**Supplementary Results**

PAFs for population counterfactuals were reported in Supplementary Table 8. In the UK Biobank, if passive smokers avoided exposure to secondhand smoke, 5.70% [3.40%-7.95%] of observed NAFLD cases could have been averted in the whole population, while an absolute higher PAF (8.25% [5.19%-11.22%]) was calculated for women. For the former smokers, if they have never smoked before, 10.25% [6.23%-14.11%] of male NAFLD cases could have been prevented. For the current smokers, 2.86% [0.63%-5.04%] of men and 4.20% [2.09%-6.27%] of women would avoid suffering from NAFLD if they did not have smoking habit. In Chinese NJHE Cohort, the PAFs were higher for the male current smokers (9.33% [4.94%-13.51%]), mainly resulted from a higher exposure rate in the Chinese population.