Figure 1. Smoking attributed mortality in all causes of death and lung cancer in men in Tianjin and other counties/regions

A

All causes of death

Emerging tobacco hazards in China: 1. Retrospective proportional mortality study of one million deaths (1986-88)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers	•	1.23 (1.21, 1.25)
Mortality attributable to smoking in China (1991-2000)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	*	1.21 (1.16, 1.26)
Mortality and smoking in Hong Kong: case-control study of all adult deaths in 1998 (1998)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	-	1.92 (1.70, 2.16)
Smoking-attributable mortality in Bangladesh: proportional mortality study (2003-2010)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked		1.68 (1.10, 2.56)
Differences among the colored, white, black, and other South African populations in smoking-attributed mortality at ages 35-74 years: a case-control study of 481 640 deaths (1999-2007) (Africans)	Current smokers vs. Not		1.33 (1.31, 1.36)
Mortality in relation to smoking: 50 years' observations on male British doctors (1951-2001)	Current vs. Never smokers		2.00
Contrasting male and female trends in tobacco- attributed mortality in China: evidence from successive nationwide prospective cohort studies (2015)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers	-	1.92 (1.70, 2.16)
Tianjin smoking-attribute result by death certification (2010-2015)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	*	1.38 (1.33, 1.43)

B

Lung Cancer

Emerging tobacco hazards in China: 1. Retrospective proportional mortality study of one million deaths (1986-88)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers	•	2.72 (2.62, 2.82)
Mortality attributable to smoking in China (1991- 2000)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	+	2.44 (2.01, 2.96)
Mortality and smoking in Hong Kong: case- control study of all adult deaths in 1998 (1998)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	-	4.99 (4.00, 6.22)
Smoking-attributable mortality in Bangladesh: proportional mortality study (2003-2010)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked		— 517/200 1240
Differences among the colored, white, black, and other South African populations in smoking-attributed mortality at ages 35-74 years: a case-control study of 481 640 deaths (1999-2007) (Africans)	Current smokers vs. Not	+	5.17 (2.00, 13.40 3.30 (3.01, 1.36)
Contrasting male and female trends in tobacco- attributed mortality in China: evidence from successive nationwide prospective cohort studies (2015)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers	•	2.98 (2.66, 3.33)
Tianjin smoking-attribute result by death certification (2010-2015)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	•	3.07 (2.91, 3.24)

Figure 2. Smoking attributed mortality in all causes of death and lung cancer in in women in Tianjin and other counties/regions

A All causes of death

Emerging tobacco hazards in China: 1. Retrospective proportional mortality study of one million deaths (1986-88)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers	•	1.23
Mortality attributable to smoking in China (1991-2000)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	*	1.41 (1.33, 1.49
Mortality and smoking in Hong Kong: case-control study of all adult deaths in 1998 (1998)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	-	1.62 (1.40, 1.88
Smoking-attributable mortality in Bangladesh: proportional mortality study (2003-2010)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked		
Differences among the colored, white, black, and other South African populations in smoking-attributed mortality at ages 35-74 years: a case-control study of 481 640 deaths (1999-2007) (Africans)	Current smokers vs. Not	*	1.30 (1.27, 1.34
Mortality in relation to smoking: 50 years' observations on male British doctors (1951-2001)	Current vs. Never smokers		
Contrasting male and female trends in tobacco- attributed mortality in China: evidence from successive nationwide prospective cohort studies (2015)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers	-	1.51 (1.40, 1.63)
Tianjin smoking-attribute result by death certification (2010-2015)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	*	1.46 (1.39, 1.54

B Lung Cancer

Emerging tobacco hazards in China: 1. Retrospective proportional mortality study of one million deaths (1986-88)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers		2.64
Mortality attributable to smoking in China (1991-2000)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	+	2.76 (2.18, 3.49)
Mortality and smoking in Hong Kong: case- control study of all adult deaths in 1998 (1998)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	#	3.06 (2.30, 4.07)
Smoking-attributable mortality in Bangladesh: proportional mortality study (2003-2010)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	_	
Differences among the colored, white, black, and other South African populations in smoking-attributed mortality at ages 35-74 years: a case-control study of 481 640 deaths (1999-2007) (Africans)	Current smokers vs. Not		4.13 (3.48, 4.89)
Contrasting male and female trends in tobacco- attributed mortality in China: evidence from successive nationwide prospective cohort studies (2015)	Smokers vs. Non-smokers		1.51 (1.40, 1.63)
Tianjin smoking-attribute result by death certification (2010-2015)	Ever smoked vs. Never smoked	+	4.07 (3.81, 4.35)

^{© 2020} Li W. et al.