table hypothesis tests — Table of hypothesis tests

Description

In this entry, we discuss how to use `table` to create tables with results of hypothesis tests.

Quick start

Table with pairwise correlations stored in matrix `r(C)`

```
table (rowname) (colname), command(r(C): pwcorr v1 v2 v3)
```

Table with all the numeric scalars returned by `ttest`; rows correspond to the different results

```
table (result) (command), command(ttest v1, by(catvar))
```

Table with means and two-sided p-values; columns correspond to the different results

```
table (command) (result), ///
  command(r(mu_1) r(mu_2) r(p): ttest v1, by(catvar))
```

Same as above, but with statistics for `v1` and `v2`

```
table (command) (result), ///
  command(r(mu_1) r(mu_2) r(p): ttest v1, by(catvar)) ///
  command(r(mu_1) r(mu_2) r(p): ttest v2, by(catvar))
```

Menu

Statistics > Summaries, tables, and tests > Tables of frequencies, summaries, and command results

Syntax

```
table ([rowspec]) ([colspec]) [(tabspec)] [if] [in] [weight],
  command(cmdspec) [command(cmdspec) ...] [options]
```

rowspec, *colspec*, and *tabspec* may be empty or may include variable names or any of the following keywords:

keyword	Description
`result`	requested statistics
`stars`	stars denoting statistical significance
`command`	index option `command()`
`colname`	column names for matrix statistics
`rowname`	row names for matrix statistics

options	Description
Commands	
`command(`*cmdspec*`)`	collect results from the specified Stata command
Formats	
`nformat(`*%fmt* [*results*] [`, basestyle`]`)`	specify numeric format
`sformat(`*sfmt* [*results*]`)`	specify string format
Stars	
`stars(`*starspec*`)`	add stars to denote statistical significance
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	
`missing`	treat numeric missing values like other values
`name(`*cname*`)`	collect results into a collection named *cname*
`append`	append results to an existing collection
`replace`	replace results of an existing collection
`label(`*filename*`)`	specify the collection labels
`style(`*filename* [`, override`]`)`	specify the collection style
`noisily`	display output from each command

`fweights`, `aweights`, `iweights`, and `pweights` are allowed; see **[U] 11.1.6 weight**.

`strL` variables are not allowed; see **[U] 12.4.8 strL**.

`noisily` does not appear in the dialog box.

text_styles	Description
`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

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 text as bold
[`no`]`italic`	specify whether to format text as italic
[`no`]`strikeout`	specify whether to strike out text
[`no`]`underline`	specify whether to underline text

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(tex)`	LaTeX
`smcl`	`as(smcl)`	SMCL
`txt`	`as(txt)`	plain text
`markdown`	`as(markdown)`	Markdown
`md`	`as(md)`	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
`noisily`	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
`noisily`	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
`noisily`	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.

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`.

Options

Commands

`command(`*cmdspec*`)` specifies the Stata commands from which to collect results. `command()` may be repeated to collect results from multiple commands.

cmdspec is [*explist* `:`] *command* [*arguments*] [`,` *cmdoptions*]

explist specifies which results to collect and report in the table. *explist* may include *result identifiers* and *named expressions*.

result identifiers are results stored in `r()` and `e()` by the *command*. For instance, *result identifiers* could be `r(mean)`, `r(C)`, or `e(chi2)`. After estimation commands, *result identifiers* also include the following:

Identifier	Result
`_r_b`	coefficients or transformed coefficients reported by *command*
`_r_se`	standard errors of `_r_b`
`_r_z`	test statistics for `_r_b`
`_r_z_abs`	absolute value of `_r_z`
`_r_p`	*p*-values for `_r_b`
`_r_lb`	lower bounds of confidence intervals for `_r_b`
`_r_ub`	upper bounds of confidence intervals for `_r_b`
`_r_ci`	confidence intervals 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 for `_r_b`
`_r_df`	degrees of freedom for `_r_b`

named expressions are specified as *name* = *exp*, where *name* may be any valid Stata name and *exp* is an expression, typically an expression that involves one or more *result identifiers*. An example of a named expression is `sd = sqrt(r(variance))`.

For r-class commands, the default is to include all numeric scalars posted to `r()` in the table results. For e-class commands, the default is to include `_r_b` in the table results.

command is any command that follows standard Stata syntax.

arguments may be anything so long as they do not include an `if` clause, `in` range, or weight specification.

Any `if` or `in` qualifier and weights should be specified directly with `table`, not within the `command()` option. Weights are passed to *command* only if they are specified.

cmdoptions may be anything supported by *command*.

Formats

`nformat(`*%fmt* [*results*] [`, basestyle`]`)` changes the numeric format, such as the number of decimal places, for specified results. If *results* are not specified, the numeric format is changed for all results.

results may be any name in the `e()` or `r()` results produced by commands specified in option `command()`.

This option is repeatable, and when multiple formats apply to one result, the rightmost specification is applied.

This option does not affect the format of numeric layout variables (*rowspec*, *colspec*, and *tabspec*). The default format of these variables is taken from the dataset.

`basestyle` indicates that the format be applied to results that do not already have their own format instead of overriding the format for all results.

`sformat(`*sfmt* [*results*]`)` changes the string format for specified results. You can, for instance, add symbols or text to the values reported in the table by modifying the string format.

sfmt may contain a mix of text and `%s`. Here `%s` refers to the numeric value that is formatted as specified using `nformat()`. The text will be placed around the numeric values in your table as it is placed around `%s` in this option. For instance, to place parentheses around the percent statistics, you can specify `sformat("(%s)" percent)`.

results may be any name in the `e()` or `r()` results produced by commands specified in option `command()`.

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

This option is repeatable, and when multiple formats apply to one result, the rightmost specification is applied.

Stars

`stars(`*starspec*`)` specifies that stars representing statistical significance be included in the table. *starspec* identifies the result whose values determine significance, which characters should represent each significance level, and where these characters should be displayed in the table. *starspec* is

starres [*#1* "*label1*" [*#2* "*label2*" [*#3* "*label3*" [*#4* "*label4*" [*#5* "*label5*"]]]]]
[, `attach(`*attachres*`)` `result` `dimension` *starsnoteopts*]

starres is the name of the result whose values determine which characters, typically which number of stars, are to be displayed.

label1 specifies the characters to be displayed when *starres* $<$ *#1*.

label2 specifies the characters to be displayed when *starres* $<$ *#2*.

label3 specifies the characters to be displayed when *starres* $<$ *#3*.

label4 specifies the characters to be displayed when *starres* $<$ *#4*.

label5 specifies the characters to be displayed when *starres* $<$ *#5*.

`attach(`*attachres*`)` specifies the name of the result to which the characters defined by *label1*, ..., *label5* are to be attached. If `attach()` is not specified, a new result named `stars` is created and is automatically added to the table.

`result` and `dimension` control how `collect stars` adds items when labeling significant results. These options are mutually exclusive.

`result` specifies the default behavior, and this option is necessary only if the following `dimension` behavior is in effect and you want to change back to the `result` behavior.

`dimension` specifies that dimension `stars` be added to the collection. Items will be tagged with `stars[value]`, and the labels will be tagged with `stars[label]`. Use this option for layouts where results are to be stacked within columns, and use new dimension `stars` in the column specification of the layout.

starsnoteopts control the display and composition of the stars note.

`noshownote` and `shownote` control whether to display the stars note.

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

`pvname(`*string*`)` specifies a name for the p-value in the stars note. The default is `pvname(p)`.

`delimiter(`*string*`)` specifies the delimiter between labels in the stars note. The default is `delimiter(",")`.

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

`prefix(`*string*`)` specifies the prefix for the stars note. The prefix is empty by default.

`suffix(`*string*`)` specifies the suffix for the stars note. The suffix is empty by default.

For example, `stars(_r_p 0.01 "***" 0.05 "**" 0.1 "*", attach(_r_b))` could be added to a table of regression results to specify that stars be defined based on the p-values in `_r_p` and be attached to the reported coefficients (`_r_b`).

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, `table` determines the format from the suffix of the file being created.

`replace` permits `table` to overwrite an existing file.

`noisily` specifies that `table` 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 `table` 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 `table` 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, `table` will also append to it.

`tableonly` specifies that only the table be exported to the specified HTML or LaTeX document. By default, `table` 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 `table` define the styles in *cssfile* instead of *filename* when you export to HTML.

`prefix(`*prefix*`)` specifies that `table` 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 in the dialog box. For more information about this option, see [RPT] **putexcel**.

Options

`missing` specifies that numeric missing values of any variables specified in *rowspec*, *colspec*, or *tabspec* be treated as valid categories. By default, observations with a numeric missing value in any of these variables are omitted.

`name(`*cname*`)` specifies that a collection named *cname* be associated with the collected statistics and results. The default is `name(Table)`.

`append` specifies that `table` append its collection information into the collection named in `name()`.

`replace` permits `table` to overwrite an existing collection. This option is implied for `name(Table)` when `append` is not specified.

`label(`*filename*`)` specifies the *filename* containing the collection labels to use for your table. Labels in *filename* will be loaded for the table, and any labels not specified in *filename* will be taken from the labels defined in `c(collect_label)`. The default is to use only the collection labels set in `c(collect_label)`; see [TABLES] **set collect_label**.

`style(`*filename* [`, override`]`)` specifies the *filename* containing the collection styles to use for your table. The default collection styles will be discarded, and only the collection styles in *filename* will be applied.

If you prefer the default 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(table_style)`; see [TABLES] **set table_style**.

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

`noisily` specifies that output from the commands specified in `command()` options be displayed. By default, output from commands is suppressed.

Remarks and examples

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

Introduction

The `table` command can be used to create tables with results of hypothesis tests. For example, you can create a table with results from a mean-comparison test, a test of proportions, or a test of normality.

`table` does not perform hypothesis tests directly. Rather, `table` will run any Stata command that you include in its `command()` option and place results from that command into the table. You determine which results you would like to see in the table. You can select any of the results stored by the command.

Creating tables from scalars

We have data from the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) (McDowell et al. 1981). The data contain some demographic information, such as the age, sex, and race of participants. The data also contain some measures of health, including whether the individual has high blood pressure (`highbp`), has `diabetes`, or has had a heart attack previously (`heartatk`).

Suppose we want to examine the proportion of males and females that have high blood pressure, that have diabetes, and that have had a heart attack previously. With `prtest`, we can test whether the proportions are equal between males and females. For example, let's perform a test of proportions for `diabetes`:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r19/nhanes2l
(Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey)
. prtest diabetes, by(sex)
Two-sample test of proportions                    Male: Number of obs =     4915
                                                Female: Number of obs =     5434
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       Group |       Mean   Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
        Male |    .0441506   .0029302                      .0384074    .0498937
      Female |    .0518955   .0030091                      .0459978    .0577932
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
        diff |   -.0077449   .0042001                     -.0159769    .0004871
             |    under H0:   .0042169    -1.84   0.066
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       diff = prop(Male) - prop(Female)                          z =  -1.8366
   H0: diff = 0

   Ha: diff < 0                 Ha: diff != 0                 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(Z < z) = 0.0331         Pr(|Z| > |z|) = 0.0663          Pr(Z > z) = 0.9669
```

We would like to create a table that includes the proportion of men who have diabetes, the proportion of women who have diabetes, the difference in these proportions, and the p-value for a two-sided test. First, we need to determine how to refer to these statistics.

```
. return list
scalars:
                 r(N1) =  4915
                 r(N2) =  5434
                 r(P1) =  .0441505595116989
                 r(P2) =  .0518954729481045
             r(P_diff) =  -.0077449134364056
                r(se1) =  .0029302258134317
                r(se2) =  .003009075122777
            r(se_diff0) =  .0042169418903878
             r(se_diff) =  .0042000900481081
                 r(lb1) =  .0384074224508032
                 r(ub1) =  .0498936965725946
                 r(lb2) =  .0459977940806861
                 r(ub2) =  .0577931518155229
             r(lb_diff) =  -.0159769386625226
             r(ub_diff) =  .0004871117897114
                   r(z) =  -1.836618487454034
                 r(p_l) =  .0331331180748532
                   r(p) =  .0662662361497065
                 r(p_u) =  .9668668819251468
             r(level) =  95
```

The statistics we want to see are stored as `r(P1)`, `r(P2)`, `r(P_diff)`, and `r(p)`. We can specify this in the `command()` option by typing

```
. table ..., command(r(P1) r(P2) r(P_diff) r(p): prtest diabetes, by(sex))
```

This will get the results we want into our table. Furthermore, because we know what these values represent, we can give them names that will appear in the table headers. We can, for instance, type

```
. table ..., command(Males=r(P1) Females=r(P2) Difference=r(P_diff) ///
     r(p): prtest diabetes, by(sex))
```

We can specify similar `command()` options for `heartatk` and `highbp` as well.

In addition, we need to specify how our results will be laid out in the table. Below, we type `command` in the first set of parentheses so that the rows correspond to the different commands. We type `result` in the second set of parentheses to specify that statistics appear in the columns.

Finally, we add two options to customize the results. We specify a numeric format so that the statistics be displayed only with three digits after the decimal. We also choose the predefined style `table-right` so that our row headers will be right-aligned. See [TABLES] **Predefined styles** for information on this and other styles.

```
. table (command) (result),
> command(Males=r(P1) Females=r(P2) Difference=r(P_diff) r(p):
> prtest diabetes, by(sex))
> command(Males=r(P1) Females=r(P2) Difference=r(P_diff) r(p):
> prtest heartatk, by(sex))
> command(Males=r(P1) Females=r(P2) Difference=r(P_diff) r(p):
> prtest highbp, by(sex))
> nformat(%5.3f) style(table-right)
```

	Males	Females	Difference	Two-sided p-value
prtest diabetes, by(sex)	0.044	0.052	-0.008	0.066
prtest heartatk, by(sex)	0.065	0.029	0.036	0.000
prtest highbp, by(sex)	0.469	0.381	0.088	0.000

Our table now includes all the statistics we want. If we are happy with it, we can export it to another format, such as HTML, Word, LaTeX, PDF, and Excel using the `export()` option. But first we want to make some modifications. Table customization can go beyond the predefined styles and options available to you in the `table` command. `table` creates a collection of results that can be used in combination with the `collect` suite of commands to produce highly customized tables and to export those tables to presentation-ready formats, such as HTML, Word, LaTeX, PDF, Excel, and more.

For this table, we want to modify the labels in our row headers. Instead of showing the full command that was run, row headers will identify the variable we are testing. In addition, we will modify the label for our p-value. We want to use the label `p-value`. Because this is not a valid Stata name, we could not specify it in the `table` command as we did with `Males`. However, we can use `collect label levels` to modify the label on our p-values.

After applying the label updates, we use `collect preview` to see our updated table.

```
. collect label levels command 1 "Diabetes" 2 "Heart attack" 3 "High BP", modify
. collect label levels result p "p-value", modify
. collect preview
```

	Males	Females	Difference	p-value
Diabetes	0.044	0.052	-0.008	0.066
Heart attack	0.065	0.029	0.036	0.000
High BP	0.469	0.381	0.088	0.000

Creating tables from matrices

You may find that the results you want to include in your table are stored in a matrix; these results can also be easily included in a table.

To demonstrate, we create a table with p-values for tests of normality for `height`, `weight`, and diastolic blood pressure (`bpdiast`). The command `sktest` performs tests based on skewness, kurtosis, and a combined test statistic.

```
. sktest height weight bpdiast
Skewness and kurtosis tests for normality
```

				Joint test	
Variable	Obs	Pr(skewness)	Pr(kurtosis)	Adj chi2(2)	Prob>chi2
height	10,351	0.0000	0.0000	147.47	0.0000
weight	10,351	0.0000	0.0000	801.40	0.0000
bpdiast	10,351	0.0000	0.0000	362.54	0.0000

Let's look at the returned results.

```
. return list
scalars:
                  r(N) =  10351
             r(p_skew) =  1.58706287446e-72
             r(p_kurt) =  6.22330331716e-26
               r(chi2) =  362.5385838320567
             r(p_chi2) =  1.88689086684e-79
matrices:
              r(table) :  3 x 5
```

The statistics we want plus a few others are stored in `r(table)`.

Now, let's place these values in a table. We specify that our table be arranged with the row names (`rowname`) of the matrix defining the rows of the table. Similarly, the column names (`colname`) of the matrix define the columns of the table. Then, we specify that we want to collect the results from the matrix `r(table)` from the `sktest` command.

```
. table (rowname) (colname),
> command(r(table): sktest height weight bpdiast)
```

	N	p_skew	p_kurt	chi2	p_chi2
Height (cm)	10351	.0000179	1.87e-35	147.4712	9.48e-33
Weight (kg)	10351	1.6e-166	1.63e-49	801.3958	9.5e-175
Diastolic blood pressure	10351	1.59e-72	6.22e-26	362.5386	1.89e-79

Because the row names in `r(table)` corresponded to variables, our `table` automatically put the variable labels in the row headers. However, the column headers are not nicely labeled.

We can create better labels and modify our table in many other ways. `table` creates a collection of results that can be used in combination with the `collect` suite of commands to further customize tables.

To clean up our table, let's use `collect label levels` to modify the labels for the p-values for the skewness, kurtosis, and joint tests; these are the statistics we will include in our table below. To use `collect label levels`, we need to know just a little about the `collect` system. In collections, values are organized according to dimensions and levels within those dimensions. In fact, we use these dimensions in `table`. The keywords that we can use to define our rows and columns are dimensions. Here `colname` is our dimension that defines the columns, and its levels are `N`, `p_skew`, ... To modify labels, we need to tell `collect label levels` which dimension (`colname`) we would like to change and then specify labels for levels of that dimension.

We specify the dimension and then the label for each level:

```
. collect label levels colname p_skew "Skewness p-value"
> p_kurt "Kurtosis p-value" p_chi2 "Joint p-value", modify
```

To learn more about modifying labels, see [TABLES] **collect label**.

Let's also change the numeric format of our p-values. With `collect style cell`, we can modify all cells in the table, all cells in a particular dimension, or particular cells of a particular dimension. Below, we specify the numeric formatting for only three levels of `colname`.

```
. collect style cell colname[p_skew p_kurt p_chi2], nformat(%7.3f)
```

Finally, we want to show only the three p-values in our table. We can use `collect layout` to specify the statistics we want to include in our final table.

```
. collect layout (rowname) (colname[p_skew p_kurt p_chi2])
Collection: Table
      Rows: rowname
   Columns: colname[p_skew p_kurt p_chi2]
   Table 1: 3 x 3
```

	Skewness p-value	Kurtosis p-value	Joint p-value
Height (cm)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Weight (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Diastolic blood pressure	0.000	0.000	0.000

Notably, all p-values for all tests are very small, so this is not a particularly exciting table. However, our table customizations made it easy to quickly see the results of tests of normality for all our variables.

Stored results

`table` stores the following in `r()`:

Scalars
- `r(N)` number of observations

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". In *Vital and Health Statistics*, ser. 1, no. 15. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Also see

[R] **table** — Table of frequencies, summaries, and command results

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

[R] **table regression** — Table of regression results

[TABLES] **Intro** — Introduction