Stata Features

Customizable tables

- **Build tables of**
  - Summary statistics
  - Hypothesis test results
  - Regression results
  - Postestimation tests
  - Marginal means, marginal effects, adjusted predictions
  - Results returned by any Stata command
- **Customize table look**
  - Table layout
  - Row and column header styles
  - Numeric formats, font, shading, color, and alignment
  - Labels
- **Export tables to**
  - Word
  - Excel
  - $\LaTeX$
  - PDF
  - HTML
  - Markdown
  - More
- **Incorporate tables into reports**
- **Save table styles and apply customizations to future tables**

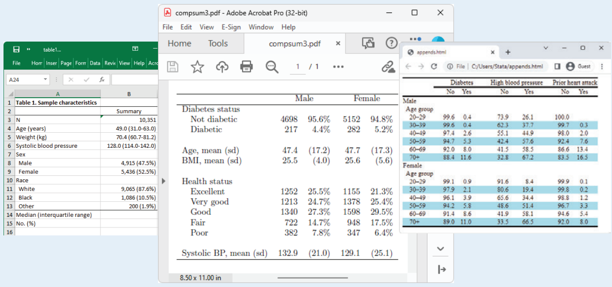
table1...
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A24
compsum3.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro (32-bit)
File Edit View E-Sign Window Help
Home Tools compsum3.pdf
1 / 1
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Guest

	A	B
1	Table 1. Sample characteristics	
2		Summary
3	N	10,351
4	Age (years)	49.0 (31.0-63.0)
5	Weight (kg)	70.4 (60.7-81.2)
6	Systolic blood pressure	128.0 (114.0-142.0)
7	Sex	
8	Male	4,915 (47.5%)
9	Female	5,436 (52.5%)
10	Race	
11	White	9,065 (87.6%)
12	Black	1,086 (10.5%)
13	Other	200 (1.9%)
14	Median (interquartile range)	
15	No. (%)	
16		

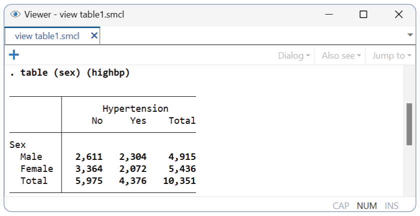
	Male		Female	
Diabetes status				
Not diabetic	4698	95.6%	5152	94.8%
Diabetic	217	4.4%	282	5.2%
Age, mean (sd)	47.4	(17.2)	47.7	(17.3)
BMI, mean (sd)	25.5	(4.0)	25.6	(5.6)
Health status				
Excellent	1252	25.5%	1155	21.3%
Very good	1213	24.7%	1378	25.4%
Good	1340	27.3%	1598	29.5%
Fair	722	14.7%	948	17.5%
Poor	382	7.8%	347	6.4%
Systolic BP, mean (sd)	132.9	(21.0)	129.1	(25.1)

	Diabetes		High blood pressure		Prior heart attack	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Male						
Age group						
20–29	99.6	0.4	73.9	26.1	100.0	
30–39	99.6	0.4	62.3	37.7	99.7	0.3
40–49	97.4	2.6	55.1	44.9	98.0	2.0
50–59	94.7	5.3	42.4	57.6	92.4	7.6
60–69	92.0	8.0	41.5	58.5	86.6	13.4
70+	88.4	11.6	32.8	67.2	83.5	16.5
Female						
Age group						
20–29	99.1	0.9	91.6	8.4	99.9	0.1
30–39	97.9	2.1	80.6	19.4	99.8	0.2
40–49	96.1	3.9	65.6	34.4	98.8	1.2
50–59	94.2	5.8	48.6	51.4	96.7	3.3
60–69	91.4	8.6	41.9	58.1	94.6	5.4
70+	89.0	11.0	33.5	66.5	92.0	8.0

With the **table** command, you can create tabulations, tables of summary statistics, tables of regression results, and more.

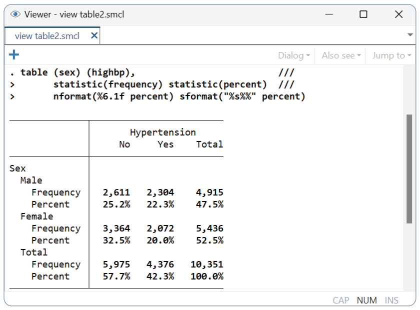
Cross-tabulations

table can create one-way, two-way, and multiway tables, reporting frequencies, percentages, and proportions. For instance, you can create a two-way tabulation.



```
. table (sex) (highbp)

------------------------------
        |     Hypertension
        |    No     Yes  Total
--------+---------------------
Sex     |
  Male  | 2,611   2,304  4,915
  Female| 3,364   2,072  5,436
  Total | 5,975   4,376 10,351
------------------------------
```

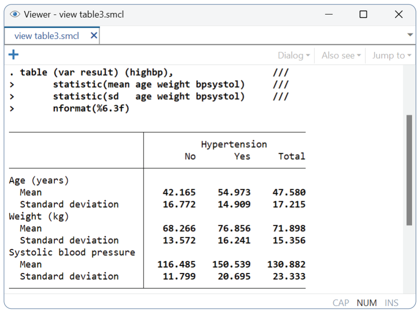
And you can add percentages and format the results.



```
. table (sex) (highbp),                             ///
>       statistic(frequency) statistic(percent)  ///
>       nformat(%6.1f percent) sformat("%s%%" percent)

---------------------------------------
             |       Hypertension
             |    No      Yes    Total
-------------+-------------------------
Sex          |
  Male       |
    Frequency|  2,611   2,304    4,915
    Percent  |  25.2%   22.3%    47.5%
  Female     |
    Frequency|  3,364   2,072    5,436
    Percent  |  32.5%   20.0%    52.5%
  Total      |
    Frequency|  5,975   4,376   10,351
    Percent  |  57.7%   42.3%   100.0%
---------------------------------------
```

Summary statistics

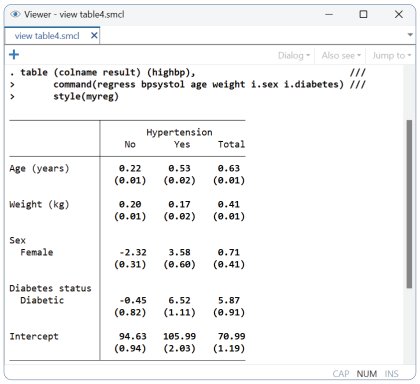
With **table**'s **statistic()** option, you can create tables of means, standard deviations, percentiles, counts, and much more. For example, you can create a table of means and standard deviations.



```
. table (var result) (highbp),                    ///
>       statistic(mean age weight bpsystol)    ///
>       statistic(sd   age weight bpsystol)    ///
>       nformat(%6.3f)

-------------------------------------------------------
                         |        Hypertension
                         |      No       Yes     Total
-------------------------+-----------------------------
Age (years)              |
  Mean                   |  42.165    54.973    47.580
  Standard deviation     |  16.772    14.909    17.215
Weight (kg)              |
  Mean                   |  68.266    76.856    71.898
  Standard deviation     |  13.572    16.241    15.356
Systolic blood pressure  |
  Mean                   | 116.485   150.539   130.882
  Standard deviation     |  11.799    20.695    23.333
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Regression results

The **command()** option reports results from any Stata command in your table. You may want to compare regression results across groups.

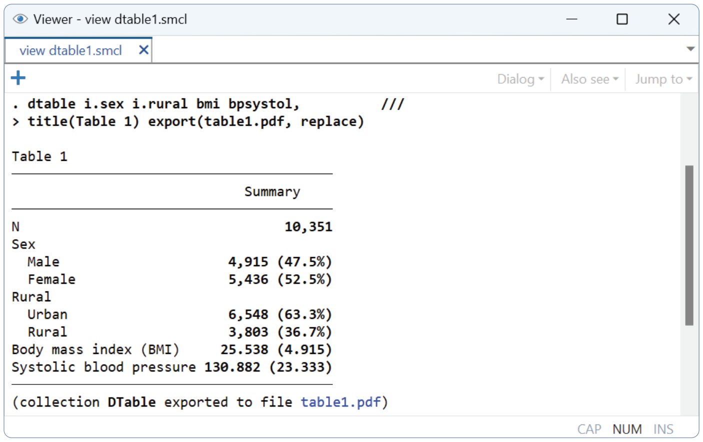


```
. table (colname result) (highbp),                              ///
>       command(regress bpsystol age weight i.sex i.diabetes) ///
>       style(myreg)

-----------------------------------------
                |       Hypertension
                |    No      Yes    Total
----------------+------------------------
Age (years)     |   0.22     0.53     0.63
                | (0.01)   (0.02)   (0.01)
                |
Weight (kg)     |   0.20     0.17     0.41
                | (0.01)   (0.02)   (0.01)
                |
Sex             |
  Female        |  -2.32     3.58     0.71
                | (0.31)   (0.60)   (0.41)
                |
Diabetes status |
  Diabetic      |  -0.45     6.52     5.87
                | (0.82)   (1.11)   (0.91)
                |
Intercept       |  94.63   105.99    70.99
                | (0.94)   (2.03)   (1.19)
-----------------------------------------
```

With the **dtable** command, you can create and export a table of descriptive statistics, commonly known as a Table 1.

Create and export your Table 1

You can use **dtable** to easily create a Table 1 with means and standard deviations for continuous variables and with counts and percentages for categorical variables. And with the same command, you can export the table to, say, a PDF.

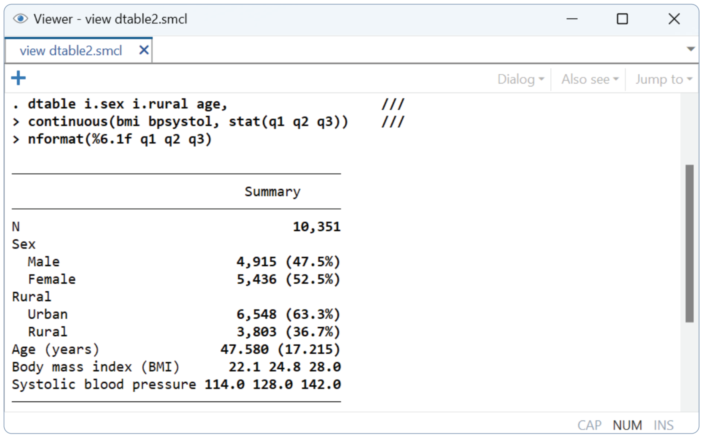


```
. dtable i.sex i.rural bmi bpsystol,          ///
> title(Table 1) export(table1.pdf, replace)

Table 1
──────────────────────────────────────
                              Summary
──────────────────────────────────────
N                              10,351
Sex
  Male                  4,915 (47.5%)
  Female                5,436 (52.5%)
Rural
  Urban                 6,548 (63.3%)
  Rural                 3,803 (36.7%)
Body mass index (BMI)  25.538 (4.915)
Systolic blood pressure 130.882 (23.333)
──────────────────────────────────────

(collection DTable exported to file table1.pdf)
```

You could have instead exported the table to Word, Excel, LaTeX, HTML, or Markdown by specifying the appropriate file extension.

Customize the table contents

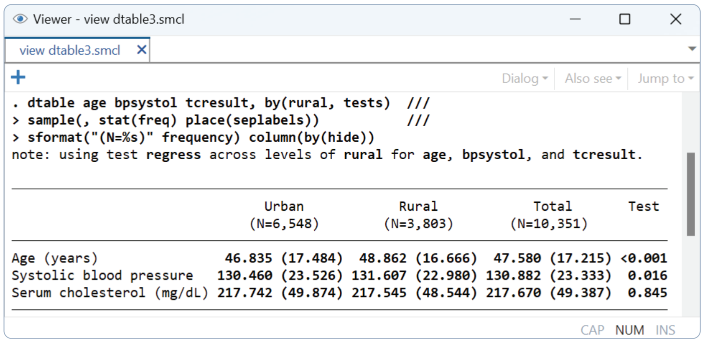
You can change formats and select which statistics you want for each variable. For instance, you can report quartiles for **bmi** and **bpsystol**, formatted to display one digit after the decimal.



```
. dtable i.sex i.rural age,                   ///
> continuous(bmi bpsystol, stat(q1 q2 q3))    ///
> nformat(%6.1f q1 q2 q3)

────────────────────────────────────────
                              Summary
────────────────────────────────────────
N                                10,351
Sex
  Male                    4,915 (47.5%)
  Female                  5,436 (52.5%)
Rural
  Urban                   6,548 (63.3%)
  Rural                   3,803 (36.7%)
Age (years)             47.580 (17.215)
Body mass index (BMI)    22.1 24.8 28.0
Systolic blood pressure 114.0 128.0 142.0
────────────────────────────────────────
```

Report statistics by group

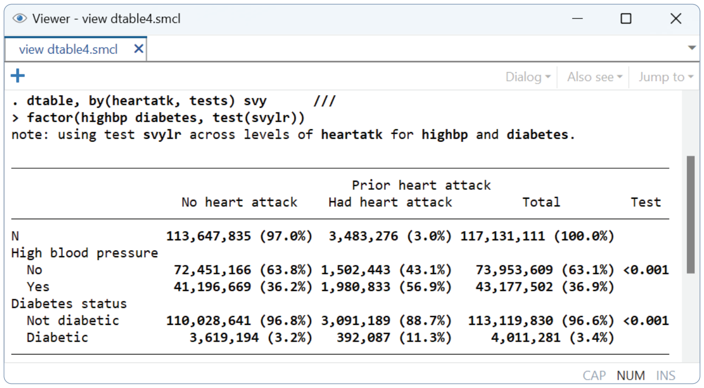
You can compute statistics separately for each group and test for equality across groups. For instance, you can test for equality of means in rural and urban populations.



```
. dtable age bpsystol tcresult, by(rural, tests)  ///
> sample(, stat(freq) place(seplabels))           ///
> sformat("(N=%s)" frequency) column(by(hide))
note: using test regress across levels of rural for age, bpsystol, and tcresult.

──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
                                   Urban            Rural            Total      Test
                                 (N=6,548)        (N=3,803)       (N=10,351)
──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
Age (years)                  46.835 (17.484)  48.862 (16.666)  47.580 (17.215) <0.001
Systolic blood pressure     130.460 (23.526) 131.607 (22.980) 130.882 (23.333)  0.016
Serum cholesterol (mg/dL) 217.742 (49.874) 217.545 (48.544) 217.670 (49.387)  0.845
──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
```

Survey data

Do you have data from a complex survey design? You can add the **svy** option to compute summary statistics and perform tests that account for the survey design.



```
. dtable, by(heartatk, tests) svy      ///
> factor(highbp diabetes, test(svylr))
note: using test svylr across levels of heartatk for highbp and diabetes.

───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
                                              Prior heart attack
                         No heart attack    Had heart attack          Total         Test
───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
N                      113,647,835 (97.0%)  3,483,276 (3.0%) 117,131,111 (100.0%)
High blood pressure
  No                    72,451,166 (63.8%) 1,502,443 (43.1%)   73,953,609 (63.1%) <0.001
  Yes                   41,196,669 (36.2%) 1,980,833 (56.9%)   43,177,502 (36.9%)
Diabetes status
  Not diabetic         110,028,641 (96.8%) 3,091,189 (88.7%)  113,119,830 (96.6%) <0.001
  Diabetic               3,619,194 (3.2%)   392,087 (11.3%)     4,011,281 (3.4%)
───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
```

Further customization

dtable allows you to customize how each statistic is reported. You can even build your own composite results made up of multiple statistics so that you can display them combined and with any format you like. And because **dtable** creates a collection, you can customize results even further with the **collect** suite of commands. (See page 4.)

With the **etable** command, you can create and export a table of estimation results in one step.

Create and export a table

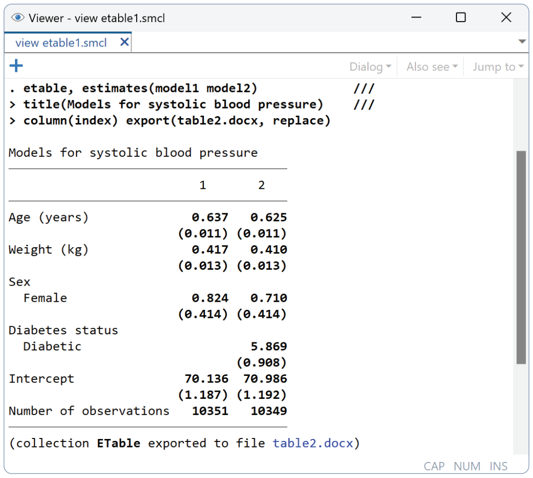
You can create a table immediately after fitting a model with any estimation command.

```
. regress bpsystol age weight i.sex
. etable
```

Or you can fit multiple models and store the results. For instance,

```
. regress bpsystol age weight i.sex
. estimates store model1
. regress bpsystol age weight i.sex i.diabetes
. estimates store model2
```

And then you can use **etable** to create, customize, and export a table with results from the stored models.

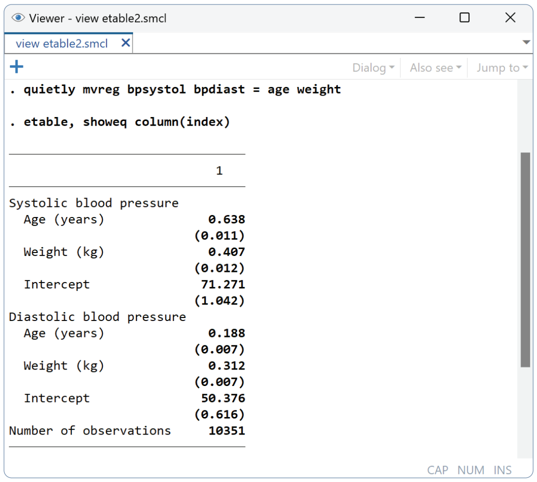


```
. etable, estimates(model1 model2)          ///
> title(Models for systolic blood pressure)    ///
> column(index) export(table2.docx, replace)

Models for systolic blood pressure
-------------------------------------------
                              1       2
-------------------------------------------
Age (years)               0.637   0.625
                        (0.011) (0.011)
Weight (kg)               0.417   0.410
                        (0.013) (0.013)
Sex
  Female                  0.824   0.710
                        (0.414) (0.414)
Diabetes status
  Diabetic                        5.869
                                (0.908)
Intercept                70.136  70.986
                        (1.187) (1.192)
Number of observations    10351   10349
-------------------------------------------
(collection ETable exported to file table2.docx)
```

This table is exported in Word format, but you can also export to Excel, LaTeX, PDF, HTML, or SMCL.

Multiple-equation models

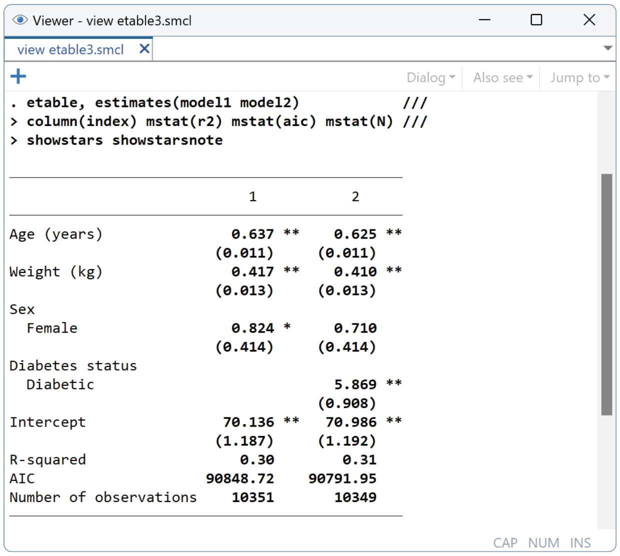
etable can easily report results of a multivariate regression or any other model that includes multiple equations. And you can customize the table to show equation descriptions.



```
. quietly mvreg bpsystol bpdiast = age weight

. etable, showeq column(index)

------------------------------------
                                 1
------------------------------------
Systolic blood pressure
  Age (years)                0.638
                           (0.011)
  Weight (kg)                0.407
                           (0.012)
  Intercept                 71.271
                           (1.042)
Diastolic blood pressure
  Age (years)                0.188
                           (0.007)
  Weight (kg)                0.312
                           (0.007)
  Intercept                 50.376
                           (0.616)
Number of observations       10351
------------------------------------
```

Customize the table contents

With **etable**, you can specify which statistics should be displayed. Select from coefficients, standard errors, *p*-values, confidence intervals, R^2, AIC, BIC, stars for significance levels, and more. And you can specify how you would like these statistics to be displayed.



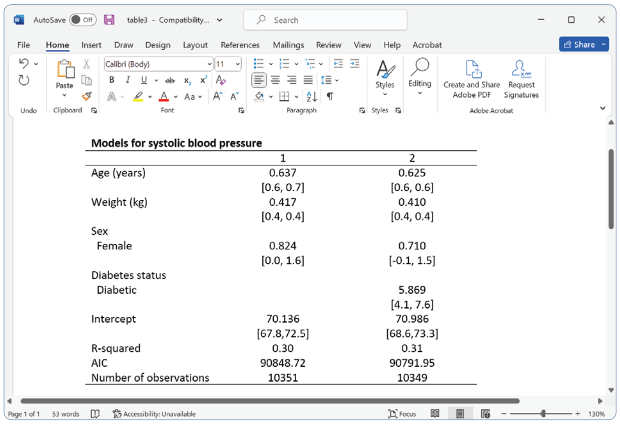
```
. etable, estimates(model1 model2)          ///
> column(index) mstat(r2) mstat(aic) mstat(N) ///
> showstars showstarsnote

-----------------------------------------------------
                                 1            2
-----------------------------------------------------
Age (years)                  0.637 **     0.625 **
                           (0.011)      (0.011)
Weight (kg)                  0.417 **     0.410 **
                           (0.013)      (0.013)

Sex
  Female                     0.824 *      0.710
                           (0.414)      (0.414)

Diabetes status
  Diabetic                                5.869 **
                                        (0.908)
Intercept                   70.136 **    70.986 **
                           (1.187)      (1.192)
R-squared                     0.30         0.31
AIC                       90848.72     90791.95
Number of observations       10351        10349
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Further customization

etable allows you to customize your table in many ways, including column headers, labels, alignment, formats, fonts, shading, titles, notes, and stars. Beyond this, because **etable** creates a collection, you can use the **collect** suite of commands to further customize your table. (See page 4.)

For example, you can specify the width of a table in a Word document.

```
. collect style putdocx, width(75%)
. collect export table3.docx
```



Models for systolic blood pressure

	1	2
Age (years)	0.637	0.625
	[0.6, 0.7]	[0.6, 0.6]
Weight (kg)	0.417	0.410
	[0.4, 0.4]	[0.4, 0.4]
Sex		
Female	0.824	0.710
	[0.0, 1.6]	[-0.1, 1.5]
Diabetes status		
Diabetic		5.869
		[4.1, 7.6]
Intercept	70.136	70.986
	[67.8,72.5]	[68.6,73.3]
R-squared	0.30	0.31
AIC	90848.72	90791.95
Number of observations	10351	10349

With the **collect** suite of commands, you can build more complex tables,
and you can modify the labels, layout, formatting, and more.

Collect results from multiple commands

You can store three sets of results in a collection.

```
. collect: regress bpsystol age i.sex
. collect: regress bpsystol age i.sex c.age#i.sex
. collect: regress bpsystol age i.sex c.age#i.sex
           i.diabetes
```

Lay out the table

Then you define rows and columns—place covariates (**colname**) and results (coefficients, standard errors, and R^2) on the rows, and place models (**cmdset**) on the columns.

```
. collect layout (colname#result[_r_b _r_se]
          result[r2]) (cmdset)
```

Modify the labels

You may specify new labels for your column headers.

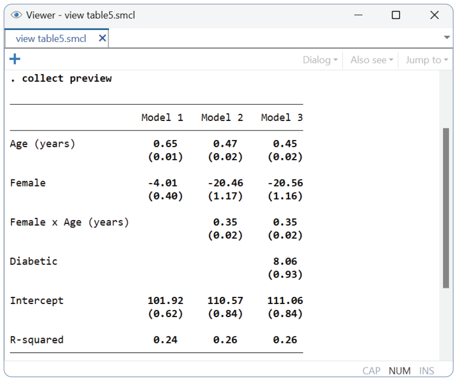
```
. collect label levels cmdset 1 "Model 1" 2 "Model 2"
          3 "Model 3”
```

Customize the table style

You can modify formats, results for base levels, labels, delimiters for interactions, spacing, alignment, and borders.

```
. collect style cell, nformat(%6.2f)
. collect style cell result[_r_se], sformat((%s))

. collect style showbase off

. collect style header result, level(hide)
. collect style header result[r2], level(label)

. collect style row stack, spacer delimiter(" x ")
. collect style column, extraspace(1)

. collect style cell cell_type[item column-header],
          halign(center)
. collect style cell border_block,
          border(right, pattern(none))
```

Preview the table

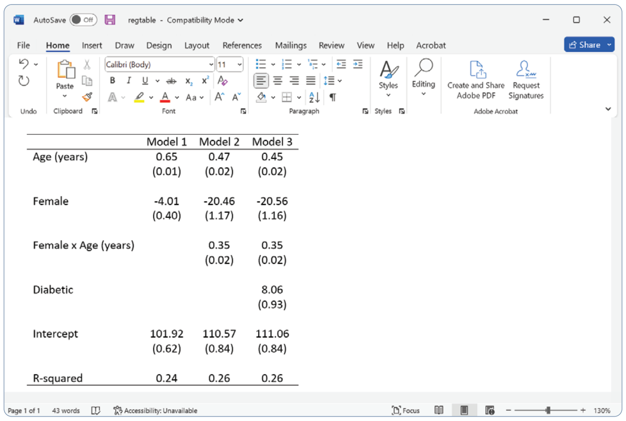


```
. collect preview

                     Model 1   Model 2   Model 3
-------------------------------------------------
Age (years)             0.65      0.47      0.45
                      (0.01)    (0.02)    (0.02)

Female                 -4.01    -20.46    -20.56
                      (0.40)    (1.17)    (1.16)

Female x Age (years)              0.35      0.35
                                (0.02)    (0.02)

Diabetic                                    8.06
                                          (0.93)

Intercept             101.92    110.57    111.06
                      (0.62)    (0.84)    (0.84)

R-squared               0.24      0.26      0.26
-------------------------------------------------
```

Export the table

Once you have customized your table, you can export it to Word, Excel, LaTeX , PDF, HTML, Markdown, and more.

```
. collect export regtable.docx
```



	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Age (years)	0.65 (0.01)	0.47 (0.02)	0.45 (0.02)
Female	-4.01 (0.40)	-20.46 (1.17)	-20.56 (1.16)
Female x Age (years)		0.35 (0.02)	0.35 (0.02)
Diabetic			8.06 (0.93)
Intercept	101.92 (0.62)	110.57 (0.84)	111.06 (0.84)
R-squared	0.24	0.26	0.26

Or include your table in a complete report.

```
. putdocx begin
  ...
. putdocx collect
  ...
. putdocx save myrpt
```

Easily create similar tables

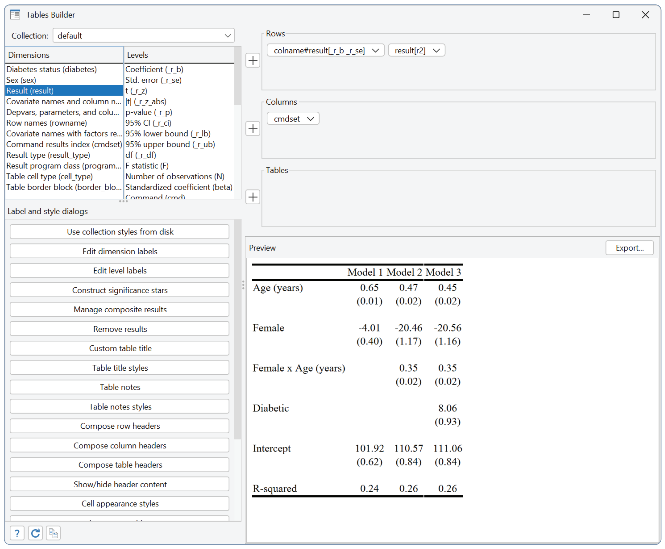
Want to use the same style for future tables? Save the style.

```
. collect style save mystyle
```

You can then use it again.

```
. collect style use mystyle
```

Type commands or use the GUI



Collection: default

Rows: colname#result[_r_b _r_se] result[r2]

Columns: cmdset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Age (years)	0.65 (0.01)	0.47 (0.02)	0.45 (0.02)
Female	-4.01 (0.40)	-20.46 (1.17)	-20.56 (1.16)
Female x Age (years)		0.35 (0.02)	0.35 (0.02)
Diabetic			8.06 (0.93)
Intercept	101.92 (0.62)	110.57 (0.84)	111.06 (0.84)
R-squared	0.24	0.26	0.26

stata.com/tables

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