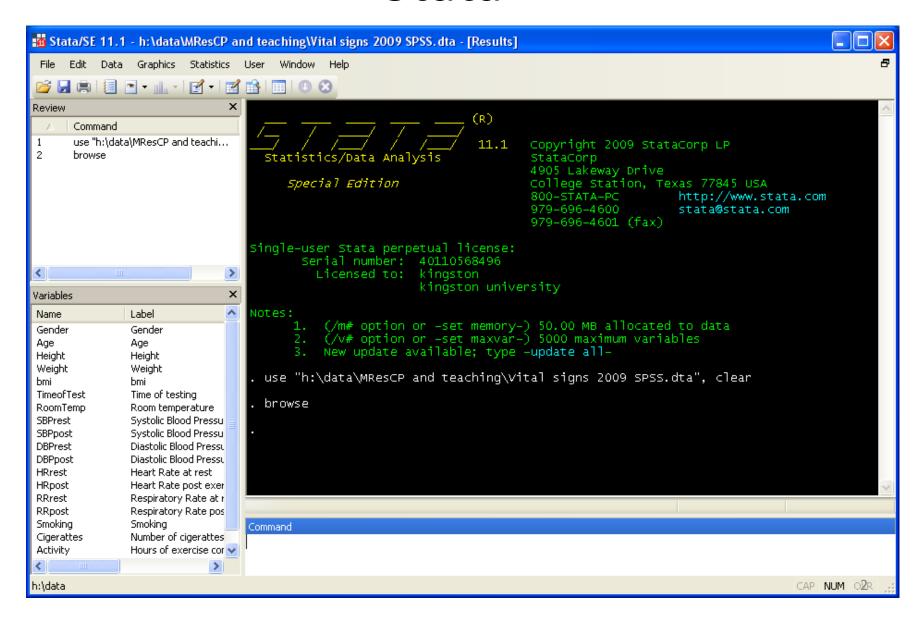
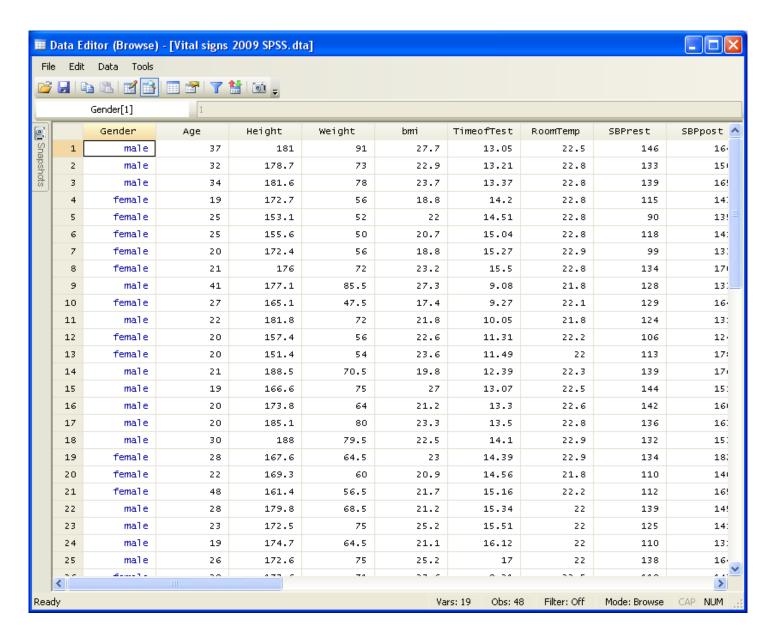
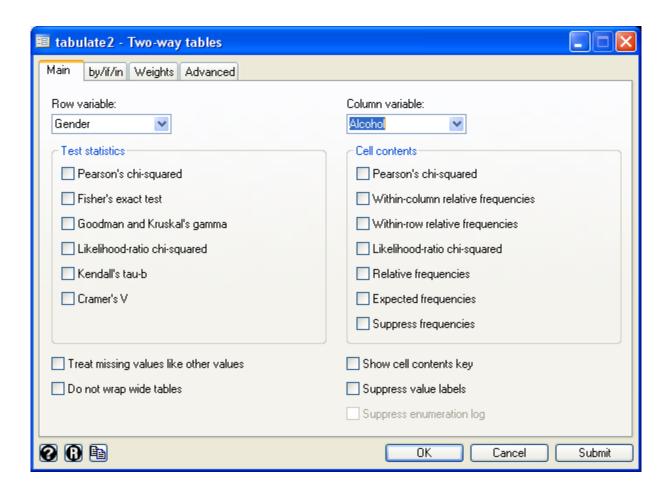
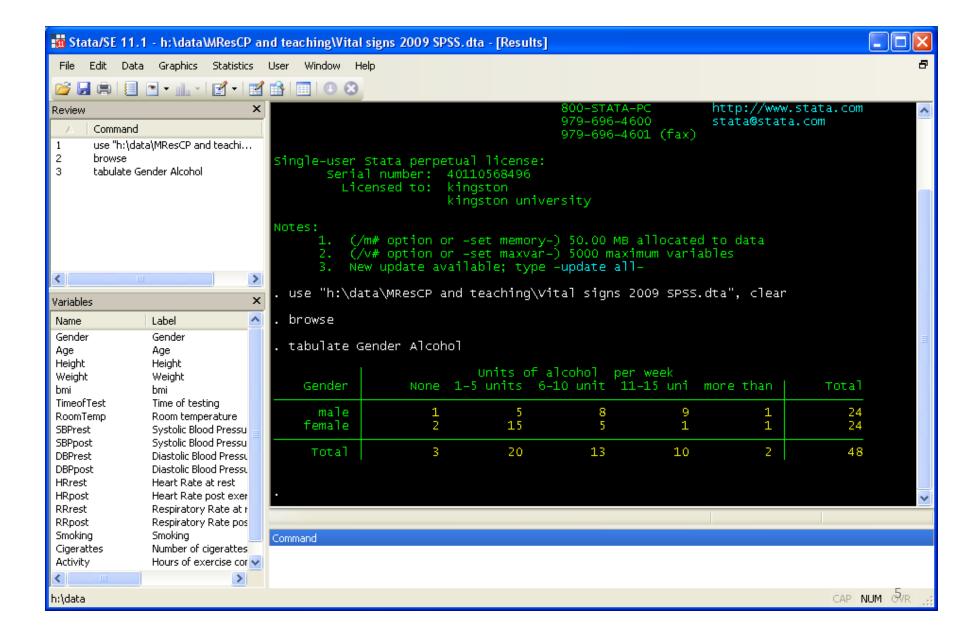
Introduction to Stata

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On behalf of Timberlake



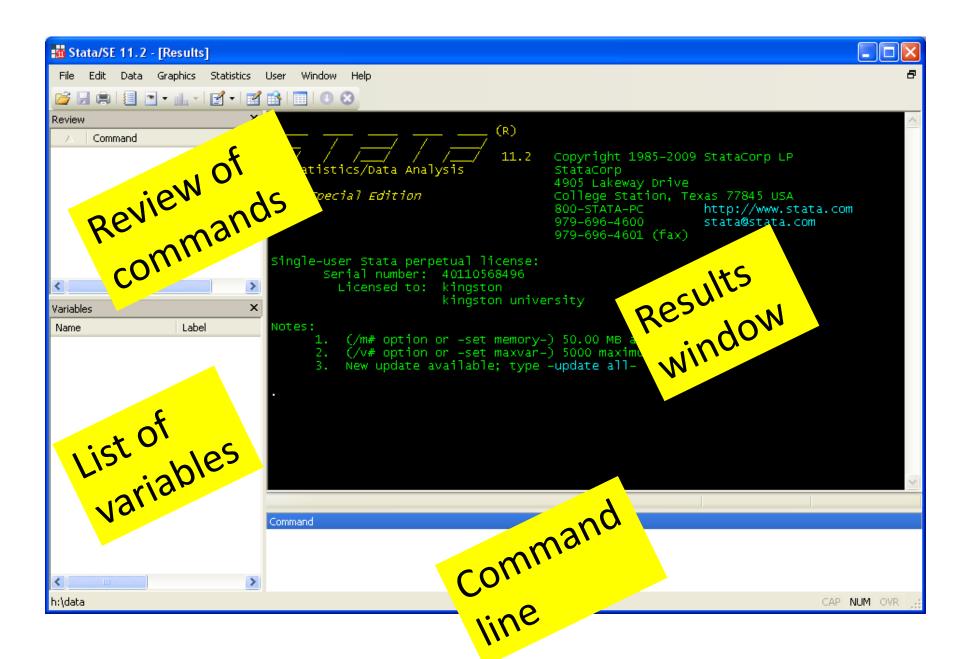




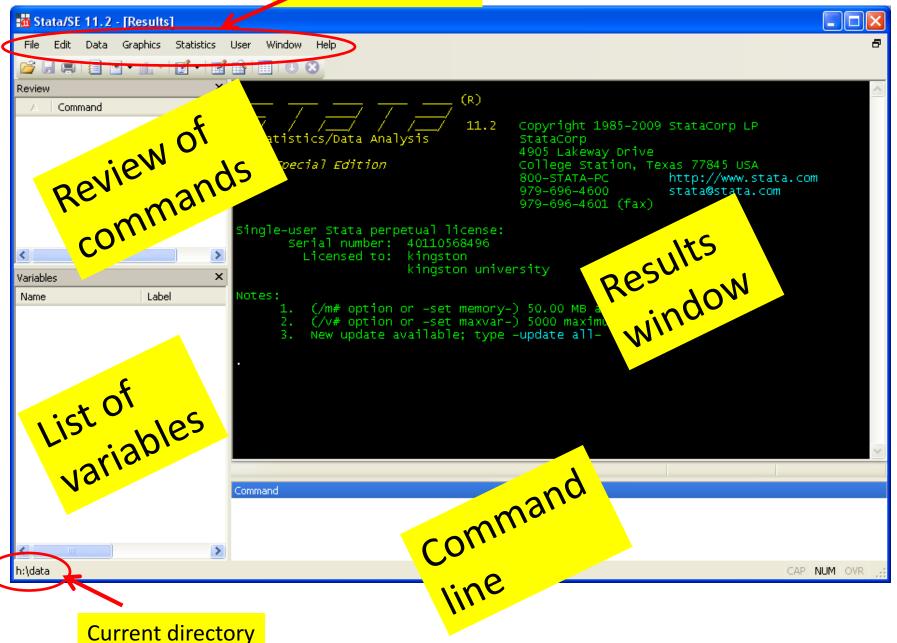


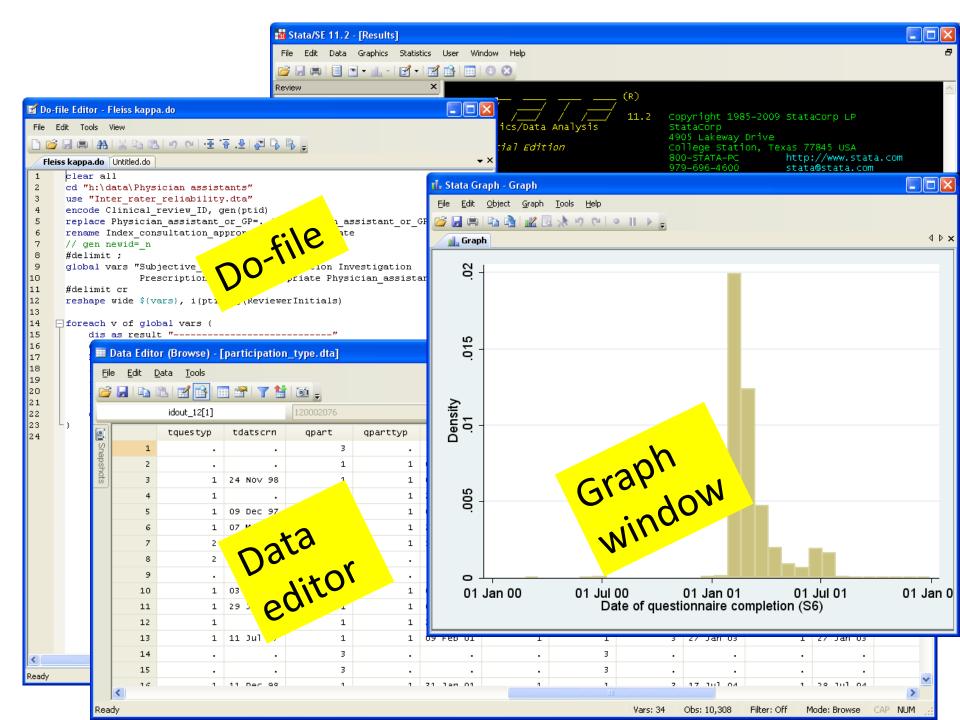
Strengths of Stata

- Users can write and share new functions that extend Stata's capability
- Good customer support
- High-quality, flexible graphics
- Easy to get started and learn
- Easy to program
- Cheaper than SPSS or SAS!



Drop-down menus





Some Stata technicalities

- Four "flavors": Small Stata, IC, SE, MP
- Increasing memory capacity
- Serious research requires SE
- MP is for multi-core processors (CPU)
- Own .dta data file format but can import

Ways to carry out analyses

- Drop-down menu, select options
- Type command and press <return>
- Keep commands in a do-file, highlight them and click <Do> or press <Control-D> / <Shift-Cmd-D



Do-files are the best approach

Advantages of using do-files

- Instant audit trail
- Facilitates collaboration
- Helps you remember what you did
- Saves you <u>a lot</u> of time
- Some journals will publish as web supplement
- Reproducible research

Good practice with do-files

- Have one file for the project if possible
- Include all data cleaning and editing
- Add lots of annotations to help you remember and others to understand what you did
- Use clear and replace options and capture to avoid error messages
- Any information that is used repeatedly can be stored in memory once using local or global

Log files

- log using "mylog.smcl", smcl replace
- Records everything that happens into a file in Stata's own SMCL format, until you type:
- log close
- You can also use plain text format
- Logging is a very good idea, even if you only look at it when things go wrong.

Opening data files

- The File-Open menu works like any other software, and looks for Stata .dta files
- You can type use "mydata.dta" to open from the command line
- You can import from a variety of other formats
- import excel and import delimited are import commands for other file formats
- We will use built-in example data with the sysuse command

Summarizing data

- These are commands you will use a lot:
- summarize bp_before
- tabulate agegrp
- tabulate sex agegrp, row
- tabstat bp_after, by(agegrp) stat(n mean sd)

Finding help

- The single most important skill!
- Even experienced users look stuff up
 - help tabstat
 - h tabstat
 - hsearch table statistics
- Statalist e-mail group and archives
- The Stata Journal
- Stata Press books
- Google "... in Stata"

Processing data

- We will cover this in a lot more detail in the next two lectures
- Some ways to make and change data
- generate change = bp_before bp_after
- edit ... then click and type
- recode bp_after (0/139 = 1) (140/999 = 2), generate(bp_group)

Labelling data

- label var change "Change in blood pressure"
- label define bplab 1 "Final BP < 140" 2 "Final BP 140+"
- label values bp_group bplab
- Your labels are added into tables and graphs

Entering data directly

- clear all
- set obs 100 makes 100 blank rows
- generate x=. Makes a variable called x which is empty
- edit
- And off you go...

Miscellaneous

- set more off, permanently gets rid of the annoying –more– link that you have to click on to see your output.
- Preferences menu to change color scheme
- cd changes the directory Stata is working in
- You can abbreviate a lot of commands (e.g. tab sex bp_group)
- And variable names too, if unambiguous

Selecting part of the data

- ttest bp_after=bp_before is a t-test on all data
- ttest bp_after=bp_before if patient<101 does the same thing, but only on patients with ID numbers up to 100
- ttest bp_after=bp_before in 21/40 does a ttest on rows 21 to 40 in the file
- bysort sex: ttest bp_after=bp_before will run the t-test once for men and once for women

More tricks

- quietly: will suppress output from any command that follows
- Most commands save extra stats that you can retrieve with names like r(mean) or e(b) – they are listed at the end of help files
- Commands that are very long can ///
- be split over lines using three slashes like this
- Stata uses scientific notation: -4.72e-09 means
 -0.0000000472