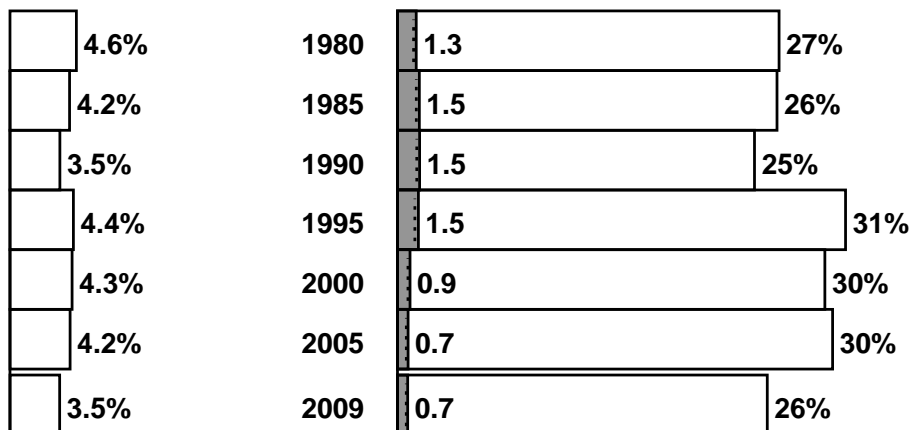
MALE



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

Note: If a substantial number of the deaths ascribed to vascular disease in Russia were actually misclassified deaths due to alcohol (Zaridze et al, IJE 2009; 38: 143–153), then the mortality attributed to smoking in Russia (pages 430–437) should be correspondingly reduced, smoothing the 1995 peak.

FEMALE



SERBIA: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.4	– / 0.7	–
35–69	7.9 / 19	2.2 / 11	21 years
70+	5.2 / 32	2.5 / 40	8 years
All ages	13 / 52	4.7 / 52	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

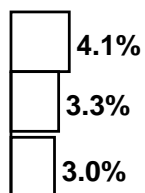
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	2.3/2.4	1.2/1.4	3.5/3.8	–/0.0	0.6/0.8	0.4/0.5	1.0/1.3
All Cancer	–/0.1	3.4/6.2 (55%)	1.9/5.7 (33%)	5.3/12	–/0.1	0.8/4.3 (18%)	0.5/4.6 (10%)	1.3/9.0
Vascular	–/0.1	2.7/7.4	1.9/18	4.6/26	–/0.0	0.8/3.9	1.3/27	2.1/31
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.5/0.7	1.0/1.8	1.5/2.6	–/0.0	0.2/0.4	0.5/1.2	0.6/1.6
All Other	–/1.1	1.2/5.1	0.5/5.8	1.8/12	–/0.5	0.4/2.3	0.3/7.0	0.7/9.7
All Causes	–/1.4	7.9/19 (40%)	5.2/32 (17%)	13/52	–/0.7	2.2/11 (20%)	2.5/40 (6%)	4.7/52

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	5.3 / 12 (44%)	1.3 / 9.0 (14%)	6.5 / 21 (31%)
All Causes	13 / 52 (25%)	4.7 / 52 (9%)	18 / 104 (17%)

2000-2009: SERBIA

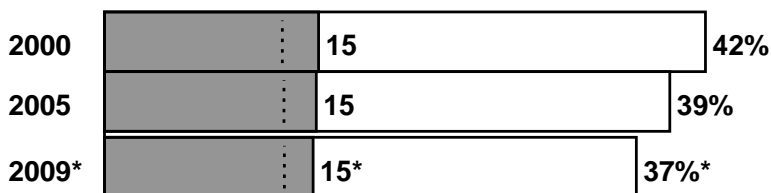
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

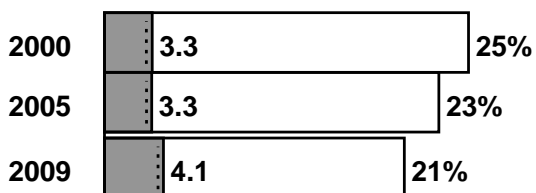
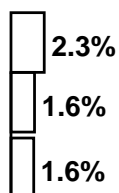
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 37 would die before age 70 (with 15 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.1	– / 0.5	–
35–69	3.5 / 13	0.5 / 5.8	21 years
70+	2.3 / 13	0.6 / 19	8 years
All ages	5.8 / 27	1.1 / 25	15 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

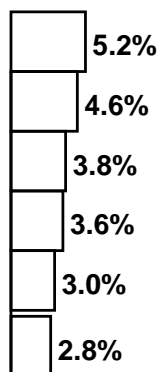
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.9/1.0	0.6/0.6	1.5/1.6	–/0.0	0.2/0.3	0.1/0.2	0.3/0.5
All Cancer	–/0.1	1.6/3.7 (43%)	0.9/2.9 (32%)	2.5/6.7	–/0.1	0.2/2.4 (9%)	0.1/2.7 (5%)	0.3/5.1
Vascular	–/0.1	1.3/4.7	0.9/8.1	2.1/13	–/0.0	0.2/1.8	0.3/14	0.5/15
Respiratory	–/0.1	0.3/0.7	0.3/1.1	0.6/1.8	–/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.1/1.0	0.1/1.3
All Other	–/0.9	0.4/3.8	0.1/1.4	0.5/6.1	–/0.3	0.1/1.4	0.0/1.9	0.1/3.6
All Causes	–/1.1	3.5/13 (27%)	2.3/13 (17%)	5.8/27	–/0.5	0.5/5.8 (9%)	0.6/19 (3%)	1.1/25

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	2.5 / 6.7 (38%)	0.3 / 5.1 (7%)	2.9 / 12 (24%)
All Causes	5.8 / 27 (21%)	1.1 / 25 (4%)	6.9 / 53 (13%)

1985-2009: SLOVAKIA

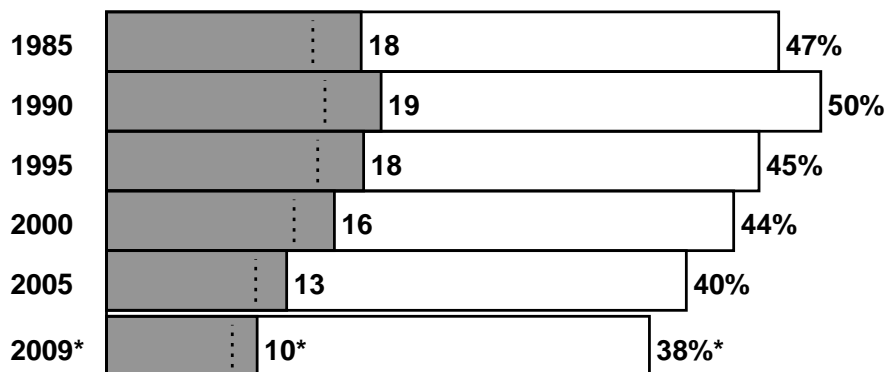
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

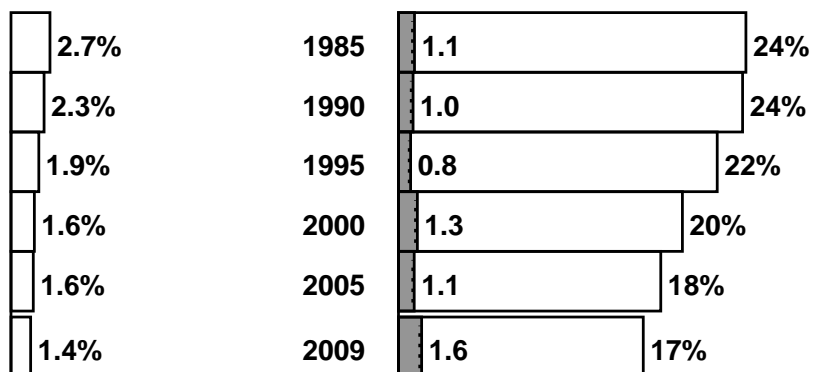
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 38 would die before age 70 (with 10 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



SLOVENIA: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.3	– / 0.1	–
35–69	0.9 / 3.6	0.2 / 1.6	23 years
70+	1.0 / 5.4	0.5 / 7.8	8 years
All ages	1.9 / 9.3	0.7 / 9.5	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths in the year 2009

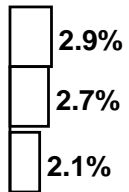
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/ 0	351/386	312/347	663/733	–/ 0	97/135	113/162	210/297
All Cancer	–/21	568/1433 (40%)	520/1773 (29%)	1088/3227	–/18	119/852 (14%)	153/1646 (9%)	272/2516
Vascular	–/12	218/875	230/2130	448/3017	–/ 1	39/282	198/4132	237/4415
Respiratory	–/ 0	42/90	194/516	236/606	–/ 2	12/31	113/624	125/657
All Other	–/248	96/1249	59/946	155/2443	–/74	23/421	45/1374	68/1869
All Causes	–/281	924/3647 (25%)	1003/5365 (19%)	1927/9293	–/95	193/1586 (12%)	509/7776 (7%)	702/9457

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	1.1 / 3.2 (34%)	0.3 / 2.5 (11%)	1.4 / 5.7 (24%)
All Causes	1.9 / 9.3 (21%)	0.7 / 9.5 (7%)	2.6 / 19 (14%)

2000-2009: SLOVENIA

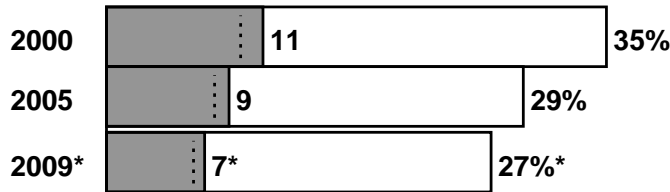
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

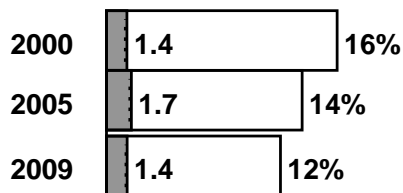
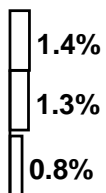
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 27 would die before age 70 (with 7 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



SPAIN: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 4.9	– / 2.5	–
35–69	18 / 55	1.7 / 24	24 years
70+	27 / 140	0.7 / 160	7 years
All ages	45 / 199	2.4 / 186	14 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

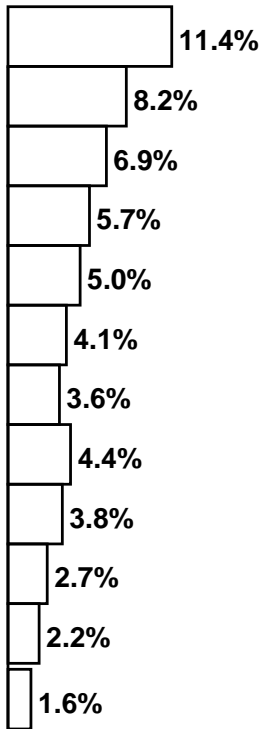
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	7.3/7.9	8.3/9.3	16/17	–/0.0	0.8/1.6	0.2/1.5	1.0/3.1
All Cancer	–/0.5	11/24 (45%)	12/39 (32%)	23/63	–/0.4	1.0/13 (8%)	0.2/25 (0.8%)	1.2/38
Vascular	–/0.4	3.0/12	3.9/43	6.9/55	–/0.2	0.2/3.9	0.1/61	0.4/65
Respiratory	–/0.2	1.5/3.3	8.1/21	9.7/25	–/0.1	0.2/1.1	0.2/17	0.4/18
All Other	–/3.8	2.4/16	2.9/37	5.3/56	–/1.8	0.3/6.2	0.1/56	0.4/64
All Causes	–/4.9	18/55 (32%)	27/140 (19%)	45/199	–/2.5	1.7/24 (7%)	0.7/160 (0.4%)	2.4/186

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	23 / 63 (36%)	1.2 / 38 (3%)	24 / 102 (24%)
All Causes	45 / 199 (22%)	2.4 / 186 (1%)	47 / 385 (12%)

1955-2009: SPAIN

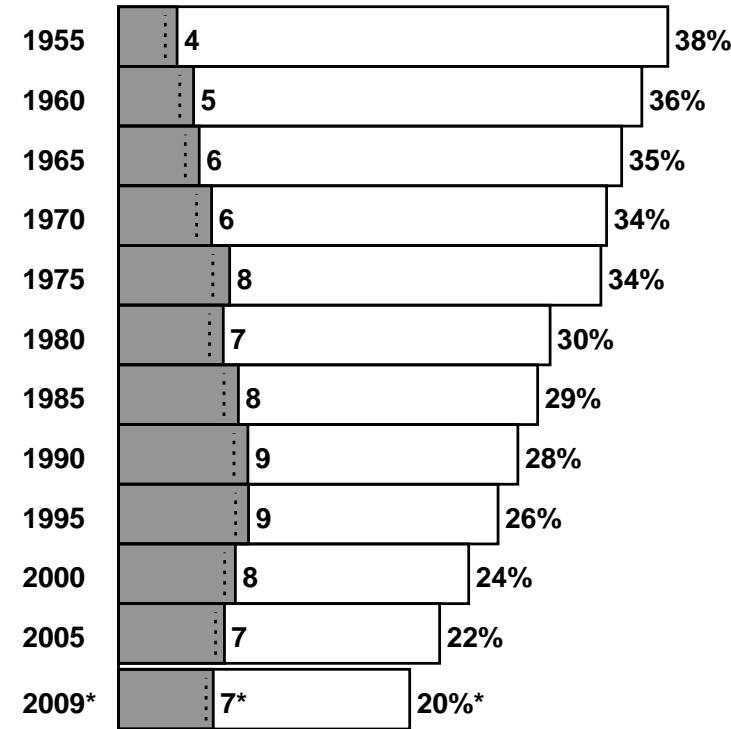
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

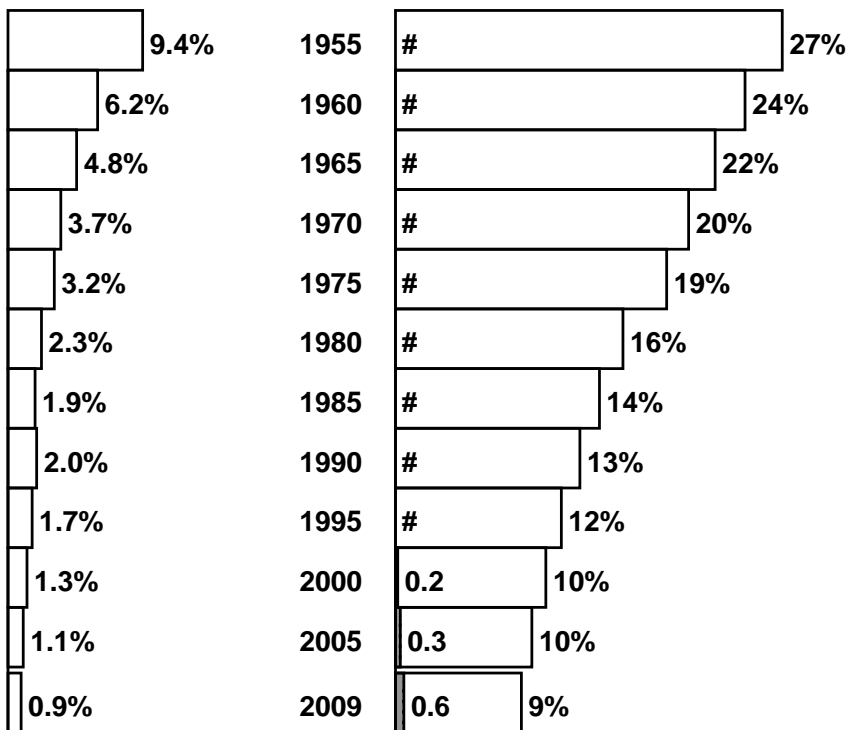
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 20 would die before age 70 (with 7 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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

SWEDEN: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 1.0	– / 0.5	–
35–69	1.2 / 10	1.2 / 6.7	22 years
70+	3.2 / 32	3.5 / 39	7 years
All ages	4.4 / 44	4.7 / 46	11 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

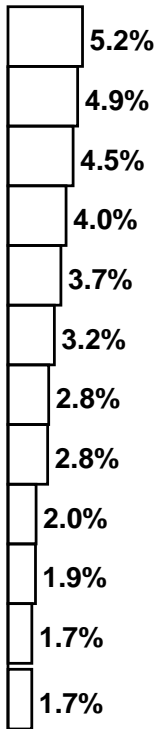
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.5/0.7	0.9/1.1	1.4/1.8	–/0.0	0.6/0.7	0.7/0.9	1.3/1.7
All Cancer	–/0.1	0.7/3.5 (20%)	1.4/7.7 (18%)	2.1/11	–/0.1	0.7/3.5 (19%)	0.9/6.8 (14%)	1.6/10
Vascular	–/0.0	0.2/3.0	0.8/14	1.0/17	–/0.0	0.2/1.2	1.1/18	1.3/19
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.1/0.4	0.7/2.4	0.8/2.8	–/0.0	0.2/0.3	0.9/2.6	1.0/3.0
All Other	–/0.8	0.1/3.3	0.4/8.2	0.5/12	–/0.4	0.2/1.6	0.7/12	0.8/14
All Causes	–/1.0	1.2/10 (12%)	3.2/32 (10%)	4.4/44	–/0.5	1.2/6.7 (18%)	3.5/39 (9%)	4.7/46

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	2.1 / 11 (19%)	1.6 / 10 (15%)	3.7 / 22 (17%)
All Causes	4.4 / 44 (10%)	4.7 / 46 (10%)	9.2 / 90 (10%)

1955-2009: SWEDEN

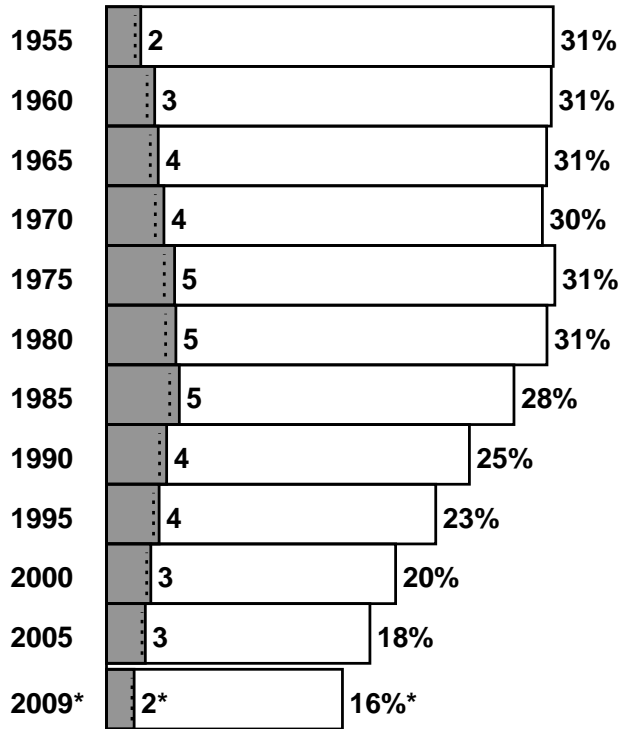
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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

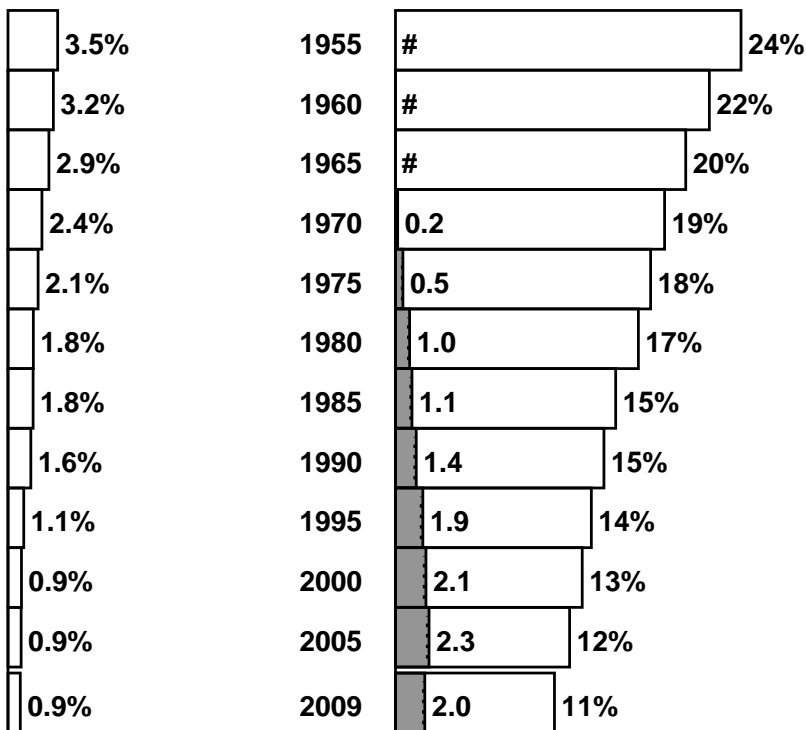
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 16 would die before age 70 (with 2 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2007

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2007

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 0.8	– / 0.5	–
35–69	1.9 / 8.1	0.7 / 4.7	24 years
70+	2.8 / 21	1.7 / 26	8 years
All ages	4.7 / 30	2.4 / 32	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2007

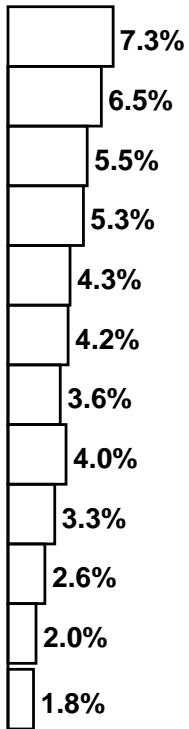
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	0.8/1.0	0.9/1.1	1.7/2.0	–/0.0	0.4/0.5	0.4/0.5	0.7/1.0
All Cancer	–/0.1	1.2/3.3 (36%)	1.3/5.4 (25%)	2.5/8.8	–/0.1	0.4/2.6 (17%)	0.5/4.6 (10%)	0.9/7.2
Vascular	–/0.0	0.3/1.9	0.5/8.2	0.9/10	–/0.0	0.1/0.6	0.5/12	0.6/13
Respiratory	–/0.0	0.1/0.3	0.6/1.7	0.7/2.0	–/0.0	0.1/0.2	0.4/1.5	0.5/1.7
All Other	–/0.7	0.2/2.6	0.3/5.3	0.5/8.6	–/0.4	0.1/1.3	0.3/8.5	0.4/10
All Causes	–/0.8	1.9/8.1 (23%)	2.8/21 (13%)	4.7/30	–/0.5	0.7/4.7 (15%)	1.7/26 (6%)	2.4/32

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2007

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	2.5 / 8.8 (29%)	0.9 / 7.2 (13%)	3.4 / 16 (21%)
All Causes	4.7 / 30 (16%)	2.4 / 32 (8%)	7.0 / 61 (12%)

1955-2007: SWITZERLAND

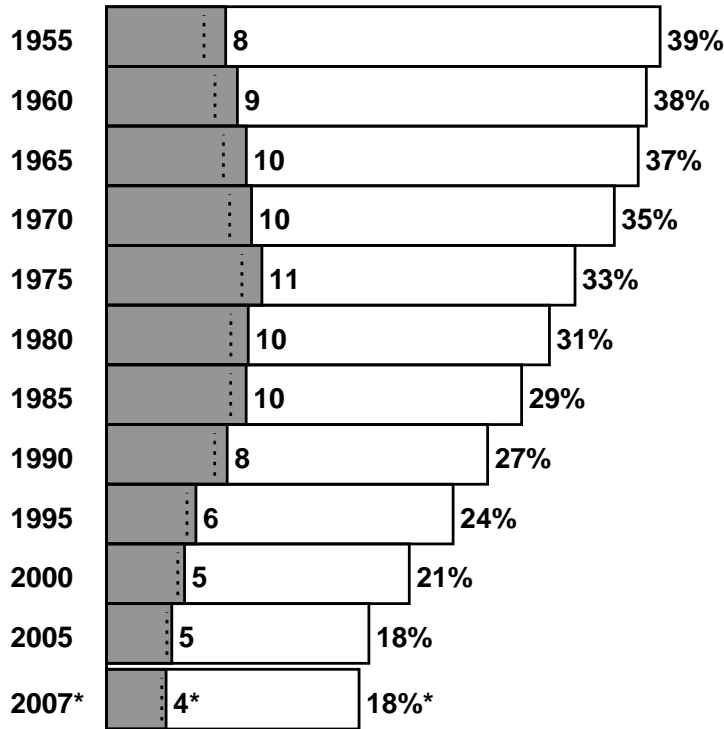
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

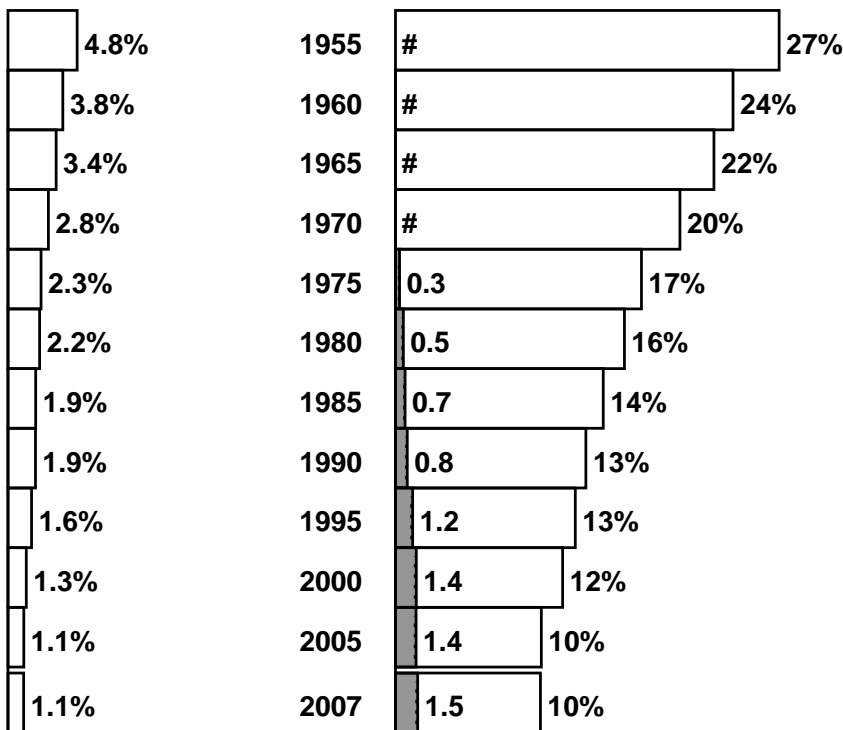
*eg, at year 2007 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 18 would die before age 70 (with 4 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 23	– / 9.3	–
35–69	46 / 173	1.6 / 85	19 years
70+	18 / 155	0.5 / 261	8 years
All ages	64 / 351	2.1 / 355	16 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

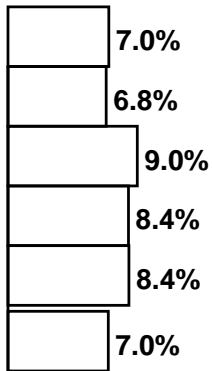
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	7.3/7.9	3.5/4.1	11/12	–/0.0	0.3/1.2	0.1/1.1	0.4/2.3
All Cancer	–/1.0	13/30 (43%)	5.0/18 (28%)	18/49	–/1.0	0.4/22 (2%)	0.1/16 (0.6%)	0.5/39
Vascular	–/2.0	22/79	9.2/119	31/199	–/0.7	0.9/42	0.3/219	1.2/261
Respiratory	–/0.9	3.9/7.4	3.5/6.6	7.5/15	–/0.4	0.2/2.0	0.1/3.8	0.2/6.2
All Other	–/20	6.9/57	0.5/12	7.4/88	–/7.1	0.2/20	0.0/22	0.2/49
All Causes	–/23	46/173 (27%)	18/155 (12%)	64/351	–/9.3	1.6/85 (2%)	0.5/261 (0.2%)	2.1/355

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	18 / 49 (37%)	0.5 / 39 (1%)	18 / 88 (21%)
All Causes	64 / 351 (18%)	2.1 / 355 (0.6%)	66 / 707 (9%)

1985-2009: UKRAINE

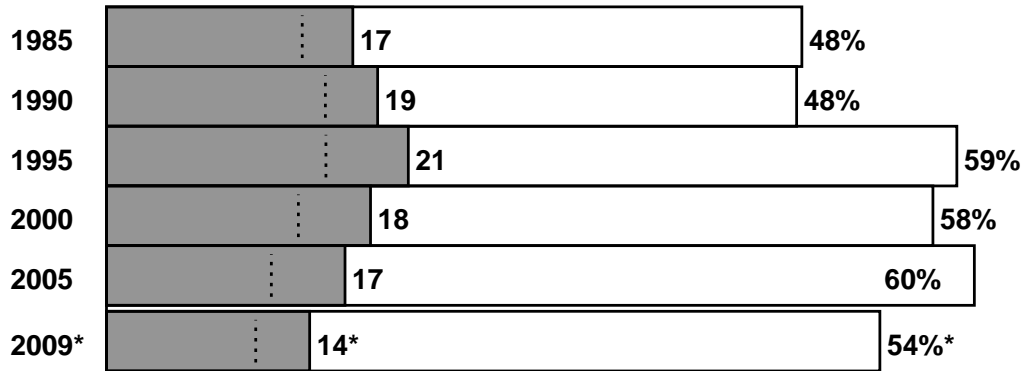
Population risk of dying at ages 0–34



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 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 54 would die before age 70 (with 14 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

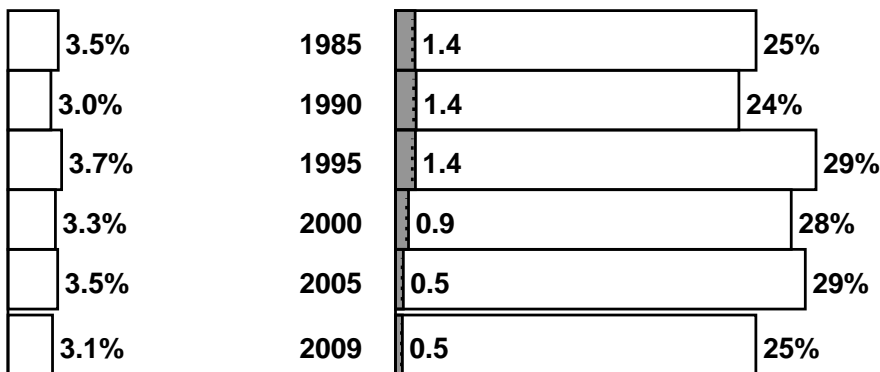
MALE



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

Note: For smoking-attributed mortality (pages 502–509), the long-term average is more trustworthy and relevant than implausibly rapid short-term fluctuations.

FEMALE



UNITED KINGDOM: 2009

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2009

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 8.5	– / 4.8	–
35–69	17 / 75	11 / 50	22 years
70+	35 / 187	40 / 234	7 years
All ages	52 / 271	51 / 289	11 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009

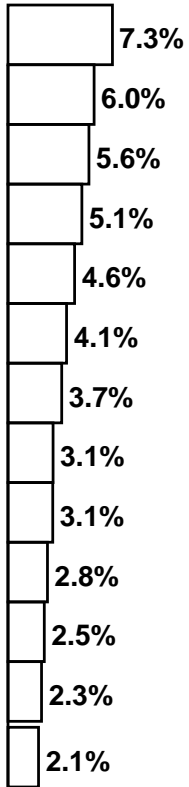
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.0	6.2/7.2	11/13	17/20	–/0.0	4.2/5.3	8.6/10	13/15
All Cancer	–/0.7	9.3/28 (33%)	17/54 (31%)	26/82	–/0.6	5.2/25 (21%)	12/49 (24%)	17/74
Vascular	–/0.5	3.4/21	5.8/66	9.2/88	–/0.3	1.8/8.9	9.5/84	11/93
Respiratory	–/0.3	2.3/5.8	9.7/30	12/36	–/0.2	2.1/4.3	12/36	14/41
All Other	–/7.1	1.6/20	2.9/37	4.5/65	–/3.6	1.5/12	6.7/65	8.2/81
All Causes	–/8.5	17/75 (22%)	35/187 (19%)	52/271	–/4.8	11/50 (22%)	40/234 (17%)	51/289

**Cancer deaths, and all deaths,
attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2009**

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	26 / 82 (32%)	17 / 74 (23%)	43 / 156 (28%)
All Causes	52 / 271 (19%)	51 / 289 (17%)	102 / 560 (18%)

1950-2009: UNITED KINGDOM

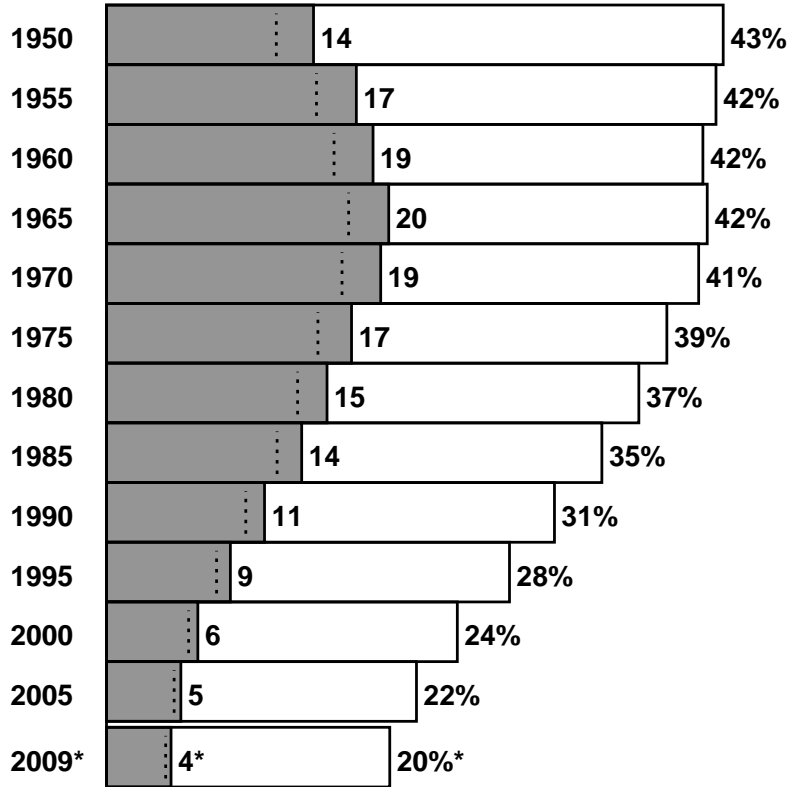
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

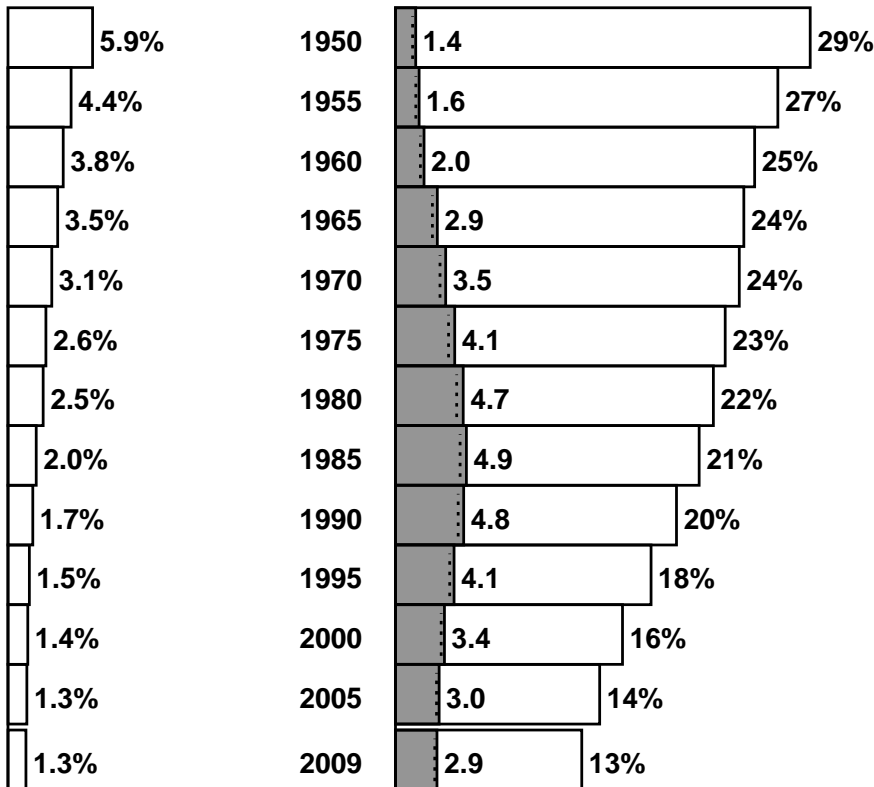
*eg, at year 2009 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 20 would die before age 70 (with 4 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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: 2007

Relative importance of deaths in MIDDLE age (35–69) in the year 2007

Age range (years)	Deaths attributed to SMOKING /total deaths (thousands)		Mean years lost PER DEATH FROM SMOKING
	Male	Female	
0–34	– / 78	– / 39	–
35–69	107 / 439	71 / 288	24 years
70+	141 / 688	174 / 893	8 years
All ages	248 / 1204	245 / 1220	13 years

Deaths, by cause, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2007

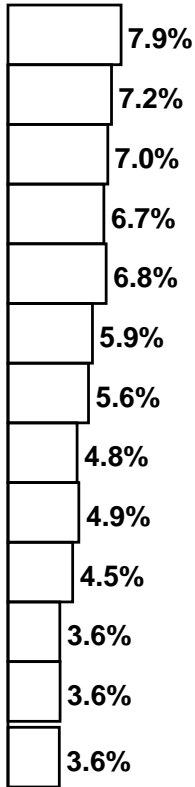
Cause	Male (by age)				Female (by age)			
	0–34	35–69	70+	All	0–34	35–69	70+	All
Lung Cancer	–/0.1	35/40	44/49	79/88	–/0.1	24/29	36/41	60/70
All Cancer	–/3.4	49/124 (39%)	61/166 (37%)	110/293	–/3.1	28/108 (26%)	45/158 (29%)	74/270
Vascular	–/4.2	27/129	27/256	54/390	–/2.5	16/65	46/353	62/420
Respiratory	–/1.5	13/26	36/82	49/110	–/1.1	12/22	48/95	60/118
All Other	–/68	18/160	16/183	34/412	–/32	15/93	35/287	50/412
All Causes	–/78	107/439 (24%)	141/688 (20%)	248/1204	–/39	71/288 (25%)	174/893 (19%)	245/1220

Cancer deaths, and all deaths, attributed to SMOKING / total deaths (thousands) in the year 2007

Cause	Male	Female	Male + Female
All Cancer	110 / 293 (38%)	74 / 270 (27%)	184 / 563 (33%)
All Causes	248 / 1204 (21%)	245 / 1220 (20%)	493 / 2424 (20%)

1950-2007: UNITED STATES

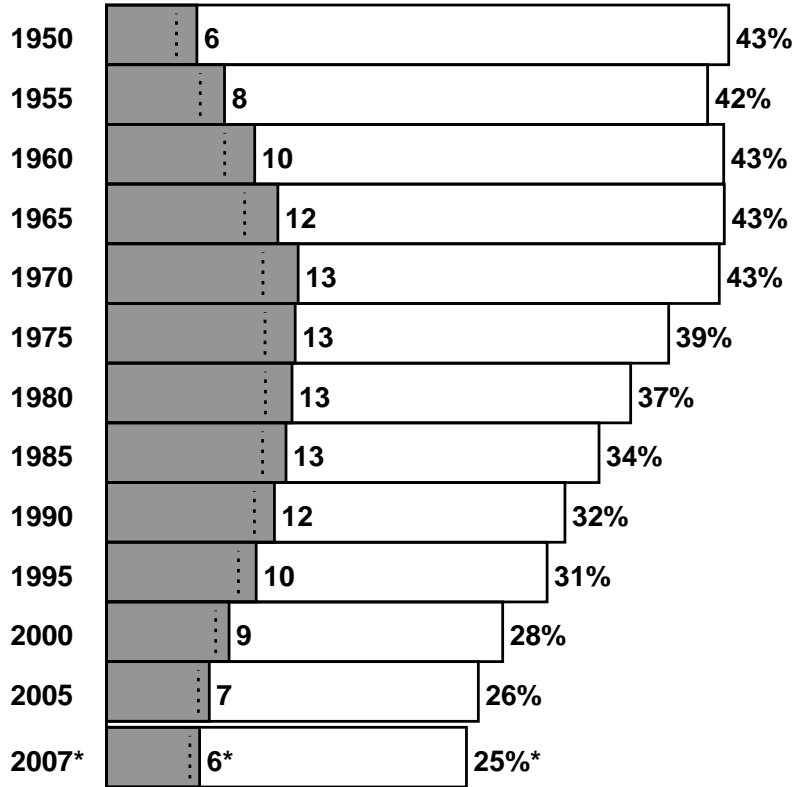
Population risk of dying at ages 0-34



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

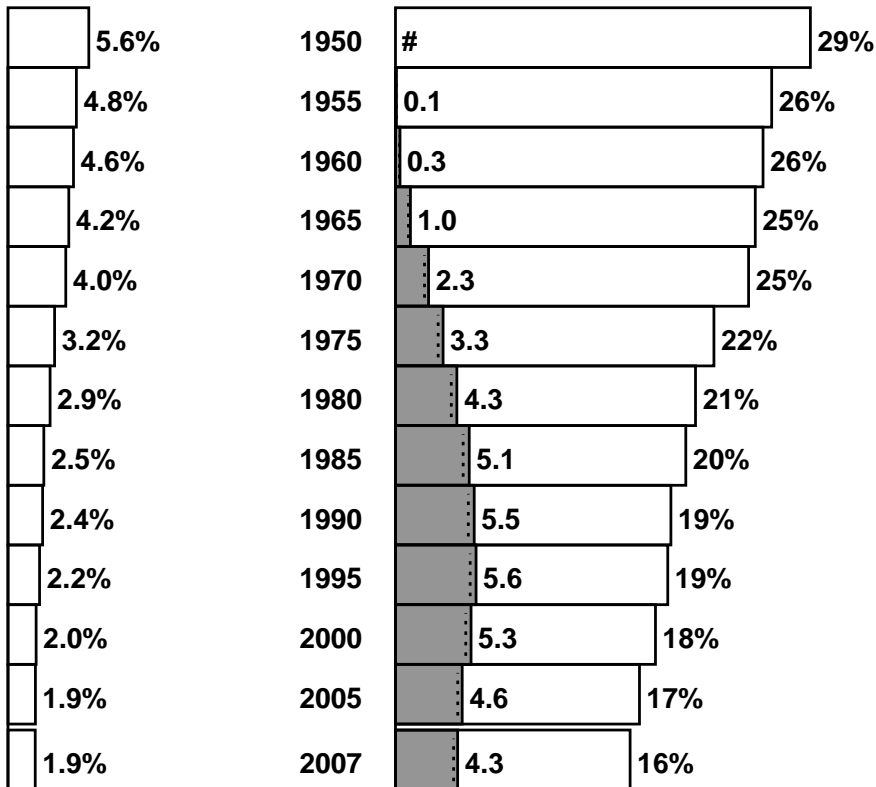
*eg, at year 2007 male death rates, out of 100 men aged 35, 25 would die before age 70 (with 6 of these deaths attributed to smoking)

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



Real risk too low to estimate reliably