SOURCES OF DATA AND PROCEDURES

The material presented here was last updated in June 2006. Further updates will be available on www.ctsu.ox.ac.uk/~tobacco. In particular, slight changes will be made when actual year 2000 mortality data replace the estimates that had to be made for two countries, Belgium and Turkmenistan (the latter incorporated into Central Asia).

The aim, where possible, was to get the mortality data at 5-yearly intervals from 1950 to 2000. This was mainly provided by the World Health Organization, from the official data provided to WHO by its member states. The population data for single years from 1950 to 2000 comprised the 2004 Revision of the United Nations World Population Prospects.

Where the results from a number of different countries were to be combined (to obtain results for 'All developed countries', 'EU25 (European Union)', 'EU15 (European Union)', 'EU10 (European Union)' or for 'Central Asia') then in a few instances evidence about some particular disease was missing from some of the contributing populations. In this case the rates in the populations for which it was available were applied to the populations for which it was not. (For example, in a few populations Hodgkin's disease was not separated from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.) So, where numbers of deaths from some disease are given for a group of populations, that number is intended to apply to the whole group, including the few populations that contributed no data on that disease.

General notes:

Minor differences between this and the 1994 (1st) edition are due to the use of slightly different population estimates and use of actual (instead of projected) national mortality data for 1995.

To each of the large totals for country groupings, 0.2% was added (see Peto, Lopez et al, 1992). Here and elsewhere, the 'rounding' of certain numbers may cause minor apparent discrepancies in the least significant digits that are displayed. On the PowerPoint slides (www.deathsfromsmoking.net) for both individual countries and groupings, some numbers have been further rounded for ease of presentation.

For four former Yugoslav republics (Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro and Slovenia), where historical trends may be unreliable or are unavailable, pages showing trends are omitted.

For a few populations, special methods had to be adopted to deal with missing data (in addition to those described by Peto, Lopez et al, 1992):

Belgium, 2000: The cause-specific, age-specific 1997 mortality rates were applied to the 2000 population, and the numbers of deaths in each group were then scaled to give known 2000 total mortality.

Germany, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1973-1989: By addition of separate estimates for the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Federal Republic of Germany (within its pre-1990 territories) (FRG). For 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970 the cause-specific, age-specific death rates for the former FRG were applied to the population of the former GDR for those years and the numbers of deaths in each group were then scaled to give the known total mortality for those years in the former GDR.

Greece, 1955, 1960: For 1955 and 1960, cause-specific, age-specific rates were estimated by extrapolating backwards (from 1975 and 1965 to give 1955, 1970 and 1965 to give 1960). These

rates were then applied to the populations for Greece for the relevant years, and scaled to give known total mortality for these years.

Luxembourg, 1955, 1960, 1965: Belgian cause-specific, age-specific death rates were applied to the Luxembourg populations for the relevant years, and scaled to give known total mortality for these years.

Poland, 1955: Overall mortality from smoking was estimated by smoothed extrapolation back to 1955 of the age-specific smoking-attributed mortality rates for 1965 and 1975 (and mortality from particular diseases in 1955 described as unknown).

Turkmenistan, 2000: The cause-specific, age-specific 1998 mortality rates were applied to the 2000 population. Note, data for this country are included in data for Central Asia and not shown separately.

COUNTRY TERMINOLOGY

The designations employed and presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of any parties involved concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, its authorities, its current or former official name or the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

For ease of statistical analysis, various country and regional grouping denominations are used which, although applicable at one particular time in the period of analysis concerned, may not reflect correct terminology at some other point in the current, historical or future context in which they are used. The use of such terminology is strictly for the purposes of statistical analysis.

In the case of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, these denominations are used both to refer to these countries as they currently exist and, when used with respect to data relating to before the existence of these countries as independent states, to the republics forming part of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

In the case of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro and Slovenia, these denominations are used both to refer to these countries as they currently exist and, when used with respect to data relating before the existence of these countries as independent states, to the republics forming part of former Czechoslovakia or former Yugoslavia.

In the case of Germany, this denomination is used – unless otherwise indicated – to refer to this country as it currently exists and, when used with respect to data relating to before 3 October 1990, when the GDR acceded to the FRG, to both of these countries collectively.

The terminology 'EU25 ' is used to refer collectively to the 25 countries constituting the European Union from 1 May 2004, though all the data presented here precede that date.

The terminology 'EU15 ' is used to refer collectively to those 15 countries that comprised the European Union immediately before enlargement on 1 May 2004, whether or not all the countries concerned were members of the Union at the time the reference is used or whether or not the European Union even existed at the time.

The terminology 'EU10 ' is used to refer collectively to those 10 countries that acceded to the European Union on 1 May 2004, namely Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia,

Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Note that data for Cyprus are not shown separately.

The terminology 'Central Asia' is used to refer collectively to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The designation of countries as 'developed' is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country in the development process. Following the regional classification used by the United Nations Department of Economic & Social Information & Policy Analysis, the 'developed' countries are taken to comprise those of Northern America, all regions of Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and all the countries that were part of the former USSR (United Nations, 1993).

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