Supplemental Table 1 Crude and adjusted odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of oesophageal cancer risk for energy-adjusted soya consumption and isoflavone intake among Xinjiang adults, China, January 2008–December 2009

Daily intake (energy-adjusted)	**Cases** n (%)	**Controls** n (%)	**Crude OR** (95% CI)	**Adjusted OR**[*] (95% CI)	**p for trend**[*†]
Total soya foods (g/d)					0.004
< 89.0	163 (45.4%)	127 (33.4%)	1.00	Ref.	
89.0 – 145.0	132 (36.8%)	124 (32.6%)	0.83 (0.59, 1.16)	0.53 (0.37, 0.76)	
> 145.0	64 (17.8%)	129 (33.9%)	0.39 (0.27, 0.57)	0.33 (0.22, 0.49)	
Soya milk (ml/d)					0.004
< 27.0	130 (36.2%)	127 (33.4%)	1.00	Ref.	
27.0 – 53.0	165 (46.0%)	124 (32.6%)	1.30 (0.93, 1.82)	1.13 (0.74, 1.72)	
> 53.0	64 (17.8%)	129 (33.9%)	0.49 (0.33, 0.71)	0.48 (0.31, 0.73)	
Isoflavones (mg/d)					0.002
< 26.6	170 (47.4%)	126 (33.2%)	1.00	Ref.	
26.6 – 43.3	116 (32.3%)	127 (33.4%)	0.68 (0.48, 0.95)	0.62 (0.43, 0.89)	
> 43.3	73 (20.3%)	127 (33.4%)	0.43 (0.30, 0.62)	0.44 (0.30, 0.66)	
Daidzein (mg/d)					0.002
< 12.1	183 (51.0%)	127 (33.4%)	1.00	Ref.	
12.1 – 19.1	101 (28.1%)	124 (32.6%)	0.57 (0.40, 0.80)	0.50 (0.34, 0.73)	
> 19.1	75 (20.9%)	129 (33.9%)	0.40 (0.28, 0.58)	0.42 (0.28, 0.62)	
Genistein (mg/d)					0.002
< 13.7	172 (47.9%)	126 (33.2%)	1.00	Ref.	

13.7 – 22.2	116 (32.3%)	125 (32.9%)	0.68 (0.48, 0.96)	0.61 (0.42, 0.88)	
> 22.2	71 (19.8%)	129 (33.9%)	0.40 (0.28, 0.58)	0.42 (0.28, 0.62)	
Glycitein (mg/d)					0.002
< 1.0	177 (49.3%)	126 (33.2%)	1.00	Ref.	
1.0 – 1.7	109 (30.4%)	126 (33.2%)	0.62 (0.44, 0.87)	0.57 (0.39, 0.82)	
> 1.7	73 (20.3%)	128 (33.7%)	0.41 (0.28, 0.59)	0.41 (0.28, 0.61)	

Ref., reference category.

[*] From separate logistic regression models adjusting for age (years), gender, education level (none/primary, secondary, tertiary), BMI (5 years ago, kg/m^2), total energy intake (kJ/day), tobacco smoking (pack-years), alcohol drinking (ml/week) and family history of cancer in first-degree relatives (no, yes).

[†] Treating exposures as continuous variables.

Supplemental Table 2 Crude and adjusted odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of oesophageal cancer risk for soya consumption and isoflavone intake among Han adults in Xinjiang Province, China, January 2008–December 2009

Daily intake	**Cases** n (%)	**Controls** n (%)	**Crude OR** (95% CI)	**Adjusted OR**[*] (95% CI)	**p for trend**[*†]
Total soya foods (g/d)					0.005
< 26.0	106 (39.3%)	90 (28.0%)	1.00	Ref.	
26.0 – 97.0	105 (38.9%)	114 (35.4%)	0.78 (0.53, 1.15)	0.73 (0.49, 1.10)	
> 97.0	59 (21.9%)	118 (36.6%)	0.43 (0.28, 0.65)	0.42 (0.27, 0.65)	
Soya milk (ml/d)					0.011
< 2.0	174 (64.4%)	167 (51.9%)	1.00	Ref.	
2.0 – 60.0	55 (20.4%)	84 (26.1%)	0.63 (0.42, 0.94)	0.65 (0.43, 0.99)	
> 60.0	41 (15.2%)	71 (22.0%)	0.55 (0.36, 0.86)	0.58 (0.36, 0.91)	
Isoflavones (mg/d)					0.009
< 8.0	113 (41.9%)	92 (28.6%)	1.00	Ref.	
8.0 – 26.0	87 (32.2%)	110 (34.2%)	0.64 (0.43, 0.95)	0.64 (0.42, 0.96)	
> 26.0	70 (25.9%)	120 (37.3%)	0.48 (0.32, 0.71)	0.48 (0.32, 0.74)	
Daidzein (mg/d)					0.011
< 3.6	111 (41.1%)	92 (28.6%)	1.00	Ref.	
3.6 – 11.7	90 (33.3%)	113 (35.1%)	0.66 (0.45, 0.98)	0.64 (0.42, 0.96)	
> 11.7	69 (25.6%)	117 (36.3%)	0.49 (0.33, 0.73)	0.51 (0.33, 0.78)	
Genistein (mg/d)					0.009
< 4.0	113 (41.9%)	92 (28.6%)	1.00	Ref.	

4.0 – 13.0	88 (32.6%)	109 (33.9%)	0.66 (0.44, 0.97)	0.64 (0.43, 0.97)	
> 13.0	69 (25.6%)	121 (37.6%)	0.46 (0.31, 0.70)	0.47 (0.31, 0.72)	
Glycitein (mg/d)					0.004
< 0.4	122 (45.2%)	108 (33.5%)	1.00	Ref.	
0.4 – 1.1	75 (27.8%)	95 (29.5%)	0.70 (0.47, 1.04)	0.70 (0.46, 1.06)	
> 1.1	73 (27.0%)	119 (37.0%)	0.54 (0.37, 0.80)	0.55 (0.36, 0.83)	

Ref., reference category.

[*] From separate logistic regression models adjusting for age (years), gender, education level (none/primary, secondary, tertiary), BMI (5 years ago, kg/m^2), total energy intake (kJ/day), tobacco smoking (pack-years), alcohol drinking (ml/week) and family history of cancer in first-degree relatives (no, yes).

[†] Treating exposures as continuous variables.

Supplemental Table 3 Crude and adjusted odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of oesophageal cancer risk for soya consumption and isoflavone intake among Uyghur minority adults in Xinjiang Province, China, January 2008–December 2009

Daily intake	**Cases** n (%)	**Controls** n (%)	**Crude OR** (95% CI)	**Adjusted OR**[*] (95% CI)	**p for trend**[*†]
Total soya foods (g/d)					0.219
< 26.0	76 (85.4%)	32 (55.2%)	1.00	Ref.	
26.0 – 97.0	10 (11.2%)	18 (31.0%)	0.23 (0.10, 0.56)	0.19 (0.07, 0.50)	
> 97.0	3 (3.4%)	8 (13.8%)	0.16 (0.04, 0.63)	0.16 (0.03, 0.78)	
Soya milk (ml/d)					0.076
< 2.0	82 (92.1%)	44 (75.9%)	1.00	Ref.	
2.0 – 60.0	6 (6.7%)	8 (13.8%)	0.40 (0.13, 1.23)	0.41 (0.12, 1.44)	
> 60.0	1 (1.1%)	6 (10.3%)	0.09 (0.01, 0.77)	0.14 (0.01, 1.37)	
Isoflavones (mg/d)					0.057
< 8.0	81 (91.0%)	34 (58.6%)	1.00	Ref.	
8.0 – 26.0	5 (5.6%)	16 (27.6%)	0.13 (0.04, 0.39)	0.10 (0.03, 0.34)	
> 26.0	3 (3.4%)	8 (13.8%)	0.16 (0.04, 0.63)	0.17 (0.03, 0.81)	
Daidzein (mg/d)					0.047
< 3.6	81 (91.0%)	34 (58.6%)	1.00	Ref.	
3.6 – 11.7	5 (5.6%)	14 (24.1%)	0.15 (0.05, 0.45)	0.11 (0.03, 0.37)	
> 11.7	3 (3.4%)	10 (17.2%)	0.13 (0.03, 0.49)	0.14 (0.03, 0.65)	
Genistein (mg/d)					0.062
< 4.0	81 (91.0%)	34 (58.6%)	1.00	Ref.	

4.0 – 13.0	5 (5.6%)	16 (27.6%)	0.13 (0.04, 0.39)	0.10 (0.03, 0.34)	
> 13.0	3 (3.4%)	8 (13.8%)	0.16 (0.04, 0.63)	0.17 (0.03, 0.81)	
Glycitein (mg/d)					0.119
< 0.4	82 (92.1%)	36 (62.1%)	1.00	Ref.	
0.4 – 1.1	4 (4.5%)	12 (20.7%)	0.15 (0.04, 0.49)	0.14 (0.04, 0.48)	
> 1.1	3 (3.4%)	10 (17.2%)	0.13 (0.03, 0.51)	0.17 (0.04, 0.75)	

Ref., reference category.

[*] From separate logistic regression models adjusting for age (years), gender, education level (none/primary, secondary, tertiary), BMI (5 years ago, kg/m^2), total energy intake (kJ/day), tobacco smoking (pack-years), alcohol drinking (ml/week) and family history of cancer in first-degree relatives (no, yes).

[†] Treating exposures as continuous variables.