

Circadian disruption and colorectal cancer incidence in Black women

Lauren E. Barber, Trang VoPham, Laura F. White, Hemant K. Roy, Julie R. Palmer,
Kimberly A. Bertrand

Supplemental Table S3. Age-standardized characteristics of the chronotype analytic sample at the start of study follow-up in 1995 or upon turning age 35 according to categories of chronotype.

	Morning (n=18,824)	Evening (n=10,544)	Neither or unsure (n=4,330)
Age	41.3 (7.2)	40.3 (6.7)	41.9 (7.8)
Body mass index, kg/m ²	28.4 (6.5)	29.0 (7.0)	28.8 (6.9)
Years of education: ≤12 years %	16	13	17
Family history of colorectal cancer, %	12	12	11
Smoking status: Current, %	13	15	13
Alcohol consumption: Current, ≥7 drinks/week, %	5	6	6
Vigorous exercise: ≥5 hours/week, %	11	9	11
Red meat consumption: Highest quartile, %	20	23	22
Processed meat consumption: Highest quartile, %	22	21	22
Total fiber intake: Highest quartile, %	24	20	21
Geographic region			
Northeast, %	26	25	28
South, %	32	33	31
Midwest, %	23	22	22
West, %	18	19	18
Duration of night shift work (ascertained in 2005): ≥10 year, %	3	5	5
Sleep duration (ascertained in 2009): ≤6 hours, %	42	47	44

Values are means (SD) or percentages and are standardized to the age distribution of the study population.