Figure 4. Frequency, age-adjusted risk, and risk ratio of the occurrence of lung cancer, identified by death records, between baseline and 31 December 2005 by number of categories of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and smoking status among 16,901 adults. Confidence interval functions displayed for the risk ratio comparing the occurrence of lung cancer across the number of categories of ACEs

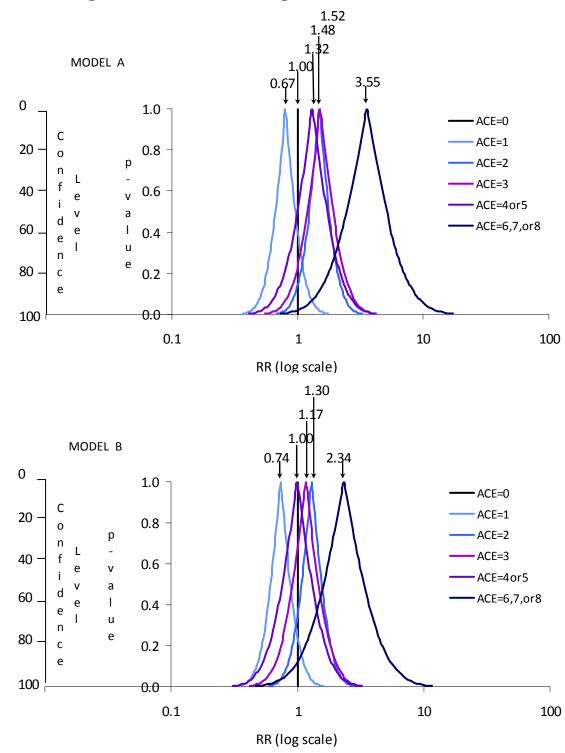
	N   Person- Time (yrs)	Deaths   Mortality Rate**	Relative risk of lung cancer*	
			Model A RR (95% CI)	Model B RR (95% CI)
Categories of ACEs, No.				
0	6124   44,592	44   26.0	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
1	4411   31,709	22   19.3	0.80 (0.48-1.34)	0.74 (0.44, 1.23)
2	2681   19,045	22   66.4	1.48 (0.89-2.49)	1.30 (0.77, 2.18)
3	1599   11,056	11   51.3	1.52 (0.78-2.96)	1.17 (0.59, 2.29)
4 or 5	1637   11,259	8   30.0	1.32 (0.61-2.83)	1.00 (0.46, 2.16)
6, 7, or 8	449   2901	4   62.7	3.55 (1.25-10.09)	2.34 (0.81, 6.75)
			P for trend=0.025	P for trend=0.251
Smoking status				
Never	8589   61,713	11   8.5		1.00 (referent)
Former	6879   49,379	73   58.0		5.92 (3.10-11.30)
Current,<20 cig/d	870   5748	10   129.7		12.43 (5.23-29.57)
Current,≥20 cig/d	563   3722	17   357.1		28.15 (12.77-62.08)
Total	16,901   120,562	111   31.1		

Average follow-up time = 7.13 years; sd=2.92 years

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

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



<sup>\* \*</sup> Underlying cause of death from lung cancer defined by ICD-9 code 162 for deaths between 1995-1998; ICD-10 code C34 for deaths between 1999 and 2005.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Rate (per 100,000 person-years) age-standardized to the 2000 Census population for California.