Flextable, officedown, and table.glue

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**Table**: Hazard ratios (95%) for all-cause mortality.

| **Characteristic** | **Hazard ratio (95% CI)1** | | | **P-value for interaction2** | |
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| **Model 1** | **Model 2a** | **Model 2b** | **Race** | **Sex** |
| *GXT duration, Y0* | | | | | |
| ≥ 12 minutes | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) | .03 | .39 |
| ≥ 8 to < 12 minutes | 1.60 (1.08, 2.38) | 1.50 (1.01, 2.23) | 1.47 (0.98, 2.19) |
| < 8 minutes | 2.70 (1.63, 4.48) | 2.57 (1.54, 4.30) | 2.43 (1.43, 4.12) |
| *20-year % reduction in GXT duration* | | | | | |
| < 25% decline | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) | .07 | .74 |
| ≥ 25% to < 35% decline | 1.28 (0.88, 1.87) | 1.26 (0.84, 1.89) | 1.20 (0.81, 1.77) |
| ≥ 35% decline | 1.51 (0.93, 2.45) | 1.55 (0.83, 2.88) | 1.41 (0.82, 2.42) |
| 1Model 1 adjusts for CARDIA center, race, sex, education, and age. Model 2a adjusts for variables in model 1 plus body mass index, smoking status, and self reported physical activity and health. Model 2b adjusts for variables in model 1 plus the estimated number of years after Year 0 where paying for basics was somewhat hard, highest degree obtained was high school graduate or general education degree, self reported health was fair or poor, the participant reported smoking or drinking alcohol, body mass index was in the obese or overweight range, and self-reported physical activity did not meet guidelines. | | | | | |
| 2P-values were computed using the large-sample test from multiply imputed data described by Li, Raghunathan, & Rubin, 1991. | | | | | |
| CI represents confidence interval; GXT graded exercise test; Y0 Year 0 | | | | | |