

A Very Short Introduction to Stata

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The basic philosophy of Stata—"Stata in one sentence"—is:

`do_something to_variable(s), options`

The general idea of most Stata commands is `command variable(s), options`. Often it is not necessary to use any options since the authors of Stata have done such a good job of thinking about the defaults. Commands that you actually type are represented in monospace font. `x` and `y` refer to variables in your data.

Task	Command
Open data	<code>use mydata.dta</code>
Descriptive statistics	<code>summarize x y</code>
Frequencies	<code>tabulate x</code>
Correlation	<code>corr x y</code>
Regression	<code>regress y x z</code>
Logistic Regression	<code>logit y x z, or</code> ¹
Ordinal Logistic Regression	<code>ologit y x z, or</code> ²
Multinomial Logistic Regression	<code>mlogit y x z, rr</code> ³
Multilevel Model	<code>mixed y x z group: x</code>
Structural Equation Modeling	<code>sem (y <- x m z) (m <- x z)</code>
Histogram	<code>histogram x</code> ⁴
Bar Graph	<code>graph bar, over(x)</code>
Bar Graph (of means)	<code>graph bar y, over(x)</code>
Pie Chart	<code>graph pie, over(x)</code>
Scatterplot	<code>twoway scatter y x</code>

¹Here we need to use the `, or` option to ask for *odds ratios* instead of *logit coefficients*.

²Here again we need to use the `, or` option to ask for *odds ratios* instead of *logit coefficients*.

³Here we need to use the `, rr` option to ask for *risk ratios* instead of *logit coefficients*.

⁴For graphing commands, you can often add options after a `,` e.g. `title("title of the graph"), xtitle("title of the x axis"), ytitle("title of the y axis")`.