Table 1. Characteristics of reported subgroup analyses and claimed subgroup effects.

Number of trials reporting of subgroup analyses	130
Total number of subgroup analyses per trial, median, mean (range)	5, 8 (1–45)
Total number of subgroup analyses that are most likely conducted, median, mean (range)	6; 11 (1–112)
Number of trials that specified at least one subgroup analysis a priori	56 (43.1%)
Number of trials that used test of interaction for at least one analysis	56 (43.1%)
Number of trials reporting subgroup analyses for a primary outcome	100 (76.9%)
Number of trials that claim a subgroup effect	55
Number of subgroup claims per trial, median (range) The highest strength of subgroup claim in trials	1 (1–12)
Claim of a strong subgroup effect	24 (42.9%)
Claim of a likely subgroup effect	19 (33.9%)
Suggestion of a possible subgroup effect	12 (23.2%)
Number of trials claiming subgroup effects for a primary outcome	41 (73.21%)

Study characteristics	OR (95% CI) (univariable)	P value (univariable)	OR (95% CI) (multivariable)	p-value (multivariable)
High impact vs. other journals	4.87 (2.94–8.07)	<0.001	3.02 (1.60–5.70)	0.001
Medical vs. surgical trials	2.67 (1.49-4.88)	0.001	2.13 (1.11-4.12)	0.023
Sample size per arm (quartile)		< 0.001		0.11
<30	Referent group			
30-99	1.72 (0.82–3.62)	0.15	1.31 (0.59-2.91)	0.50
100-316	5.50 (2.63-11.47)	< 0.001	3.03 (1.32-6.93)	0.009
317 or larger	6.21 (2.96-13.02)	< 0.001	2.33 (0.94-5.78)	0.068
Not-significant vs. significant primary outcome		0.13*		0.025*
Trials funded by private-for-profit organizations	2.08 (0.94-4.59)		2.93 (1.22-7.20)	
Trials funded by other sources	0.95 (0.50-1.80)		0.79 (0.38-1.64)	