S2 Table. Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of colorectal cancer mortality according to television viewing time after removing the first 3-years of follow-up for all participants

	Television viewing time (hr/day)						
	< 1.5	1.5 to < 3	3 to < 4.5	≥ 4.5	p for trend	1-hr increment television viewing time	
Person-years	210,652	372,929	471,241	136,784			
Colorectal cancer							
No. of cases	94	207	282	124			
Model 1	1.00	1.19 (0.93-1.51)	1.15 (0.91-1.45)	1.48 (1.13-1.94)	0.009	1.07 (1.03-1.12)	
Model 2	1.00	1.19 (0.93-1.52)	1.14 (0.90-1.44)	1.46 (1.11-1.91)	0.013	1.07 (1.02-1.12)	
Model 3	1.00	1.18 (0.93-1.51)	1.14 (0.90-1.44)	1.44 (1.10-1.90)	0.016	1.07 (1.02-1.12)	
Colon cancer							
No. of cases	59	147	190	93			
Model 1	1.00	1.35 (1.00-1.83)	1.22 (0.91-1.63)	1.67 (1.20-2.32)	0.009	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	
Model 2	1.00	1.37 (1.01-1.85)	1.22 (0.91-1.64)	1.65 (1.19-2.30)	0.012	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	
Model 3	1.00	1.36 (1.00-1.83)	1.21 (0.90-1.62)	1.62 (1.17-2.26)	0.017	1.08 (1.03-1.14)	
Rectal cancer							
No. of cases	35	60	92	31			
Model 1	1.00	0.91 (0.60-1.39)	1.04 (0.70-1.53)	1.13 (0.69-1.84)	0.451	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	
Model 2	1.00	0.89 (0.59-1.35)	1.01 (0.68-1.49)	1.11 (0.68-1.81)	0.492	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	
Model 3	1.00	0.90 (0.59-1.36)	1.01 (0.68-1.50)	1.13 (0.69-1.85)	0.452	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	

Model 1: Adjusted for age, sex and areas. Model 2: Further adjusted for smoking, drinking, family history of colorectal cancer, education level, frequency of bowel movement, frequency consumption of beef and pork. Model 3: Further adjusted for hours of sport, minutes of waking and BMI.