

Supplementary Table 1. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean men

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered			
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls						
<b>Incidence</b>												
Choi SY et al. (1992) [20]	1986-1990	Hospital-based (Korea Cancer Center Hospital)	Cases: newly diagnosed histologically cases	Oral cavity & Pharynx*			Never	1.00				
							Former	0.87 (0.45-1.66)				
			Controls: cancer-free patients at the same hospital	Esophagus	139	417	Never	1.00	Adjusted for age, marital status, education and alcohol use			
					Mean age	57.2	57.6	Former		1.11 (0.49-2.53)		
			Stomach	238	714	Never	1.00	Adjusted for age, marital status, education, diet and alcohol use				
				Mean age	50.8	49.7	Former		0.89 (0.48-1.65)			
			Rectum	67	201	Never	1.00	Adjusted for age, marital status, education, diet and alcohol use				
				Mean age	52.6	52.4	Former		1.35 (0.53-2.28)			
			Larynx	94	282	Never	1.00	Adjusted for alcohol use				
				Mean age	58.4	58.8	Former		2.24 (0.60-8.43)			
			Lung	280	840	Never	1.00	Adjusted for alcohol use				
				Mean age	55	53.3	Former		2.06 (0.98-4.31)			
			Jee SH et al. (2004) [21] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort 758,193 men	Oral cavity & Pharynx**	12		Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol
								17		Former	1.3 (0.6-2.7)	
77		Current						2.6 (1.4-4.8)				
Cohort 758,193 men	Esophagus**	155					Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol			
		220					Former	1.2 (0.9-1.4)				
		1,045					Current	2.3 (2.0-2.8)				
Cohort 758,193 men	Stomach**	2,184					Never	1.0	Adjusted for age, alcohol and diet			
		3,046					Former	1.3 (1.2-1.4)				
	30 ≤ age ≤95	8,850					Current	1.5 (1.5-16)				

\* From meta-analysis on oral cavity and pharynx.

\*\* Additional analysis results on RR from updated dataset were obtained through personal communication with the author

Supplementary Table 1. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean men (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects				Category of smoking	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases			
Jee SH et al. (2004) [21] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort 830,139 men	Colon	342	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age
				30 ≤ age ≤95	509		1.1 (1.0-1.3)	
				782	0.8 (0.7-1.0)			
			Cohort 441,883 men	Liver*	963	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age, alcohol and HBV
				30 ≤ age ≤95	1,131		1.2 (1.1-1.3)	
				3,520	1.4 (1.3-1.5)			
			Cohort 758,193 men	Pancreas*	299	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol
				30 ≤ age ≤95	385		1.2 (1.0-1.4)	
				1,126	1.5 (1.3-1.7)			
			Cohort 758,193 men	Larynx*	58	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol
				30 ≤ age ≤95	137		2.0 (1.5-2.8)	
				722	4.6 (3.6-6.1)			
Cohort 758,193 men	Lung*	758	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol			
	30 ≤ age ≤95	1,332		1.6 (1.4-1.7)				
	6,657	3.7 (3.4-4.0)						
Cohort 758,193 men	Kidney*	270	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol			
	30 ≤ age ≤95	302		1.1 (0.9-1.2)				
	769	1.1 (0.9-1.2)						
Cohort 758,193 men	Bladder*	275	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol			
	30 ≤ age ≤95	442		1.5 (1.3-1.7)				
	1,348	2.0 (1.7-2.3)						
Kimm H et al. (2010) [26]	1993-2006	Korean Cancer Prevention Study (KCPS)	Cohort 782,632 men	Esophagus	150	Never Former Current	1.0	Adjusted for age, age <sup>2</sup> , alcohol intake, aspartate aminotransferase(GOT), body mass index and exercise
				30 ≤ age ≤93	224		1.2 (1.0-1.4)	
				1,009	2.2 (1.8-2.5)			

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Supplementary Table 1. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean men (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls			
Kim J et al. (2012) [23]	2003-2007	Hospital-based (National Cancer Center)	Cases: patients with noncardia gastric cancer	Stomach	183 108 204	208 158 129	Never Former Current	1.00 0.78 (0.56-1.08) 1.80 (1.32-2.45)	Matched by age(±5) and sex
			Controls: healthy controls who underwent upper endoscopy for gastric cancer screening and were without significant gastrointestinal symptoms	Mean age	54.9±8.4	54.3±7.4			
Yang JJ et al. (2009) [34]	2002	Korean Multi-Center Cancer Cohort (KMCC)	Cases: patients signed a consent form and completed a detailed standardized interview-based questionnaire	Stomach  40 ≤ age ≤83	26 21 37	141 82 111	Never Former Current	1.0 1.4 (0.8-2.6) 1.8 (1.0-3.2)	Matched by age(±5), sex, residential district and enrollment year  Adjusted for H.pylori infection, CagA seropositivity, age and sex
Lee JK et al. (1995) [28]	1990-1991	Hospital-based (Hanyang University Hospital, Asan Medical Center)	Cases: patients hospitalized in the surgical wards of two teaching hospitals  Controls: hospitalized patients with wide range of problems	Stomach  25 ≤ age ≤65	82 49 82	107 42 63	Never Former Current	1.0 3.0 (1.4-6.2) 3.4 (1.7-6.8)	Matched by age(±2) and sex  Adjusted for age, sex, education, economic status and residence

Supplementary Table 1. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean men (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls			
Kim J et al. (2009) [24]	2001-2004	Hospital-based (Two university hospitals)	Cases: reconfirmed from both pathology report and chart review	Colorectum	86	84	Never	1.00	Matched by age
				30 ≤ age ≤79	100	80	Former	1.22 (0.78-1.90)	
			Controls: had been hospitalized during the same period for a wide spectrum of non-neoplastic conditions		176	106	Current	1.62 (1.08-2.43)	
Shin A et al. (2011) [33]	1996-1997	Korean national Health System (KNHS)	Cohort 869,725 men	Colorectum*			Never	1.00	
				30 ≤ age ≤80			Former	1.18 (0.96-1.44)	
							Current	0.98 (0.90-1.07)	
Park JY et al. (2002) [30]	1997-2000	Hospital-based (Kyungpook National University Hospital)	Cases: diagnosed with lung cancer	Lung	2	3	Never	1.00	Matched by age(±5)
					6	37	Former	0.24 (0.02-3.62)	
			Controls: randomly selected from a pool of healthy volunteers	Mean age	61.2±8.4	60.7±8.4	Current	2.91 (0.33-35.19)	
Choi JE et al. (2009) [19]	2001-2002	Hospital-based (Kyungpook National University Hospital)	Cases: lung cancer patients	Lung	141	198	Never	1.00	Matched by age(±5) and sex
					116	191	Former	0.85 (0.61-1.18)	
			Controls: randomly selected from a pool of healthy volunteers	Mean age	61.3±8.8	60.6±9.3	Current	1.96 (1.51-2.56)	
Kim JS et al. (2010) [25]	2001-2004	Hospital-based (Kyungpook National University Hospital)	Cases: lung cancer patients	Lung**			Never	1.00	
							Former	0.51 (0.12-2.09)	
			Controls: healthy volunteers who visited the general health check-up center	Mean age: Stage1 Stage2	61.5±10.9 60.9±8.5	61.5±11.3 60.5±9.0	Current	1.83 (1.37-2.44)	

\* Meta-analysis of RRs for proximal colon, distal colon, and rectum

\*\* Meta-analysis of R

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Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls			
Yoon KA et al. (2007) [36]	2002-2003	Hospital-based (National Cancer Center)	Cases: patients with histologically confirmed lung cancer	Lung	116	139	Never	1.00	Matched by age(±3) and sex
					75	103	Former	0.87 (0.58-1.31)	
			Controls: without a prior history of cancer were recruited from the visitors for cancer-screening program	age range	25≤age≤70	28≤age≤73	Current	1.99 (1.36-2.91)	
Park SK et al. * (2010) [31] Re-analysis	1997-1998	Korean Academy of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (KATRD) Korean Multi-Center Cancer Cohort (KMCC)	Cases: histologically confirmed incident lung cancer cases diagnosed in 1997 were registered in the KATRD	Lung	104	101	Never	1.00	Matched by age(≤44, 45-69, and ≥70 years old)
				44 ≤ age ≤70	158	90	Former	1.72 (1.18-2.51)	
			Controls: cancer free when registered in 1997 in Chungju, a site of the KMCC		619	261	Current	2.31 (1.70-3.16)	Adjusted for age
<b>Mortality</b>									
Jee SH et al. (2004) [21] Re-analysis using updated data	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort	Oral cavity & Pharynx**	1		Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol
			758,193 men		1		Former	0.8 (0.1-13.5)	
					10		Current	3.3 (0.5-34.6)	
				30 ≤ age ≤95					
			Cohort	Esophagus**	80		Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol
			758,193 men		140		Former	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	
				30 ≤ age ≤95	630		Current	2.8 (2.2-3.5)	
			Cohort	Stomach**	830		Never	1.0	Adjusted for age, alcohol and diet
			758,193 men		1,201		Former	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	
				30 ≤ age ≤95	3,305		Current	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	
			Cohort	Colon	91		Never	1.0	Adjusted for age
			830,139 men		139		Former	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	
				30 ≤ age ≤95	281		Current	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	

\* Additional analysis results on RR from dataset were obtained through personal communication with the author

\*\* Additional analysis results on RR from updated dataset were obtained through personal communication with the author

Supplementary Table 1. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean men (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects				Category of smoking	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases			
Jee SH et al. (2004) [21] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort 441,883 men	Liver*	573	Never Former Current	1.0 1.2 (1.0-1.3) 1.4 (1.3-1.6)	Adjusted for age, alcohol and HBV
				30 ≤ age ≤95	2,162			
				Cohort 758,193 men	Pancreas*			
			Cohort 758,193 men	Larynx*	20	Never Former Current	1.0 1.7 (1.0-2.9) 4.5 (2.8-7.1)	
				30 ≤ age ≤95	41 228			
			Cohort 758,193 men	Lung*	423	Never Former Current	1.0 1.8 (1.6-2.0) 4.4 (4.0-4.9)	
30 ≤ age ≤95	871 4,381							
Cohort 758,193 men	Kidney*	52	Never Former Current	1.0 1.0 (0.7-1.4) 1.1 (0.8-1.5)				
		30 ≤ age ≤95			58 146			
Cohort 758,193 men	Bladder*	39	Never Former Current	1.0 1.3 (0.9-1.9) 2.1 (1.4-2.9)				
		30 ≤ age ≤95			58 176			
Kimm H et al. (2010) [26]	1993-2006	Korean Cancer Prevention Study (KCPS)	Cohort 782,632 men	Esophagus	92	Never Former Current	1.0 1.5 (1.2-2.0) 2.5 (2.0-3.1)	Adjusted for age, age <sup>2</sup> , alcohol intake, aspartate aminotransferase(GOT), body mass index and exercise
				30 ≤ age ≤93	183 721			

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Supplementary Table 1. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean men (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects				Category of smoking	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases			
Lee EH et al. * (2010) [27] Re-analysis	1993-2004	Korean Multi-Center Cancer Cohort (KMCC)	Cohort 5,287 men	Stomach	6	Never	1.00	Adjusted for age, body mass index and alcohol consumption amount
				40 ≤ age	22	Former	3.10 (1.25-7.66)	
				42	Current	2.41 (1.02-5.70)		
			Cohort 5,287 men	Pancreas	2	Never	1.00	
				40 ≤ age	6	Former	2.44 (0.49-12.26)	
				6	Current	1.21 (0.24-6.12)		
Cohort 5,287 men	Lung	5	Never	1.00				
	40 ≤ age	21	Former	3.54 (1.33-9.41)				
			62	Current	4.48 (1.80-11.19)			

\* Additional analysis results on RR from dataset were obtained through personal communication with the author

Supplementary Table 2. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean women

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	RR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered			
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls						
<b>Incidence</b>												
Choi SY et al. (1992) [20]	1986-1990	Hospital-based (Korea Cancer Center Hospital)	Cases: newly diagnosed and histologically confirmed cases  Controls: cancer-free patients at the same hospital	Cervix	271	813	Never	1.00	Adjusted for marital status and alcohol use			
				Mean age	46.8	46.6	Former Current	2.52 (0.84-7.62) 0.77 (0.45-1.31)				
Jee SH et al. * (2004) [21] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort 434,145 women	Oral cavity & Pharynx	8		Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol			
					0		Former	-				
					2		Current	6.7 (1.1-39.4)				
						30 ≤ age ≤95						
				Cohort 434,145 women	Esophagus	Never	69		1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol		
						Former	4		1.1 (0.4-3.1)			
						Current	11		1.6 (0.8-3.1)			
						30 ≤ age ≤95						
				Cohort 121,822 women	Liver	Never	223		1.0	Adjusted for age, alcohol and HBV		
						Former	1		0.8 (0.1-5.6)			
						Current	5		2.5 (1.0-6.3)			
						30 ≤ age ≤95						
				Cohort 434,145 women	Pancreas	Never	678		1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol		
						Former	27		0.8 (0.5-1.1)			
Current	75		1.2 (0.9-1.5)									
		30 ≤ age ≤95										
Cohort 434,145 women	Larynx	Never	28		1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol						
		Former	1		0.9 (0.1-6.8)							
		Current	19		9.1 (4.6-17.8)							
		30 ≤ age ≤95										
Cohort 434,145 women	Lung	Never	1,709		1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol						
		Former	119		1.6 (1.3-1.9)							
		Current	317		2.3 (2.0-2.6)							
		30 ≤ age ≤95										
Cohort 434,145 women	Cervix	Never	2,117		1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol						
		Former	42		1.0 (0.7-1.3)							
		Current	100		1.1 (0.9-1.4)							
		30 ≤ age ≤95										

\* Additional analysis results on RR from updated dataset were obtained through personal communication with the author



Supplementary Table 2. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean women (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	RR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered	
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls				
Jee SH et al. * (2004) [21] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort	Kidney	307	Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol		
			434,145 women		10		Former		1.1 (0.6-2.1)	
			30 ≤ age ≤95		16		Current		1.0 (0.6-1.6)	
			Cohort	Bladder	253	Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol		
			434,145 women		9		Former		0.8 (0.4-1.7)	
			30 ≤ age ≤95		35		Current		1.8 (1.2-2.6)	
Kim J et al. (2009) [24]	2001-2004	Hospital-based (Two university hospitals)	Cases: reconfirmed from both pathology report and chart review	Colorectum	216	Never	1.00	Matched by age		
					12		6		Former	2.12 (0.72-7.00)
					7		4		Current	1.86 (0.46-8.75)
			Controls: had been hospitalized during the same period for a wide spectrum of non-neoplastic conditions	30 ≤ age ≤79						
Shin A et al. (2011) [33]	1996-1997	Korean national Health System (KNHS)	Cohort	Colorectum**	395,501 women	Never	1.00			
							30 ≤ age ≤80		Former	0.96 (0.61-1.51)
						Current	0.96 (0.75-1.23)			
Park SK et al. * (2010) [31] <i>Re-analysis</i>	1997-1998	Korean Academy of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (KATRD)	Cases: histologically confirmed incident lung cancer cases diagnosed in 1997 were registered in the KATRD	Lung	499	Never	1.00	Matched by age(≤44, 45-69, and ≥70 years old)		
					20		8		Former	2.96 (1.29-6.81)
					101		39		Current	3.06 (2.06-4.55)
		Korean Multi-Center Cancer Cohort (KMCC)	Controls: cancer free when registered in 1997 in Chungju, a site of the KMCC	44 ≤ age ≤70				Adjusted for age		

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\*\* Meta-analysis of RRs for proximal colon, distal colon, and rectum

Supplementary Table 2. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean women (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	RR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls			
Cho H et al. (2009) [18]	2006-2007	Hospital-based (six academic medical centers)	Cases: invasive cervical cancer patients	Cervix	140	343	Never	1.00	
					6	12	Former	1.23 (0.37-3.61)	
			Controls: healthy women who had no history of an abnormal Pap smear and normal Pap smear on the day of recruitment	Mean age	51.5±12.2	46.8±10.1	Current	1.49 (0.69-3.12)	
Yoo KY et al.* (1997) [35] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1992-1995	Seoul National University Hospital	Cases: Histologically confirmed cases of invasive cervical cancer were selected from the Department of Gynecology, Seoul National University Hospital	Cervix	167	738	Never	1.00	
					7	8	Former	2.78 (0.93-8.36)	
					10	22	Current	2.21 (0.99-4.95)	
			Controls: Women with normal pap smear tests and women free of past history of any Malignancies						
Ma SH et al. (2012) [29] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	2009-ongoing	Korea Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Study (Ko-Eve)	Cases: newly diagnosed histologically epithelial ovarian cancer cases	Ovary	892	165	Never	1.00	Adjusted for all variables
					7	5	Former	2.68 (0.49-14.56)	
					2	3	Current	0.96 (0.18-5.02)	
			Controls: ovarian cancer-free population lived in the community						

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Supplementary Table 2. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean women (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	RR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls			
Jordan et al. (2006) [22]	1966-2005	Systematic literature review	Eight population-based case-control studies	Ovary			Never Former Current	1.0 1.0 (0.9-1.2) 2.1 (1.7-2.7)	
Seo HS et al. (2005) [32]	1993-2002	Korean Medical Insurance Corporation (KMIC)'s dependents	Cohort 263,915 women	Bladder  Mean age Never: 54.4±9.6 Former: 64.3±8.6 Current: 62.2±8.6			Never Former Current	1.0 1.1 (0.5-2.6) 1.6 (0.9-2.7)	Adjusted for age, sex, Rohrer's index, blood pressure, cholesterol level, blood glucose level, blood pigment, hypertension, diabetes etc.
<b>Mortality</b>									
Jee SH et al. * (2004) [21] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort 434,145 women	Esophagus  30 ≤ age ≤95	28 4 4		Never Former Current	1.0 1.6 (0.6-5.1) 0.9 (0.3-2.7)	Adjusted for age and alcohol
			Cohort 434,145 women	Stomach  30 ≤ age ≤95	1,322 77 140		Never Former Current	1.0 1.0 (0.8-1.2) 1.0 (0.8-1.2)	Adjusted for age, alcohol and diet
			Cohort 121,822 women	Liver  30 ≤ age ≤95	84 1 2		Never Former Current	1.0 1.9 (0.3-14.2) 2.6 (0.6-11.0)	Adjusted for age, alcohol and HBV
			Cohort 434,145 women	Pancreas  30 ≤ age ≤95	503 25 57		Never Former Current	1.0 0.9 (0.5-1.2) 1.1 (0.8-1.4)	Adjusted for age and alcohol
			Cohort 434,145 women	Larynx  30 ≤ age ≤95	13 1 7		Never Former Current	1.0 0.9 (0.1-6.9) 3.6 (1.3-9.7)	Adjusted for age and alcohol
			Cohort 434,145 women	Lung  30 ≤ age ≤95	834 79 234		Never Former Current	1.0 1.9 (1.5-2.4) 3.2 (2.7-3.7)	Adjusted for age and alcohol

\* Additional analysis results on RR from updated dataset were obtained through personal communication with the author

Supplementary Table 2. Studies included in the meta-analysis for tobacco smoking in Korean women (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of smoking	RR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	Cancer site	No. of cases	No. of controls			
Jee SH et al. * (2004) [21] <i>Re-analysis using updated data</i>	1993-2001	National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)	Cohort 434,145 women	Cervix	176	Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol	
				30 ≤ age ≤95	9	Former	1.2 (0.6-2.4)		
				24	Current	1.8 (1.1-2.8)			
			Cohort 434,145 women	Kidney	37	Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol	
				30 ≤ age ≤95	5	Former	2.3 (0.9-6.3)		
				6	Current	1.5 (0.6-3.9)			
Cohort 434,145 women	Bladder	48	Never	1.0	Adjusted for age and alcohol				
	30 ≤ age ≤95	3	Former	0.7 (0.2-2.2)					
	15	Current	2.0 (1.1-3.8)						
Lee EH et al. * (2010) [27] <i>Re-analysis</i>	1993-2004	Korean Multi-Center Cancer Cohort (KMCC)	Cohort 8,874 women	Stomach	14	Never	1.00	Adjusted for age, body mass index and alcohol consumption amount	
				40 ≤ age	1	Former	2.85 (0.36-		
				5	Current				

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Supplementary Table 3. Studies included in the meta-analysis for passive smoking in men

Cancer site	Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects		No. of cases	No. of controls	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
			Type and source	Definition				
Lung	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at home, Incidence</i></b>							
	Tse LA et al. (2009) [52]	2004-2006	Population-based case-referent	Cases: nonsmoker with newly diagnosed primary lung cancer Controls: nonsmoking community referents	132	536	0.90 (0.57-1.41)	Adjusted for age, place of birth, alcohol drinking, residential radon exposure, past history of lung diseases, any cancer in first-degree relatives, intakes of meat, exposure to known or suspected lung carcinogens, and adoption of dust control
	Akiba S et al. (1986) [37]	1971-1980	Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF)	Cases: non-smoking men with newly diagnosed cases of primary lung cancer among cohort members Controls: non-smoking men among cohort members without lung cancer	19	110	2.10 (0.33-9.63)	Individually matched for year of birth, city of residence, sex, and whether or not they were among the 20% of the cohort participating in the program of biennial medical examinations given at RERF, and vital status.
	Wang L et al. (2000) [53]	1994-1998	Hospital-based with community control	Cases: diagnosed lung cancer among never-smokers Controls: randomly selected from 1990 census lists 30 ≤ age ≤ 75	33	114	1.22 (0.5-3.3)	Frequency matched for age, sex, and prefecture of current residence
	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at home, Mortality</i></b>							
	McGhee SM et al. (2005) [48]	1998	Death registries	Cases: death from lung cancer among never smoker Controls: never smoking controls	145	418	1.34 (0.82-2.17)	Adjusted for age, education
	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at workplace, Incidence</i></b>							
Tse LA et al. (2009) [52]	2004-2006	Population-based case-referent	Cases: nonsmoker with newly diagnosed primary lung cancer Controls: nonsmoking community referents	132	536	1.15 (0.74-1.77)	Adjusted for age, place of birth, alcohol drinking, residential radon exposure, past history of lung diseases, any cancer in first-degree relatives, intakes of meat, exposure to known or suspected lung carcinogens, and adoption of dust control	

Supplementary Table 4. Studies included in the meta-analysis for passive smoking in women

Cancer site	Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects			OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
			Type and source	Definition	No. of cases		
Lung	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at home, Incidence</i></b>						
	Jee SH et al. (1999) [40]	1992-1997	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation (KMIC)	Cohort 157,436 non-smoking wives  40 ≤ age ≤83	79	1.63 (1.01-2.63)	Adjusted for the age of husbands and wives, socioeconomic status, residency, husband's vegetable consumption, and husband's occupation.
	Kurahashi N et al. (2008) [42]	1990-1993	Japan Health Center-based Prospective study (JPHC Study)	Prospective cohort 28,414 non-smoking  40 ≤ age ≤69	109	1.24 (0.85-1.81)	Adjusted for age, study area, alcohol consumption, family history of lung cancer and menopausal status.
	Wen W et al. (2006) [56]	1997-2002	Shanghai Women's Health Study (SWHS)	Prospective cohort 72,829 non-smoking women	106	1.09 (0.74-1.61)	Adjusted for education, occupation, family income, physical activity, body mass index, and intake of meat, vegetables, and fruit.
	Nishino Y et al. (2001) [49]	1984-1992	Population-based	Prospective cohort 9,675 lifelong nonsmoking women	24	1.9 (0.81-4.4)	Adjusted for age
	Lee CH et al. (2000) [44]	1992-1998	Hospital-based	Cases: non-smoking female lung cancer patients Controls: non-smoking women at the same hospital with conditions unrelated to tobacco use	268	445 2.2 (1.5-3.3)	Matched for age. Adjusted for residential area, education, occupation, tuberculosis, cooking fuels and fume extractor.
	Zhong L et al. (1999) [58]	1992-1994	Population-based Shanghai Residential Registry	Cases: non-smoker diagnosed with primary lung cancer Controls: non-smoker selected randomly from the Shanghai Residential Registry	504	601 1.1 (0.8-1.5)	Adjusted for age, income, intake of vitamin C, respondent status, smokiness of the kitchen during cooking, family history of lung cancer, and potentially high-risk occupations.

Supplementary Table 4. Studies included in the meta-analysis for passive smoking in women (continued)

Cancer site	Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects		No. of cases	No. of controls	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
			Type and source	Definition				
Lung	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at home, Incidence</i></b>							
	Rapiti E et al. (1999) [50]	1991-1992	Hospital-based	Cases: non-smoker with newly diagnosed primary lung cancers Controls: non-smoker among patients admitted to the hospital and the patient's visitors	41	67	1.2 (0.5-2.9)	Adjusted for age, residence and religion.
	Wu-Williams AH et al. (1990) [57]	1985-1987	Cancer registries with community control	Cases: non-smoker with newly diagnosed primary lung cancers in cancer registries of Harbin and Shenyang Controls: non-smoker with randomly selected from the general populations of Harbin and Shenyang 50 ≤ age	417	602	0.79 (0.61-1.02)	
	Wang TJ et al. (1996) [55]	1992-1994	Hospital-based with community control	Cases: non-smoker with newly diagnosed of primary lung cancer in 18 hospitals of Shenyang Controls: non-smoker with randomly selected from the general population located in urban areas of Shenyang	135	135	1.11 (0.65-1.88)	Matched for age, sex
	Liu Q et al. (1993) [46]	1983-1984	Hospital-based	Cases: newly diagnosed cases of primary lung cancer from 8 hospitals Controls: individually matched hospital controls 40 ≤ age ≤ 70	38	69	1.49 (0.37-5.97)	Adjusted for education, occupation, and living area

Supplementary Table 4. Studies included in the meta-analysis for passive smoking in women (continued)

Cancer site	Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects		No. of cases	No. of controls	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
			Type and source	Definition				
Lung	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at home, Incidence</i></b>							
	Akiba S et al. (1986) [37]	1971-1980	Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF)	Cases: non-smoker with newly diagnosed cases of primary lung cancer among cohort members Controls: non-smoker among cohort members without lung cancer	94	270	1.51 (0.85-2.77)	Matched for year of birth, city of residence, sex, and whether or not they were among the 20% of the cohort participating in the program of biennial medical examinations given at RERF, and vital status.
	Hirayama T (1984) [39]	1965-1981	Census-population-based	Prospective cohort 91,540 nonsmoking wives	200		1.59 (1.24-2.05)	Adjusted for age
	Lam TH et al. (1987) [43]	1983-1986	Hospital-based	Cases: non-smoking lung cancer patients Controls: non-smoking healthy neighborhood controls matched for age	199	335	1.65 (1.16-2.35)	Matched for age
	Liu ZY et al. (1991) [47]		Population-based	Cases: newly-diagnosed lung cancer patients Controls:	110 (total)	426 (total)	0.77 (0.30-1.96)	Matched for age, sex, occupation, and village of residence
	Fang J et al. (2006) [38]	2001-2004	Hospital-based	Cases: no-smoking female patients with the primary lung cancer from hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai and Chengdu Controls: one hospital control and one population control			1.77 (1.07-2.92)	Matched for age, sex and no-smoking. Adjusted for consumption of internal organ, consumption of vegetables, taking vitamins often, average month income, and the first procreation age
	Wang L et al. (2000) [53]	1994-1998	Hospital-based with community control	Cases: diagnosed lung cancer among never-smokers Controls: randomly selected from 1990 census lists	200	407	1.15 (0.6-2.1)	Frequency matched for age, sex, and prefecture of current residence



Supplementary Table 4. Studies included in the meta-analysis for passive smoking in women (continued)

Cancer site	Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects		No. of cases	No. of controls	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
			Type and source	Definition				
Lung	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at home, Incidence</i></b>							
	Shimizu H et al. (1988) [51]	1982-1985	Hospital-based	Cases: nonsmoking lung cancer patients Controls: in-patients other than those with lung cancer 30 ≤ age	90	163	1.08 (0.64-1.82)	Matched hospital, age, date of admission
	Koo et al. (1987) [41]	1981-1983	Hospital-based with community control	Cases: never-smoked female lung cancer patients Controls: never-smoked district controls	86	136	1.64 (0.87-3.09)	Adjusted for age, number of live births, schooling, years since exposure to cigarette smoke ceased in the home or workplace
	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at home, Mortality</i></b>							
	Lei YX et al. (1996) [45]	1986	Population-based	Cases: lung cancer deaths in non-smoker Controls: non-tumor deaths in non-smoker	75	128	1.19 (0.66-2.16)	Matched for sex, age, year of death, and residence
	McGhee SM et al. (2005) [48]	1998	Death registries	Cases: deaths from lung cancer among never smoker Controls: deaths among never smoking without lung cancer	179	345	1.38 (0.94-2.04)	Adjusted for age, education

Supplementary Table 4. Studies included in the meta-analysis for passive smoking in women (continued)

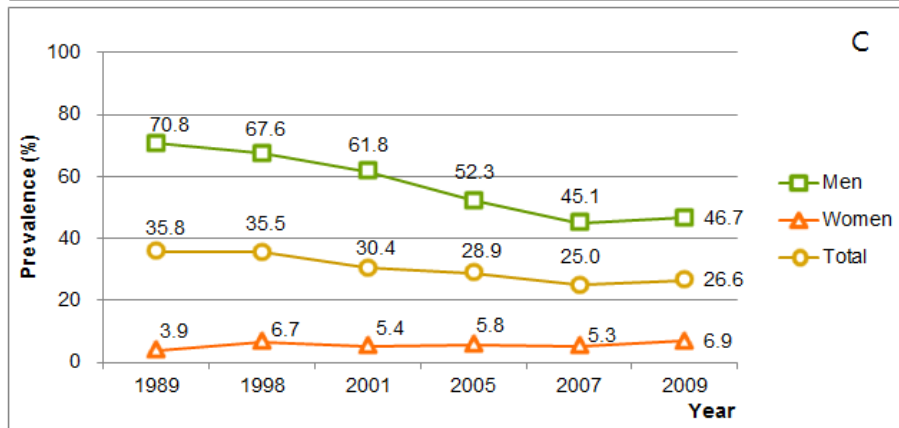
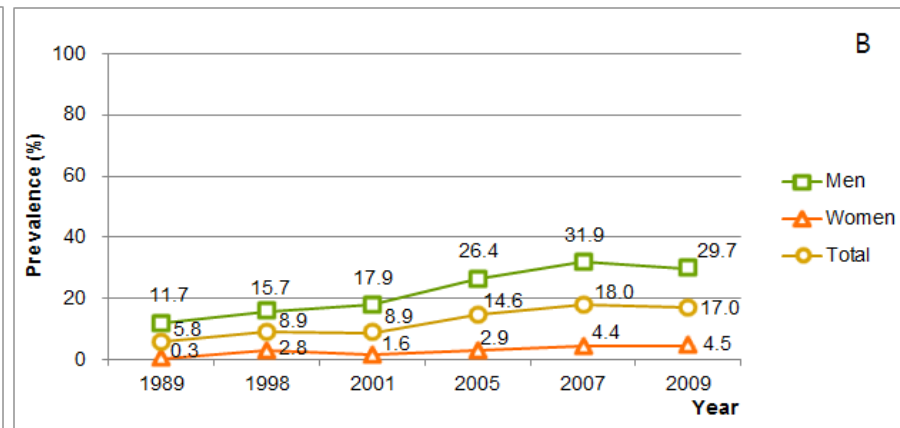
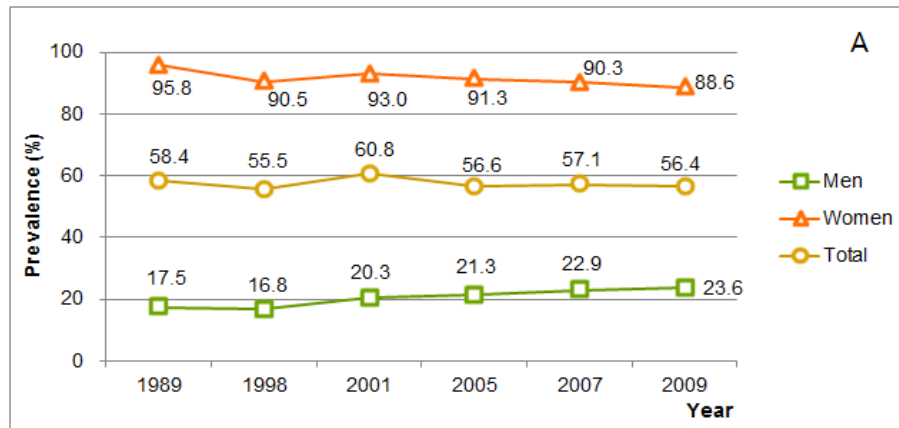
Cancer site	Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects			OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered	
			Type and source	Definition	No. of cases			No. of controls
Lung	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at workplace, Incidence</i></b>							
	Kurahashi N et al. (2008) [42]	1990-1993	Japan Health Center-based Prospective study (JPHC Study)	Prospective cohort 28,414 non-smoking	109		1.32 (0.85-2.04)	Adjusted for age, study area, alcohol consumption, family history of lung cancer and menopausal status.
	Wen W et al. (2006) [56]	1997-2002	Shanghai Women's Health Study (SWHS)	Prospective cohort 72,829 non-smoking women	106		1.79 (1.09-2.93)	Adjusted for education, occupation, family income, physical activity, body mass index, and intake of meat, vegetables, and fruit.
	Lee CH et al. (2000) [44]	1992-1998	Hospital-based	Cases: non-smoking female lung cancer patients Controls: non-smoking women at the same hospital with conditions unrelated to tobacco use	268	445	1.2 (0.5-2.4)	Matched for age. Adjusted for residential area, education, occupation, tuberculosis, cooking fuels and fume extractor.
	Zhong L et al. (1999) [58]	1992-1994	Population-based Shanghai Residential Registry	Cases: non-smoking women diagnosed with primary lung cancer Controls: non-smoking women selected randomly from the Shanghai Residential Registry	504	601	1.7 (1.3-2.3)	Adjusted for age, income, intake of vitamin C, respondent status, smokiness of the kitchen during cooking, family history of lung cancer, potentially high-risk occupations, and domestic exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.
	Wu-Williams AH et al. (1990) [57]	1985-1987	Cancer registries with community control	Cases: non-smoker with newly diagnosed primary lung cancers in cancer registries of Harbin and Shenyang Controls: non-smoker with randomly selected from the general populations of Harbin and Shenyang	415	602	1.21 (0.94-1.58)	

Supplementary Table 4. Studies included in the meta-analysis for passive smoking in women (continued)

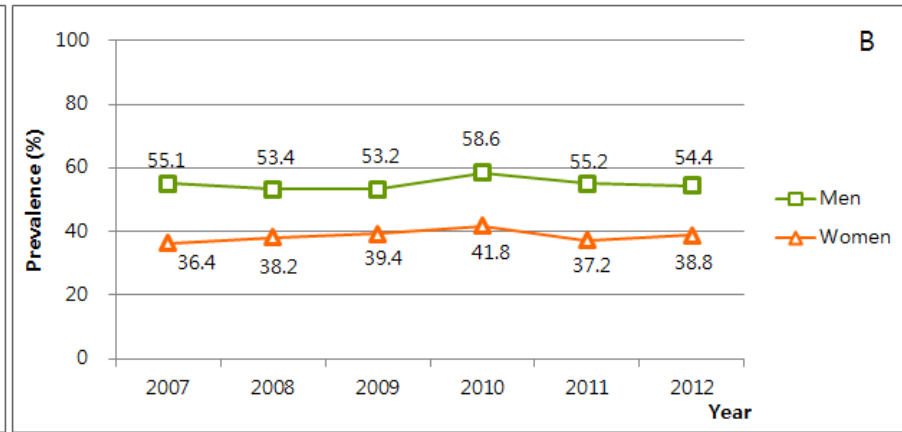
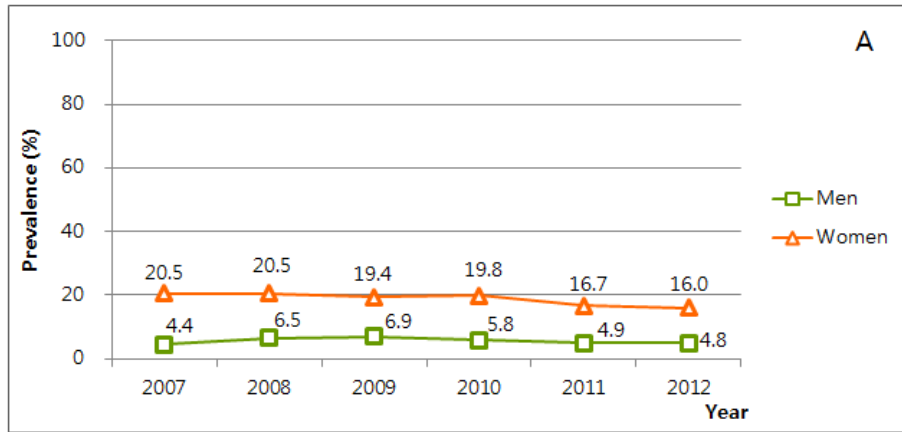
Cancer site	Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects			OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered	
			Type and source	Definition	No. of cases			No. of controls
Lung	<b><i>Exposure to smoking at workplace, Incidence</i></b>							
	Wang TJ et al. (1996) [55]	1992-1994	Hospital-based with community control	Cases: nonsmoker with newly diagnosed of primary lung cancer in 18 hospitals of Shenyang Controls: non-smoker with randomly selected from the general population located in urban areas of Shenyang	135	135	0.89 (0.45-1.77)	Matched for age, sex
	Shimizu H et al. (1988) [51]	1982-1985	Hospital-based	Cases: nonsmoking lung cancer patients Controls: in-patients other than those with lung cancer	90	163	1.20 (0.70-2.04)	Matched hospital, age, date of admission

Supplementary Table 5. Estimation of cancer incident cases and deaths attributable to passive smoking among non-smokers

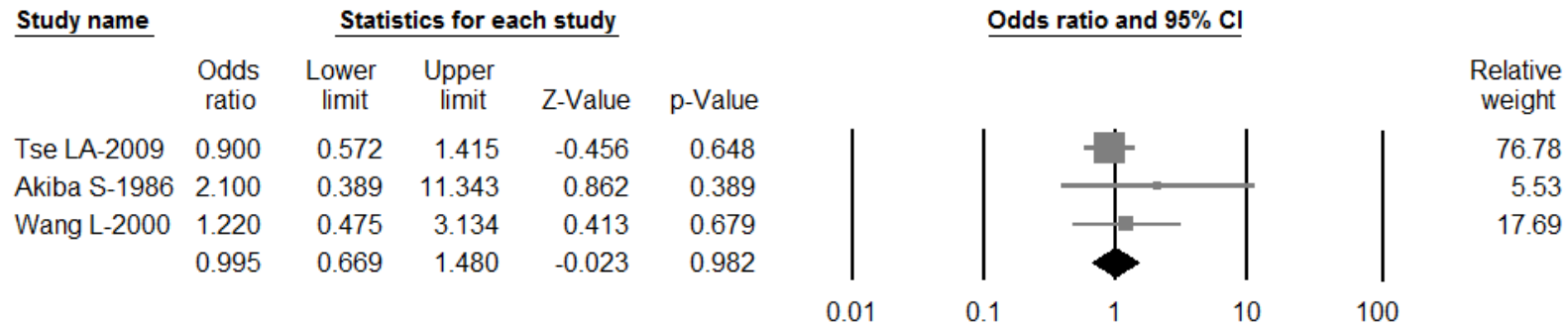
	Lung cancer incidence		Lung cancer mortality	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Prevalence of tobacco smoking				
% Current smokers	70.8	3.9	70.8	3.9
% Former smokers	11.7	0.3	11.7	0.3
(A) % Never-smokers	17.5	95.8	17.5	95.8
AF estimate for secondhand smoking among never-smokers				
Exposure to smoking at home				
% Never-smokers exposed to smoking at home	14.8	60.1	14.8	60.1
RR for lung cancer	1.00	1.32	1.34	1.32
(B) PAF (%)	0.0	16.3	4.8	16.1
Exposure to smoking at workplace				
% Never-smokers exposed to smoking at workplace	42.2	14.7	42.2	14.7
RR for lung cancer	1.15	1.37	1.15	1.37
(C) PAF (%)	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.2
Exposure to smoking at home or workplace				
(D) PAF (%), (D)=(B)+(C)-(B)*(C)	5.9	20.7	10.5	20.5
Number of cases attributable to secondhand smoking				
(E) Total number of lung cancer cases in 2009	13,580	5,298	10,892	4,025
(F) Lung cancer cases in smokers attributable to smoking	7,244	278	7,783	327
(G) Lung cancer cases not attributable to smoking, (G)=(E)-(F)	6,336	5,020	3,109	3,698
(H) Lung cancer cases among never-smokers, (H)=(G)*(A)/100	1,109	4,809	544	3,543
(I) Lung cancer cases attributable to secondhand smoking at home, (I)=(H)*(B)/100	0	783	26	571
(J) Lung cancer cases attributable to secondhand smoking at workplace, (J)=(H)*(C)/100	66	251	32	185
(K) Lung cancer cases attributable to secondhand smoking at home or workplace, (K)=(H)*(D)/100	66	994	57	726
(L) Total number of all cancer cases in 2009	96,826	91,068	43,658	25,773
Exposure to smoking at home				
% of lung cancer, (I)/(E) *100	0.0	14.8	0.2	14.2
% of all cancers, (I)/(L) *100	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.2
Exposure to smoking at workplace				
% of lung cancer, (J)/(E) *100	0.5	4.7	0.3	4.6
% of all cancers, (J)/(L) *100	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Exposure to smoking at home or workplace				
% of lung cancer, (K)/(E) *100	0.5	18.8	0.5	18.0
% of all cancers, (K)/(L) *100	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.8



Supplementary Figure 1. Prevalence (%) of tobacco smoking. A) Never smoker, B) Former smoker, C) Current smoker



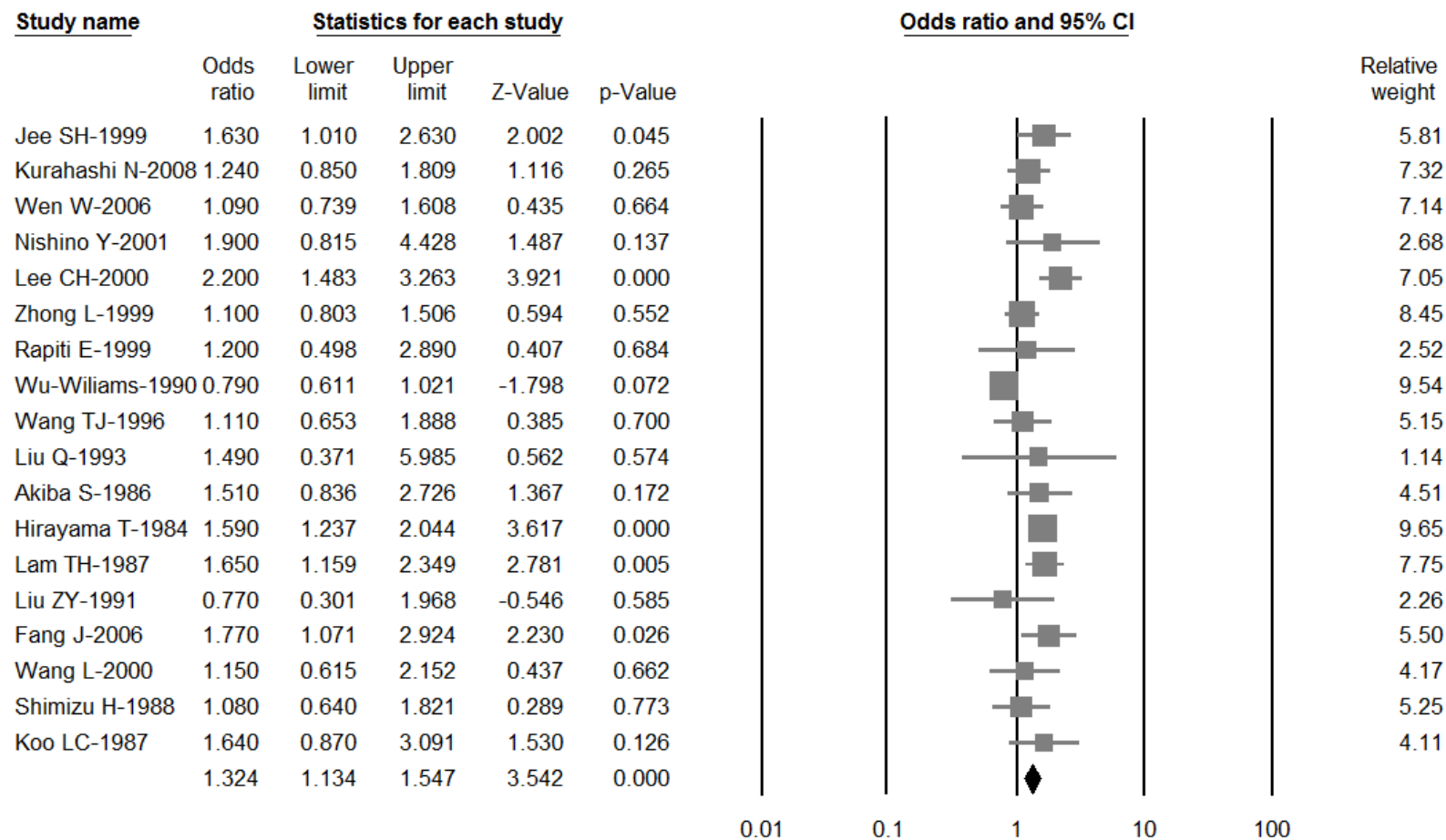
Supplementary Figure 2. Prevalence (%) of passive smoking A) At home, B) At workplace



Footnote

Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2 = 1.12$  (d.f. = 2)  $p = 0.571$ ;  $I^2 = 0.0\%$ ; Fixed effect estimate was selected.

Supplementary Figure 3. Meta-analysis on passive smoking at home and lung cancer incidence in men.

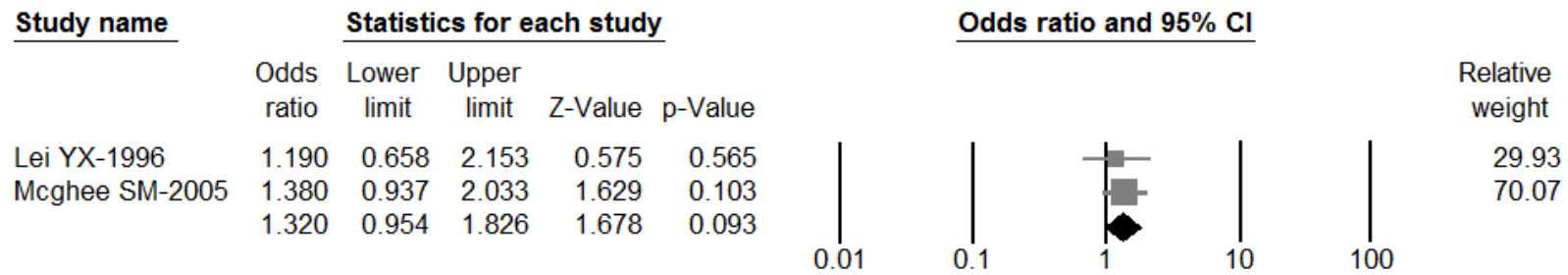


Footnote

Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2 = 33.50$  (d.f. = 17)  $p = 0.010$ ;  $I^2 = 49.2\%$ ; Random effect estimate was selected.

Supplementary Figure 4. Meta-analysis on passive smoking at home and lung cancer incidence in women.

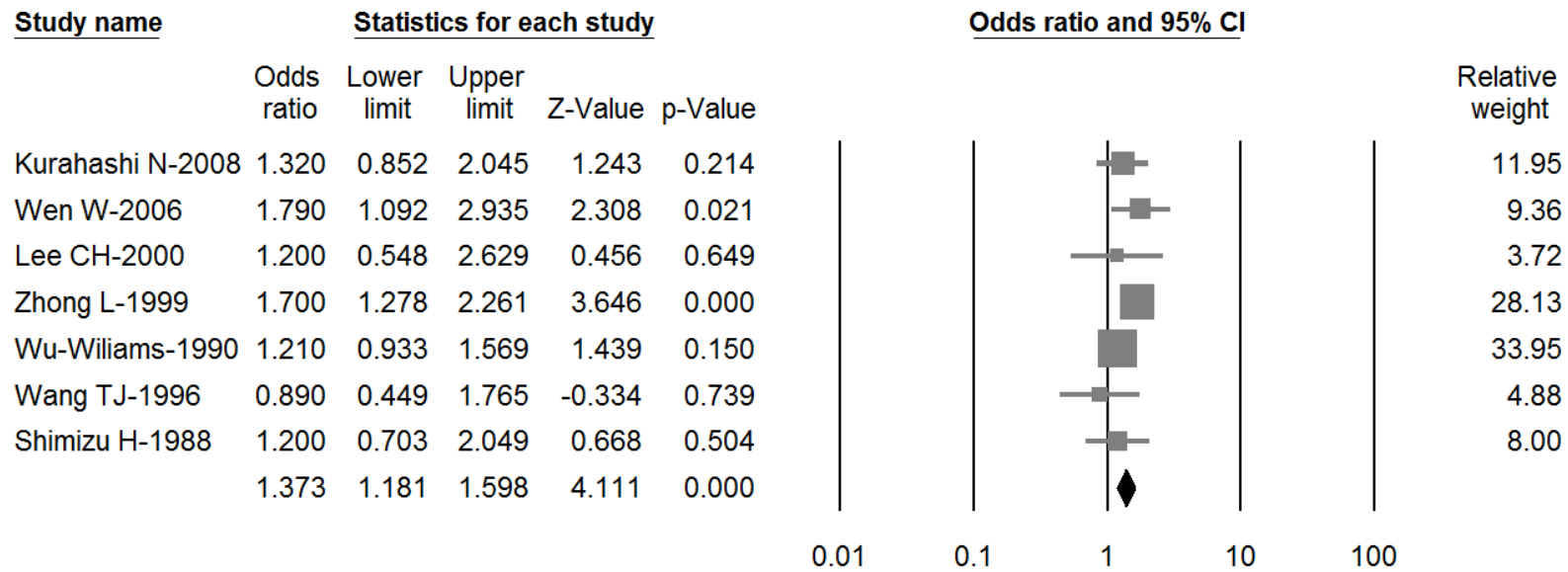




Footnote

Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2 = 0.17$  (d.f. = 1)  $p = 0.682$ ;  $I^2 = 0.0\%$ ; Fixed effect estimate was selected.

Supplementary Figure 5. Meta-analysis on passive smoking at home and lung cancer mortality in women.



Footnote

Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2 = 6.10$  (d.f. = 6)  $p = 0.412$ ;  $I^2 = 1.6\%$ ; Fixed effect estimate was selected.

Supplementary Figure 6. Meta-analysis on passive smoking at workplace and lung cancer incidence in women.