

Visualizing data in Stata – Section 4.1

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The goal of this section will be to introduce you to how we can compare a variable across groups that are divided on more than one dimension. In our dataset for example, we can compare gender differences in cheating behavior while taking into account whether the student took the course business ethics. For example, it might be the case that there are no gender differences in the variable *engage* when looking at students who did not take the course business ethics, but that gender differences become evident when we look at students that have taken the course. If this were true, it might mean that the two genders react differently to the course. As you can see, by subdividing the observations on more than one dimension, the questions that we can start asking become more and more interesting. The tools that will be used in this section are the same ones used in the previous section. Therefore, there is no new concept covered in this section other than seeing how to use these same tools to look at data in a more sophisticated way.