

Supplementary Table 2. Characteristics of included observational studies in the meta-analysis

Study	Study type	Soy product type	Exposure assessment	Reference value (control group)	Adjusting parameters
Severson et al. [43] (1989)	Cohort study	Shoyu, tofu	FFQ	Shoyu: never-seldom Tofu: ≤1 time/wk Soy milk: 0 g/day Soy foods: 0 g/day Soya, miso soup, tofu Miso soup: <2 time/wk Tofu: >2 time/wk	Subject's marital history, smoking history, occupational history, type of residence, educational history, alcohol consumption, and medical history
Jacobsen et al. [32] (1998)	Cohort study	Soy milk	FFQ	Body mass index, frequency consumption of coffee, whole fat milk, eggs, and citrus fruits, and age	
Greenlee et al. [20] (2004)	Cohort study	Soy foods	FFQ	Sex, race, and education	
Allen et al. [29] (2004)	Cohort study	Soya, miso soup, tofu	FFQ	Attained age, calendar period, city of residence at the time of the bombings, radiation dose and education level	
Nomura et al. [39] (2004)	Cohort study	Tofu	FFQ	Age, cigarette smoking, alcohol intake, total calories, arm muscle area, and body mass index	
Kurahashi et al. [22] (2007)	Cohort study	Soy food, miso soup	FFQ	Age, area, smoking status, drinking frequency, marital status, body mass index, and intake of total fatty acids, dairy, vegetables, and fruits	
Kirsh et al. [21] (2007)	Cohort study	Dry bean, tofu, soybean	FFQ	Age, total energy, race, study center, family history of prostate cancer, body mass index, smoking status, physical activity, supplemental vitamin E intake, total fat intake, red meat intake, diabetes, aspirin use, and previous number of prostate cancer screening examinations during the follow-up period	
Park et al. [23] (2008)	Cohort study	Legumes, soy foods	FFQ	Time since cohort entry, ethnicity, family history of prostate cancer, education, body mass index, smoking status and energy intake	
Petimar et al. [41] (2017)	Cohort study	Mature bean	FFQ	Marital status, race, education, body mass index, height, multivitamin use, total energy intake, smoking status, prostate cancer family history, physical activity, history of diabetes, age	
Sawada et al. [42] (2020)	Cohort study	Soy foods, miso soup, natto, tofu	FFQ	Age, area, smoking, alcohol frequency, body mass index, leisure time activity, history of diabetes mellitus, screening and intake of green tea, coffee, vegetables and fruit	
Oishi et al. [40] (1988)	Case-control study	Miso soup	Interview	Marital status, race, education, body mass index, height, multivitamin use, total energy intake, smoking status, prostate cancer family history, physical activity, history of diabetes, age	
Sung et al. [45] (1999)	Case-control study	Soybean milk	FFQ, interview	Age, province of residence, race, years since quitting smoking, cigarette pack-years, body mass index, rice and pasta, coffee, grains and cereals, alcohol, fruit and fruit juices, tofu, meat, income, and family history of cancer	
Villeneuve et al. [46] (1999)	Case-control study	Tofu, soybean, lentils, baked beans	FFQ	Age, education, ethnicity, geographic area, and calories	
Kolonel et al. [34] (2000)	Case-control study	Soyfoods, legumes	FFQ, interview	Legumes (excluding soyfoods): <2.6 g/day	
Lee et al. [35] (2003)	Case-control study	Combined soy foods, tofu	Interview	All legumes: <10 g/day	
Sonoda et al. [44] (2004)	Case-control study	Soy foods, natto, tofu	FFQ, interview	Combined soy foods: <27.5 g/day	Total calories and age
Jian et al. [33] (2004)	Case-control study	Fermented soy products	FFQ, interview	Tofu: <14.3 g/day	
McCann et al. [37] (2005)	Case-control study	Soy foods	FFQ	Soy products: <2 g/day	
Hedelin et al. [31] (2006)	Case-control study	Beans, soy	FFQ	Soy products: <1.18 g/day	
Heald et al. [30] (2007)	Case-control study	Soy foods	FFQ	Soy products: 0 g/day	
Nagata et al. [38] (2007)	Case-control study	Soy foods	FFQ	Soy products: 30.5 g/day	
Liu et al. [36] (2008)	Case-control study	Tofu, soy milk	FFQ, interview	Soybean food (tofu and soy milk): ≤2 time/week	

FFQ, food frequency questionnaire; NA, not available.