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(\_integer)\_. Using type(cat) for binary variables presents sumaries for both levels of the variable.

. 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(1)  
 . 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)