

COMANDOS DE STATA REVISADOS EN ESTA CLASE

Generar, renombrar y recodificar variables:

<generate *newvarname* = *exp* [*in exp*] [*if exp*]> crea una nueva variable
<replace *varname* = *exp* [*in exp*] [*if exp*]> reemplaza los valores de una variable existente
<label *variable varname* "*label*"> crea una etiqueta para la variable
<label define *labelname labelvalue labelvalue...*> define etiquetas para valores específicos
<label values *varnamelabel name*> aplica las etiquetas de los valores a una variable específica
<rename *oldvar newvar*> renombrar una variable
<recode *varname rules*, generate(*newvarname*)> recodifica una variable (opción gen crea una nueva variable)

Archivos .do:

Los archivos .do contienen un conjunto de programas que automatizan los procedimientos.

<doedit *filename.do*> crea o edita un archivo .do (se puede ocupar cualquier procesador de texto para guardar un archivo con extensión .do)
<do *filename.do*> ejecuta un .do file (también se puede hacer desde el menú "File", seleccionando la opción "Do")

Unir, ordenar base de datos:

<merge 1:1 *varlist* using *filename.dta* [, options]> junta dos bases de datos
<append using *filename.dta* [, options]> junta dos bases de datos
<reshape> convierte el formato de la base (ancho o largo)

Otros comandos útiles:

<tabstat> despliega tabla con estadísticas descriptivas
<bysort> repite un comando al interior de subgrupos
<egen> forma especial para generar nuevas variables
<local> genera programas macro que se mantienen vigentes hasta cerrar la sesión de Stata
<foreach> ejecuta un loop sobre distintos ítems
<regress> regresión lineal

Buenas prácticas:

Estructura de carpetas
Programa donde datos originales están intocados

DEMOSTRACIÓN PRÁCTICA

```
. *volver a abrir la base de datos original  
. use "C:\vs_chile_2005_v9.dta", clear  
. *crear nueva variable grupo de edad
```

```
. gen ageg=.
(1000 missing values generated)
```

```
. replace ageg=1 if age<30
(264 real changes made)
```

```
. replace ageg=2 if age>=30 & age<60
(544 real changes made)
```

```
. replace ageg=3 if age>=60 & age<.
(192 real changes made)
```

```
. tab ageg,m
```

| ageg | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 264 | 26.40 | 26.40 |
| 2 | 544 | 54.40 | 80.80 |
| 3 | 192 | 19.20 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,000 | 100.00 | |

```
. *etiquetar la variable
```

```
. label var ageg "Grupo etario"
```

```
. *etiquetar los valores en dos pasos: primero crear la etiqueta y luego adjudicársela a una o más variables
```

```
. label def ageg_1 1 "Joven" 2 "Adulto" 3 "Adulto mayor"
```

```
. label val ageg ageg_1
```

```
. des age ageg
```

| variable name | storage type | display format | value label | variable label |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| age | byte | %10.0g | | |
| ageg | float | %12.0g | ageg_1 | Grupo etario |

```
. tab ageg,m
```

| Grupo etario | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|--------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Joven | 264 | 26.40 | 26.40 |
| Adulto | 544 | 54.40 | 80.80 |
| Adulto mayor | 192 | 19.20 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,000 | 100.00 | |

```
. tab ageg, nol
```

| Grupo etario | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|--------------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 264 | 26.40 | 26.40 |
| 2 | 544 | 54.40 | 80.80 |
| 3 | 192 | 19.20 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,000 | 100.00 | |

```
. codebook ageg
```

```
-----
```

| | |
|------|--------------|
| ageg | Grupo etario |
|------|--------------|

```
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: ageg_1

      range: [1,3]
unique values: 3

      units: 1
missing .: 0/1000

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  264      1  Joven
                  544      2  Adulto
                  192      3  Adulto mayor

```

```
. *cambiarle el nombre a una variable
```

```
. rename ageg grupoe
```

```
. *generar una variable dicotómica indicando con educación media o superior
```

```
. codebook educ
```

```
-----
```

| | |
|------|---|
| educ | RECODE of educf (RECODE of x025 (highest educational level attained)) |
|------|---|

```
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: educ_1

      range: [1,4]
unique values: 4

      units: 1
missing .: 1/1000

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  149      1  No formal education or
                        Incomplete primary school
                  282      2  Less than high school
                  388      3  High school
                  180      4  More than high school
                   1      .

```

```
. gen educm1=0
```

```
. replace educhm1=1 if educ==3 | educ==4
(568 real changes made)
```

```
. replace educhm1=. if educ==.
(1 real change made, 1 to missing)
```

```
. *otra forma de generar la misma variable
```

```
. gen educhm2=(educ==3 | educ==4) if educ<.
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. tab educhm2,m
```

| educhm2 | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| 0 | 431 | 43.10 | 43.10 |
| 1 | 568 | 56.80 | 99.90 |
| . | 1 | 0.10 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,000 | 100.00 | |

```
. replace educhm2=. if mi(educ)
(0 real changes made)
```

```
. *generar la edad al cuadrado
```

```
. gen age2=age*age
```

```
. *generar la raíz cuadrada de age2
```

```
. gen age2sqrt=sqrt(age2)
```

```
. sum age*
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|------|----------|-----------|-----|------|
| age | 1000 | 42.931 | 16.97694 | 18 | 85 |
| age2 | 1000 | 2130.999 | 1610.601 | 324 | 7225 |
| age2sqrt | 1000 | 42.931 | 16.97694 | 18 | 85 |

```
. *recodificar las categorías de educación
```

```
. recode educ (1/2=1) (3=2) (4=3)
(educ: 850 changes made)
```

```
. *recodificar las categorías de educación y generar una nueva variable
```

```
. recode educ (1/2=1) (3=2) (4=3), gen(educr)
(850 differences between educ and educr)
```

```
. tab educr
```

```
RECODE of |
educ |
(RECODE of |
```

```
educf |
(RECODE of |
  x025 |
(highest |
educational |
level attai |          Freq.      Percent      Cum.
-----+-----
```

| | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 431 | 43.14 | 43.14 |
| 2 | 388 | 38.84 | 81.98 |
| 3 | 180 | 18.02 | 100.00 |
| Total | 999 | 100.00 | |

```
-----+-----
```

. *recodificar la edad para que tenga como techo 80+

. sum age

```
Variable |          Obs      Mean      Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|------|--------|-----------|-----|-----|
| age | 1000 | 42.931 | 16.97694 | 18 | 85 |

. recode age 80/max=80
(age: 17 changes made)

. sum age

```
Variable |          Obs      Mean      Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|------|--------|-----------|-----|-----|
| age | 1000 | 42.876 | 16.84953 | 18 | 80 |

. *guardar una nueva versión de la base de datos. NUNCA GUARDARLA CON EL MISMO NOMBRE DE LA BASE ORIGINAL E IDEALMENTE GUARDARLA CON UN NUEVO NOMBRE EN UNA CARPETA DISTINTA (EJ: DATAF VERSUS WORKF).

. cd
C:\

. save "C:\workf\vs_chile_2005_v02.dta", replace
file C:\workf\vs_chile_2005_v02.dtasaved

. *Es altamente recomendable guardar todos los comandos que uno ha ejecutado en un archivo .do. Esto permite replicar todo lo que uno ha hecho. Lo más importante es que permite corregir los errores fácilmente sin tener que hacer todo nuevamente desde cero. Una posibilidad es cortar y pegar los comandos que realizamos interactivamente desde la ventana "Review" a un procesador de texto simple. Otra posibilidad es escribir todo en un editor de texto simple y después ejecutarlo en Stata. Es bastante conveniente crear y administrar los archivos .do en Crimson Editor (www.crimsoneditor.com/) o Text Pad (www.textpad.com)

. doedit.do

. do clase2.do

. *borrar todo en la memoria de Stata

```
. clear all

. *salir de Stata

. exit

. *Descargar la base de datos WDI_class.dta
(https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/9077607/WDI_class_s9.dta) y VS_class.dta
(https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/9077607/VS_class.dta). WDI_class.dta es un extracto
de los World Development Indicators del Banco Mundial y VS_class.dta es un extracto del
World and European Values Surveys.

. use "C:\VS_class.dta", clear

. *Ambas bases de datos contienen datos de tipo panel para países. En palabras simples,
para cada país existen varias observaciones a lo largo del tiempo. También tienen la
misma estructura, de modo que las filas corresponden a países*año.

. tab namea
```

| namea | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Albania | 3 | 1.08 | 1.08 |
| Algeria | 1 | 0.36 | 1.44 |
| Andorra | 1 | 0.36 | 1.81 |
| Argentina | 5 | 1.81 | 3.61 |
| Armenia | 2 | 0.72 | 4.33 |
| Australia | 3 | 1.08 | 5.42 |
| Austria | 3 | 1.08 | 6.50 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 | 0.72 | 7.22 |
| Bangladesh | 2 | 0.72 | 7.94 |
| Belarus | 3 | 1.08 | 9.03 |
| Belgium | 4 | 1.44 | 10.47 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3 | 1.08 | 11.55 |
| Brazil | 3 | 1.08 | 12.64 |
| Bulgaria | 5 | 1.81 | 14.44 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 | 0.36 | 14.80 |
| Canada | 4 | 1.44 | 16.25 |
| Chile | 4 | 1.44 | 17.69 |
| China | 4 | 1.44 | 19.13 |
| Colombia | 3 | 1.08 | 20.22 |
| Croatia | 3 | 1.08 | 21.30 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 0.72 | 22.02 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 1.08 | 23.10 |
| Denmark | 4 | 1.44 | 24.55 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | 0.36 | 24.91 |
| Egypt | 2 | 0.72 | 25.63 |
| El Salvador | 1 | 0.36 | 25.99 |
| Estonia | 3 | 1.08 | 27.08 |

```
--Break--
r(1);
```

```
. sum year
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|-----|----------|-----------|------|------|
| year | 277 | 1999.134 | 7.740365 | 1981 | 2009 |

```
. browse
```

```
. *Con el comando isid podemos ver si existe un identificador único para cada fila en la base de datos
```

```
. isid namea
variable namea does not uniquely identify the observations
r(459);
```

```
. isid namea year
```

```
. isid idwb year
```

```
. *Sin embargo, en las encuestas de valores hay menos países y los años no son exactamente los mismos.
```

```
. use "C:\WDI_class_s9.dta", clear
```

```
. tab countryname
```

| Country name | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Albania | 11 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| Algeria | 11 | 1.05 | 2.11 |
| Andorra | 11 | 1.05 | 3.16 |
| Argentina | 11 | 1.05 | 4.21 |
| Armenia | 11 | 1.05 | 5.26 |
| Australia | 11 | 1.05 | 6.32 |
| Austria | 11 | 1.05 | 7.37 |
| Azerbaijan | 11 | 1.05 | 8.42 |
| Bangladesh | 11 | 1.05 | 9.47 |
| Belarus | 11 | 1.05 | 10.53 |
| Belgium | 11 | 1.05 | 11.58 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 11 | 1.05 | 12.63 |
| Brazil | 11 | 1.05 | 13.68 |
| Bulgaria | 11 | 1.05 | 14.74 |
| Burkina Faso | 11 | 1.05 | 15.79 |
| Canada | 11 | 1.05 | 16.84 |
| Chile | 11 | 1.05 | 17.89 |
| China | 11 | 1.05 | 18.95 |
| Colombia | 11 | 1.05 | 20.00 |
| Croatia | 11 | 1.05 | 21.05 |
| Cyprus | 11 | 1.05 | 22.11 |
| Czech Republic | 11 | 1.05 | 23.16 |
| Denmark | 11 | 1.05 | 24.21 |
| Dominican Republic | 11 | 1.05 | 25.26 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 11 | 1.05 | 26.32 |
| El Salvador | 11 | 1.05 | 27.37 |
| Estonia | 11 | 1.05 | 28.42 |

--Break--

r(1);

. sum year

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| year | 1045 | 2005 | 3.163792 | 2000 | 2010 |

. browse

. isid countryname year

. isid idwb year

. *Como la estructura de la base es la misma, podemos juntrlas de inmediato. Esto no sería posible si tuvieran una estructura distinta. Por ejemplo, podría ser que en la VS cada fila corresponde a un país, de modo que tendríamos que cambiar el formato de la base de datos WDI ocupando el comando reshape.

. help reshape

. *El comando reshape requiere especificar tanto el número identificador de la unidad de análisis de mayor nivel en la base (i) como aquella que distingue a las observaciones repetidas a su interior (j). En este caso i son países y j son años, pero podrían ser cualquier otro tipo de unidades ordenadas de forma jerárquica: personas y años, países y personas, universidades y estudiantes.

. reshape wide adfer femlg gdpcoi hxpcoi hxpugd hxpugv hxputo hxtogd life toilet water mortipovp fseat expugd expugv prur unelf imfcud, i(cid) j(year)
(note: j = 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010)

| Data | long | -> | wide |
|------------------------|--------|----|---|
| Number of obs. | 1045 | -> | 95 |
| Number of variables | 31 | -> | 220 |
| j variable (11 values) | year | -> | (dropped) |
| xij variables: | | | |
| | adfer | -> | adfer2000 adfer2001 ... adfer2010 |
| | femlg | -> | femlg2000 femlg2001 ... femlg2010 |
| | gdpcoi | -> | gdpcoi2000 gdpcoi2001 ... gdpcoi2010 |
| | hxpcoi | -> | hxpcoi2000 hxpcoi2001 ... hxpcoi2010 |
| | hxpugd | -> | hxpugd2000 hxpugd2001 ... hxpugd2010 |
| | hxpugv | -> | hxpugv2000 hxpugv2001 ... hxpugv2010 |
| | hxputo | -> | hxputo2000 hxputo2001 ... hxputo2010 |
| | hxtogd | -> | hxtogd2000 hxtogd2001 ... hxtogd2010 |
| | life | -> | life2000 life2001 ... life2010 |
| | toilet | -> | toilet2000 toilet2001 ... toilet2010 |
| | water | -> | water2000 water2001 ... water2010 |
| | morti | -> | morti2000 mortipovp2001 ... mortipovp2010 |
| | povp | -> | povp2000 povp2001 ... povp2010 |
| | fseat | -> | fseat2000 fseat2001 ... fseat2010 |
| | expugd | -> | expugd2000 expugd2001 ... expugd2010 |
| | expugv | -> | expugv2000 expugv2001 ... expugv2010 |
| | prur | -> | prur2000 prur2001 ... prur2010 |
| | unelf | -> | unelf2000 unelf2001 ... unelf2010 |
| | imfcud | -> | imfcud2000 imfcud2001 ... imfcud2010 |

```
. browse
```

. *Esta es solamente una forma distinta de organizar la base de datos, ya que contiene la misma información que antes. De hecho es posible volver a la forma original.

```
. reshape long adfer expugd expugv femlg fseat gdpcoi hxpcoi hxpugd hxpugv hxputo hxtogd
imfcud life morti povp prur toilet unelf water, i(cid) j(year)
(note: j = 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010)
```

| Data | wide | -> | long |
|--------------------------------------|------|----|--------|
| Number of obs. | 95 | -> | 1045 |
| Number of variables | 220 | -> | 31 |
| j variable (11 values) | | -> | year |
| xij variables: | | | |
| adfer2000 adfer2001 ... adfer2010 | | -> | adfer |
| expugd2000 expugd2001 ... expugd2010 | | -> | expugd |
| expugv2000 expugv2001 ... expugv2010 | | -> | expugv |
| femlg2000 femlg2001 ... femlg2010 | | -> | femlg |
| fseat2000 fseat2001 ... fseat2010 | | -> | fseat |
| gdpcoi2000 gdpcoi2001 ... gdpcoi2010 | | -> | gdpcoi |
| hxpcoi2000 hxpcoi2001 ... hxpcoi2010 | | -> | hxpcoi |
| hxpugd2000 hxpugd2001 ... hxpugd2010 | | -> | hxpugd |
| hxpugv2000 hxpugv2001 ... hxpugv2010 | | -> | hxpugv |
| hxputo2000 hxputo2001 ... hxputo2010 | | -> | hxputo |
| hxtogd2000 hxtogd2001 ... hxtogd2010 | | -> | hxtogd |
| imfcud2000 imfcud2001 ... imfcud2010 | | -> | imfcud |
| life2000 life2001 ... life2010 | | -> | life |
| morti2000 mort2001 ... mort2010 | | -> | morti |
| povp2000 povp2001 ... povp2010 | | -> | povp |
| prur2000 prur2001 ... prur2010 | | -> | prur |
| toilet2000 toilet2001 ... toilet2010 | | -> | toilet |
| unelf2000 unelf2001 ... unelf2010 | | -> | unelf |
| water2000 water2001 ... water2010 | | -> | water |

```
. order cid idwb countryname year
```

. *Para juntar dos bases de datos lo más fácil es cuando tienen la misma estructura y cantidad de observaciones (igual cantidad de países y de años), de modo tal que el match sea perfecto. Lamentablemente esto rara vez sucede y es necesario cambiar la estructura de las bases de datos o bien hacer un match imperfecto. En cualquier caso siempre necesitamos un identificador único de las filas que sea común a ambas bases de datos y nos permita juntarlas.

```
. merge 1:1 idwb year using "C:\VS_class.dta"
```

| Result | # of obs. | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| not matched | 1,050 | |
| from master | 909 | (_merge==1) |
| from using | 141 | (_merge==2) |
| matched | 136 | (_merge==3) |

. *Es importante elegir si queremos conservar todas las observaciones o solamente un grupo de ellas. En este caso solamente quiero agregar variables a los datos WDI.

```
. drop if _merge==2
(141 observations deleted)
```

. *Cambiar la forma de la base de datos puede ser útil no solamente para juntar dos bases de datos, sino también para realizar algunos procedimientos específicos. Por ejemplo podríamos querer calcular el GDP per cápita promedio de cada país durante el periodo observado.

```
. sum year gdpcoi
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| year | 1045 | 2005 | 3.163792 | 2000 | 2010 |
| gdpcoi | 1007 | 15.56187 | 13.66008 | .5166825 | 74.02146 |

```
. bysort countryname : sum gdpcoi
```

```
-> countryname = Albania
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| gdpcoi | 11 | 6.075775 | 1.149676 | 4.461047 | 7.791755 |

```
-> countryname = Algeria
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| gdpcoi | 11 | 6.685025 | .5124311 | 5.854095 | 7.259959 |

```
-> countryname = Andorra
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|-----|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| gdpcoi | 0 | | | | |

```
-> countryname = Argentina
```

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| gdpcoi | 7 | 10.05939 | 1.007383 | 8.596048 | 11.65782 |

```
-> countryname = Armenia
--Break--
r(1);
```

. *El comando egen permite generar variables utilizando funciones o argumentos más complejos.

```
. bysort countryname : egen gdpbro=mean(gdpcoi)
(33 missing values generated)
```

```
. list idwb gdpcoi gdpbro, sepby(idwb)
```

```

+-----+
| idwb      gdpcoi      gdpbro |
+-----+
 1. | ALB  4.4610466  6.075775 |
 2. | ALB  4.8007214  6.075775 |
 3. | ALB  7.2728438  6.075775 |
 4. | ALB  6.732368   6.075775 |
 5. | ALB  5.9979041  6.075775 |
 6. | ALB  4.9739813  6.075775 |
 7. | ALB  7.5257768  6.075775 |
 8. | ALB  5.2967925  6.075775 |
 9. | ALB  7.7917555  6.075775 |
10. | ALB  6.3305938  6.075775 |
11. | ALB  5.649745   6.075775 |
+-----+
12. | DZA  5.9258286  6.685025 |
13. | DZA  5.854095   6.685025 |
14. | DZA  6.4609728  6.685025 |
15. | DZA  7.1385629  6.685025 |
16. | DZA  6.7039302  6.685025 |
17. | DZA  6.9689262  6.685025 |
18. | DZA  7.0996367  6.685025 |
19. | DZA  7.0573631  6.685025 |
20. | DZA  7.2599595  6.685025 |
21. | DZA  6.1238139  6.685025 |
22. | DZA  6.9421879  6.685025 |
+-----+
23. | ADO      .      . |
24. | ADO      .      . |

```

```
--Break--
r(1);
```

. *Con esta nueva variable podemos clasificar a los países como de ingresos bajos, medios o altos

```
. sum gdpbro
```

```

Variable |      Obs      Mean   Std. Dev.      Min      Max
+-----+
  gdpbro |    1012   15.53367   13.53721   .6562819   67.11758

```

```
. recode gdpbro min/9.9=1 10/19.9=2 20/max=3, gen(ning)
```

(1012 differences between gdppro and ning)

```
. label var ning "Ingreso p/c promedio"
. label def ning_1 1 "Bajo" 2 "Medio" 3 "Alto"
. label val ning ning_1
. tab ning,m
```

| Ingreso p/c promedio | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Bajo | 484 | 46.32 | 46.32 |
| Medio | 165 | 15.79 | 62.11 |
| Alto | 363 | 34.74 | 96.84 |
| . | 33 | 3.16 | 100.00 |
| ----- | | | |
| Total | 1,045 | 100.00 | |

. *Siempre es conveniente chequear el resultado de la recodificación

```
. tabstat gdppro, by(ning) s(min max mean n)
```

Summary for variables: gdppro
by categories of: ning (Ingreso p/c promedio)

| ning | min | max | mean | N |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| Bajo | .6562819 | 9.713863 | 4.598043 | 484 |
| Medio | 10.04001 | 16.57089 | 12.8887 | 165 |
| Alto | 20.09322 | 67.11758 | 31.31676 | 363 |
| ----- | | | | |
| Total | .6562819 | 67.11758 | 15.53367 | 1012 |

```
. tab countryname if ning==3
```

| Country name | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Australia | 11 | 3.03 | 3.03 |
| Austria | 11 | 3.03 | 6.06 |
| Belgium | 11 | 3.03 | 9.09 |
| Canada | 11 | 3.03 | 12.12 |
| Cyprus | 11 | 3.03 | 15.15 |
| Czech Republic | 11 | 3.03 | 18.18 |
| Denmark | 11 | 3.03 | 21.21 |
| Finland | 11 | 3.03 | 24.24 |
| France | 11 | 3.03 | 27.27 |
| Germany | 11 | 3.03 | 30.30 |
| Greece | 11 | 3.03 | 33.33 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 11 | 3.03 | 36.36 |
| Iceland | 11 | 3.03 | 39.39 |
| Ireland | 11 | 3.03 | 42.42 |
| Israel | 11 | 3.03 | 45.45 |
| Italy | 11 | 3.03 | 48.48 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|----|------|--------|
| Japan | | 11 | 3.03 | 51.52 |
| Korea, Rep. | | 11 | 3.03 | 54.55 |
| Luxembourg | | 11 | 3.03 | 57.58 |
| Malta | | 11 | 3.03 | 60.61 |
| Netherlands | | 11 | 3.03 | 63.64 |
| New Zealand | | 11 | 3.03 | 66.67 |
| Norway | | 11 | 3.03 | 69.70 |
| Portugal | | 11 | 3.03 | 72.73 |
| Saudi Arabia | | 11 | 3.03 | 75.76 |
| Singapore | | 11 | 3.03 | 78.79 |
| Slovenia | | 11 | 3.03 | 81.82 |
| Spain | | 11 | 3.03 | 84.85 |
| Sweden | | 11 | 3.03 | 87.88 |
| Switzerland | | 11 | 3.03 | 90.91 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 11 | 3.03 | 93.94 |
| United Kingdom | | 11 | 3.03 | 96.97 |
| United States | | 11 | 3.03 | 100.00 |

-----+-----
Total | 363 100.00

. *Para hacer operaciones repetitivas existen comandos muy que ahorran mucho tiempo

```
. foreach X in expugd expugv hxpugd hxpugv {
2.     gen `X'2 = `X'/100
3. }
```

(316 missing values generated)

(397 missing values generated)

(31 missing values generated)

(31 missing values generated)

```
. sum expugd* expugv* hxpugd* hxpugv*, sep(2)
```

| Variable | | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|--|------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| expugd | | 729 | 4.698092 | 1.452675 | 1.34536 | 9.50976 |
| expugd2 | | 729 | .0469809 | .0145267 | .0134536 | .0950976 |
| expugv | | 648 | 14.84989 | 4.555848 | 6.20165 | 30.96989 |
| expugv2 | | 648 | .1484989 | .0455585 | .0620165 | .3096989 |
| hxpugd | | 1014 | 4.247176 | 2.144949 | .0317866 | 10.26867 |
| hxpugd2 | | 1014 | .0424718 | .0214495 | .0003179 | .1026867 |
| hxpugv | | 1014 | 12.19458 | 4.234022 | 0 | 23.30972 |
| hxpugv2 | | 1014 | .1219458 | .0423402 | 0 | .2330972 |

. *Otro ejemplo de procedimiento repetitivo

```
. local i = 2000
```

```
. while `i'<=2010 {
2.     egen life`i' = mean(life) if year==`i'
3.     local ++i
4. }
```

(950 missing values generated)

(950 missing values generated)

(950 missing values generated)

(950 missing values generated)
(950 missing values generated)
(950 missing values generated)
(950 missing values generated)
(950 missing values generated)
(950 missing values generated)
(950 missing values generated)
(950 missing values generated)

. sum life????, sep(0)

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| life2000 | 95 | 70.5359 | 0 | 70.5359 | 70.5359 |
| life2001 | 95 | 70.83074 | 0 | 70.83074 | 70.83074 |
| life2002 | 95 | 71.02898 | 0 | 71.02898 | 71.02898 |
| life2003 | 95 | 71.27489 | 0 | 71.27489 | 71.27489 |
| life2004 | 95 | 71.6395 | 0 | 71.6395 | 71.6395 |
| life2005 | 95 | 71.88087 | 0 | 71.88087 | 71.88087 |
| life2006 | 95 | 72.24376 | 0 | 72.24376 | 72.24376 |
| life2007 | 95 | 72.53052 | 0 | 72.53052 | 72.53052 |
| life2008 | 95 | 72.82108 | 0 | 72.82108 | 72.82108 |
| life2009 | 95 | 73.17147 | 0 | 73.17147 | 73.17147 |
| life2010 | 95 | 73.49966 | 0 | 73.49966 | 73.49966 |

. *Y lo último, explorar relaciones multivariadas

. sum year

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| year | 1045 | 2005 | 3.163792 | 2000 | 2010 |

. keep if year==2010

(950 observations deleted)

. regress life povp

| Source | SS | df | MS | Number of obs = | 26 |
|----------|------------|----|------------|-----------------|--------|
| Model | 841.079574 | 1 | 841.079574 | F(1, 24) = | 55.42 |
| Residual | 364.266859 | 24 | 15.1777858 | Prob > F = | 0.0000 |
| | | | | R-squared = | 0.6978 |
| | | | | Adj R-squared = | 0.6852 |
| Total | 1205.34643 | 25 | 48.2138573 | Root MSE = | 3.8959 |

| life | Coef. | Std. Err. | t | P> t | [95% Conf. Interval] |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| povp | -.1914512 | .0257184 | -7.44 | 0.000 | -.2445313 - .138371 |
| _cons | 74.91684 | .9624947 | 77.84 | 0.000 | 72.93035 76.90334 |

. regress life povp water toilet morti

| Source | SS | df | MS | Number of obs = | 24 |
|--------|----|----|----|-----------------|-------|
| | | | | F(4, 19) = | 35.72 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------------|----|------------|---------------|---|--------|
| Model | | 1025.21527 | 4 | 256.303817 | Prob > F | = | 0.0000 |
| Residual | | 136.313463 | 19 | 7.17439278 | R-squared | = | 0.8826 |
| -----+ | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 1161.52873 | 23 | 50.5012491 | Adj R-squared | = | 0.8579 |
| | | | | | Root MSE | = | 2.6785 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| -----+ | | | | | | |
| life | | Coef. | Std. Err. | t | P> t | [95% Conf. Interval] |
| -----+ | | | | | | |
| povp | | .0211769 | .0506493 | 0.42 | 0.681 | -.0848333 .1271871 |
| water | | .0904133 | .1234148 | 0.73 | 0.473 | -.1678969 .3487234 |
| toilet | | -.0222986 | .0678281 | -0.33 | 0.746 | -.1642643 .1196672 |
| morti | | -.2985206 | .0913709 | -3.27 | 0.004 | -.489762 -.1072792 |
| _cons | | 70.60739 | 13.56075 | 5.21 | 0.000 | 42.22441 98.99036 |
| -----+ | | | | | | |

TAREA PARA LA SIGUIENTE CLASE

Replicar todo lo que hemos hecho en clases. Pegar las secciones relevantes del .log file (eliminando errores) y enviarlo al ayudante al menos una hora antes de la siguiente clase.