How to adjust LaTeX table notes (LaTeX code that created this document can be found here)

January 9, 2019

1 Background

Adjusting the width of table notes is a common source of problems when compiling LATEX documents. If a note is too large to be displayed in one line, it will typically cause tables to be extended beyond the text width and display incorrectly. Table 1 shows an example.¹

Table 1: This table does not fit into the page

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	2615.7^{**}
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(767.4)
Mileage (mpg)			-139.9
- \/			(82.30)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	-2673.4
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(6220.8)
Observations	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	No

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The table above was exported from Stata to LATEX using esttab, and

¹All tables in this document were created using Stata's **estout** package. The data preparation and regressions used for all tables in this document can be found here. Stata code that created Table 1 can be found here.

the resulting .tex file contains the following code:

```
{
    \def\sym#1{\ifnmode^{#1}\else\(^{#1}\)\fi}
    \begin{tabular}{1*{4}{c}}
    \hline\hline
&\multicolumn{1}{c}{(1)} &\multicolumn{1}{c}{(2)} &\multicolumn{1}{c}{(3)} &\multicolumn{1}{c}{(4)} \\hline
    Car type (1 = foreign) & 312.3 & 2774.0\sym{***} & 2615.7\sym{***} & 6692.0\sym{****}\\
    & (754.4) & (772.1) & (767.4) & (1651.6) \\
    [1em]
    Constant & 6072.4\sym{***}& -11500.2\sym{***} & -2673.4 & 1982.2 \\
    & (411.4) & (3472.3) & (6220.8) & (4579.7) \\hline
    Observations & 74 & 74 & 74 \\
    Model controls & No & Yes & Yes & Yes \\
    Make fixed effects& No & No & No & Yes \\hline\hline
    \multicolumn{5}{1}{\footnotesize \lipsum[1] }\\
    \end{tabular}
```

There are two difference ways to solve this issue: using a package called threeparttable, and using regular table configurations. The only problem with using the threeparttable package is that you need to load one more package, but it's more flexible in dealing with wide tables and takes roughly the same coding in Stata as it would with regular tables. This method will be discussed first, as it's our preferred way to do it.

Using regular tables doesn't require any extra packages, but can be tricky to adjust for wide tables, and involves more hard coding of LATEX options in Stata. In particular, you need to enter the number of columns in your table, so if you add a new column, you will also need to edit the notes. The solution in this case will be shown, as well as why it's not ideal to use it.

2 The threeparttable package

To load the threeparttable package, add the following code to your preamble.

```
\documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[flushleft]{threeparttable}
\begin{document}
```

This package allows you to create a three part table environment that

```
has the following structure:
\begin{table}
                   \begin{threeparttable}
                                     \caption{...}
                                     \begin{tabular}
                                                       ... your table ...
                                     \end{tabular}
                                    \begin{tablenotes}
                                                       \item [1] the first note ...
                                     \end{tablenotes}
                   \end{threeparttable}
\end{table}
              The following code creates a table similar to Table 1, but adjusts the
text width to fit the page:
\begin{threeparttable}
\hline\hline
 $$ \mathbf{1}_{c}_{(1)}  \ \mathbf{1}_{c}_{(2)}  \ \mathbf{1}_{c}_{(3)}  \ \mathbf{1}_{c}_{(4)}  \ \mathbf{1}_{
Car type (1 = foreign) & 312.3 & 2774.0\sym{***} & 2615.7\sym{**} & 6692.0\sym{***}\\
& (754.4) & (772.1) & (767.4) & (1651.6) \\
Constant & 6072.4\sym{***}& -11500.2\sym{**} & -2673.4 & 1982.2 \\
& (411.4) & (3472.3) & (6220.8) & (4579.7) \\
Observations & 74 & 74 & 74 & 74 \\
Model controls & No & Yes & Yes & Yes \\
Make fixed effects& No & No & No & Yes \\
\hline\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tablenotes}
\footnotesize \item \lipsum[1]
\end{tablenotes}
```

This code creates Table 2. To export this table from Stata, you will need to use esttab's option postfoot and manually input the LATEX code that closes the table. This means that all LATEX code that comes after the last line of the results, i.e.,

```
Make fixed effects& No & No & No & Yes \\
```

\end{threeparttable}

needs to be written manually. The code used to create this table can be found here.

Table 2: This table fits the page

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	2615.7**	6692.0***
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(767.4)	(1651.6)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	-2673.4	1982.2
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(6220.8)	(4579.7)
Observations	74	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	No	Yes

3 Editing regular table layout

If for some reason you are unable to install a new package, and still need to fit your table to page, you can still do so. The note in Table 1 is added in the line of the .tex file that reads

\multicolumn{5}{1}{\footnotesize \lipsum[1]}\\

The $\{1\}$ option creates a left-justified column. Replacing this option with $\{p\{\text{textwidth}\}\}\$ will create a paragraph column (which adds line breaks) with width equal to textwidth. The resulting table will look like table 3. To remove the note margins, you write $\{Q\{p\{\text{textwidth}\}\}\$ instead, and the result will be spaced as in table 4.

Table 3: This table also fits the page

			- I - O -	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	2615.7**	6692.0***
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(767.4)	(1651.6)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	-2673.4	1982.2
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(6220.8)	(4579.7)
Observations	74	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	No	Yes

Table 4: This table also fits the page and has no spacing in the notes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	2615.7**	6692.0***
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(767.4)	(1651.6)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	-2673.4	1982.2
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(6220.8)	(4579.7)
Observations	74	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	No	Yes

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This table can be exported from Stata using similar code to the one that

created Table 2. The code that created Table 4 can be found in this gist.

4 Why threeparttable should be preferred

As discussed, the options {@{}p{\textwidth}} sets the width of the note so it's exactly equal to \textwidth. For the note to be aligned with the table, the table needs to be the same width. This will not happen with very wide or narrow tables. Tables 5 and 6 below were also created setting the width of the note to \textwidth. However, because they have different numbers of columns, this width doesn't fit them well.

Table 5: Narrow table with paragraph on note

		1 0	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	6692.0***
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(1651.6)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	1982.2
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(4579.7)
Observations	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	Yes

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Table 6: Wide table with paragraph on note

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	6692.0***	312.3	2774.0***	6692.0***
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(1651.6)	(754.4)	(772.1)	(1651.6)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	1982.2	6072.4***	-11500.2**	1982.2
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(4579.7)	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(4579.7)
Observations	74	74	74	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Furthermore, when a table is too wide and the adjustbox package is used to fit it to table, the note width is adjusted proportionally:

Table 7: Wide table with paragraph on note

			1 0	1		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	6692.0***	312.3	2774.0***	6692.0***
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(1651.6)	(754.4)	(772.1)	(1651.6)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	1982.2	6072.4***	-11500.2**	1982.2
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(4579.7)	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(4579.7)
Observations	74	74	74	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

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In all of these cases, the solution is to adjust the note width manually, which requires finding out what the table width – usually by trial and error – and adding it to the paragraph width. Table 8 was creating by adjusting the note width with the following code:

Table 8: Wide table with manually adjusted paragraph width

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	6692.0***	312.3	2774.0***	6692.0***	
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(1651.6)	(754.4)	(772.1)	(1651.6)	
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	1982.2	6072.4***	-11500.2**	1982.2	
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(4579.7)	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(4579.7)	
Observations	74	74	74	74	74	74	
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Make fixed effects	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	

The same doesn't happen when using threeparttable, as it adjusts both the table and the note to fit the page. Tables 9 and 10 were created using the same postfoot code as Table 2.

Table 9: Narrow table with threeparttable

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	2615.7**
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(767.4)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	-2673.4
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(6220.8)
Observations	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	No

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Table 10: Wide table with threeparttable

Table 10. Wide table with the conference						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Car type $(1 = foreign)$	312.3	2774.0***	2615.7**	312.3	2774.0***	2615.7**
	(754.4)	(772.1)	(767.4)	(754.4)	(772.1)	(767.4)
Constant	6072.4***	-11500.2**	-2673.4	6072.4***	-11500.2**	-2673.4
	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(6220.8)	(411.4)	(3472.3)	(6220.8)
Observations	74	74	74	74	74	74
Model controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Make fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No

In short, the advantage of using threeparttable is that it will fit the tables to the page automatically. Formatting a regular tabular object will necessarily require you to manually add the number of columns in your table and edit it every time a column is added or removed, and may also require adjusting the note width to be the same as the rest of the table through trial and error.