Data Tables & Reports

Professional data presentation is essential for research communication[1]. This page demonstrates advanced table formatting and reporting capabilities.

Research Dataset Summary

Interactive Data Table

View

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Statistical Summary Report

Table 1: Statistical Summary of Treatment Effects[2]

Measu...	N	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI	Min	Q1	Median	Q3	Max
Contro...	25	-2.82	23.58	4.717	[-12.07,...	-44.76	-23.53	-0.07	11.07	46.17
Treatm...	25	10.32	20.64	4.128	[2.22, 1...	-38.48	-2.80	7.58	15.88	47.86
Overall	50	3.75	22.92	3.241	[-2.61, ...	-44.76	-7.57	6.57	15.69	47.86

Formatted Publication Table

Table 2: Primary Outcome Results by Treatment Group[3]

Study Group	N	Baseline (mean ...	Follow-up (mea...	Change (mean ...	p-value
Control	25	104.8 ± 11.3	102.0 ± 22.8	-2.8 ± 23.6	0.234
Treatment	25	103.7 ± 14.3	114.0 ± 19.6	10.3 ± 20.6	< 0.001***

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001

Missing Data Report

Table 3: Study Completion by Site and Treatment Group[4]

▴Site	Group	Enrolled	Completed	Dropout	Dropout Rate
Site A	Control	6	5	1	16.7%

‸Site	Group	Enrolled	Completed	Dropout	Dropout Rate
Site A	Treatment	8	7	1	12.5%
Site B	Control	5	4	1	20.0%
Site B	Treatment	7	6	1	14.3%
Site C	Control	14	12	2	14.3%
Site C	Treatment	10	9	1	10.0%

Export Options

Tables can be exported in multiple formats[5]:

- **CSV**: For data analysis in R, Python, or Excel
- **LaTeX**: For academic publications
- **Markdown**: For reports and documentation
- **PDF**: Via the integrated PDF export pipeline

Best Practices for Research Tables

1. **Clear Headers**: Use descriptive column names with units
2. **Appropriate Precision**: Report statistics to meaningful decimal places
3. **Missing Data**: Always report and explain missing values
4. **Footnotes**: Use footnotes for methodological details[6]
5. **Consistency**: Maintain consistent formatting across tables

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1. Effective table design is crucial for research communication. Few, S. (2012). Show Me the Numbers: Designing Tables and Graphs to Enlighten. Analytics Press.

2. Statistical summaries should include measures of central tendency and dispersion. The 95% confidence interval provides the range of plausible values for the population parameter.

3. Publication tables should follow journal guidelines. Most biomedical journals require reporting of means ± standard deviations and p-values for hypothesis tests.

4. Missing data patterns can introduce bias. Little, R.J.A., & Rubin, D.B. (2019). Statistical Analysis with Missing Data (3rd ed.). Wiley.

5. Data export functionality ensures reproducibility and enables secondary analysis. Follow FAIR principles: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable.

6. Table footnotes should clarify abbreviations, statistical methods, and any data transformations applied. Keep footnotes concise but complete.