Web Table 1. Association (HR (95% CI)) of Daily Coffee Intake with Overall and Cause-Specific Mortality, by Sex, in the PLCO Cancer Screening Trial, 1998–2009

	Daily Coffee Consumption						*P* Value*
	None (*n* = 5,857)	<1 Cup (*n* = 6501)	1 Cup (*n* = 5703)	2–3 Cups (*n* = 16230)	4–5 Cups (*n* = 5465)	≥6 Cups (*n* = 2013)	
Men (n = 41,769)							
No. of deaths	754	857	769	1,933	682	299	
Model 1[a]	1.00	1.04 (0.94, 1.14)	0.98 (0.89, 1.09)	0.94 (0.86, 1.14)	1.07 (0.96, 1.18)	1.41 (1.23, 1.61)	<0.001
Model 2[b]	1.00	0.94 (0.85, 1.04)	0.87 (0.78, 0.96)	0.75 (0.69, 0.82)	0.74 (0.66, 0.82)	0.79 (0.68, 0.90)	<0.0001
Model 3[c]	1.00	0.99 (0.89, 1.09)	0.95 (0.86, 1.06)	0.83 (0.76, 0.91)	0.80 (0.72, 0.90)	0.85 (0.74, 0.98)	<0.0001
Women (n = 48,548)							
No. of deaths	622	595	603	1,174	316	114	
Model 1[a]	1.00	1.03 (0.92, 1.15)	0.93 (0.83, 1.04)	0.89 (0.81, 0.98)	1.02 (0.89, 1.17)	1.44 (1.18, 1.76)	0.17
Model 2[b]	1.00	0.97 (0.87, 1.09)	0.86 (0.77, 0.96)	0.74 (0.67, 0.81)	0.70 (0.61, 0.81)	0.80 (0.65, 0.98)	<0.0001
Model 3[c]	1.00	1.02 (0.91, 1.14)	0.93 (0.83, 1.05)	0.82 (0.74, 0.91)	0.77 (0.67, 0.89)	0.85 (0.69, 1.05)	<0.0001

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; MHT, menopausal hormone therapy; PLCO, Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian.

* *P* value for trend test; statistical tests were 2-sided, and $P < 0.05$ was interpreted as statistically significant.

[a] Age-adjusted.

[b] Additionally adjusted for detailed smoking history (number of cigarettes smoked per day (≤10, 11–20, 21–40, ≥41), time of smoking cessation (>1 and <5, 5–<10, 10–<20, or ≥20 years prior to study entry; individuals who quit within 1 year of baseline were considered current smokers), age at smoking initiation (<15, 15–<20, 20–<25, or ≥25 years), use of pipes or cigars (never, former, or current user)).

[c] Additionally adjusted for age, race or ethnic group (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, or other), education level (less than a high school education, high school graduate or equivalent, some post-high school education, or college graduate), marital status (married or living as married or not married), employment status (working or homemaker, unemployed, retired, extended sick leave or disabled, or other), presence or absence of diabetes, body mass index (<18.5, 18.5–<25, 25–<30, 30–<35, or ≥35 kg/m^2), any supplemental vitamin use in the previous 12 months (yes or no), regular ibuprofen use in the previous 12 months (yes or no), regular aspirin use in the previous 12 months (yes or no), MHT use (women only) (never, former, or current user), alcohol use (none, <1, 1–<3, or ≥3 drinks/day), total daily energy intake, and quintile of intake of daily red and processed meat, white meat (i.e., poultry and fish), saturated fat, fruits, and vegetables.

Web Table 2. Association (HR (95% CI)) of Daily Coffee Intake with Overall and Cause-Specific Mortality, Including Participants with a History of Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease, Heart Attack, and Stroke, in the PLCO Cancer Screening Trial, 1998–2009 (*N* = 110,266)

Cause of Death	Daily Coffee Consumption						*P* Value*
	None (*n* = 17,613)	<1 Cup (*n* = 18,013)	1 Cup (*n* = 17,079)	2–3 Cups (*n* = 41,620)	4–5 Cups (*n* = 11,967)	≥6 Cups (*n* = 3,974)	
All causes							
No. of deaths	2,107	2,279	2,169	4,811	1,452	606	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.04 (0.98, 1.10)	0.98 (0.92, 1.04)	0.92 (0.88, 0.97)	1.00 (0.94, 1.07)	1.34 (1.23, 1.47)	<0.01
Model 2 [b]	1.00	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)	0.95 (0.89, 1.01)	0.83 (0.78, 0.87)	0.76 (0.71, 0.81)	0.81 (0.73, 0.89)	<0.0001
Heart disease							
No. of deaths	483	575	479	1,075	313	118	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.12 (1.00, 1.27)	0.93 (0.82, 1.06)	0.88 (0.79, 0.98)	0.92 (0.79, 1.06)	1.09 (0.89, 1.34)	0.07
Model 2 [b]	1.00	1.08 (0.95, 1.22)	0.92 (0.81, 1.05)	0.83 (0.74, 0.93)	0.75 (0.65, 0.87)	0.73 (0.59, 0.91)	<0.0001
Cancer							
No. of deaths	709	742	786	1,883	613	275	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.01 (0.91, 1.12)	1.07 (0.97, 1.19)	1.08 (0.99, 1.18)	1.26 (1.13, 1.40)	1.78 (1.55, 2.05)	<0.0001
Model 2 [b, c]	1.00	0.96 (0.87, 1.07)	1.01 (0.91, 1.13)	0.92 (0.84, 1.01)	0.89 (0.79, 0.99)	1.00 (0.86, 1.16)	0.22
Chronic lower respiratory diseases							
No. of deaths	63	96	82	257	101	47	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.46 (1.06, 2.01)	1.21 (0.87, 1.68)	1.67 (1.26, 2.19)	2.42 (1.76, 3.31)	3.69 (2.53, 5.39)	<0.0001
Model 2 [b]	1.00	1.17 (0.84, 1.61)	0.96 (0.68, 1.34)	0.89 (0.67, 1.19)	0.76 (0.55, 1.06)	0.73 (0.49, 1.07)	<0.01
Stroke							
No. of deaths	120	117	124	214	58	37	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	0.95 (0.73, 1.22)	0.95 (0.74, 1.22)	0.75 (0.60, 0.93)	0.77 (0.56, 1.06)	1.67 (1.15, 2.41)	0.07
Model 2 [b]	1.00	0.88 (0.68, 1.14)	0.89 (0.69, 1.16)	0.66 (0.52, 0.84)	0.61 (0.44, 0.85)	1.13 (0.76, 1.67)	0.16
Accidents							
No. of deaths	85	67	71	166	42	25	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	0.75 (0.55, 1.04)	0.80 (0.58, 1.09)	0.78 (0.60, 1.02)	0.70 (0.49, 1.02)	1.32 (0.85, 2.07)	0.64
Model 2 [b]	1.00	0.77 (0.55, 1.07)	0.82 (0.59, 1.14)	0.76 (0.57, 1.01)	0.62 (0.42, 0.92)	1.05 (0.66, 1.69)	0.58
Alzheimer's disease							
No. of deaths	24	24	17	42	10	3	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	0.96 (0.54, 1.68)	0.64 (0.34, 1.18)	0.72 (0.44, 1.19)	0.67 (0.32, 1.39)	0.69 (0.21, 2.29)	0.23
Model 2 [b]	1.00	1.06 (0.59, 1.92)	0.71 (0.37, 1.37)	0.79 (0.45, 1.37)	0.68 (0.31, 1.48)	0.53 (0.15, 1.86)	0.15

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Diabetes							
No. of deaths	68	73	48	79	25	11	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.02 (0.73, 1.42)	0.68 (0.47, 0.98)	0.46 (0.33, 0.64)	0.51 (0.33, 0.81)	0.71 (0.37, 1.34)	<0.0001
Model 2 [b, d]	1.00	1.09 (0.77, 1.54)	0.78 (0.53, 1.14)	0.52 (0.37, 0.73)	0.51 (0.31, 0.83)	0.58 (0.30, 1.13)	<0.001
Kidney disease [e]							
No. of deaths	30	38	47	61	10	2	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.20 (0.74, 1.94)	1.43 (0.90, 2.26)	0.82 (0.53, 1.28)	0.51 (0.25, 1.03)	0.34 (0.08, 1.40)	<0.001
Model 2 [b]	1.00	1.27 (0.77, 2.07)	1.59 (0.99, 2.56)	0.87 (0.54, 1.39)	0.46 (0.22, 0.97)	0.24 (0.06, 1.04)	<0.001
Influenza and pneumonia							
No. of deaths	61	48	59	115	27	12	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	0.75 (0.51, 1.09)	0.89 (0.63, 1.28)	0.76 (0.56, 1.03)	0.65 (0.42, 1.03)	0.95 (0.51, 1.76)	0.35
Model 2 [b]	1.00	0.73 (0.49, 1.07)	0.88 (0.61, 1.29)	0.70 (0.50, 0.98)	0.50 (0.31, 0.81)	0.60 (0.31, 1.14)	0.02
Intentional self-harm							
No. of deaths	11	15	18	24	7	3	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.28 (0.59, 2.78)	1.65 (0.78, 3.49)	0.83 (0.41, 1.70)	0.79 (0.31, 2.04)	0.99 (0.27, 3.54)	0.23
Model 2 [b]	1.00	0.97 (0.44, 2.15)	1.27 (0.58, 2.75)	0.56 (0.27, 1.20)	0.47 (0.17, 1.26)	0.52 (0.14, 1.95)	0.03
Other causes							
No. of deaths	453	484	438	895	246	73	
Model 1 [a]	1.00	1.02 (0.90, 1.16)	0.91 (0.79, 1.03)	0.80 (0.72, 0.90)	0.81 (0.69, 0.94)	0.78 (0.61, 1.00)	<0.0001
Model 2 [b]	1.00	1.03 (0.91, 1.18)	0.94 (0.82, 1.08)	0.79 (0.70, 0.90)	0.71 (0.60, 0.84)	0.57 (0.44, 0.74)	<0.0001

Web Table 3. Association (HR (95% CI)) of Daily Coffee Intake with Overall and Cause-Specific Mortality Among Participants with Information on Physical Activity in the PLCO Cancer Screening Trial, 1998–2009 (*N* = 42,235)

Cause of Death	Daily Coffee Consumption					*P* Value*
	None (*n* = 6,707)	<1 Cup (*n* = 6,846)	1 Cup (*n* = 6,420)	2–3 Cups (*n* = 16,125)	≥4Cups (*n* = 6,137)	
All causes						
No. of deaths	613	619	594	1,401	621	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	0.93 (0.83, 1.05)	0.92 (0.82, 1.03)	0.81 (0.73, 0.90)	0.77 (0.68, 0.87)	<0.0001
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	0.93 (0.83, 1.05)	0.92 (0.81, 1.03)	0.81 (0.73, 0.90)	0.77 (0.68, 0.87)	<0.0001
Heart disease						
No. of deaths	129	142	116	269	123	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	1.03 (0.80, 1.32)	0.88 (0.67, 1.14)	0.82 (0.65, 1.03)	0.86 (0.66, 1.12)	0.10
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	1.03 (0.81, 1.32)	0.87 (0.67, 1.14)	0.82 (0.65, 1.03)	0.86 (0.65, 1.12)	0.07
Cancer						
No. of deaths	189	191	216	572	262	
Fully adjusted [a, c]	1.00	0.91 (0.74, 1.12)	1.05 (0.86, 1.29)	0.99 (0.83, 1.18)	0.91 (0.75, 1.12)	0.52
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	0.91 (0.74, 1.12)	1.05 (0.86, 1.29)	0.99 (0.83, 1.18)	0.91 (0.75, 1.12)	0.57
Chronic lower respiratory diseases						
No. of deaths	19	26	19	80	43	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	0.93 (0.50, 1.71)	0.72 (0.37, 1.39)	0.84 (0.49, 1.42)	0.64 (0.36, 1.13)	0.10
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	0.94 (0.51, 1.74)	0.71 (0.37, 1.37)	0.85 (0.50, 1.45)	0.65 (0.36, 1.15)	0.13
Stroke						
No. of deaths	41	34	34	67	24	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	0.74 (0.46, 1.18)	0.70 (0.43, 1.12)	0.56 (0.37, 0.86)	0.50 (0.29, 0.86)	0.01
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	0.74 (0.46, 1.18)	0.69 (0.43, 1.12)	0.56 (0.37, 0.85)	0.50 (0.29, 0.87)	0.01
Accidents						
No. of deaths	26	24	22	46	21	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	0.81 (0.45, 1.45)	0.77 (0.43, 1.40)	0.61 (0.36, 1.03)	0.62 (0.33, 1.16)	0.12
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	0.82 (0.46, 1.46)	0.79 (0.43, 1.43)	0.61 (0.36, 1.04)	0.62 (0.33, 1.16)	0.10
Alzheimer's disease						
No. of deaths	7	11	7	11	4	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	1.57 (0.58, 4.31)	1.05 (0.35, 3.22)	0.64 (0.23, 1.82)	0.64 (0.17, 2.49)	0.10
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	1.62 (0.59, 4.43)	1.07 (0.35, 3.28)	0.63 (0.22, 1.80)	0.65 (0.17, 2.54)	0.08

[*Continued*]

Diabetes						
No. of deaths	11	17	16	16	9	
Fully adjusted [a, d]	1.00	1.80 (0.81, 4.00)	2.11 (0.93, 4.76)	0.82 (0.36, 1.86)	1.06 (0.41, 2.75)	0.17
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	1.77 (0.80, 3.94)	2.11 (0.93, 4.77)	0.81 (0.36, 1.86)	1.05 (0.41, 2.72)	0.15
Kidney disease [e]						
No. of deaths	9	11	11	12	4	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	1.17 (0.46, 2.95)	1.19 (0.46, 3.04)	0.59 (0.23, 1.52)	0.52 (0.15, 1.81)	0.07
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	1.17 (0.46, 2.96)	1.21 (0.47, 3.12)	0.61 (0.24, 1.56)	0.52 (0.15, 1.81)	0.07
Influenza and pneumonia						
No. of deaths	21	19	18	32	12	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	0.91 (0.48, 1.75)	0.87 (0.45, 1.70)	0.61 (0.34, 1.12)	0.51 (0.24, 1.11)	0.04
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	0.92 (0.48, 1.76)	0.87 (0.45, 1.71)	0.62 (0.34, 1.13)	0.52 (0.24, 1.11)	0.04
Intentional self-harm						
No. of deaths	4	8	6	7	4	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	1.48 (0.42, 5.19)	1.21 (0.32, 4.56)	0.45 (0.12, 1.67)	0.57 (0.13, 2.50)	0.07
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	1.47 (0.42, 5.18)	1.21 (0.32, 4.57)	0.46 (0.12, 1.68)	0.56 (0.13, 2.45)	0.05
Other causes						
No. of deaths	157	136	129	289	115	
Fully adjusted [a]	1.00	0.86 (0.68, 1.09)	0.83 (0.65, 1.06)	0.74 (0.59, 0.91)	0.69 (0.53, 0.90)	<0.01
+ physical activity [b]	1.00	0.86 (0.67, 1.09)	0.83 (0.65, 1.05)	0.73 (0.59, 0.91)	0.69 (0.53, 0.89)	<0.01

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; MHT, menopausal hormone therapy; PLCO, Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian.
**P* value for trend test; statistical tests were 2-sided, and $P < 0.05$ was interpreted as statistically significant.

[a] Adjusted for age, sex, detailed smoking history (number of cigarettes smoked per day (≤10, 11–20, 21–40, ≥41), time of smoking cessation (>1 and <5, 5–<10, 10–<20, or ≥20 years prior to study entry; individuals who quit within 1 year of baseline were considered current smokers), age at smoking initiation (<15, 15–<20, 20–<25, or ≥25 years), use of pipes or cigars (never, former, or current user)), race or ethnic group (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, or other), education level (less than a high school education, high school graduate or equivalent, some post-high school education, or college graduate), marital status (married or living as married or not married), employment status (working or homemaker, unemployed, retired, extended sick leave or disabled, or other), presence or absence of diabetes, body mass index (<18.5, 18.5–<25, 25–<30, 30–<35, or ≥35 kg/m^2), any supplemental vitamin use in the previous 12 months (yes or no), regular ibuprofen use in the previous 12 months (yes or no), regular aspirin use in the previous 12 months (yes or no), MHT use (women only) (never, former, or current user), alcohol use (none, <1, 1–<3, or ≥3 drinks/day), total daily energy intake, and quintile of intake of daily red and processed meat, white meat (e.g., poultry and fish), saturated fat, fruits, and vegetables.

[b] Additionally adjusted for hours per week engaged in vigorous physical activity (none, <1, 1, 2, 3, ≥4).

[c] Additionally adjusted for a history of cancer (other than nonmelanoma skin cancer) in a first-degree relative (yes or no).

[d] Not adjusted for presence or absence of self-reported diabetes.

[e] Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis.