

Creating a demographics table (Table 1)

What is it?

In many scientific papers, Table 1 typically presents an overview of various demographic and baseline variables of the study population. Often, you will present these variables stratified by groups. In papers describing **randomized trials**, these groups are defined by assigned treatment. In studies based on **observational data**, these groups are typically defined by the main exposure variable of interest.

A helpful overview: [Getting Started with Tables.pdf](#)

What does Table 1 include?

Demographics frequently include age, biological sex, BMI, and race/ethnicity. Other variables may include comorbidities, baseline laboratory values, previous treatment and so on.

Why do we need it?

Table 1 allows for assessment of whether the groups differ with respect to important characteristics. It can also show how the overall sample compares to the general population.

How do we create it?

First, you need to decide what you want to present and what summary [statistics you want to use](#). You can create a Table 1 on your own or use tools available in [R](#) that create one for you.