Have it Your Way: 
Creating Reports with the Data Step Report Writing Interface 
Pete Lund, Looking Glass Analytics, Olympia, WA 

ABSTRACT 
SAS provides some powerful, flexible tools for creating reports, like PROC REPORT and PROC TABULATE. With the advent of the Output Delivery System (ODS) you have almost total control over how the output from those procedures looks. But, there are still times where you need (or want) just a little more and that’s where the Report Writing Interface (RWI) can help. 
The Report Writing Interface is just a fancy way of saying you’re using the ODSOUT object in a data step. This object allows you to layout the page, create tables, embed images, add titles and footnotes and more – all from within a data step, using whatever data step logic you need. Also, all the style capabilities of ODS are available to you so that your data step created output can have fonts, sizes, colors, backgrounds and borders to make your report look just like you want. 
This presentation will quickly cover some of the basics of using the ODSOUT object and then walk through some of the techniques to create four “real world” examples. Who knows, you might even go home and replace some of your PROC REPORT code – I know I have! 

THE BASICS OF RWI 
PUT statements can still be used in DATA _NULL_ reporting to create reports in a DATA STEP and, with all that’s available with ODS styles, they can look very nice (see Lund, 2011 for some discussion of this). But, in the new world of DATA _NULL_ reporting tables can be defined right in the data step code and even produce many different tables on the same page of output. Before a discussion of the Report Writing Interface (RWI), please understand that this paper is just to get your interest piqued. 
In all the example code that follows a couple assumptions are made (unless noted otherwise to expound on the example): 
1. They are all within a data step, so no DATA…; or RUN; statements will be shown
2. Often code that has already been shown and discussed will not be repeated
3. All of these examples would be creating PDF files, so the “ODS sandwich” statements will be shown (ODS PDF file=…; and ODS PDF CLOSE;)

The RWI uses a data step object called ODSOut. There are “methods” (like functions) of that object that will create tables, rows, cells, text, page breaks, lines, etc. To use an ODSOut object it is first declared and given a name – this only has to be done once in the data step and is routinely placed in a conditional section of code:

```
if _n_ eq 1 then do;
declare odsout t();
<other statements>
end;
```

This gives us an ODSOut object named “t” – we’ll use that name to reference methods that build our output.

Again, the DECLARE statement only have to be executed once in the data step.

Once the object is declared you can call “methods” that perform different tasks. For instance, with our object “t,” just a few of the possible methods are:
Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t.table_start()</td>
<td>- begins a table (there is a table_end method that closes a table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.row_start()</td>
<td>- begins a row in that table – you can have as many rows in the table as you want (there is also a row_end method that closes a row)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.format_cell()</td>
<td>- inserts a cell (column) into that row – you can have as many cells in a row as you want, but each row must have the same number of cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.format_text()</td>
<td>- inserts a line of text (not part of a table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.line()</td>
<td>- puts a horizontal line on the page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.page()</td>
<td>- inserts a page break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.title()</td>
<td>- creates a page title (there is also a footnote method that creates a page footnote)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that all of these methods calls have parentheses, which are required – even if empty. There are parameters that can be placed in the parentheses. For example, the Format_Cell method has a “data” parameter that specifies the text to be printed in the cell (note: the “text” parameter is equivalent). You can specify style attributes in most method calls as well, specifying cell borders, appearance of text, line widths, etc., with the STYLE_ATTR or STYLE_ELEM parameters. These will be discussed in more detail as we move along.

Here’s a very simple example of using the ODSOUT object. No dataset will be read by the data step, so wrapping the DECLARE statement in an _N_ = 1 loop is not necessary, because the step will execute only once.

```r
   data _null_;
     declare odsout t();
     t.format_text(data: 'Hello World);
     run;
```

The output from this step would be a single page with the words in the upper left corner. Note that if there are any TITLE or FOOTNOTE statements that are still active, these would also appear on the page and the text would be after the titles.

**Creating Simple Tables**

But, reports are usually not comprised of just text. The RWI can define tables of data and there are sets of table, row and cell methods that allow us to do that.

```r
   t.table_start();
   t.row_start();
   t.format_cell(data: 'Hello World);
   t.row_end();
   t.table_end();
```

As noted above, the parentheses following the method calls are required, even if no parameters are passed. Also note that the FORMAT_CELL method parameter is exactly the same as that in the FORMAT_TEXT method call in the earlier example. But, the appearance of the output will be very different. The code above, rather than just creating text on the page, would create a single cell “table” with the words “Hello World”. By default, the output will be centered on the page, again following any titles. The cell borders, fonts, color, etc. will be determined by the ODS STYLE that is being used on the ODS PDF statement.
It’s simple to make the tables more table-like, by adding more columns and rows. Getting more columns is just a simple matter of having more FORMAT_CELL calls between the ROW_START and ROW_END. Note that each cell is bordered individually, just as would be expected in a table.

```plaintext
    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: 'hello');
    t.format_cell(data: 'world');
    t.row_end();
```

Getting more rows is just as simple – add as many ROW_START…ROW_END blocks needed between the TABLE_START and TABLE_END.

```plaintext
    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: 'hello');
    t.format_cell(data: 'world');
    t.row_end();
    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: 'goodbye');
    t.format_cell(data: 'earth');
    t.row_end();
```

Notice above that the columns are automatically sized to fit the largest text in the column in the entire table. To illustrate this further, and to show that in addition to multiple columns and rows, multiple tables can also be created in the same data step.

```plaintext
    t.table_start();
    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: 'hello');
    t.format_cell(data: 'world');
    t.row_end();
    t.table_end();
    t.table_start();
    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: 'goodbye');
    t.format_cell(data: 'earth');
    t.row_end();
    t.table_end();
```

The two rows are no longer “joined” and widths of the columns are different. Later, ways to control lots of attributes of the tables, which could have made these two tables look much the same, will be shown.

**DATA-DRIVEN TABLES**

It’s not too practical to think of hard-coding all the data to be presented in a table. Fortunately, in addition to a quoted string, the DATA attribute of the FORMAT_CELL method shown in the examples above can take a variable or expression as its value. This allows for creation of tables from data in datasets or from variables created in the data step. The following examples use the class list from the SASHELP.CLASS dataset.
set sashelp.class;

if _n_ eq 1 then declare odsout t();

    t.table_start();
    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: name);
    t.format_cell(data: height);
    t.format_cell(data: weight);
    t.row_end();
    t.table_end();

But, there’s a slight problem with the above code – the TABLE_START and TABLE_END methods are going to be called for every iteration of the data step and the result is a separate table for every observation, as shown in the table snippet to the right. That might be what is wanted, but probably not.

The solution is simple – place the TABLE_START call in the _N_ eq 1 logic and the TABLE_END call with a condition triggered by an END= option on the SET statement.

set sashelp.class end=done;

if _n_ eq 1 then do;
    declare odsout t();
    t.table_start();
    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: 'Name');
    t.format_cell(data: 'Height (ins)');
    t.format_cell(data: 'Weight (lbs)');
    t.row_end();
    end;

    t.row_start();
    t.format_cell(data: name);
    t.format_cell(data: height);
    t.format_cell(data: weight);
    t.row_end();

if done then t.table_end();

Those couple simple changes create a single table, with all the columns the same size and the rows joined. There is a header row to tell the reader what’s in the table. Now is the time to take a look at to control now just what appears in the table, but how the table appears.

**CONTROLLING THE APPEARANCE OF THE TABLES**

The programmer has control over almost all aspects of the appearance of the table – text attributes like font, color, size and style; cell attributes like borders, size, alignment and background; table attributes like spacing and borders. All can be controlled at most down to the tiniest detail. There are four parameters that can be used in most method calls to do this: STYLE_ATTR (or OVERRIDES), STYLE_ELEM (or STYLE), INLINE_ATTR and INLINE_ELEM.
Note: the INLINE_ parameters are used when there are multiple DATA (or TEXT) parameters and are not discussed in the paper.

The real difference between the two STYLE parameters is where the list of attributes to apply to the object is maintained. The STYLE_ATTR (or OVERRIDES) parameter lists the “overrides” of the default attributes in the method call itself, just like the DATA parameter. The STYLE_ELEM (or STYLE) parameter references a style element that is defined in PROC TEMPLATE for the ODS STYLE that is currently in use. From this point on, we’ll just use STYLE_ATTR and STYLE (my personal preference).

A quick example will show how easy, yet powerful, this is. First, change the appearance of the header rows to set them off by overriding a few of the attributes of the cells.

```
t.row_start();
t.format_cell(data: 'Name',
    style_attr: 'background=yellow fontweight=bold cellwidth=30mm');
t.format_cell(data: 'Height (ins)',
    style_attr: 'background=yellow fontweight=bold cellwidth=25mm');
t.format_cell(data: 'Weight (lbs)',
    style_attr: 'background=yellow fontweight=bold cellwidth=25mm');
t.row_end();
```

Each cell can have its own list of attributes – here two of them are the same across all three cells and one (cellwidth) is not. In the code below, some attributes will also be added to the data rows to left-align the name. Also, the height and weight values are right-aligned and moved a little over to the left, with the RIGHTMARGIN attribute, so that the values are not right against the edge of the cell.

```
t.row_start();
t.format_cell(data: name,
    style_attr: 'just=left');
t.format_cell(data: height,
    style_attr: 'just=right rightmargin=4mm');
t.format_cell(data: weight,
    style_attr: 'just=right rightmargin=4mm');
t.row_end();
```

As was noted for the DATA attribute earlier, the STYLE_ATTR values can be either a quoted string, as above, or a character variable (or expression). In the code above, the height and weight cells could be coded as follows, with identical results:

```
HW_over = 'just=right rightmargin=4mm';
t.format_cell(data: height, style_attr: HW_over);
t.format_cell(data: weight, style_attr: HW_over);
```

In this simple example, a hard-coded variable is used to set some common attributes. But, using variables instead of hard-coded attribute values also allows a dataset to contain not only the data, but information about how the data should be displayed. In one of the “real world” reports to come, at an example of this will be shown.
Another, and probably preferable way, to deal with groups of common attributes is to create an ODS style element that contains those attributes. PROC TEMPLATE is used to create the style, which will then be used in the ODS PDF statement that defines the output file.

```
proc template;
  define style test;
  parent=styles.printer;

  style DataCells from body /
    just=right
    rightmargin=4mm;
  end;
run;
```

Create a new ODS style, called TEST, that uses the PRINTER style as its base (that’s the default style for PDF).

The attributes that were in the STYLE_ATTR are now put in a STYLE element called DATACELLS. The BODY element in the PRINTER style is what usually defines the attributes of the text in the table. This overrides two of those values.

The following FORMAT_CELL calls will again produce the same table as those above with the STYLE_ATTR parameters.

```
ods pdf file=<file reference> style=test;
<... previous data step code ...>
  t.format_cell(data: height, style: 'DataCells');
  t.format_cell(data: weight, style: 'DataCells');

Instead of the STYLE_ATTR parameter, use the STYLE parameter. The style element name is in quotes, but could also be a variable that contains the style element name.
```

As might expect be expected, the STYLE_ATTR and STYLE parameters can also be used together. If both are used, the attribute list is additive, but common attributes use the values in the STYLE_ATTR. In the code below, the height and weight cells have both parameters.

```
  t.format_cell(data: height, style: 'DataCells', style_attr: 'fontstyle=italic');
  t.format_cell(data: weight, style: 'DataCells', style_attr: 'just=left');
```

In the example above, attributes set in both places are used. The height data is still right justified, with a 4mm margin on the right. But, another attribute has been added – italic text. The weight column has one of the attributes set in the STYLE changed in the STYLE_ATTR parameter – the text in the cell is now left-justified instead of right justified.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Being able to set attributes in both places gives a lot of control over how the output will look. Also, there’s no real “right” or “wrong” way to do it. Sometimes, it is very handy to be able to see all the attribute values in the data step code, without having to look at the PROC TEMPLATE code. It is often advantageous to see the values where they’re being used. If this is so, only use the STYLE parameter when there are a lot of attributes being set or there are a lot of cells with a common set of attributes.

**SPANNING COLUMNS AND ROWS**

There are header cells in the table above, but information in a table can often be more understandable with cells that span multiple columns or rows that contain related information. There are two parameters
in the FORMAT_CELL method that control the spanning: COLSPAN, for specifying the number of columns the cell should span, and ROWSPAN, for specifying the number of rows that a cell should span.

A single row added to the table defined above can add set the height and weight columns off a little bit from the name column. This code would immediately precede the row with the height and weight header text.

```
t.row_start();
t.format_cell();
t.format_cell(data: 'Vital Stats',
               style_attr: 'borderleftcolor=white fontweight=bold', colspan: 2);
t.row_end();
```

There have to be the same number of columns in each row of the table. There are three columns in the body of the table and three in the row above, taking into account the vital stats column counts as two. By default, the cell borders would have been drawn around the two merged cells, with no line in the middle.

Nothing else new here, except a new attribute: setting the BORDERLEFTCOLOR to white makes the appearance a little cleaner. As expected, the “LEFT” in this attribute could also be “RIGHT,” “TOP,” or “BOTTOM.”

Rows can also be spanned with the ROWSPAN parameter. Suppose that the table above was sorted by gender – a far-right column could be added with the gender value and spanned so as not to repeat the gender on every row. A few things must be done to make this work correctly.

```
by sex;
```

The table is sorted by the variable Sex, so that the rows can be grouped

In the _N_ eq 1 block, add a little to the row above the column headers.

```
t.table_start();
t.row_start();
t.format_cell(colspan: 2);
t.format_cell(data: 'Vital Stats',
               style_attr: 'borderleftcolor=white fontweight=bold', colspan: 2);
t.row_end();
```

In the data rows, add the gender column. Note that for the column spanning we know how many columns to span and hardcoded the values (2). But, the number of each type of row is determined by the data. In a prior step, the number of each sex value has been computed and added to each row in a variable called “num.” The cell only needs to be created for the first value of each gender, when the value of FIRST.GENDER is true. This demonstrates another principle — that the method calls themselves can be conditional.

```
t.row_start();	if first.sex then t.format_cell(data: put(Sex,$Sex.),
                              style_attr: 'just=left fontweight=bold vjust=top',
                              rowspan: num);
```

The cell will only be created on the first of a gender value. The value of Num determines how many rows will be spanned and the VJUST=TOP attribute will move the value to the top of the spanned cell.
The rest of the cells are defined just as they were before, with a new spanning row created when the value of sex changes.

The complete code for this last example, which covers everything discussed so far, appears in Appendix A, along with the final output.

LAYING OUT THE PAGE

Those familiar with ODS LAYOUT and ODS REGION statements know that they can be used to place output from one or more SAS procedures anywhere on a page. A powerful feature of the RWI are analogous methods for the ODSOUT object. This means that the tables and text produced in the data step can be placed anywhere on the page.

The LAYOUT_ABSOLUTE, REGION and LAYOUT_END method calls allow for tables and text created with other method calls to be placed in exact locations on the page. Like the ODS REGION statement, the REGION method call allows for X, Y, HEIGHT and WIDTH parameters defining the position and size of the region. With just a few additional lines of code, the table created above can be placed at a designated position on the page.

As can be seen in the example to the right, the table has been shifted down and to the right. Note that the Y parameter is sensitive to whatever is already on the page. If there are titles or other, no “regionalized” output already on the page, this table would begin 2in below that. (Note: this is the same behavior as the ODS REGION statement.)

There is nothing to prevent multiple regions on the same page. If the class dataset were sorted by region, it would be a simple matter to have separate tables for boys and girls, side by side on the page. The complete code for this and a snapshot of the output is shown in Appendix B.
There is also a LAYOUT_GRIDDED method that, along with REGION and LAYOUT_END methods, allow for a grid to be defined on the page and output to be placed in one of the grid “cells.” See Dan O’Connor’s paper for examples of this technique.

REAL WORLD EXAMPLES: A TABLE OF CONTENTS

Let’s look at some real-life examples that use the RWI to produce the results. First, a few assumptions that will be made for all of the examples:

- All will be part of a PDF document, so the ODS PDF statement (and corresponding CLOSE) are not shown
- When needed, all use ~ as the ODS ESCAPECHAR
- For the sake of brevity, often some formatting code will be left out if it does not directly affect the current
- For the sake of clarity, hard-coded values are often shown that, in the production jobs, are actually macro calls or macro variable references

In this first example, let’s build a table of contents for a report using a data step with just one RWI statement. In this case the information about the pagination of the report is stored in an Excel spreadsheet. This could have been in a SAS dataset, database table or any other source that SAS could read. (We kept it in a spreadsheet, so someone else could maintain the information.) The data step reads the spreadsheet and uses the “Context Text” and “Page Number” columns as the text in the table.

The simple data step below is all that’s needed to create a simple table of contents. The values are used in a FORMAT_TEXT method call and written to the file.

```sas
data _null_;  
set TOC.'Report Contents$';
if _n_ eq 1 then declare odsout rt();
LineText = catt(Contents_Text,'~{leaders .}',Page_Number);
rt.format_text(data: LineText, style_attr: "cellwidth=100pct");
run;
```

To the right we see the results of the above data step. The text and page numbers are “stretched” across the whole page, with the dot leaders filling in the gap.

But, as mentioned earlier, there are times when it’s advantageous to use information in the dataset for formatting the results. Here, we can...
use the Indent_Level column in the spreadsheet to help make the table of contents more readable by adding just a few lines of code.

```plaintext
LineText = catt(Contents_Text,'~{leaders .}',Page_Number);
if Indent_Level eq 0 then LineText = catt('~{newline}',LineText);
if Indent_Level eq 0 then LOvr = "cellwidth=100pct"
else LOvr = catx(' ', 'cellwidth=100pct',catt('marginleft=',Indent_Level*3,'mm'));
rt.format_text(data: LineText, style_attr: LOvr);
```

The new TOC is much easier to read, with line breaks between each section and subsections indented under the main headings. All of this by using information in the data, rather than any "fancy" coding.

The complete table of contents is shown in Appendix C.

**REAL WORLD EXAMPLES: "REPLACING" PROC REPORT**

As seen in some of the examples above, RWI can be used to create tables that look a lot like PROCs REPORT, PRINT or TABULATE. Often times, the level of control over the appearance of the tables make RWI a great choice. Also, as shown above, the ability to use data that is not directly displayed in the table simplifies the coding that might be required in PROC REPORT, where conditional logic can also be use.

In this example, an RWI data step will produce a table that looks very much like something PROC REPORT or TABULATE could produce. The data comes from reports of a statewide survey of students, where local results (from a school, district or county) are compared to results of a statewide sample.

In the _N_ eq 1 block, the ODS object “ft” is declared, a table started and the following header row is defined. Notice that a total of eight columns are defined – three with a COLSPAN of 2 and two single-cell columns. The single-cell columns have no text and are very narrow (4mm and 7mm). They are simply used to add a little white space between the columns that contain data.

```plaintext
Key to the Holes .................................................................................. 2
Highlights of the Local Results ......................................................... 3
Selected Results by Gender ................................................................. 4
Understanding Your Report ................................................................. 5
Confidence Intervals .......................................................................... 6
More Information .............................................................................. 8
Individual Question Results ............................................................. 7
Demographics and General Information (Questions 1–9) .................... 7
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) Use ................................. 8
LifeTime Use (Questions 10–16) ......................................................... 8
30-Day Use (Questions 20–33) ......................................................... 9
```

```plaintext
ft.row_start();
  ft.format_cell(data: '6. How would you describe yourself? (Respondents could....)',
  style: 'HeaderRows',
  style_attr: 'cellwidth=104mm just=left', colsfan: 2);
  ft.format_cell(data: " ",style_attr: 'cellwidth=4mm');
  ft.format_cell(data: 'Your Students',style: 'HeaderRows',
  style_attr: 'cellwidth=26mm', colsfan: 2);
  ft.format_cell(data: " ",style_attr: 'cellwidth=7mm');
  ft.format_cell(data: 'Statewide',style: 'HeaderRows',
```

10
The header (and data rows) are shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. How would you describe yourself? (Respondents could select multiple responses.)</th>
<th>Your Students</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. American Indian or Native American</td>
<td>3.5% (±2.4)</td>
<td>2.6% (±0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Asian or Asian American</td>
<td>2.6% (±2.1)</td>
<td>7.6% (±2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Black or African American</td>
<td>4.8% (±2.8)</td>
<td>3.7% (±0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Hispanic or Latino/Latina</td>
<td>3.9% (±2.5)</td>
<td>13.9% (±5.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.4% (±0.9)</td>
<td>1.7% (±0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. White or Caucasian</td>
<td>75.5% (±5.6)</td>
<td>57.8% (±6.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Other</td>
<td>4.8% (±2.8)</td>
<td>5.6% (±0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple races selected</td>
<td>4.4% (±2.7)</td>
<td>7.0% (±0.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The code for the data rows is also similar to code that has been demonstrated earlier. In this case, there are actually eight columns defined, to match those defined in the header row.

```
ft.row_start();
  ft.format_cell(data: " ", style_attr: 'cellwidth=26mm', colspan: 2);
  ft.format_cell(data: put(VarValue, Race.));
  ft.format_cell(data: put(Percent, NoMissing.));
  ft.format_cell(data: put(PlusMinus, PlusMinus.));
ft.row_end();
```

The code for the data rows is also similar to code that has been demonstrated earlier. In this case, there are actually eight columns defined, to match those defined in the header row.

```
ft.row_start();
  ft.format_cell(data: " ", style_attr: 'cellwidth=4mm');
  ft.format_cell(data: put(VarValue, Race.));
  ft.format_cell(data: put(Percent, NoMissing.));
  ft.format_cell(data: put(PlusMinus, PlusMinus.));
ft.row_end();
```

Just a couple things to note here:
1. Notice that the cell widths of columns 1 and 2 (100mm and 4mm) sum to the total in the header column (104mm). The same is true of the columns 4 and 5, and 7 and 8 (12mm and 14mm) equalling the 26mm in the header.
2. The first columns, of width 4mm, is simply used to indent the values. A LEFTMARGIN attribute of 4mm in the overrides of the VarValue column, with a total CELLWIDTH of 104mm, would have produced the same results.

Now, these results would have been very easy to produce in PROC REPORT. But, there were some circumstances where the desired result would have been much more difficult. One example was a question on honesty in answering the survey. Surveys from students who responded that they were not very honest were removed from the final results, but the complete set of answers to the question were required in the report, as shown below.

```
9. How honest were you in answering this survey?  Your Students  Statewide
    a. I was honest all the time      96.3% (±4.5)  85.0% (±1.3)
    b. I was honest most of the time  10.0% (±4.0)  12.0% (±0.5)
    c. I was honest some of the time  3.7% (±4.1)    2.2% (±1.1)
    d. I was honest once in a while
    e. I was not honest at all
```

Having the “Surveys pulled” text spanning the data columns would have been a challenge in SAS procedure output. However, in the data step it is a rather trivial matter. First, the data row defined above
is put in an IF...THEN conditional, based on whether a suppression flag is off. If not, we create a “data row” that spans five columns and contains the text that we want. Notice that five columns are spanned to account for the four data columns and the blank, white-space column between them.

```sas
if not SuppressValues then
do;
  <data row code from above>
end;
else ft.format_cell(data: 'Surveys pulled',style_attr: "just=center", colspan: 5);
```

The real reports that this example comes from are over 55 pages long and contain over 240 tables generated using this method, along with other assorted tables and charts. A couple complete pages from a sample report are shown in Appendix D. Also see the AskHYS information in the reference section for links to publicly available versions of these reports.

**REAL WORLD EXAMPLES: FREE-FORM REPORTS**

In earlier examples, LAYOUT_ABSOLUTE was used to position RWI-generated tables at a particular location on the page. Another use of the layout capabilities of RWI is to “fill out” a form. This example comes from a web-based STD surveillance application. Data can be entered on line directly from patient records or a form can be printed, filled out by hand and the data entered at a later time, if a computer is not readily available. An example of one page of the form is shown in Appendix E-1.

Once the data is in the database, the user can also print the same form, filled with the data that was entered into the application. The RWI is used to put the data onto the page. There is some tedious initial set up, as the X-Y coordinates of all the form fields must be calculated and stored. But, once it’s done, the form can be printed for any case. As with the table of contents example, the information about the form fields is stored in a spreadsheet. Again, this is just for the ease of maintaining the information.

There are two “tricks” to make this work. The first “trick” is to get the form onto the page. It would be very difficult (never say impossible with SAS) to recreate the form, with all the rounded corners and check boxes. Besides, someone went to a lot of work to create the form, so why not use it as the basis for our report. A simple addition to the style template used to define the page is made in PROC TEMPLATE. This is a two-page report and there is a style template for each page – the templates are exactly the same, except for the background image. The images are simply image files of the form pages.

```sas
proc template;
define style work.myjournal_p1;
pARENT=styles.journal;
style body / backgroundimage="<image-location>\STD_Form_1.jpg"
  margin=0mm marginleft=0mm height=10.5in width=8in;
end;

define style work.myjournal_p2;
pARENT=styles.journal;
style body / backgroundimage="<image-location>\STD_Form_2.jpg"
  margin=0mm marginleft=0mm height=10.5in width=8in;
end;
run;
```

On the ODS PDF statement, the page 1 style template is used and the image of the form will be the background on the page and any output created will be on top of that background image.
Before the code for the 2nd page starts, another ODS PDF statement is used to change the template. This will continue to write to the same file defined in the initial ODS PDF statement, but now with the other template, a different background image will be used. This method can be used for as many form pages as needed – just change the style templates between each page.

```
ods pdf style=work.myjournal_p2;
```

The second “trick” to make this all work is to get the information about coordinates, fonts and styles into the data step. A HASH object is used to hold all the data in the spreadsheet and it is loaded in the _n_ eq 1 block, along with the declaration and initial setup of the ODSOUT object.

```
if _n_ eq 1 then
  do;
    declare hash pl(dataset: 'pl.'PageLayout$'n');
    pl.defineKey("ItemName");
    pl.defineData('Xpos','Ypos','ItemText','FontSize','FontWeight');
    pl.defineDone();
  end;
```

The Xpos and Ypos columns hold the position on the page where the output will be placed. The other columns contain the font size and weight, and the value that will be placed at that position – either an “X” in a box of the value of a variable.

This page of the form displays information about the presumptive diagnosis that caused the patient to seek treatment.

There are a number of types of information displayed on the form. A number of fields contain just a single value for the case (e.g., patient name, facility name, date of birth). These are all stored in a dataset called PatientInfo. Other variables can have multiple values for the case, such as the reason for the visit (stored in VisitReason). The database containing information on all cases has already been queried and multiple datasets have been created containing the information about the case for which the report is being generated. Multiple SET statements will be used to read all this information, but the data step that creates the page will iterate just one time, calling the %DisplayInfo macro to put the information on the page.

```
set visit.PatientInfo end=endPatient;
%DisplayInfo(PatientName);
%DisplayInfo(PatientID);
%DisplayInfo(DOB);
%DisplayInfo(DOV);
%DisplayInfo(FacilityName);
<more fields displayed>
```

The single value information is all stored in the dataset PatientInfo and the %DisplayInfo macro is called for each variable – the variable in the macro call is looked up in the spreadsheet and the value will be printed at the location listed (e.g., the patient’s name).

For those variables that can have multiple values, the SET statement is placed inside a DO WHILE loop which is executed once for each observation in the dataset (could be zero). In these cases, the value of the variable is looked up in the spreadsheet and an “X” is placed at the location listed.
set visit.VisitReason end=endReason;
%DisplayInfo(VisitReasonCode,GetValue=Y);
end;

do while (not endPD);
set visit.VisitPD end=endPD;
%DisplayInfo(SyndromeCode,GetValue=Y);
end;

So, how does that macro work? The ultimate purpose of the macro is to generate two method calls:
REGION, to place the text where it's needed, and FORMAT_TEXT to put the proper value. The full code is listed here.

%%macro DisplayInfo(IN,GetValue=N);
  %if &GetValue eq N %then %str(ItemName = "&IN");
  %else %str(ItemName = vvalue(&IN));
  rc = pl.find();
  if not rc then do;
    vi.region(x: catt(Xpos,'mm'), y: catt(Ypos,'mm'));
    if missing(FontWeight) then FontWeight = 'medium';
    TextOverrides = catx(' ',catt('fontsize=',FontSize,'pt'),catt('fontweight=',FontWeight));
    vi.format_text(data: vvaluex(ItemText), style_attr: TextOverrides);
  end;
%mend;

If the value of ItemName was found, the XPos and YPos values (from the spreadsheet) are used in the REGION method call to set the position on the page where the next output will be placed. The value of ItemText (from the spreadsheet) will be displayed. Also in the spreadsheet are fontsize and fontweight values that are used to build a list of overrides to the default display attributes.

In this example, when PatientName is passed to the macro, it is found in the spreadsheet with the FIND method on the hash object and the associated variables are loaded. So, the X and Y position of the region will 39mm and 22.5mm and the patient's name will print in a 12pt bold font.

In loop that reads the VisitReason reason dataset, the value of the variable VisitReasonCode is looked for in the spreadsheet. A value for symptoms (SYMPT) would print an 8pt bold “X” at 16mm from the left and 103mm down.

This technique allows for printing of almost any type of form. The complete code to create this page is shown in Appendix E-2 and a completed version of the form is shown in Appendix E-3.

REAL WORLD EXAMPLES: REUSING FEATURES!

As seen with the last example, placing RWI code in a macro can often make the actual data step that creates the report much shorter and easier to read. This final example makes heavy use of macros – in fact, other than the declaration of the ODSOUT object, there is not a single line of RWI code in the data step itself.

The report that is created is for TB case notification for a particular year. Counts of cases are presented in many different ways. The pages contain headers, tables of different structures and simple rows of numbers. Different macros were created for each type of output. I won’t present the code here, but will describe what some of the macros do and you can envision how “clean” the data step will look.
The SectionHeader macro simply uses a FORMAT_TEXT method to place formatted text at the beginning of a section of the report – all that needs to be passed is the text string:

```
%SectionHeader(%str(SECTION 2: TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES))
```

**SECTION 2: TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES**

The SimpleQuestion macro takes three parameters: the question number on the form (just text), the question text and the variable that contains the count for that question. This macro uses code very similar to the table of contents example above:

```
%SimpleQuestion(2.1, New pulmonary smear-positive, Q2_01);
%SimpleQuestion(2.2, New pulmonary smear-negative, Q2_02);
%SimpleQuestion(2.3, New pulmonary smear-unknown/not done, Q2_03);
```

This report also mimics a paper-based report that the user can fill out. For this reason, some of the elements on the report are there for compatibility reasons only. On the paper form, the user has a number of places where they can check if data was not available for a section. The EmptyCellCheckBox macro is just a cell in a table with the text shown below – no parameters need to be passed as, in this report, the text is always the same.

```
%EmptyCellCheckBox;
```

There are a number of tabular presentations of data in this report. One that is used a number of times is a breakdown of different types of cases by age and gender. The AgeGenderTable macro uses the TABLE and ROW methods (START/END) and the FORMAT_CELL methods to create the tables. The question number and text are passed, similar to the SimpleQuestion macro, along with an array reference, which contains the numbers for the table. Notice that we’re taking advantage of the BORDER…COLOR attributes to “turn off” the borders of the upper left cell.

```
%AgeGenderTable(2.16, %str(New pulmonary smear-negative or smear-unknown...., WHO_PSN));
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New pulmonary smear-negative or smear-unknown</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-14</th>
<th>0-14</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are other table-generation macros that create tables with spanning rows, spanning columns, grayed-out cells when data was unavailable, etc. As we’ve seen in the examples so far, there’s not much that cannot be done with a little imagination.

The actual report code contains 14 macros that create output types like those shown above. The single data step generates a four page report with using over 70 calls to those macros. Hopefully, this will give
you the idea that RWI code is perfect for a “modularized” implementation. There are often reports that might use the same type of output over and over and this is so easily done with this method.

The first two pages of this report are shown in Appendix F, showing much of what’s been discussed here.

CONCLUSION

The Report Writing Interface is a powerful tool in the SAS reporting toolbox. Take a look at other papers on the SAS Global Forum proceedings web site (see references) and, now that it’s production in v9.4, the SAS documentation and glean what you can. You’ll find that you might often turn to the data step rather than a procedure when it’s time for the next reporting task.

REFERENCES


A web search of “SAS 9.4 Output Delivery System Advanced Topics” will find both an HTML-based and PDF-based version of the Report Writing Interface documentation. There is a section in the ODS User’s Guide called “Output Delivery System and the DATA Step” but, unfortunately it has nothing to say about the RWI.

AskHYS – a website for reporting of information from the Washington State Healthy Youth Survey: www.AskHYS.net – click on HYS Results...Frequency Reports. Then, select 2014 and any report from the ESD or County list. These reports were all 100% SAS-generated and make extensive use of the Report Writing Interface.

AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Pete Lund
Looking Glass Analytics
215 Legion Way SW
Olympia, WA  98501
(360) 528-8970
pete.lund@lgan.com

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SAS® is a registered trademark of SAS Institute, Inc. in the USA and other countries. Other products are registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective companies.
Appendix A
Example of Basic Table Creation with the Report Writing Interface

```
proc template;
define style test;
parent=styles.printer;

style datacells from body /
just=right
rightmargin=4mm;
style headercells from body /
background=yellow fontweight=bold;
end;
run;

proc sql;
create table numsex as
select sex,count(*) as num
from sashelp.class
group by 1;
create table newclass as
select c.*,num
from sashelp.class c,
numsex n
where c.sex eq n.sex
order by sex,name;
quit;

proc format;
value $Sex
'F' = 'Girls'
'M' = 'Boys';
run;

ods pdf notoc style=test;
data _null_; set newclass end=done;
by sex;
if _n_ e 1 then do;
declare odsout t();
t.table_start();
t.row_start();
t.format_cell(colspan: 2);
t.format_cell(data: 'Vital Stats',
style_attr: 'borderleftcolor=white fontweight=bold', colspan: 2);
t.row_end();
t.row_start();	if first.sex then t.format_cell(data: put(Sex,$Sex.),
style_attr: 'just=left fontweight=bold vjust=top', rowspan: num);
t.format_cell(data: name,
style_attr: 'just=left');
t.format_cell(data: height, style: 'DataCells');
t.format_cell(data: weight, style: 'DataCells');
t.row_end();
if done then t.table_end();
run;
ods _all_ close;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height (ins)</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carol</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Janet</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joyce</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judy</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louise</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jeffrey</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philip</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ronald</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B

Using the LAYOUT_ABSOLUTE Method for Side-by-Side Output

```sas
proc template;
  define style test;
    parent=styles.printer;

    style datacells from body /
      just=right
      rightmargin=4mm;
    style headercells from body /
      background=yellow fontweight=bold;
  end;
run;
ods _all_ close;
ods pdf notoc style=test;

data _null_
  set sortedclass end=done;
  by sex;
  retain Group 0;
  if _n_ eq 1 then
    do;
      declare odsout t();
      t.layout_absolute();
    end;
  if first.sex then
    do;
      t.region(x: catt(Group*4,'in'), y: '1in', width: '3.5in');
      Group + 1;
      t.table_start();
      t.row_start();
      t.format_cell(data: 'Vital Stats', style_attr: 'borderleftcolor=white fontweight=bold',
                    colspan: 2);
      t.row_end();
      t.row_start();
      t.format_cell(data: 'Name', style: 'HeaderCells', style_attr: 'cellwidth=30mm');
      t.format_cell(data: 'Height (in)'), style: 'HeaderCells', style_attr: 'cellwidth=25mm');
      t.format_cell(data: 'Weight (lbs)'), style: 'HeaderCells', style_attr: 'cellwidth=25mm');
      t.row_end();
      end;
      t.row_start();
      t.format_cell(data: name, style_attr: 'just=left');
      t.format_cell(data: height, style: 'DataCells');
      t.format_cell(data: weight, style: 'DataCells');
      t.row_end();
    if last.sex then t.table_end();
    if done then t.layout_end();
  run;
ods _all_ close;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height (in)</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height (in)</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rozaln</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix C
### A Simple Table of Contents Created with the Report Writing Interface

**Report Contents**

- Introduction and Overview ......................................................... 2
- Survey Participation ................................................................. 2
- Caution about Participation Rates and Bias .................................. 2
- Small Numbers: Caution about Number of Students Participating .... 2
- Key to the Notes ........................................................................ 2
- Highlights of the Local Results .................................................... 3
- Selected Results by Gender ......................................................... 4
- Understanding Your Report ........................................................ 5
  - N's ......................................................................................... 5
  - Confidence Intervals ............................................................... 6
  - More Information ..................................................................... 6
- Individual Question Results ......................................................... 7
  - Demographics and General Information (Questions 1–9) .............. 7
  - Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) Use ......................... 8
  - Lifetime Use (Questions 10–19) ............................................... 8
  - 30-Day Use (Questions 20–33) ................................................ 9
  - Other Tobacco-Related Questions (Questions 34–49) ................. 12
  - Other Alcohol- and Drug-Related Questions (Questions 50–61) .... 15
  - Other Health Concerns ......................................................... 17
  - Nutrition and Fitness (Questions 62–80) ................................... 17
  - Health Conditions and Health Care (Questions 81–82) .............. 21
  - Sexual Behavior (Questions 83–86) ........................................ 23
  - Safety (Questions 87–102) ...................................................... 23
  - Behaviors Related to Intentional Injuries (Questions 103–114) .... 24
  - Depression (Questions 115–123) ............................................ 26
  - Gambling (Questions 124–125) ............................................... 27
  - School Climate (Questions 126–135) ....................................... 27
  - Quality of Life (Questions 136–147) ....................................... 29
  - Risk and Protective Factors ..................................................... 33
    - Risk and Protective Factor: Reporting Schedule ...................... 33
    - Risk and Protective Factor: Domain Scale Results and Graphs .... 34
    - Risk and Protective Factor: All Scale Graph .......................... 37
    - Risk and Protective Factor: Individual Question Results ......... 38
      - Community Domain (Questions 148–165) ............................ 38
      - Family Domain (Questions 166–183) ................................. 40
      - School Domain (Questions 184–201) ................................. 43
      - Peer and Individual Domain (Questions 202–248) ............... 46
- Questions by Topic ..................................................................... 66
- Core Questions ........................................................................... 57

---

For a detailed list of all of the survey questions by topic - please use the Questions by Topic section in the back of this report.

---

Healthy Youth Survey 2012 Survey Results For help interpreting your results, please see pages 2-6
## Appendix D

“Replacing PROC REPORT” with the Report Writing Interface

---

### Frequency Results

#### Demographics and General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. How old are you?</th>
<th>Your Students</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% (±0.1)</td>
<td>% (±0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. 12 or younger</td>
<td>0.0% (±0.1)</td>
<td>0.1% (±0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 13</td>
<td>0.1% (±0.1)</td>
<td>0.1% (±0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 14</td>
<td>1.4% (±0.5)</td>
<td>1.3% (±0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 15</td>
<td>70.1% (±1.9)</td>
<td>71.1% (±1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 16</td>
<td>28.0% (±1.9)</td>
<td>26.2% (±1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 17</td>
<td>0.5% (±0.3)</td>
<td>1.0% (±0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. 18</td>
<td>0.0% (±0.0)</td>
<td>0.1% (±0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. 19 or older</td>
<td>0.0% (±0.0)</td>
<td>0.1% (±0.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Question 2 appears only on the elementary version of the survey.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Are you:</th>
<th>(n=2,128)</th>
<th>(n=8,341)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Female</td>
<td>51.6% (±2.1)</td>
<td>51.4% (±1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Male</td>
<td>48.4% (±2.1)</td>
<td>48.6% (±1.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. How would you describe yourself? (Respondents could select multiple responses.)</th>
<th>(n=2,127)</th>
<th>(n=8,341)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. American Indian or Alaskan Native</td>
<td>2.7% (±0.7)</td>
<td>2.6% (±0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Asian or Asian American</td>
<td>7.9% (±1.2)</td>
<td>7.6% (±2.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Black or African-American</td>
<td>5.4% (±1.0)</td>
<td>3.7% (±0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Hispanic or Latino/Latina</td>
<td>6.4% (±1.0)</td>
<td>13.9% (±5.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2.7% (±0.7)</td>
<td>1.7% (±0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. White or Caucasian</td>
<td>61.1% (±2.1)</td>
<td>57.8% (±0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Other</td>
<td>4.9% (±0.9)</td>
<td>5.6% (±0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than one race/ethnicity marked</td>
<td>8.8% (±1.2)</td>
<td>7.0% (±0.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. What language is usually spoken at home?</th>
<th>(n=2,092)</th>
<th>(n=8,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. English</td>
<td>89.0% (±1.3)</td>
<td>81.1% (±4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Spanish</td>
<td>3.7% (±0.8)</td>
<td>9.3% (±3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Russian</td>
<td>0.8% (±0.4)</td>
<td>1.5% (±0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Ukrainian</td>
<td>0.6% (±0.3)</td>
<td>0.9% (±0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Vietnamese</td>
<td>1.3% (±0.5)</td>
<td>1.0% (±0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Chinese</td>
<td>0.5% (±0.3)</td>
<td>1.2% (±0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Korean</td>
<td>0.8% (±0.4)</td>
<td>0.8% (±0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Japanese</td>
<td>0.3% (±0.2)</td>
<td>0.3% (±0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Other</td>
<td>3.0% (±0.7)</td>
<td>3.7% (±1.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Question 6 appears only on the elementary version of the survey.]

---

Healthy Youth Survey 2012 Survey Results  For help interpreting your results, please see pages 2-8  Page 7
Appendix D (cont)
“Replacing PROC REPORT” with the Report Writing Interface

Thurston County
Grade 10

7. How far did your mother get in school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Your Students</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% (±SE)</td>
<td>% (±SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n=2,057)</td>
<td>(n=7,887)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Did not finish high school</td>
<td>8.1% (±1.2)</td>
<td>11.9% (±2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Graduated from high school or GED</td>
<td>20.4% (±1.7)</td>
<td>19.4% (±2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Had some college or technical training after high school</td>
<td>22.8% (±1.8)</td>
<td>22.6% (±1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Graduated from a 4-year college</td>
<td>22.3% (±1.8)</td>
<td>21.2% (±3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Earned an advanced graduate degree</td>
<td>13.0% (±1.5)</td>
<td>11.8% (±2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Don’t know</td>
<td>12.2% (±1.4)</td>
<td>11.1% (±1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Does not apply</td>
<td>1.2% (±0.5)</td>
<td>2.0% (±0.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. How far did your father get in school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(n=2,051)</th>
<th>(n=7,857)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Did not finish high school</td>
<td>9.7% (±1.3)</td>
<td>12.1% (±3.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Graduated from high school or GED</td>
<td>19.7% (±1.7)</td>
<td>19.5% (±2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Had some college or technical training after high school</td>
<td>18.8% (±1.7)</td>
<td>17.9% (±1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Graduated from a 4-year college</td>
<td>20.5% (±1.7)</td>
<td>19.8% (±3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Earned an advanced graduate degree</td>
<td>13.2% (±1.5)</td>
<td>13.4% (±3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Don’t know</td>
<td>16.0% (±1.6)</td>
<td>14.3% (±1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Does not apply</td>
<td>2.0% (±0.6)</td>
<td>3.0% (±0.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. How honest were you in filling out this survey?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(n=1,943)</th>
<th>(n=7,087)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. I was very honest</td>
<td>87.0% (±1.5)</td>
<td>85.0% (±1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. I was honest pretty much of the time</td>
<td>10.6% (±1.4)</td>
<td>12.8% (±1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. I was honest some of the time</td>
<td>2.4% (±0.7)</td>
<td>2.3% (±0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. I was honest once in a while surveys pulled</td>
<td></td>
<td>surveys pulled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. I was not honest at all surveys pulled</td>
<td></td>
<td>surveys pulled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use
Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use has been a major concern in this country for many years. The consequences of ATOD use are well known. In the short term, ATOD use interferes with positive physical, emotional, and social development. In the long term, ATOD use is associated with delinquency and criminal activity, unintended injuries, and a variety of health complications including shorter life expectancy. Tobacco use is the world’s leading cause of preventable death, disease, and disability. This section provides information about lifetime ATOD use (which in part reflects experimental use), use in the past 30 days (i.e., current use), and other tobacco-, alcohol-, and drug-related issues.

Lifetime Use

Have you ever, even once in your life:

10. Smoked a cigarette, even just a puff? (Computed from question 207)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(n=1,019)</th>
<th>(n=3,850)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. No</td>
<td>73.9% (±2.7)</td>
<td>76.1% (±2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Yes</td>
<td>26.1% (±2.7)</td>
<td>23.9% (±2.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Smoked a whole cigarette? (Computed from question 37)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(n=980)</th>
<th>(n=3,637)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. No</td>
<td>79.9% (±2.5)</td>
<td>81.5% (±2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Yes</td>
<td>20.1% (±2.5)</td>
<td>18.5% (±2.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Using LAYOUT.Absolute to Fill a Form

## The Empty Form

## Presumptive Diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Name</th>
<th>DOB</th>
<th>Patient ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Type of Syndrome/Presumptive Diagnosis
- [ ] Vaginal discharge syndrome
- [ ] Urethral discharge syndrome
- [ ] Persistent or recurrent urethral discharge
- [ ] Genital ulcer syndrome - vesicular
- [ ] Genital ulcer syndrome - non-vesicular
- [ ] Genital warts
- [ ] Genital rash
- [ ] Other rash
- [ ] Lower abdominal pain
- [ ] Pelvic inflammatory disease
- [ ] Pregnancy
- [ ] Scrotal swelling
- [ ] Inguinal bubo
- [ ] Scabies
- [ ] Proctitis
- [ ] Neonatal conjunctivitis
- [ ] Partner treatment only (asymptomatic)
- [ ] Asymptomatic

## Presenting Facility or Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>NGO-based</th>
<th>Church-based</th>
<th>Outreach</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
- [ ] Public
- [ ] Private
- [ ] NGO-based
- [ ] Church-based
- [ ] Outreach
- [ ] Other

### Reason for Visit
- [ ] Symptoms
- [ ] Volunteer (e.g., check-up)
- [ ] Screening

### Clinic Type
- [ ] Adolescent
- [ ] Antenatal
- [ ] College/University
- [ ] Community based

### Sex Partners
- [ ] Males
- [ ] Females
- [ ] Both males and females

### Sex Partners (within preceding 90 days)
- Number of Partner(s) Identified
- Number of Partner(s) Contacted
- Number of Partner(s) Treated

### Comments on Partner(s) and Patient

### Patient Out of Jurisdiction
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Unknown

## Treatment Provided and Treatment Date

### P*-Presumptive Treatment
- [ ] Acyclovir
- [ ] Azithromycin
- [ ] Benzathine Penicillin (Bllin-LA), 2.4 million units
- [ ] Ceftriaxone (Rocephin)
- [ ] Cryotherapy
- [ ] Doxycycline
- [ ] Erythromycin
- [ ] Famciclovir

### L*-Laboratory Treatment
- [ ] Podophyllin
- [ ] Scabicide
- [ ] TCA
- [ ] Metronidazole
- [ ] Valacyclovir
- [ ] Not done

---

P*-Presumptive Treatment  L*-Laboratory Treatment
Appendix E-2
Using LAYOUT_ABSOLUTE to Fill a Form
Complete Code to Fill the Form

```
proc template;
  define style work.sti_journal;
  parent=styles.journal;
  style TestInfoHeader from document /
    font_face=Helvetica
    fontsize=7pt
    fontweight=bold
    background=cxFFFFFF
    just=center;
  style TestInfo from document /
    font_face=Helvetica
    fontsize=7pt
    just=left;
end;

<page 1 definition>
define style work.myjournal_p2;
  parent=work.sti_journal;
  style body / backgroundimage="&ImagePath\STI_form_FINAL-2.png?width=100%nrstr(%&)height=100%nrstr(%%)"
    margintop=0mm marginleft=0mm height=10.5in width=8in;
end;
<page 1 code>
ods pdf file=<file location> notoc style=work.myjournal_p1;
ods pdf style=work.myjournal_p2;
data _null_;
  length ItemName $40 ItemText $100 Xpos Ypos FontSize 4 FontWeight $10 TextOverrides $200;
call missing(ItemName, ItemText, Xpos, Ypos, FontSize, FontWeight);
  retain X 'X';
if _n_ eq 1 then do;
  declare hash pl(dataset: "pl.'PageLayout$'n");
  pl.defineKey("ItemName");
  pl.defineData('Xpos','Ypos','ItemText','FontSize','FontWeight');
  pl.defineDone();
  declare odsout vi();
  vi.layout_absolute();
end;
do while (not endPatient);
  set PatientInfo end=endPatient;
  %DisplayInfo(PatientName_2);
  %DisplayInfo(PatientID_2);
  %DisplayInfo(DOB_2);
  %DisplayInfo(DOV);
  %DisplayInfo(FacilityName);
```

The purpose of the complete code is not to be able to reuse it, but to show that it’s not all that difficult to create a pretty complex form, assuming that the data have been processed and the position/style information have been set up correctly.

This is a technique I use frequently and it allows for a SAS-generated form that looks exactly as the user expects.
%DisplayInfo(STIFacilityCode,GetValue=Y);
%DisplayInfo(STIClinicCode,GetValue=Y);
%DisplayInfo(ClinicOther);
%DisplayInfo(PartnerGenderCode,GetValue=Y);
%DisplayInfo(PartnersIdentified);
%DisplayInfo(PartnersContacted);
%DisplayInfo(PartnersTreated);
%DisplayInfo(PartnerComments);
%DisplayInfo(PatientOutOfJurisdiction);
%DisplayInfo(PatientOutOfJurisdictionNoUnk,GetValue=Y);
end;

do while (not endReason);
  set VisitReason end=endReason;
  %DisplayInfo(STIVisitReasonCode,GetValue=Y);
end;

do while (not endReasonOther);
  set VisitReasonOther end=endReasonOther;
  %DisplayInfo(VisitReasonOther,GetValue=Y);
end;

do while (not endPD);
  set VisitPD end=endPD;
  %DisplayInfo(STISyndromeCode,GetValue=Y);
end;

do while (not endTx);
  set Treatments end=endTx;

  TreatmentCodeMain = compress(STITreatmentCode,'0123456789');
  TreatmentCodeByClass = catx('_',TreatmentCodeMain,TreatmentClass);
  if STITreatmentCode ne TreatmentCodeMain then TreatmentCodeDetail = STITreatmentCode;

%DisplayInfo(TreatmentCodeByClass,GetValue=Y);

  if STITreatmentCode ne TreatmentCodeMain then
    do;
      %DisplayInfo(STITreatmentCode,GetValue=Y);
    end;

  if TreatmentDate ne . then
    do;
      TxDate = put(TreatmentDate,mmddyy10.);
      DateField = catx('_',TreatmentCodeMain,'Date');
      %DisplayInfo(DateField,GetValue=Y);
    end;

  if STITreatmentSpecify ne '' then
    do;
      DetailField = catx('_',TreatmentCodeMain,'Detail');
      %DisplayInfo(DetailField,GetValue=Y);
    end;
  end;
%VisitReportInfo;

vi.layout_end();

stop;
run;

<page 3 code>

ods pdf close;
Appendix E-3
Using LAYOUT_ABSOLUTE to Fill a Form
The Filled Form

PRESumptive Diagnosis

Patient Name: Algernon J Hawthorne
DOB: 02/15/1948
Patient ID: AS201200454

Type of Syndrome/Presumptive Diagnosis

- Vaginal discharge syndrome
- Urethral discharge syndrome
- Persistent or recurrent urethral discharge
- Genital ulcer syndrome - vesicular
- Genital ulcer syndrome - non-vesicular
- Genital warts
- Genital rash
- Other rash
- Lower abdominal pain
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Pregnancy
- Scrotal swelling
- Inguinal bubo
- Scabies
- Proctitis
- Neonatal conjunctivitis
- Partner treatment only (asymptomatic)
- Asymptomatic

Presenting Facility or Location

Facility Name: ABC Family Clinic
Date of Visit: 01/14/2013

- Public
- NGO-based
- Outreach
- Private
- Church-based
- Other

Reason for Visit

- Symptoms
- Volunteer (e.g., check-up)
- Screening
- Contact to
- Follow-up - Rescreen
- Follow-up - Test of Cure
- Physical exam (e.g., school, food)
- Provider referral
- Blood donor
- Other

Clinic Type

- Adolescent
- Antenatal
- College/University
- Community based
- Correctional
- Family planning
- HIV
- Inpatient
- Labor and delivery
- Pediatric
- Primary care
- Private medical doctor
- School
- STD
- Women's health
- Other

Sex Partners

- Males
- Females
- Both males and females

Number of Partner(s) Identified: 2
Number of Partner(s) Contacted: 1
Number of Partner(s) Treated: 1

Comments on Partner(s) and Patient: One former partner moved and has not been located. The other still lives in town and has received treatment.

Patient Out of Jurisdiction

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Treatment Provided and Treatment Date

- Acyclovir
- Azithromycin
- Benzathine Penicillin (Bicillin-LA) 2.4 million units
- IM #1
- IM #2
- IM #3
- Ceftriaxone (Rocephin) 250 mg or 50 mg/kg max (125 mg)
- Ciprofloxacin
- Doxycycline 1.4 g (100 mg PO bid x 7 days)
- 2.8 g (100 mg PO bid x 14 days)
- 5.6 g (100 mg PO bid x 28 days)
- Crystocillin
- Famciclovir
- Podophyllin
- Scabicide Permethrin 5%
- TCA
- Metronidazole 2 g x 1 in a single dose 250 mg BID x 7 days
- 500 mg BID x 7 days
- Valacyclovir, 1 g
- Not done
- Other
- Other
- Referral

P*: Presumptive Treatment
L*: Laboratory Treatment
Appendix F

Using the Report Writing Interface to Create Complex Output

SECTION 2: TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES, Guam, 2011 cases

TB cases by history, site and smear results, 2011 calendar year (number of patients)

2.1 New pulmonary smear-positive................................................................. 23
2.2 New pulmonary smear-negative............................................................... 36
2.3 New pulmonary smear-unknown/not done................................................ 8
2.4 New extrapulmonary................................................................................. 8
2.5 Other NEW cases not in lines 2.1-2.4......................................................... 0
2.6 Relapse (pulmonary smear and/or culture-positive)...................................... 4
2.7 Treatment after failure (pulmonary smear and/or culture-positive).............. 0
2.8 Treatment after default (pulmonary smear and/or culture-positive)............ 0
2.9 Other re-treatment cases not in lines 2.6-2.8.............................................. 0
2.10 Other, not in lines 2.1-2.9 (i.e., history unknown)..................................... 1
2.11 New pulmonary laboratory-confirmed cases. Laboratory-confirmed includes all cases confirmed by smear and/or culture, or by any other laboratory methods........................................................................... 41
2.12 Total number of new and re-treatment TB cases reported among foreign-born individuals (or among non-citizens, if that is the criterion used in your country)......................................................................................................... 50
2.13 Number of people with signs and symptoms suggestive of pulmonary TB (e.g. cough of long duration, more than 2-3 weeks) screened for TB................................................................................. n/a
2.14 Number of TB deaths registered by the vital registration system of your country following the ICD-10 (or ICD-9) codes for TB... 4

☐ Please tick the box if data are not available for empty cells above.

2.15 New pulmonary smear-positive TB cases by age and sex, 2011 calendar year (number of patients)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-14</th>
<th>0-14</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Please tick the box if data are not available for empty cells above.

2.16 New pulmonary smear-negative or smear-unknown or smear-not done TB cases by age and sex, 2011 calendar year (number of patients)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-14</th>
<th>0-14</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Please tick the box if data are not available for empty cells above.

2.17 New extrapulmonary TB cases by age and sex, 2011 calendar year (number of patients)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-14</th>
<th>0-14</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Please tick the box if data are not available for empty cells above.

MDR-TB, 2011 calendar year (number of patients)

2.18 Number of laboratory-confirmed MDR-TB cases identified among all TB patients (new, previously treated, or unknown treatment history) in 2011............................................. 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Please tick the box if data are not available for empty cells above.

2.19 Number of MDR-TB patients who started treatment in GLC-approved projects............................................... 0

2.20 Number of MDR-TB patients who started treatment outside GLC-approved projects.................................. 2

☐ Please tick the box if data are not available for empty cells above.

Note: Data to answer question 2.21 is not available in the EpiAnywhere application
Appendix F (cont)
Using the Report Writing Interface to Create Complex Output

MDR-TB, 2011 calendar year (number of patients), continued

2.22 Results of first-line drug susceptibility testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous anti-TB treatment Status</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Previously treated</th>
<th>Unknown treatment history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Number of patients with positive identification for <em>M. Tuberculosis</em> complex (confirmed by culture and/or line-probe assay)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Among patients reported in (i), number of patients with DST results for isoniazid (H) and rifampicin (R)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Among patients reported in (ii), number of patients with resistance to H but not R</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Among patients reported in (ii), number of patients with resistance to R but not H</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Among patients reported in (ii), number of patients with resistance to H and R (MDR-TB)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.23 Association between MDR-TB and HIV status (number of patients)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV Status</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDR-TB (resistant to both H and R)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not MDR-TB (drug susceptible plus any resistance that is not MDR-TB)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.24 Association between MDR-TB and sex (number of patients)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDR-TB (resistant to both H and R)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not MDR-TB (drug susceptible plus any resistance that is not MDR-TB)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.25 Results of second-line drug susceptibility testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous Anti-TB treatment status</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Previously treated</th>
<th>Unknown treatment history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Total number of MDR-TB patients with DST results for any fluoroquinolone (FQ) and any second-line injectable agent (2LI)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Among MDR-TB patients reported in (i), number of patients susceptible to both FQ and 2LI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Among MDR-TB patients reported in (i), number of patients with any resistance to FQ</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Among MDR-TB patients reported in (i), number of patients with any resistance to 2LI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Among MDR-TB patients reported in (i), number of patients with any resistance to both FQ and 2LI (XDR-TB)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>