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Title

Table1 One- or two-way table of summary statistics for a list of continuous and/or categorical variables.

Syntax

```
Table1 [insertrow["string"]] varname [(rowvariable_options)] [[insertrow]
    varname...] [if] [in] [,main_options]
```

Motivation for Table1 – the descriptive table of baseline characteristics required in the CONSORT guidelines

CONSORT stands for **C**onsolidated **S**tandards **O**f **R**eporting **T**rials and encompasses various initiatives developed by the CONSORT Group to alleviate the problems arising from inadequate reporting of randomized controlled trials.

<http://www.consort-statement.org/checklists/view/32-consort/510-baseline-data>

15. Baseline Data

A table showing baseline demographic and clinical characteristics for each group

..., it is also important to know the characteristics of the participants who were actually included. This information allows readers, especially clinicians, to judge how relevant the results of a trial might be to an individual patient.

Randomised trials aim to compare groups of participants that differ only with respect to the intervention (treatment). Although proper random assignment prevents selection bias, it does not guarantee that the groups are equivalent at baseline. Any differences in baseline characteristics are, however, the result of chance rather than bias. **The study groups should be compared at baseline for important demographic and clinical characteristics** so that readers can assess how similar they were. Baseline data are especially valuable for outcomes that can also be measured at the start of the trial (such as blood pressure). Baseline information is most efficiently presented in a table. **For continuous variables, such as weight or blood pressure, the variability of the data should be reported, along with average values. Continuous variables can be summarized for each group by the mean and standard deviation. When continuous data have an asymmetrical distribution, a preferable approach may be to quote the median and a centile range (such as the 25th and 75th centiles).** Standard errors and confidence intervals are not appropriate for describing variability—they are inferential rather than descriptive statistics. **Variables with a small number of ordered categories (such as stages of disease I to IV) should not be treated as continuous variables; instead, numbers and proportions should be reported for each category.....** Tests of baseline differences are not necessarily wrong, just illogical. Such hypothesis testing is superfluous and can mislead investigators and their readers

Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline.*

Characteristic	Surgical Group (N = 202)	Medical Group (N = 196)
Age — yr	32.3±13.2	34.8±13.7
Male sex — no./total no. (%)	165/202 (81.7)	156/195 (80.0)
GCS motor score at first hospital — no./total no. (%)†		
1 or 2	96/181 (53.0)	85/170 (50.0)
3–6	85/181 (47.0)	85/170 (50.0)
Pupillary abnormality — no. (%)‡	59 (29.2)	57 (29.1)
Hypotension — no. (%)§	40 (19.8)	42 (21.4)
Hypoxemia — no. (%)¶	49 (24.3)	52 (26.5)
History of drug or alcohol abuse — no. (%)	50 (24.8)	69 (35.2)
Extracranial injury — no. (%)	75 (37.1)	83 (42.3)
Injury classification on basis of CT imaging — no./total no. (%)		
Diffuse injury	161/198 (81.3)	141/186 (75.8)
Mass lesion	37/198 (18.7)	45/186 (24.2)

* Plus-minus values are means ±SD. There were no significant between-group differences in these baseline characteristics except for history of drug or alcohol abuse ($P = 0.02$). Additional baseline data are provided in Tables S1, S2, and S4 through S7 in the Supplementary Appendix.

† A Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) motor score of 1 indicates that the patient makes no movements to painful stimuli, 2 has extension, 3 has abnormal flexion, 4 has normal flexion, 5 localizes to painful stimuli, and 6 obeys commands.

‡ Pupil abnormality was defined as the presence of unreactive pupils or anisocoria.

§ Hypotension was defined as a systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mm Hg.

¶ Hypoxemia was defined as a partial pressure of arterial oxygen of less than 8 kPa (60 mm Hg).

|| Injury classification was determined on the basis of the Marshall classification of the prerandomization CT image of the head (Table S5 in the Supplementary Appendix). If the prerandomization CT image of the head was not available, the classification was done on the basis of the Marshall classification of the initial CT of the head, taking into account whether a craniotomy for evacuation of a mass lesion had occurred before randomization.



Table 1 Baseline characteristics of participants allocated to exercise therapy or arthroscopic partial meniscectomy. Values are means (standard deviations) unless stated otherwise

Characteristics	Exercise group	Meniscectomy group
Demographics:	n=70	n=70
No (%) men	43 (61)	43 (61)
No (%) right knee	41 (59)	41 (59)
Age (years)	50.2 (6.2)	48.9 (6.1)
Body mass index (weight (kg)/(height (m) ²))	26.4 (4.3)	26.0 (3.7)
No (%) smokers	3 (4.2)	10 (14.3)
No (%) use analgesics daily	3 (4.2)	3 (4.2)
No (%) primary school education only	3 (4.2)	2 (2.9)
No (%) education at university level	37 (53)	36 (51)
Severity of radiographic knee osteoarthritis*:	n=70	n=70
Grade 0	49 (70)	51 (73)
Grade 1	18 (26)	16 (23)
Grade 2	2 (3)	3 (4)
Grade 3	1 (1)	0
Magnetic resonance imaging†:	n=69	n=70
Meniscal degeneration‡		

Exercise therapy versus arthroscopic partial meniscectomy for degenerative meniscal tear in middle aged patients: randomised controlled trial with two year follow-up

BMJ 2016; 354 doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.i3740> (Published 20 July 2016)

CONSORT Table 1 characteristics

- Mixture of continuous and categorical (binary) row variables
- Different tabulations for some row variables
- Different number of decimal points for some row variables
- Subheading rows with no data
- May be missing data for some rows, this needs to be reported
- No inferential statistics (p values, confidence intervals)

Table1 produces one- and two-way tables of summary statistics for a list of numeric variables

- row variables can be a mixture of continuous (summarized by mean, standard deviation etc) and categorical (summarized by percentages and frequencies)
- several options for displaying counts of missing and non-missing observations
- content of table cells is flexible; summary statistics displayed can be different for each row variable
- table contents can be saved as a Stata data file, text file, or Excel sheet

Table1 basic illustrative example

Remarks

Table structure:

- o Table heading(s): up to 4 heading rows at the top of the table
- o Table body, column 1: heading information about each row variable (name etc)
- o Table body, remaining column(s): tabulated summary results

Illustrative example:

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r14/lbw3.dta,clear  
. Table1 race age(cts) ht(value(1)) lwt(cts),by(smoke, total)
```

	smoke smoked during pregnancy		
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=115	N=74	N=189
race race			
1 white	44 (38.3%)	52 (70.3%)	96 (50.8%)
2 black	16 (13.9%)	10 (13.5%)	26 (13.8%)
3 other	55 (47.8%)	12 (16.2%)	67 (35.4%)
age age of mother	23.4 (5.5)	22.9 (5.0)	23.2 (5.3)
ht has history of hypertension 1 1	7 (6.1%)	5 (6.8%)	12 (6.3%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period	130.9 (28.4)	128.1 (33.8)	129.8 (30.6)

Two-way tabulation using default output, with total column

Table1 race age(cts) ht lwt(cts), by(smoke, total)

		smoke smoked during pregnancy		
		0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
		N=115	N=74	N=189
race	race			
1 white		44 (38.3%)	52 (70.3%)	96 (50.8%)
2 black		16 (13.9%)	10 (13.5%)	26 (13.8%)
3 other		55 (47.8%)	12 (16.2%)	67 (35.4%)
age	age of mother			
		23.4 (5.5)	22.9 (5.0)	23.2 (5.3)
ht	has history of hypertension			
0	0	108 (93.9%)	69 (93.2%)	177 (93.7%)
1	1	7 (6.1%)	5 (6.8%)	12 (6.3%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period		130.9 (28.4)	128.1 (33.8)	129.8 (30.6)

One-way tabulation using default output

-categorical variables ht and smoke

-continuous variables age and lwt

Table1 race age(cts) ht lwt(cts)

			N=189
	race	race	
	1	white	96 (50.8%)
	2	black	26 (13.8%)
	3	other	67 (35.4%)
	age	age of mother	23.2 (5.3)
	ht	has history of hypertension	
	0	0	177 (93.7%)
	1	1	12 (6.3%)
	lwt	weight at last menstrual period	129.8 (30.6)

Display results for only one value of a categorical row variable
 - displays results for ht only for cases where ht equals one.

Table1 race age(cts) ht(value(1)) lwt(cts) , by(smoke, total)

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=115	N=74	N=189
race race			
1 white	44 (38.3%)	52 (70.3%)	96 (50.8%)
2 black	16 (13.9%)	10 (13.5%)	26 (13.8%)
3 other	55 (47.8%)	12 (16.2%)	67 (35.4%)
age age of mother	23.4 (5.5)	22.9 (5.0)	23.2 (5.3)
ht has history of hypertension 1 1	7 (6.1%)	5 (6.8%)	12 (6.3%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period	130.9 (28.4)	128.1 (33.8)	129.8 (30.6)

```
. *      Missing data options
. *      Create some missing data to demonstrate use of
missing and nonmissing options

.          . replace smoke = . if uniform()<0.1
(22 real changes made, 22 to missing)

.          . replace ht = . if uniform()<0.1
(22 real changes made, 22 to missing)

.          . replace lwt = . if uniform()<0.1
(15 real changes made, 15 to missing)
```

Include missing data in tabulations of categorical row variables, and the by variable

Table1 race age(cts) ht lwt(cts) , by(smoke, total missing) missing

smoke smoked during pregnancy				
0 nonsmoker		1 smoker	. .	Total
N=103		N=68	N=18	N=189
race	race			
1 white		42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	8 (44.4%)
2 black		14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	2 (11.1%)
3 other		47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	8 (44.4%)
age	age of mother			
		23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	21.3 (3.7)
				23.2 (5.3)
ht	has history of hypertension			
0 0		86 (83.5%)	54 (79.4%)	16 (88.9%)
1 1		6 (5.8%)	3 (4.4%)	1 (5.6%)
. .		11 (10.7%)	11 (16.2%)	1 (5.6%)
				23 (12.2%)
lwt	weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	131.3 (24.3)
				128.7 (29.8)

Include missing data in tabulation of only one of the row variables

Table1 race age(cts) ht(missing) lwt(cts), by(smoke,total)

		smoke smoked during pregnancy		
		0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
		N=103	N=68	N=171
race	race			
1 white		42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black		14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other		47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age	age of mother	23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
ht	has history of hypertension			
0 0		86 (83.5%)	54 (79.4%)	140 (81.9%)
1 1		6 (5.8%)	3 (4.4%)	9 (5.3%)
. .		11 (10.7%)	11 (16.2%)	22 (12.9%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period		131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Include information on the number of missing observations in heading of all row variables

Table1 race age(cts) ht lwt(cts), ///
by (smoke, total) afterheading(" (Nm missing)")

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
0 nonsmoker 1 smoker Total			
N=103 N=68 N=171			
race race (0 missing)			
1 white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age age of mother (0 missing)	23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
ht has history of hypertension (22 missing)			
0 0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1 1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period (18 missing)	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

beforeheading, afterheading (main options and row variable options)

- N sample size(number of non-missing observations)
- # sample size(number of non-missing observations)
- Nn sample size (number of non-missing observations)
- Nm number of missing observations
- \ copy the character(s) of one of the above specifications as is
(ie do not interpret as statistic). Examples: \# \N

Include information on the number of non-missing observations in heading of one row variable

. Table1 race age(cts) ht(afterheading(" (\N=N)")) lwt(cts),///
by (smoke, total)

		smoke smoked during pregnancy			
		0 nonsmoker 1 smoker		Total	
		N=103 N=68		N=171	
race race					
1 white		42 (40.8%)		46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black		14 (13.6%)		10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other		47 (45.6%)		12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age age of mother		23.6 (5.6)		23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
ht has history of hypertension (N=149)					
0 0		86 (93.5%)		54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1 1		6 (6.5%)		3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period		131.0 (29.3)		124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

beforeheading, afterheading (main options and row variable options)

- | | |
|----|---|
| N | sample size(number of non-missing observations) |
| # | sample size(number of non-missing observations) |
| Nn | sample size (number of non-missing observations) |
| Nm | number of missing observations |
| \ | copy the character(s) of one of the above specifications as is
(ie do not interpret as statistic). Examples: \# \N |

Change default cell content for both continuous and categorical row variables

```
Table1 race age(cts) ht lwt(cts), ///
by(smoke,total) ///
ctsvartab(range:min-max) ///
catvartab(#/N)
```

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=103	N=68	N=171
race race			
1 white	42/103	46/68	88/171
2 black	14/103	10/68	24/171
3 other	47/103	12/68	59/171
age age of mother	range:14.0-45.0	range:14.0-35.0	range:14.0-45.0
ht has history of hypertension			
0 0	86/92	54/57	140/149
1 1	6/92	3/57	9/149
lwt weight at last menstrual period	range:85.0-241.0	range:80.0-250.0	range:80.0-250.0

For use with catvartab and ctsvartab (main options) and tab (row variable options)

Statistics specification - all variables:

- N column frequency (number of non-missing observations for varname)
- Nn column frequency (number of non-missing observations varname)
- Nm column frequency (number of missing observations for varname)
- Nt column frequency (total number of cases in the dataset ie missing+non-missing)

Statistics specification - categorical variables:

- # cell frequency
- % column percentage
- c% column percentage
- r% row percentage

Statistics specifications - continuous variables:

- mean mean
- sd standard deviation
- max maximum
- min minimum
- p25 25th percentile
- p50 50th percentile (median)
- p75 75th percentile

Other specifications:

- \ copy the character(s) of one of the above specifications as is
(ie do not interpret as statistic). Examples: \% \mean \N

Any other character(s) (including spaces):

copied as is to the table cells

Specify alternative cell content for one of the row variables

Table1 race ///

age(cts tab(median=p50 (IQR p25-p75))) ///

ht ///

lwt(cts), ///

by(smoke, total)

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=103	N=68	N=171
race race			
1 white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age age of mother	median=23.0 (IQR 20.0-27.0)	median=22.0 (IQR 19.0-27.5)	median=23.0 (IQR 19.0-27.0)
ht has history of hypertension			
0 0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1 1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Tabulate a row variable twice, with different cell content

```
Table1 age(cts tab("median=p50 (IQR p25-p75)"))///  
       age(cts tab("\mean=mean (\sd sd)")), ///  
       by(smoke, total)
```

smoke smoked during pregnancy		
0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
N=103	N=68	N=171
age age of mother median=23.0 (IQR 20.0-27.0)	median=22.0 (IQR 19.0-27.5)	median=23.0 (IQR 19.0-27.0)
age age of mother mean=23.6 (sd 5.6)	mean=23.1 (sd 5.1)	mean=23.4 (sd 5.4)

Change format of numeric output all continuous row variables

```
Table1 race age(cts) ht lwt(cts), ///
by(smoke,total) ///
mean(%3.0f) sd(%3.0f)
```

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
N=103		N=68	N=171
race race			
1 white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age age of mother	24 (6)	23 (5)	23 (5)
ht has history of hypertension			
0 0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1 1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period	131 (29)	125 (32)	128 (30)

Formatting options

countformat(%fmt)	format for count statistics (default: %15.0f)
pcformat(%fmt)	format for percentage statistics (default: %5.1f)
meanformat(%fmt)	format for mean statistics (default: %5.1f)
sdformat(%fmt)	format for standard deviation statistics (default: %5.1f)
medianformat(%fmt)	format for p25, p50, p75 statistics (default: %5.1f)
minmaxformat(%fmt)	format for minumum and maximum statistics (default: %5.1f)

Change format of numeric output for one row variable

Table1 race ///

age(cts mean(%3.0f) sd(%3.0f)) ///

ht ///

lwt(cts), by(smoke, total)

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
0 nonsmoker		1 smoker	Total
N=103		N=68	N=171
race	race		
1 white		42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%) 88 (51.5%)
2 black		14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%) 24 (14.0%)
3 other		47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%) 59 (34.5%)
age	age of mother	24 (6)	23 (5) 23 (5)
ht	has history of hypertension		
0 0		86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%) 140 (94.0%)
1 1		6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%) 9 (6.0%)
lwt	weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7) 128.5 (30.3)

Customize column 1

Omit variable names and variable values for all row variables

Table1 race age(cts) ht lwt(cts) , ///
by(smoke, total) novarname novarvalue

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=103	N=68	N=171
race			
white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age of mother	23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
has history of hypertension			
0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Customize column 1

Omit variable names and variable values for one row variable

```
Table1 race(novarname novarvalue) ///
    age(cts) ///
    ht ///
    lwt(cts),by(smoke,total )
```

I smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=103	N=68	N=171
race			
white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age age of mother	23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
ht has history of hypertension			
0 0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1 1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Customize column 1

Add text at end of variable heading

Table1 race ///

age(cts afterhead(mean(sd))) ///

ht ///

lwt(cts) , by(smoke, total)

I smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	I 0 nonsmoker	I 1 smoker	I Total
	N=103	N=68	N=171
race race			
1 white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age age of mother mean(sd)	23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
ht has history of hypertension			
0 0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1 1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Customize column 1

Replace heading for a row variable

Table1 race ///

```
    age(cts novarlabel afterhead("Maternal age")) ///
    ht ///
    lwt(cts), ///
    by(smoke, total ) novarname novarvalue
```

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=103	N=68	N=171
race			
white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
Maternal age	23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
has history of hypertension			
0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Display results for a subgroup of observations for one variable

- tabulates results for age using only those observations where race equals one.

Table1 race ///

age(cts subgroup(race==1)) ///

ht ///

lwt(cts), by(smoke, total)

		smoke smoked during pregnancy		
		0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
		N=103	N=68	N=171
race	race			
1 white		42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black		14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other		47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age	age of mother	26.0 (6.1)	23.1 (5.1)	24.5 (5.8)
ht	has history of hypertension			
0	0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1	1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt	weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Insert extra row(s) with text only in column 1

Table1 race ///

age(cts) ///

insertrow "Maternal medical history" ///

ht ///

lwt(cts), by(smoke,total)

smoke smoked during pregnancy			
	0 nonsmoker	1 smoker	Total
	N=103	N=68	N=171
race race			
1 white	42 (40.8%)	46 (67.6%)	88 (51.5%)
2 black	14 (13.6%)	10 (14.7%)	24 (14.0%)
3 other	47 (45.6%)	12 (17.6%)	59 (34.5%)
age age of mother	23.6 (5.6)	23.1 (5.1)	23.4 (5.4)
Maternal medical history			
ht has history of hypertension			
0 0	86 (93.5%)	54 (94.7%)	140 (94.0%)
1 1	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.3%)	9 (6.0%)
lwt weight at last menstrual period	131.0 (29.3)	124.8 (31.7)	128.5 (30.3)

Output options

`save(filename[, save_options])`

Saves the table as a Stata data file.

Each column is a string variable.

`exportdelimited(filename[, export_delimited_options])`

Saves the table as a delimited text file using the export delimited command

`exportexcel(filename [, export_excel_options])`

Saves the table as an Excel file using the export excel command.

Since each of the table columns is a string variable, specifying a sheet to be modified using the sheet() and sheetmodify options will retain any existing formatting in the Excel sheet.

Table1_help_€

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following structure:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Table 1				
2		<u>Maternal smoking during pregnancy</u>			
3		nonsmoker	smoker	Total	
4		N=100	N=67	N=167	
5	race (N=167)				
6	white	40 (40.0%)	48 (71.6%)	88 (52.7%)	
7	black	15 (15.0%)	8 (11.9%)	23 (13.8%)	
8	other	45 (45.0%)	11 (16.4%)	56 (33.5%)	
9	age of mother (mean (sd)) (N=167)	23.5 (5.5)	23.1 (5.2)	23.4 (5.4)	
10	has history of hypertension (N=149)	5 (5.6%)	4 (6.8%)	9 (6.0%)	
11	weight at last menstrual period (mean (sd)) (N=152)	129.0 (23.9)	126.9 (30.9)	128.2 (26.8)	
12					

Table1 race ///

```

age(cts afterhead( (mean (sd)) (\N=N))) ///
ht(value(1) novaluelabel) ///
lwt(cts afterhead( (mean (sd)) (\N=N))), ///
by(smoke,novarvalue heading1(Maternal smoking during pregnancy) total) ///
novarvalue novarname afterhead( (\N=N)) ///
exportexcel(Table1_help_examples.xlsx,sheet(Table1) cell(A2) sheetmodify)

```