eTable 6. Orthogonalized impulse response functions from vector autoregressive models of the estimated effect of alcohol price index and average income on alcohol-related mortality according to education among men, Finland in 1988-2007 and Sweden in 1991-2008.

Country and education		**Seasonally unadjusted VAR**		**Seasonally adjusted VAR**	
	Lags	**OIRF**	**95% CI**	**OIRF**	**95% CI**
Finland					
Price					
Tertiary	1	-0.002	-0.035, 0.030	**0.004**	**-0.027, 0.037**
Secondary	1	-0.021	-0.048, 0.007	**-0.020**	**-0.045, 0.006**
Basic	1	-0.002	-0.019, 0.015	**-0.001**	**-0.016, 0.015**
All	1	**-0.010**	**-0.025, 0.004**	-0.007	-0.019, 0.005
Income					
Tertiary	1	-0.009	-0.042, 0.023	**-0.011**	**-0.043, 0.020**
Secondary	1	0.014	-0.013, 0.042	**0.012**	**-0.013, 0.037**
Basic	1	-0.008	-0.025, 0.009	**-0.013**	**-0.028, 0.002**
All	1	**0.005**	**-0.010, 0.020**	0.000	-0.012, 0.013
Sweden					
Price					
Tertiary	1	-0.006	-0.104, 0.092	**0.051**	**-0.129, 0.028**
Secondary	1	-0.019	-0.053, 0.016	**-0.010**	**-0.039, 0.018**
Basic	1	0.016	-0.010, 0.042	**0.006**	**-0.016, 0.028**
All	1	-0.003	-0.023, 0.016	**-0.005**	**-0.020, 0.010**
Income					
Tertiary	1	-0.003	-0.102, 0.095	**-0.000**	**-0.079, 0.078**
Secondary	4	**0.007**	**-0.026, 0.040**	0.017	-0.013, 0.048
Basic	4	**-0.011**	**-0.036, 0.014**	-0.010	-0.035, 0.015
All	1	-0.003	-0.023, 0.016	**0.012**	**-0.003, 0.027**

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.