

Web Appendix 2. Supplementary tables.

Supplementary Table 1. Smoking-attributable mortality rates with 95% confidence intervals among those with education unknown, 1990-1994 and 2000-2004, by sex

	1990-1994		2000-2004	
Men	SAMR	95% C.I.	SAMR	95% C.I.
Norway	699,9	(560,9 - 844,6)	319,6	(239,4 - 408,4)
Sweden	255,7	(209,2 - 303,4)	185,9	(153,4 - 225,4)
England & Wales	387,5	(328,0 - 450,5)	183,8	(156,9 - 213,6)
Belgium	676,7	(647,8 - 708,8)	619,0	(524,0 - 721,2)
Switzerland	46,9	(0,0 - 131,5)	340,9	(315,6 - 367,9)
Poland*	10036,7	(9222,7 - 10844,2)	57,6	(46,4 - 69,7)
	1990-1994		2000-2004	
Women	SAMR	95% C.I.	SAMR	95% C.I.
Norway	248,5	(132,2 - 389,2)	135,4	(78,9 - 203,8)
Sweden	89,4	(47,2 - 144,8)	95,1	(66,3 - 127,6)
England & Wales	181,0	(138,9 - 225,2)	107,5	(80,9 - 140,5)
Belgium	88,3	(75,2 - 102,9)	201,3	(139,8 - 273,4)
Switzerland	17,9	(0,0 - 39,7)	97,5	(82,7 - 114,5)
Poland*	1979,2	(1557,2 - 2372,9)	7,8	(3,4 - 13,5)

Only those countries for which the percentage of unknown education was available in both periods were included in this table.

SAMR: Smoking-Attributable Mortality Rate, calculated with the Preston-Glei-Wilmoth method (for details, see text).

Rates are expressed in deaths per 100.000 person-years.

*In general, estimates about those with unknown education are subject to higher uncertainty because of small sample size. In Poland in particular, the percentage of those with unknown education is very low in the first period (0.1% in M and F) compared to the second period (2.3 and 2.0%). The amount of person-years of follow-up is also much higher in the second period, while the absolute amounts of deaths are quite similar between the two periods. This explains the dramatic fall of SAMRs observed in this country over time.