

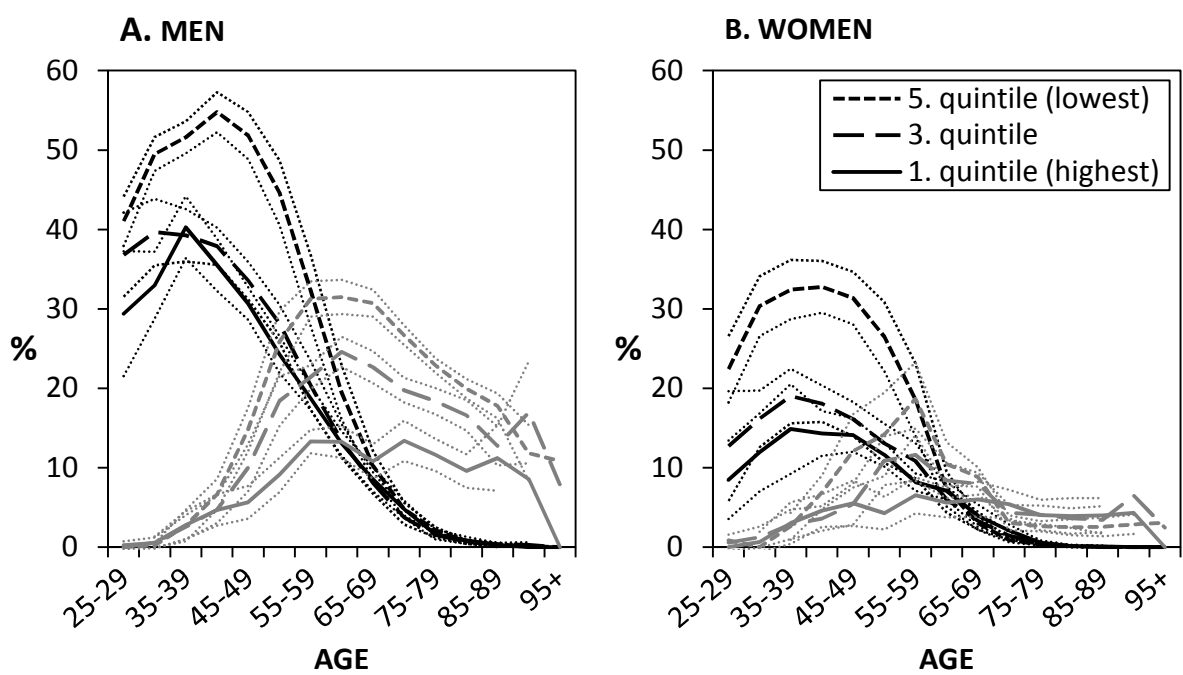
eAPPENDIX

eTABLE 1. Model Coefficients for Lung Cancer Death Rates and Assumed Values of Lung Cancer Death Rates among Non-smokers (per 1000)

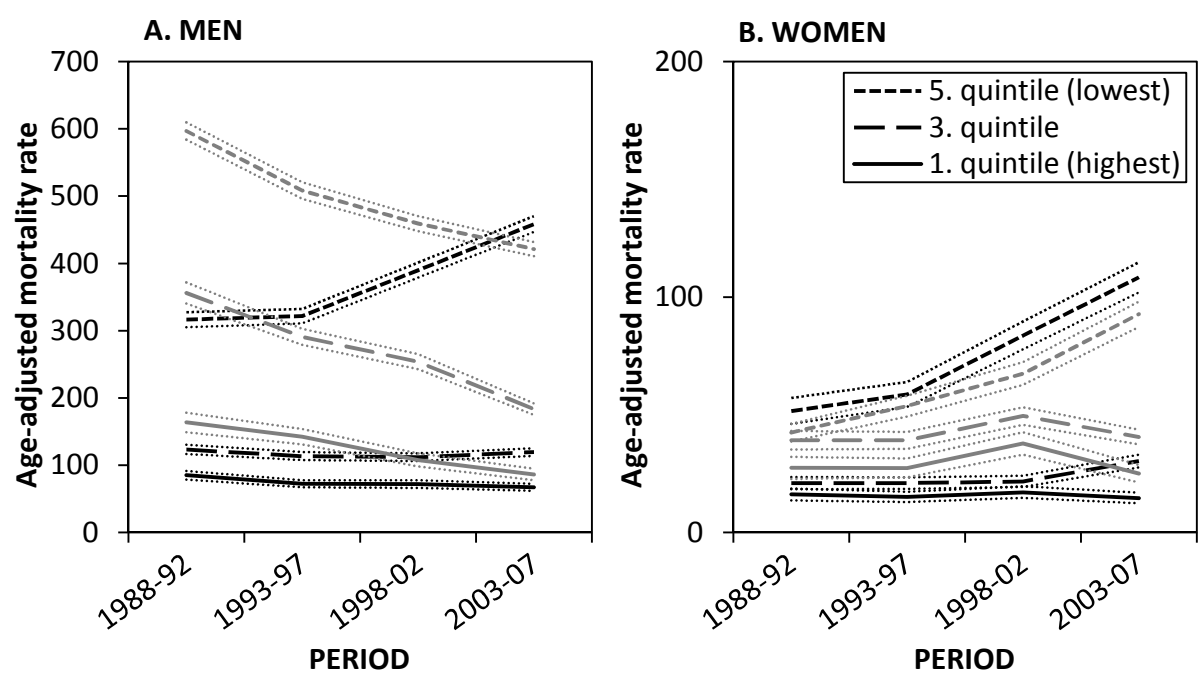
Age Group	Model Coefficients for Lung Cancer Death Rate (Year 2003) ^a		Assumed Lung Cancer Death Rates among Non-smokers ^a	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
25–29	0.79	1.62	0.00	0.00
30–34	0.70	1.43	0.00	0.00
35–39	0.61	1.25	0.00	0.01
40–44	0.52	1.07	0.01	0.01
45–49	0.43	0.88	0.02	0.03
50–54	0.32	0.75	0.06	0.06
55–59	0.17	0.48	0.05	0.07
60–64	0.10	0.30	0.12	0.12
65–69	0.07	0.16	0.22	0.17
70–74	0.05	0.09	0.35	0.31
75–79	0.04	0.06	0.52	0.33
80–84	0.04	0.09	0.89	0.58
85–89	0.04	0.08	0.87	0.61
90–94	0.04	0.08	0.87	0.61
95+	0.04	0.08	0.87	0.61

^a Values for age groups 50+ are obtained directly from Preston et al¹ and interpolated and extrapolated for younger age-groups (for more detail see the methods section).

eFIGURE 1. Proportion (%) of deaths attributable to alcohol (black lines) and smoking (gray lines) with 95% confidence intervals by income quintile and age. Finnish men (A) and women (B) aged 25+ in 1988–2007.



eFIGURE 2. Age-adjusted mortality rates from causes attributable to alcohol (black lines) and smoking (gray lines) per 100 000 person years with 95% confidence intervals by income quintile and period. Finnish men (A) and women (B) aged 25+ in 1988–2007.



REFERENCES

1. Preston SH, Glei DA, Wilmoth JR. Contribution of smoking to international differences in life expectancy. In: Crimmins EM, Preston SH, Cohen B, eds. *International Differences in Mortality at Older Ages. Dimensions and Sources*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2010:105–131.