Supplementary Table 1. Prevalence (%) of alcohol drinking in Korea.

Year	Men	Women	Total
1989*	77.5	23.5	49.3
1992*	74.6	22.6	46.9
1998**	83.4	54.9	68.4
2001**	82.7	59.5	69.8
2005**	87.2	69.8	78.5

Notes: *Korea National Health Examination Survey. **Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Supplementary Table 2. Daily alcohol consumption (g/day) in Korea.

Average daily alcohol consumption		
Year	Men	Women
1998	**28.53**	**6.38**
2001	26.68	5.70
2005	25.33	7.92

Notes: Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Supplementary Table 3. Studies included in the meta-analysis for estimating pooled RRs for alcohol drinking on cancer

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of Alcohol intake	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD			
Oral cavity									
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation Age:	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	167 439 92 59 22		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.02 (0.85-1.22) 1.02 (0.79-1.32) 1.27 (0.95-1.72) 1.41 (0.91-2.20)	Incidence Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	31 98 12 11 9		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.58(1.05-2.37) 1.33(0.67-2.65) 2.49(1.22-5.07) 5.84(2.72-12.5)	Mortality Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Choi SY et al (1991)	1986-1989	Korea Cancer Center Hospital Mean age:	Case/ Control Study Mean age: Case: 55.1(men), 51.3(women)	16 9 45 32 11	100 96 90 46 7	Men: Case:55.1 Control:55.4 Women Case:51.3 Control:51.1	Non-drinker Light Moderate Medium-heavy Heavy	1.00 0.59(0.25-1.40) 3.61(1.82-7.17) 4.23(2.13-8.40) 14.82(5.03-43.67)	Incidence Adjusted for cigarette smoking
Pharynx									
Choi SY et al (1991)	1986-1989	Korea Cancer Center Hospital	Case/ Control study	16 20 44 40 13	100 101 127 63 8	Men: Case:53.4 Control:53.5 Women Case:49.8 Control:49.7	Non-drinker Light Moderate Medium-heavy Heavy	1.00 1.22(0.60-2.50) 2.16(1.13-4.15) 4.07(2.11-7.85) 11.23(4.23-29.83)	Incidence Adjusted for cigarette smoking
Esophagus									
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	196 854 179 123 42		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.58(1.05-2.37 1.33(0.67-2.65) 2.49(1.22-5.07) 5.84(2.72-12.50)	Incidence Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	128 548 95 66 23		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 2.22(1.82-2.70) 3.00(2.28-3.95) 4.34(3.19-5.91) 4.33(2.76-6.80)	Mortality Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes

Supplementary Table 3. Studies included in the meta-analysis for estimating pooled RRs for alcohol drinking on cancer (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of Alcohol intake	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD			
Esophagus									
Kimm H et al (2010)	1992-1995	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 782,632 men	185 858 184 112 44		49.0±12.3 45.1±11.1 42.4±8.6 42.0±8.3 42.3±8.2	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 2.2(1.9-2.6) 3.1(2.5-3.8) 3.8(3.0-4.8) 4.1(2.9-5.8)	Incidence Adjusted for age, age^2, Alcohol intake, aspartate aminotransferase (GOT), Body mass index, exercise
Kimm H et al (2010)	1992-1995	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 782,632 men	163 622 110 76 25		49.0±12.3 45.1±11.1 42.4±8.6 42.0±8.3 42.3±8.2	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.9(1.6-2.3) 2.7(2.1-3.5) 3.7(2.8-5.0) 3.4(2.2-5.3)	Mortality Adjusted for age, age^2, Alcohol intake, aspartate aminotransferase (GOT), Body mass index, exercise
Yi SW et al (2010)	1985-2005	KangWha County Cohort Study	Cohort study 2,696 men 3,595wo men	3 3 4 9		55 years or older	None Low Moderate High	1.00 1.04(0.17-6.32) 2.45(0.53-11.29) 5.62(1.45-21.77)	Mortality Adjusted for age, history of chronic disease, smoking habit, ginseng intake, pesticide use, body mass index, education status
Jung EJ et al (2012)	1993-2004	Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort (KMCC)	Cohort study 15,683 men	3 1 1 3 3		20- (3.4%) 30- (10.8%) 40- (19.3%) 50- (25.6%) 60- (28.8%) 70+ (12.1%)	0 0.01-25g/week 2.01-108g/week 108.1-346g/week >346.01 g/week	1.00 2.75(0.25-30.51) 2.77(0.25-30.98) 4.98(0.83-30.04) 4.65(0.76-28.39)	Mortality Adjusted for age, BMI and smoking habit
Colon									
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	1.35 2635 437 253 84		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 0.98(0.91-1.05) 0.76(0.68-0.84) 0.85(0.74-0.98) 0.84(0.68-1.05)	Incidence Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	199 406 50 25 7		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.19(1.00-1.42) 1.17(0.85-1.61) 1.21(0.79-1.86) 0.98(0.46-2.10)	Mortality Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Lim HJ et al. (2008)	1993-1998	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 4,834 men 9,470 women	74 14 8 2 8		65 years or older	never 0< ≤24 24< ≤48 48< ≤72 72<	1.00 0.62 (0.35-1.12) 1.13 (0.52-2.45) 1.07 (0.26-4.48) 1.15 (0.28-4.72	Incidence Adjusted for age and sex

Supplementary Table 3. Studies included in the meta-analysis for estimating pooled RRs for alcohol drinking on cancer (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of Alcohol intake	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD			
Colon									
Kim J et al (2009)		Two university hospitals	Case/ Control study	101 97 163	96 82 92	30-79 years	<5 5-29 ≥30	1.00 1.12(0.73-1.72) 1.68(1.13-2.50)	Incidence, Men Crude OR
				217 16 2	228 9 2	30-79 years	<5 5-29 ≥-2	1.00 1.87(0.76-4.90) 1.05(0.08-14.61)	Incidence, Women Crude-OR
Yi SW et al (2010)	1985-2005	KangWha County Cohort Study	Cohort study 2,696 men 3,595wo men	6 8 4 8		55 years or older	None Low Moderate High	1.00 1.57(0.50-4.91) 1.33(0.37-4.82) 2.61(0.88-7.78)	Mortality Adjusted for age, history of chronic disease, smoking habit, ginseng intake, pesticide use, body mass index, education status
Liver									
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	1326 4608 907 485 215		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 0.79(0.74-0.84) 0.88(0.80-0.96) 0.93(0.84-1.04) 1.27(1.09-1.48)	Incidence Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	766 1757 454 242 114		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.03(0.95-1.12) 1.12(1.00-1.26) 1.17(1.01-1.35) 1.63(1.33-1.98)	Morality Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Shin HR et al (2004)	1990-1993	Hospital-based (Inje University Pusan Paik Hospital)	Cases: newly histologically confirmed cases Controls: patients of the same hospital	79 90 34	167 194 45	Case: 53.0 ±8.5 Controls: 53.1 ±8.5	no moderate heavy	1.00 0.9 (0.7-1.4) 1.8 (1.0-3.2)	Incidence, HCC cases Matched for sex and age (±4yrs)
				18 14 9	167 194 45		no moderate heavy	1.00 0.6 (0.3-1.4) 1.8 (0.8-4.4)	CLG cases Matched for sex and age (±4yrs)
Yi SW et al (2010)	1985-2005	KangWha County Cohort Study	Cohort study 2,696 men 3,595wo men	13 8 8 8		55 years or older	None Low Moderate High	1.00 0.91(0.38-2.22) 0.94(0.38-2.28) 0.79(0.31-2.01)	Mortality Adjusted for age, history of chronic disease, smoking habit, ginseng intake, pesticide use, body mass index, education status

Supplementary Table 3. Studies included in the meta-analysis for estimating pooled RRs for alcohol drinking on cancer (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of Alcohol intake	OR (95% CI)	Incidence/Mortality Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD			
Larynx									
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	176 530 116 67 23		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.17(0.98-1.38) 1.21(0.96-1.53) 1.37(1.03-1.81) 1.39(0.90-2.15)	Incidence Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Jee SH et al (2010) Re-analysis	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance Corporation	Cohort study 846,907 men 482,618 women	69 180 25 16 8		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	0 1~24.9 25~49.9 50~99.9 ≥100	1.00 1.34(1.01-1.77) 1.54(0.96-2.48) 2.06(1.18-3.62) 2.96(1.40-6.22)	Mortality Adjusted for age, age^2, smoking and diabetes
Choi SY et al (1991)	1986-1989	Korea Cancer Center Hospital	Case/ Control study	16 20 44 40 13	100 101 127 63 8	Men: Case:58.3 Control:58.8 Women Case:56.0 Control:56.8	Non-drinker Light Moderate Medium-heavy Heavy	1.00 1.22(0.60-2.50) 2.16(1.13-4.15) 4.07(2.11-7.85) 11.23(4.23-29.83)	Incidence Adjusted for age, cigarette smoking
Breast									
Do MH et al. (2003)	1998-1999	Hospital -based (Hanyang and Soonchunhyang University Hospitals)	Cases: newly histologically confirmed cases Controls: patients of the same hospital	14 21 14 11	8 19 20 20	20-69 years	none <45 45-149 ≥150	1.00 1.30 (0.72-2.66) 0.97 (0.64-3.10) 1.49 (0.92-3.28)	Incidence, Premenopausal Adjusted for age, age at menarche, family history of breast cancer, pregnancy, experience of breast feeding, total periods of breastfeeding, total energy intake, fiber intake, vitamin A, C, E intake, and vitamin supplement use
				10 15 11 12	14 19 12 9	20-69 years	none <45 45-149 ≥150	1.00 1.11(0.34-3.64) 1.28(0.35-4.73) 1.87(0.49-7.20)	Incidence, Postmenopausal Crude OR

Supplementary Table 3. Studies included in the meta-analysis for estimating pooled RRs for alcohol drinking on cancer (continued)

Author (year)	Study period	Study subjects					Category of Alcohol intake	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
		Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD			
Breast									
Kim H et al (2012) Re-analysis		Seoul Breast Cancer Study (SeBCS)	Cases: newly diagnosed histologically breast cancer cases Controls: breast cancer-free population who lived in the community	4,508	4,693		Beta Se(beta)	0.00825* (0.00872) Log(RR) per 10 gram/day alcohol consumption	Incidence Adjusted for age, education, family history, age at menarche, menopausal status, menopausal age, breastfeeding experiences and duration, oral contraceptive use, HRT, BMI, smoking status

* log(OR) per 10g/day alcohol consumption (standard error).

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; anti-HCV, antibodies against hepatitis C virus.