

Table S1. Associations of residential radon exposure (≥ 74 Bq/m³) and cigarette smoking with lung cancer.

Variables	Case, n	Control, n	Conditional logistic regression		Conventional logistic regression	
			OR (95% CI)*	<i>p</i> -value	OR (95% CI)†	<i>p</i> -value
Residential radon						
Low (< 74 Bq/m ³)	364	358	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)	
High (≥ 74 Bq/m ³)	155	161	1.61 (1.16–2.23)	0.005	1.57 (1.13–2.18)	0.007
Cigarette smoking						
Non-smokers	297	338	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)	
Smokers	222	181	2.53 (1.60–3.99)	< 0.001	2.50 (1.59–3.94)	< 0.001
Radon and smoking						
Low-radon non-smokers	208	233	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)	
High-radon non-smokers	89	105	1.55 (1.02–2.34)	0.040	1.55 (1.02–2.35)	0.039
Low-radon smokers	156	125	2.39 (1.45–3.95)	< 0.001	2.41 (1.46–3.96)	< 0.001
High-radon smokers	66	56	4.16 (2.29–7.57)	< 0.001	3.92 (2.16–7.10)	< 0.001

*Adjusted for second-hand smoking, sleeping hours, indoor hours, housing type, floor, presence of house cracks, and green ratio. CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

†Conventional logistic regression was further adjusted for age and sex.