Supplementary Table S1: Cox proportional HRs and 95% CI for CRC incidence stratified by sex

Height	No. of cases	Person-years	Crude HR (95% CI)	Age-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Multivariable HR (95% CI)[a]	p-value
Men						
1st quintile	10	19,314	1	1	1	
2nd quintile	14	22,716	1.18 (0.52–2.66)	1.19 (0.53–2.68)	1.18 (0.52–2.65)	0.696
3rd quintile	6	13,834	0.83 (0.30–2.29)	0.85 (0.31–2.35)	0.84 (0.31–2.32)	0.742
4th quintile	6	22,488	0.51 (0.19–1.41)	0.54 (0.19–1.48)	0.53 (0.19–1.45)	0.216
5th quintile	12	15,636	1.48 (0.64–3.42)	1.58 (0.68–3.68)	1.53 (0.66–3.58)	0.322
Women						
1st quintile	18	44,647	1	1	1	
2nd quintile	16	42,953	0.92 (0.47–1.80)	0.98 (0.50–1.92)	0.97 (0.50–1.91)	0.939
3rd quintile	13	46,708	0.69 (0.34–1.40)	0.75 (0.37–1.53)	0.74 (0.36–1.52)	0.412
4th quintile	8	38,060	0.52 (0.23–1.20)	0.59 (0.26–1.37)	0.58 (0.25–1.35)	0.209
5th quintile	15	37,540	0.99 (0.50–1.96)	1.16 (0.58–2.32)	1.15 (0.57–2.30)	0.693

[a]Adjusted for age, sex, family history of cancer, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption

No., number; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Supplementary Table S2: STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No.	Recommendation	Page No.	Relevant text from manuscript
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1	Title
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2	Abstract
Introduction				
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3	Introduction: paragraph 1-3
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4	Introduction: paragraph 4
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	4	Methods: study design
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	4-5	Methods: study design, data collection
Participants	6	(*a*) *Cohort study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up *Case-control study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls *Cross-sectional study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	4-5	*Cohort study* Methods: study design, data collection
		(*b*) *Cohort study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed *Case-control study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case		
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	4-5	Methods: data collection
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	4-5	Methods: data collection
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	4-5	Methods: data collection, statistical analysis
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	14	Figure 1 Flow diagram of the retrospective cohort study and CRC outcome

Continued on next page

Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	5	Methods: statistical analysis
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	5	Methods: statistical analysis
		(*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	5	Methods: statistical analysis
		(*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed	14	Figure 1
		(*d*) *Cohort study*—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	4-5	Methods: data collection
		Case-control study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed	14	Figure 1
		Cross-sectional study—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy		
		(*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses		Not applicable
Results				
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	5-6	Results: paragraph 1
			14	Figure 1
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	14	Figure 1
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	14	Figure 1
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	6	Results: paragraph 2-3
			16	Table 1
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	16	Table 1
			14	Figure 1
		(c) *Cohort study*—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	6	Results: paragraph 3
Outcome data	15*	*Cohort study*—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	5-6	Results: paragraph 1,3
			17	Table 2
		Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure		
		*Cross-sectional study—*Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures		
Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	6	Results: paragraph 3-4
			17-18	Table 2-3
		(*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	17-18	Table 2-3
		(*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period		Not applicable

Continued on next page

Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	6	Results: paragraph 4
			15	Figure 2

Discussion

Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	6	Discussion: paragraph 1
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	7-8	Discussion: paragraph 4
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	7-8	Discussion: paragraph 2-4
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	7-8	Discussion: paragraph 4

Other information

Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	9	Funding

*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at http://www.plosmedicine.org/, Annals of Internal Medicine at http://www.annals.org/, and Epidemiology at http://www.epidem.com/). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at www.strobe-statement.org.