The SUMMARY procedure provides data summarization tools that compute descriptive statistics for variables across all observations or within groups of observations. By default, PROC SUMMARY does not display output. The SUMMARY procedure is very similar to the MEANS procedure. Except for the differences discussed in this chapter, all the information in Chapter 23, "The MEANS Procedure," on page 621 also applies to PROC SUMMARY.

**Procedure Syntax**

**Tip:** Supports the Output Delivery System (see Chapter 2, "Fundamental Concepts for Using Base SAS Procedures," on page 15)

**Reminder:** You can use the ATTRIB, FORMAT, LABEL, and WHERE statements. See Chapter 3, "Statements with the Same Function in Multiple Procedures," for details. You can also use any global statements as well. See Chapter 2, "Fundamental Concepts for Using Base SAS Procedures," for a list.

```
PROC SUMMARY <option(s)> <statistic-keyword(s)>;
   BY <DESCENDING> variable-1
      <...<DESCENDING> variable-n>
      <NOTSORTED>;
   CLASS variable(s) </option(s>);
   FREQ variable;
   ID variable(s);
   OUTPUT <OUT=SAS-data-set>
      <output-statistic-specification(s)>
      <id-group-specification(s)>
      <maximum-id-specification(s)>
      <minimum-id-specification(s)> </option(s)>;
```
PROC SUMMARY Statement

PRINT | NOPRINT specifies whether PROC SUMMARY displays the descriptive statistics. By default, PROC SUMMARY produces no display output, but PROC MEANS does produce display output.

Default: NOPRINT

VAR Statement

Identifies the analysis variables and their order in the results.

Default: If you omit the VAR statement, PROC SUMMARY produces a simple count of observations, whereas PROC MEANS tries to analyze all the numeric variables that are not listed in the other statements.