### S2 Table. All-cause and colorectal cancer mortality by colonoscopic screening after excluding 13,848 participants with occult blood during follow-up

| Colonoscopic screening | Multivariable-adjusted HR* (95% CI) for all-cause mortality | Multivariable-adjusted HR* (95% CI) for colorectal cancer mortality |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total                  |                                                           |                                                             |
| Never                  | 1.00 (reference)                                          | 1.00 (reference)                                            |
| Ever                   | 0.90 (0.83-0.97)                                          | 0.68 (0.36-1.30)                                           |
| Age < 45 yr            |                                                           |                                                             |
| Never                  | 1.00 (reference)                                          | 1.00 (reference)                                            |
| Ever                   | 1.03 (0.89-1.19)                                          | 1.35 (0.31-5.87)                                           |
| Age ≥ 45 yr            |                                                           |                                                             |
| Never                  | 1.00 (reference)                                          | 1.00 (reference)                                            |
| Ever                   | 0.82 (0.76-0.89)                                          | 0.59 (0.33-1.06)                                           |

p=0.016 for the overall interaction between age and colonoscopic screening for all-cause mortality (multivariable adjusted model). CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; HR, hazard ratio; PY, person-years. *Cox proportional hazard models with inverse probability weights with age as a time scale were used to estimate HRs and 95% CIs. The multivariable-adjusted model was adjusted for age (time scale), sex, year of screening exam, study center, obesity, smoking status, regular exercise, alcohol intake, educational level, family history of cancer, medication for hyperlipidemia, history of diabetes, history of hypertension, and history of CVD.