Figure 2. Frequency, age-adjusted risk, and risk ratio of the occurrence of lung cancer, identified by hospital discharge records, between baseline and 31 December 2005 by number of categories of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and smoking status among 15,365 adults. Confidence interval functions displayed for the risk ratio comparing the occurrence of lung cancer across the number of categories of ACEs

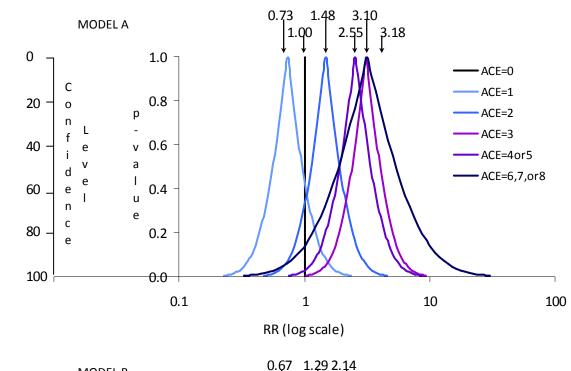|	N	Hospital-ized with lung cancer	Risk**	Relative risk of lung cancer*	
				Model A RR (95% CI)	Model B RR (95% CI)
Categories of ACEs, No.					
0	5595	20		152.1	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
1	4030	10		103.8	0.73 (0.34, 1.58)	0.67 (0.31-1.45)
2	2447	11		195.6	1.48 (0.70, 3.10)	1.29 (0.61-2.74)
3	1428	12		574.4	3.10 (1.49, 6.46)	2.46 (1.17-5.19)
4 or 5	1469	9		433.7	2.55 (1.13, 5.74)	2.06 (0.90-4.72)
6, 7, or 8	396	2		347.8	3.18 (0.71, 14.15)	2.14 (0.46-9.89)
				P for trend<0.001	*P* for trend=0.007
Smoking status					
Never	7808	7		58.8		1.00 (referent)
Former	6281	37		225.4		4.44 (1.95-10.12)
Current,<20 cig/d	772	6		591.4		10.27 (3.39-31.13)
Current,≥20 cig/d	504	14		1662.8		26.97 (10.39-69.98)
Total	15,365	64		201.3		

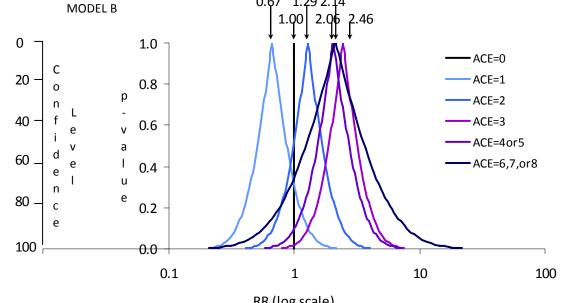ACEs, adverse childhood experiences   RR, risk ratio   CI, confidence interval

* Hospital discharge diagnosis of lung cancer defined by ICD-9 code 162

** Risk (per 100,000 population) age-standardized to the 2000 Census population for California

Model A adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, financial problems

Model B adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, financial problems, smoking status, parental smoking history

MODEL A

MODEL B