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

		<u> </u>	
Year	Men	Women	Total
1989 [*]	77.5	23.5	49.3
1992*	74.6	22.6	46.9
1998** 2001**	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.

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Aver	age 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.

			Study subjects			Category of	OR	Confounding variables		
Author (year) Study period	Study period	Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD	Alcohol intake	(95% CI)	considered	
Oral cavity										
Jee SH et al	1993-2001	Korea Medical	Cohort study	167		Men:	0	1.00	Incidence	
(2010)		Insurance	846,907 men	439		45.2 ± 11.1 Women:	1~24.9	1.02 (0.85-1.22)	Adjusted for age, age ² ,	
Re-analysis		Corporation	482,618 women	92		49.5 ± 12.1	25~49.9	1.02 (0.79-1.32)	smoking and diabetes	
		Age:		59		19.5 112.1	50~99.9	1.27 (0.95-1.72)		
				22			≥100	1.41 (0.91-2.20)		
Jee SH et al	1993-2001	Korea Medical	Cohort study	31		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1	0	1.00	Mortality	
(2010)		Insurance	846,907 men	98		Women: 43.2 ± 11.1	1~24.9	1.58(1.05-2.37)	Adjusted for age, age ² ,	
Re-analysis		Corporation	482,618 women	12		49.5 ± 12.1	25~49.9 50~99.9	1.33(0.67-2.65)	smoking and diabetes	
				11			≥100	2.49(1.22-5.07)		
				9			2100	5.84(2.72-12.5)		
Choi SY et al	1986-1989	Korea Cancer	Case/ Control	16	100	Men:	Non-drinker	1.00	Incidence	
(1991)		Center Hospital	Study	9	96	Case:55.1	Light	0.59(0.25-1.40)	Adjusted for cigarette smoking	
. ,		Mean age:	Mean age:	45	90	Control:55.4	Moderate	3.61(1.82-7.17)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		Ū	Case: 55.1(men),	32	46	Women Case:51.3	Medium-heavy	4.23(2.13-8.40)		
			51.3(women)	11	7	Control:51.1	Heavy	14.82(5.03-43.67)		
Pharynx						controllerin				
Choi SY et al	1986-1989	Korea Cancer	Case/ Control	16	100	Men:	Non-drinker	1.00	Incidence	
(1991)		Center Hospital	study	20	101	Case:53.4	Light	1.22(0.60-2.50)	Adjusted for cigarette smoking	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		44	127	Control:53.5	Moderate	2.16(1.13-4.15)	.,	
				40	63	Women Case:49.8	Medium-heavy	4.07(2.11-7.85)		
				13	8	Case.49.8 Control:49.7	Heavy	11.23(4.23-29.83)		
F 1										
Esophagus							0	4.00		
Jee SH et al	1993-2001	Korea Medical	Cohort study	196		Men: 45.2 ± 11.1	0	1.00	Incidence	
(2010)		Insurance	846,907 men	854		Women: 43.2 ± 11.1	1~24.9	1.58(1.05-2.37	Adjusted for age, age ² ,	
Re-analysis		Corporation	482,618 women	179		49.5 ± 12.1	25~49.9 50~99.9	1.33(0.67-2.65)	smoking and diabetes	
				123			≥100	2.49(1.22-5.07)		
Ino CII of -1	1002 2001	Voran Madinal	Cohort stude	42		Men:	≥100 0	5.84(2.72-12.50)	Montality	
Jee SH et al	1993-2001	Korea Medical Insurance	Cohort study 846.907 men	128 548		45.2 ± 11.1	0 1~24.9	1.00 2.22(1.82-2.70)	Mortality Adjusted for age, age ² ,	
(2010) Re-analysis		Corporation	482,618 women	548 95		Women:	1~24.9 25~49.9	2.22(1.82-2.70) 3.00(2.28-3.95)	smoking and diabetes	
ite-allalysis		Corporation	402,010 women	93 66		49.5 ±12.1	50~99.9	4.34(3.19-5.91)	smoking and diabetes	
				23			≥100	4.33(2.76-6.80)		
				23			-100	4.33(2.70-0.80)		

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	Confounding variables	
	Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD		(95% CI)	considered	
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	$\begin{array}{c} 1.00\\ 1.19(1.00\text{-}1.42)\\ 1.17(0.85\text{-}1.61)\\ 1.21(0.79\text{-}1.86)\\ 0.98(0.46\text{-}2.10) \end{array}$	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)

			Study subjects				Category of	OR	Confounding variables	
Author (year) Study period	Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD	Alcohol intake	(95% CI)	considered		
Colon										
Kim J et al		Two university	Case/ Control	101	96	30-79 years	<5	1.00	Incidence, Men	
(2009)		hospitals	study	97	82		5-29	1.12(0.73-1.72)	Crude OR	
				163	92		≥30	1.68(1.13-2.50)		
				217	228	30-79 years	<5 5-29	1.00	Incidence, Women	
				16 2	9 2		<i>3-29</i> ≥-2	1.87(0.76-4.90) 1.05(0.08-14.61)	Crude-OR	
Yi SW et al	1985-2005	KangWha County	Cohort study	6		55 years or	None	1.00	Mortality	
(2010)		Cohort Study	2,696 men	8		older	Low	1.57(0.50-4.91)	Adjusted for age, history of chronic	
			3,595wo men	4 8			Moderate	1.33(0.37-4.82)	disease, smoking habit, ginseng	
							High	2.61(0.88-7.78)	intake, pesticide use, body mass index, education status	
Liver										
Jee SH et al	1993-2001	Korea Medical	Cohort study	1326		Men:	0	1.00	Incidence	
(2010)			846,907 men 482,618 women	4608		45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	1~24.9	0.79(0.74-0.84)	Adjusted for age, age ² ,	
Re-analysis				907			25~49.9	0.88(0.80-0.96)	smoking and diabetes	
				485			50~99.9 ≥100	0.93(0.84-1.04)		
				215			≥100	1.27(1.09-1.48)		
Jee SH et al	1993-2001	Korea Medical	Cohort study	766		Men:	0	1.00	Morality	
(2010)		Insurance		1757		45.2 ± 11.1 Women: 49.5 ±12.1	1~24.9	1.03(0.95-1.12)	Adjusted for age, age^2 ,	
Re-analysis		Corporation	482,618 women	454			25~49.9 50~99.9	1.12(1.00-1.26)	smoking and diabetes	
				242 114			≥100	$1.17(1.01-1.35) \\ 1.63(1.33-1.98)$		
				114			2100	1.03(1.33-1.98)		
Shin HR et al	1990-1993	Hospital-based	Cases: newly	79	167	Case:	no	1.00	Incidence, HCC cases	
(2004)		(Inje University	histologically	90	194	53.0 ±8.5	moderate	0.9 (0.7-1.4)	Matched for sex and age (±4yrs)	
		Pusan Paik	confirmed	34	45	Controls: 53.1 ±8.5	heavy	1.8 (1.0-3.2)		
		Hospital)	cases Controls:	18	167	55.1 ±0.5	no moderate	1.00	CLG cases Matched for sex and age (±4yrs)	
			patients of the	14	194		heavy	0.6 (0.3-1.4) 1.8 (0.8-4.4)	Watched for sex and age (±4yrs)	
			same hospital	9	45		neavy	1.0 (0.0-1.1)		
Yi SW et al	1985-2005	KangWha County	Cohort study	13		55 years or	None	1.00	Mortality	
(2010)		Cohort Study	2,696 men	8		older	Low	0.91(0.38-2.22)	Adjusted for age, history of chronic	
			3,595wo men	8			Moderate	0.94(0.38-2.28)	disease, smoking habit, ginseng	
				8			High	0.79(0.31-2.01)	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	Incidence/Mortality
	Study period	Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD		(95% CI)	Confounding variables considered
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 per	G(1) 1		Study subjects				Category of	OR (95% CI)	Confounding variables
	Study period	Type and source	Definition	No. of cases	No. of controls	Age mean ±SD	Alcohol intake		considered
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

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

* 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.