

Supplementary Table S3 Quality of cohort studies included in the meta-analysis

Study	Representativeness of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non-exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure	Outcome of interest was not present at start of study	Controls for important risk factors <sup>1</sup>	Assessment of outcome	Follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	Adequacy of follow up of cohorts	Total quality score
Ong et al. 2019	☆	☆	–	☆	☆☆	☆	–	☆	7
Sen et al. 2019	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆☆	☆	☆	☆	9
Pounis et al 2017	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆☆	☆	–	☆	8
Hashibe et al. 2015	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	8
Terdal et al. 2015	☆	☆	–	☆	☆☆	☆	☆	☆	8
Li et al. 2013	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆☆	☆	☆	–	8
Discacciati et al. 2013	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆☆	☆	☆	–	8
Bosire et al. 2013	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆☆	☆	☆	–	8
Shafique et al. 2012	☆	☆	–	☆	☆☆	☆	☆	☆	8
Wilson et al. 2011	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆☆	☆	☆	☆	9
Nilsson et al. 2010	☆	☆	☆	–	☆☆	☆	☆	☆	8
Iso et al. 2007	☆	☆	–	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	7
Ellison et al. 2000	☆	☆	–	☆	☆	☆	☆	–	6
Le Marchand et al. 1994	☆	☆	–	☆	☆	☆	☆	–	6
Hsing et al. 1990	☆	☆	–	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	7
Severson et al. 1989	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	–	7

1. A maximum of 2 stars could be awarded for this item. Studies that included adjustment for age received one star, and studies that included most of the other important confounders such as ethnicity, dietary factors (energy intake, vitamin D, dietary fat etc.), physical activity, body mass index, type 2 diabetes mellitus, alcohol and smoking received an additional star.