Stata is the best tool to start data analysis

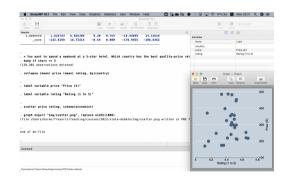
Miklós Koren Márton Fleck

- Programming language
- Software application
- 3 Documentation
- Community

- Programming language
- Software application
- 3 Documentation
- 4 Community

- Designed for data
- Designed for humans
- Works right away

- Programming language
- **2** Software application
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A general notation for the robust variance calculation

Put aside all context of linear regression and the notation that goes with it—we will return to it. First, we are going to establish a notation for describing robust variance calculations.

The calculation formula for the robust variance calculation is

$$\hat{V} = q_c \hat{\mathbf{V}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{M} \mathbf{u}_k^{(G)'} \mathbf{u}_k^{(G)} \right) \hat{\mathbf{V}}$$

where

$$\mathbf{u}_{k}^{(G)} = \sum_{j \in G_{k}} w_{j} \mathbf{u}_{j}$$

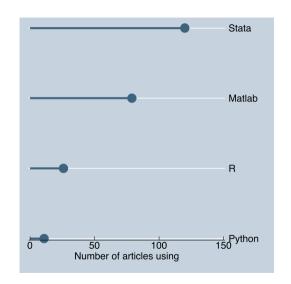
 G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_M are the clusters specified by vce(cluster clustvar), and w_j are the user-specified weights, normalized if aveights or pweights are specified and equal to 1 if no weights are specified.

For fweights without clusters, the variance formula is

$$\hat{V} = q_c \hat{\mathbf{V}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} w_j \mathbf{u}'_j \mathbf{u}_j \right) \hat{\mathbf{V}}$$

which is the same as expanding the dataset and making the calculation on the unweighted data.

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- 3 Documentation
- **4** Community



Key responsibilities:

- · Interacting extensively with clients to gain insight into their industry
- · Contributing to development of theoretical and empirical approach
- Utilising literature to support economic arguments
- Efficiently conducting empirical analysis using Excel and Stata
- · Overseeing the day-to-day running of the project
- Drafting reports summarising analysis
- · Delivering an accurate and high-quality work product
- · Participating actively in client meetings and conference calls
- · Extensive mentoring and supervising of junior staff

- Programming language
- Software application
- 3 Documentation
- **4** Community



A typical day for Brattle RAs includes:

- Combining economic theory and industry knowledge to solve real problems
- Diving into data, using statistical analyses to extract information from messy data
- Constructing models from a blend of theoretical concepts to answer complex questions
- Reviewing literature and industry trends to understand the debate around key developments
- Conducting statistical analysis and working with data using tools such as Stata, R. Excel or Python
- Auditing and contributing to the creation of financial, economic, and operational models

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- B Documentation
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CRA Charles River

Junior constitutés vouit sur êtur programming mode building, and regression analysis salls in statistical analysis programs (such as Sucha, R. or Pythron is de native tour comme tradition with a comme tradition of a nativistic analysis programs (such as Subata, R. or Pythron is a nativistic tour comme tradition with a nativistic terms of a nativistic analysis programs (such as large range of industries. They will be alle to quoidy farmittant the termselves will not inclined datasets such as francials, sales and survey data and selent potential or a francial sales and survey data and selent potential or grammers. Furthermore they will be able to interact with criteria and communicate economic concepts in an understandable manner withen antigrocomplicated concepts and interactive supportable by one-experts. All one, assembling complicated concepts and and research that support corresponds in a nativistic survey of the su

Data Wrangling and Regression

```
/* Hotel price data */
use "hotels-europe price.dta", clear
/* Add hotel features (location,
  stars, ratings, etc.) */
merge m:1 hotel id using
  "hotels-europe features.dta"
/* Censor prices that are too high */
replace price = 1000 if price > 1000
/* Regress price on ratings, stars.
  plus month, weekend dummies */
regress price rating stars i.month
  i.weekend, vce(cluster country)
```

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```

		Robust						
		(Std.	Err.	adjuste	d for 31	clus	ters i	country)
				P	oot MSE		-	146.52
				P	-squared		=	0.2577
				P	rob > F		=	0.0006
				F	(10, 30)		=	272.88
Linea	r regression			N	umber of	obs	=	115,367

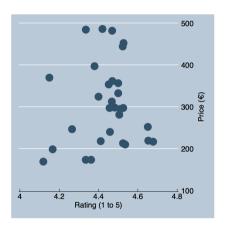
		Robust				
price	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval
rating	21.5814	7.861631	2.75	0.010	5.52581	37.6369
stars	52.54748	8.304822	6.33	0.000	35.58677	69.508
month						
2	6.944091	5.554252	1.25	0.221	-4.399204	18.287
3	22.07722	5.573216	3.96	0.000	10.6952	33.459
4	29.2734	4.929571	5.94	0.000	19.20587	39.340
5	40.27256	4.755351	8.47	0.000	30.56084	49.984
6	40.54402	5.855406	6.92	0.000	28.58568	52.502
11	9.108877	4.401348	2.07	0.047	.1201249	18.097
12	187.1044	15.04021	12.44	0.000	156.3882	217.82
1.weekend	1.828793	6.036309	0.30	0.764	-10.49899	14.156
_cons	-142.8199	16.73315	-8.54	0.000	-176.9935	-108.64

Data Wrangling and Visualization

```
/* keep only 5-star hotels */
keep if stars == 5
/* mean price and rating by country */
collapse (mean) price (mean) rating,
  by(country)
label variable price "Price (€)"
label variable rating "Rating (1 to 5)"
scatter price rating, scheme(economist)
```

Data Wrangling and Visualization

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```



Much simpler than R

Stata vs Python

Burn

Same in Python

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pvplot as plt
# load hotel price data
price data = pd.read stata("hotels-europe price.dta")
# add hotel features (location, stars, ratings, etc.)
features = pd.read stata("hotels-europe features.dta")
data = price data.merge(features, on="hotel id", how="left")
# replace high prices with 1000
data.loc[data["price"] > 1000, "price"] = 1000
# regress price on ratings, stars, plus month, weekend dummies
data = pd.get dummies(data, columns=["month", "weekend"])
result = sm.OLS(data["price"], data[["rating", "stars"] + list(data.columns[data.columns.str.startswith("month_")])
 + list(data.columns[data.columns.str.startswith("weekend_")])]).fit(cov_type="cluster", cov_kwds={"groups": data["country"]})
# keep only 5-star hotels
data = data[data["stars"] == 5]
# calculate mean price and rating by country
data = data.groupby("country").mean()[["price", "rating"]]
# label variables
data.rename(columns={"price": "Price (€)", "rating": "Rating (1 to 5)"}, inplace=True)
# scatterplot
data.plot(x="Price (€)", v="Rating (1 to 5)", kind="scatter", colormap="tab10", figsize=(8, 6))
plt.show()
```

Same in R

```
library(tidyverse)
library(ggplot2)
# load hotel price data
price data <- read dta("hotels-europe price.dta")
# add hotel features (location, stars, ratings, etc.)
features <- read dta("hotels-europe features.dta")</pre>
data <- left join(price data, features, by="hotel id")
# replace high prices with 1000
data <- data %>% mutate(price=if else(price > 1000, 1000, price))
# regress price on ratings, stars, plus month, weekend dummies
data <- data %>% mutate(month=factor(month), weekend=factor(weekend)) %>% nest(-country)
result <- data %>% mutate(model=map(data, ~ lm(price ~ rating + stars + month + weekend, data=.)),
                         summ=map(model, broom::tidy)) %>%
                unnest(summ)
# subset data for 5-star hotels only
five star data <- data %>% filter(stars == 5) %>%
                        group by(country) %>%
                        summarize(mean price=mean(price), mean rating=mean(rating))
# create scatterplot
ggplot(five_star_data, aes(x=mean_price, y=mean_rating)) +
  geom point() +
  labs(x="Price (€)", v="Rating (1 to 5)") +
  scale color economist()
```

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