

eTable 2. Results of vector autoregressive models of the estimated effect of affordability of alcohol on alcohol-related mortality according to education among men, Finland in 1988-2007.

Alcohol type and education	Seasonally unadjusted VAR			Seasonally adjusted VAR	
	Lags	OIRF	95% CI	OIRF	95% CI
<i>Distilled spirits</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.003	-0.030, 0.036	0.003	-0.035, 0.028
Secondary	1	0.026	0.001, 0.051	0.022	-0.002, 0.045
Basic	1	0.007	-0.010, 0.024	0.000	-0.015, 0.015
All	1	0.014	-0.001, 0.029	0.007	-0.005, 0.019
<i>Wine</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.009	-0.010, 0.029	0.006	-0.019, 0.031
Secondary	1	0.025	0.001, 0.049	0.024	0.002, 0.047
Basic	1	0.008	-0.003, 0.018	0.001	-0.012, 0.011
All	1	0.012	0.002, 0.023	0.006	-0.003, 0.015
<i>Beer, strong</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.004	-0.027, 0.036	-0.002	-0.034, 0.029
Secondary	1	0.028	0.003, 0.053	0.022	-0.001, 0.046
Basic	1	0.007	-0.010, 0.024	0.001	-0.017, 0.014
All	1	0.015	0.001, 0.030	0.006	-0.006, 0.018
<i>Beer, medium</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.003	-0.028, 0.035	-0.003	-0.034, 0.028
Secondary	1	0.026	0.001, 0.051	0.023	-0.000, 0.046
Basic	2	0.019	0.001, 0.037	0.019	0.003, 0.036
All	1	0.015	0.001, 0.030	0.008	-0.004, 0.020

VAR=Vector autoregressive model; OIRF= Orthogonalized impulse response function; CI=Confidence interval.

Model estimates in bold indicate models with a better fit according to Schwartz Bayesian, Hannan-Quinn and Akaike Information Criterion.

eTable 3. Orthogonalized impulse response functions from vector autoregressive models of the estimated effect of affordability of alcohol on alcohol-related mortality according to education among women, Finland in 1988-2007.

Alcohol type and education	Seasonally unadjusted VAR			Seasonally adjusted VAR	
	Lags	OIRF	95% CI	OIRF	95% CI
<i>Distilled spirits</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.009	-0.073, 0.092	-0.002	-0.085, 0.081
Secondary	1	0.037	-0.022, 0.097	0.027	-0.031, 0.085
Basic	1	0.028	-0.015, 0.072	0.027	-0.016, 0.070
All	1	0.025	-0.010, 0.060	0.022	-0.013, 0.056
<i>Wine</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.021	-0.027, 0.069	0.024	-0.045, 0.093
Secondary	1	0.010	-0.026, 0.045	-0.013	-0.060, 0.033
Basic	1	0.013	-0.014, 0.040	0.005	-0.030, 0.040
All	1	0.013	-0.006, 0.033	0.011	-0.020, 0.042
<i>Beer, strong</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.017	-0.062, 0.095	0.003	-0.079, 0.086
Secondary	1	0.045	-0.014, 0.103	0.032	-0.026, 0.089
Basic	1	0.025	-0.018, 0.068	0.021	-0.022, 0.063
All	1	0.029	0.005, 0.063	0.023	-0.011, 0.058
<i>Beer, medium</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.010	-0.066, 0.086	-0.003	-0.083, 0.076
Secondary	1	0.038	-0.020, 0.097	0.028	-0.029, 0.085
Basic	1	0.022	-0.022, 0.065	0.022	-0.013, 0.056
All	1	0.026	0.008, 0.061	0.020	-0.023, 0.063

VAR=Vector autoregressive model; OIRF= Orthogonalized impulse response function; CI=Confidence interval.

Model estimates in bold indicate models with a better fit according to Schwartz Bayesian, Hannan-Quinn and Akaike Information Criterion.

eTable 4. Orthogonalized impulse response functions from vector autoregressive models of the estimated effect of affordability of alcohol on alcohol-related mortality according to education among men, Sweden in 1991-2008.

Alcohol type and education	Seasonally unadjusted VAR			Seasonally adjusted VAR	
	Lags	OIRF	95% CI	OIRF	95% CI
<i>Distilled spirits</i>					
Tertiary	1	-0.001	-0.101, 0.099	0.004	-0.076, 0.083
Secondary	1	0.022	-0.013, 0.056	0.027	-0.001, 0.055
Basic	1	-0.019	-0.045, 0.007	0.007	-0.014, 0.029
All	1	-0.003	-0.022, 0.017	0.011	-0.005, 0.026
<i>Wine</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.003	-0.096, 0.102	0.010	-0.069, 0.089
Secondary	2	0.018	-0.001, 0.037	0.021	0.001, 0.041
Basic	1	-0.011	-0.026, 0.004	0.002	-0.019, 0.024
All	1	-0.001	-0.021, 0.019	0.013	-0.003, 0.028
<i>Beer</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.002	-0.095, 0.100	0.017	-0.061, 0.095
Secondary	1	0.018	-0.017, 0.053	0.020	-0.008, 0.048
Basic	2	0.007	-0.015, 0.028	0.018	-0.004, 0.040
All	1	-0.005	-0.024, 0.015	0.012	-0.003, 0.028

VAR=Vector autoregressive model; OIRF= Orthogonalized impulse response function;
CI=Confidence interval.

Model estimates in bold indicate models with a better fit according to Schwartz Bayesian, Hannan-Quinn and Akaike Information Criterion.

eTable 5. Orthogonalized impulse response functions from vector autoregressive models of the estimated effect of affordability of alcohol on alcohol-related mortality according to education among women, Sweden in 1991-2008.

Alcohol type and education	Seasonally unadjusted VAR			Seasonally adjusted VAR	
	Lags	OIRF	95% CI	OIRF	95% CI
<i>Distilled spirits</i>					
Tertiary	1	-0.058	-0.259, 0.143	0.017	-0.118, 0.152
Secondary	5	-0.064	-0.109, -0.019	-0.038	-0.069,-0.007
Basic	3	-0.026	-0.057, 0.005	-0.012	-0.041, 0.015
All	3	-0.031	-0.058, 0.004	-0.021	-0.046, 0.004
<i>Wine</i>					
Tertiary	1	-0.016	-0.218, 0.185	0.023	-0.112, 0.158
Secondary	5	-0.054	-0.101, -0.008	-0.032	-0.065, 0.000
Basic	3	-0.019	-0.049, 0.010	-0.009	-0.039, 0.022
All	3	-0.022	-0.048, 0.004	-0.014	-0.039, 0.011
<i>Beer</i>					
Tertiary	1	-0.046	-0.245, 0.153	0.028	-0.104, 0.161
Secondary	1	-0.119	-0.190, -0.047	-0.073	-0.133, 0.014
Basic	3	-0.036	-0.084, 0.012	-0.003	-0.048, 0.042
All	3	-0.047	-0.080, -0.014	-0.021	-0.056, 0.015

VAR=Vector autoregressive model; OIRF= Orthogonalized impulse response function; CI=Confidence interval.

Model estimates in bold indicate models with a better fit according to Schwartz Bayesian, Hannan-Quinn and Akaike Information Criterion.