Table S1 (Online supplement). Age-standardized cancer mortality rates among adult males in the Hungarian, Russian and Belarusian samples of the PrivMort study (Directly standardized using the European standard population)

Year	RUSSIA Point estimate	(95% CI)	BELARUS Point estimate	(95% CI)	HUNGARY Point estimate	(95% CI)
2001	312.7	(250.3-375.0)	250.9	(194.3-307.5)	350.9	(295.1-406.7)
2002	290.3	(233.2-347.5)	214.8	(162.9-266.8)	345.2	(290.9-399.5)
2003	269.3	(215.6-323.0)	199.0	(149.6-248.4)	329.6	(276.1-383.1)
2004	304.7	(246.6-362.8)	264.4	(205.7-323.0)	473.3	(406.3-540.4)
2005	250.6	(195.8-305.3)	245.6	(188.7-302.6)	347.5	(292.6-402.4)
2006	240.5	(189.5-291.6)	174.1	(126.0-222.1)	305.9	(252.8-359.0)
2007	259.4	(206.6-312.3)	230.9	(176.1-285.8)	322.2	(268.2-376.2)
2008	266.2	(211.7-320.6)	181.2	(132.3-230.0)	335.2	(279.0-391.5)
2009	270.6	(215.3-325.9)	277.9	(217.2-338.7)	332.6	(278.7-386.5)
2010	310.9	(250.2-371.7)	309.1	(245.4-372.8)	416.3	(353.1-479.5)
2011	270.6	(213.7-327.4)	162.1	(116.5-207.7)	326.5	(268.8-384.1)
2012	284.2	(224.7-343.8)	241.8	(186.1-297.4)	377.9	(317.8-438.0)
2013	217.6	(167.2-268.1)	231.4	(176.1-286.6)	340.6	(264.0-417.1)

Table S2 (Online supplement). Differences in cancer mortality rates between the three countries after further adjustment for education attainment

	death/n	Model 1		Model 2	
		OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)
Hungary	2,326/27,394	1.00	(ref.)	1.00	(ref.)
Russia	1,341/23,149	0.77	(0.69-0.87)	0.68	(0.59-0.79)
Belarus	1,004/21,038	0.65	(0.67-0.74)	0.58	(0.51-0.66)

Model 1: adjusted for age, relationship with respondent and education (less than secondary; secondary; higher education)

Model 2: adjusted for age, relationship with respondent, education, smoking and alcohol intake

Figure S1 (Online supplement). Age-standardized cancer death rates among females in the Hungarian, Russian and Belarusian PrivMort sample compared to data from the WHO Health for All database[10]
(Figures are plotted using moving averages)