

Introduction to Stata



Structure

Split into sections

20-30 min per section

Time for questions between each section

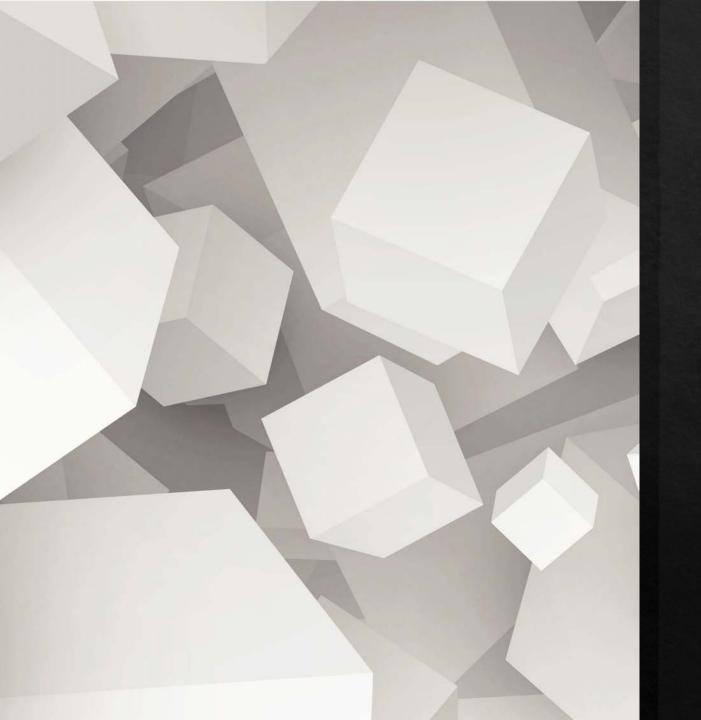
Hopefully, less boring

Purpose

- ♦ By the end of this webinar you should be able to:
 - Output
 Understand the basics of how Stata works and looks like
 - Do basic data management tasks (import, export, create variables)
 - Understand how to perform basic statistical tests (t-test, chi square, ANOVA)
 - Run different types of regression (linear, binary, interaction)

Technical Terms

- ♦ IV: independent variable (explanatory variable)
- DV: dependent variable (outcome variable)
- Syntax: the language Stata understands
- Commands: the syntax you type into Stata to tell the software to run some task



Module 1

Typing v. "point and click"

Updating

.Do files

Finding help

Doing "things" in Stata

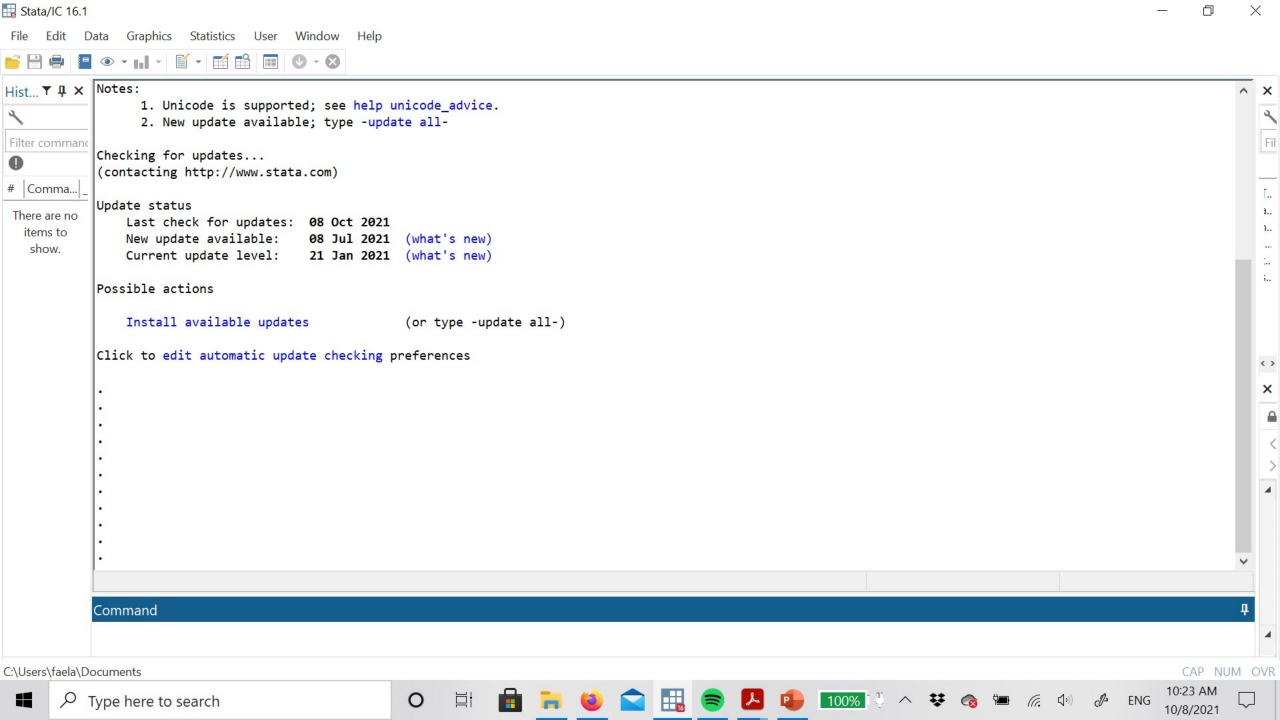
- Two methods: typing commands or using menus ("point and click")
- ♦ Typing commands is like programming, menus are like SPSS or Excel
- Benefits and drawbacks to both

.Do files

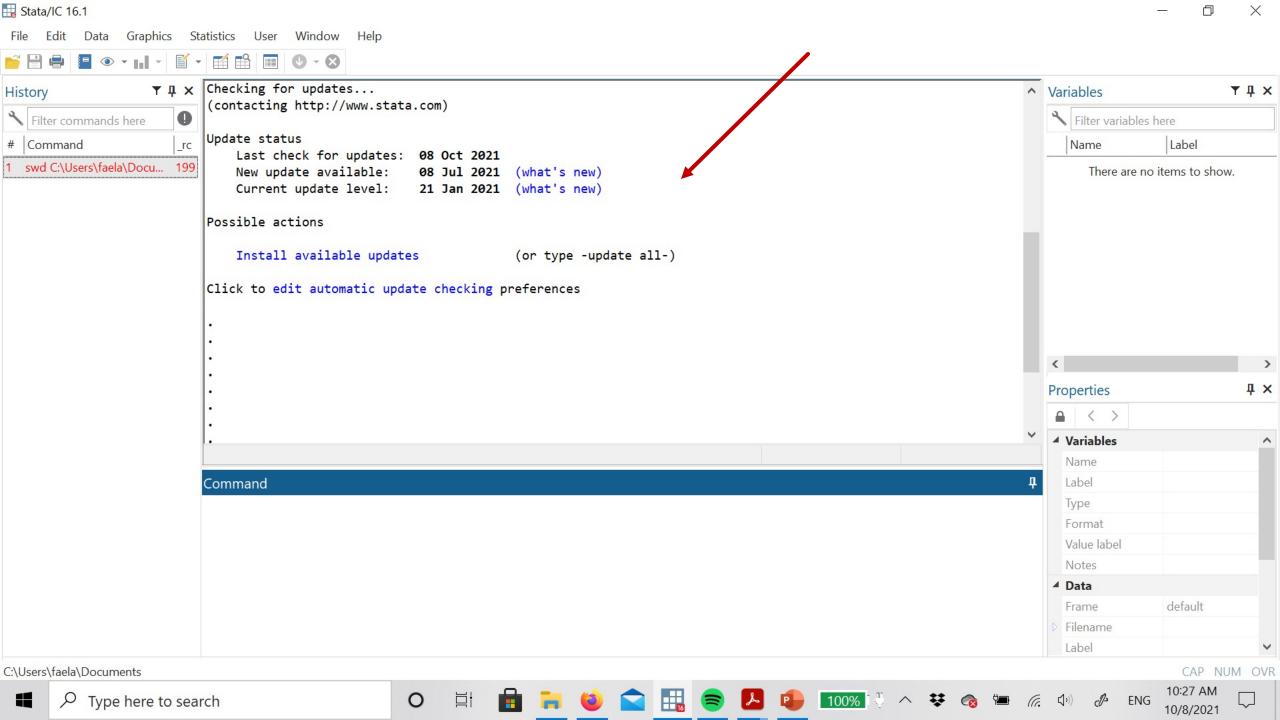
- ♦ The place where you type commands
- ♦ Can edit, run, and add comments
- Can also run version control
- The main place where you save commands

Menus

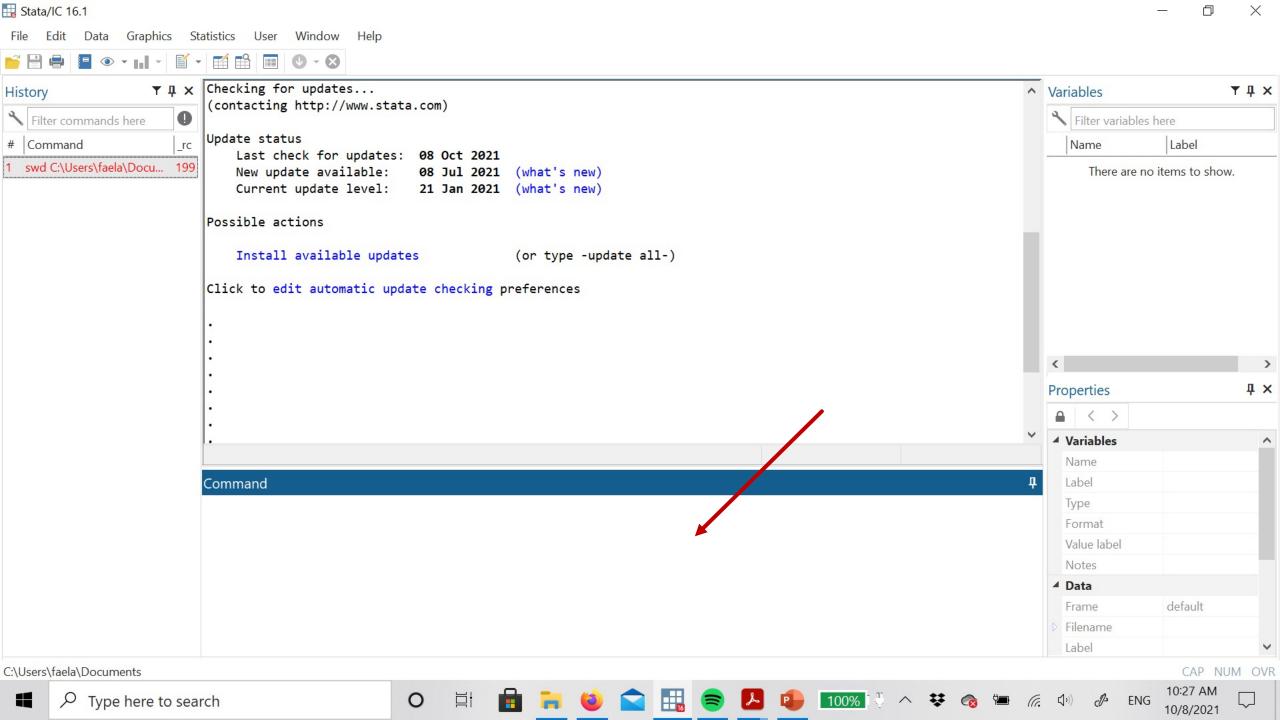
- Are in the main portion of Stata
- ♦ Relatively easy to use
- ♦ The menu tabs are very descriptive



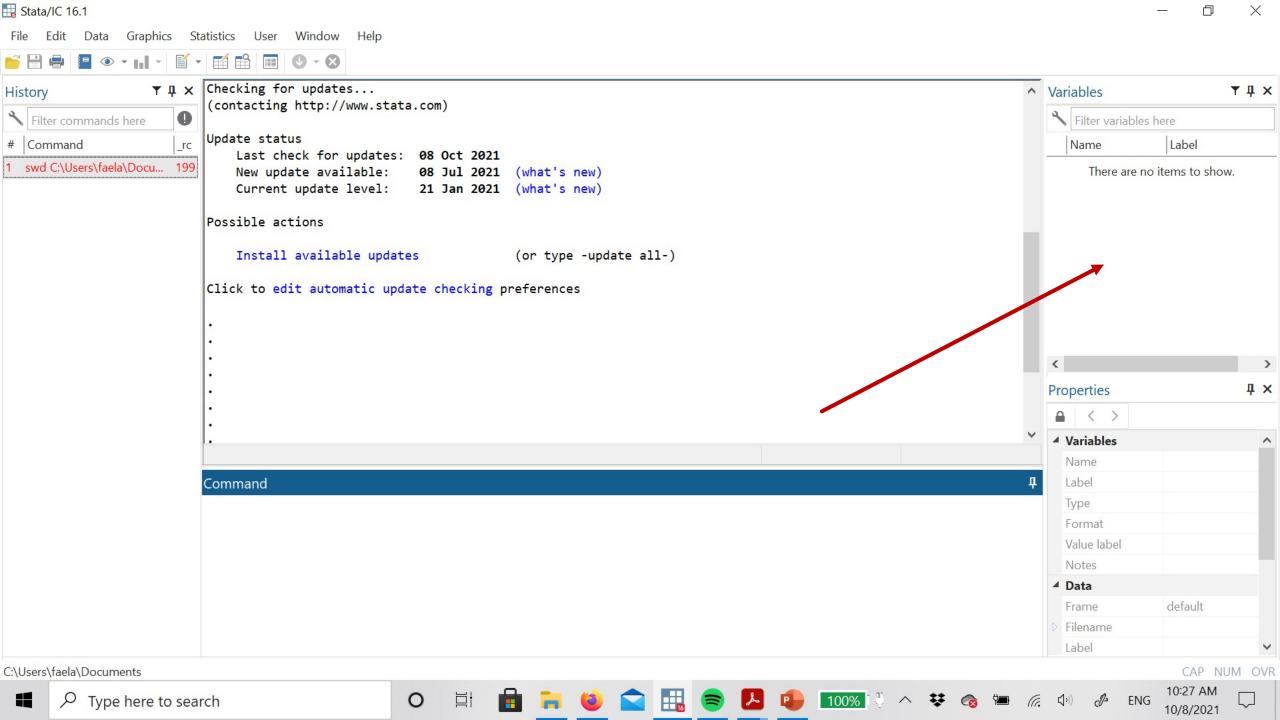
Main Stata: Results Window



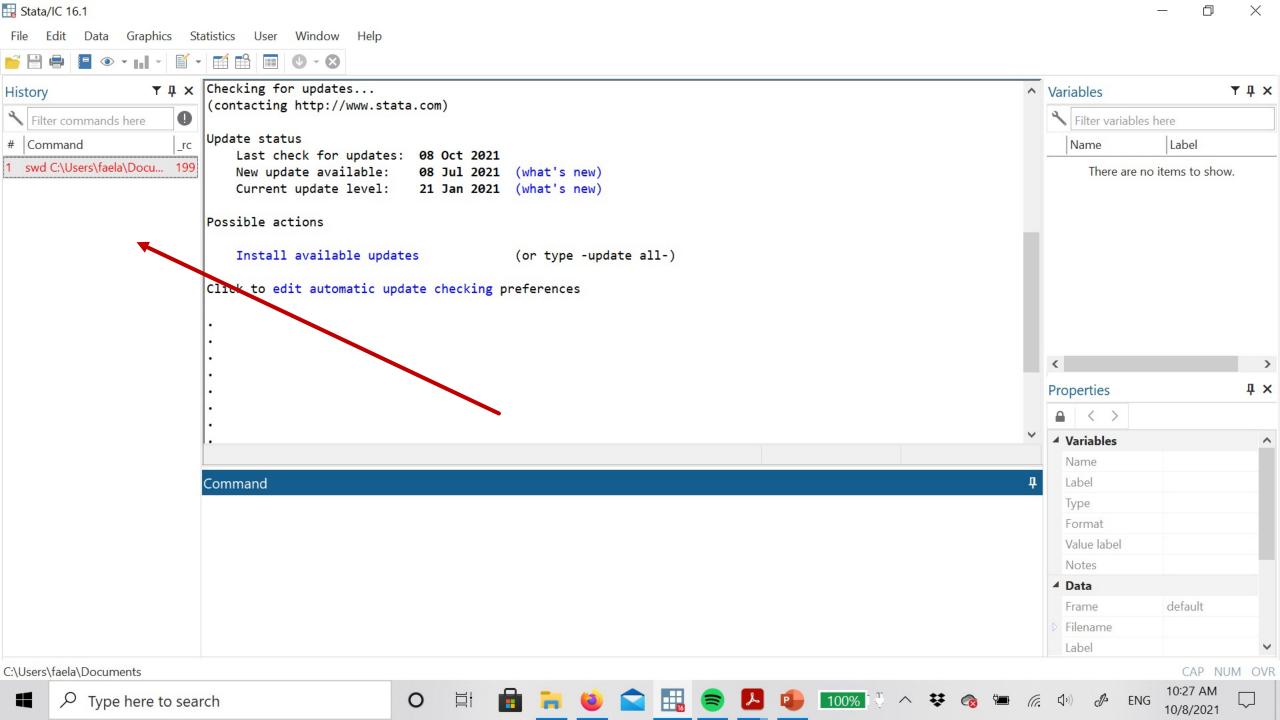
- Main Stata: Results Window
- Command window (different than .Do files)



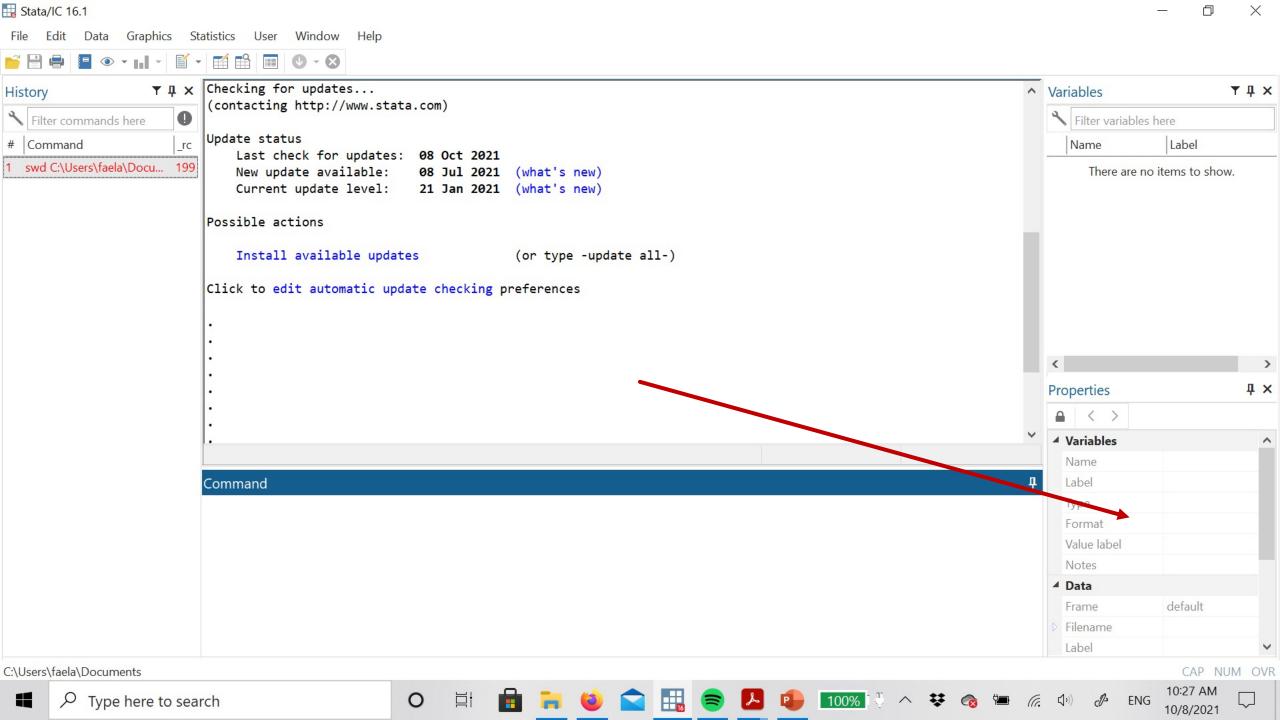
- Main Stata: Results Window
- Command window (different than .Do files)
- Variables Window



- Main Stata: Results Window
- Command window (different than .Do files)
- Variables Window
- ♦ Review Window



- Main Stata: Results Window
- Command window (different than .Do files)
- Variables Window
- ♦ Review Window
- Properties Window



Let's take a look at Stata!

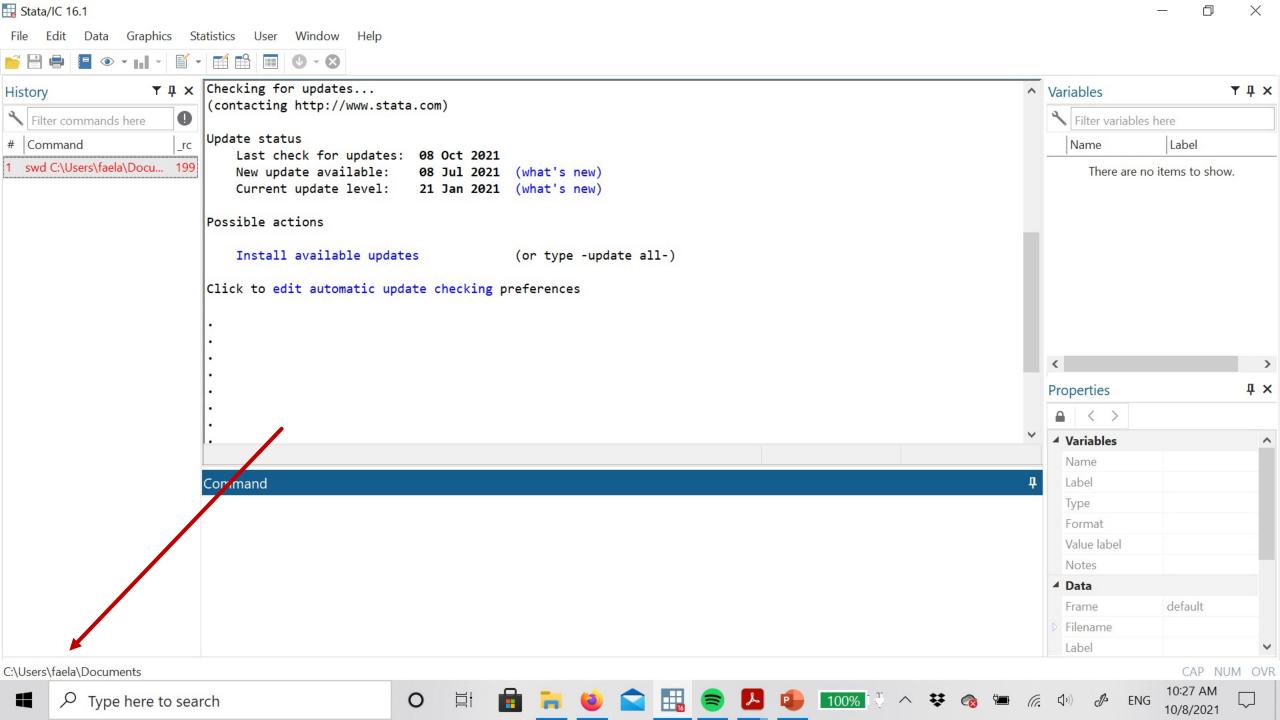
Module 2

Working with Data in Stata

- Working Directory
- Opening Datasets
- ♦ Entering Data

Setting the Working Directory

- Where Stata looks for files
- Where Stata saves files
- pwd



Calling in Data

- Stata looks in the working directory
- Oan import data from other sources, you just have to specify the file path

```
use Module_2_Data.csv import delimited "C:\Users\faela\Downloads\Module 2 Data.csv"
```

Entering Data Manually

♦ Rules of Thumb

- Web Survey tools provide you with survey responses in Excel or SPSS formats which you can then import into Stata
- You can also enter data directly
- ♦ Each row of data usually represents a survey respondent
- ♦ Each column of data usually represents a variable or survey question
- Variable names should only include letters or underscores
 - Should start with a letter
 - ♦ No blank spaces
 - Each variable name should be unique
 - Keep variable names short
 - Stata is case sensitive

Entering Data cont.

- Be sure to give each respondent a unique ID
- Enter as many numeric responses as possible
 - ⋄ For example, gender should be 1,0 instead of Male, Female
- Include raw data, un-summarized
- Only include one value per cell. Don't enter data like 120/80 for bp. Enter systolic bp as one variable and diastolic bp as another variable
- If you have missing values, you can leave them blank
- Date variables are easily computed if entered as 3 separate variables

Module 3

Data Management in Stata

Understanding and Creating Variables

- Variable types
- Creating categorical and dummy variables
- Dealing with missing values*

Types of Variables

- Categorical
- ♦ Ordinal
- ♦ Continuous/Ratio

Variable Types and Storage

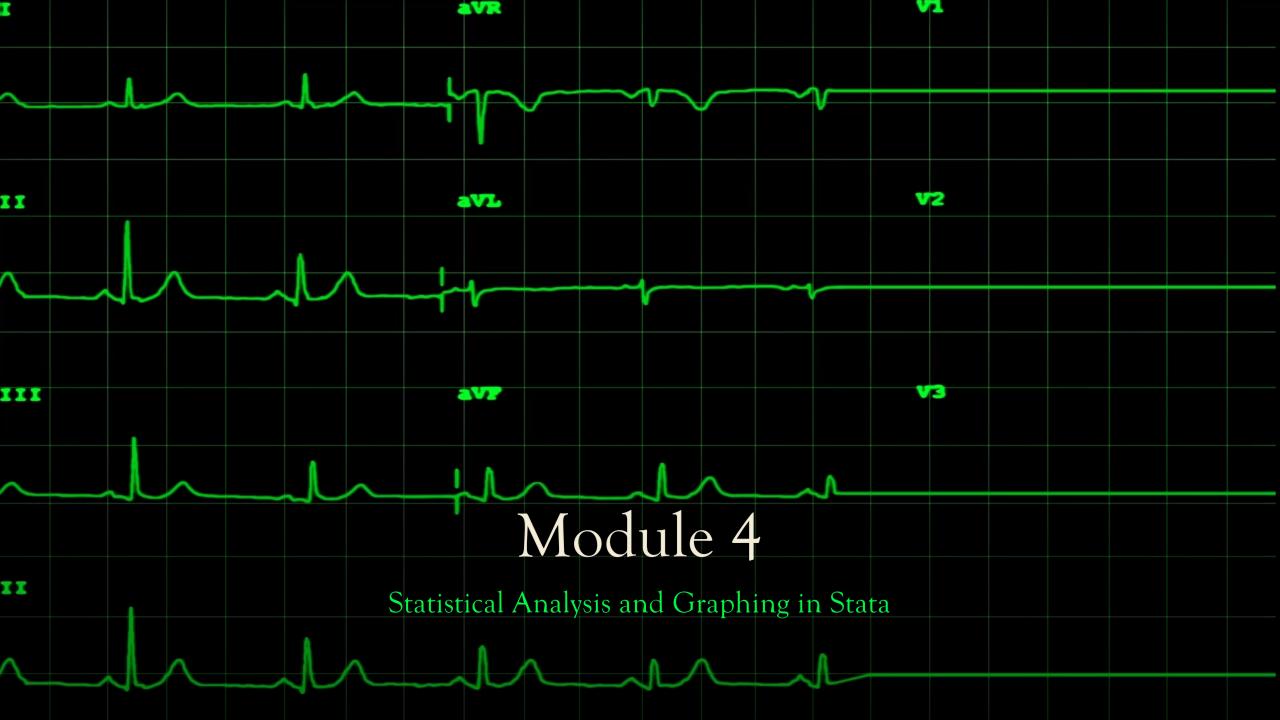
- ♦ String, Numeric
- String stored as str# (str4)
- Numeric stored as byte, int, long, float, double

Label Values of Categorical Variables

- ♦ label define label_name value1 "label1" value2 "label2" ...
- label values varname label_name

Create New Variables

- ♦ Data Create or change variables create new variable
- Enter the name of the variable and enter the values in the contents window
- Usually easier to code manually



Tests and Regression

- ♦ Tests to run/how to run the tests
- Graphs to run/how to create the graphs
- Linear regression

Correlation v. Causation

We can find relationships, difficult to say whether the relationship is causal

Parametric v. Non-Parametric Tests

01

Parametric assumes the sample being analyzed is from an underlying normal distribution

02

Non-Parametric tests are used when this assumption is violated

03

For the purpose of this course we will assume data are normal

Parametric v. Non-Parametric

Parametric Test	Non-Parametric Test
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Spearman Correlation Coefficient
Independent Samples t-test	Mann-Whitney/Wilcox Rank Sum
Paired Samples t-test	Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test
One Way ANOVA	Kruskal Wallis Test
Repeated Measures ANOVA	Friedman's Test
Chi-square Test	Fisher's Exact Test

Parametric Tests

Test	Type of Data	
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	DV= Continuous, IV=Continuous	
Independent Samples t-test	DV= Continuous, IV= Categorical (2 groups)	
Paired Samples t-test	DV= Continuous, repeated, IV= Categorical (2 groups)	
One-way ANOVA	DV= Continuous, IV= Categorical (2 or more groups)	
Repeated Measures ANOVA	DV= Continuous, repeated, IV= Categorical (2 or more groups)	
Chi-square Test	DV= Categorical, IV= Categorical	

Graphing

Number of Variables	Variable Type(s)	Graph(s)
1	Categorical	Bar chart, pie chart
1	Continuous	Histogram, box plot, qq plot
2	Both categorical	Clustered or paneled bar chart
2	One categorical, one continuous	Side by side box plots
2	Both continuous	Scatterplot
3	Two continuous, one categorical	Scatterplot with markers