



**LOYOLA
MEDICINE**
Loyola University Chicago
Stritch School of Medicine


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BIostatISTICS II
CRME 421
Time: 5:00-8:00 pm
Location: CTRE. room 504
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Outline

- Humanware Introductions
- Statistical Tools of the Trade: or the Tale of the many S's.
- Walkthrough of Stata's Windowing system
- Overview of Stata command line programming

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The image shows the top portion of a presentation slide. On the left is the Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine logo, which includes a red shield with a white cross and the text "LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO" and "STRITCH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE". To the right of the logo, the word "Outline" is written in a large, dark blue serif font. Below the title, a large, empty white rectangular area serves as the background for the main content. At the bottom of the slide, there is a thin blue horizontal bar containing a series of small, light blue navigation icons (arrows, a magnifying glass, and a refresh symbol) on the right side, and the text "3 / 54" on the left side.

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1. Statistical Analysis Software


- The development of SAS began in **1966** after [North Carolina State University](#) re-hired [Anthony Barr](#) to program his analysis of variance and regression software so that it would run on [IBM System/360](#) computers. The project was funded by the [National Institute of Health](#) and was originally intended to analyze agricultural data to improve crop yields. The first versions of SAS were named after the year in which they were released. In 1971, SAS 71 was published as a limited release. It was used only on IBM mainframes and had the main elements of SAS programming, such as the DATA step and the most common procedures in the PROC step. In 1976, Barr, Goodnight, Sall, and Helwig removed the project from North Carolina State and incorporated it into SAS Institute, Inc.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SAS_\(software\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SAS_(software)):


Figure 12. IBM System/360 Model 40 Console, Console Printer, and Keyboard


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Navigation icons: back, forward, search, and other presentation controls.



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SPSS
AN IBM COMPANY

2. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences


- The software was released in its first version in 1968 as the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) after being developed by [Norman H. Nie](#), Dale H. Bent, and C. Hadlai Hull. Those principals incorporated as [SPSS Inc.](#) in 1975. Early versions of SPSS Statistics were designed for [batch processing](#) on [mainframes](#), including for example [IBM](#) and [ICL](#) versions, originally using [punched cards](#) for input. A processing run read a command file of SPSS commands and either a raw input file of fixed format data with a single record type. From version 10 (SPSS-X) in 1983, data files could contain multiple record types.
- <http://www.ibm.com/analytics/us/en/technology/spss/spss-trials.html>

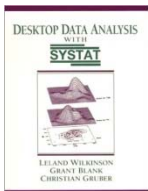
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3.The SYStem for STATistics

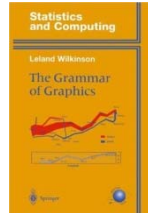
SYSTAT is a [statistics](#) and statistical graphics [software](#) package, developed by [Leland Wilkinson](#) in the late 1970s, who was at the time an [assistant professor](#) of psychology at the [University of Illinois at Chicago](#). Systat was incorporated in 1983 and grew to over 50 employees.


In 1995 SYSTAT was sold to [SPSS Inc.](#), who marketed the product to a scientific audience under the SPSS Science division. By 2002, SPSS had changed its focus to [business analytics](#) and decided to sell SYSTAT to [Cranes Software](#) in [Bangalore, India](#). Cranes formed Systat Software, Inc. to market and distribute SYSTAT in the US, and a number of other divisions for global distribution. The headquarters are in [Chicago, Illinois](#).

By 2005, SYSTAT was in its eleventh version having a revamped codebase completely changed from [Fortran](#) into [C++](#). Version 13 came out in 2009, with improvements in the user interface and several new features.






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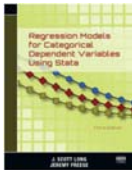


4. STATA

Stata is a general-purpose [statistical](#) software package created in 1985 by StataCorp. Most of its users work in [research](#), especially in the fields of [economics](#), [sociology](#), [political science](#), [biomedicine](#) and [epidemiology](#). Stata's capabilities include data management, statistical analysis, graphics, simulations, regression, and custom programming.

The name *Stata* is a [syllabic abbreviation](#) of the words *statistics* and *data*.^[2] The [FAQ](#) for the official forum of Stata insists that the correct English pronunciation of *Stata* "must remain a mystery".

- There are four major builds of each version of Stata:^[4]
 - Stata/MP for multiprocessor computers (including dual-core and multicore processors)
 - Stata/SE for large databases
 - Stata/IC, which is the standard version
 - Small Stata, which is a smaller, student version for educational purchase only






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Other titles...

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of statistical packages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_statistical_packages)
- <https://stat.utexas.edu/training/software-information>
- Journal of Statistical Software
 - <https://www.jstatsoft.org/index>




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Resources for Stata

- <http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/whatstat/>
- <http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/>
- <http://www.stata.com/links/>
 - Includes videos
- http://www.cpc.unc.edu/research/tools/data_analysis/statatutorial
- <http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/sscc/pubs/sfr-intro.htm>
- <http://www.statalist.org/>
- <http://data.princeton.edu/stata/default.html>
- <http://statadaily.com/>
- <https://stat.utexas.edu/training/software-tutorials#stata>
- <https://www.facebook.com/groups/statausersgroup/>


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Things to remember ...

- Missing values = infinite positive
 - flag > 5 will include missing
 - flag > 5 & !missing(flag) will not
- Case sensitive
- Web aware
- Stores data ALL in memory
- Works much like an Unix system


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Outline

- Walkthrough of Stata's Windowing system

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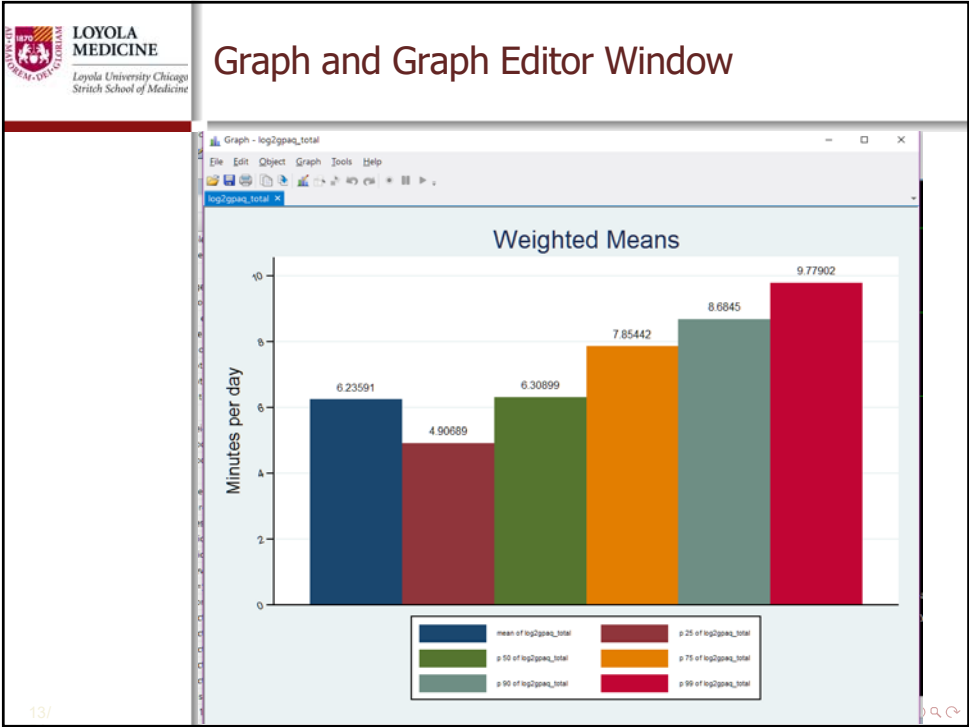
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Walkthrough of Stata's Windowing system

- Command
- Results
- Review
- Variables
- Properties
- Graph
- Viewer
- Data Editor
- Do file Editor
- Variables Manager

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Outline

- Walkthrough of Stata’s command line and programming
 - DO files




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Commands to know...

- findit or net search or help –find information or programs
- ls or dir – List files in directory
- cd -- change directory location
- list --List value of variables
- summarize --Summary statistics
- describe --Describe data in memory or in file codebook
Describe data contents
- tabulate --Tabulate frequencies
- generate --Create or change contents of variables
- egen Extensions to generate
- correlate --Correlations (covariances) of variables or coefficients
- ttest --Mean-comparison tests
- regress --Linear regression
- alpha --Compute interitem correlations (covariances) and Cronbach's alpha
- graph --The graph command

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Non parametric...


	One sample	Two samples		N samples
		Dependent Observations	Independent Observations	Independent Observations
Nominal or categorical data	Binomial Test		χ^2 -test (r x 2)	χ^2 -test (r x k)
Ordinal data	Kolmogorov-Smirnov (one-sample)	Sign test Wilcoxon signed ranks test	Mann-Whitney U test Kolmogorov-Smirnov (two sample)	Kruskal-Wallis test

*Mann-Whitney U Test-Test whether two statistically independent groups have been drawn from the same population with respect to the mean.
ranksum offer, by(study)

/*Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Test whether two statistically independent groups have been drawn from the same population with respect to the distribution (mean, skewness, kurtosis) */
ksmirnov offer, by(study)

*Wilcoxon Test- Test whether there are difference between two statistically dependent observations (X1 and X2).

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Non parametric...

http://www.experimentalforschung.econ.uni-muenchen.de/studium/veranstaltungsarchiv/b_e_economics/03_statistics.pdf

- Mann-Whitney U Test-Test whether two statistically independent groups have been drawn from the same population with respect to the mean.
 - ranksum offer, by(study)
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Test whether two statistically independent groups have been drawn from the same population with respect to the distribution (mean, skewness, kurtosis)
 - ksmirnov offer, by(study)
- Wilcoxon Test- Test whether there are difference between two statistically dependent observations (X1 and X2).
 - signrank offer1 = offer2
- Binomial Test Test whether there the sampling distribution of a dichotomous random variable is different from a population with $p = p_0$
 - bitest deviation==0.5
- χ^2 Test
 - tab study offerdummy, chi
 - tab study offerdummy, exact
- Kruskal-Wallis Test
 - kwallis offer, by(age)

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