Title

> **etable —** Create a table of estimation results

Description	Quick start	Menu	Syntax
Options	Remarks and examples	Appendix	Acknowledgments
Reference	Also see		

Description

The `etable` command allows you to easily create a table of estimation results and export it to a variety of file types. You can create a table complete with a title, notes, stars for indicating significant results, and more.

Quick start

Create a table from the active estimation results, reporting the coefficients, standard errors, and number of observations

    etable

Same as above, and display stars for significant results and a note indicating what the stars represent

    etable, showstars showstarsnote

Create a table with title "My title" and note "My note"

    etable, title("My title") note("My note")

Create a table with stored estimates `model1` and `model2`, along with the number of observations and adjusted R^2 value for each model

    etable, estimates(model1 model2) mstat(N) mstat(r2_a)

Same as above, and export the table to myfile.tex

    etable, estimates(model1 model2) mstat(N) mstat(r2_a) export(myfile.tex)

Menu

Statistics > Summaries, tables, and tests > Table of estimation results

Syntax

>   etable [, *options*]

options	Description
Main	
<u>est</u>imates(*namelist*)	work with previously stored estimation results
margins	consume results from margins
replay	report table without consuming results
<u>col</u>umn(*column_header*)	select column header
name(*cname*)	work with collection *cname*; default is name(ETable)
append	append to the collection
replace	replace the collection
Coefficients	
keep(*coeflist*)	report coefficients in order specified
cstat(*cstat*[, *cstat_opts*])	report coefficient statistic
Model	
mstat(*mstat*[, *mstat_opts*])	report model statistic
Equations	
<u>eq</u>uations(*eqlist*)	report equations in order specified
<u>eqrec</u>ode(*oldeq = neweq*)	recode equation
[no]showeq	display or suppress equations
Stars	
stars([*starspec*] [, *stars_opts*])	customize rules for star labels
[no]showstars	display or suppress star labels
[no]showstarsnote	display or suppress note explaining star labels
Title	
title(*string*)	add table title
titlestyles(*text_styles*)	change table title styles
Notes	
note(*string*)	add table note
notestyles(*text_styles*)	change table note styles
Export	
export(*filename.suffix*[, *export_opts*])	export table
Options	
[no]<u>varl</u>abel	display or suppress variable names or labels
[no]<u>fvl</u>abel	display or suppress factor values or labels
[no]center	center or right-align item cells
label(*filename*[, replace])	specify the collection labels
style(*filename*[, override])	specify the collection style
warn	show collect warnings

warn does not appear in the dialog box.

column_header	Description
depvar	show dependent variable name; the default
dvlabel	show variable label for dependent variable
command	show command name
title	show command title
estimates	show estimates name
index	show result set index

cstat_opts	Description
label(*string*)	specify coefficient statistic label
font([*fontfamily*] [, *font_opts*])	specify font style
smcl(*smcl*)	specify formatting for SMCL files
latex(*latex*)	specify LATEX macro
shading(*sspec*)	set background color, foreground color, and fill pattern
nformat(*%fmt*)	specify numeric format
sformat(*sfmt*)	specify string format
cidelimiter(*char*)	use character as delimiter for confidence interval limits
cridelimiter(*char*)	use character as delimiter for credible interval limits

mstat_opts	Description
label(*string*)	specify model statistic label
font([*fontfamily*] [, *font_opts*])	specify font style
smcl(*smcl*)	specify formatting for SMCL files
latex(*latex*)	specify LATEX macro
shading(*sspec*)	set background color, foreground color, and fill pattern
nformat(*%fmt*)	specify numeric format
sformat(*sfmt*)	specify string format

font_opts	Description
size(# [*unit*])	specify font size
color(*color*)	specify font color
variant(*variant*)	specify font variant and capitalization
[no]bold	specify whether to format statistic as bold
[no]italic	specify whether to format statistic as italic
[no]strikeout	specify whether to strike out statistic
underline(*upattern*)	specify whether to underline statistic

stars_opts	Description
attach(*cstat*)	attach star labels to coefficient statistic *cstat*
increasing	compose stars note with increasing *p*-values; the default
decreasing	compose stars note with decreasing *p*-values
pvname(*string*)	*p*-value name for stars note
delimiter(*char*)	use character as delimiter for labels in stars note
nformat(%*fmt*)	numeric format for stars note
prefix(*string*)	prefix for stars note
suffix(*string*)	suffix for stars note
clear	remove previous star properties

text_styles	Description
font([*fontfamily*] [, *text_opts*])	font style
smcl(*smcl*)	specify formatting for SMCL files
latex(*latex*)	specify LATEX macro
shading(*sspec*)	set background color, foreground color, and fill pattern

text_opts	Description
size(# [*unit*])	specify font size
color(*color*)	specify font color
variant(*variant*)	specify font variant and capitalization
[no]bold	specify whether to format statistic as bold
[no]italic	specify whether to format statistic as italic
[no]strikeout	specify whether to strike out statistic
[no]underline	specify whether to underline statistic

suffix	*fileformat*	Output format
docx	as(docx)	Microsoft Word
html	as(html)	HTML 5 with CSS
pdf	as(pdf)	PDF
xlsx	as(xlsx)	Microsoft Excel 2007/2010 or newer
xls	as(xls)	Microsoft Excel 1997/2003
tex	as(latex)	LATEX
smcl	as(smcl)	SMCL
txt	as(txt)	plain text
markdown	as(markdown)	Markdown
md	as(markdown)	Markdown

export_opts	Description
as(*fileformat*)	specify document type
replace	overwrite existing file
docx_options	available when exporting to .docx files
html_options	available when exporting to .html files
pdf_options	available when exporting to .pdf files
excel_options	available when exporting to .xls and .xlsx files
tex_options	available when exporting to .tex files
smcl_option	available when exporting to .smcl files
txt_option	available when exporting to .txt files
md_option	available when exporting to .markdown and .md files

docx_options	Description
<u>noi</u>sily	show the putdocx commands used to export to the Microsoft Word file
dofile(*filename*[, replace])	save the putdocx commands used for exporting to the named do-file

html_options	Description
append	append to an existing file
tableonly	export only the table to the specified file
cssfile(*cssfile*)	define the styles in *cssfile* instead of *filename*
prefix(*prefix*)	use *prefix* to identify style classes

pdf_options	Description
<u>noi</u>sily	show the putpdf commands used to export to the PDF file
dofile(*filename*[, replace])	save the putpdf commands used for exporting to the named do-file

excel_options	Description
<u>noi</u>sily	show the putexcel commands used to export to the Excel file
dofile(*filename*[, replace])	save the putexcel commands used for exporting to the named do-file
sheet(*sheetname*[, replace])	specify the worksheet to use; the default sheet name is Sheet1
cell(*cell*)	specify the Excel upper-left cell as the starting position to export the table; the default is cell(A1)
modify	modify Excel file
noopen	do not open Excel file in memory

noopen does not appear in the dialog box.

tex_options	Description
append	append to an existing file
tableonly	export only the table to the specified file

smcl_option	Description
append	append to an existing file

txt_option	Description
append	append to an existing file

md_option	Description
append	append to an existing file

fontfamily specifies a valid font family.

unit may be in (inch), pt (point), or cm (centimeter). An inch is equivalent to 72 points and 2.54 centimeters. The default is pt.

variant may be allcaps, smallcaps, or normal.

  variant(allcaps) changes the text to all uppercase letters; applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, PDF, LATEX, and HTML files.

  variant(smallcaps) changes the text to use large capitals for uppercase letters and smaller capitals for lowercase letters; applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, LATEX, and HTML files.

  variant(normal) changes the font variant back to normal and leaves the capitalization unchanged from the original text; applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, PDF, LATEX, and HTML files.

upattern may be any of the patterns listed in the *Appendix*. For example, underline(none) removes the underline from the statistic, and underline(single) underlines the statistic. All other *upattern*s are available only when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word.

smcl specifies the name of the SMCL directive to render text for SMCL output. The supported SMCL directives are input, error, result, and text.

latex specifies the name of a LATEX macro to render text for LATEX output. Example LATEX macro names are textbf, textsf, textrm, and texttt. Custom LATEX macros are also allowed. If *text* is to be rendered in a cell, title, or note, then *latex* is translated to the following when you export to LATEX:

  latex {*text*}

sspec is

  [background(*bgcolor*) foreground(*fgcolor*) pattern(*fpattern*)]

  bgcolor specifies the background color.

  fgcolor specifies the foreground color.

  fpattern specifies the fill pattern. A complete list of fill patterns is shown in the *Appendix*.

bgcolor, *fgcolor*, and *color* may be one of the colors listed in the *Appendix*; a valid RGB value in the form *### ### ###*, for example, 171 248 103; or a valid RRGGBB hex value in the form *######*, for example, ABF867.

sfmt is the specification for a string format in option sformat() and may contain a mix of text and %s. Here %s refers to the statistic value that is formatted as specified using nformat(). The text will be placed around the statistic as it is placed around %s in this option. For instance, to place parentheses around the statistic, you can specify sformat("(%s)").

Two text characters must be specified using a special character sequence if you want them to be displayed in your collection. To include %, type %%. To include \, type \\. For instance, to place a percent sign after a statistic, you can specify sformat("%s%%").

Options

> [Main]

estimates(*namelist*) specifies the estimation results to be included in the table. These are the names specified with estimates store. By default, etable creates a table with the active estimation results.

margins creates a table with the results of the immediately preceding margins command.

replay specifies that etable redisplay the table without consuming results.

column(*column_header*) specifies the content to be used in the column headers. *column_header* may be depvar, dvlabel, command, title, estimates, or index.

> depvar specifies that etable use the dependent variable name for the column headers. This name is obtained from the eclass macro e(depvar). Note that this macro may contain multiple names after fitting a multivariate model.

> dvlabel specifies that etable use the variable label for the dependent variable name for the column headers. etable uses the variable label associated with the variable name in the eclass macro e(depvar). If the variable does not have a variable label, the variable name will be used. column(dvlabel) will not be helpful when the estimation command stores multiple names in e(depvar).

> command specifies that etable use the command name for the column headers. This name is obtained from the eclass macro e(cmd).

> title specifies that etable use the command title for the column headers. This title is obtained from the eclass macro e(title).

> estimates specifies that etable use the name given to previously stored estimation results for the column headers; these are the names specified with estimates store.

> index specifies that etable use the result set index for the column headers.

name(*cname*) specifies the collection from which estimation results will be obtained, instead of the current collection. The default is name(ETable).

append specifies that etable append the results into the collection named in name().

replace permits etable to overwrite the existing collection. This option is implied for name(ETable) when append and replay are not specified.

Coefficients

keep(*coeflist*) specifies the coefficients to be included in the table and the order in which to display them. Names are separated from each other by blanks. The default is to display all coefficients.

cstat(*cstat* [, *cstat_opts*]) specifies the coefficient statistic to be included in the table. Optionally, you may specify the label and style for this statistic. cstat() may be repeated to request multiple coefficient statistics.

The default is to display the coefficients (_r_b) and their standard errors (_r_se), both formatted to three decimals. Standard errors are enclosed in parentheses.

Available coefficient statistics are

cstat	Description
_r_b	coefficients reported by estimation
_r_se	standard errors of _r_b
_r_z	test statistics for _r_b
_r_z_abs	absolute values of _r_z
_r_p	*p*-values for _r_b
_r_lb	lower bounds of confidence intervals (CIs) for _r_b
_r_ub	upper bounds of CIs for _r_b
_r_ci	CIs for _r_b
_r_crlb	lower bounds of credible intervals for _r_b
_r_crub	upper bounds of credible intervals for _r_b
_r_cri	credible intervals of Bayesian estimates
_hide	hide coefficient statistics

cstat_opts are label(*string*), font([*fontfamily*] [, *font_opts*]), smcl(*smcl*), latex(*latex*), shading(*sspec*), nformat(%*fmt*), sformat(*sfmt*), cidelimiter(*char*), and cridelimiter(*char*).

label(*string*) is used to modify the label for the specified coefficient statistic.

font([*fontfamily*] [, size(# [*unit*]) color(*color*) variant(*variant*) [no]bold [no]italic [no]strikeout [no]underline underline(*upattern*)]) specifies the font style for the coefficient statistic. These font style properties are applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, HTML, and LATEX files, unless otherwise specified.

fontfamily specifies a valid font family. This font style property is applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

size(# [*unit*]) specifies the font size as a number optionally followed by units. This font style property is applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

color(*color*) specifies the text color.

variant(*variant*) specifies the font variant and capitalization.

bold and nobold specify the font weight. bold changes the font weight to bold; nobold changes the font weight back to normal.

italic and noitalic specify the font style. italic changes the font style to italic; noitalic changes the font style back to normal.

strikeout and nostrikeout specify whether to add a strikeout mark to the coefficient statistic. strikeout adds a strikeout mark to the statistic; nostrikeout changes the statistic back to normal.

underline(*upattern*), underline, and nounderline specify how to underline the coefficient statistic.

Only one of strikeout or underline is allowed when publishing to HTML files.

smcl(*smcl*) specifies how to render the statistic value for SMCL output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a SMCL file.

latex(*latex*) specifies how to render the statistic value for LATEX output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a LATEX file.

shading(*sspec*) sets the background color, foreground color, and fill pattern. The background color is applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, HTML, and LATEX files. The foreground color and fill pattern are applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.

nformat(%*fmt*) applies the Stata numeric format %*fmt* to the coefficient statistic.

sformat(*sfmt*) applies a string format to the coefficient statistic.

cidelimiter(*char*) changes the delimiter between confidence interval limits for coefficient statistic _r_ci. The default is cidelimiter(" ").

cridelimiter(*char*) changes the delimiter between credible interval limits for coefficient statistic _r_cri. The default is cridelimiter(" ").

Model

mstat(*mstat* [, *mstat_opts*]) specifies the model statistics to be included in the table.

mstat may be a *result identifier* or a *named expression*. mstat() may be repeated to request multiple model statistics. The default is to display the number of observations, with zero decimal digits.

result identifier is one of the following:

Identifier	Result
N	number of observations
aic	Akaike's information criteria
bic	Schwarz's Bayesian information criteria
F	F statistic
chi2	χ^2
ll	log likelihood of fitted model
r2	R^2
r2_a	adjusted R^2
rank	rank of fitted model
scalar	any e() scalar
_hide	hide model statistics

named expression is specified as *name* = *exp*, where *name* may be any valid Stata name and *exp* is a scalar expression, typically an expression that involves one or more scalars in e(). For example, aic=(-2*e(ll) + 2*e(rank)).

mstat_opts are label(*string*), font([*fontfamily*] [, *font_opts*]), smcl(*smcl*), latex(*latex*), shading(*sspec*), nformat(%*fmt*), and sformat(*sfmt*).

label(*string*) is used to modify the label for the specified model statistic.

font([*fontfamily*] [, size(# [*unit*]) color(*color*) variant(*variant*) [no]bold [no]italic [no]strikeout [no]underline underline(*upattern*)]) specifies the font style for the model statistic. These font style properties are applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, HTML, and LaTeX files, unless otherwise specified.

fontfamily specifies a valid font family. This font style property is applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

size(# [*unit*]) specifies the font size as a number optionally followed by units. This font style property is applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

color(*color*) specifies the text color.

variant(*variant*) specifies the font variant and capitalization.

bold and nobold specify the font weight. bold changes the font weight to bold; nobold changes the font weight back to normal.

italic and noitalic specify the font style. italic changes the font style to italic; noitalic changes the font style back to normal.

strikeout and nostrikeout specify whether to add a strikeout mark to the model statistic. strikeout adds a strikeout mark to the statistic; nostrikeout changes the text back to normal.

underline(*upattern*), underline, and nounderline specify how to underline the model statistic.

Only one of strikeout or underline is allowed when publishing to HTML files.

smcl(*smcl*) specifies how to render the statistic value for SMCL output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a SMCL file.

latex(*latex*) specifies how to render the statistic value for LaTeX output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a LaTeX file.

shading(*sspec*) sets the background color, foreground color, and fill pattern.

nformat(%*fmt*) applies the Stata numeric format %*fmt* to the model statistic.

sformat(*sfmt*) applies a string format to the model statistic.

> Equations

equations(*eqlist*) specifies the equations to be included in the table and the order in which they are reported.

eqrecode(*oldeq* = *neweq*) changes the equation name from *oldeq* to *neweq*. eqrecode() may be repeated to recode multiple equations.

showeq and noshoweq specify whether equations should be displayed. showeq displays the equations; noshoweq suppresses the equations.

___Stars___

stars([*#1* "*label1*" [*#2* "*label2*" [*#3* "*label3*" [*#4* "*label4*" [*#5* "*label5*"]]]]] [, *stars_opts*])
manages the display of stars for indicating the significance of results.

The default is stars(.05 "*" .01 "**", attach(_r_b)), which will display one star (∗) for
p-values less than 0.05 and two stars (∗∗) for *p*-values less than 0.01; the stars will be attached
to the coefficients (_r_b).

stars_opts are attach(*cstat*), increasing, decreasing, pvname(*string*), delimiter(*char*),
nformat(%*fmt*), prefix(*string*), suffix(*string*), and clear.

attach(*cstat*) specifies that the star labels be attached to coefficient statistic *cstat*. The default
is attach(_r_b).

increasing and decreasing control the order of *p*-values in the stars note.

increasing specifies that the stars note be composed with increasing *p*-values. This is the
default.

decreasing specifies that the stars note be composed with decreasing *p*-values.

pvname(*string*) specifies the name for the *p*-value in the stars note that is displayed with
showstarsnote. The default is pvname(p).

delimiter(*char*) changes the delimiter between labels in the stars note. The default is
cridelimiter(",").

nformat(%*fmt*) specifies the numeric format for the numbers displayed in the stars note. The
default is nformat(%9.0g).

prefix(*string*) adds a prefix to the stars note.

suffix(*string*) adds a suffix to the stars note.

clear removes existing star properties.

showstars and noshowstars specify whether star labels should be displayed. showstars displays
star labels; noshowstars suppresses the star labels.

showstarsnote and noshowstarsnote specify whether to display the note explaining what the star
labels represent. showstarsnote displays the note; noshowstarsnote suppresses the note.

showstarsnote is ignored if noshowstars is in effect.

___Title___

title(*string*) adds the text *string* as a title to the table.

titlestyles(*text_styles*) changes the style for the table title. *text_styles* are the following:

font([*fontfamily*] [, size(# [*unit*]) color(*color*) variant(*variant*) [no]bold
[no]italic [no]strikeout [no]underline]) specifies the font style. These font style
properties are applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF,
HTML, and LATEX files, unless otherwise specified.

fontfamily specifies a valid font family. This font style property is applicable when publishing
items from a collection to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

size(# [*unit*]) specifies the font size as a number optionally followed by units. This font
style property is applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word,
Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

color(*color*) specifies the text color.

variant(*variant*) specifies the font variant and capitalization.

bold and nobold specify the font weight. bold changes the font weight to bold; nobold changes the font weight back to normal.

italic and noitalic specify the font style. italic changes the font style to italic; noitalic changes the font style back to normal.

strikeout and nostrikeout specify whether to add a strikeout mark to the title. strikeout adds a strikeout mark to the title; nostrikeout changes the title back to normal.

underline and nounderline specify whether to underline the table title. underline adds a single line under the title; nounderline removes the underline.

Only one of strikeout or underline is allowed when publishing to HTML files.

smcl(*smcl*) specifies how to render the table title for SMCL output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a SMCL file.

latex(*latex*) specifies how to render the table title for LATEX output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a LATEX file.

shading(*sspec*) sets the background color, foreground color, and fill pattern. The background color is applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, HTML, and LATEX files. The foreground color and fill pattern are applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.

> Notes

note(*string*) adds the text *string* as a note to the table. note() may be specified multiple times to add multiple notes. Each note is placed on a new line.

notestyles(*text_styles*) changes the style for the table notes. *text_styles* are the following:

font([*fontfamily*] [, size(# [*unit*]) color(*color*) variant(*variant*) [no]bold [no]italic [no]strikeout [no]underline]) specifies the font style. These font style properties are applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, HTML, and LATEX files, unless otherwise specified.

fontfamily specifies a valid font family. This font style property is applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

size(# [*unit*]) specifies the font size as a number optionally followed by units. This font style property is applicable when publishing items from a collection to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, and HTML files.

color(*color*) specifies the text color.

variant(*variant*) specifies the font variant and capitalization.

bold and nobold specify the font weight. bold changes the font weight to bold; nobold changes the font weight back to normal.

italic and noitalic specify the font style. italic changes the font style to italic; noitalic changes the font style back to normal.

strikeout and nostrikeout specify whether to add a strikeout mark to the notes. strikeout adds a strikeout mark to the note; nostrikeout changes the note back to normal.

underline and nounderline specify whether to underline the table notes. underline adds a single line under the notes; nounderline removes the underline.

Only one of strikeout or underline is allowed when publishing to HTML files.

smcl(*smcl*) specifies how to render the table notes for SMCL output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a SMCL file.

latex(*latex*) specifies how to render the table notes for LaTeX output. This style property is applicable only when publishing items from a collection to a LaTeX file.

shading(*sspec*) sets the background color, foreground color, and fill pattern. The background color is applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, PDF, HTML, and LaTeX files. The foreground color and fill pattern are applicable when exporting the table to Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.

⎡ Export ⎤

export(*filename*.*suffix* [, *export_opts*]) exports the table to the specified file. *export_opts* are the following:

as(*fileformat*) specifies the file format to which the table is to be exported. This option is rarely specified because, by default, etable determines the format from the suffix of the file being created.

replace permits etable to overwrite an existing file.

noisily specifies that etable show the commands used to export the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and PDF files. The putdocx, putexcel, or putpdf command used to export the table will be displayed.

dofile(*filename* [, replace]) specifies that etable save to *filename* the commands used to export the table to Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and PDF files.

If *filename* already exists, it can be overwritten by specifying replace. If *filename* is specified without an extension, .do is assumed.

append specifies that etable append the table to an existing file.

This option is applicable when you export the table to an HTML, a LaTeX, a SMCL, a txt, or a Markdown file. When you export to HTML and LaTeX files, the append option implies the tableonly option. Furthermore, when you export to HTML files, if the target CSS file already exists, etable will also append to it.

tableonly specifies that only the table be exported to the specified HTML or LaTeX document. By default, etable produces complete HTML and LaTeX documents.

When you export to an HTML file, if the cssfile() option is not specified, a CSS filename is constructed from *filename*, with the extension replaced with .css.

cssfile(*cssfile*) specifies that etable define the styles in *cssfile* instead of *filename* when you export to HTML.

prefix(*prefix*) specifies that etable use *prefix* to identify style classes when you export to HTML.

sheet(*sheetname* [, replace]) saves to the worksheet named *sheetname*. For more information about this option, see [RPT] **putexcel**.

cell(*cell*) specifies an Excel upper-left cell as the starting position to publish the table. The default is cell(A1).

modify permits putexcel set to modify an Excel file. For more information about this option, see [RPT] **putexcel**.

noopen prevents putexcel from opening the Excel file in memory for modification. It does not appear on the dialog box. For more information about this option, see [RPT] **putexcel**. This

option is necessary only when you need to force etable to produce do-files as it did when etable was first introduced in Stata 17.

⌐ Options ̄

varlabel and novarlabel specify whether variable labels should be displayed. varlabel displays variable labels; novarlabel displays variable names.

fvlabel and nofvlabel specify whether value labels should be displayed. fvlabel displays value labels; nofvlabel displays the values of the factor variable.

center and nocenter specify how item cells are horizontally aligned. center specifies that item cells are centered; nocenter specifies that item cells are right-aligned.

label(*filename* [, replace]) specifies the *filename* containing the collection labels to use for your table. Labels in *filename* will be loaded for the table, and default labels will be used for any labels not specified in *filename*.

If you prefer to replace the labels used by etable with those specified in *filename*, specify replace. The etable labels will be discarded, and only the labels in *filename* will be applied.

style(*filename* [, override]) specifies the *filename* containing the collection styles to use for your table. This might be a style you saved with collect style save or a predefined style shipped with Stata. The etable collection styles will be discarded, and only the collection styles in *filename* will be applied. Note that the layout specification saved in *filename* will not be applied; etable will always use its predefined layout.

If you prefer the etable collection styles but also want to apply any styles in *filename*, specify override. If there are conflicts between the default collection styles and those in *filename*, the ones in *filename* will take precedence.

The default is to use only the collection styles set in c(etable_style); see [TABLES] **set etable_style**.

The following option is available with etable but is not shown in the dialog box:

warn specifies that etable display warnings from collect. By default, these warnings are suppressed.

Remarks and examples

stata.com

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

> *Introduction*
> *A first example*
> *Table comparing regression results*
> *Multiple-equation models*

Introduction

etable allows you to easily create a table of estimation results and export it to a variety of file types, without any knowledge of the collection system. You can make a standard estimation table with the active estimation results, results from a margins command, or with stored estimates. You can also customize the table by formatting the results, adding model statistics and coefficient-specific statistics, labeling statistically significant results, adding a title and notes, and more.

In most cases, you will use etable to easily create a table and export it to another format. However, you can customize the table beyond the options that are available with etable. When you issue an etable command, the results are stored in a collection called ETable. This collection is replaced with each new etable command, unless you specify the append or replay option. You can make additional changes to the collection with the collect suite of commands. To learn more about the collect commands, see [TABLES] **Intro** and the entries discussed therein.

A first example

In its simplest specification, you type etable after fitting a model, and you get a table with coefficients, standard errors, and the number of observations. For example, below, we use data from the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) (McDowell et al. 1981). We fit a simple model for systolic blood pressure and then create our table of estimation results:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/nhanes2l
(Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey)

. quietly: regress bpsystol age weight i.region

. etable
```

	bpsystol
Age (years)	0.638
	(0.011)
Weight (kg)	0.407
	(0.012)
Region	
MW	-0.240
	(0.564)
S	-0.619
	(0.560)
W	-0.862
	(0.570)
Intercept	71.708
	(1.108)
Number of observations	10351

You can also include statistics that pertain to the coefficients, such as test statistics and confidence intervals, and model statistics, such as the R^2 value and the F statistic. You can look at the cstat() and mstat() options for additional statistics.

Additionally, you can complete your table with a title, notes, and labels for significant results. For example, below, we add a title to our table, and we display stars for statistically significant results:

```
. etable, title(Model for systolic blood pressure) showstars showstarsnote
```

Model for systolic blood pressure

	bpsystol
Age (years)	0.638 **
	(0.011)
Weight (kg)	0.407 **
	(0.012)
Region	
MW	-0.240
	(0.564)
S	-0.619
	(0.560)
W	-0.862
	(0.570)
Intercept	71.708 **
	(1.108)
Number of observations	10351

** p<.01, * p<.05

The `showstars` option displays stars next to the coefficients that are significant either at the 1% or 5% levels, and `showstarsnote` adds the note we see at the bottom, explaining what the stars represent. You can look at the `stars()` option to create your own rules for displaying stars or to specify your own labels for significance.

Suppose we have finalized our table and we are ready to export it to another format. Below, we export our table to the file `mytable.html`:

```
. etable, title(Model for systolic blood pressure)
> showstars showstarsnote export(mytable.html)
```

Model for systolic blood pressure

	bpsystol
Age (years)	0.638 **
	(0.011)
Weight (kg)	0.407 **
	(0.012)
Region	
MW	-0.240
	(0.564)
S	-0.619
	(0.560)
W	-0.862
	(0.570)
Intercept	71.708 **
	(1.108)
Number of observations	10351

** p<.01, * p<.05
(collection ETable exported to file mytable.html)

We could also export this table to a Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, LaTeX, Markdown, SMCL, PDF, or plain text file by specifying the appropriate file extension.

Table comparing regression results

If your goal is to create a table comparing regression results, you can store the results from each model with `estimates store` and then specify which of those models you want to include in your table with the `estimates()` option.

For example, below, we fit two different models for systolic blood pressure and store them under the names `model1` and `model2`.

```
. quietly: regress bpsystol i.sex weight
. estimates store model1
. quietly: regress bpsystol i.sex i.agegrp weight
. estimates store model2
```

To include results from both of these models in our table, we specify `estimates(model1 model2)`; the models are presented in the order we list them. Additionally, we report the number of observations and the R^2 adjusted for degrees of freedom.

```
. etable, estimates(model1 model2) mstat(N) mstat(r2_a)
```

	bpsystol	bpsystol
Sex		
Female	1.420	1.041
	(0.475)	(0.415)
Weight (kg)	0.452	0.436
	(0.015)	(0.014)
Age group		
30–39		1.195
		(0.633)
40–49		7.252
		(0.684)
50–59		15.942
		(0.681)
60–69		22.839
		(0.546)
70+		30.466
		(0.741)
Intercept	97.634	86.710
	(1.246)	(1.116)
Number of observations	10351	10351
Adjusted R-squared	0.08	0.30

We would like to make a few changes to finalize this table. First, because both models have the same dependent variable, we want to display the index of result sets instead of the variable name. Second, we add stars for significance and a note explaining what the stars represent. Third, instead of reporting standard errors, we want to report confidence intervals (`_r_ci`). We format the intervals with one decimal place and use a comma as the delimiter. `etable` will automatically report coefficients, unless you specify `cstat()`, in which case it will report only the coefficient statistics you specify; therefore, we add `cstat(_r_b)`. Finally, we add a title to our table:

```
. etable, estimates(model1 model2) mstat(N) mstat(r2_a) column(index)
> showstars showstarsnote cstat(_r_b)
> title("Models for systolic blood pressure")
> cstat(_r_ci, nformat(%6.1f) cidelimiter(","))
Models for systolic blood pressure
```

	1	2
Sex		
Female	1.420 **	1.041 *
	[0.5, 2.4]	[0.2, 1.9]
Weight (kg)	0.452 **	0.436 **
	[0.4, 0.5]	[0.4, 0.5]
Age group		
30−39		1.195
		[−0.0, 2.4]
40−49		7.252 **
		[5.9, 8.6]
50−59		15.942 **
		[14.6, 17.3]
60−69		22.839 **
		[21.8, 23.9]
70+		30.466 **
		[29.0, 31.9]
Intercept	97.634 **	86.710 **
	[95.2, 100.1]	[84.5, 88.9]
Number of observations	10351	10351
Adjusted R-squared	0.08	0.30

```
** p<.01, * p<.05
```

Now our table is complete.

An alternative way to create this table is to build up the estimation table with the `append` option. For example, we can fit the first model and create the table. Then, after fitting the second model, we `append` the results as follows:

```
. quietly: regress bpsystol i.sex weight

. etable

. quietly: regress bpsystol i.sex i.agegrp weight

. etable, append mstat(N) mstat(r2_a) column(index)
> showstars showstarsnote cstat(_r_b)
> title("Models for systolic blood pressure")
> cstat(_r_ci, nformat(%6.1f) cidelimiter(","))
  (output omitted)
```

Multiple-equation models

When you work with multiple-equation models, there is an additional option that will prove useful when creating the table of estimation results. For example, below, we fit a multivariate regression with mvreg:

```
. mvreg bpsystol bpdiast = age weight
Equation            Obs   Parms      RMSE    "R-sq"          F        P>F

bpsystol         10,351       3   19.48051   0.3031       2250     0.0000
bpdiast          10,351       3   11.51474   0.2067   1348.469     0.0000
```

	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>|t|	[95% conf.	interval]
bpsystol						
age	.6379892	.0111315	57.31	0.000	.6161692	.6598091
weight	.4069041	.0124786	32.61	0.000	.3824435	.4313646
_cons	71.27096	1.041742	68.42	0.000	69.22894	73.31297
bpdiast						
age	.187733	.0065797	28.53	0.000	.1748355	.2006306
weight	.3116502	.007376	42.25	0.000	.2971918	.3261086
_cons	50.37585	.615764	81.81	0.000	49.16884	51.58287

Next, we create our table of estimation results:

```
. etable
```

	bpsystol bpdiast
Age (years)	0.638
	(0.011)
Weight (kg)	0.407
	(0.012)
Intercept	71.271
	(1.042)
Age (years)	0.188
	(0.007)
Weight (kg)	0.312
	(0.007)
Intercept	50.376
	(0.616)
Number of observations	10351

The results for both models are placed in a single column, so below we add the `showeq` option
to display the equation names (`bpsystol` and `bpdiast`). This will help us identify which results
correspond to each model. Note that there are two dependent variables in this model, and both
variable names are displayed in the column header. These names are collected from the returned
result `e(depvar)`. Instead of displaying both names, we will display the index of result sets we have
collected for our table by typing `command(index)`.

```
. 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

Appendix

Colors

bgcolor, *fgcolor*, and *color*

aliceblue	darkslategray	lightsalmon	palevioletred
antiquewhite	darkturquoise	lightseagreen	papayawhip
aqua	darkviolet	lightskyblue	peachpuff
aquamarine	deeppink	lightslategray	peru
azure	deepskyblue	lightsteelblue	pink
beige	dimgray	lightyellow	plum
bisque	dodgerblue	lime	powderblue
black	firebrick	limegreen	purple
blanchedalmond	floralwhite	linen	red
blue	forestgreen	magenta	rosybrown
blueviolet	fuchsia	maroon	royalblue
brown	gainsboro	mediumaquamarine	saddlebrown
burlywood	ghostwhite	mediumblue	salmon
cadetblue	gold	mediumorchid	sandybrown
chartreuse	goldenrod	mediumpurple	seagreen
chocolate	gray	mediumseagreen	seashell
coral	green	mediumslateblue	sienna
cornflowerblue	greenyellow	mediumspringgreen	silver
cornsilk	honeydew	mediumturquoise	skyblue
crimson	hotpink	mediumvioletred	slateblue
cyan	indianred	midnightblue	slategray
darkblue	indigo	mintcream	snow
darkcyan	ivory	mistyrose	springgreen
darkgoldenrod	khaki	moccasin	steelblue
darkgray	lavender	navajowhite	tan
darkgreen	lavenderblush	navy	teal
darkkhaki	lawngreen	oldlace	thistle
darkmagenta	lemonchiffon	olive	tomato
darkolivegreen	lightblue	olivedrab	turquoise
darkorange	lightcoral	orange	violet
darkorchid	lightcyan	orangered	wheat
darkred	lightgoldenrodyellow	orchid	white
darksalmon	lightgray	palegoldenrod	whitesmoke
darkseagreen	lightgreen	palegreen	yellow
darkslateblue	lightpink	paleturquoise	yellowgreen

Underline patterns

upattern

none	dashLong
single	dashLongHeavy
words	dotDash
double	dashDotHeavy
thick	dotDotDash
dotted	dashDotDotHeavy
dottedHeavy	wave
dash	wavyHeavy
dashedHeavy	wavyDouble

Shading patterns

fpattern

nil	pct20
clear	pct25
solid	pct30
horzStripe	pct35
vertStripe	pct37
reverseDiagStripe	pct40
diagStripe	pct45
horzCross	pct50
diagCross	pct55
thinHorzStripe	pct60
thinVertStripe	pct62
thinReverseDiagStripe	pct65
thinDiagStripe	pct70
thinHorzCross	pct75
thinDiagCross	pct80
pct5	pct85
pct10	pct87
pct12	pct90
pct15	pct95

Acknowledgments

Reference

McDowell, A., A. Engel, J. T. Massey, and K. Maurer. 1981. Plan and operation of the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–1980. *Vital and Health Statistics* 1(15): 1–144.

Also see

[R] **table intro** — Introduction to tables of frequencies, summaries, and command results

[TABLES] **Intro** — Introduction

For suggested citations, see the FAQ on citing Stata documentation.