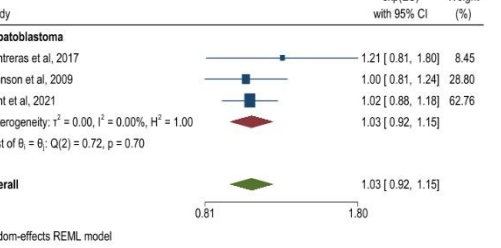
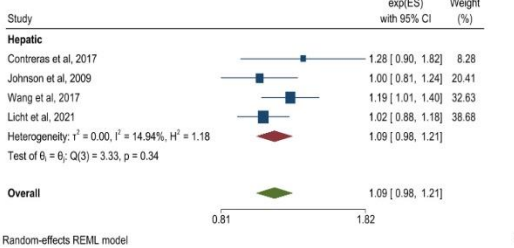
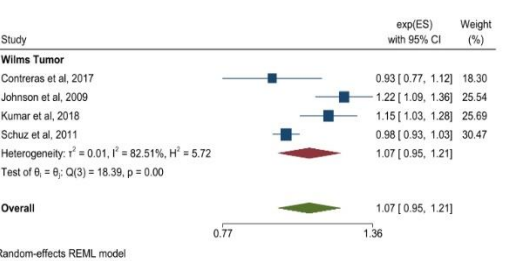
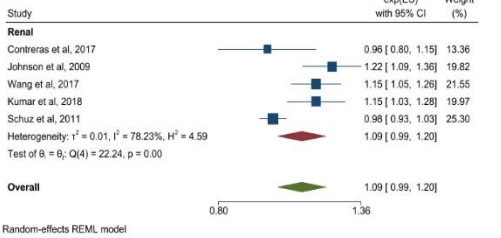
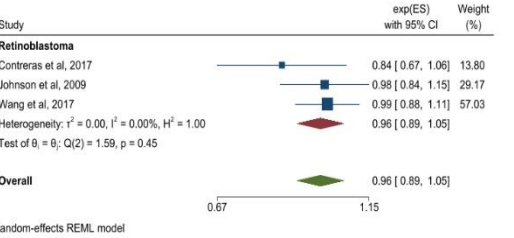
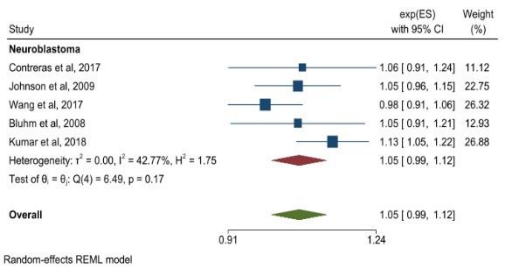
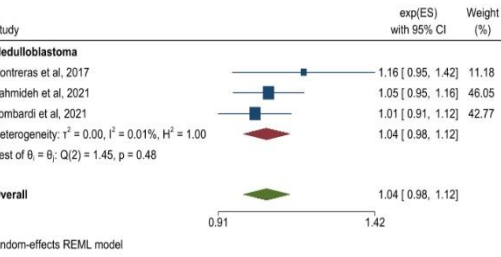
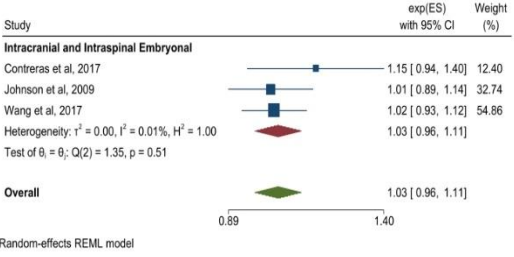
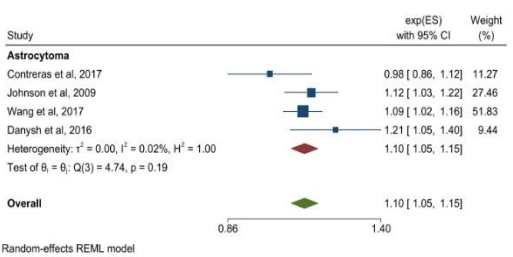
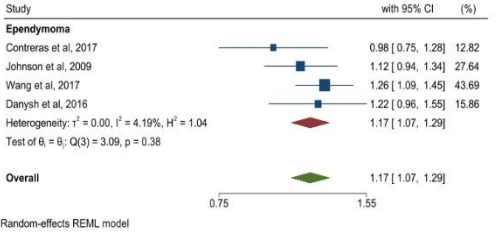
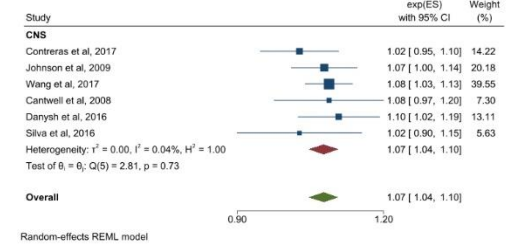
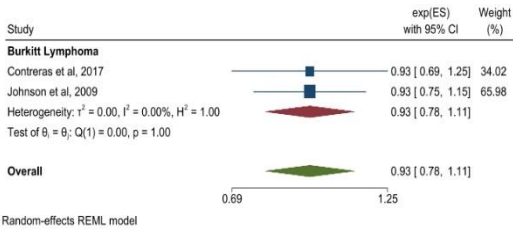
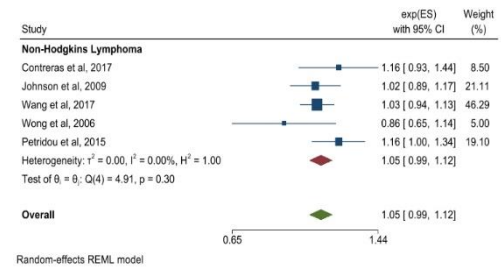
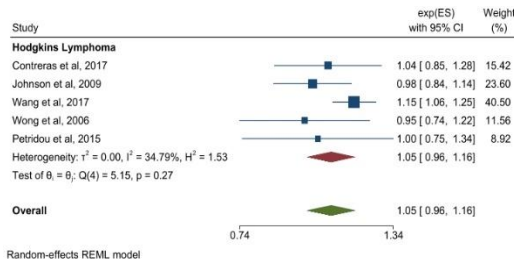
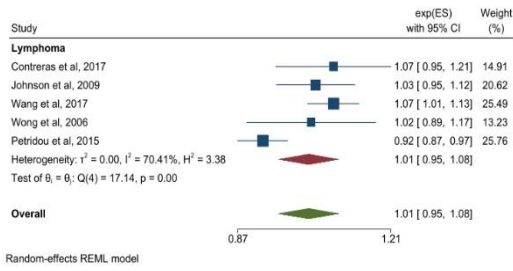
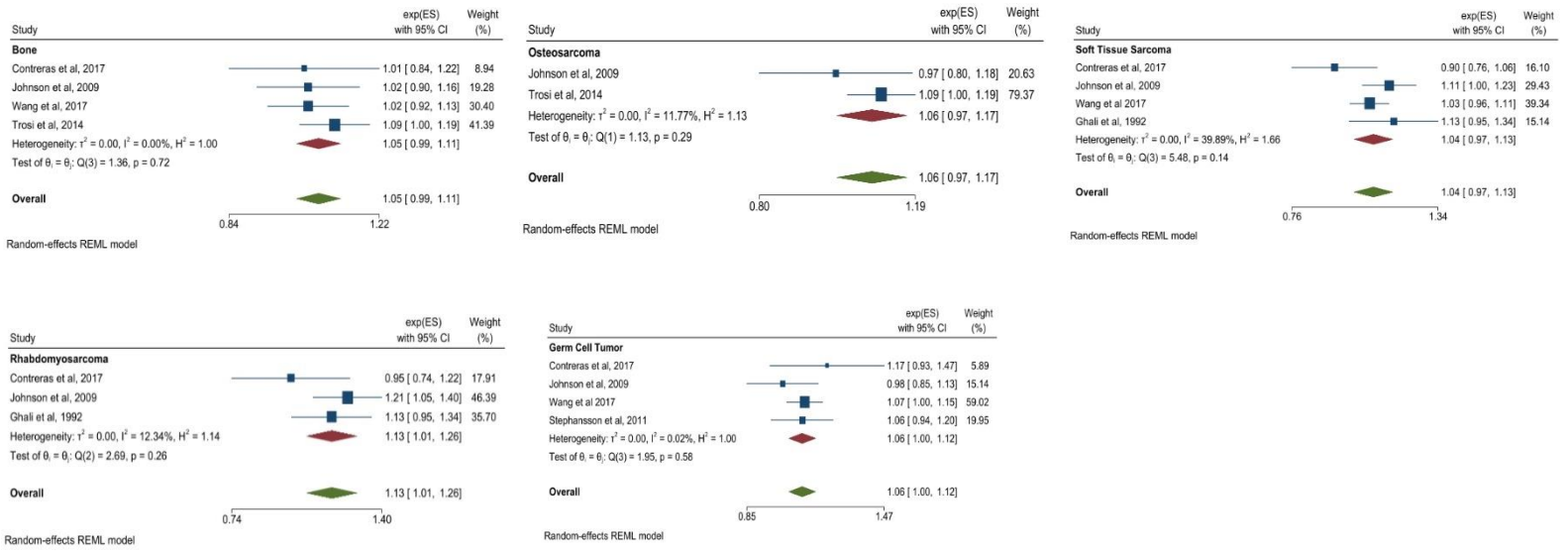
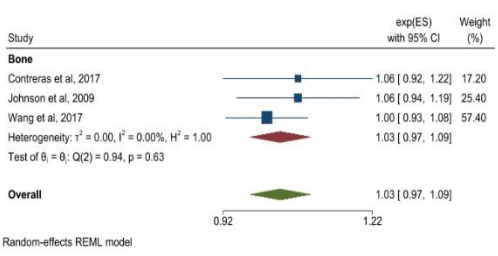
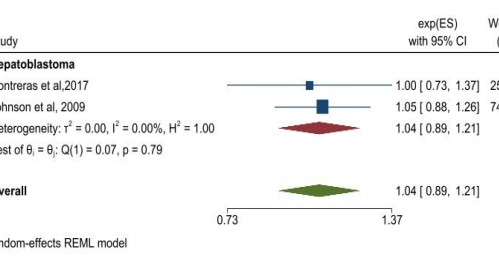
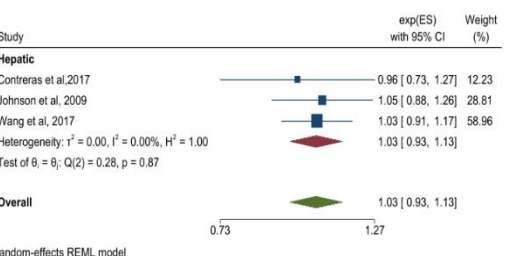
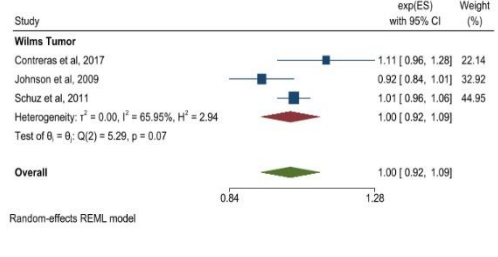
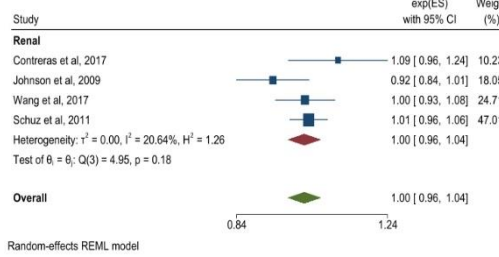
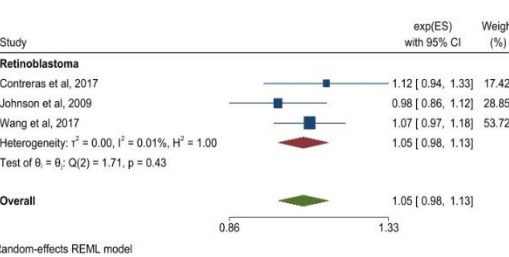
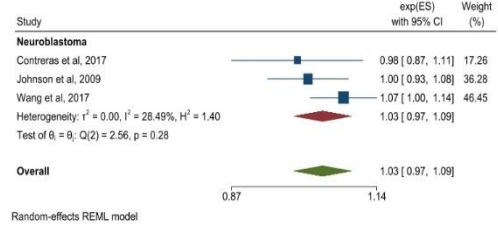
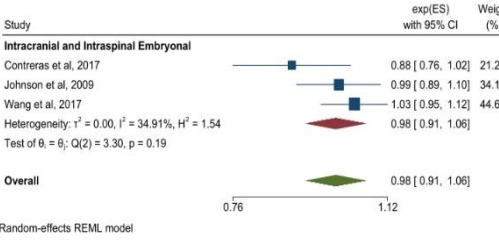
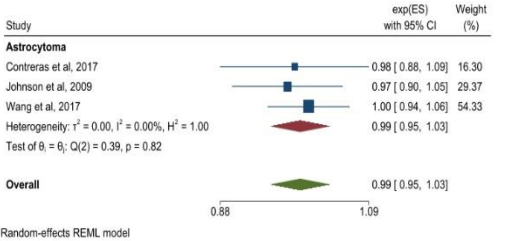
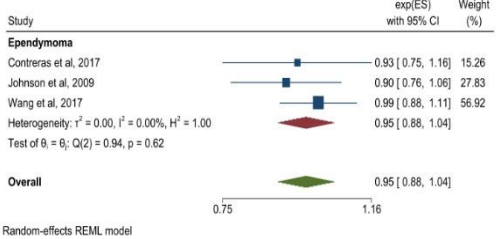
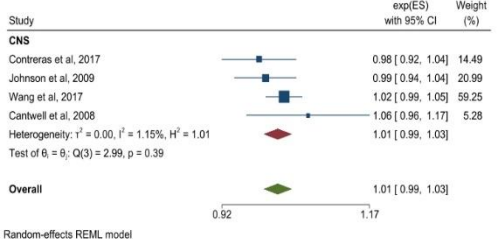
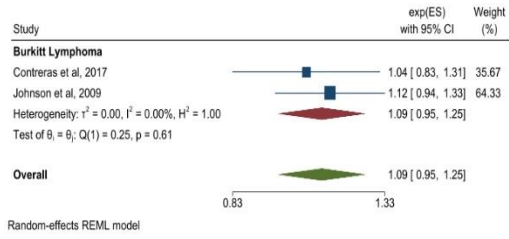
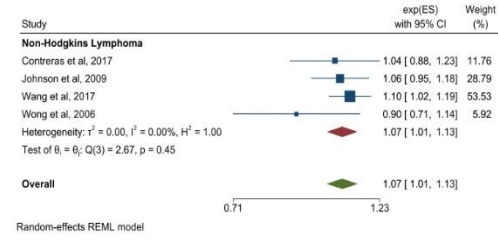
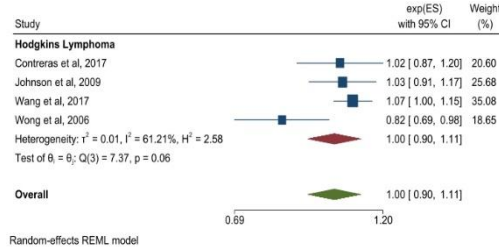
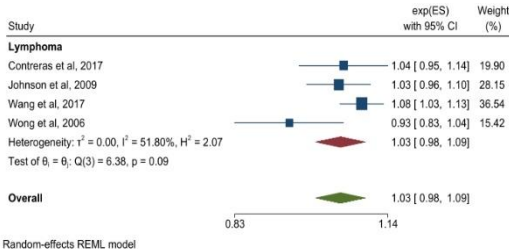


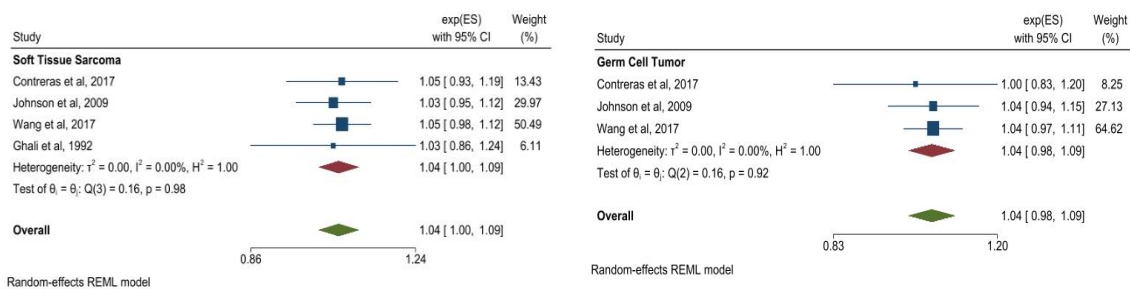
Supplementary Material





Supplementary Figure 1. Maternal meta-analysis results for a five-year increase in maternal age at birth by cancer type. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Between study heterogeneity is presented in terms of the τ^2 , I^2 , and H^2 statistic. Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ refers to the Cochran's Q test of between study homogeneity. Random effects modeling using restricted maximum likelihood methods was used to produce summary estimates. All tests were two-sided. CI = confidence interval; ES = estimate (β); REML = restricted maximum likelihood.





Supplementary Figure 2. Paternal meta-analysis results for a five-year increase in paternal age at birth by cancer type. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Between study heterogeneity is presented in terms of the τ^2 , I^2 , and H^2 statistic. Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ refers to the Cochran's Q test of between study homogeneity. Random effects modeling using restricted maximum likelihood methods was used to produce summary estimates. All tests were two-sided. CI = confidence interval; ES = estimate (β); REML = restricted maximum likelihood.