\* 2. 过滤样本: 18-64岁, 非军队, 具有有效的就业状态

keep if age >= 18 & age <= 64 & empstat >= 10 & empstat != .

\* 3. 创建变量: 就业状态 (1=在职, 0=其他)

gen employed = (empstat == 10)

\* 4. 创建重编码种族变量

gen race\_recoded = .

replace race\_recoded = 1 if race == 100 & hispan == 0 // 非西裔白人

replace race\_recoded = 2 if race == 200 & hispan == 0 // 非西裔黑人

replace race\_recoded = 3 if race == 651 & hispan == 0 // 非西裔亚裔

replace race\_recoded = 4 if hispan > 0 // 西裔

replace race\_recoded = 5 if race\_recoded == . // 其他

\* 5. 创建重编码教育变量

gen educ\_recoded = .

replace educ\_recoded = 1 if educ <= 60 // 未完成高中

replace educ\_recoded = 2 if educ >= 70 & educ <= 73 // 高中

replace educ\_recoded = 3 if educ >= 80 & educ <= 100 // 一些大学教育

replace educ\_recoded = 4 if educ >= 110 // 大学及以上

\* 6. 计算周薪的对数 (仅限 ORG 样本, 过滤无效值)

gen log\_earnweek = .

replace log\_earnweek = log(earnweek) if earnweek > 0 & earnweek < 9999.99

\* 7. 计算并绘制 2018 年以来的就业人口比例趋势 (按性别)

gen year\_month = ym(year, month) // 创建年月变量

format year\_month %tm // 格式化时间变量

collapse (mean) employed [pw=wtfinl], by(year\_month sex) // 计算加权就业率

\* 8. 绘图: 男女就业人口比例趋势

twoway (line employed year\_month if sex == 1, lcolor(blue)) ///

(line employed year\_month if sex == 2, lcolor(red)), ///

title("Employment-Population Ratio Trends Since 2018") ///

xtitle("Year-Month") ytitle("Employment Ratio") ///

legend(label(1 "Men") label(2 "Women")) ///

xlabel(, angle(45))A graph of a number of people

AI-generated content may be incorrect.