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Creating print-ready tables in Stata

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Abstract. This article describes the new Stata command `xml_tab`, which outputs the results of estimation commands and Stata matrices directly into tables in XML format. The XML files can be opened with Microsoft Excel or OpenOffice Calc, or they can be linked with Microsoft Word files. By using XML, `xml_tab` allows Stata users to apply a rich set of formatting options to the elements of output tables.

Keywords: dm0037, `xml_tab`, estimates, regression, matrices, xml, Excel, Word

1 Introduction

Stata output results, while convenient for interactive work, are not well suited for presentation. Several user-written routines provide Stata users with the capability of saving Stata results in a more convenient format for presentation. Among these are `outreg` by John Gallup (1998, 1999, 2000); its modification, `outreg2`, by Roy Wada (2008); `estout` by Ben Jann (2005, 2007); `tabout` by Ian Watson (2007); `est2tex` by Marc Muendler (2005); `mktab` by Nicholas Winter (2005); and a set of programs developed by Roger Newson (2003). These routines are designed to compile one or more sets of Stata estimates or other results into tables that could be inserted into word processors or exported into $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$, $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$, and HTML formats. Gini and Pasquini (2006) describe the interaction between Stata and markup languages, and they suggest an approach to automatically generate and update reports, presentations, and web sites.

This article describes the new Stata command `xml_tab`, which outputs the results of estimation commands and Stata matrices directly into tables in XML format. The XML files can be opened with Microsoft Excel or OpenOffice Calc. By using XML, `xml_tab` allows Stata users to apply a rich set of formatting options to the elements of output tables.

2 Syntax and options

2.1 Syntax

`xml_tab` [*namelist*] [*, options*]

where *namelist* comprises one or more specifications, separated by spaces. A specification can be the name of a stored estimation or a matrix name. `xml_tab` will output the estimation coefficients and one of the three statistics (standard errors, *t* ratio, or *p*-values).

For estimation results, `xml_tab` has enough information to calculate significance levels itself, but if a matrix is to be outputted, `xml_tab` looks also for `matname_STARS`.

The stored estimation also could be specified in an extended form with parameters:

```
xml_tab [ estname1(stat11 stat12, eform_option) [ estname2(stat21 stat22,
eform_option) [...] ] ] [, options]
```

where `estname1` and `estname2` are names of stored estimations, and `stat11`, `stat12`, `stat21`, and `stat22` are matrices stored in `e()`.

`eform_option` is one of the following: `eform`, `hr`, `irr`, `or`, or `rrr`, which will display exponentiated coefficients, hazard ratios, incidence-rate ratios, odds ratios, or relative-risk ratios, respectively. For more detail, see [SVY] *eform_option*.

2.2 Options

<i>options</i>	description
Output	
<code>save(filename)</code>	name and path for the output XML file/workbook
<code>replace</code>	overwrite existing <i>filename</i>
<code>append</code>	add a new sheet to the existing workbook, or create a new workbook
<code>sheet(name [, sh_opts])</code>	name a worksheet where the table is outputted
where <i>sh_opts</i> are	
<code>color(#)</code>	specify tab color for a worksheet
<code>nogridlines</code>	suppress gridlines on a worksheet
<code>savemat(name [, sm_opts])</code>	save estimates to a matrix
where <i>sm_opts</i> are	
<code>replace</code>	replace <i>name</i> if it exists; the default is to append
<code>exit</code>	exit <code>xml_tab</code> without creating an output file
<code>mv(mvspec)</code>	change missing values to string or numeric values; see <code>help xml_tab</code> and [D] <code>mvencode</code> for more detail
Statistics	
<code>sd</code>	show estimated coefficients and standard deviations; the default
<code>tstat</code>	show estimated coefficients and <i>t</i> statistics

pvalue show estimated coefficients and p -values
stats(*scalarlist*) report *scalarlist* statistics at the bottom of the table
stars(*starspec*) control significance levels and symbols

where *starspec* is
 (*symbol*₁) #₁ [(*symbol*₂) #₂ [(*symbol*₃) #₃]]
 or
 #₁ [#₂ [#₃]]

nadjust report unadjusted t statistics
eform display exponentiated coefficients
hr display hazard ratios
irr display incidence-rate ratios
or display odds ratios
rrr display relative-risk ratios

Table layout

below show standard deviations (t statistics or p -values)
 under the estimates
right show standard deviations (t statistics or p -values)
 next to the estimates; the default
nobrackets suppress brackets around standard deviations
 (t statistics or p -values) if below is specified
long output the table in long form
wide output the table in wide form; the default
keep(*keeplist*) report *keeplist* rows
drop(*droplist*) drop *droplist* rows from the table
equations(*matchlist*) match the equations of the models according to
matchlist

keep(), drop(), and equations() work like the options
 documented in [R] **estimates table**

Table formatting

format(*flist*) define the format of the output table

where *flist* is
 ((F_{11} F_{12} ... F_{1n}) (F_{21} F_{22} ... F_{2n}) ... (F_{m1} F_{m2} ... F_{mn}))
 and F_{ij} 's are strings of five alphanumerical symbols defining, correspondingly,
 cell type, vertical alignment, horizontal alignment, font style, and number of
 digits after the decimal point. For more detail, see **help xml_tab**.

<u>lines</u> (<i>llist</i>)	underline rows
where <i>llist</i> is <i>row linestyle</i> [<i>row linestyle</i> [...]] <i>linestyle</i> can be one of 14 line styles, defined in Excel	
<u>nolabel</u>	display variable names instead of labels
<u>constant</u> (<i>string</i>)	specify label for the constant
<u>rblanks</u> (<i>rblist</i>)	add rows to the table
where <i>rblist</i> is [<i>varname</i> [<i>text</i>][<i>format</i>]], [<i>varname</i> [<i>text</i>][<i>format</i>]], [...]	
<u>cblanks</u> (<i>equations</i> <i>numlist</i>)	add blank columns to the table
<u>cwidth</u> (<i>width</i>)	modify column widths; see <code>help xml_tab</code> for more information
<u>tblanks</u> (<i>#</i>)	add # blank rows at the top of the table
<u>title</u> (<i>string</i>)	title the table
<u>rnames</u> (<i>strlist</i>)	define custom row names
<u>cnames</u> (<i>strlist</i>)	define custom column names
<u>ceq</u> (<i>strlist</i>)	define custom column equation names (supertitles)
<u>notes</u> (<i>string</i>)	add notes to the end of the table
<u>font</u> (<i>font</i>)	specify font for a worksheet
where <i>font</i> is <i>fontname</i> [<i>fontsize</i>]	
<u>style</u> (<i>stylename</i>)	apply predefined formatting styles to the table
System	
<u>excelpath</u> (<i>filename</i>)	specify the location of the Excel executable
<u>calcpath</u> (<i>filename</i>)	specify the location of the Calc executable
<u>noisily</u>	display the complete list of options applied to the table
<u>updateopts</u>	update the options file

See `help xml_tab` for further information about any of these options.

3 Basic usage

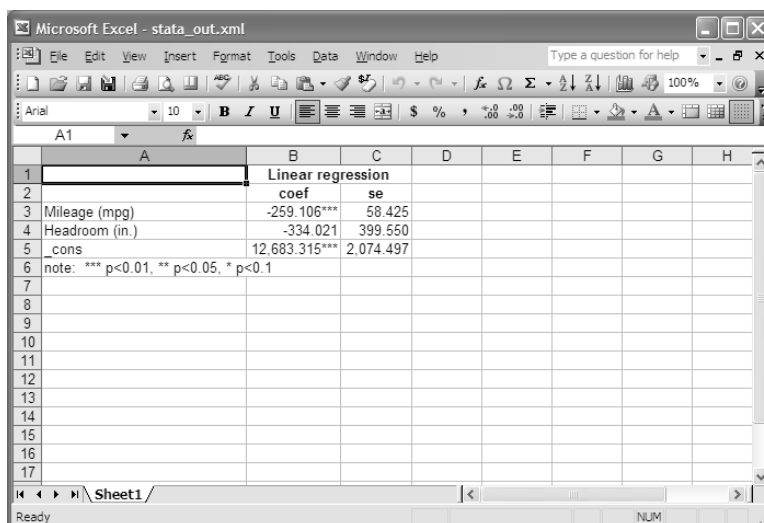
`xml_tab` creates formatted tables of coefficients, standard errors, t statistics and p -values, summary statistics, etc., after any Stata estimation command that saves its results in `e()`. The results of multiple estimations can be combined into one table if these results are stored by `estimates store`. `xml_tab` can also generate formatted

tables from Stata matrices and combine several matrices/estimations into one table. The program can output several tables into different sheets of an XML workbook; this is useful for storing the results of multiple estimations into one file.

To illustrate the rich functionality of `xml_tab`, we start from a simple example. Suppose we want to output the results of a Stata estimation command (in our case, `regress`) into a formatted table:

```
. sysuse auto
(1978 Automobile Data)
. regress price mpg headroom
(output omitted)
. xml_tab, replace
note: results saved to c:\temp\stata_out.xml
click here to open with Excel
```

`xml_tab` without arguments saves the results of the last estimation into the default file (`stata_out.xml`) located in the current Stata working directory (see `pwd` in [D] `cd`). The note after the `xml_tab` command indicates that Excel is installed on the computer. The program automatically searches the system to locate Excel or Calc. If either of these programs is installed, clicking on the highlighted link opens the table in Excel or Calc.¹



	coef	se
Mileage (mpg)	-259.106***	58.425
Headroom (in.)	-334.021	399.560
_cons	12,683.315***	2,074.497

note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Figure 1. Regression results saved in default format

The table in figure 1 is saved in the default format. The results of the regression are represented by two columns of regression coefficients and standard errors. Significance of the coefficients is shown by the stars: by default, `xml_tab` displays *** for $p < 0.01$, ** for $p < 0.05$, and * for $p < 0.1$. The significance thresholds and symbols can be

1. All tables in this paper are shown in Excel.

customized (see `stars()` in section 2.2). By default, `xml_tab` shows variable labels in the first column of the table (see `nolabel` in section 2.2). To control the label on the constant (default `_cons`), use `constant()`.

Suppose we want to combine the results of two regressions into one table. For that, the estimated results should be saved by using the `estimates store` command (see [R] `estimates`):

```
. sysuse auto
(1978 Automotive Data)
. regress price mpg headroom
(output omitted)
. estimates store r1, title(Regression 1)
. regress price mpg headroom weight length
(output omitted)
. estimates store r2, title(Regression 2)
. xml_tab *, replace save(c:\temp\example1.xml)
note: results saved to c:\temp\example1.xml
click here to open with Excel
```

We store results from the first regression in Stata memory under the name `r1` and the title “Regression 1”. We then store the results from the second regression under the name `r2` and the title “Regression 2”. `*` instructs `xml_tab` to combine all estimated results currently stored in memory into one table. Option `save()` instructs `xml_tab` to save the table into the file `c:\temp\example1.xml`. Alternatively, we can specify the names of the stored estimated results directly:

```
. xml_tab r1 r2, replace save(c:\temp\example1.xml)
note: results saved to c:\temp\example1.xml
click here to open with Excel
```

By clicking on the highlighted link, the generated table is opened in Excel; see figure 2.

(Continued on next page)

	Regression 1		Regression 2	
	coef	se	coef	se
Mileage (mpg)	-259.106***	58.425	-87.958	83.593
Headroom (in.)	-334.021	399.550	-490.967	388.489
Weight (lbs.)			4.335***	1.163
Length (in.)			-94.497**	40.396
_cons	12,683.315***	2,074.497	14,177.582**	5,872.766
note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1				

Figure 2. Results of two regressions saved in c:\temp\example1.xml

We can instruct `xml_tab` to output the results of the above estimations into different sheets in the XML workbook by using the `sheet()` option:

```
. xml_tab r1, replace sheet(Regression 1) save(c:\temp\example1.xml)
(output omitted)
. xml_tab r2, append sheet(Regression 2) save(c:\temp\example1.xml)
(output omitted)
. xml_tab r1 r2, append save(c:\temp\example1.xml)
> sheet(Two regressions) font("Arial Narrow" 12)
note: results saved to c:\temp\example1.xml
click here to open with Excel
```

The first statement of the code replaces file `c:\temp\example1.xml` with an empty workbook and places the results of the first regression into the sheet “Regression 1”. The next statement uses `append` to append a new sheet, “Regression 2”, to this workbook and outputs the coefficients and the standard errors of the second regression to it. The last statement of the code saves the table, which combines the results of the two regressions into the sheet “Two regressions”. The option `font()` specifies the font “Arial Narrow”, size 12, to be used for the table saved in the sheet “Two regressions”.

`xml_tab` can be invoked in a loop to output the results of multiple estimations into the sheets of a workbook.

```
. foreach var of varlist mpg rep78 headroom trunk weight gear_ratio {
.   regress price `var'
.   estimates store r_`var'
.   xml_tab r_`var', append sheet(`var') save(c:\temp\example2.xml)
. }
```


3.1 Parameter statistics and table layout

Several options of `xml_tab` specify the parameter statistics to be tabulated and control the table layout. Options `sd`, `tstat`, and `pvalue` control which statistic will be outputted together with the estimated coefficients. If option `sd` is specified, the standard errors of the estimated coefficients are outputted (this is the default). Specifying `tstat` or `pvalue` produces a table of coefficients and corresponding t statistics or p -values. The position of the parameter statistics relative to the parameter estimate is determined by the options `right` and `below`. By default, `xml_tab` places the parameter statistics to the right of the estimated coefficient. If option `below` is specified, the parameter statistics are outputted in parentheses (unless option `nobrackets` is used) below the estimated parameter.

Option `stats()` specifies one or more scalar statistics to be displayed at the end of the table. The statistics specified in `stats()` could be any statistic saved in `e()` scalars after estimation routines ([U] **26 Overview of Stata estimation commands**). For example, `stats(N)` displays the number of observations used for the estimation; `stats(r2_a)` shows the adjusted R^2 for a regression; `stats(ll)` outputs the value of the log likelihood, etc. When several estimations are combined in one table, the specified statistics will be displayed for each estimation. The user-written command `estadd` can be used to add additional statistics to the estimation results stored in Stata memory (Jann 2005, 2007). These additional statistics could be outputted in the tables by using the standard syntax of the `stats()` option.

Options `keep()`, `drop()`, and `equation()` select the subset of parameters (or equations in multiple-equation estimations) to be displayed in the table. The variables to be shown or excluded from the table can be referred to by a simple name or by the full name (equation name and variable name). See [R] **estimates table** for further details. Specifying variables by their full names allows users to exclude several variables from one of the equations in the multiple-equation estimation.

```
. xml_tab r1 r2, replace drop(weight) below pvalue stats(N r2)
> sheet(Two regressions)
note: results saved to c:\temp\stata_out.xml
click here to open with Excel
```

The above example generates the table in figure 3 by combining the results of estimation `r1` and `r2`. The table shows the estimated coefficients and their corresponding p -values (option `pvalue`). The p -values are placed under the estimated coefficients (option `below`). The coefficient and p -value of `weight` are not displayed (option `drop()`). The number of observations and the R^2 are outputted at the bottom of the table (option `stats()`).

(Continued on next page)

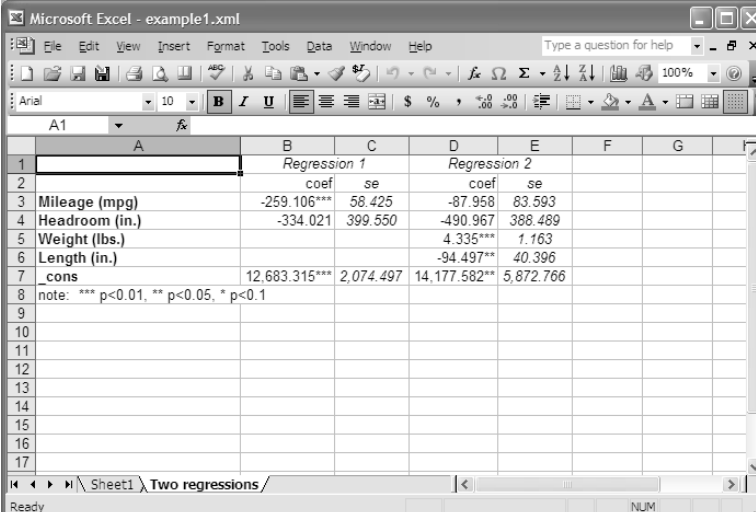
	Regression 1 coef/p-value	Regression 2 coef/p-value
Mileage (mpg)	-259.106*** (0.000)	-87.958 (0.293)
Headroom (in.)	-334.021 (0.403)	-490.967 (0.206)
Length (in.)		-94.497** (0.019)
_cons	12,683.315*** (0.000)	14,177.582** (0.016)
Number of observations	74	74
R2	0.227	0.372
note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1		

Figure 3. Results of estimation with p -values

3.2 Table formatting

The tables generated by the simple syntax described in the previous section could be improved by adding `xml_tab` formatting options. `xml_tab` allows you to apply user-specified formats to individual cells, to columns, and to the table as a whole. The format of each element is a string of five alphanumeric symbols (see the description of the formatting symbols in `help xml_tab`). The most practical use of the `format()` option is to define formats for columns in the table. In tables where coefficients and statistics are outputted side-by-side, it is usually sufficient to specify just three formatting strings. The example below illustrates this feature of `xml_tab`; see figure 4.

```
. xml_tab r1 r2, append save(c:\temp\example1.xml)
> sheet(Two regressions)
> format(sclb0 ncrr3 ncci3)
note: results saved to c:\temp\example1.xml
click here to open with Excel
```



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled 'example1.xml'. The spreadsheet contains a table of regression results. The first column (A) lists variables: Mileage (mpg), Headroom (in.), Weight (lbs.), Length (in.), and a constant (_cons). The next two columns (B and C) show results for 'Regression 1', and the next two columns (D and E) show results for 'Regression 2'. Each result is split into a coefficient (coef) and a standard error (se). The coefficients are bolded and right-aligned, while the standard errors are italicized and centered. A note at the bottom of the table explains the significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

	Regression 1		Regression 2	
	coef	se	coef	se
Mileage (mpg)	-259.106***	58.425	-87.958	83.593
Headroom (in.)	-334.021	399.550	-490.967	388.489
Weight (lbs.)			4.335***	1.163
Length (in.)			-94.497**	40.396
_cons	12.683.315***	2,074.497	14,177.582**	5,872.766

note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Figure 4. Coefficient and statistics table with three formatting strings

The first string in the `format()` option describes the formatting of the column containing variable names—the variable names are outputted as vertically centered (C|c|2), left-justified (L|l|1) strings, in bold (B|b|1) font. The column of coefficients is vertically centered, right-justified (R|r|3), with three digits after the decimal point. The column of standard errors is vertically and horizontally centered, and outputted in italics (I|i|2) with three digits after the decimal point. This formatting is applied to all columns of coefficients and standard errors in the table. In other words, option `format(sclb0 ncrr3 ncci3)` is equivalent to `format(sclb0 ncrr3 ncci3 ncrr3 ncci3 ncrr3 ncci3 ...)`.

The next example demonstrates the extended formatting options of `xml_tab`; see figure 5.

```
. xml_tab r1 r2, append format(sclb0 ncrr3 ncci3) stats(N r2)
> sheet(Two regressions Extended Syntax, color(3) nogridlines)
> cblanks(2) cwidth(0 125, 3 4) rblanks(mpg "Dimensions" scci0)
> lines(_cons 2 LAST_ROW 13 COL_NAMES 2 EST_NAMES 2)
> title("Example of extended formatting syntax")
note: results saved to c:\temp\stata_out.xml
click here to open with Excel
```

(Continued on next page)

Microsoft Excel - stata_out.xml

Example of extended formatting syntax

	Regression 1		Regression 2	
	coef	se	coef	se
Mileage (mpg)	-259.106***	58.425	-87.958	83.593
Dimensions				
Headroom (in.)	-334.021	399.550	-490.967	388.469
Weight (lbs.)			4.335***	1.163
Length (in.)			-94.497**	40.396
_cons	12,683.315***	2,074.497	14,177.582**	5,872.766
Number of observations	.x	74	.x	74
R2	.x	0.227	.x	0.372

note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Figure 5. Output using extended formatting options

Here, in addition to the formatting options discussed in the previous examples, `title()` titles the table; `lines()` draws lines under the top row (`COL_NAMES`), the row containing estimate names (`EST_NAMES`), the row containing the constant (`_cons`), and the last row of the table (`LAST_ROW`); `rblanks()` inserts a row with the word “Dimensions” after the `mpg` variable; `cblanks()` inserts an empty column that separates the estimates of Regression 1 and Regression 2; `cwidth()` changes the widths of the first column and the newly added separator column; and `sheet(..., color() nogridlines)` colors the sheet tab and suppresses the gridlines. See `help xml_tab` for more detail on the formatting options.

All the formatting and layout options in `xml_tab` can also be provided via the `style()` option. The predefined styles are stored in a file named `xml_tab.options.txt`; user-defined styles can be added to this file. The `style()` option is useful if you want to produce multiple tables in a similar format.

4 Advanced applications

4.1 Multiple-equation models

`xml_tab` works both with single-equation and multiple-equation models. Examples of multiple-equation models in Stata include `ivreg`, `heckman`, `mlogit`, `probit`, `asmprobit`, and others. With the default `wide` option, `xml_tab` arranges the different equations of multiple-equation models into separate columns. Summary statistics for the multiple-equation estimations, specified by using the `stats()` option, are reported under the first equation. For example, if a dependent variable with three categories is fitted with `mlogit` using 10 exogenous variables, specifying the `wide` option would result in a 12×5

table. The first column of this table contains variable labels/names, the second and third columns contain the estimated coefficients and standard errors for the first equation, and the fourth and fifth columns contain the estimated coefficients and standard errors for the second equation.

Alternatively, the different equations in the multiple-equation models can be outputted one after another in vertical order by using the `long` option.

Sometimes it might be convenient to suppress the output of one or more equations in the multiple-equation models. This can be done by using an extended syntax of the option `drop()`, `keep()`, or `equations()`. See [R] **estimates table** for details. For example, when fitting Heckman-type models, one might want to suppress the output of the coefficients in the selection equation. The code below illustrates this feature:

```
. heckman price mpg rep78, select(foreign = length weight mpg rep78) nolog
  (output omitted)
. xml_tab, replace drop(foreign:)
note: results saved to c:\temp\stata_out.xml
click here to open with Excel
```

4.2 Marginal effects

`xml_tab` supports Stata commands for calculating marginal effects and elasticities: `mfx`, `dprobit`, `dlogit`, and others. To create tables with marginal effects, we need to instruct `xml_tab` which matrices stored in `e()` to use. The stored estimations can be specified in an extended form with parameters:

```
xml_tab [ estname1(stat11 stat12, eform_option) [ estname2(stat21 stat22,
  eform_option) [ ... ] ] ]
```

where *estname1* and *estname2* are the names of stored estimation, and *stat11*, *stat12*, *stat21*, and *stat22* are the names of matrices stored in `e()`. By default, `xml_tab` uses matrices `e(b)` and `e(V)`, which are equivalent to the extended syntax `estname(b V)`. Suppose we want to generate a table of marginal effects after `heckman` estimation:

```
. probit foreign mpg trunk length
  (output omitted)
. mfx
  (output omitted)
. estimates store prob_mfx
```

To output the marginal effects from this estimation, we specify the names of the matrices stored after the `mfx` command that contain the estimates of the marginal effects and their standard errors:

```
. xml_tab prob_mfx(Xmfx_dydx Xmfx_se_dydx), replace
```

Similarly, to output the marginal effects and the standard errors after `dprobit`, we would specify (*dfdx se.dfdx*) statistics. One can check the names of the matrices with the stored statistics using `ereturn list`.

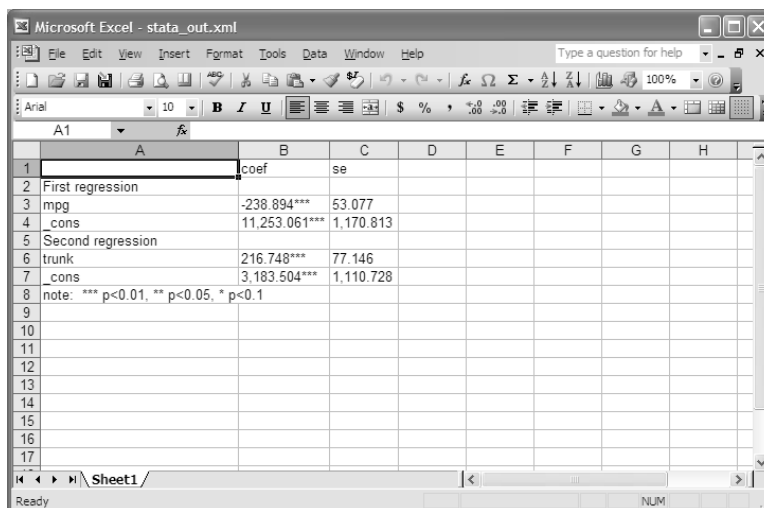
4.3 Appending several estimation results/matrices

Sometimes it might be convenient to stack the results of multiple estimations vertically and output several estimations into one sheet of the workbook. The option `savemat()` can be used for this purpose. When `savemat()` is specified, `xml_tab` stores estimation results into a matrix (appending new rows if that matrix already exists). After several estimations have been appended by using this option, `xml_tab` can be called to output the resulting table into an XML file:

```
. regress price mpg
(output omitted)
. xml_tab, savemat(A, replace exit)
. regress price trunk
(output omitted)
. xml_tab, savemat(A, exit)
```

`xml_tab` saves the results of regressing `price` on `mpg` to matrix `A` (replacing the existing matrix) without generating the XML table (option `exit`). The results of the regression of `price` on `trunk` are appended to matrix `A`. The combined table is outputted with the command (see figure 6):

```
. xml_tab A, replace rblanks(0 "First regression", 2 "Second regression")
```



	coef	se
First regression		
mpg	-238.894***	53.077
_cons	11,253.061***	1,170.813
Second regression		
trunk	216.748***	77.146
_cons	3,183.504***	1,110.728
note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1		

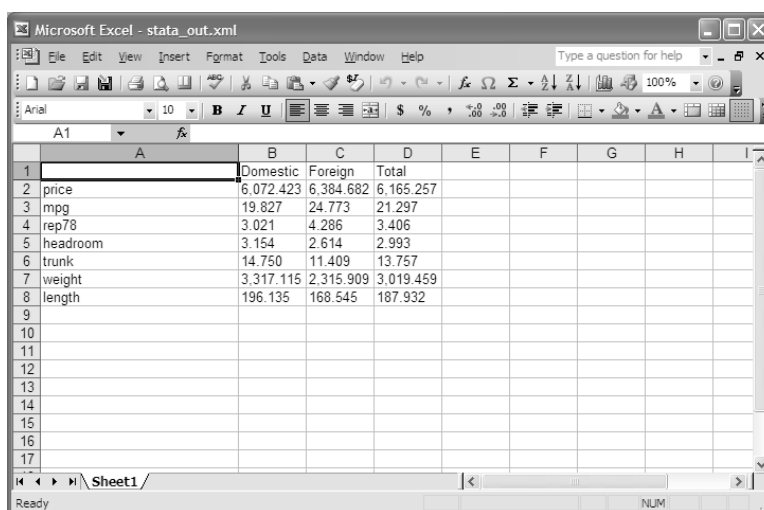
Figure 6. A combined table for first regression and second regression

4.4 Exporting Stata matrices

`xml_tab` can output any matrix stored in Stata memory. Most of the options of `xml_tab` to control the layout and the formatting can be used for the matrix output. Custom tables can be created by generating matrices of results and outputting them with `xml_tab`.

`tabstatmat` (Nichols 2007) is a useful, user-written command to save various summary statistics into matrices. The following example demonstrates how to create and output a simple table of means after the `tabstat` command:

```
. tabstat price mpg rep78 headroom trunk weight length, by(foreign) save
(output omitted)
. tabstatmat A
(output omitted)
. matrix TAB = A'
. xml_tab TAB, replace
note: results saved to c:\temp\stata_out.xml
click here to open with Excel
```



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled "Microsoft Excel - stata_out.xml". The spreadsheet displays the results of the `tabstat` command. The columns are labeled "Domestic", "Foreign", and "Total". The rows list the variables: price, mpg, rep78, headroom, trunk, weight, and length. The data is as follows:

	Domestic	Foreign	Total
price	6,072.423	6,384.682	6,165.257
mpg	19.827	24.773	21.297
rep78	3.021	4.286	3.406
headroom	3.154	2.614	2.993
trunk	14.750	11.409	13.757
weight	3,317.115	2,315.909	3,019.459
length	196.135	168.545	187.932

Figure 7. Table of the means after using `tabstat`

In the above code, `tabstat` generates a table of means for the list of variables, categorized by `foreign`. `tabstatmat` saves the results to matrix `A` (see figure 7). This matrix has three columns: “Domestic”, “Foreign”, and “Total”. The columns of matrix `A` contain the means for the listed variables. We save the transposed matrix `A` into another matrix, `TAB`. `xml_tab` outputs this matrix into the default XML file.

Custom significance levels for the elements of a matrix could be specified by constructing matrix `matname_STARS`. When outputting matrices, `xml_tab` checks if a matrix `matname_STARS` exists in memory. `matname_STARS` should have the same dimensions as the matrix to be outputted. The elements of `matname_STARS` should contain values 0, 1, 2, or 3, corresponding to levels of statistical significance. See `help xml_tab` for more details.

Use the `rnames()`, `cnames()`, and `ceq()` options to modify the names of rows and columns in the outputted matrices and estimation results.

4.5 Dynamically updated tables in Microsoft Word

Stata results saved in XML workbooks can be linked with Microsoft Word to create dynamically updated documents. Suppose we want to create a Word document containing multiple tables that must be frequently updated. To do that, we would

- Output tables of results with `xml_tab` into an XML workbook,
- Open the resulting workbook in Excel or Calc, and then
- Copy each table of the workbook by using **Menu ▸ Paste special ▸ Paste link**. Select as **HTML Format** from the list of possible formats.

When the new tables are generated, open Word and the XML files, right-click on a table in the Word document, and select **Update Link**. Tables in the Word document linked with the tables in the XML workbook will be updated. The changes in layout, formatting, fonts, etc., in the XML workbook will be carried over to the Word document.

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