Comprehensive examples for the use of pt_base

Version 1.1.0
Date: 19 Mar 2019

Contents

1. Default

1.1 Default options

This is the table obtained using default settings with no additional options specified.

```
. post `postname' ("Variable") ("Summary")
. pt_base age gender ethnicity, post(`postname')
```

Variable	Summary
Age	44.8 (10.1)
Female	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity	
Other	45 (5.1)
Mixed	131 (14.7)
Asian or Asian British	201 (22.6)
Black or Black British	231 (26.0)
White or White British	281 (31.6)

2. Presenting summaries over another variable

2.1 `over`

To present data over a variable, for example treatment group, use the option `over`

```
. post `postname' ("Variable") ("Group0") ("Group1")
. pt_base age gender ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)
```

Variable	Group0	Group1
Age	44.6 (10.1)	44.9 (10.1)
Female	261 (52.8)	258 (51.0)
Ethnicity		
Other	26 (6.0)	19 (4.2)
Mixed	70 (16.1)	61 (13.4)
Asian or Asian British	100 (23.0)	101 (22.2)
Black or Black British	103 (23.7)	128 (28.2)
White or White British	136 (31.3)	145 (31.9)

2.2 `overall()`

`overall()` can be given with *first* or *last*. When `over` is specified `overall` summarises the whole dataset, with the position of the overall column in the table either first or last.

```
. post `postname' ("Variable") ("Overall") ("Group0") ("Group1")
. pt_base age gender ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat) overall(first)
```

Variable	Overall	Group0	Group1
Age	44.8 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.9 (10.1)
Female	519 (51.9)	261 (52.8)	258 (51.0)
Ethnicity			
Other	45 (5.1)	26 (6.0)	19 (4.2)
Mixed	131 (14.7)	70 (16.1)	61 (13.4)
Asian or Asian British	201 (22.6)	100 (23.0)	101 (22.2)
Black or Black British	231 (26.0)	103 (23.7)	128 (28.2)
White or White British	281 (31.6)	136 (31.3)	145 (31.9)

2.3 `over_grps()`

The option `over_grps()` can be used to change the order of treatment groups.

```
. post `postname' ("Variable")  ("Group1") ("Group0") ("Overall")
. pt_base age gender ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat) over_grps(1 0) overall(last)
```

Variable	Group1	Group0	Overall
Age	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Female	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity			
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)

3 Presenting data

3.1 `type()`

When the option `type` is not specified pt_base decides whether to summarise data as catagorical, binary or continuous based on the number of unique observations. Variables with 10 or more unique values will be treated as continuous, and summarised by mean (sd). Variables with 9 or less unique values will be treated as binary or catagorical.

The defaults can be overidden using the type option. The option `type(skew)` can be used to present continuous data as median (IQR). For binary variables the default is to consider the value 1 to be positive and to count the number of positives. If you want a different value considered as "positive" use the option `positive(#)`. Using `type(cat)` for binary variables presents sumaries for both levels of the variable.

`type misstable` presents a table summarising missing data.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable")  ("Group1") ("Group0") ("Overall")
      . post `postname' ("Summaries") ("") ("") ("")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append)
      . pt_base qol , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append)
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append) positive(0) var_lab(Males)
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
var_lab(Gender) su_label(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)
      .
      . post `postname' ("") ("") ("") ("")
      . post `postname' ("Missing data") ("") ("") ("")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(misstable)
su_label(append)
      . pt_base qol , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(misstable)
su_label(append)
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(misstable)
su_label(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(misstable)
su_label(append)
```

Variable	Group1	Group0	Overall
Summaries			
Age - mean (sd)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Males - n (%)	248 (49.0)	233 (47.2)	481 (48.1)
Gender - n (%)			
Male	248 (49.0)	233 (47.2)	481 (48.1)
Female	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)

Variable	Group1	Group0	Overall
Ethnicity - n (%)			
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
Missing data			
Age - n (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Quality of life - n (%)	45 (8.9)	50 (10.1)	95 (9.5)
Female - n (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Ethnicity - n (%)	52 (10.3)	59 (11.9)	111 (11.1)

3.2 `decimal(#)` `count_only` `per`

The option `decimal(#)` controls the number of decnimal places. `count_only` suppresses percentages for binary and catagorical variables. The option `per` adds a % sign after percents reported in the table.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable")  ("Group1") ("Group0") ("Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) decimal(3)
      . pt_base qol , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) decimal(0)
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append) per decimal(2)
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
var_lab(Gender) su_label(append) count_only
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append) count_only
```

Variable	Group1	Group0	Overall
Age - mean (sd)	44.906 (10.066)	44.593 (10.123)	44.751 (10.090)
Quality of life - median (IQR)	51 (41-61)	50 (39-59)	50 (40-60)
Female - n (%)	258 (50.99%)	261 (52.83%)	519 (51.90%)
Gender - n			
Male	248	233	481
Female	258	261	519
Ethnicity - n			
Other	19	26	45
Mixed	61	70	131
Asian or Asian British	101	100	201
Black or Black British	128	103	231
White or White British	145	136	281

Catagorical variables

3.3 `cat_levels()` `cat_tabs`

The option `cat_levels()` orders the levels of catagorical variables. If a value is specified for which there is no data in the dataset a line of zeros is added. `cat_tabs` can be used to change the indentation of catacorical value labels

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable")  ("Group1") ("Group0") ("Overall")
      .
      .label define gender 0 "Male" 1 "Female" 2 "Non-binary" , replace
      .label values gender gender
      .
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
var_lab(Gender) su_label(append)   cat_levels(0 1 2) cat_tabs(0)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_tabs(2)
```

Variable	Group1	Group0	Overall
Gender - n (%)			
Male	248 (49.0)	233 (47.2)	481 (48.1)
Female	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Non-binary	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Ethnicity - n (%)			
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)

Catagorical variables

3.4 `cat_col`

`cat_col` puts the value label in their own column rather than as indented entries below the variable name. When using the `cat_col` option, it must be specified for all lines of the table, not just those lines that contain catagorical variables. This is to ensure the correct number of columns is produced. When used in conjuction with putdocx and merge this can create a nice looking table.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("Cat level") ("Group1") ("Group0") ("Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col
      . pt_base qol , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col
      . pt_base  gender , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
var_lab(Gender) su_label(append)   cat_col
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col
```

Variable	Cat level	Group1	Group0	Overall
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Gender - n (%)	Male	248 (49.0)	233 (47.2)	481 (48.1)
	Female	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)

4. Gaps

4.1 `gap(#) gap_end(#)`

`gap(#)` adds # blank lines after each variable. `gap_end(#)` adds # lines at the end of all variables given for the `pt_base` command.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("") ("Group1") ("Group0") ("Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col
      . pt_base qol qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col gap(1)
      . pt_base  gender smoking alcohol , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0)
type(bin)  su_label(append)  cat_col gap_end(1)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
var_lab(Gender) su_label(append)   cat_col  gap(1)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col gap(1)
```

Variable		Group1	Group0	Overall
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Current smoker - n (%)		37 (8.1)	36 (8.1)	73 (8.1)
Drinks alcohol - n (%)		321 (69.8)	303 (67.0)	624 (68.4)
Gender - n (%)	Male	248 (49.0)	233 (47.2)	481 (48.1)
	Female	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)

5. Denominators

The option `n_analysis(string)` can be used to include the number of nonmissing observations for each variable. This is used as the denominator when calculating percentages for catagorical or binary variables and will be the number of observations included when calculating the mean or median. There are three different ways the `n_analysis()` option can be specified: `cols`, `append`, or `brackets`.

Denominators in columns

5.1 `n_analysis(cols) su_decimal(#) miss_decimal(#)`

When the option `n_analysis(cols)` is specified the default is to place columns containing counts of nonmissing observations in each group before the columns containing the summaries.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("") ("N 1") ("N 0") ("N Overall") ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0")
("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(cols)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(cols)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(cols)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  n_analysis(cols)
```

Variable		N 1	N 0	N Overall	Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd)		506	494	1000	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		461	444	905	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)		506	494	1000	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	454	435	889	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	454	435	889	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	454	435	889	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	454	435	889	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	454	435	889	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)

5.2 `n_analysis(cols cond) sum_cols_first`

If the option `sum_cols_first` is given, columns with summary statistics appear before columns with denominators. If the option `cond` is added to the `n_analysis()` option then denominaotrs will only be reported for variables with missing data.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable")  ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Summary Overall") ("N 1") ("N 0") ("N
Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append)   n_analysis(cols cond) sum_cols_first
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append)   n_analysis(cols cond) sum_cols_first
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)    n_analysis(cols cond)  sum_cols_first
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0)   n_analysis(cols cond)  sum_cols_first
```

Variable	Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall	N 1	N 0	N Overall
Age - mean (sd)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)			
Quality of life - median (IQR)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)	461	444	905
Female - n (%)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)			
Ethnicity - n (%)						
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)	454	435	889
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)	454	435	889
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)	454	435	889
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)	454	435	889
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)	454	435	889

5.3 `n_analysis(cols cond %) order(group_over)`

`order(group_over)` group columns by the over variable first, placing the summary and dednominator columns together. The `%` option wihtin `n_analysis()` adds the percent of nonmissing observations.
The option `per` may be specified as well to include a percentage sign. When denominators or missing data summaries are included in the table the options `su_decimal(#)` and `miss_decimal(#)` can be used to independently control the number of decimal places reported for summary statistics and the percent of missing/nonmissing observations.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")    ("N 1") ("Summary 1") ("N 0") ("Summary 0") ("N Overall")
("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(cols cond %) order(group_over) per  miss_decimal(2) su_decimal(0)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(cols  cond %) order(group_over) per  miss_decimal(2) decimal(1)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(cols cond %)  order(group_over)  per
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  n_analysis(cols cond %)  order(group_over)  per
```

Variable		N 1	Summary 1	N 0	Summary 0	N Overall	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd)			45 (10)		45 (10)		45 (10)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		461 (91.11%)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	444 (89.88%)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	905 (90.50%)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)			258 (51.0%)		261 (52.8%)		519 (51.9%)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	454 (89.7%)	145 (31.9%)	435 (88.1%)	136 (31.3%)	889 (88.9%)	281 (31.6%)
	Black or Black British	454 (89.7%)	128 (28.2%)	435 (88.1%)	103 (23.7%)	889 (88.9%)	231 (26.0%)
	Asian or Asian British	454 (89.7%)	101 (22.2%)	435 (88.1%)	100 (23.0%)	889 (88.9%)	201 (22.6%)
	Mixed	454 (89.7%)	61 (13.4%)	435 (88.1%)	70 (16.1%)	889 (88.9%)	131 (14.7%)
	Other	454 (89.7%)	19 (4.2%)	435 (88.1%)	26 (6.0%)	889 (88.9%)	45 (5.1%)

5.4 `order(group_over) sum_cols_first`

`order(group_over)` can be combined with `sum_cols_first` to place the denominator after the summary.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")     ("Summary 1") ("N 1")  ("Summary 1") ("N 0") ("Summary
Overall") ("N Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(cols  %) order(group_over) sum_cols_first per
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(cols  %) order(group_over) sum_cols_first per
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(cols  %)  order(group_over) sum_cols_first per
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  n_analysis(cols  %)   order(group_over) sum_cols_first
per
```

Variable		Summary 1	N 1	Summary 1	N 0	Summary Overall	N Overall
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	506 (100.0%)	44.6 (10.1)	494 (100.0%)	44.8 (10.1)	1000 (100.0%)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	461 (91.1%)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	444 (89.9%)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)	905 (90.5%)
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0%)	506 (100.0%)	261 (52.8%)	494 (100.0%)	519 (51.9%)	1000 (100.0%)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	145 (31.9%)	454 (89.7%)	136 (31.3%)	435 (88.1%)	281 (31.6%)	889 (88.9%)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2%)	454 (89.7%)	103 (23.7%)	435 (88.1%)	231 (26.0%)	889 (88.9%)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2%)	454 (89.7%)	100 (23.0%)	435 (88.1%)	201 (22.6%)	889 (88.9%)
	Mixed	61 (13.4%)	454 (89.7%)	70 (16.1%)	435 (88.1%)	131 (14.7%)	889 (88.9%)
	Other	19 (4.2%)	454 (89.7%)	26 (6.0%)	435 (88.1%)	45 (5.1%)	889 (88.9%)

Denominators as brackets or append

5.5 `n_analysis(brackets) n_analysis(brackets cond %)`

`n_analysis(brackets)` adds denominators in square brackets. `n_analysis(brackets)` The second half of the table shows that `n_analysis(brackets)` can also be used with the `cond` and `%` options. I'm not sure it makes sense to specify % and brackets but it is possible.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")     ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(brackets)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(brackets)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(brackets)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col gap(2) n_analysis(brackets)
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(brackets cond %)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(brackets cond %)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(brackets cond %)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  n_analysis(brackets cond %)
```

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd) [N]		44.9 (10.1) [506]	44.6 (10.1) [494]	44.8 (10.1) [1000]
Quality of life - median (IQR) [N]		50.8 (40.6-60.7) [461]	49.6 (39.0-59.2) [444]	50.1 (39.8-60.4) [905]
Female - n (%) [N]		258 (51.0) [506]	261 (52.8) [494]	519 (51.9) [1000]
Ethnicity - n (%) [N]	White or White British	145 (31.9) [454]	136 (31.3) [435]	281 (31.6) [889]
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2) [454]	103 (23.7) [435]	231 (26.0) [889]
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2) [454]	100 (23.0) [435]	201 (22.6) [889]
	Mixed	61 (13.4) [454]	70 (16.1) [435]	131 (14.7) [889]
	Other	19 (4.2) [454]	26 (6.0) [435]	45 (5.1) [889]
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR) [N (%)]		50.8 (40.6-60.7) [461 (91.1)]	49.6 (39.0-59.2) [444 (89.9)]	50.1 (39.8-60.4) [905 (90.5)]
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%) [N (%)]	White or White British	145 (31.9) [454 (89.7)]	136 (31.3) [435 (88.1)]	281 (31.6) [889 (88.9)]
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2) [454 (89.7)]	103 (23.7) [435 (88.1)]	231 (26.0) [889 (88.9)]

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2) [454 (89.7)]	100 (23.0) [435 (88.1)]	201 (22.6) [889 (88.9)]
	Mixed	61 (13.4) [454 (89.7)]	70 (16.1) [435 (88.1)]	131 (14.7) [889 (88.9)]
	Other	19 (4.2) [454 (89.7)]	26 (6.0) [435 (88.1)]	45 (5.1) [889 (88.9)]

5.6 `n_analysis(append) n_analysis(append cond %)`

`n_analysis(append)` adds denominators in square brackets. `n_analysis(append)` The second half of the table shows that `n_analysis(append)` can also be used with the `cond` and `%` options.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")     ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col gap(2) n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append cond %)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append cond %)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(append cond %)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  n_analysis(append cond %)
```

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd) (N = 1000)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR) (N = 905)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%) (N = 1000)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%) (N = 889)	White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR) (N (%) = 905 (90.5))		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%) (N (%) = 889 (88.9))	White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)

6. Missing data

The option `missing(string)` can be used to include the number of missing observations for each variable. There are three different ways the `missing()` option can be specified: `cols`, `append`, or `brackets`.

Missing data in columns

6.1 `missing(cols) miss_decimal(#) su_decimal(#)`

When the option cols is specified the default is to place columns containing counts of missing observations in each group before the columns containing the summaries.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("") ("Missing 1") ("Missing 0") ("N Overall") ("Summary 1")
("Summary 0") ("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(cols)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(cols)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  missing(cols)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  missing(cols)
```

Variable		Missing 1	Missing 0	N Overall	Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd)		0	0	0	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		45	50	95	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)		0	0	0	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	52	59	111	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	52	59	111	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	52	59	111	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	52	59	111	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	52	59	111	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)

6.2 `missing(cols cond) sum_cols_first`

If the option `cond` is added to the `missing()` option then missing data will only be reported for variables with missing data.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable")  ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Summary Overall") ("Missing 1")
("Missing 0") ("N Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append)   missing(cols cond) sum_cols_first
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append)   missing(cols cond) sum_cols_first
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)    missing(cols cond)  sum_cols_first
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0)   missing(cols cond)  sum_cols_first
```

Variable	Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall	Missing 1	Missing 0	N Overall
Age - mean (sd)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)			
Quality of life - median (IQR)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)	45	50	95
Female - n (%)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)			
Ethnicity - n (%)						
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)	52	59	111
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)	52	59	111
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)	52	59	111
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)	52	59	111
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)	52	59	111

6.3 `missing(cols cond %) order(group_over)`

`order(group_over)` group columns by the over variable first, placing the summary and missing data columns together. The `%` option wihtin `missing()` adds the percent of missing observations. The option `per` is specified as well to include a percentage sign. When denominators or missing data summaries are included in the table the options `miss_decimal(#)` and `su_decimal(#)` can be used to independently control the number of decimal places reported for summary statistics and the percent of missing/nonmissing observations.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")    ("Missing 1") ("Summary 1") ("Missing 0") ("Summary 0") ("N
Overall") ("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(cols cond %) order(group_over) per  miss_decimal(2) su_decimal(0)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(cols  cond %) order(group_over) per  miss_decimal(2) decimal(1)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  missing(cols cond %)  order(group_over)  per
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  missing(cols cond %)  order(group_over)  per
```

Variable		Missing 1	Summary 1	Missing 0	Summary 0	N Overall	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd)			45 (10)		45 (10)		45 (10)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		45 (8.89%)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	50 (10.12%)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	95 (9.50%)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)			258 (51.0%)		261 (52.8%)		519 (51.9%)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	52 (10.3%)	145 (31.9%)	59 (11.9%)	136 (31.3%)	111 (11.1%)	281 (31.6%)
	Black or Black British	52 (10.3%)	128 (28.2%)	59 (11.9%)	103 (23.7%)	111 (11.1%)	231 (26.0%)
	Asian or Asian British	52 (10.3%)	101 (22.2%)	59 (11.9%)	100 (23.0%)	111 (11.1%)	201 (22.6%)
	Mixed	52 (10.3%)	61 (13.4%)	59 (11.9%)	70 (16.1%)	111 (11.1%)	131 (14.7%)
	Other	52 (10.3%)	19 (4.2%)	59 (11.9%)	26 (6.0%)	111 (11.1%)	45 (5.1%)

6.4 `order(group_over) sum_cols_first`

`order(group_over)` can be combined with `sum_cols_first`.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")     ("Summary 1") ("Missing 1")  ("Summary 0") ("Missing 0")
("Summary Overall") ("N Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(cols  %) order(group_over) sum_cols_first per
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(cols  %) order(group_over) sum_cols_first per
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  missing(cols  %)  order(group_over) sum_cols_first per
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  missing(cols  %)   order(group_over) sum_cols_first per
```

Variable		Summary 1	Missing 1	Summary 0	Missing 0	Summary Overall	N Overall
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	0 (0.0%)	44.6 (10.1)	0 (0.0%)	44.8 (10.1)	0 (0.0%)
Quality of life - median (IQR)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	45 (8.9%)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50 (10.1%)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)	95 (9.5%)
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0%)	0 (0.0%)	261 (52.8%)	0 (0.0%)	519 (51.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Ethnicity - n (%)	White or White British	145 (31.9%)	52 (10.3%)	136 (31.3%)	59 (11.9%)	281 (31.6%)	111 (11.1%)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2%)	52 (10.3%)	103 (23.7%)	59 (11.9%)	231 (26.0%)	111 (11.1%)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2%)	52 (10.3%)	100 (23.0%)	59 (11.9%)	201 (22.6%)	111 (11.1%)
	Mixed	61 (13.4%)	52 (10.3%)	70 (16.1%)	59 (11.9%)	131 (14.7%)	111 (11.1%)
	Other	19 (4.2%)	52 (10.3%)	26 (6.0%)	59 (11.9%)	45 (5.1%)	111 (11.1%)

Missing data as brackets or append

6.5 `missing(brackets) missing(brackets cond %)`

`missing(brackets)` adds denominators in square brackets. `missing(brackets)` The second half of the table shows that `missing(brackets)` can also be used with the `cond` and `%` options.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")     ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(brackets)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(brackets)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  missing(brackets)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col gap(2) missing(brackets)
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(brackets cond %)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(brackets cond %)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  missing(brackets cond %)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  missing(brackets cond %)
```

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd) [missing]		44.9 (10.1) [0]	44.6 (10.1) [0]	44.8 (10.1) [0]
Quality of life - median (IQR) [missing]		50.8 (40.6-60.7) [45]	49.6 (39.0-59.2) [50]	50.1 (39.8-60.4) [95]
Female - n (%) [missing]		258 (51.0) [0]	261 (52.8) [0]	519 (51.9) [0]
Ethnicity - n (%) [missing]	White or White British	145 (31.9) [52]	136 (31.3) [59]	281 (31.6) [111]
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2) [52]	103 (23.7) [59]	231 (26.0) [111]
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2) [52]	100 (23.0) [59]	201 (22.6) [111]
	Mixed	61 (13.4) [52]	70 (16.1) [59]	131 (14.7) [111]
	Other	19 (4.2) [52]	26 (6.0) [59]	45 (5.1) [111]
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR) [missing]		50.8 (40.6-60.7) [45 (8.9)]	49.6 (39.0-59.2) [50 (10.1)]	50.1 (39.8-60.4) [95 (9.5)]
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%) [missing]	White or White British	145 (31.9) [52 (10.3)]	136 (31.3) [59 (11.9)]	281 (31.6) [111 (11.1)]
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2) [52 (10.3)]	103 (23.7) [59 (11.9)]	231 (26.0) [111 (11.1)]
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2) [52 (10.3)]	100 (23.0) [59 (11.9)]	201 (22.6) [111 (11.1)]

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
	Mixed	61 (13.4) [52 (10.3)]	70 (16.1) [59 (11.9)]	131 (14.7) [111 (11.1)]
	Other	19 (4.2) [52 (10.3)]	26 (6.0) [59 (11.9)]	45 (5.1) [111 (11.1)]

6.6 `missing(append) missing(append cond %)`

`missing(append)` adds denominators in square brackets. `missing(append)` The second half of the table shows that `missing(append)` can also be used with the `cond` and `%` options.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("")     ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Summary Overall")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(append)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(append)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  missing(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col gap(2) missing(append)
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(append cond %)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  missing(append cond %)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  missing(append cond %)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  missing(append cond %)
```

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Summary Overall
Age - mean (sd) (Missing = 0)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR) (Missing = 95)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%) (Missing = 0)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%) (Missing = 111)	White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)
Age - mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)
Quality of life - median (IQR) (Missing (%) = 95 (9.5))		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)
Female - n (%)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)
Ethnicity - n (%) (Missing (%) = 111 (11.1))	White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)
	Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)
	Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)
	Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)
	Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)

7 Labelling rows

7.1 var_lab() append_label(string) su_label(append) su_label_text

If the option su_label() is not specified no summary label is given with the variable label (if the option su_label(append) is given the default label is added). su_label_text() adds a custom summary label.

You can append text to the variable label with the append_label() option. The variable label can be completely overidden with the var_lab() option.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable")   ("Summary 1")  ("Summary 0")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)  n_analysis(append)
append_label((years))
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)  n_analysis(append)
append_label((higher scores mean better QoL))
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)    n_analysis(append)
append_label((number of women))
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(cat) n_analysis(append)
cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0)  gap(2)  append_label((self reported))
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)   missing(append cond %)
var_lab(Baseline age) su_label_text(Mean (SD)) su_label(append)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)    missing(append cond %)
var_lab(SF-36) su_label_text(Median (iqr)) su_label(append)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)   missing(append cond
%)   var_lab(Sex) su_label_text(no. (%))  su_label(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1
0)  missing(append cond %)  var_lab(Self report ethnicity) su_label_text(no. (%)) su_label(append)
```

Variable	Summary 1	Summary 0
Age (years) (N = 1000)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)
Quality of life (higher scores mean better QoL) (N = 905)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)
Female (number of women) (N = 1000)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)
Ethnicity (self reported) (N = 889)		
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)
Baseline age - Mean (SD)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)
SF-36 - Median (iqr) (Missing (%) = 95 (9.5))	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)
Sex - no. (%)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)
Self report ethnicity - no. (%) (Missing (%) = 111 (11.1))		
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)

7.2 su_label_text su_label(cols)

The option `su_label(cols)` can be used to report the summary label in its own column

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("Summary label")  ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)  n_analysis(append)
su_label(col)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)  n_analysis(append)
su_label(col)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)    n_analysis(append)
su_label(col)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(cat) n_analysis(append)
cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0)  gap(2)   su_label(col)
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)    missing(append cond %)
su_label_text(Mean (SD)) su_label(col) cat_tabs(0)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)    missing(append cond %)
su_label_text(Median (iqr)) su_label(col) cat_tabs(0)
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)    missing(append
cond %)   su_label_text(no. (%)) su_label(col) cat_tabs(0)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)     cat_levels(4 3 2
1 0)  missing(append cond %)   su_label_text(no. (%)) su_label(col) cat_tabs(0)
```

Variable	Summary label	Summary 1	Summary 0
Age (N = 1000)	mean (sd)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)
Quality of life (N = 905)	median (IQR)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)
Female (N = 1000)	n (%)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)
Ethnicity (N = 889)	n (%)		
White or White British		145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)
Black or Black British		128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)
Asian or Asian British		101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)
Mixed		61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)
Other		19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)
Age	Mean (SD)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)
Quality of life (Missing (%) = 95 (9.5))	Median (iqr)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)
Female	no. (%)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)
Ethnicity (Missing (%) = 111 (11.1))	no. (%)		
White or White British		145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)
Black or Black British		128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)
Asian or Asian British		101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)
Mixed		61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)
Other		19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)

7.3 `su_label(cols) cat_col`

When `su_label(cols)` and `cat_col` are both specified the column containing the catagory names comes after the column with the summary labels.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("Summary label") ("Cat_col") ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)  n_analysis(append)
su_label(col) cat_col
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)  n_analysis(append)
su_label(col) cat_col
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)   over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)    n_analysis(append)
su_label(col) cat_col
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)    over_grps(1, 0) type(cat) n_analysis(append)
cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0)   su_label(col) cat_col
```

Variable	Summary label	Cat_col	Summary 1	Summary 0
Age (N = 1000)	mean (sd)		44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)
Quality of life (N = 905)	median (IQR)		50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)
Female (N = 1000)	n (%)		258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)
Ethnicity (N = 889)	n (%)	White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)
		Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)
		Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)
		Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)
		Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)

8 Comments

8.1 `comments(add a comment) comment(no_comment)`

A final column of comments can be included using the `comment()` option. If a comment is included for one row in the table, all rows with no comments must have `comment(no comment)` specified.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable")  ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Overall") ("Comment")
      . pt_base age , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append)  missing(append)  comment(no comment)
      . pt_base qol, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append)   missing(append)  comment("QoL measured using SF-36 global")
      . pt_base  gender  , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)    missing(append)   comment(no comment)
      . pt_base ethnicity, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0)   missing(append) comment(Ethnicity not collected at all sites)
```

Variable	Summary 1	Summary 0	Overall	Comment
Age - mean (sd) (Missing = 0)	44.9 (10.1)	44.6 (10.1)	44.8 (10.1)	
Quality of life - median (IQR) (Missing = 95)	50.8 (40.6-60.7)	49.6 (39.0-59.2)	50.1 (39.8-60.4)	QoL measured using SF-36 global
Female - n (%) (Missing = 0)	258 (51.0)	261 (52.8)	519 (51.9)	
Ethnicity - n (%) (Missing = 111)				Ethnicity not collected at all sites
White or White British	145 (31.9)	136 (31.3)	281 (31.6)	
Black or Black British	128 (28.2)	103 (23.7)	231 (26.0)	
Asian or Asian British	101 (22.2)	100 (23.0)	201 (22.6)	
Mixed	61 (13.4)	70 (16.1)	131 (14.7)	
Other	19 (4.2)	26 (6.0)	45 (5.1)	

9 If and In

9.1 `if in`

`if` and `in` can be used with pt_base in the usual way for Stata commands.

```
      . post `postname' ("Variable") ("") ("Summary 1") ("Summary 0") ("Overall")
      . pt_base age if ethnicity ==4 , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0)
type(cont) su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base qol if ethnicity ==4, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0)
type(skew) su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base  gender if ethnicity ==4 , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0)
type(bin)  su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity  if ethnicity ==4, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0)
type(cat)  su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col gap(2) n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base age in 1/100 , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1, 0) type(cont)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base qol in 1/100, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(skew)
su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base  gender in 1/100 , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)
su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity in 1/100, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)
su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col gap(2) n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base age in 1/100 if ethnicity ==4 , post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last) over_grps(1,
0) type(cont) su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base qol in 1/100  if ethnicity ==4, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)  over_grps(1,
0) type(skew) su_label(append) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base  gender in 1/100  if ethnicity ==4, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)
over_grps(1, 0) type(bin)  su_label(append)  cat_col  n_analysis(append)
      . pt_base ethnicity in 1/100  if ethnicity ==4, post(`postname') over(treat)  overall(last)
over_grps(1, 0) type(cat)  su_label(append)   cat_levels(4 3 2 1 0) cat_col  n_analysis(append)
```

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Overall
Age - mean (sd) (N = 281)		44.8 (10.3)	45.0 (9.4)	44.9 (9.8)
Quality of life - median (IQR) (N = 255)		50.8 (40.2-60.7)	50.6 (39.7-60.4)	50.8 (40.1-60.4)
Female - n (%) (N = 281)		71 (49.0)	74 (54.4)	145 (51.6)
Ethnicity - n (%) (N = 281)	White or White British	145 (100.0)	136 (100.0)	281 (100.0)
	Black or Black British	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Asian or Asian British	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Mixed	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Other	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Age - mean (sd) (N = 100)		43.9 (10.4)	45.5 (9.0)	44.7 (9.7)
Quality of life - median (IQR) (N = 95)		55.2 (34.7-63.6)	51.7 (38.9-61.4)	52.4 (36.5-62.3)
Female - n (%) (N = 100)		29 (56.9)	25 (51.0)	54 (54.0)
Ethnicity - n (%) (N = 80)	White or White British	12 (27.3)	14 (38.9)	26 (32.5)
	Black or Black British	10 (22.7)	6 (16.7)	16 (20.0)
	Asian or Asian British	14 (31.8)	8 (22.2)	22 (27.5)

Variable		Summary 1	Summary 0	Overall
	Mixed	4 (9.1)	6 (16.7)	10 (12.5)
	Other	4 (9.1)	2 (5.6)	6 (7.5)
Age - mean (sd) (N = 26)		39.2 (8.8)	45.2 (9.4)	42.4 (9.5)
Quality of life - median (IQR) (N = 24)		50.7 (30.2-63.4)	55.5 (36.5-62.0)	55.5 (35.7-62.8)
Female - n (%) (N = 26)		5 (41.7)	9 (64.3)	14 (53.8)
Ethnicity - n (%) (N = 26)	White or White British	12 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	26 (100.0)
	Black or Black British	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Asian or Asian British	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Mixed	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Other	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)