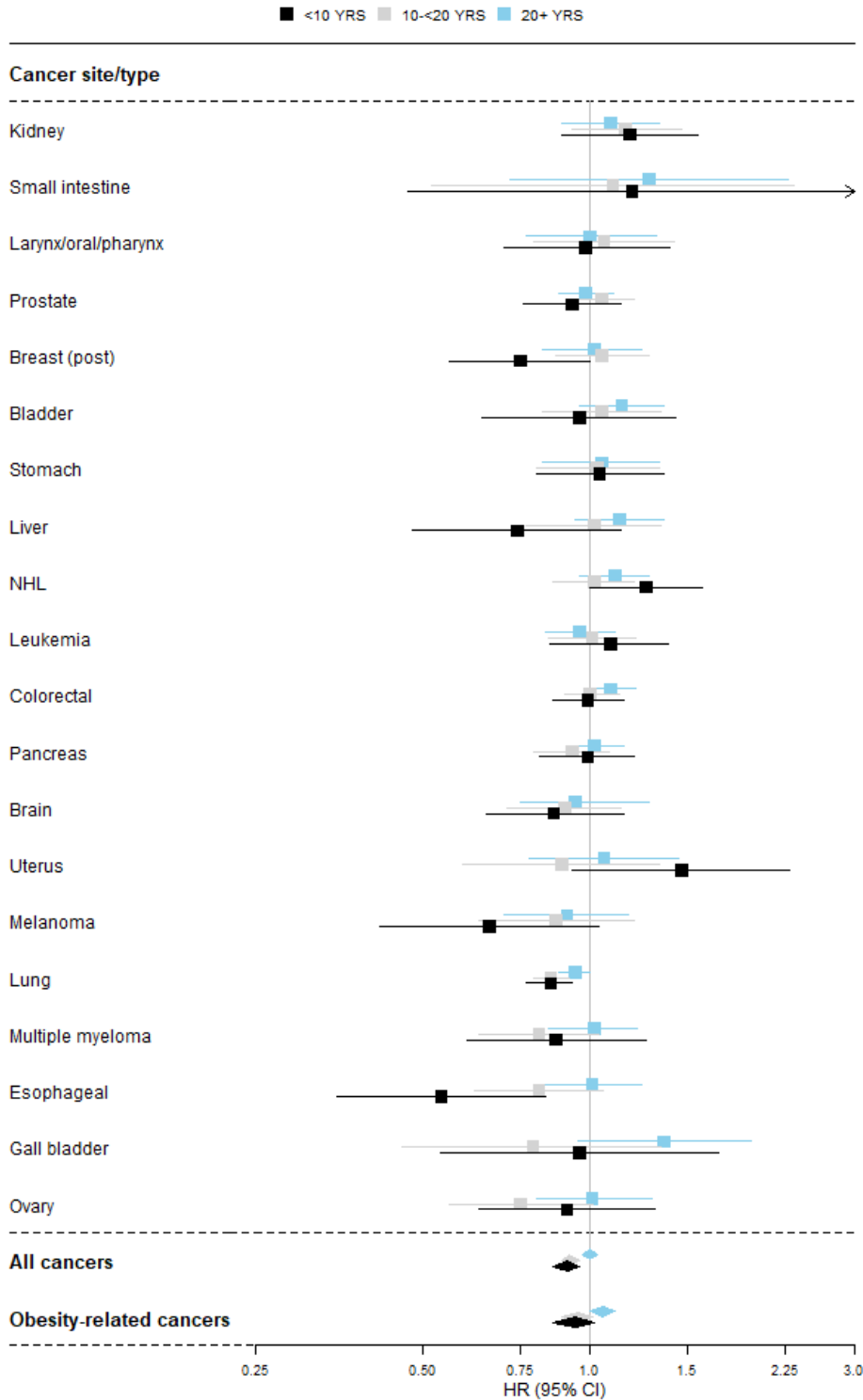


**Supplemental Figure 1**



Associations of SSB consumption and cancer mortality stratified by 10-year follow-up period ( $\geq 2$  drinks/day vs never, HR and 95% CI) among men and women in the CPS-II cohort (1982-2016). HRs are adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, marital status, education, smoking and for consumption of red and processed meat, fruits and vegetables, alcohol and ASBs. Analyses of breast (postmenopausal), ovarian, and uterine cancer mortality additionally included parity, age at menarche, estrogen use, oral contraceptive use, and age at first live birth; ovarian; uterine mortality analyses additionally included menopausal status. No interactions were statistically significant by continuous time in the combined sex models.