Supplementary File S3 (figures S3.1-3.12)

Subgroup-analyses by type of exposure assessment method (EAM), study design, publication year period, and geographic location of the studies.
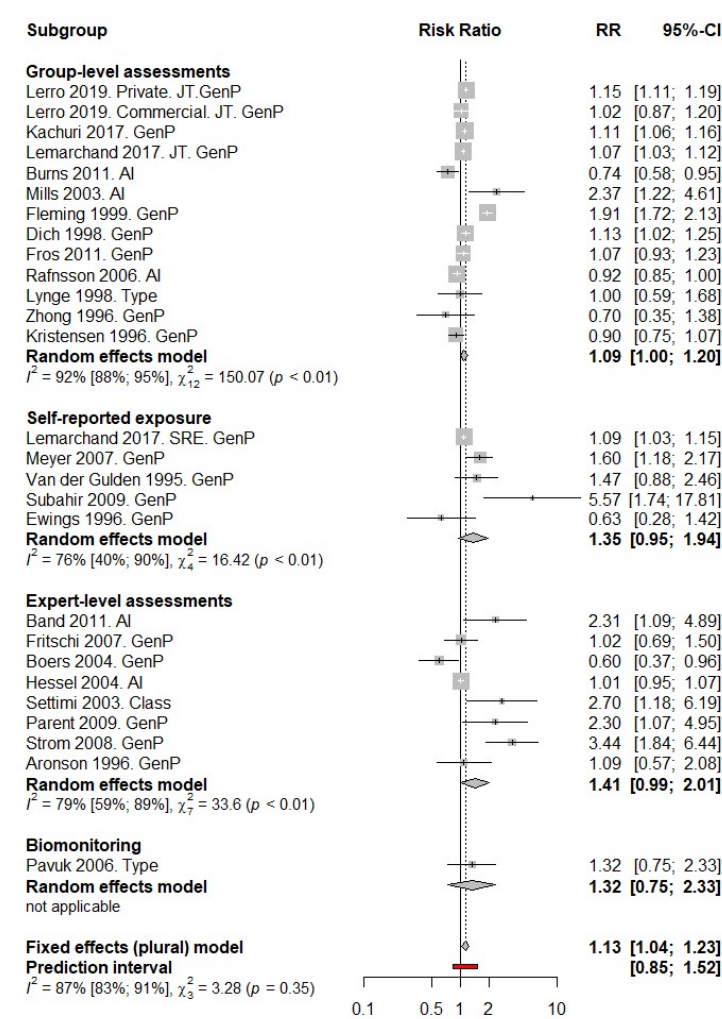

Figure S3.1. *Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by EAM type based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. Private=private pesticide applicator. Commercial=commercial pesticide applicator.*

Figure S3.2. *Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by study design based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. Private=private pesticide applicator. Commercial=commercial pesticide applicator.*
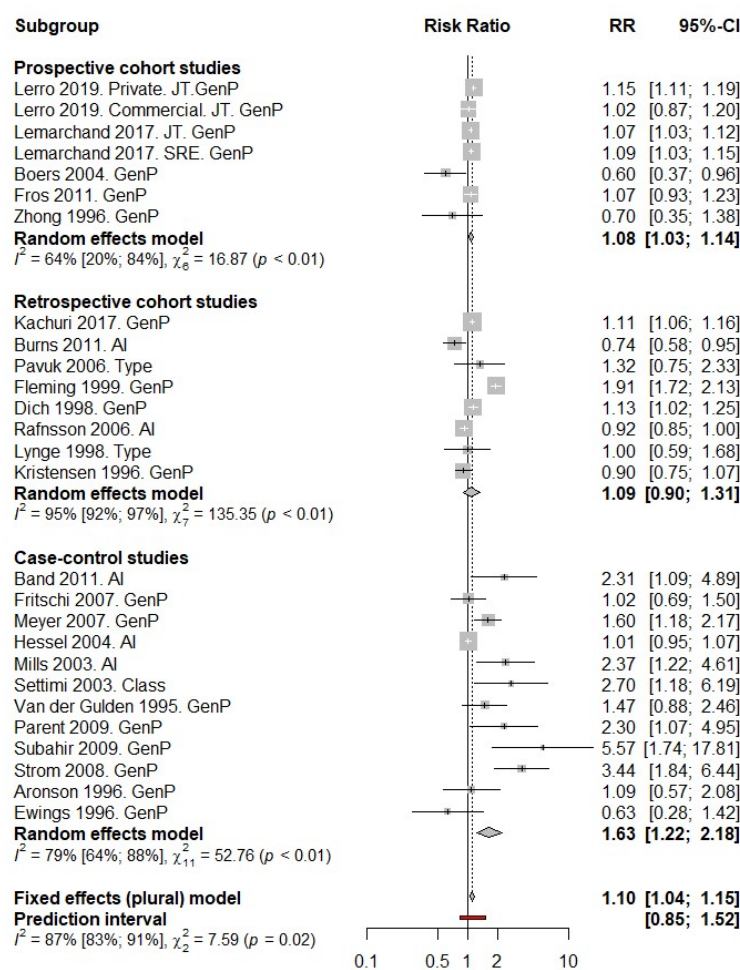
Subgroup	Risk Ratio	RR	95%-CI
Publication year period 1995-2006			
Pavuk 2006. Type		1.32	[0.75; 2.33]
Boers 2004. GenP		0.60	[0.37; 0.96]
Hessel 2004. AI		1.01	[0.95; 1.07]
Mills 2003. AI		2.37	[1.22; 4.61]
Settimi 2003. Class		2.70	[1.18; 6.19]
Fleming 1999. GenP		1.91	[1.72; 2.13]
Dich 1998. GenP		1.13	[1.02; 1.25]
Van der Gulden 1995. GenP		1.47	[0.88; 2.46]
Rafnsson 2006. AI		0.92	[0.85; 1.00]
Lynge 1998. Type		1.00	[0.59; 1.68]
Aronson 1996. GenP		1.09	[0.57; 2.08]
Ewings 1996. GenP		0.63	[0.28; 1.42]
Zhong 1996. GenP		0.70	[0.35; 1.38]
Kristensen 1996. GenP		0.90	[0.75; 1.07]
Random effects model		**1.12**	**[0.94; 1.35]**
$I^2 = 92\%$ [88%; 94%], $\chi^2_{13} = 155.01$ ($p < 0.01$)			
Publication year period 2007-2019			
Lerro 2019. Private. JT.GenP		1.15	[1.11; 1.19]
Lerro 2019. Commercial. JT. GenP		1.02	[0.87; 1.20]
Kachuri 2017. GenP		1.11	[1.06; 1.16]
Lemarchand 2017. JT. GenP		1.07	[1.03; 1.12]
Lemarchand 2017. SRE. GenP		1.09	[1.03; 1.15]
Band 2011. AI		2.31	[1.09; 4.89]
Burns 2011. AI		0.74	[0.58; 0.95]
Fritschi 2007. GenP		1.02	[0.69; 1.50]
Meyer 2007. GenP		1.60	[1.18; 2.17]
Fros 2011. GenP		1.07	[0.93; 1.23]
Parent 2009. GenP		2.30	[1.07; 4.95]
Subahir 2009. GenP		5.57	[1.74; 17.81]
Strom 2008. GenP		3.44	[1.84; 6.44]
Random effects model		**1.11**	**[1.04; 1.19]**
$I^2 = 77\%$ [60%; 86%], $\chi^2_{12} = 51.6$ ($p < 0.01$)			
Fixed effects (plural) model		**1.12**	**[1.05; 1.18]**
Prediction interval			**[0.85; 1.52]**
$I^2 = 87\%$ [83%; 91%], $\chi^2_1 = 0.01$ ($p = 0.93$)			

0.1   0.5 1 2   10

Figure S3.3. *Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by publication year period based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. Private=private pesticide applicator. Commercial=commercial pesticide applicator.*

Figure S3.4. *Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by geographic location where the study was performed based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. Private=private pesticide applicator. Commercial=commercial pesticide applicator.*
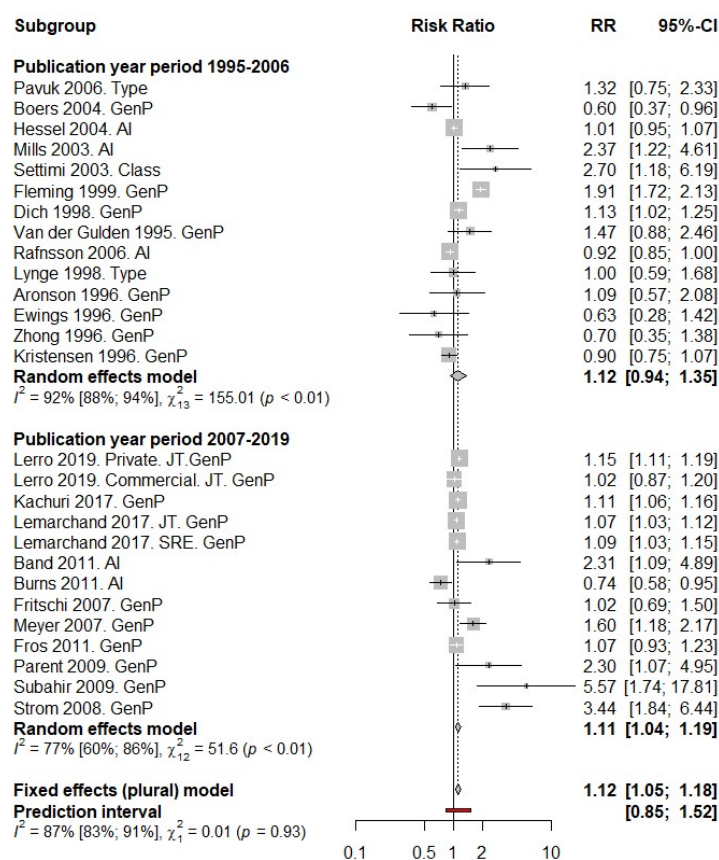
Supplemental material

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Figure S3.5 *Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by EAM type based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. JEM=job-exposure matrix. CEM=crop-exposure matrix. Algo=exposure algorithm. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. Class=class of pesticides. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*

Figure S3.6 *Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by study design based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. JEM=job-exposure matrix. CEM=crop-exposure matrix. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. Class=class of pesticides. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*

Subgroup	Risk Ratio	RR	95%-CI

Publication year period 1987-2005

Study	RR	95%-CI
Hardell 2002. SRE. Type	2.02	[0.97; 4.22]
Chiu 2004. Type	1.30	[0.97; 1.74]
Kato 2004. JT. GenP	1.80	[0.93; 3.48]
Kato 2004. SRE. GenP	1.18	[0.59; 2.37]
Briggs 2003. AfrAm. GenP	1.20	[0.38; 3.79]
Briggs 2003. White. GenP	0.90	[0.53; 1.51]
Fabbro-Peray 2001. SRE. GenP	1.00	[0.66; 1.51]
Fabbro-Peray 2001. JT. GenP	1.50	[0.94; 2.40]
Lynge 1998. GenP	1.10	[0.43; 2.80]
Fritschi 1996. GenP	0.90	[0.38; 2.16]
Nanni 1996. CEM. AI	1.70	[0.91; 3.17]
Nanni 1996. SRE. AI	1.74	[0.93; 3.26]
Kogevinas 1995. Class	1.36	[0.46; 4.03]
Hardell 1994. GenP	0.70	[0.37; 1.31]
Woods 1989. JT. GenP	0.92	[0.51; 1.65]
Woods 1989. SRE. AI	1.68	[0.88; 3.22]
Wiklund 1987. Class	1.16	[0.63; 2.13]
Kristensen 1996. M. GenP	0.82	[0.65; 1.04]
Kristensen 1996. W. GenP	1.04	[0.67; 1.62]
Random effects model	**1.15**	**[1.00; 1.32]**

$I^2 = 21\%$ [0%; 54%], $\chi^2_{18} = 22.69$ ($p = 0.20$)

Publication year period 2006-2017

Study	RR	95%-CI
Alavanja 2014. AI	1.80	[1.01; 3.22]
Ferri 2017. JEM. AI	1.27	[0.30; 5.39]
Ferri 2017. JT. GenP	2.70	[0.71; 10.26]
Kachuri 2017. M. GenP	1.10	[1.00; 1.21]
Kachuri 2017. W. GenP	1.02	[0.86; 1.21]
Lemarchand. 2017. M. GenP	1.01	[0.91; 1.13]
Lemarchand. 2017. W. GenP	1.10	[0.82; 1.47]
Balasubramaniam 2013. GenP	6.10	[3.31; 11.24]
Zakerinia 2012. GenP	2.12	[1.21; 3.72]
Burns 2011. AI	1.36	[0.77; 2.39]
Wong 2010. SRE. Type	1.77	[1.02; 3.06]
Wong 2010. JT. GenP	1.43	[1.14; 1.79]
Orsi 2009. GenP	1.50	[0.90; 2.50]
Richardson 2008. Type	2.08	[1.15; 3.77]
Orsi 2007. GenP	3.60	[1.50; 8.62]
Demers 2006. AI	1.71	[0.91; 3.23]
Demers 2006. GenP	0.99	[0.81; 1.21]
Rafnsson 2006. AI	3.44	[1.31; 9.04]
Miligi 2006. AI	4.40	[0.86; 22.63]
Fritschi 2005. GenP	3.09	[1.42; 6.71]
Mills 2005. AI	3.80	[1.85; 7.81]
Random effects model	**1.59**	**[1.34; 1.87]**

$I^2 = 78\%$ [67%; 85%], $\chi^2_{20} = 90.98$ ($p < 0.01$)

	RR	95%-CI
Fixed effects (plural) model	**1.32**	**[1.18; 1.46]**
Prediction interval		**[0.83; 2.27]**

$I^2 = 66\%$ [52%; 75%], $\chi^2_1 = 8.51$ ($p < 0.01$)

0.1 0.5 1 2 10

Figure S3.7 *Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by publication year period based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I^2=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. JEM=job-exposure matrix. CEM=crop-exposure matrix. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. Class=class of pesticides. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*
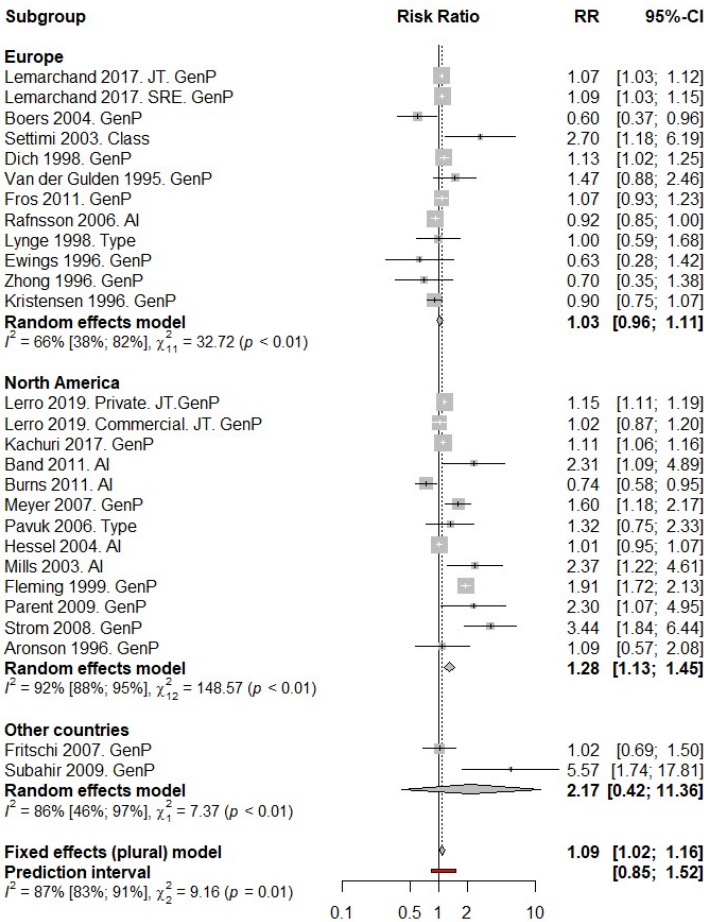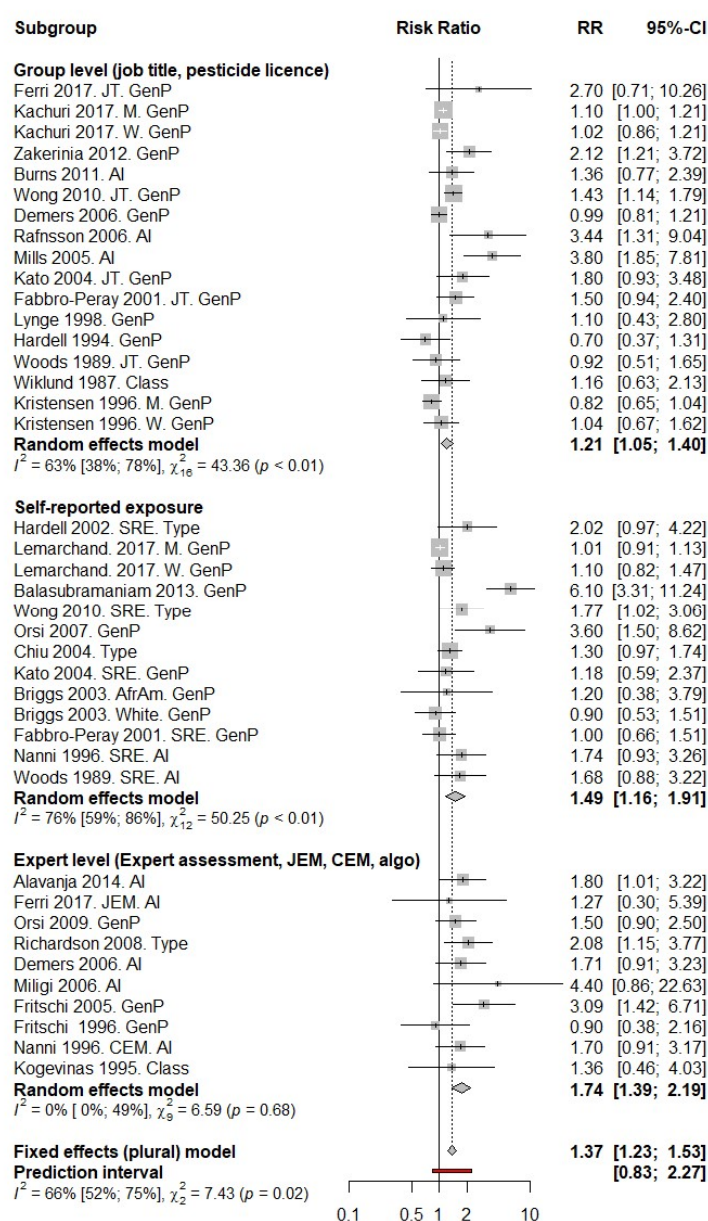
Figure S3.8 *Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by geographic location where the study was performed based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. JEM=job-exposure matrix. CEM=crop-exposure matrix. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. Class=class of pesticides. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*
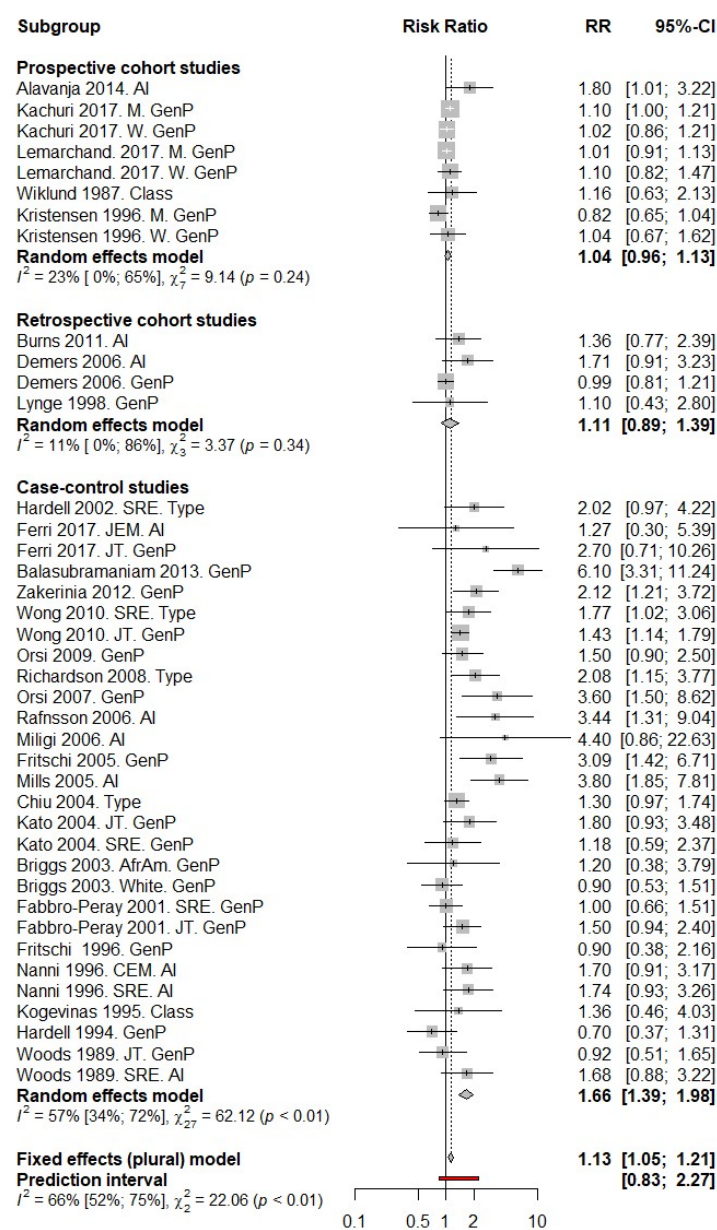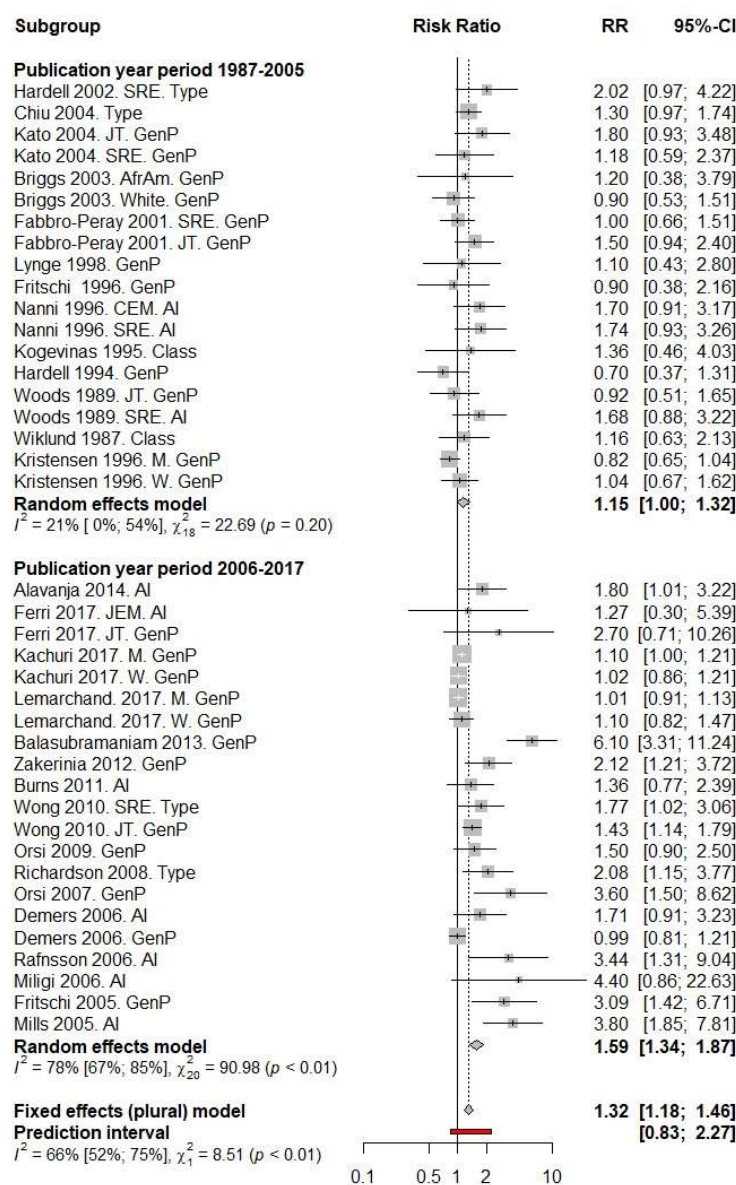
Subgroup	RR	95%-CI
Group level (job title, pesticide licence)		
Petrovitch 2002. GenP	1.90	[1.02; 3.55]
Dick 2007. GenP	1.30	[0.84; 2.02]
Firestone 2010. JT. M. GenP	1.53	[0.54; 4.34]
Gorell 1998. JT. GenP	2.79	[1.03; 7.55]
Kenborg 2012. GenP	1.14	[0.77; 1.68]
Tuchsen 2000. GenP	1.32	[1.11; 1.56]
Random effects model	**1.34**	**[1.16; 1.54]**
$I^2 = 0\%$ [0%; 69%], $\chi^2_5 = 4.06$ ($p = 0.54$)		
Self-reported exposure		
Koller 1990. GenP	1.08	[0.69; 1.69]
Ascherio 2006. GenP	1.60	[0.92; 2.77]
Shrestha 2020. GenP	0.79	[0.59; 1.06]
Chan 1998. GenP	0.75	[0.26; 2.22]
Dhillon 2008. Type	4.40	[0.50; 38.41]
Duzcan 2003. GenP	2.96	[1.31; 6.69]
Fall 1999. GenP	3.30	[1.04; 10.44]
Firestone 2010. SRE.M. GenP	0.60	[0.29; 1.24]
Fong 2007. GenP	1.68	[1.03; 2.75]
Frigerio 2006. GenP	1.30	[0.57; 2.95]
Gorell 1998. SRE. Type	4.10	[1.37; 12.25]
Hetzman 1994. M. GenP	2.32	[1.10; 4.89]
Hetzman 1994. W. GenP	1.36	[0.48; 3.85]
Kuopio 1999. Type	1.02	[0.63; 1.65]
McCann 1998. GenP	1.20	[0.88; 1.64]
Moisan 2015. GenP	2.31	[1.09; 4.90]
Narayan 2017. GenP	1.69	[1.01; 2.83]
Rugbjer 2011.SRE. GenP	1.76	[1.15; 2.70]
Semchuk 1992. GenP	2.25	[1.27; 3.99]
Tanaka 2011. GenP	0.75	[0.38; 1.49]
Tanner 2009. GenP	1.90	[1.12; 3.22]
Wright 2005. GenP	1.20	[0.30; 4.80]
Random effects model	**1.45**	**[1.18; 1.76]**
$I^2 = 56\%$ [28%; 72%], $\chi^2_{21} = 47.21$ ($p < 0.01$)		
Expert level (Expert assessment, JEM, CEM, algo)		
Baldi 2003b. M. GenP	5.63	[1.47; 21.57]
Baldi 2003b. W. GenP	1.02	[0.22; 4.77]
Baldi 2003a. GenP	2.20	[1.11; 4.35]
Elbaz 2009. GenP	2.00	[1.07; 3.74]
Feldman 2011. GenP	0.90	[0.54; 1.51]
Liew 2014. GenP	1.55	[0.96; 2.51]
Pouchieu 2018. AI	1.58	[0.48; 5.23]
Rugbjer 2011. Exp. GenP	1.51	[0.85; 2.69]
Van der Mark 2014. JEM. GenP	1.56	[0.86; 2.83]
Random effects model	**1.56**	**[1.21; 2.01]**
$I^2 = 18\%$ [0%; 60%], $\chi^2_8 = 9.76$ ($p = 0.28$)		
Fixed effects (plural) model	**1.40**	**[1.27; 1.56]**
Prediction interval		**[0.89; 2.36]**
$I^2 = 42\%$ [15%; 61%], $\chi^2_2 = 1.20$ ($p = 0.55$)		

Figure S3.9. *Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by EAM type based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR= relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*
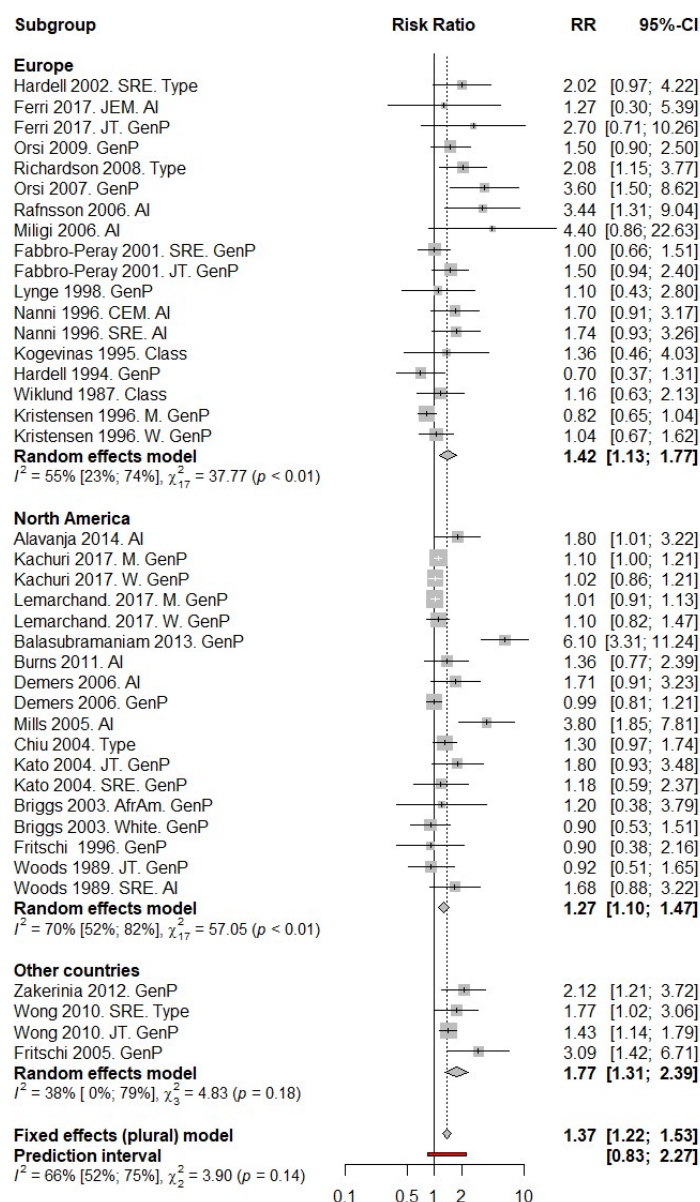
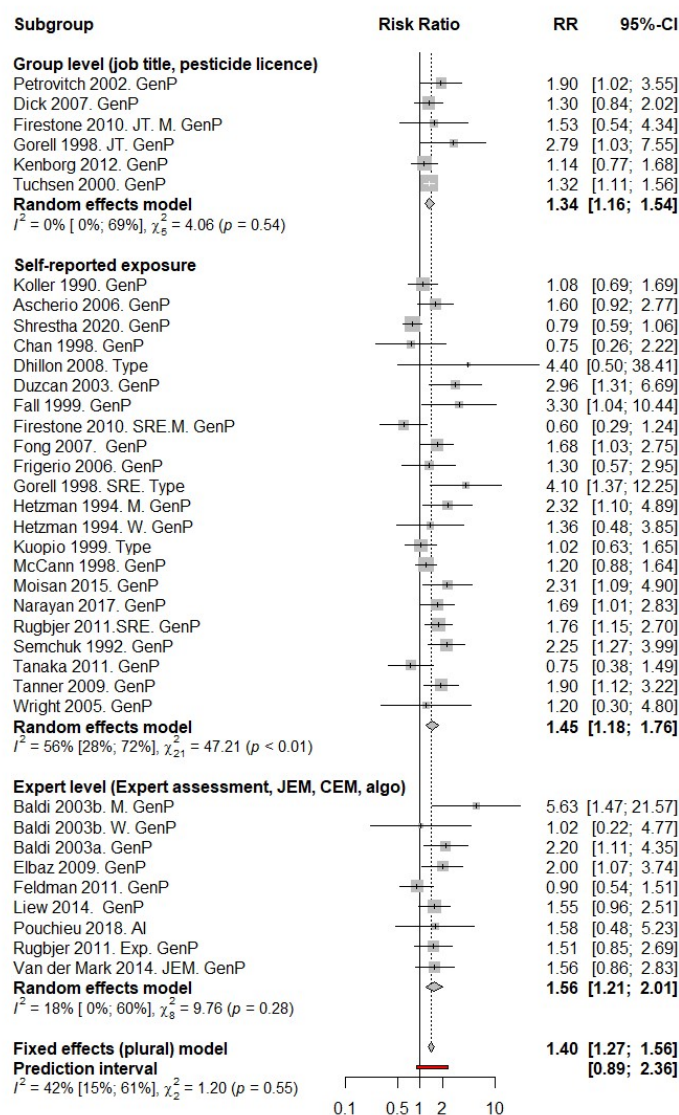| Subgroup	Risk Ratio	RR	95%-CI
Prospective cohort studies			
Petrovitch 2002. GenP		1.90	[1.02; 3.55]
Ascherio 2006. GenP		1.60	[0.92; 2.77]
Shrestha 2020. GenP		0.79	[0.59; 1.06]
Baldi 2003b. M. GenP		5.63	[1.47; 21.57]
Baldi 2003b. W. GenP		1.02	[0.22; 4.77]
Feldman 2011. GenP		0.90	[0.54; 1.51]
Pouchieu 2018. AI		1.58	[0.48; 5.23]
Tuchsen 2000. GenP		1.32	[1.11; 1.56]
Random effects model		**1.28**	**[0.95; 1.73]**
$I^2 = 63\% \ [19\%; 83\%], \chi^2_7 = 18.67 \ (p < 0.01)$			
Retrospective cohort studies			
Kenborg 2012. GenP		1.14	[0.77; 1.68]
Random effects model		**1.14**	**[0.77; 1.68]**
not applicable			
Case-control studies			
Koller 1990. GenP		1.08	[0.69; 1.69]
Baldi 2003a. GenP		2.20	[1.11; 4.35]
Chan 1998. GenP		0.75	[0.26; 2.22]
Dhillon 2008. Type		4.40	[0.50; 38.41]
Dick 2007. GenP		1.30	[0.84; 2.02]
Duzcan 2003. GenP		2.96	[1.31; 6.69]
Elbaz 2009. GenP		2.00	[1.07; 3.74]
Fall 1999. GenP		3.30	[1.04; 10.44]
Firestone 2010. JT. M. GenP		1.53	[0.54; 4.34]
Firestone 2010. SRE.M. GenP		0.60	[0.29; 1.24]
Fong 2007. GenP		1.68	[1.03; 2.75]
Frigerio 2006. GenP		1.30	[0.57; 2.95]
Gorell 1998. SRE. Type		4.10	[1.37; 12.25]
Gorell 1998. JT. GenP		2.79	[1.03; 7.55]
Hetzman 1994. M. GenP		2.32	[1.10; 4.89]
Hetzman 1994. W. GenP		1.36	[0.48; 3.85]
Kuopio 1999. Type		1.02	[0.63; 1.65]
Liew 2014. GenP		1.55	[0.96; 2.51]
McCann 1998. GenP		1.20	[0.88; 1.64]
Moisan 2015. GenP		2.31	[1.09; 4.90]
Narayan 2017. GenP		1.69	[1.01; 2.83]
Rugbjer 2011. Exp. GenP		1.51	[0.85; 2.69]
Rugbjer 2011.SRE. GenP		1.76	[1.15; 2.70]
Semchuk 1992. GenP		2.25	[1.27; 3.99]
Tanaka 2011. GenP		0.75	[0.38; 1.49]
Tanner 2009. GenP		1.90	[1.12; 3.22]
Van der Mark 2014. JEM. GenP		1.56	[0.86; 2.83]
Wright 2005. GenP		1.20	[0.30; 4.80]
Random effects model		**1.54**	**[1.34; 1.77]**
$I^2 = 27\% \ [0\%; 54\%], \chi^2_{27} = 37.12 \ (p = 0.09)$			
Fixed effects (plural) model		**1.45**	**[1.28; 1.64]**
Prediction interval			**[0.89; 2.36]**
$I^2 = 42\% \ [15\%; 61\%], \chi^2_2 = 2.82 \ (p = 0.24)$			

0.1   0.5 1 2   10

Figure S3.10. *Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by study design based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR= relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*
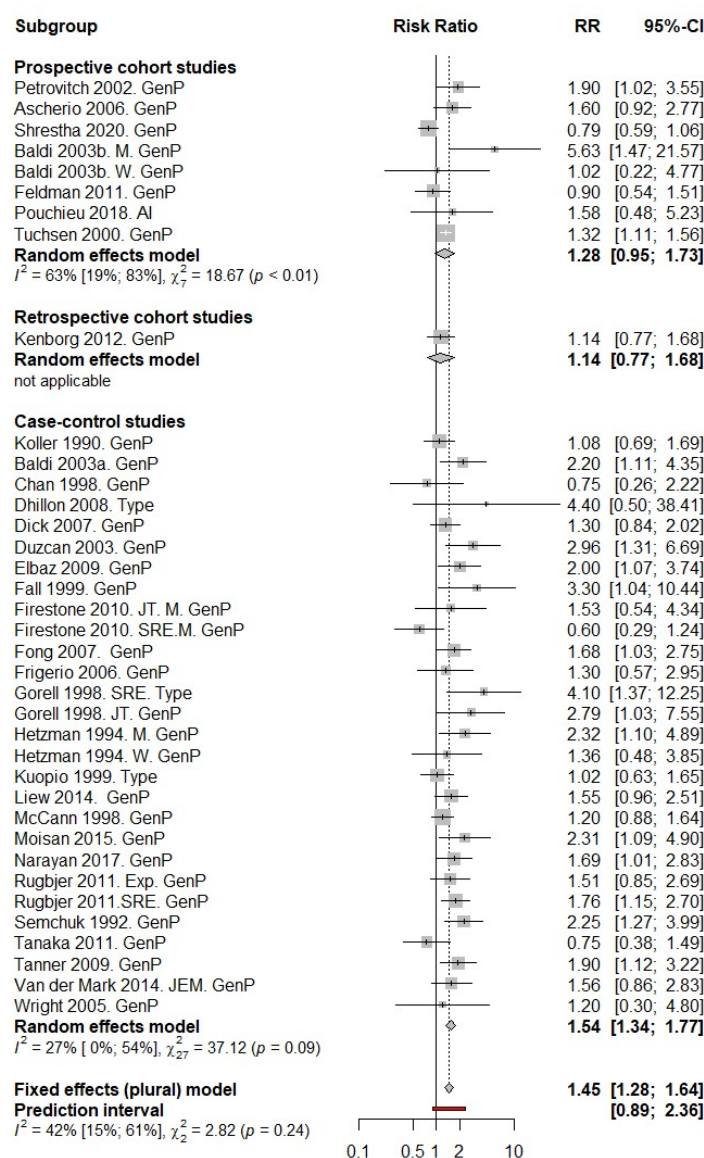
Subgroup	Risk Ratio	RR	95%-CI
Publication year period 1995-2006			
Koller 1990. GenP		1.08	[0.69; 1.69]
Petrovitch 2002. GenP		1.90	[1.02; 3.55]
Ascherio 2006. GenP		1.60	[0.92; 2.77]
Baldi 2003b. M. GenP		5.63	[1.47; 21.57]
Baldi 2003b. W. GenP		1.02	[0.22; 4.77]
Baldi 2003a. GenP		2.20	[1.11; 4.35]
Chan 1998. GenP		0.75	[0.26; 2.22]
Duzcan 2003. GenP		2.96	[1.31; 6.69]
Fall 1999. GenP		3.30	[1.04; 10.44]
Frigerio 2006. GenP		1.30	[0.57; 2.95]
Gorell 1998. SRE. Type		4.10	[1.37; 12.25]
Gorell 1998. JT. GenP		2.79	[1.03; 7.55]
Hetzman 1994. M. GenP		2.32	[1.10; 4.89]
Hetzman 1994. W. GenP		1.36	[0.48; 3.85]
Kuopio 1999. Type		1.02	[0.63; 1.65]
McCann 1998. GenP		1.20	[0.88; 1.64]
Semchuk 1992. GenP		2.25	[1.27; 3.99]
Tuchsen 2000. GenP		1.32	[1.11; 1.56]
Wright 2005. GenP		1.20	[0.30; 4.80]
Random effects model		**1.58**	**[1.32; 1.89]**
$I^2 = 36\%$ [0%; 63%], $\chi^2_{18} = 27.99$ ($p = 0.06$)			
Publication year period 2007-2020			
Shrestha 2020. GenP		0.79	[0.59; 1.06]
Dhillon 2008. Type		4.40	[0.50; 38.41]
Dick 2007. GenP		1.30	[0.84; 2.02]
Elbaz 2009. GenP		2.00	[1.07; 3.74]
Feldman 2011. GenP		0.90	[0.54; 1.51]
Firestone 2010. JT. M. GenP		1.53	[0.54; 4.34]
Firestone 2010. SRE.M. GenP		0.60	[0.29; 1.24]
Fong 2007. GenP		1.68	[1.03; 2.75]
Kenborg 2012. GenP		1.14	[0.77; 1.68]
Liew 2014. GenP		1.55	[0.96; 2.51]
Moisan 2015. GenP		2.31	[1.09; 4.90]
Narayan 2017. GenP		1.69	[1.01; 2.83]
Pouchieu 2018. AI		1.58	[0.48; 5.23]
Rugbjer 2011. Exp. GenP		1.51	[0.85; 2.69]
Rugbjer 2011.SRE. GenP		1.76	[1.15; 2.70]
Tanaka 2011. GenP		0.75	[0.38; 1.49]
Tanner 2009. GenP		1.90	[1.12; 3.22]
Van der Mark 2014. JEM. GenP		1.56	[0.86; 2.83]
Random effects model		**1.34**	**[1.12; 1.62]**
$I^2 = 48\%$ [10%; 70%], $\chi^2_{17} = 32.78$ ($p = 0.01$)			
Fixed effects (plural) model		**1.46**	**[1.28; 1.66]**
Prediction interval			**[0.89; 2.36]**
$I^2 = 42\%$ [15%; 61%], $\chi^2_1 = 1.49$ ($p = 0.22$)			

0.1   0.5 1 2   10

Figure S3.11. *Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by publication year period based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR= relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*
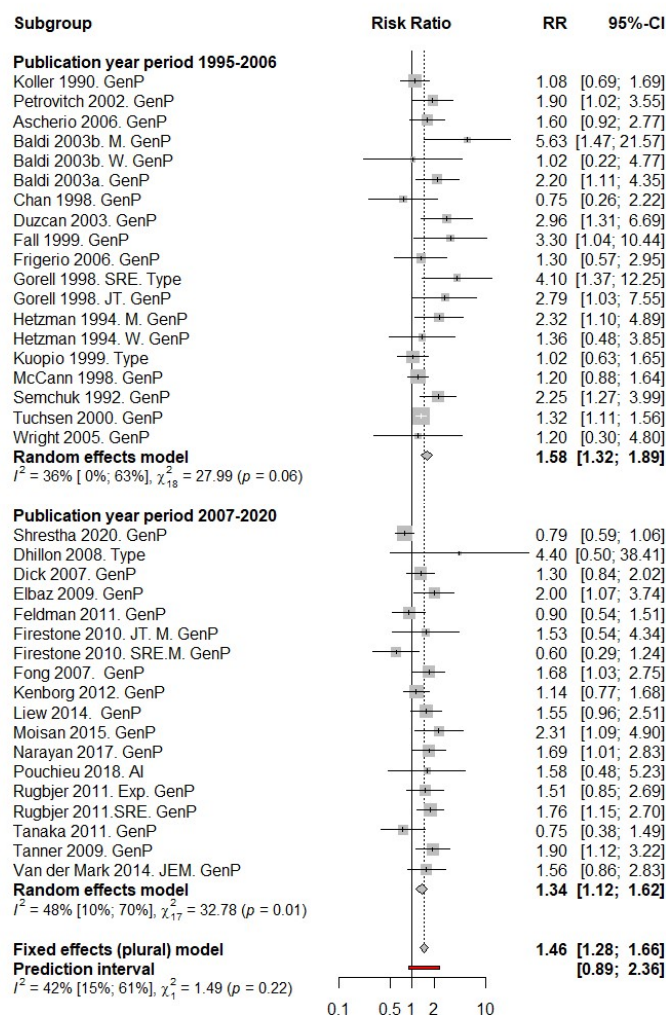
Subgroup	Risk Ratio	RR	95%-CI
Europe			
Baldi 2003b. M. GenP		5.63	[1.47; 21.57]
Baldi 2003b. W. GenP		1.02	[0.22; 4.77]
Baldi 2003a. GenP		2.20	[1.11; 4.35]
Dick 2007. GenP		1.30	[0.84; 2.02]
Duzcan 2003. GenP		2.96	[1.31; 6.69]
Elbaz 2009. GenP		2.00	[1.07; 3.74]
Fall 1999. GenP		3.30	[1.04; 10.44]
Feldman 2011. GenP		0.90	[0.54; 1.51]
Kenborg 2012. GenP		1.14	[0.77; 1.68]
Kuopio 1999. Type		1.02	[0.63; 1.65]
Moisan 2015. GenP		2.31	[1.09; 4.90]
Pouchieu 2018. AI		1.58	[0.48; 5.23]
Tuchsen 2000. GenP		1.32	[1.11; 1.56]
Van der Mark 2014. JEM. GenP		1.56	[0.86; 2.83]
Random effects model		**1.47**	**[1.21; 1.79]**
$I^2 = 37\%$ [0%; 66%], $\chi^2_{13} = 20.51$ ($p = 0.08$)			
North America			
Koller 1990. GenP		1.08	[0.69; 1.69]
Petrovitch 2002. GenP		1.90	[1.02; 3.55]
Ascherio 2006. GenP		1.60	[0.92; 2.77]
Shrestha 2020. GenP		0.79	[0.59; 1.06]
Dhillon 2008. Type		4.40	[0.50; 38.41]
Firestone 2010. JT. M. GenP		1.53	[0.54; 4.34]
Firestone 2010. SRE.M. GenP		0.60	[0.29; 1.24]
Frigerio 2006. GenP		1.30	[0.57; 2.95]
Gorell 1998. SRE. Type		4.10	[1.37; 12.25]
Gorell 1998. JT. GenP		2.79	[1.03; 7.55]
Hetzman 1994. M. GenP		2.32	[1.10; 4.89]
Hetzman 1994. W. GenP		1.36	[0.48; 3.85]
Liew 2014. GenP		1.55	[0.96; 2.51]
Narayan 2017. GenP		1.69	[1.01; 2.83]
Rugbjer 2011. Exp. GenP		1.51	[0.85; 2.69]
Rugbjer 2011.SRE. GenP		1.76	[1.15; 2.70]
Semchuk 1992. GenP		2.25	[1.27; 3.99]
Tanner 2009. GenP		1.90	[1.12; 3.22]
Wright 2005. GenP		1.20	[0.30; 4.80]
Random effects model		**1.53**	**[1.24; 1.88]**
$I^2 = 51\%$ [17%; 71%], $\chi^2_{18} = 36.53$ ($p < 0.01$)			
Other countries			
Chan 1998. GenP		0.75	[0.26; 2.22]
Fong 2007. GenP		1.68	[1.03; 2.75]
McCann 1998. GenP		1.20	[0.88; 1.64]
Tanaka 2011. GenP		0.75	[0.38; 1.49]
Random effects model		**1.17**	**[0.85; 1.62]**
$I^2 = 30\%$ [0%; 75%], $\chi^2_{3} = 4.31$ ($p = 0.23$)			
Fixed effects (plural) model		**1.44**	**[1.26; 1.64]**
Prediction interval			**[0.89; 2.36]**
$I^2 = 42\%$ [15%; 61%], $\chi^2_{2} = 1.92$ ($p = 0.38$)			

0.1   0.5 1 2   10

Figure S3.12. *Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by geographic location where the study was performed based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR= relative risk. I²=percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=ac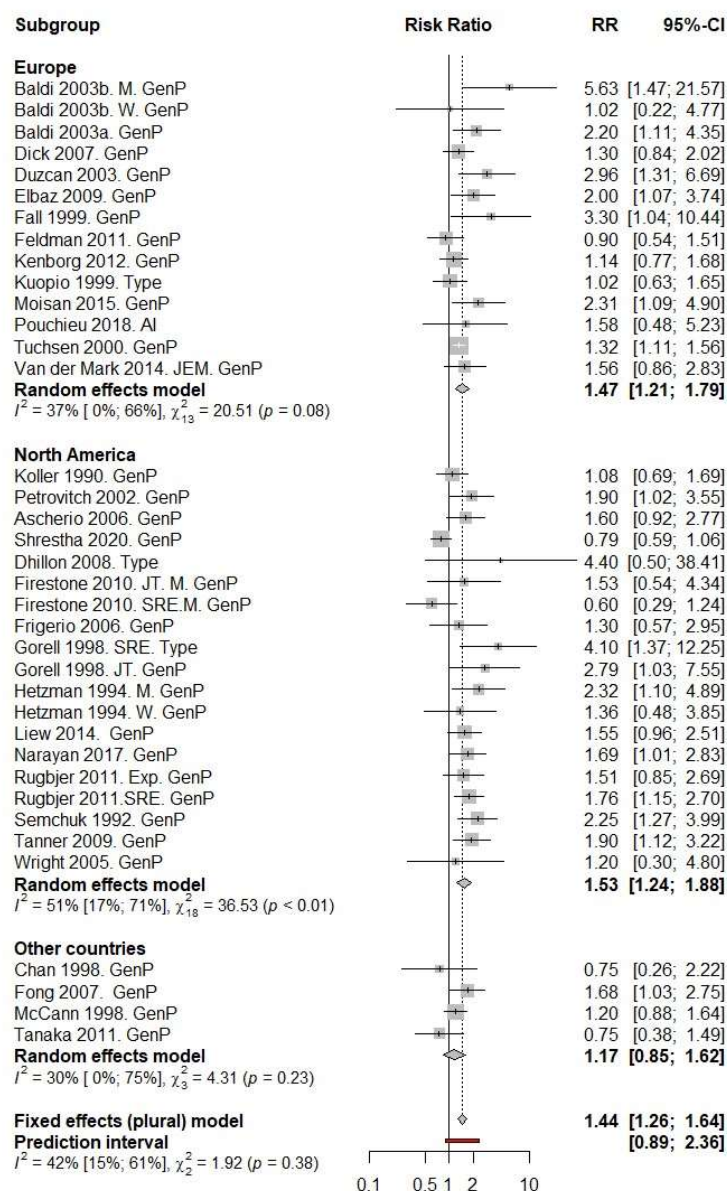tive ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.*