Web appendix 3

Model		Men (THD)		Women (THD)		Women (Breast	
						Cancer)	
		β, p	Deviance,	β, p	Deviance,	β, p	Deviance,
			ΔAIC^*		ΔAIC^*		ΔAIC^*
Linear	Overall	24.6,	Ref	13.7,	Ref	2.5,	Ref
	slope	p<0.001		p<0.001		p<0.001	
Log-	Overall	6.3%	-64,	9.0%,	-120,	4.2%,	+17,
linear	slope	p<0.001	-64	p<0.001	-120	p<0.001	+17
Linear	Slope	-2.8	-21,	-4.9,	-17,	2.0,	-2,
with	<45 yr	p=0.56	-19	p=0.22	-15	p<0.001	0
spline	∆slope	52.8,		37.2,		0.7	
(45 yr)	>45 yr	p<0.001		p<0.001		p=0.14	
Log-	Slope	18.9%,	-103,	11.9%,	-126,	18.8%,	-5,
linear	<45 yr	p<0.001	-101	p<0.001	-124	p<0.001	-3
with	∆slope	-10.9%,		-2.6%,		-13.5%,	
spline	>45yr	p<0.001		p=0.028		p<0.001	
45 years							

Appendix Table 1: Total heart disease and female breast cancer-specific mortality relationships (United States birth cohorts 1915-1924, 1925-1934, 1935-1944), by sex

W: women; M: men, Linear model: slopes represent increase in deaths per 100000 per year of age; log-linear model: slopes represent percent increase in death rate/year of age, * Lower, i.e., more negative, deviance, defined as $\log_e(\text{likelihood}^2_{\text{reference}}/\text{likelihood}^2_{\text{model}})$ indicates better model fit. The difference in AIC, the Akaike Information Criterion penalizes the deviance metric for the addition of extra parameters in the interest of model parsimony. A reduction of \geq 4 logarithmic units in the AIC is considered a significant improvement, while a reduction of \geq 10 logarithmic units is considered a highly significant improvement in model fit. (Modified from Burnham KP, Anderson DR. Multimodel Inference: Understanding AIC and BIC in Model Selection. *Sociological Methods and Research* 2004;33(2):261-304.) Spline models included the variable "age-spline" was equal to 0 if mid-decadal age was<50 (i.e., younger than the 45-54 year-old cohort, i.e., age<45), and equal to the mid-decadal age for older ages.