

Table DS1. Study areas and sample characteristics for the AB			C study, 2009-2010				
Country	Study population	Study areas	Sample size, no	Response rate	Gender, no Male/Female	Age, yr Mean±SD	Schooling, >6 yr
Taiwan	Southern Taiwan	Kaohsiung, Pingtung	1548	68%	736/812	47.3±16.5	75.8%
Mainland China	Hunan Province	Changsha, Liuyang, Changde, Yongzhou, LouDi, Xiangxi prefecture	2356	79%	1225/1131	40.7±16.5	79.8%
Malaysia	States of Selangor, Sabah and Sarawak	Pulau Carey, Simpang Morib, Klang, Kampung Sembirai, Kota Belud, Kampung, Tebedu/Mongkos, Serian	1003	71%	383/620	46.5±15.7	38.8%
Indonesia	Provinces of North Sumatra, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi and Papua	Deli Serdang, Pacitan, Banyuwangi, Jembrana, Mataram, Tana Toraja, Wamena	1941	100%	965/976	48.8±16.8	24.8%
Nepal	Middle Nepal	Kathmandu, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Pokhara	1002	99%	664/338	35.2±12.2	33.8%
Sri Lanka	Central Province	Gangawata Korale, Udunuwara, Yatinuwara	1072	99%	385/687	45.6±17.1	77.2%

Hable 8 S2. Definition for environmental accessibility and preventive activities in regard to betel-quid (BQ) use in six Asian communities

Conditions	Definition for Yes
Environmental accessibility	BQ can be purchased within 1km of the household.
1. Easy availability	BQ can be purchased within 1km of the household.
2. Low cost	The price for per BQ is less than 0.5 US dollar.
3. Readymade packaging	BQ is prepared and packed beforehand in easy use way.
4. Attractive packaging	BQ packaging is made in colorful packages and sweet variety.
5. Aggressive marketing	Carry out alluring activities or promotive actions for BQ marketing.
6. BQ advertisement	Carry out a public notice for BQ products, especially that published in the press or broadcasted in television or over the air.
7. Misleading advertisement	BQ is advertising as a safe product or marketed as mouth fresheners.
Preventive activity	
1. BQ-related ban	BQ-related ban legislated by the government.
2. Statutory warning	BQ packages are inscribed statutory warning regarding its detrimental health effect.
3. Health education awareness programs	Health education awareness programs performed in schools, hospitals or communities.

Hable 8 S3. Community-specific descriptions for environmental accessibility and preventive activities in regard to betel-quid (BQ) use in six Asian communities

Conditions	Taiwan	Mainland China	Malaysia	Indonesia	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Easy availability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Low cost (price of per BQ)	Yes (\$0.16)	Yes (\$0.05-0.08)	Yes (\$0.30)	Yes (\$0.20)	Yes (\$0.10)	Yes (\$0.10)
Readymade packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes Some communities in the estates or household planted the plant in their own garden.	No Not many readymade BQ goods are needed by the community.	Yes BQ is either freshly prepared or available in packets easily available for consumption.	Yes BQ in a pack is available but in some places separate ingredients are also sold.
Attractive packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes Commercial BQ packaging imported from India is made in different variety. Local packaging is usually prepared in blue and red wrapping.	No	Yes	No BQ is packed in recycled news paper, etc.
Aggressive marketing	No	No	No	No	Yes Most of the shops that sale food products or items of daily use do have these products in attractive colorful packages and have attractive displays to attract users to buy these products. The profit margins to retailers are comparatively high.	No
BQ advertisement	No	Yes BQ advertisements are carried out in television and press.	No	No	No	No

Hable 8 S3-Continued. Community-specific descriptions for environmental accessibility and preventive activities in regard to betel-quin (BQ) use in six Asian communities

Conditions	Taiwan	Mainland China	Malaysia	Indonesia	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Misleading advertisement	No	Yes BQ is sometimes advertised as a safe product or marketed as mouth fresheners.	No	No	No	No
BQ-related ban	Yes The related ban include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ban the spitting of betel juice on the street ■ Ban illegal cultivation of areca nut hillside ■ Ban young women (namely, betel beauty) dressed in illegal revealing clothing 	No	No	No	No	No
Statutory warning	Yes Writing statutory warnings about detrimental effect on BQ packets	No	No	No	Yes Writing statutory warnings about detrimental effect on BQ packets	No
Health education awareness programs	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The government in 1998 had named December 3 as "Betel Quid Prevention Day". ■ Perform a public notice in communities, hospitals and schools about the risks of cancer from BQ use. ■ Call the public's attention regarding health risk of BQ by television advertising. ■ Communities and hospitals offer classes to quit BQ use. 	No	No	No	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carry out a public notice for health risk of BQ chewing in communities, hospitals and public places along with antismoking drive. ■ Few attempts to call the public's attention by occasional television advertising or in print media. 	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health education programs are carried out by health professionals in mass media, village health camps, and schools. ■ Cancer and precancer screening was carried out mainly by oral health care professionals.

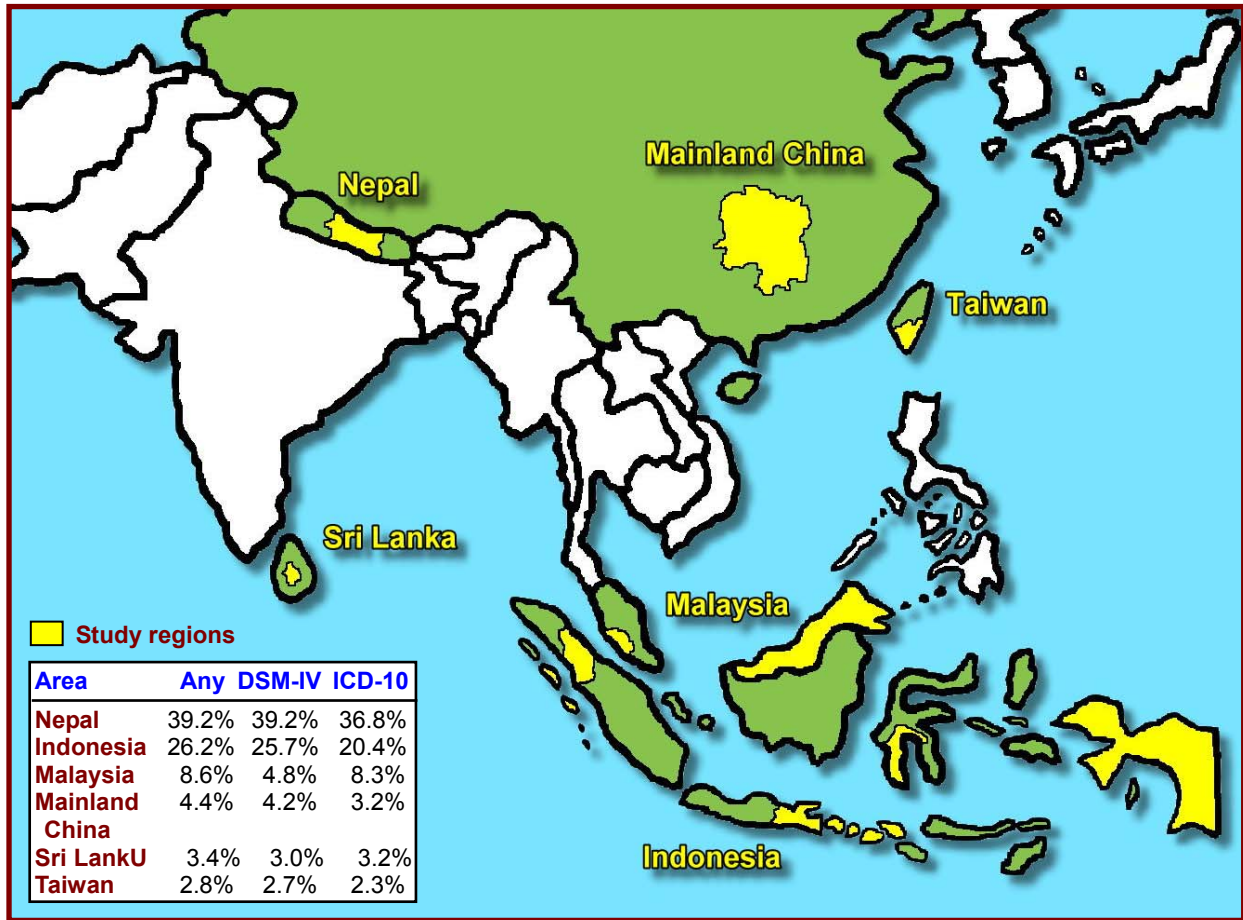


Figure DS1. The prevalence of a 12-month betel-quid dependence, defined by DSM-IV, ICD-10 and any criteria, respectively, in the investigated regions of ABC study.