# 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. 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") ("N 2") ("N Overall") ("Summary 1") ("Summary 2") ("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) 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) 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)  
 . 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)