log using "Lab Notes 3", replace text

spex anes\_timeseries\_cdf

\*\*You can also give your variables labels that will show up when you make tables

\*\*or generate tabs of variables

label var VCF0104 "Gender of Respondent"

codebook VCF0104, compact

\*\*here we are labeling the variable gender to "gender of respondent", var = variable

\*\*you can also label the values of a variable

\*\*let's do it for race

tab VCF0106, m

\*\*first you make a new variable, but you have 103 values of 0, which means nothing

\*\*we can drop those values after we make the new variable

gen race = VCF0106

tab race, m

drop if race==0

drop if race==9

tab race, m

label var race "Respondent Race"

label define race 1"White" 2"Black" 3"Other", replace

\*\*this command says we are making a label called race with the values labeled as such

\*\*we know the values of race based on the codebook

label val race race

\*\*this command says we are labeling the values of the variable gender with the label gender

\*\*here's the basic syntax: label val varname labname

tab race, m

\*\*\*We are also going to work with conditional probabilities, or what is the///

\*\*\*chance of a person undertaking some outcome given some condition\*\*\*

\*\*This is different than the multiplication rule, whereby the question is///

\*\*\*The probability that some respondent has both qualification A and B\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*We can do this using the if command; in essence, the probability////

\*\*\*that something happens if something else is true///

\*\*\*For example, we have the probability that someone did not vote given///

\*\*\*certain demographic characteristics\*\*\*\*

tab VCF0704a

tab VCF0704a if race==1

tab race if VCF0704a==0

\*\*\*We can also set multiple conditions using the ampersand\*\*\*

tab VCF0704a if race==1 & VCF0104==2

\*\*\*Thus we can find the probability that someone did not vote given that they///

\*\*\*Are white and female///