

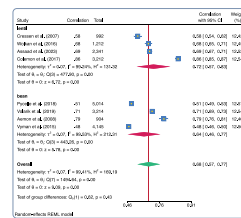
IV local-projection IRFs

Account for endogeneity when using local projections to estimate dynamic causal effects.

Classes	BIC	LRP (P>LRP)	Class marginal probabilities (SE)
1	1,108.80	1.00 (0.00)	
2	1,057.31	75.55 (<0.001)	0.72 (0.06) 0.28 (0.06)
3	1,081.86	2.25 (0.687)	0.16 (0.31) 0.63 (11.94) 0.21 (3.37)

Latent class model-comparison statistics

Easily compare latent class models with varying numbers of latent classes. Construct and export publication-quality tables comparing models.



Meta-analysis for correlations

Perform meta-analysis for correlations just like you already do for two-sample means and proportions. Use all standard features such as forest plots and subgroup analysis.

```
. estat weakrobust

Weak-instrument-robust test
Model VCE: Robust

( 1) hsgval = 0

Cond. likelihood-ratio (CLR) test = 5.48
Prob > CLR = 0.0253

Notes: CLR test reported by default because
model is overidentified.
p-value computed by simulation
(25,000 replications).
```

Inference robust to weak instruments

Do you have weak instruments in your instrumental-variables regression? Use tests robust to weak instruments to perform reliable inference on endogenous regressors.

RE? FE? CRE?

```
. xtreg ...
. mundlak
```

Mundlak specification test

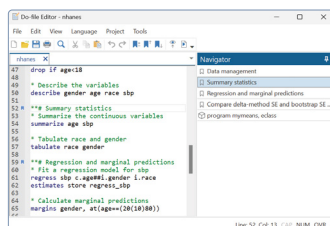
Use the Mundlak specification test to choose between random-effects and fixed-effects or correlated random-effects models, even with cluster-robust, bootstrap, or jackknife standard errors.

Bayesian asym. Laplace (quantile) regression	MCSE iterations =	15,000
Random-walk Metropolis-Hastings sampling	Burn-in =	5,000
	MCSE sample size =	15,000
	Number of obs =	887
	Acceptance ratio =	.51429
	avg =	.08357
	std =	.0934

	Mean	Std. dev.	MCSE	Median	Equal-tailed 95% cred. interval
mat35_q25	.781409	.033454	.001570	.7818709	.7174074 .8442011
mat35_q1	0	0	0	0	0 0
mat35_q5	27.11279	.4114219	.03442	27.09728	26.33384 27.93378
mat35_q75	.4021812	.0285305	.0013	.4029019	.346931 .4564547
mat35_q95	34.21954	.2754923	.019921	34.22476	33.46447 34.78017
mat35_q99	1.257948	.0373122	.000827	1.257582	1.486444 1.822776
var_01	7.793937	2.041174	.076138	7.560785	4.519766 12.38803
var_02	2.266973	.7545754	.048895	2.153597	1.128395 4.057443

Bayesian asymmetric Laplace model

Go beyond classic quantile regression by fitting Bayesian simultaneous, multilevel, and nonlinear quantile regression models.



Do-file Editor: Autocompletion, templates, ...

Navigator panel, file templates, code folding improvements, word and selection highlighting, more autocompletion, temporary bookmarks, and much more.

Age category		Total	
Control region	18-29	30-34	35+
Frequency	44	61	97
Age percentage	17.1	24.0	21.9
Wald			
Frequency	92	92	284
Age percentage	17.14	18.74	18.94
South			
Frequency	125	68	43
Age percentage	35.40	27.20	17.20
Female			
Frequency	468	71	20
Age percentage	62.50	28.52	8.98
Total			
Frequency	920	164	1084
Age percentage	18.05	16.05	13.01

Person $\chi^2 = 65.2673$ $p = .00003$

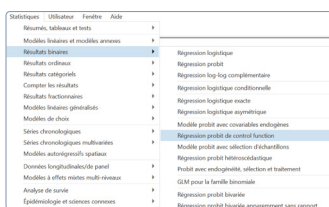
Tables: Easier tabulations, exporting, ...

Create a table, customize it with a title and notes, and export it in one command. Easily collect and customize tabulations with measures of association, tabulations of survey data, and ANOVA tables.

```
frames modify, add(myframe)
frames modify, drop(myframe)
```

Multiple datasets: Modify a set of frames

If you work with multiple datasets in memory or frames, you can now modify a frameset file without loading it into memory: add frames in memory to it or drop frames from it.



Stata in French

All of Stata's interface—all menus and all dialogs—is now available in French.

More

- Alternative at-risk table for survival graphs
- PyStata enhancements
- Log-scale analysis of bioequivalence
- Robust standard errors for VAR models
- Bayesian predictions in user-defined evaluators
- Mata functions for least-squares solvers, labels, and more

