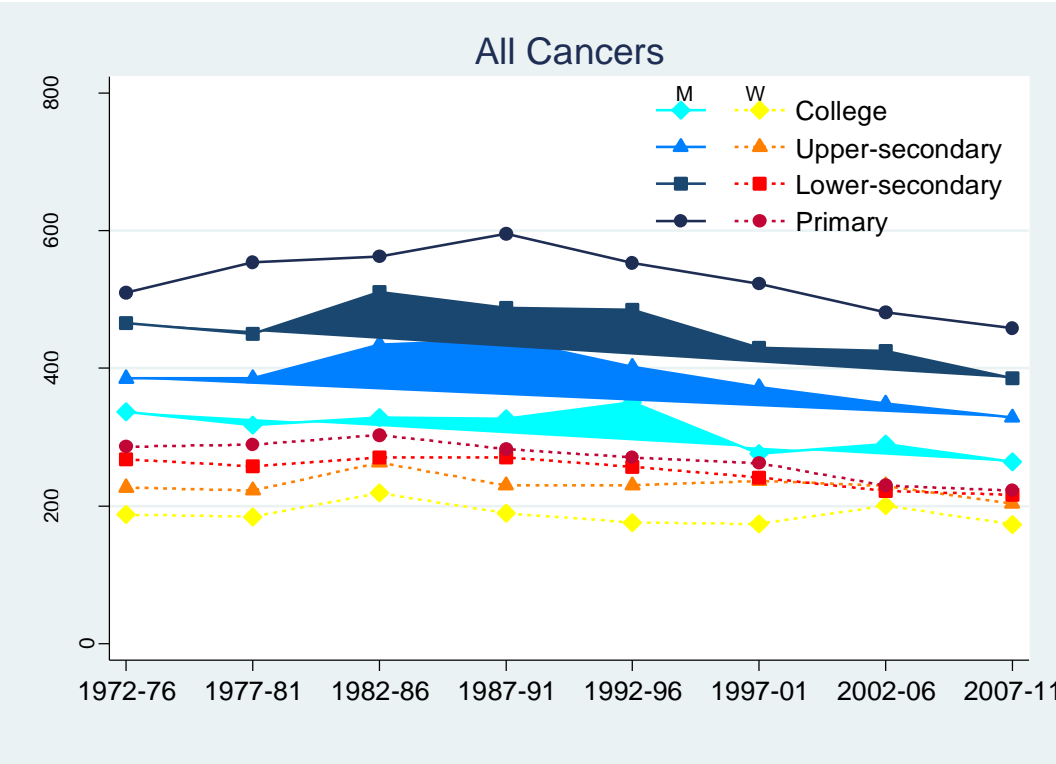
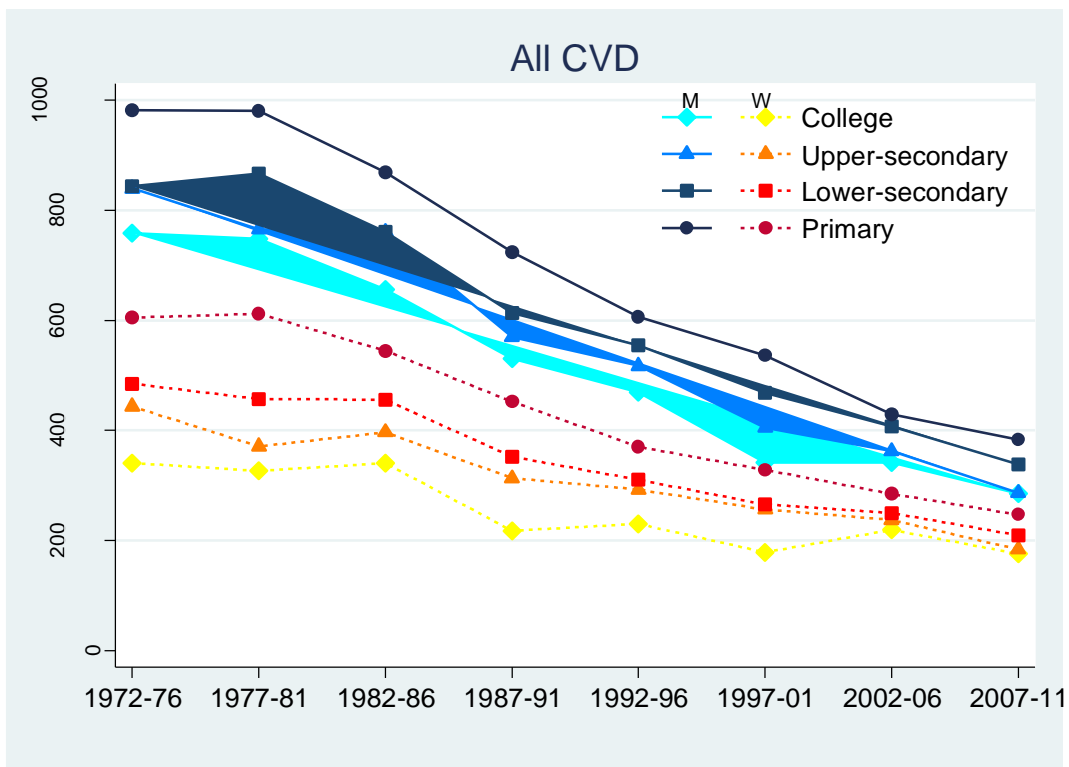


Figure S1 40-year trends in standardized mortality rates by educational level for all cancers mortality, men and women aged 30 to 99 years of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011)



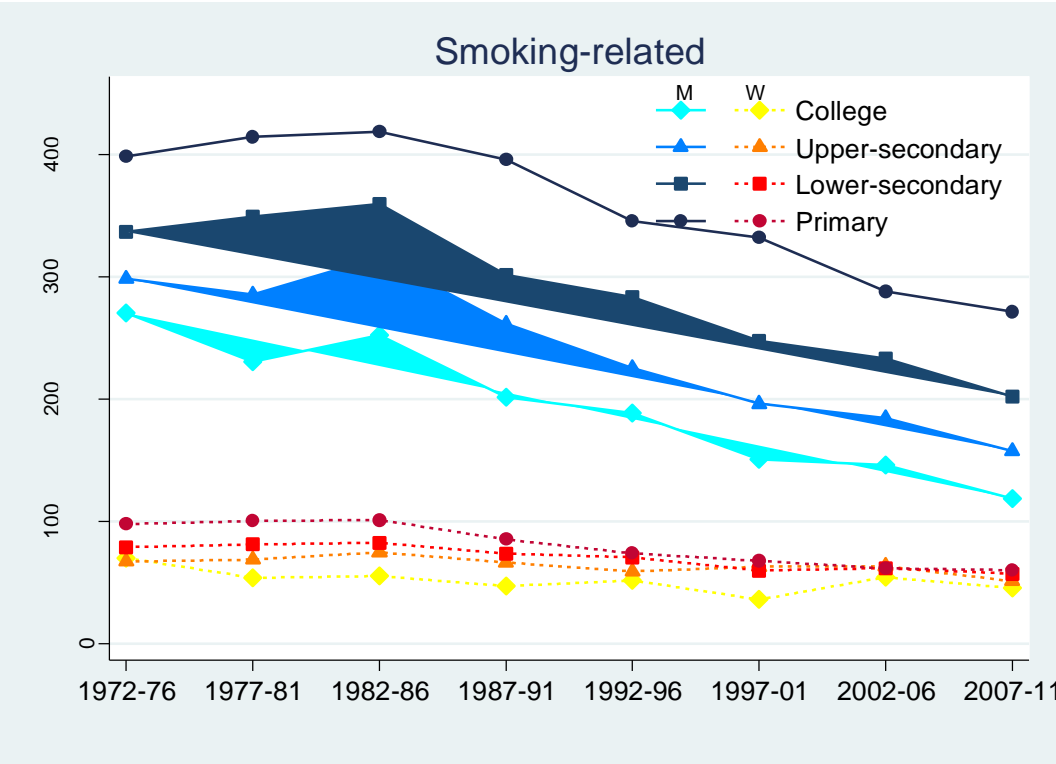
The lower secondary education category includes vocational education (ISCED level 3C).

Figure S2 40-year trends in standardized mortality rates by educational level for all cardiovascular disease mortality, men and women aged 30 to 99 years of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011)



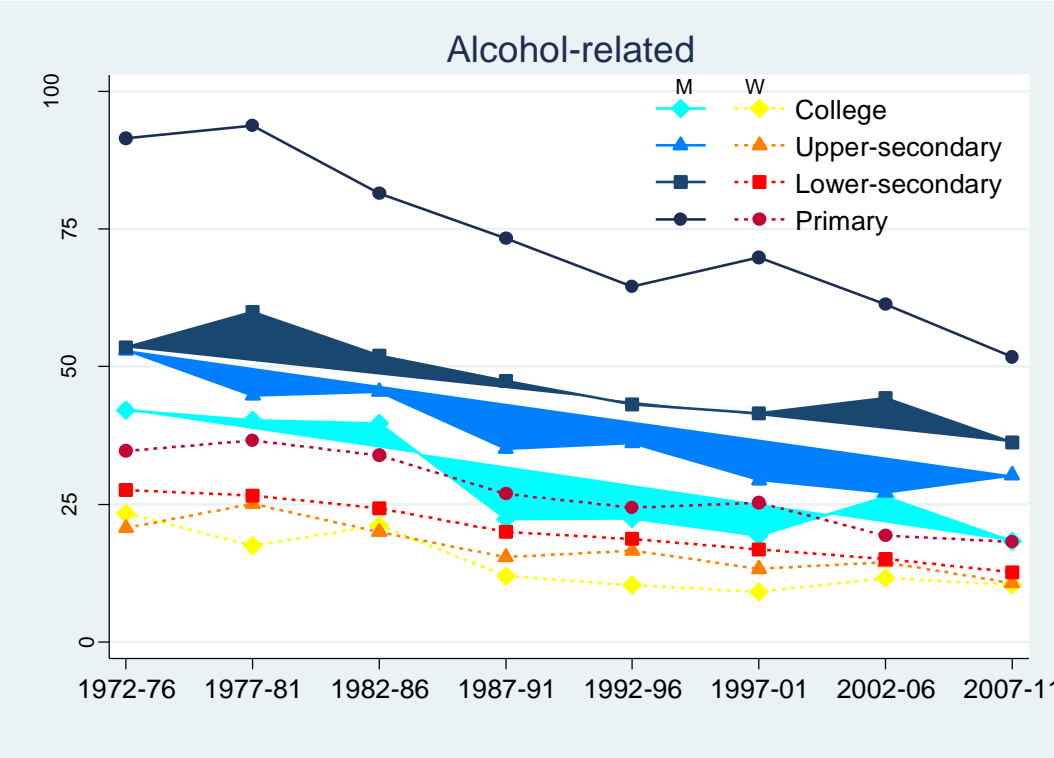
The lower secondary education category includes vocational education (ISCED level 3C).

Figure S3 40-year trends in standardized mortality rates by educational level for smoking-related mortality, men and women aged 30 to 99 years of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011)



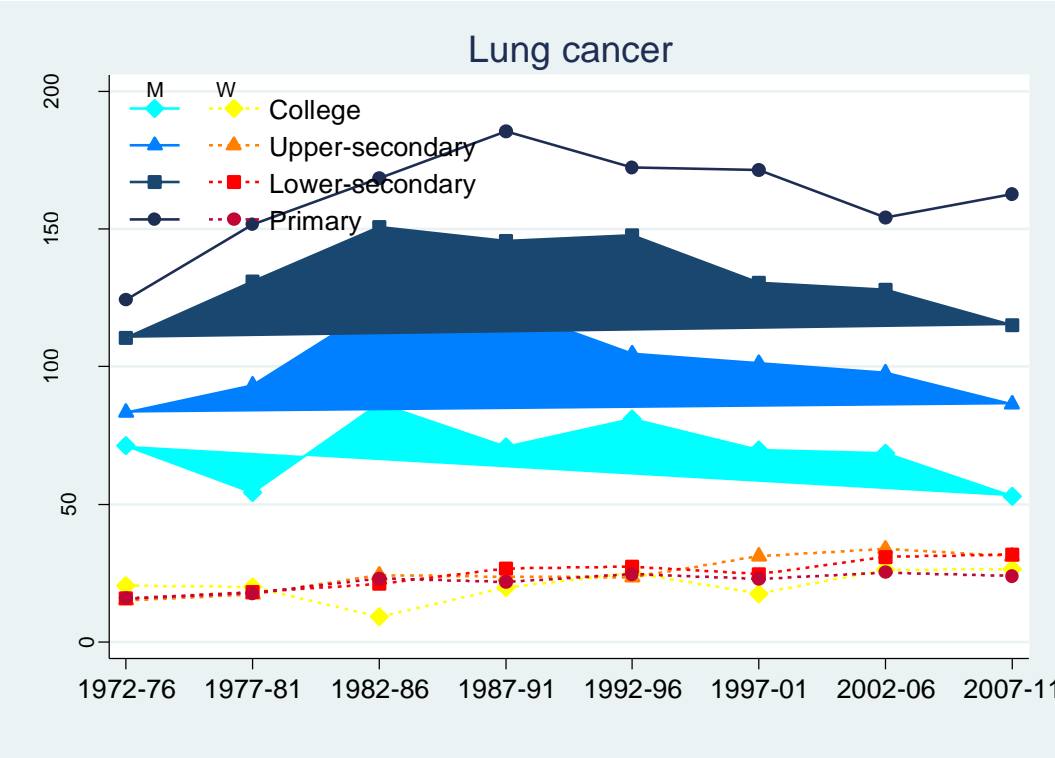
The lower secondary education category includes vocational education (ISCED level 3C).

Figure S4 40-year trends in standardized mortality rates by educational level for alcohol-related mortality, men and women aged 30 to 99 years of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011)



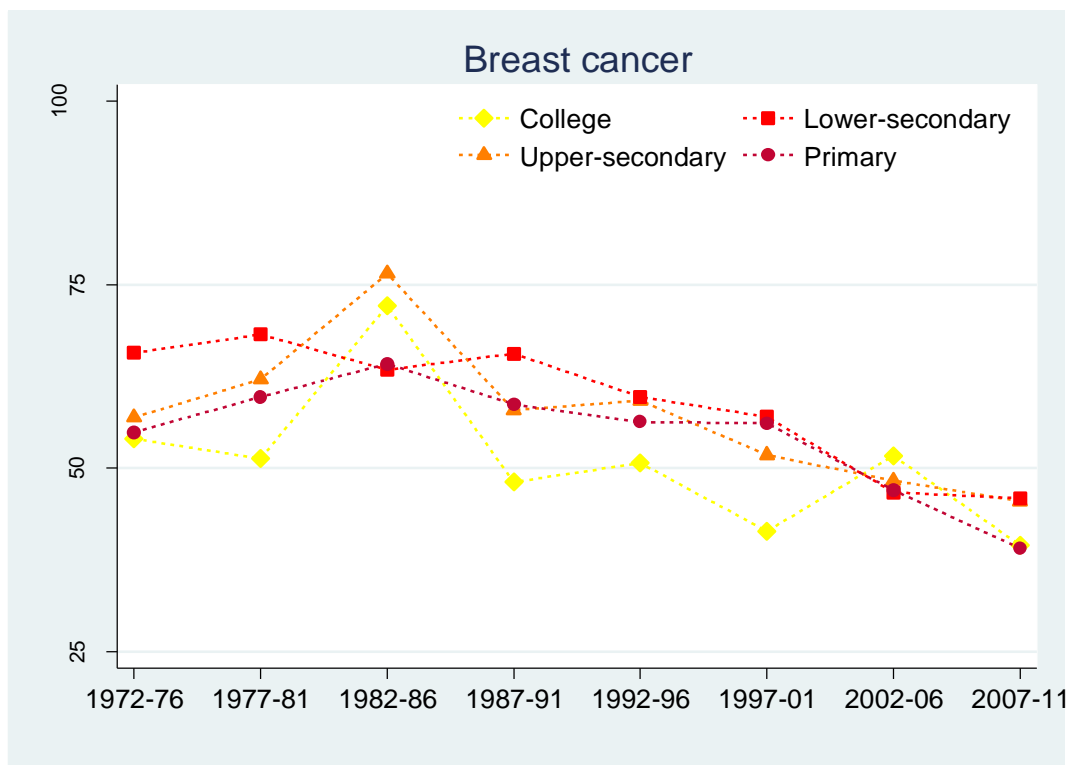
The lower secondary education category includes vocational education (ISCED level 3C).

Figure S5 40-year trends in standardized mortality rates by educational level for lung cancer mortality, men and women aged 30 to 99 years of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011) (see figure S7 for results on women only)



The lower secondary education category includes vocational education (ISCED level 3C).

Figure S6 40-year trends in standardized mortality rates by educational level for breast cancer mortality, women aged 30 to 99 years of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011)



The lower secondary education category includes vocational education (ISCED level 3C).

Figure S7. Trends in relative and absolute inequalities for all-cause mortality among men and women of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011), age 30 to 64 years.

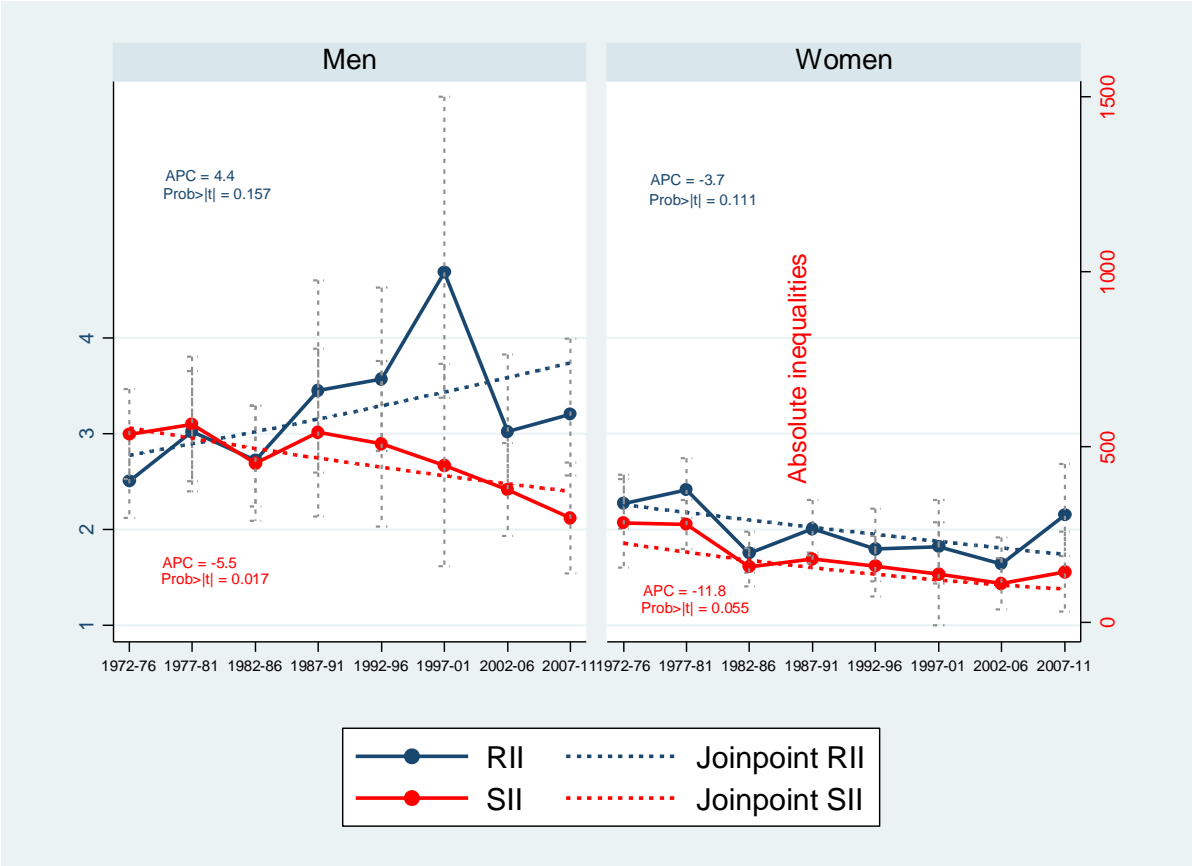


Figure S8. Trends in relative and absolute inequalities for cause specific mortality among men of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011), age 30 to 64 years.

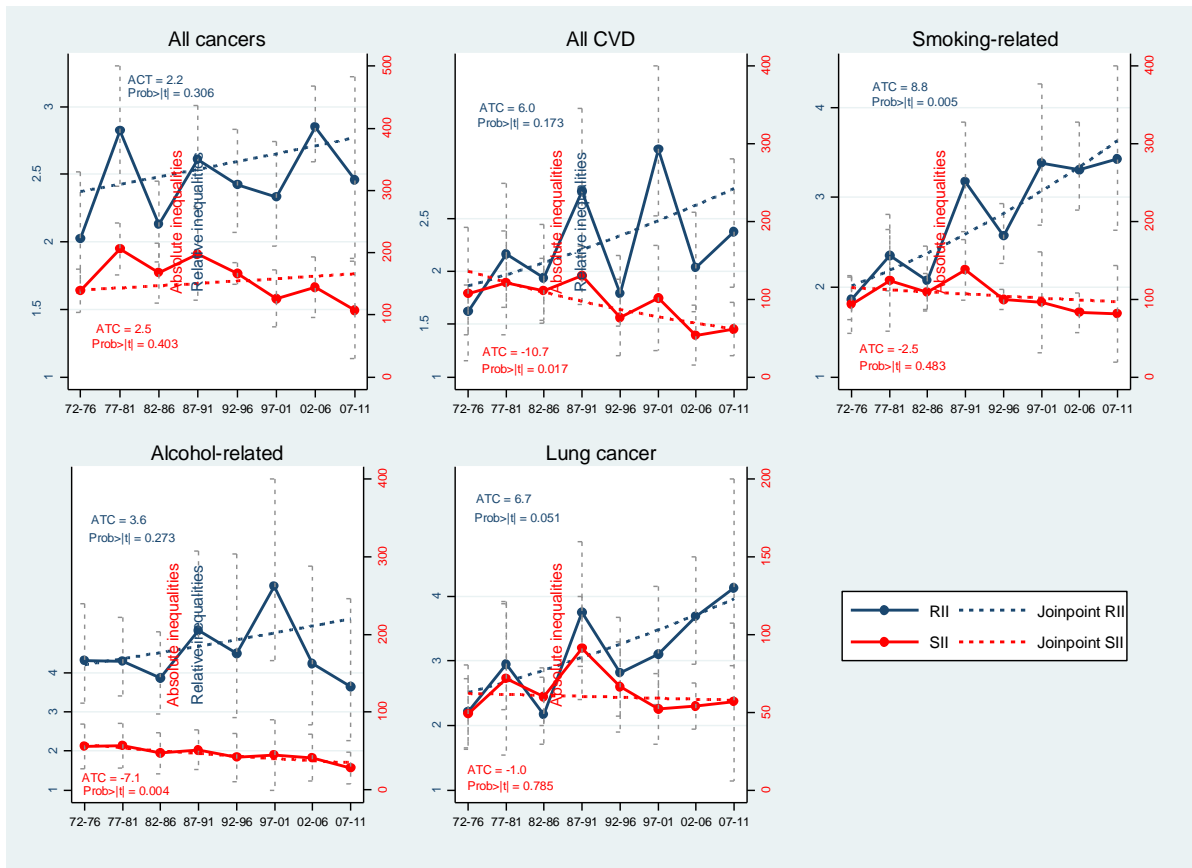




Figure S9. Trends in relative and absolute inequalities for cause specific mortality among women of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011), age 30 to 64 years.

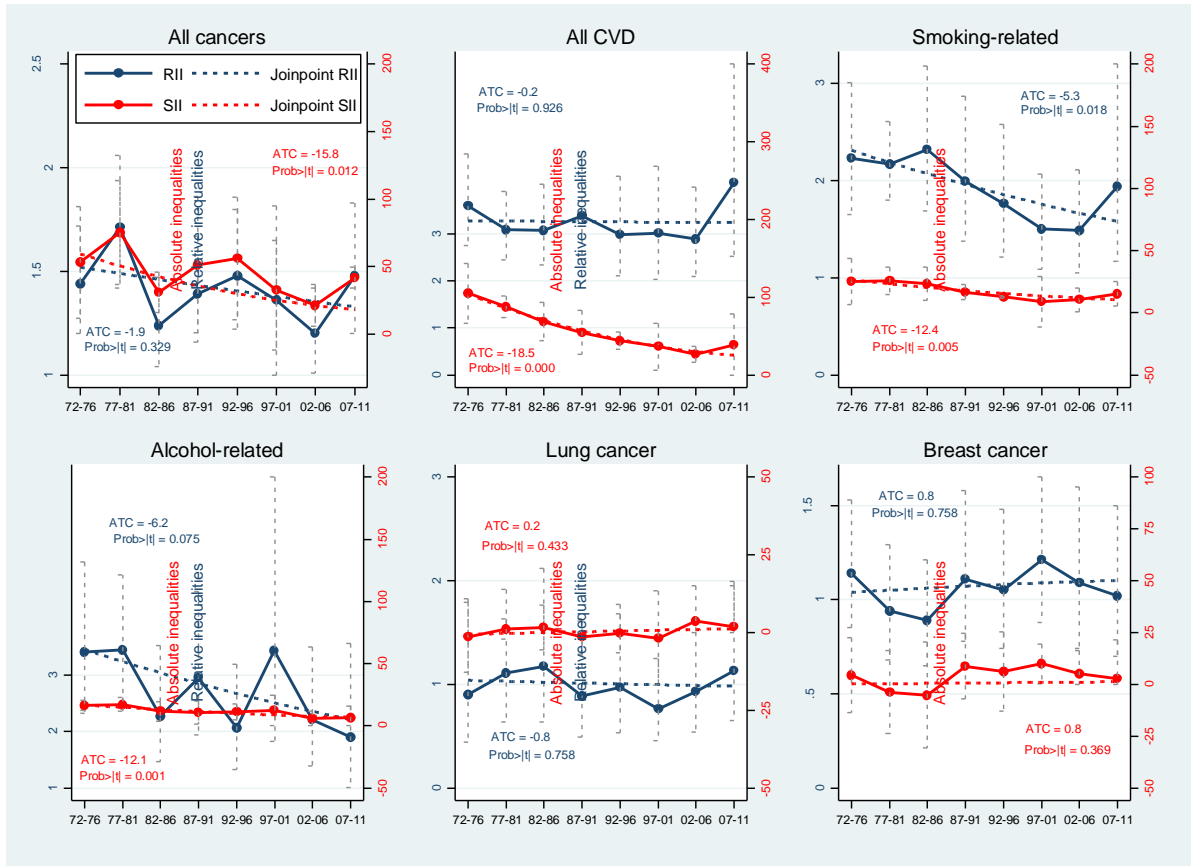


Table S1. Summary of trends in absolute and relative inequalities in mortality (JOINPOINT ANALYSIS)

Mortality	Men				Women			
	SII		RII		SII		RII	
	APC	<i>p</i>	APC	<i>p</i>	APC	<i>p</i>	APC	<i>p</i>
All causes	-5.9	0.003	2.0	0.265	-15.7	0.000	-6.6	0.002
All cancers	0.9	0.710	-0.3	0.820	-9.6	0.057	-3.4	0.008
All CVD	-14.2	0.006	-0.3	0.879	-16.1	0.003	-7.8	0.002
Smoking-related	1.4	0.544	3.5	0.050	-14.5	0.015	-8.0	0.001
Alcohol-related	-8.7	0.005	-3.2	0.275	-8.5	0.047	-2.8	0.317
Lung cancer	2.8	0.444	3.3	0.142	-0.7	0.015	-0.8	0.652
Breast cancer					0.2	0.888	1.6	0.378

APC: Annual percent change; RII: Relative Index of Inequality; SII: Slope Index of Inequality

Figure S7 40-year trends in standardized mortality rates by educational level for lung cancer mortality in women aged 30 to 99 years of the Turin Longitudinal Study (1972-2011)

