Practical Session Questions

1. Use data file kenyalabor.dta. Use the variable lnwage.
2. Draw a histogram using lnwage.
3. Report the descriptive statistics and create two local variables for mean and median of lnwage. Now draw the histogram for lnwage and draw a vertical line where the mean and median wages are. Increase the size of the bin to 100 to see the impact on the histogram.
4. Now use kernel density to compare different distributions in the same graph, for example wages in private agriculture (in red colour), private non-agriculture (in blue colour) and in public sector (in green colour) for lnwage. Add the caption log of wages in your graph.
5. Draw a horizontal bar diagram for lnwage for different provinces.
6. Use data file kenyalabor.dta.
7. Use the variable lnwage. Create a summary statistics including number of observations, mean, and standard deviation for each of the provinces.
8. Create dummies for each province (use the command tab PROVINCE, gen(pdummy)). Now conduct an analysis of variance for lnwage and provincial dummies using pdummy1-pdummy7 using the command anova.
9. Now create a loop for eight regions and conduct analysis of variance using the oneway command for each region separately to examine the presence of gender discrimination (MALE is the gender dummy).

1. Use data file kenyalabor.dta.
2. Use local macro to create a set of control variables including age (AGEY), male (MALE), provincial dummies (pdummy1-pdummy7), call it controls. Regress lnwage on EDYEARS and the set of controls.
3. Use tab command for the variable INDUSTRY\_1, first with label and next without label to find different types of employment categories people are employed in.
4. Now regress Wage per hour [PPP] (WAGE\_LCU\_HR\_PPP) on EDYEARS and the set of controls for each industry using a loop. Save the R-square from the regression and display the R-square for each industry.