eTable 2. Gender-stratified mediation of the associations between father's SEP and CVD mortality by social and behavioral risk factors, The Stockholm Public Health Cohort

	Men (n=9075; 349 deaths)	Women (n=10 539; 390 deaths)
IOW Approach	IRR (95% CI[4])	IRR (95% CI[4])
Total effect[1]	1.32 (1.09-1.57)	1.17 (0.98-1.42)
Natural direct effect[2]	1.24 (1.00-1.52)	1.06 (0.86-1.31)
Natural indirect effect	1.07 (0.99-1.15)	1.10 (1.03-1.17)
Proportion mediated[5]	27%	64%
Traditional Approach		
Total effect[1]	1.32 (1.09-1.57)	1.17 (0.98-1.42)
Direct effect[3]	1.19 (0.97-1.43)	1.02 (0.84-1.25)
Indirect effect	1. 12 (1.04-1.20)	1.15 (1.07-1.22)
Proportion mediated[5]	48%	88%

Note: SEP = Socio-economic Position; CVD = Cardio-vascular Diseases; IRR = Incidence Rate Ratio; CI = Confidence Interval; IOW= Inverse Odds Weighting

[1]Adjusted for age, country of birth, and marital status.

[2]Obtained by applying the inverse odds weights, in addition to adjusting for age, country of birth, and marital status.

[3]Adjusted for age, country of birth, marital status, and the whole set of mediators.

[4] Percentile-based bootstrap confidence intervals are reported.

[5]The proportion mediated was calculated using the formula: $\{IRR^{NDE}(IRR^{NIE} - 1)/(IRR^{NDE} * IRR^{NIE} - 1)\}*100$.