Supplementary Figures

Journal: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health

Jesús-Daniel Zazueta-Borboa1*, Pekka Martikainen2,3, José Manuel Aburto4,5,6, Giuseppe Costa7, Riina Peltonen2, Nicolás Zengarini7, Alison Sizer8, Anton E. Kunst9, Fanny Janssen1,10

1Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute – KNAW/University of Groningen, Lange Houtstraat 19, 2511 CV The Hague, The Netherlands.

2Population Research Unit, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Finland

3Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany

4Department of Population Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

5Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

6Interdisciplinary Centre on Population Dynamics, Southern Denmark University, Odense, Denmark

7Epidemiology Unit, ASL TO3, Piedmont Region, Grugliascso (TO), Italy.

8Department of Information Studies, University College London, United Kingdom.

9Department of Public and Occupational Health, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

10Population Research Centre, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

*corresponding author
Figure S1 Trends in age-specific death rates per 10,000 for the low and high-educated at younger (40-49) versus older ages (70-79) before and after the trend breaks in long-term trends in educational inequalities in e30.

A) British males 2008: reversal from decreasing to increasing inequality

B) Finnish males 2008: reversal from increasing to decreasing inequality

C) Italian males 1999: stagnation of increasing inequality

Source data: ONS Longitudinal Study, Statistics Finland & Turin Longitudinal Study.
Figure S2. Trends over time in the share of the population by educational attainment group (%), for those aged 30 and older, by sex and country. England & Wales 1972-2017, Finland 1971-2017 & Italy (Turin) 1972-2019.

Source data: ONS Longitudinal Study, Statistics Finland & Turin Longitudinal Study.
Figure S3. Comparison of trends in life expectancy at age 30 (e30) for the three educational attainment groups combined based on the final data used versus the national data from the Human Mortality Database, for those aged 30 and older, by sex and country. England & Wales 1972-2017 (adjusted data), Finland 1971-2017 & Italy (Turin) 1972-2019.

Source data: ONS Longitudinal Study, Statistics Finland, Turin Longitudinal Study & HMD.