Exporting Stata Tables and Figures to LATEX

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Why create figures and tables using Stata and LATEX?

- Robustness By automating everything you reduce the likelihood of making an error such as mislabeling figures or inputting elements of a table incorrectly.
- Repeatability and editability You will have code for the entire process of creating your figure/table so it is simple to recreate your figures/tables, make minor edits to them, or create additional versions with subtle differences.
- Appearance The combination of Stata and LaTEX can produce tables and figures that are far more visually appealing than anything you will create in Word or Excel.
- Ease of updating Suppose you want to add additional years of data to your regression or realize that you made a mistake in creating your data set.
 Updating your tables is as simple as re-running your Stata code and re-compiling your LATEX document.

Which looks better?

Table: Ugly Excel Table

Car type	No.		%	
Domestic		52		70.3
Foreign		22		29.7
Total		74		100

Table: Pretty LATEX Table

Car type	No.	%
Domestic	52.0	70.3
Foreign	22.0	29.7
Total	74.0	100.0

What I will cover today

- tabout Outputting tabulations of variables
- **2 esttab/estout** Outputting regression output and other statistical tables
- graph export Export Stata figures

What is **tabout**?

tabout allows the user to produce oneway or twoway tables of frequencies and/or percentages, as well as tables of summary statistics. These tables can be exported in a number of different formats, including .scv, but the most useful is .tex, which is used by LATEX. A much more thorough treatment of **tabout** can be found at http://www.ianwatson.com.au/stata/tabout_tutorial.pdf.

A simple tabulation

The below command will produce a simple oneway tabulation of the variable *foreign* and save it as a .tex file for use in a LATEX document:

tabout foreign using 'filepath'tabout_foreign.tex, replace style(tex)

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Code produced by tabout

Car type&No. \\
\hline
Domestic&52.0 \\
Foreign&22.0 \\
Total&74.0 \\

Which, when compiled, looks like

Car type	No.
Domestic	52.0
Foreign	22.0
Total	74.0

Now let's make the table prettier by using the "booktabs" option and add a column for the column percentage

tabout foreign using 'filepath'tabout_foreign2.tex, replace style(tex) /// cells(freq col) booktabs



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tabout foreign using 'filepath'tabout_foreign2.tex, replace style(tex) /// cells(freq col) booktabs

```
Car type&No.&\% \\
\midrule
Domestic&52.0&70.3 \\
Foreign&22.0&29.7 \\
Total&74.0&100.0 \\
```

Car type	No.	%
Domestic	52.0	70.3
Foreign	22.0	29.7
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We could also do a twoway cross-tab

tabout foreign over40mpg using 'filepath'tabout_foreign_over40mpg.tex, /// replace style(tex) cells(freq col)



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tabout foreign over40mpg using 'filepath'tabout_foreign_over40mpg.tex, /// replace style(tex) cells(freq col)

	over40mpg					
Car type	0		1		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domestic	52.0	71.2	0.0	0.0	52.0	70.3
Foreign	21.0	28.8	1.0	100.0	22.0	29.7
Total	73.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	74.0	100.0

Summary statistics for MPG and weight, broken down by foreign or domestic car

tabout foreign using 'filepath'tabout_sumstats.tex, replace sum /// cells(mean mpg median mpg mean weight median weight) style(tex)



Summary statistics for MPG and weight, broken down by foreign or domestic car

tabout foreign using 'filepath'tabout_sumstats.tex, replace sum /// cells(mean mpg median mpg mean weight median weight) style(tex)

Car type	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
	mpg	mpg	weight	weight
Domestic	19.8	19.0	3,317.1	3,360.0
Foreign	24.8	24.5	2,315.9	2,180.0
Total	21.3	20.0	3,019.5	3,190.0



So how do I actually create the table in LATEX?

The "tabular" environment!

- The tabular environment is opened by \begin{tabular}{specs} and ends with \end{tabular}, where specs defines how many columns the table will have and how they should be aligned.
- LATEX's tabular environment has a number of commands that control the look of your table, but the two most important are & and \\. The & command delimits cells within a table and \\ ends a line.

The below table, therefore, has one left-aligned column followed by two right-aligned columns:

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The below table, therefore, has one left-aligned column followed by two right-aligned columns:

```
\begin{tabular}{lrr}
   Car type&No.&\% \\
   \midrule
   Domestic&52.0&70.3 \\
   Foreign&22.0&29.7 \\
   Total&74.0&100.0 \\
\end{tabular}
```

Car type	No.	%
Domestic	52.0	70.3
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Getting a little bit fancier

Although the above examples all successfully produce a table in LaTeX, you will usually enclose your **tabular** within a **table**. This allows you to include a caption and/or a label. This is especially useful if you would like to include a table of contents and hyperlinks.

```
\begin{table}
  \caption{Origin of Cars}
  \label{mytablelabel}
  \begin{tabular}{lrr}
    Car type&No.&\% \\
      \midrule
      Domestic&52.0&70.3 \\
      Foreign&22.0&29.7 \\
      Total&74.0&100.0 \\
  \end{tabular}
  \footnotesize My footnote...
  \end{table}
```

Table: Origin of Cars

Car type	No.	%	
Domestic	52.0	70.3	
Foreign	22.0	29.7	
Total	74.0	100.0	
My footnote			

But didn't tabout create the table for me?

tabout generates code for your table but does not create the opening and closing text for it (although with the right options I believe it is possible to automatically generate that code as well). To include another .tex file in your document you use Labout command. In the above example tabout saved the table as "tabout_foreign2.tex." Therefore, the simplest way to create your table in a Labout document is as follows:

\begin{table}
\caption{Origin of Cars}
\label{mytablelabel}
\begin{tabular}{lrr}
\input{\results/tabout_foreign2.tex}
\end{tabular}\\
\footnotesize My footnote
\end{table}

Table: Origin of Car	s
----------------------	---

Car type	No.	%	
Domestic	52.0	70.3	
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My footnote			

The **estout** package is a user-written package which provides tools for producing publication-quality tables in Stata. It contains the following programs:

• esttab: Produces publication-style regression tables that display nicely in Stata's results window or, optionally, are exported to formats such as CSV, RTF, HTML, or LATEX. esttab is a user-friendly wrapper for the estout command.

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- estout: Generic program to compile a table of coefficients, "significance stars", summary statistics, standard errors, t- or z-statistics, p-values, confidence intervals, or other statistics for one or more models previously fitted and stored. The table is displayed in the results window or written to a text file.

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- eststo: Utility to store estimation results for later tabulation. eststo is an alternative to
 official Stata's estimates store. Main advantages of eststo over estimates store are that the
 user does not have to provide a name for the stored estimation set and that eststo may be
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For further details see http://repec.org/bocode/e/estout/index.html



esttab

For the most part you will want to use **esttab** rather than **estout** because it produces nicely-formatted tables suitable for export as LATEX, CSV, RTF, or HTML formats. All of **estout**'s options are also available in **esttab**, however the reverse is not true. Additionally, **esttab** produces all of the code for opening the table and tabular environment that we had to provide ourselves when using tabout.

Let's produce a simple regression table using the auto data set.

```
sysuse auto, clear
eststo clear
eststo: reg price mpg weight
eststo: reg price mpg foreign
eststo: reg price mpg weight foreign
eststo using 'filepath'table1.tex, ///
    replace booktabs compress ///
    addnote("Your footnote here")
```

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```
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eststo clear
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esttab using 'filepath'table1.tex, ///
    replace booktabs compress ///
    addnote("Your footnote here")
```

	(1) price	(2) price	(3) price
mpg	-49.51 (-0.57)	-294.2*** (-5.28)	21.85 (0.29)
weight	1.747** (2.72)		3.465*** (5.49)
foreign		1767.3* (2.52)	3673.1*** (5.37)
cons	1946.1 (0.54)	11905.4*** (10.28)	-5853.7 (-1.73)
N	74	74	74

t statistics in parentheses Your footnote here * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001 Alternatively, we could explicitly name each set of regression estimates and **esttab** any combination of the stored estimation sets.

```
sysuse auto, clear
eststo clear
eststo e1: reg price mpg
eststo e2: reg price mpg weight
eststo e3: reg price mpg foreign
eststo e4: reg price mpg weight foreign
eststo e4: reg price mpg weight foreign
esttab e2 e3 e4 ///
using 'filepath'table1.tex, ///
replace booktabs compress ///
addnote("Your footnote here")
```

	(1) price	(2) price	(3) price
mpg	-49.51 (-0.57)	-294.2*** (-5.28)	21.85 (0.29)
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N	74	74	74

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Including your table in LATEX

Unlike **tabout**, **esttab** generates the commands to open and close the table for you. Therefore, including a table created by **esttab** in your LaTeX document is as simple as including the line \input{filename.tex}. The \input{} command simply inserts the contents of another .tex file directly into your file. To create a document containing only the table on the previous slide all we need is the below code:

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```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{booktabs}
\usepackage{caption}
\usepackage{verbatim}

\begin{document}
    \input{S:/trainings/exporting_stata_tables_figures/results/table1.tex}
\end{document}
```

esttab flexibility

esttab allows the user a great deal of flexibility in formatting tables. For example, we can add model titles, a caption, and replace the t-statistics with standard errors.

```
esttab using 'filepath'table2.tex, replace booktabs compress ///
mtitles("Model 1" "Model 2" "Model 3") ///
title("My Regression Table") se
```

Table: My Regression Table

	(1) Model 1	(2) Model 2	(3) Model 3
mpg	-49.51 (86.16)	-294.2*** (55.69)	21.85 (74.22)
weight	1.747** (0.641)		3.465*** (0.631)
foreign		1767.3* (700.2)	3673.1*** (684.0)
_cons	1946.1 (3597.0)	11905.4*** (1158.6)	-5853.7 (3377.0)
Ν	74	74	74

Standard errors in parentheses

p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

graph export

Stata's **graph export** command allows the user to export the graph currently in memory. Therefore **graph export** usually appears immediately after a Stata graph command, such as twoway tsline varlist. **graph export** allows you to export graphs as a number of different file types, however I usually export figures as .eps files because they are supported by both Linux and Windows Stata and because they interact well with LATEX.

Unlike **tabout** and **esttab**, the syntax for **graph export** is very simple. Below I create a simple plot using the auto data set and export it as an eps file.



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To include the figure in a LATEX document you use the **figure** environment, which is in a lot of ways analogous to **table**

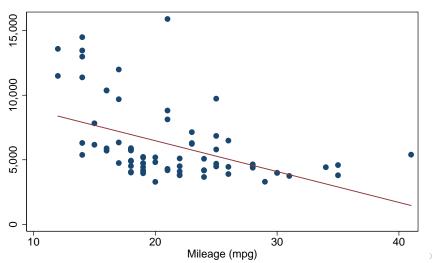
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```
\begin{figure}
    \caption{Price v. MPG}
    \includegraphics[width=.95\textwidth]{\results/price_mpg_figure.eps}
\end{figure}
```

Figure

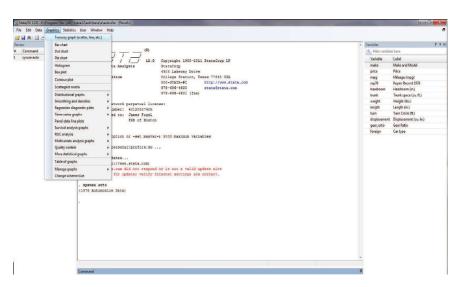
Figure: Price v. MPG



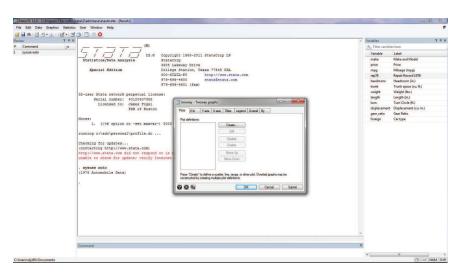
Creating figures in Stata

Stata's graphics capabilities are quite powerful, although the learning curve can be somewhat steep, as there many different types of graphs and each type comes with a vast assortment of options. In general I recommend using do-files rather than the Stata GUI, however you may want to create a graph but not know the specific options you need to specify in order to add titles and axis labels, format the legend, or change colors. In this case simply use the Stata graphics editor to create the graph. It will then give you the code necessary to re-create the graph in both

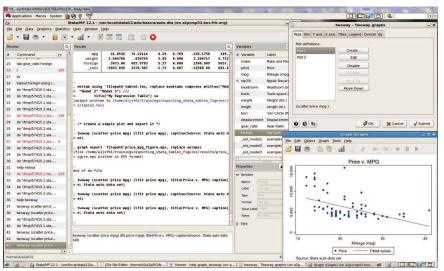
Graphics editor



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- Late TeX provides a convenient place to organize your tables and figures because
 making changes to tables and figures is as simple as editing your do-file,
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 There is NO copying and pasting and there are fewer places to make mistakes.

- Never copy tables from Stata's result's window! Use esttab or tabout instead!
- Once you have created a figure, it is easy to export using graph export
- LATEX provides a convenient place to organize your tables and figures because
 making changes to tables and figures is as simple as editing your do-file,
 re-running your Stata code, and then re-compiling your LATEX document.
 There is NO copying and pasting and there are fewer places to make mistakes.
- Once you have created a few tables in **tabout** or **esttab** and written a few Lagrange documents you have a template for future tables and documents.