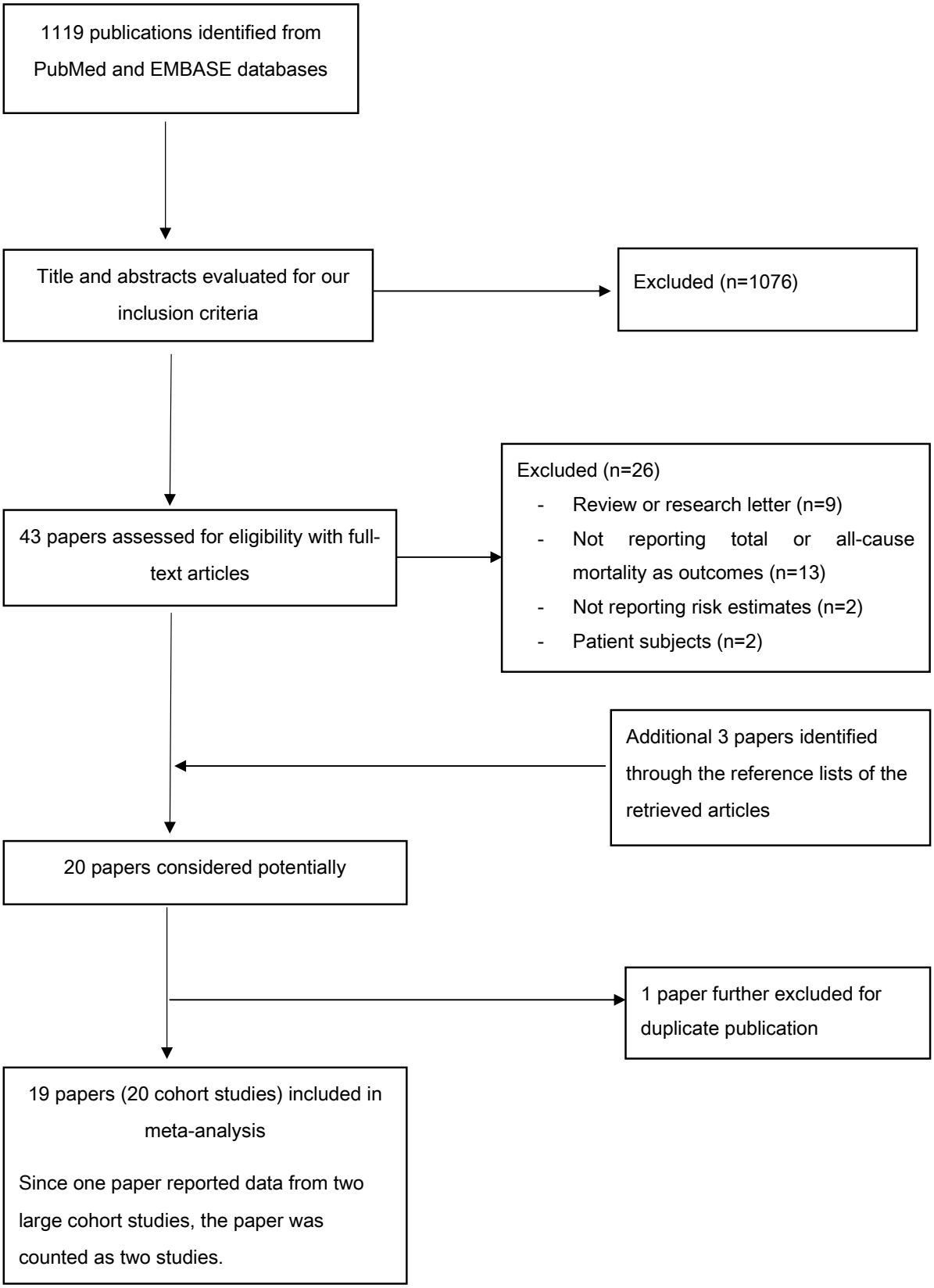
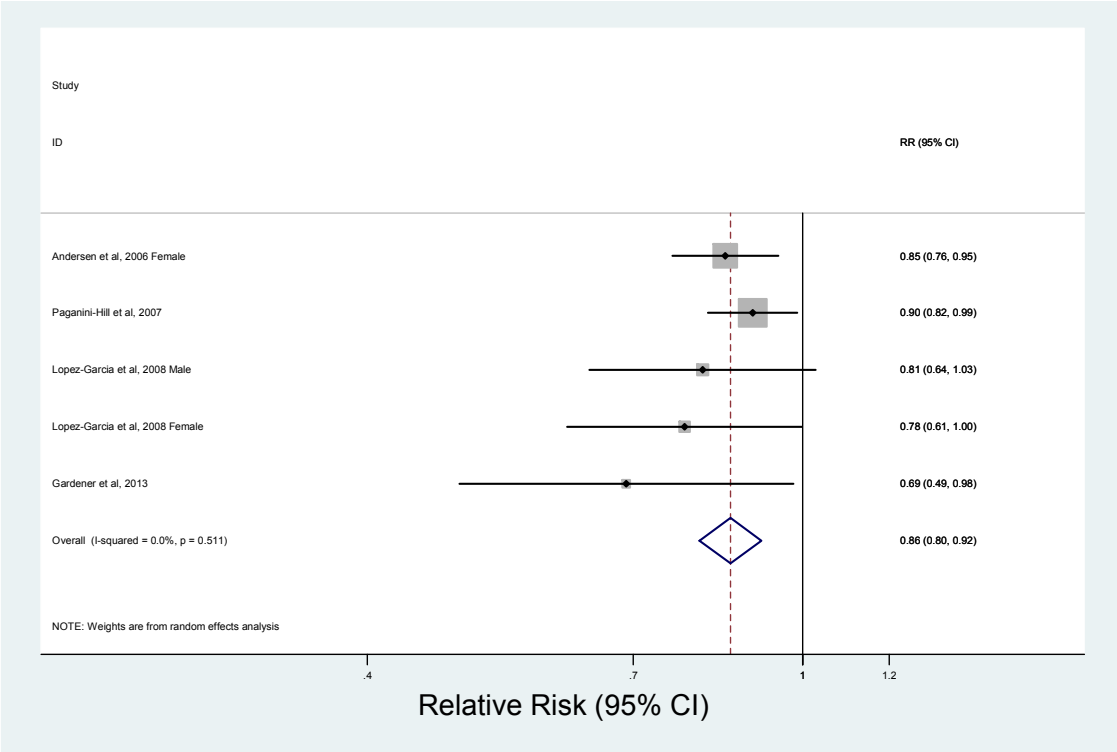


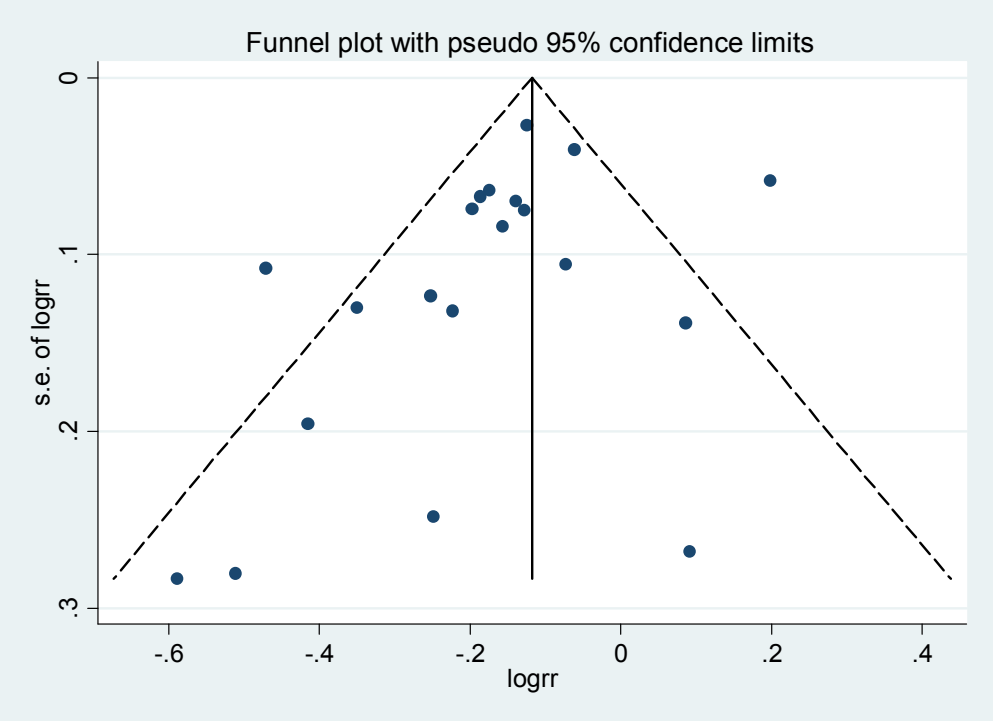
Supplementary Fig 1. Flow diagram of study selection

Supplementary Table 1. Studies of decaffeinated coffee consumption and risk of death

Study	Decaffeinated coffee category	Relative risk (95% CI)	
		Men	Women
Andersen et al, 2006[22] Iowa Women's Health Study, USA	0 (ref) <1 1-3 4-5 ≥6 cups/d		1.00 (ref) 0.83 (0.76-0.90) 0.91 (0.84-0.98) 0.81 (0.71-0.93) 0.94 (0.78-1.14)
Paganini-Hill et al., 2007[24] The Leisure World Cohort Study, USA	None (ref), <1 1 2-3 ≥4	1.00 (ref) 0.94 (0.89-1.00) 0.95 (0.91-1.00) 0.97 (0.93-1.02) 0.90 (0.82–0.99)	
Lopez-Garcia et al., 2008[25a] Nurses' Health Study	<1/mo (ref), 1/mo-4/wk 5-7/wk 2-3 ≥4 cups/d		1.00 (ref) 0.92 (0.87–0.97) 0.89 (0.84–0.94) 0.85 (0.77–0.94) 0.78 (0.61–1.00)
Lopez-Garcia et al., 2008[25b] Health Professionals Follow-Up Study, USA	<1/mo (ref), 1/mo-4/wk 5-7/wk 2-3 ≥4 cups/d	1.00 (ref) 0.96 (0.90–1.03) 0.93 (0.86–1.01) 0.91 (0.2–1.01) 0.81 (0.64–1.03)	
Freedman et al. 2012[29] NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study, USA	≥4 cups/d vs. no coffee	The result of decaffeinated coffee consumption and all-cause mortality was shown in the figure 1 only – which showed strong inverse association with four or more cups of decaffeinated coffee.	
Gardener et al. 2013[30] Multi-Ethnic Northern Manhattan Study, USA	1/mo (ref), 1/mo-4/wk 5-7/wk ≥2 cups/d Continuous, cup/d	1.00 (ref) 0.84 (0.65-1.08) 0.70 (0.54-0.89) 0.69 (0.93-0.99) 0.87 (0.77-0.98)	



Supplementary Fig. 2. Forest plot of prospective cohort studies of total mortality for high decaffeinated coffee consumption (≥ 2-4 cups/d) versus no coffee consumption



Supplementary Fig. 3. Publication bias for high vs. low coffee consumption (N=20 studies)