



Smoking deaths are higher in northern England and London. The gap in lung cancer deaths between men and women has reduced.

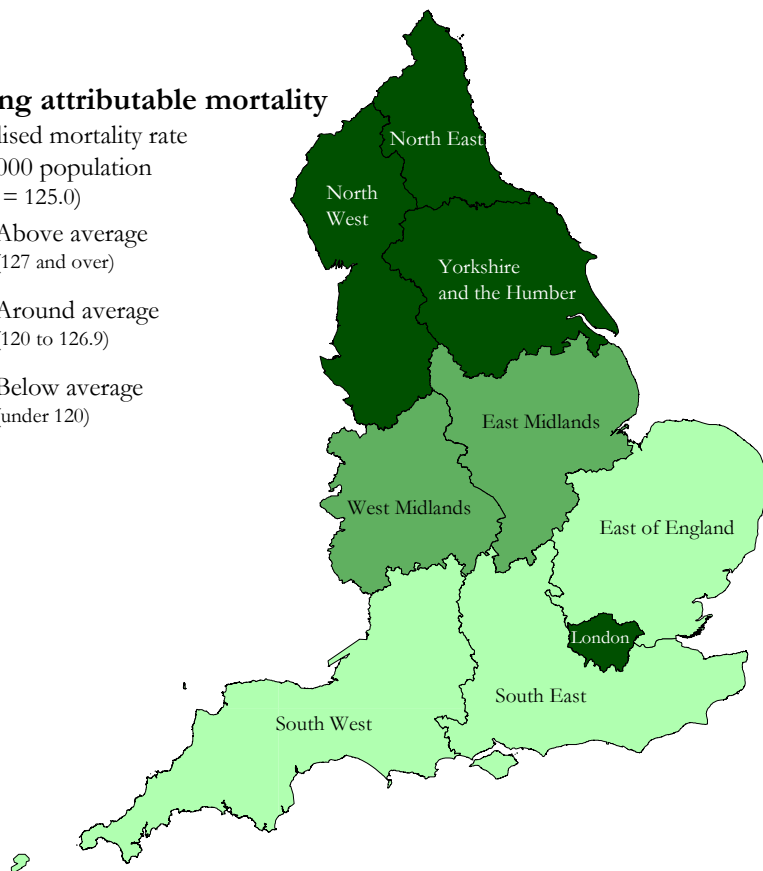
Chart 19a: Smoking attributable mortality by region

Persons, aged 35 and over, 2002-2004

Smoking attributable mortality

Standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population (England = 125.0)

- Above average (127 and over)
- Around average (120 to 126.9)
- Below average (under 120)

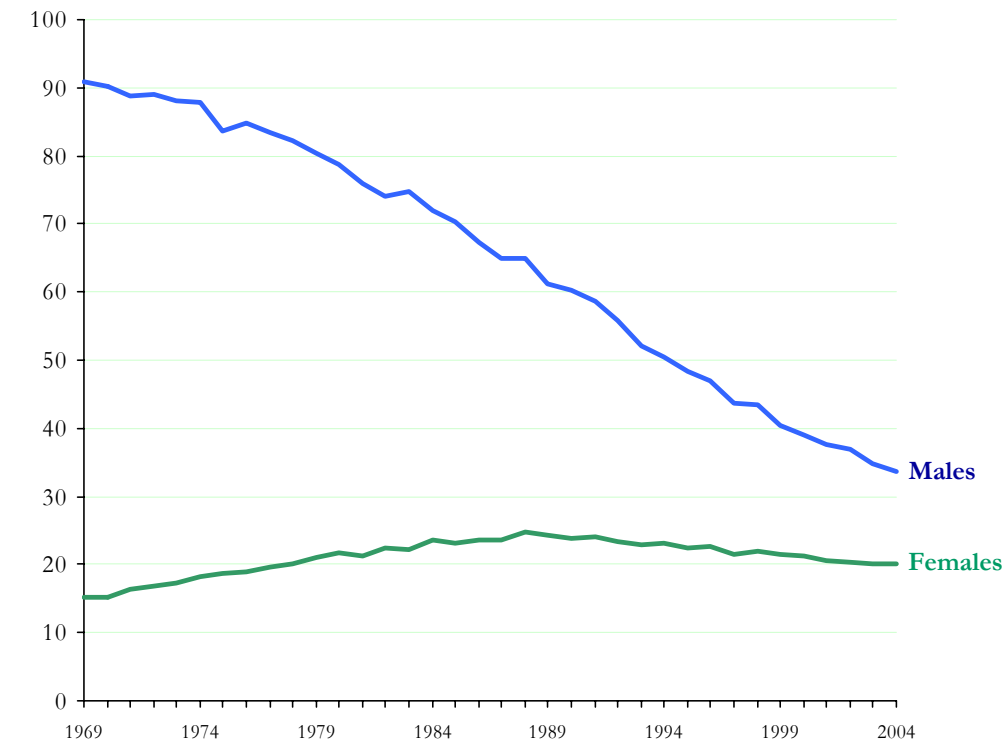


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) mortality data and mid year population estimates, analysed by the Association of Public Health Observatories Community Health Profile Project.
 Web link <http://www.apho.org.uk/apho/net/viewResource.aspx?id=2909>

Chart 19b: Premature mortality from lung cancer by sex

Males and females, aged under 75, England

Standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population



Source: ONS mortality data (ICD8 then ICD9 (to 2000), ICD 10 C33-C34 (from 2001)),
 Web link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

Although the estimated smoking attributable mortality rate for men is more than double that for women, in 2002-04 the regional pattern is similar for both. The regional distribution for persons is shown on the map. For men, the West Midlands is also above average and for women, London is around average. Male death rates from lung cancer at ages under 75 have decreased substantially since the late 1960s, whereas those for women increased until the late 1960s, but have fallen slightly in recent years.