



#### Stata Features

### Mauricio Apablaza **OPHI**

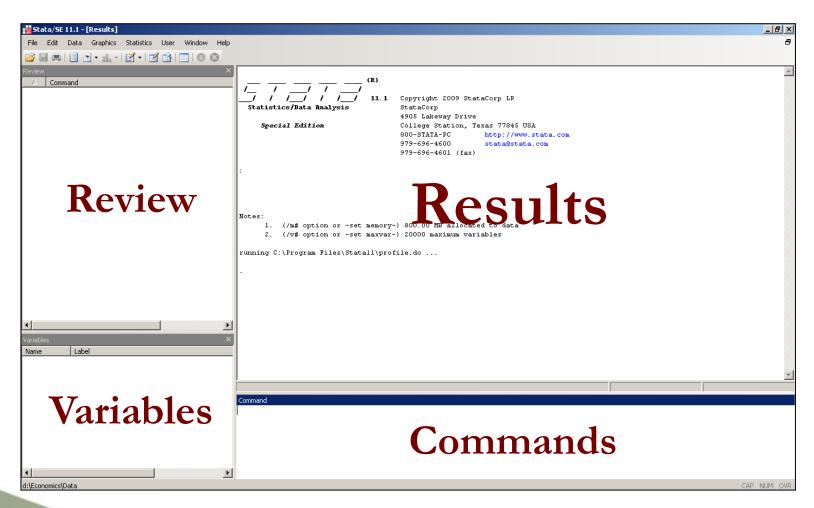


### Why STATA?

- Transformation tool
- Common Language
- Adaptable, scalable
- 2 ways of interaction (windows/commands)
- Easy storage of processes or syntaxes (do files)
- Other options: R, SPSS, GRETL (open source), even excel (Depending on the sample size)

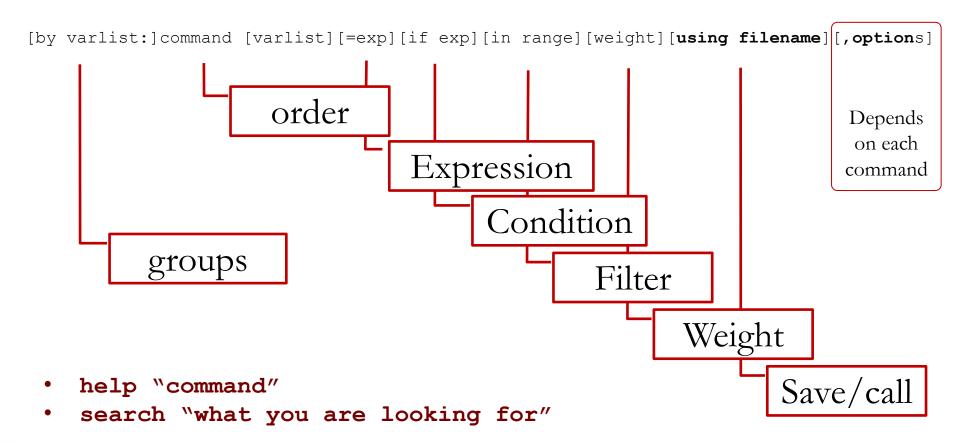


#### STATA





### STATA Syntax

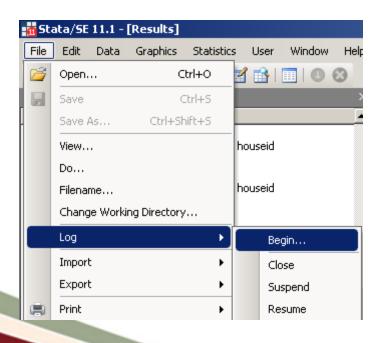


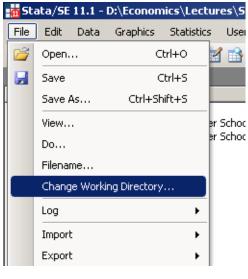


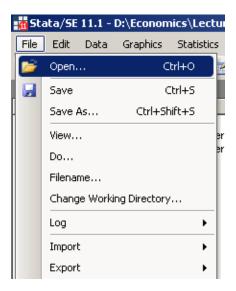
### STATA (starting)

[by varlist:]command [varlist][=exp][if exp][in range][weight][using filename][,options]

log using "my\_first\_do\_file.log", replace
cd "d:\your directory"
use "Sample Bhutan.dta"









### STATA (few examples)

[by varlist:]command [varlist][=exp][if exp][in range][weight][using filename][,options]

#### Short Examples

count

bys area:

count

sort houseid slnp

browse slnp b11q1 b11q2 b11q3 b11q4 houseid

order Literate



### STATA (variables)

- Numerical
- String
- Categorical (coded)

```
. codebook b11q4, tab (20)
```

#### b11q4

```
numeric (byte)
         type:
        label:
                b11q4
        range:
                [1,6]
                                              units:
unique values:
                                          missing .: 1/24786
   tabulation:
                Freq.
                        Numeric Label
                10177
                                 married
                               2 never married
                13042
                  439
                                 divorced
                  124
                                 separeted
                  994
                                 widow
                                 living together
```



### STATA (weights)

• First, check the information about the construction of the survey.

- The most popular are:
  - Analytical weight (inversely proportional to the variance of an observation) [aw=weight] or
  - Frequency weight: number of duplicated observations[fw=weight]



### STATA: Exploring the dataset

Exploring variables:

age (numerical/individual) toilet (categorical/household)

```
lookfor age
summarize b11q3 [aw=weight]
tabstat b11q3 [aw=weight], by(dcode) stats(mean min max)
```

```
lookfor toilet
tab b2q16 [aw=weight]
codebook b2q16
tab b2q16 b2q17 [aw=weight]
```

And if we want to know the number of households?

If you have problems with your variables use tostring (transform numeric variables to string), destring (string to numeric), Encode (Encode string into numeric), decode (Numeric variable to string variable)



### STATA: Creating new variables -gen

Creating a dummy for overcrowding (more than 3 people per room)

```
generate proom= (male+female) /b2q6

generate over1= (proom>3)
generate over2=0
replace over2=1 if proom>3

* Check results
browse female male b2q6 proom over* if b11q2==1
```



### STATA: Creating new variables - egen

# Creating variables with the mean, minumum, maximum age per household

```
bys houseid: egen eldest=max(b11q3) bys houseid: egen youngest=min(b11q3) bys houseid: egen meanage=mean(b11q3)
```

Other important (columns vs rows)

```
bys houseid: egen sum=total(b11q3)
egen total=rowtotal(deprivation*)
```



### STATA: Creating new variables

#### Short Exercises (do file)

Create a dummy variable if the source of drinking water is: unprotected well, spring, river/lake/pond or other

Create a dummy variable (per household) if the head of the household never went to school.



### STATA: Creating new variables

#### In the stata memory

```
local w=0.33
display `w'
generate w_hnever=hnever*`w'

summarize pce_real [aw=weight]
return list
local mean=r(mean)
display `mean'
local range=r(max)-r(min)
display `range'
```



### STATA: Loops

#### Repeated process

```
For instance (it is loop)
by area: count

Advanced Loops (using strings and numbers)
foreach var in string1 string2 {
   local new_`var'=0.3
}

forvalues j=1(1)5 {
   matrix a[1,`j']=`j'
}
```



#### STATA

#### Exercise

The survey include question of the about the household assets under the name b3q1XX. To see all of them write: describe b3q1\*

In groups, define and calculate an assets index using at least 4 of the variables described.

Hints: To construct this index, first you transform the relevant variables to dummy variables. Then you should define an aggregation method (ej. If one assets is not achieved the household is deprived or an weighted average of the assets)



#### STATA

#### Merge 2 datasets

#### Merge 2 datasets with individual data

```
merge houseid using floor, uniqusing
tab _merge
drop _merge
```

## Merge dataset with individual dataset with dataset with household dataset:

```
merge houseid slnp using nationality, sort
tab _merge
```







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