Regression Output in Tables for a PDF

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This is a document showing how to automatically generate tables for showing regression output. The first part shows how to Create tables from data frames with the kable function in the knitr package (Xie 2014). The second part shows how to use the stargazer package (Hlavac 2014).

Note this version of the document is for creating tables in R Markdown that is compiled to PDF.

Both examples use data from UCLA IRDE. To access the data use:

```
URL <- 'http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/data/binary.csv'
Admission <- read.csv(URL)</pre>
```

kable for creating tables from data frames

Imagine that we want to create a table of predicted probabilities from a logistic regression model. First we simply run our model and create our predicted probabilities:

Then we simply pass the fitted object to the kable function to create our table of predicted probabilities.

Table 1: Predicted Probabilities for Fitted Values

| Scenarios | gre | gpa | rank | predicted |
|------------|-------|------|------|-----------|
| Scenario 1 | 587.7 | 3.39 | 1 | 0.52 |
| Scenario 2 | 587.7 | 3.39 | 2 | 0.35 |

Table 1: Predicted Probabilities for Fitted Values

| Scenarios | gre | gpa | rank | predicted |
|------------|-------|------|------|-----------|
| Scenario 3 | 587.7 | 3.39 | 3 | 0.22 |
| Scenario 4 | 587.7 | 3.39 | 4 | 0.18 |

stargazer for creating tables from model output objects

If you want to automatically generate tables from regression model output objects, texreg is a good package to turn to. First estimate your models:

Then use the stargazer function to create a results table. For PDFs set type = 'latex'. There are many stylistic modifications you can make with this function.

References

Hlavac, Marek. 2014. stargazer: LaTeX/HTML Code and ASCII Text for Well-Formatted Regression and Summary Statistics Tables. http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=stargazer.

Xie, Yihui. 2014. knitr: A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic Report Generation in R. http://CRAN. R-project.org/package=knitr.

Table 2: Logistic Regression Estimates of Grad School Acceptance

| | Dependent variable: admit | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--|
| | | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | |
| (Intercept) | 0.004*** | 0.003** | 0.002** | |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | |
| GRE Score | | 0.75** | 0.80** | |
| | | (0.32) | (0.33) | |
| GPA Score | | | -0.68** | |
| | | | (0.32) | |
| 2nd Ranked School | | | -1.34*** | |
| | | | (0.35) | |
| 3rd Ranked School | | | -1.55*** | |
| | | | (0.42) | |
| 4th Ranked School | -2.90*** | -4.95*** | -3.99*** | |
| | (0.61) | (1.08) | (1.14) | |
| Observations | 400 | 400 | 400 | |
| Log Likelihood | -243.03 | -240.17 | -229.26 | |
| Akaike Inf. Crit. | 490.06 | 486.34 | 470.52 | |
| Note: | *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01 | | | |