Supplementary table S2   Dose-response relation between recreational physical activity and cancer mortality in the general population

	Number of datasets included	Recreational physical activity (MET-h/wk)						P for non-linearity
		0	5	10	15	20	25	
Overall	11	1.00	0.88(0.84-0.93)	0.86(0.82-0.90)	0.86(0.81-0.91)	0.85(0.80-0.90)	0.84(0.78-0.84)	0.006
Location								
Asia	8	1.00	0.91(0.88-0.95)	0.87(0.84-0.92)	0.86(0.81-0.91)	0.85(0.79-0.91)	0.84(0.76-0.90)	0.066
Duration of follow-up(year)								
< 10	8	1.00	0.91(0.87-0.95)	0.87(0.84-0.92)	0.86(0.83-0.92)	0.85(0.80-0.92)	0.83(0.78-0.90)	0.066
		Recreational physical activity (h/wk)						
		0	2	3	4	6	8	
Overall	25	1.00	0.94(0.90-0.97)	0.92(0.89-0.96)	0.91(0.88-0.95)	0.91(0.88-0.94)	0.90(0.87-0.94)	0.024
Location								
North America	20	1.00	0.93(0.89-0.96)	0.93(0.89-0.95)	0.92(0.88-0.95)	0.89(0.86-0.92)	0.94(0.92-0.95)	0.008
Duration of follow-up (year)								
≥10	25	1.00	0.94(0.90-0.97)	0.92(0.89-0.96)	0.91(0.88-0.95)	0.91(0.88-0.94)	0.90(0.87-0.94)	0.024

[a] MET, metabolic equivalent of task.

[b] P value for non-linearity was calculated by testing the null hypothesis that the coefficient of the second spline is equal to 0.