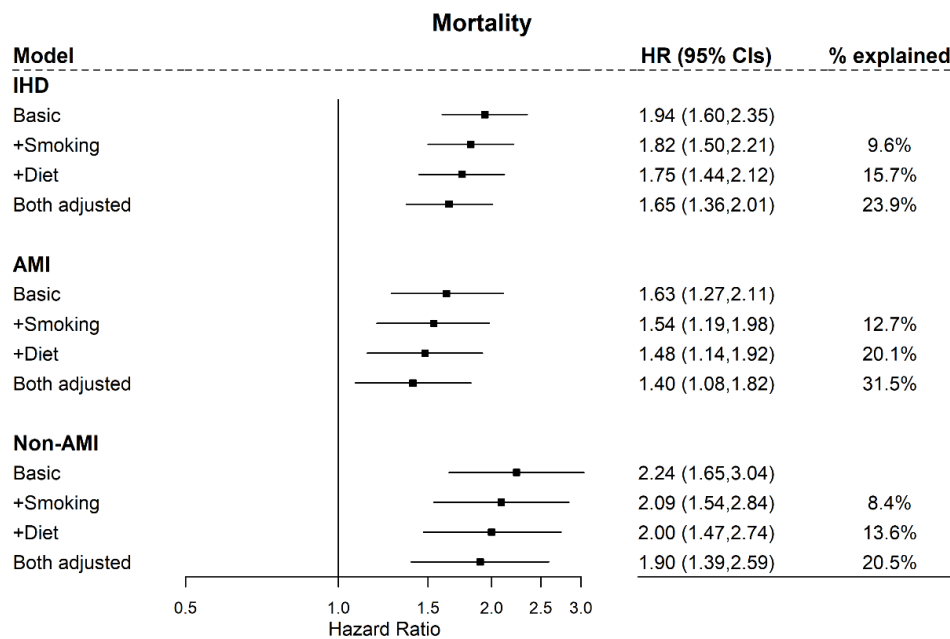


1 **Supplementary File**

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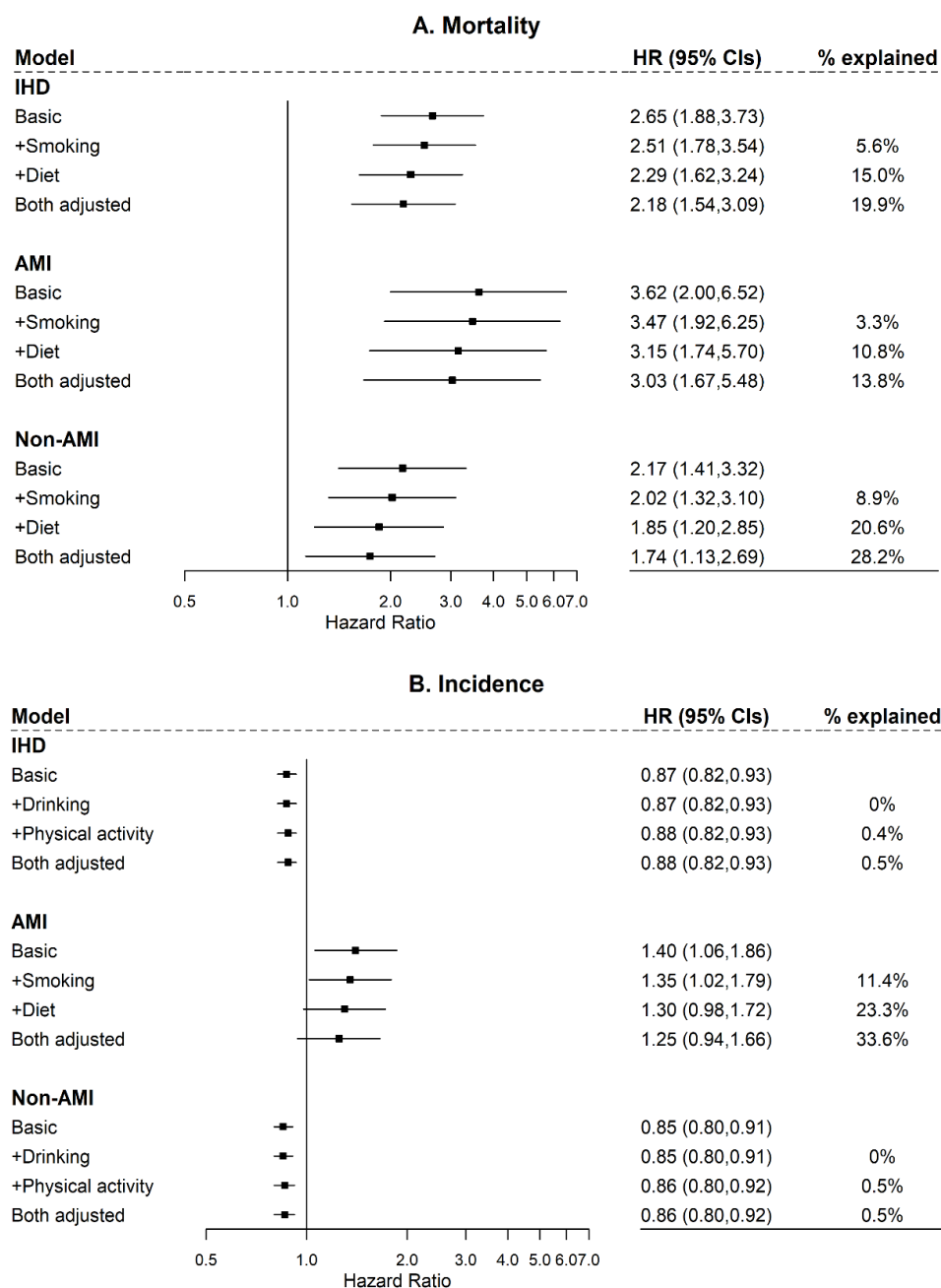
3 Supplementary material for manuscript ID jech-2020-216314 entitled “Educational

4 Disparities in Ischemic Heart Disease among 0.5 Million Chinese Adults: a cohort study”



5

6 **SFigure 1: Association of educational attainment with ischemic heart disease with**
7 **additional adjustment for lifestyle risk factors in men**8 HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence intervals; IHD: ischemic heart disease; CVDs:
9 cardiovascular diseases; MET: metabolic equivalent of task; BMI: body mass index; WC:
10 waist circumference.11 The basic model was stratified by 5-year age groups at baseline and study regions with
12 adjustment for CVDs family history. The adjusted model included variables in the basic
13 model plus the listed lifestyle risk factor, including smoking (never, former, current 1-14
14 cig/d, 15-24 cig/d, or ≥ 25 cig/d; smokers who had stopped due to illness were counted with
15 smokers), alcohol drinking (less than weekly, ex-regular, weekly but less than daily, daily
16 < 15 g/d, 15-29g/d, 30-59g/d, ≥ 60 g/d of pure alcohol), dietary habits (frequency of eating fresh
17 vegetables, fresh fruits, and red meat), physical activity (MET-h/day), BMI (kg/m²), and WC
18 (cm). The final model adjusted the two most influential lifestyle risk factors listed above. The
19 figure shows the HRs of participants with no formal school compared to those with college or
20 above education.



21

22 **SFigure 2: Association of educational attainment with ischemic heart disease with**
 23 **additional adjustment for lifestyle risk factors in women**

24 HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence intervals; IHD: ischemic heart disease; CVDs:
 25 cardiovascular diseases; MET: metabolic equivalent of task; BMI: body mass index; WC:
 26 waist circumference.

27 The basic model was stratified by 5-year age groups at baseline and study regions with

28 adjustment for CVDs family history. The adjusted model included variables in the basic
29 model plus the listed lifestyle risk factor, including smoking (never, former, current 1-14
30 cig/d, 15-24 cig/d, or ≥ 25 cig/d; smokers who had stopped due to illness were counted with
31 smokers), alcohol drinking (less than weekly, ex-regular, weekly but less than daily, daily
32 < 15 g/d, 15-29g/d, 30-59g/d, ≥ 60 g/d of pure alcohol), dietary habits (frequency of eating fresh
33 vegetables, fresh fruits, and red meat), physical activity (MET-h/day), BMI (kg/m^2), and WC
34 (cm). The final model adjusted the two most influential lifestyle risk factors listed above. The
35 figure shows the HRs of participants with no formal school compared to those with college or
36 above education.