

A Review of Descriptive Statistics, OLS and an Introduction to Stata

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1 Jul 2020

Social Service Agency Data

Simulated data on social service clients

```
. use clients.dta, clear // use (get) the data  
(Simulated Clients)
```

```
. describe
```

Contains data from clients.dta

```
obs:      521      Simulated Clients  
vars:      8      3 Jun 2020 15:14  
size:    29,176
```

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
ID	double	%9.0g		ID
age	double	%9.0g		age
gender	long	%9.0g	gender	gender
program	long	%9.0g	program	program
mental_health_1	double	%9.0g		mental_health_T1
mental_health_2	double	%9.0g		mental_health_T2
latitude	double	%9.0g		latitude
longitude	double	%9.0g		longitude

Sorted by:

One Line Stata

`do_something to_variable(s), options`

Quite often the default options are so well chosen that you do not need to specify any options.

- `use mydata.dta`
- `summarize` // descriptive statistics
- `keep x1 x2 x3` // keep only selected variables
- `list x1 x2 x3 in 1/10` // list cases for selected variables
- `browse` // look at data
- `lookfor [word]` // look for variables with a particular word

75%	32.88188	44.35607		
90%	38.46387	44.78399	Variance	49.66547
95%	41.26977	45.30344	Skewness	.5501433
99%	44.16425	45.45653	Kurtosis	2.317297

Measures of Variation

Some programs, e.g. *R* make you search for standard deviation. With Stata, *sd* is easily accessible with `summarize`.

```
. histogram mental_health_T1, normal scheme(burd)
(bin=22, start=80.937087, width=1.2562034)

. graph export myhistogram.png, width(500) replace
(file myhistogram.png written in PNG format)
```

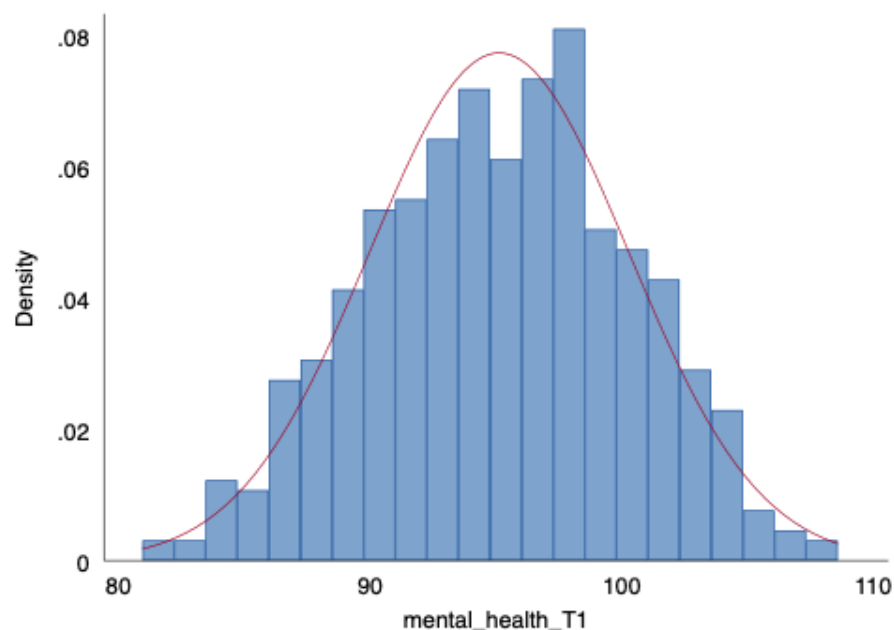


Figure 2: histogram of mental health

Comparing Continuous and Continuous Variables

```
. twoway scatter mental_health_T1 age, msymbol(o) scheme(burd)

. graph export myscatter.png, width(500) replace
(file myscatter.png written in PNG format)
```

Correlation

```
. pwcorr mental_health_T1 age, sig
      | mental_1      age
```

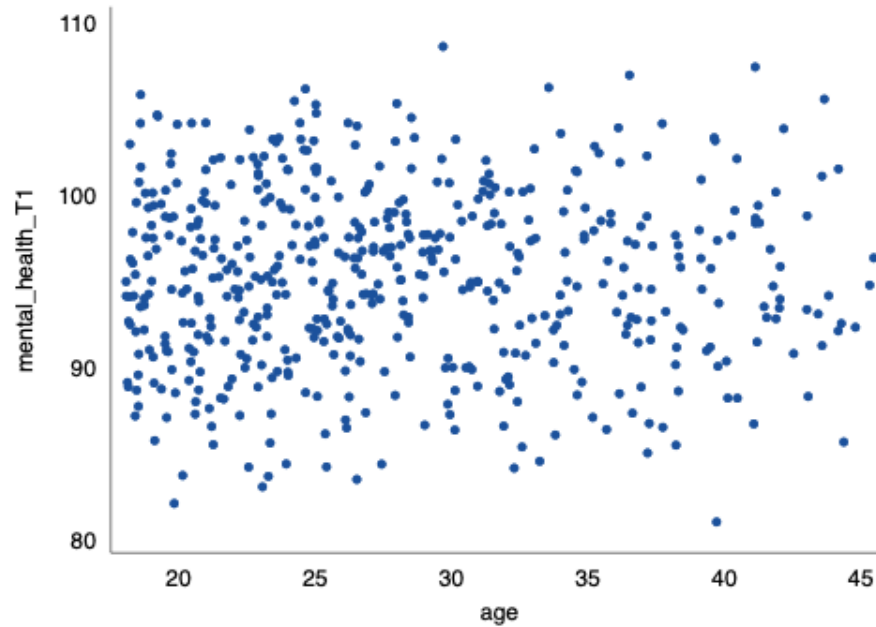


Figure 3: scatterplot of age and mental health

mental_heal_1	1.0000	
age	-0.0093	1.0000
	0.8329	

Comparing Continuous Variables Across Categorical Variables

```
. graph bar mental_health_T2, over(program) scheme(burd)

. graph export mybargraph.png, width(500) replace
(file mybargraph.png written in PNG format)
```

t-test

```
. preserve // preserve data set

. keep if program == 1 | program == 2 // only keep 2 programs for now
(201 observations deleted)
```

```
. ttest mental_health_T2, by(program)
```

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Program	111	94.7963	.4969934	5.23615	93.81138	95.78123
Program	209	105.3512	.3562424	5.150136	104.6489	106.0535
combined	320	101.69	.4033737	7.215767	100.8964	102.4836

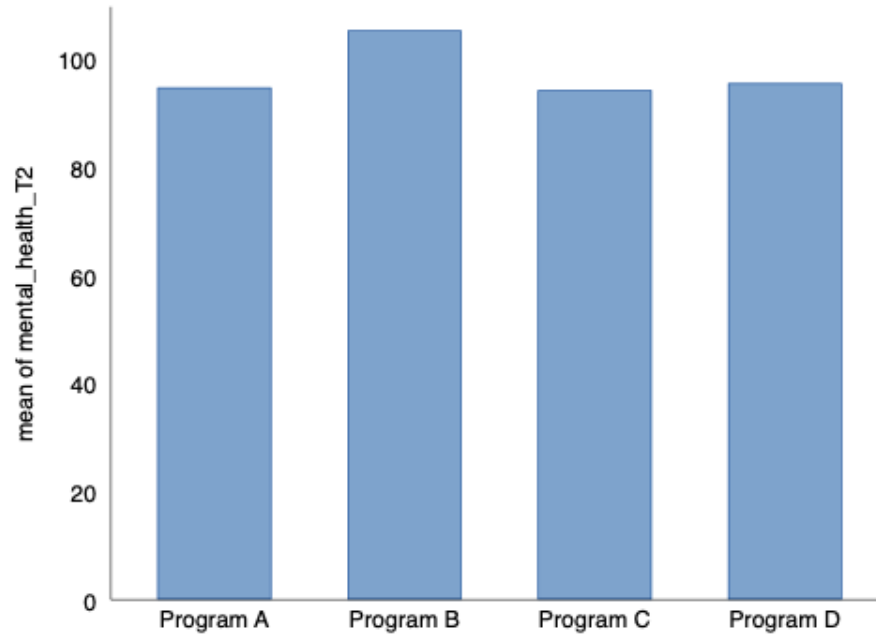


Figure 4: bar graph of mental health at time 2

diff	-10.55491	.6083793	-11.75187	-9.357953
diff = mean(Program) - mean(Program)				
Ho: diff = 0				t = -17.3492
				degrees of freedom = 318
Ha: diff < 0	Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0	
Pr(T < t) = 0.0000	Pr(T > t) = 0.0000		Pr(T > t) = 1.0000	

ANOVA

```
. restore // restore old version of data
. oneway mental_health_T2 program, tabulate // oneway analysis of variance
```

program	Summary of mental_health_T2				
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Freq.		
Program A	94.796305	5.2361502	111		
Program B	105.35121	5.1501362	209		
Program C	94.299149	5.2002254	188		
Program D	95.582917	5.6199143	13		
Total	98.870656	7.4237673	521		
Analysis of Variance					
Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	14689.6155	3	4896.53849	181.23	0.0000
Within groups	13968.791	517	27.0189382		
Total	28658.4065	520	55.1123202		

Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(3) = 0.1991 Prob>chi2 = 0.978

Importantly, `,tabulate` gives us a table of results.

Regression

- What is the equation?
- What do the results mean?
- What is substantively or statistically significant?

```
. regress mental_health_T2 mental_health_T1 i.program
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	521
Model	14704.3725	4	3676.09313	F(4, 516)	=	135.94
Residual	13954.034	516	27.0427015	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.5131
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5093
Total	28658.4065	520	55.1123202	Root MSE	=	5.2003

mental_health_T2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
mental_health_T1	-.0327405	.044321	-0.74	0.460	-.1198123	.0543314
program						
Program B	10.57171	.6111758	17.30	0.000	9.371008	11.77241
Program C	-.494409	.6224837	-0.79	0.427	-1.717323	.728505
Program D	.7226213	1.526873	0.47	0.636	-2.27703	3.722272
_cons	97.90435	4.236239	23.11	0.000	89.58195	106.2267

What if We Want to Allow For Different Slopes?

Instructor will draw this out.

```
. regress mental_health_T2 c.mental_health_T1##i.program
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	521
Model	14743.6327	7	2106.23324	F(7, 513)	=	77.65
Residual	13914.7738	513	27.1243155	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.5145
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5078
Total	28658.4065	520	55.1123202	Root MSE	=	5.2081

mental_health_T2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
mental_health_T1	.0038108	.0940124	0.04	0.968	-.1808858	.1885074
program						
Program B	14.13882	11.07298	1.28	0.202	-7.615155	35.89279
Program C	2.227825	11.6862	0.19	0.849	-20.73087	25.18653
Program D	27.30439	22.3002	1.22	0.221	-16.50657	71.11535
program#c.mental_health_T1						
Program B	-.0375708	.1162481	-0.32	0.747	-.2659517	.1908101
Program C	-.0286832	.1228833	-0.23	0.816	-.2700997	.2127332
Program D	-.2851331	.2385022	-1.20	0.232	-.7536944	.1834281
_cons	94.43455	8.938253	10.57	0.000	76.87446	111.9946

Regression Assumptions and the Issue of “Normality”

Questions?