### 14.75, Extra Recitation, Introduction to STATA

#### 1 The different windows

Everyone opens STATA

- output window output and error messages
- command window to directly enter and try commands; otherwise, use a dofile to write a program
- variables window with labels
- past commands window

#### 2 How to use and save data and how to program

#### 2.1 Dofile

- ALWAYS USE A DOFILE
- enables to save the program and rerun it in one click (difference with excel or SPSS)

Everyone opens a dofile

- in which folder your databases are located: cd "C: | TA | 14.75 | Stata recitation"
- comment on what you do, starting lines with \*
- how to run part or whole of the dofile: Execute

#### 2.2 Use and save data

- use data: use stataintro\_1475, clear. "clear" enables to switch to a new database when another one was already opened
- save data: save stataintro\_ 1475\_v2, replace. "replace" enables to save the database even if it already existed

#### 3 How to get help

- in Stata, if you know the command: help regress
- in Stata, if you don't know the command: search prediction
- online: http://stata.com/support/faqs/; type "introduction to stata" in google

#### 4 Describe the data

- Click on Data Editor (Browse)
- $\bullet$  describe
- there are different types of variables: numeric (different types, depending on the precision) or string
- su education (short for summarize education): number of observations, mean, standard deviation, etc.
- ta education: frequency of each value of the variable

# 5 Manipulate the data: 3 examples, "replace", "keep" and "gen"

- Change the level of education of the first person (data entry mistake): replace education = 10 if name == "Alain Auguste"
- We are only interested in people with less than 20 years of education: keep if education <= 20
- Generate  $\epsilon_i$ , a random normal variable with mean 0 and standard deviation 300: gen e = rnormal(0,300)
- Generate the outcome variable wage  $w_i$  where we call education  $x_i$ ,  $\alpha = 1100 \ \beta = 70$ ,

$$w_i = \alpha + \beta education_i + \epsilon_i$$
.

```
gen\ alpha = 1100
gen\ wage = alpha + 70*education + e
```

## 6 Analyze the data (1): linear regression, testing

- ullet Correlation between education and e? corr education e
- Plot wage against education: graph twoway scatter w education
- Estimate  $\hat{\beta}$ : impact of education on wage? Linear model: reg w education. Note that the constant is included by default in the regression
- Test that  $\beta = 0$ : test education

### 7 Analyze the data (2): instrumental variables

• Instrumental variable: suppose we are suspicous that we are missing a variable and have found an instrument for education

```
so name gen\ instrument = (\_n <= 94) ivreg\ wage\ (education = instrument)
```

Remember to save your dofile and your data!

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