

eTable 7. 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 women, 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
<i>Finland</i>					
<i>Price</i>					
Tertiary	2	0.030	-0.060, 0.119	0.037	-0.053, 0.127
Secondary	1	-0.027	-0.085, 0.032	-0.030	-0.088, 0.028
Basic	1	-0.024	-0.066, 0.018	-0.028	-0.070, 0.014
All	1	-0.020	-0.054, 0.014	-0.023	-0.057, 0.011
<i>Income</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.006	-0.078, 0.089	0.003	-0.079, 0.086
Secondary	1	-0.016	-0.075, 0.043	-0.016	-0.074, 0.042
Basic	1	-0.042	-0.083, 0.000	-0.042	-0.083,- 0.001
All	1	0.026	-0.008, 0.061	0.023	-0.011, 0.057
<i>Sweden</i>					
<i>Price</i>					
Tertiary	1	0.059	-0.143, 0.261	0.011	-0.125, 0.148
Secondary	1	0.091	0.018, 0.164	0.050	-0.009, 0.109
Basic	3	-0.021	-0.073, 0.030	-0.027	-0.073, 0.020
All	1	0.029	-0.016, 0.074	0.021	-0.014, 0.057
<i>Income</i>					
Tertiary	1	-0.016	-0.215, 0.182	0.042	-0.093, 0.176
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	-0.040	-0.082, 0.003	0.015	-0.020, 0.051

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.