

Supplementary Table 2. Relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for colorectal cancer according to peanut and other nut consumptions

	Frequency of nut consumption (28g serving)				<i>P</i> <sub>trend</sub>
	Never	1-3 times/month	Once/week	≥ 2 times/week	
Peanut intake, servings/d	0	0.01-0.09	0.10-0.19	≥ 0.20	
Person-years	394,578	579,130	131,489	109,932	
No, of cases	329	495	84	82	
Age-adjusted	1.00	1.00 (0.87, 1.16)	0.77 (0.60, 0.98)	0.85 (0.66, 1.08)	0.09
Multivariable *	1.00	1.01 (0.87, 1.16)	0.77 (0.60, 0.99)	0.85 (0.66, 1.09)	0.10
Other nut intake, servings/d	0	0.01-0.09	0.10-0.19	≥ 0.20	
Person-years	471,530	552,562	108,709	82,326	
No, of cases	376	475	73	66	
Age-adjusted	1.00	0.99 (0.86, 1.14)	0.80 (0.62, 1.03)	0.90 (0.69, 1.18)	0.28
Multivariable *	1.00	1.00 (0.87, 1.16)	0.82 (0.63, 1.06)	0.93 (0.71, 1.23)	0.43

\* Adjusted for age (month), physical activity (metabolic-equivalents/week, quintiles), family history of colorectal cancer (yes/no), history of previous lower endoscopy (yes/no), history of ulcerative colitis (yes/no), history of polyps (yes/no), aspirin use (<1, 1-3, 3.1-7, >7 tablets/week), multivitamin use (yes/no), pack-years of smoking (never smoker, 1-9, 10-24, 25-44, and ≥ 45 pack-years), alcohol intake (never, 0.1-5, 5.1-15, > 15 g/d), and total energy intake (kcal, continuous), body-mass index (<22, 22-22.9, 23-24.9, 25-28.9, ≥29 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), and history of diabetes mellitus (yes/no).