

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.

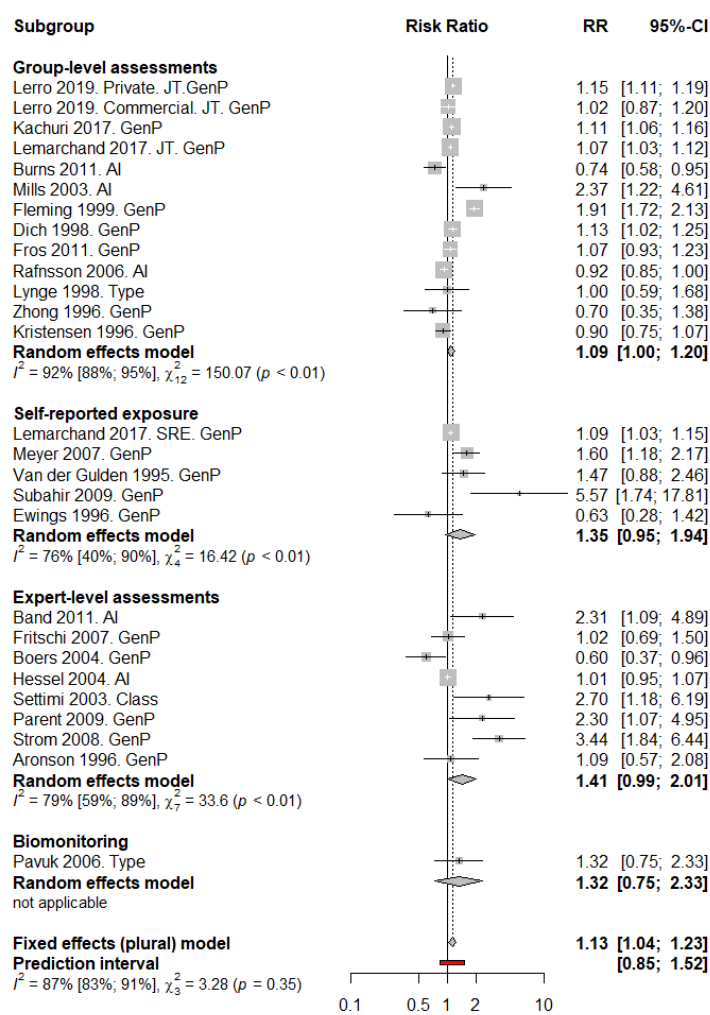


Figure S3.1. Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by EAM type based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. Private=private pesticide applicator. Commercial=commercial pesticide applicator.

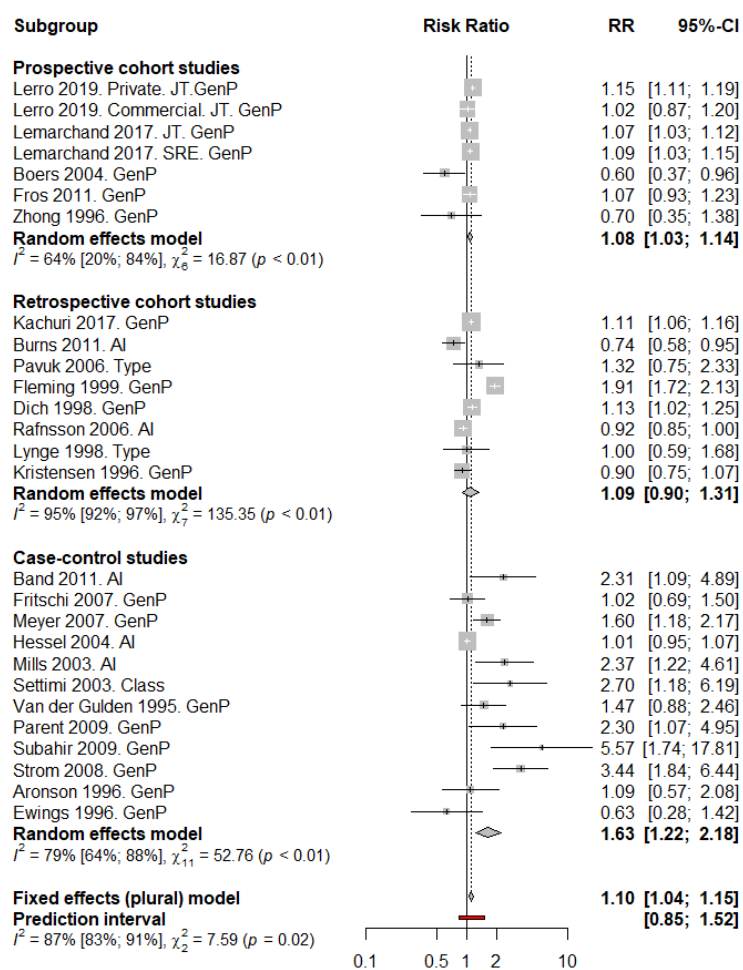


Figure S3.2. Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by study design based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. Private=private pesticide applicator. Commercial=commercial pesticide applicator.

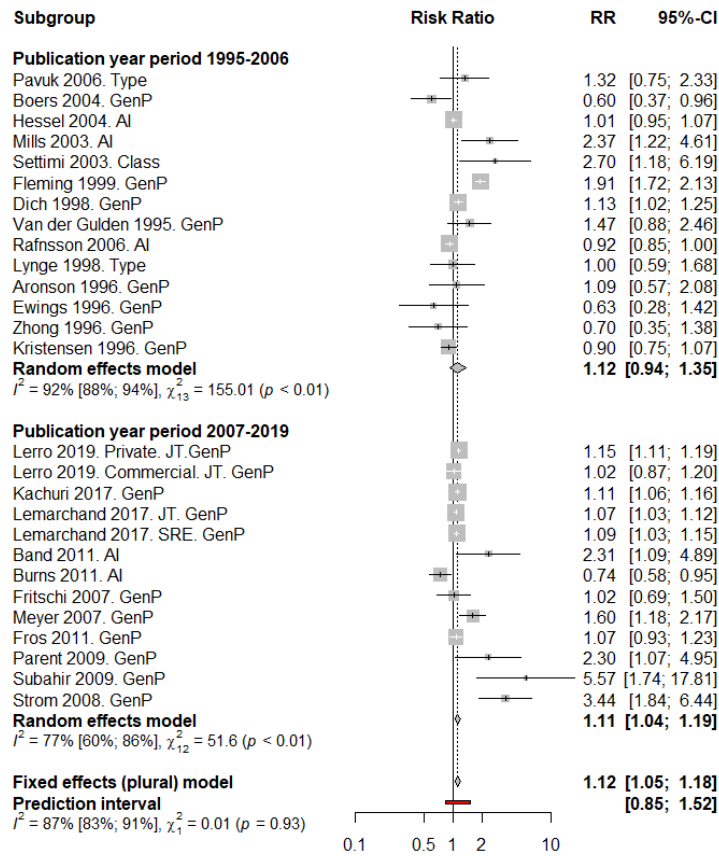


Figure S3.3. Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by publication year period based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. Private=private pesticide applicator. Commercial=commercial pesticide applicator.

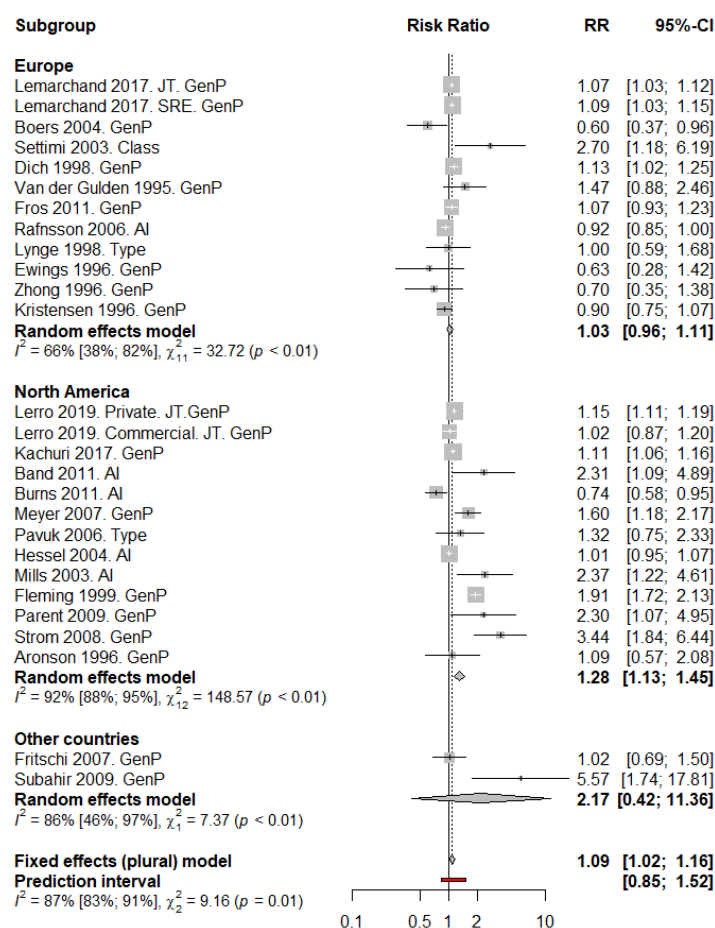


Figure S3.4. Summary risk ratios for prostate cancer by geographic location where the study was performed based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1995-2019. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity. 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.

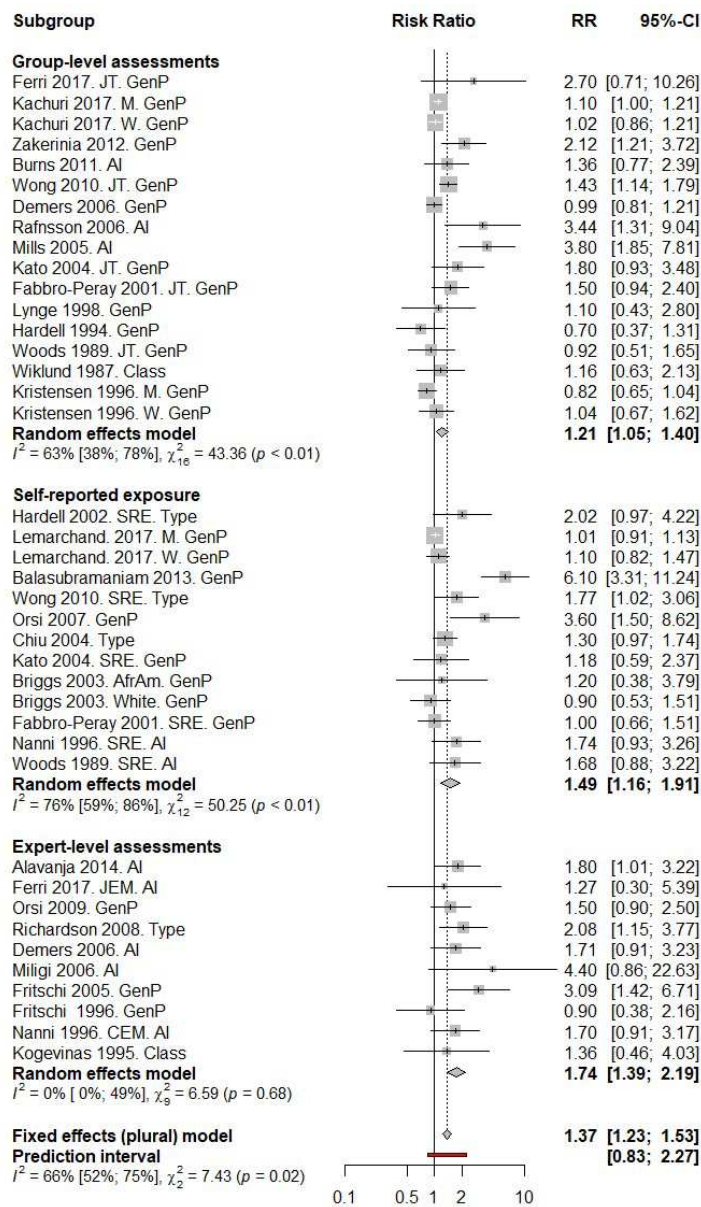


Figure S3.5 Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by EAM type based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. JEM=job-exposure matrix. CEM=crop-exposure matrix. Algo=exposure algorithm. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. Class=class of pesticides. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.

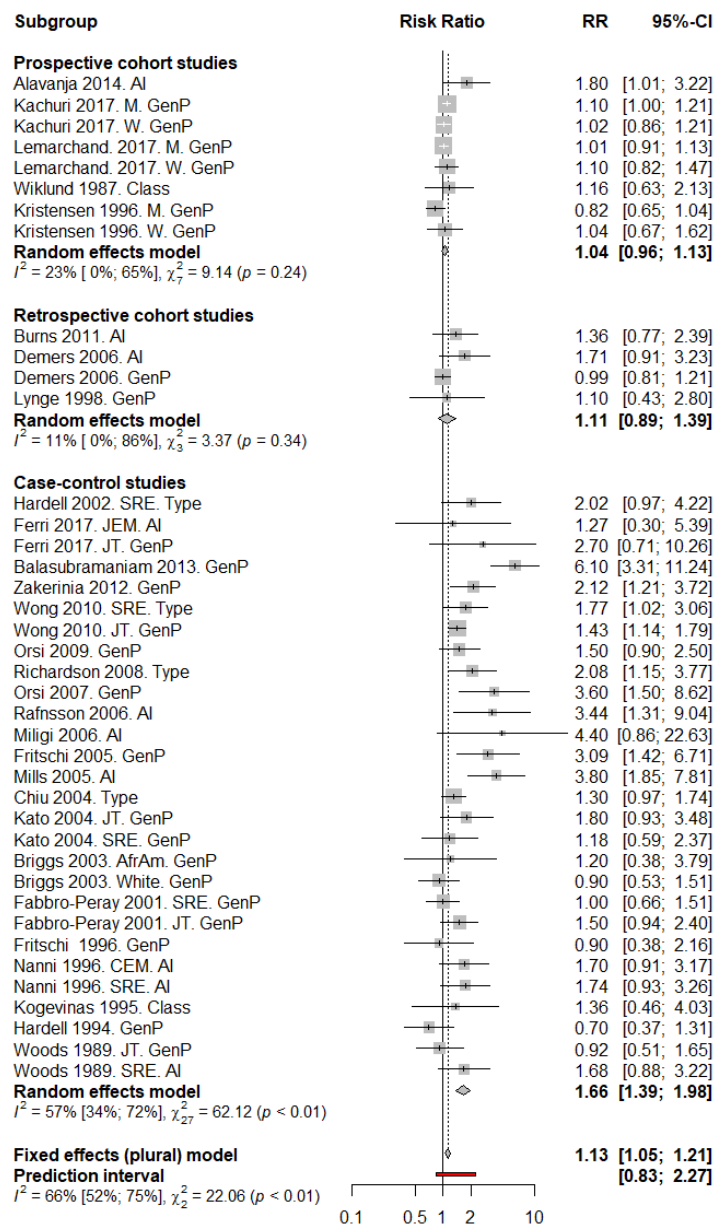


Figure S3.6 Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by study design based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported 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.

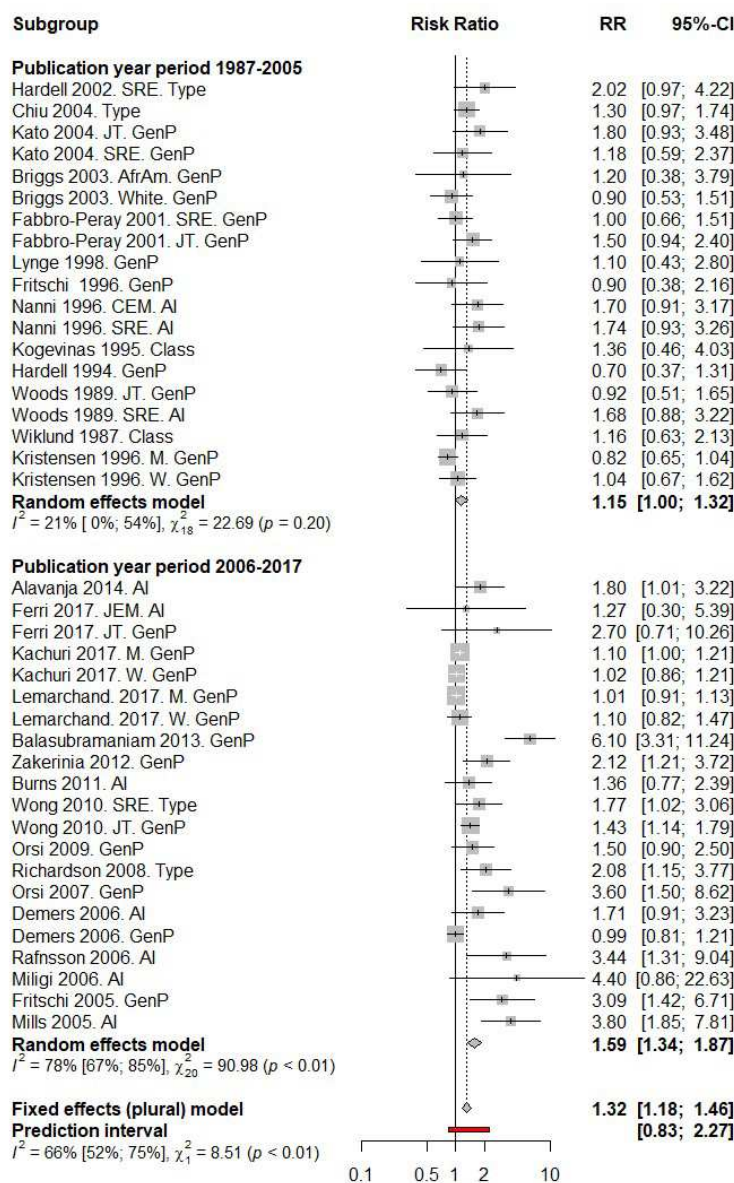


Figure S3.7 Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by publication year period based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported 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.

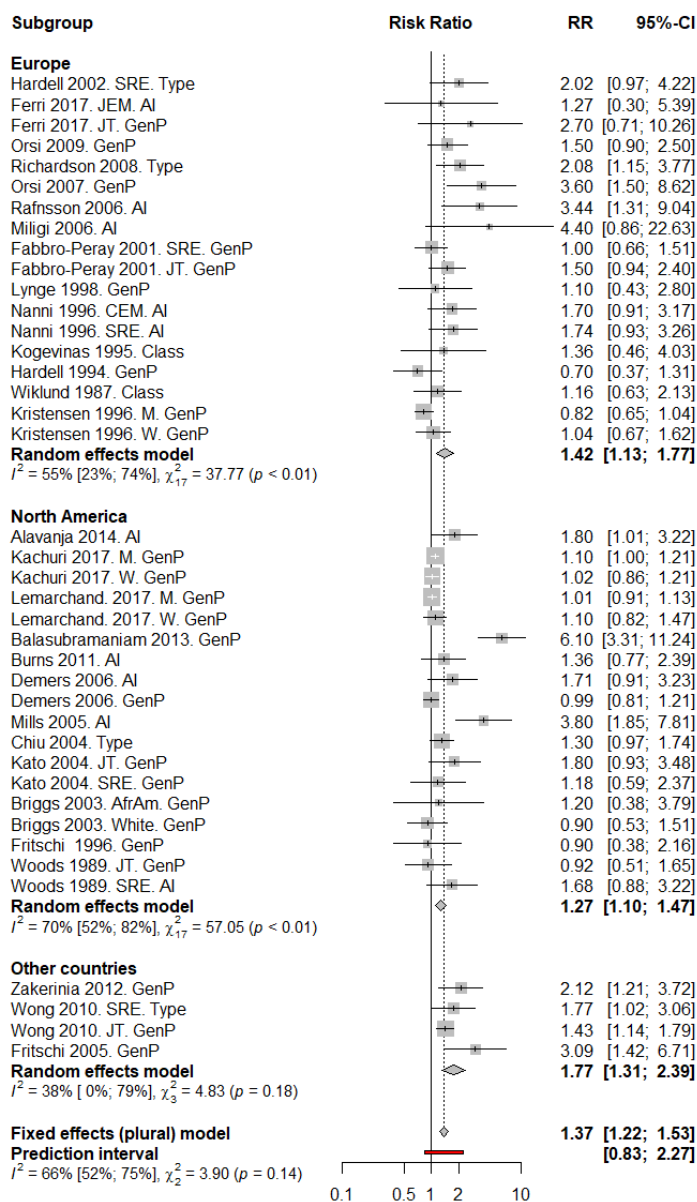


Figure S3.8 Summary risk ratios for Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by geographic location where the study was performed based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1987-2017. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. JEM=job-exposure matrix. CEM=crop-exposure matrix. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticides. Class=class of pesticides. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.

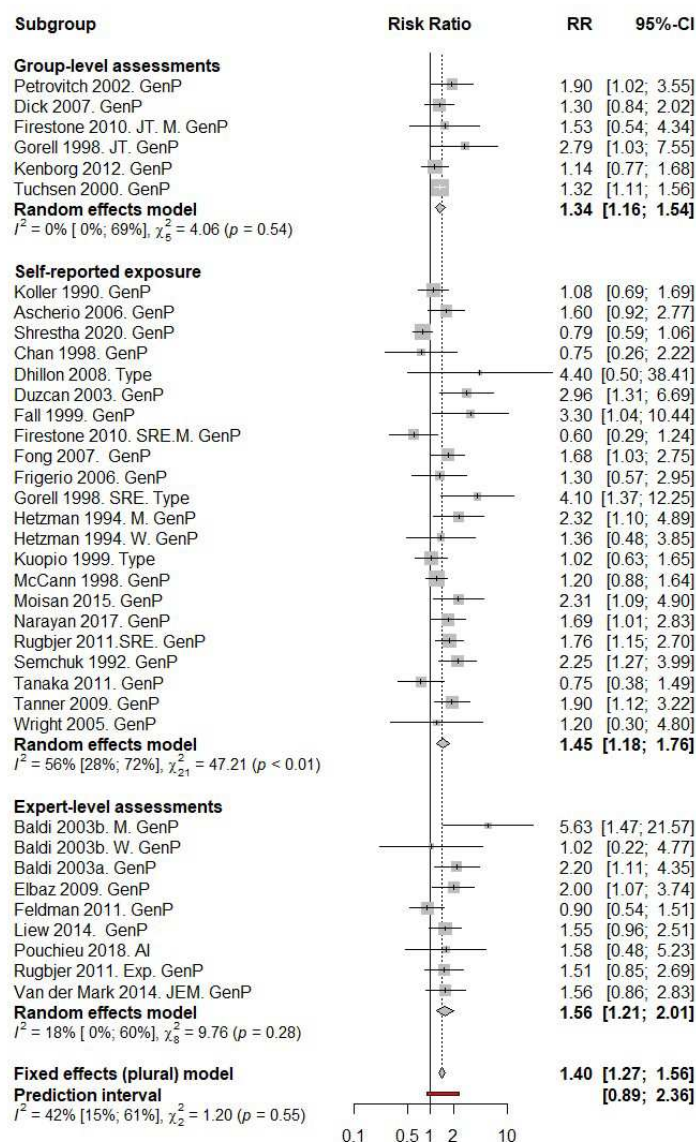


Figure S3.9. Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by EAM type based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1990-2020. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.

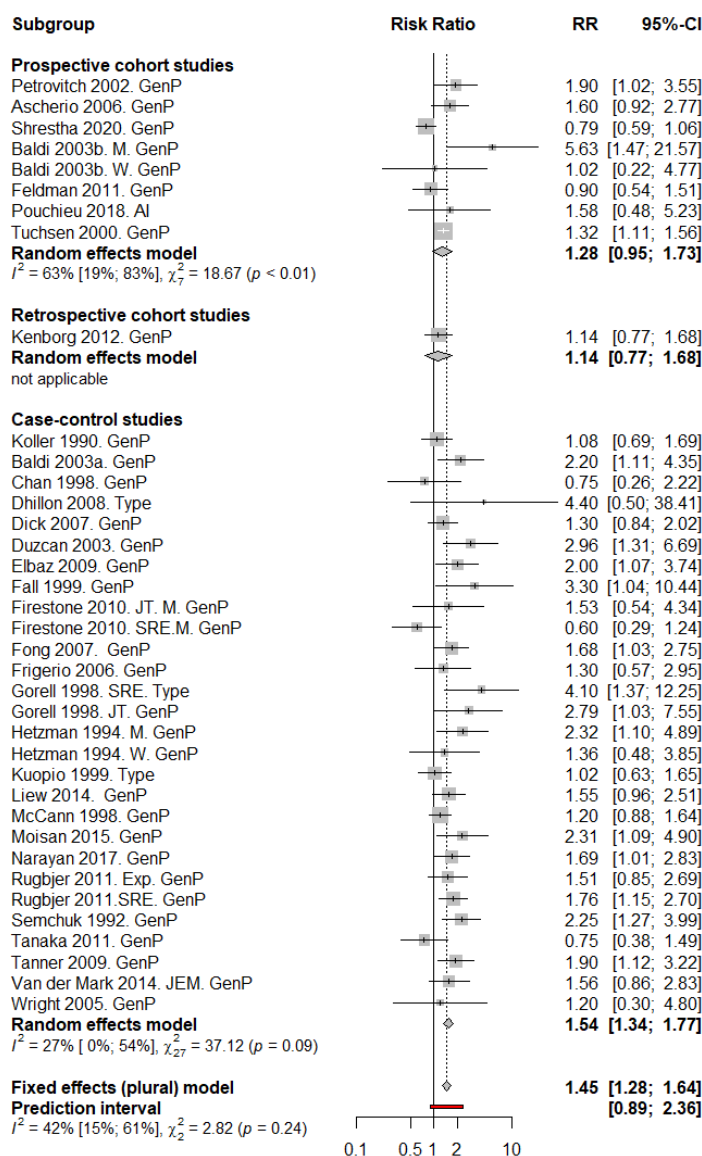


Figure S3.10. Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by study design based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1990-2020. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.

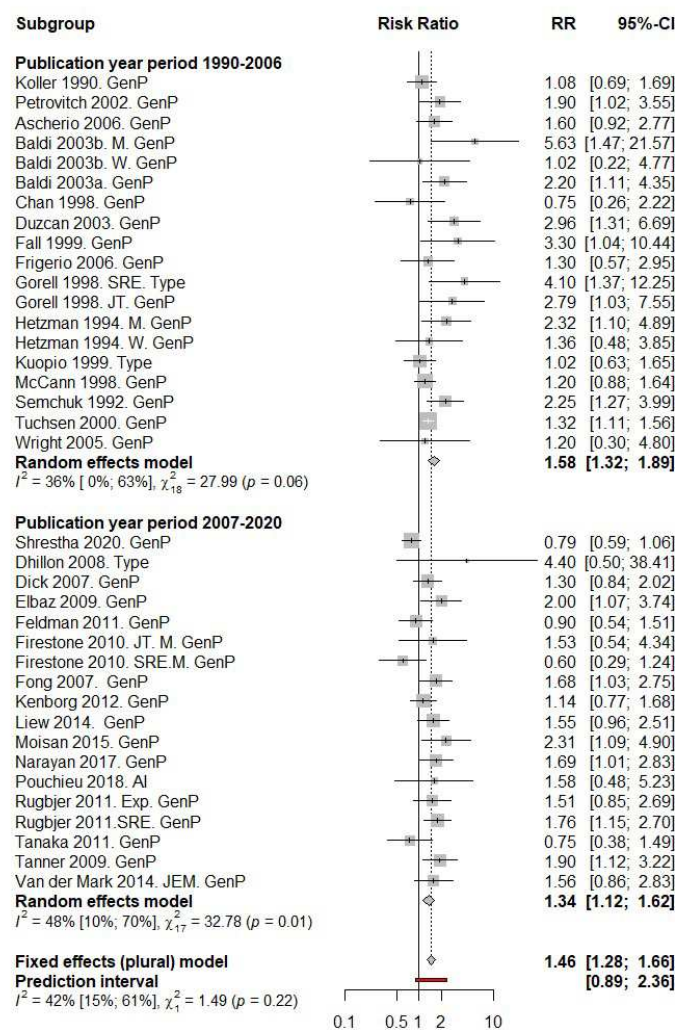


Figure S3.11. Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by publication year period based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1990-2020. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.

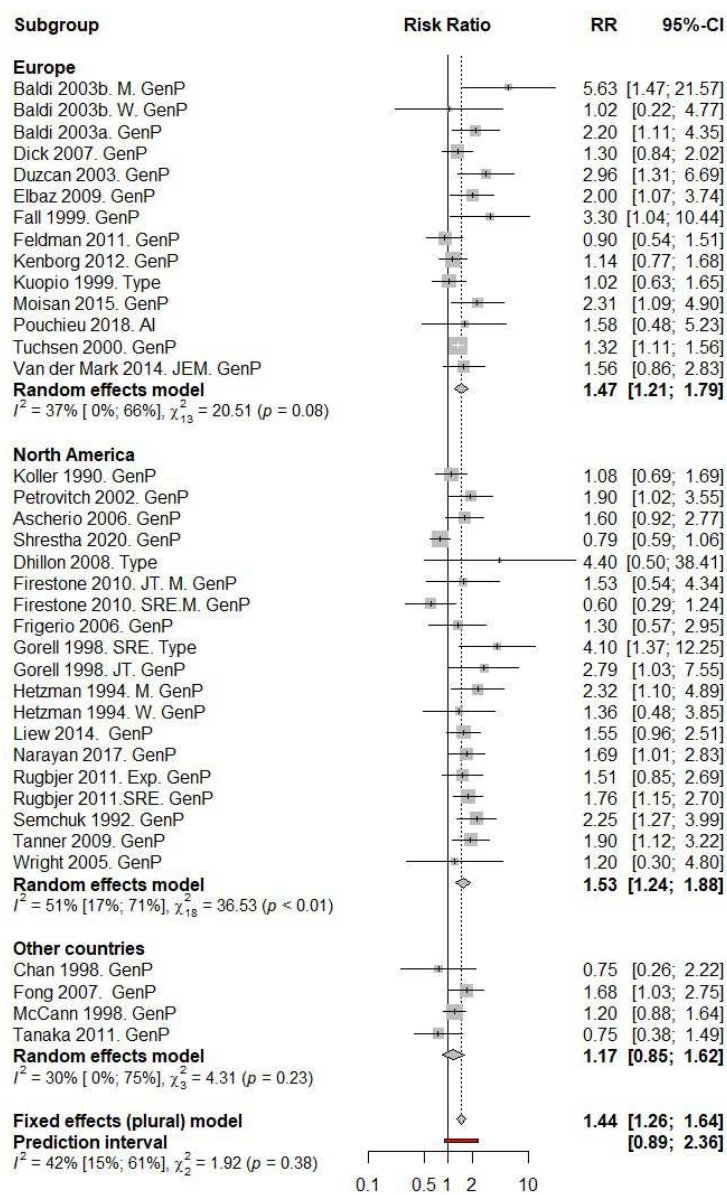


Figure S3.12. Summary risk ratios for Parkinson's disease by geographic location where the study was performed based on random-effects meta-analysis of articles on occupational pesticide exposure published between 1990-2020. RR=relative risk. I^2 =percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity. JT=job title. SRE=self-reported exposure. GenP=general pesticides. Type=type of pesticide. AI=active ingredient. AfrAm=Afro-American. W=women. M=men.