## dmj

Glycosylated hemoglobin A1c	Crude HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	a
	Colorectal cancer		
Overall			
≥5.7%~<6.5%	1.47 (0.67, 3.22)	1.43 (0.64, 3.17)	
≥6.5%	1.65 (0.57, 4.75)	1.47 (0.51, 4.27)	
per unit increment	1.23 (1.03, 1.48) <sup>b</sup>	1.25 (1.02, 1.53) <sup>b</sup>	
Men			
≥5.7%~<6.5%	1.47 (0.54, 3.98)	1.41 (0.51, 3.89)	
≥6.5%	1.14 (0.27, 4.75)	1.02 (0.25, 4.24)	
per unit increment	1.07 (0.82, 1.39)	1.06 (0.77, 1.45)	<b>_</b>
Women			
≥5.7%~<6.5%	1.49 (0.42, 5.34)	1.55 (0.43, 5.57)	
≥6.5%	2.61 (0.53, 12.97)	2.59 (0.49, 13.69)	
per unit increment	1.36 (1.10, 1.70) <sup>°</sup>	1.48 (1.11, 1.98) <sup>c</sup>	
	Stratified by cancer sub-sites		
Colon cancer			
≥5.7%~<6.5%	1.40 (0.56, 3.48)	1.32 (0.52, 3.32)	
≥6.5%	1.47 (0.42, 5.20)	1.16 (0.31, 4.32)	
per unit increment	1.24 (1.00, 1.55)	1.27 (0.96, 1.67)	÷
Rectal cancer			
≥5.7%~<6.5%	1.68 (0.36, 7.88)	1.69 (0.34, 8.40)	
≥6.5%	2.20 (0.31, 15.58)	2.40 (0.35, 16.47)	
per unit increment	1.21 (0.94, 1.56)	1.19 (0.91, 1.55)	
			0 1 2 3
			<
			Low risk High risk

**Supplementary Fig. 4.** Association of baseline glycosylated hemoglobin with the risk of colorectal cancer on 1,915 participants followed up from 2006–2008 (baseline) to April 2021 in the Guangzhou Biobank Cohort Study, by competing risk analysis. The squares indicate the adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and the horizontal lines represent 95% confidence interval (CI). <sup>a</sup>Adjusting for age, sex, waist circumference, smoking, alcohol drinking, household annual income, education, physical activity, intake of vegetable and red meat, <sup>b</sup>P<0.05, <sup>c</sup>P<0.01.