

Supplementary table 1 – Impact of smoking ban introduction on smoking prevalence and quit ratio

	Excluding light smokers		Including light smokers	
	Regression coefficient (95% CI)	P value	Regression coefficient (95% CI)	P value
Smoking prevalence				
Intercept	0.470 (0.436;0.502)	<0.001	0.523 (0.491;0.557)	<0.001
Baseline trend	0.000 (-0.002;0.001)	0.60	0.000 (-0.007;0.010)	0.92
Level change after law ($\beta_{\text{proportion}}$)	-0.043 (-0.073;-0.014)	0.003	-0.039 (-0.068;-0.010)	0.008
Trend change after law (β_{trend})	0.006 (-0.003;0.014)	0.17	0.007 (-0.002;0.015)	0.13
Smoking cessation (quit ratio)				
Intercept	0.212 (0.156;0.269)	<0.001	0.161 (0.109;0.213)	<0.001
Baseline trend	0.000 (-0.003;0.004)	0.98	-0.000 (-0.003;0.002)	0.75
Level change after law ($\beta_{\text{proportion}}$)	0.059 (0.009;0.108)	0.02	0.053 (0.007;0.098)	0.02
Trend change after law (β_{trend})	-0.011 (-0.026;0.003)	0.13	-0.012 (-0.025;0.002)	0.09

CI (confidence interval)

Supplementary table 2 – RII and SII for quit ratio, overall and before and after introduction of smoking ban. Adjusted for age, gender, nationality, time trend and pack-year units. Comparison p values (p') are from Wald tests comparing the indexes before and after smoking ban implementation.

	Overall		Before smoking ban		After smoking ban		p'
	Estimate (95% CI)	P value	Estimate (95% CI)	P value	Estimate (95% CI)	P value	
RII (least to most educated)	0.80 (0.72;0.89)	<0.001	0.83 (0.74;0.94)	0.0024	0.72 (0.58;0.90)	0.003	0.06
SII (least to most educated)	-0.13 (-0.16;-0.09)	<0.001	-0.11 (-0.15;-0.06)	<0.001	-0.20 (-0.28;-0.13)	<0.001	0.03

CI (confidence interval)

Supplementary table 3 – Education as a determinant of smoking prevalence and quit ratio in analysis including light smokers (<5 cigarettes per day).

	Unadjusted	Adjusted**
	Estimate (95%CI)*	Estimate (95%CI)*
Smoking prevalence		
Prevalence ratio		
-primary vs tertiary education	1.32 (1.22;1.44)	1.47 (1.34;1.60)
-secondary vs tertiary education	1.42 (1.33;1.53)	1.49 (1.39;1.59)
RII (least to most educated)	1.59 (1.42;1.78)	1.84 (1.64;2.06)
SII (least to most educated)	0.11 (0.09;0.13)	0.14 (0.12;0.16)
Smoking cessation (quit ratio)		
Prevalence ratio		
-primary vs tertiary education	0.85 (0.79;0.92)	0.83 (0.77;0.89)
-secondary vs tertiary education	0.87 (0.82;0.92)	0.85 (0.80;0.90)
RII (least to most educated)	0.78 (0.71;0.86)	0.74 (0.68;0.82)
SII (least to most educated)	-0.14 (-0.18;-0.11)	-0.17 (-0.21;-0.14)

* all P values are <0.001, CI (confidence interval)

** age, gender, nationality and time trend.

Supplementary table 4 – Relative (RII) and absolute (SII) indexes of inequality before and after the introduction of the smoking ban in an analysis including light smokers (<5 cigarettes per day). Comparison p values are for Wald tests comparing indexes between the two periods.

	Before ban		After ban		comparison p value
	Estimate (95%CI)	p	Estimate (95%CI)	p	
Smoking prevalence					
RII (least to most educated)	1.7 (1.49;1.93)	<0.001	2.42 (1.89;3.12)	<0.001	0.005
SII (least to most educated)	0.13 (0.10;0.15)	<0.001	0.18 (0.13;0.22)	<0.001	0.05
Smoking cessation					
RII (least to most educated)	0.77 (0.69;0.86)	<0.001	0.68 (0.55;0.83)	<0.001	0.07
SII (least to most educated)	-0.15 (-0.19;-0.11)	<0.001	-0.24 (-0.32;-0.17)	<0.001	0.03

CI (confidence interval)

Supplementary table 5 – RII and SII for quit ratio, overall and before and after introduction of smoking ban in analysis including light smokers (<5 cigarettes per day). Adjusted for age, gender, nationality, time trend and pack-year units. Comparison p values (p') are from Wald tests comparing the indexes before and after smoking ban implementation.

	Overall		Before smoking ban		After smoking ban		p'
	Estimate (95% CI)	P value	Estimate (95% CI)	P value	Estimate (95% CI)	P value	
RII (least to most educated)	0.82 (0.74;0.90)	<0.001	0.84 (0.75;0.94)	0.003	0.73 (0.60;0.90)	0.003	0.05
SII (least to most educated)	-0.12 (-0.15;-0.08)	<0.001	-0.10 (-0.14;-0.06)	<0.001	-0.19 (-0.26;-0.12)	<0.001	0.03

CI (confidence interval)