

## Table 1

### Purpose:

- to assess applicability to other populations (external validity)
- to assess risk of bias (internal validity)

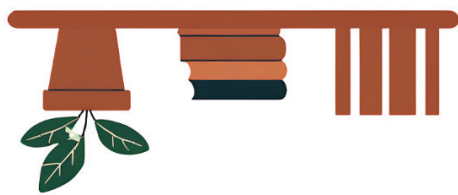
Describe characteristics of participants/patients

Sex	Male	60.4% (n=304)
	Female	39.6% (n=199)
Age		63.7 ± 18.5

Categorical: n (%)

Continuous: mean ± sd, quantiles

Can be one column or multiple, e.g. cases vs controls



Who is in this study?

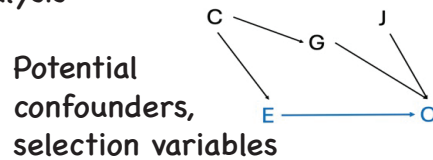


STATS

## Variables in Table 1

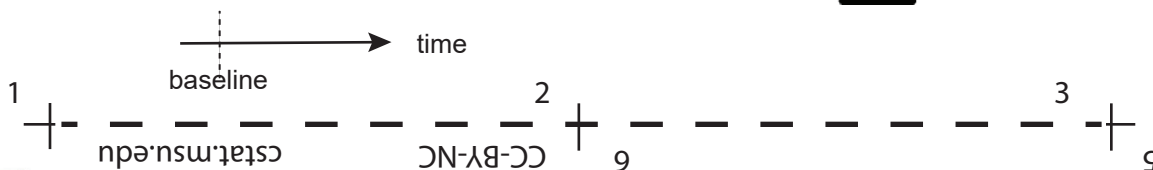
Key study variables to describe the analysis population

Minimum: all variables in main analysis



Show variable the way it is analyzed (categories), or original variable as measured (reveal validity or measurement error)

Follow-up time, if applicable



CSTAT  
Center for Statistical  
Training & Consulting



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## Analysis-specific considerations



Variable missingness

Sample weights



Cluster level vs individual level



Table 1: clear, concise overview of analysis population to assess validity and generalizability



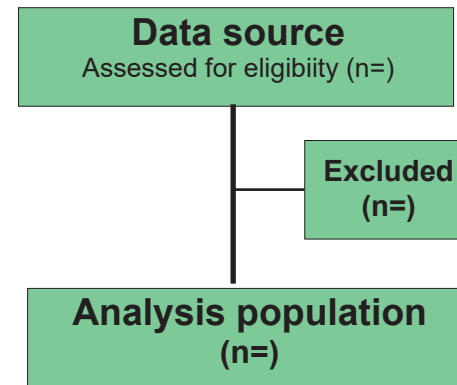
P-values are not best practice



Outcome variables; also don't stratify by an outcome variable

What does NOT belong in Table 1?

## STROBE Diagram



STROBE = Strengthening Reporting of Observational Studies



p=0.05

Non-significance does not mean there is NO difference. Significance does not mean there IS a difference.

There is controversy about including p-values in Table 1 --> does not account for confounding.



Statistical tests between groups are common

P-values or not?