. use "C:\Frank\Research\Pearson Kraus Molly Pregnancy motherhood residency\Kraus Pearson Pregnancy motherhood residency
> 606-1359.dta", clear

. *** RESULTS section, in sequence ***

. * Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesiology due to obstacles pertaining to motherhood?
. tabulate q122

			Would you
			counsel a
			female
			student
			against a
			career in
			anesthesiol
_	_	_	ogy due to
Cum.	Percent	Freq.	obs
88.42	88.42	1,618	1
100.00	11.58	212	2
	100.00	1,830	Total

. * Have you ever been pregnant?

. tabulate q122 q4, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in			
anesthesio	Have you e	ver been	
logy due	pregn	ant?	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	360	1,257	1,617
	86.54	89.02	88.46
2	56	155	211
	13.46	10.98	11.54
Total	416	1,412	1,828
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0326

Fisher's exact = 0.163 0.097 1-sided Fisher's exact =

. proportion q122, over(q4) level(99) citype(exact)

Proportion estimation Number of obs = 1,828

			Exa	ct
	Proportion	Std. Err.	[99% Conf.	Interval]
q122@q4				
1 1	.8653846	.0167342	.816866	.9052838
1 2	.8902266	.0083192	.8671092	.9106601
2 1	.1346154	.0167342	.0947162	.183134
2 2	.1097734	.0083192	.0893399	.1328908

. * Create variable that equals 2 if pregnant during, or did you have any children during your residency or fellowship to $\frac{1}{2}$, generate byte $\frac{1}{2}$, generate byte $\frac{1}{2}$.

(2,104 missing values generated)

. replace q7mod = 1 if !missing(q1) | !missing(q4)
(2,098 real changes made)

. replace q7mod = 2 if q7==2
(874 real changes made)

. tabulate q122 q7mod, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	q7n	10d	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	981	637	1,618
	87.90	89.22	88.42
2	135	77	212
	12.10	10.78	11.58
Total	1,116	714	1,830
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0200

Fisher's exact = 0.411 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.218 .
. * Create variable that equals 2 if pregnant or had any children during your practice?
. generate byte q9mod = .
(2,104 missing values generated)
. replace q9mod = 1 if !missing(q1) | !missing(q4)
(2,098 real changes made)
. replace q9mod = 2 if q9==2
(1,262 real changes made)

. tabulate q122 q9mod, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due q9mod to obs 2 1 Total 1,618 1 647 971 89.33 87.08 88.42 2 212 96 116 12.92 10.67 11.58 Total 743 1,087 1,830 100.00 100.00 100.00

Cramér's
$$V = -0.0345$$

Fisher's exact = 0.158 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.081

- . * Analyses only of women with pregnancy during residency or fellowship
- . * How many weeks did you take off, or plan to take off, for maternity leave for this pregnancy/child?
- . * First pregnancy during training is the q25_1_1, and then each successive is added to get the total during training . ranksum q25_1_1_, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

ected	expe	rank sum	obs	q122
.64529 18786	_	166372.5 16942.5	543 62	1 2
.83315	1	183315	605	combined

unadjusted variance 1700133.00 adjustment for ties -31289.52

adjusted variance 1668843.48

Ho:
$$q25_1_1_(q122==1) = q25_1_1_(q122==2)$$

 $z = 1.427$
Prob > $|z| = 0.1536$

Note: Exact p-value is not computed by default for sample sizes > 200. Use option exact to compute it.

$$P{q25_1_1_(q122==1) > q25_1_1_(q122==2)} = 0.555$$

. by q122, sort : centile q25_1_1_, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q25_1_1_	543	50	8	6	8
		25	5.5	5	6
		75	11	10	12

-> q122 = 2

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q25_1_1_	62	50 25 75	6.25 4 8.5	6 4 8	8 6 12

-> q122 = .

,	Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — . Interval]
	q25_1_1_	61	50 25	6 4	6 4	6
			75	8	6	12

. replace q25_1_1_ = 0 if (q25_1_1_ >= .)
(1,438 real changes made)

. replace q25_1_2_ = 0 if (q25_1_2_ >= .)
(1,891 real changes made)

. replace $q25_1_3 = 0$ if $(q25_1_3 >= .)$ (2,080 real changes made)

. replace q25_1_4_ = 0 if (q25_1_4_ >= .)
(2,100 real changes made)

. replace q25_1_5_ = 0 if (q25_1_5_ >= .)
(2,103 real changes made)

. generate int q25total = $q25_1_1 + q25_1_2 + q25_1_3 + q25_1_4 + q25_1_5$

. ranksum q25total, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

ed	expect	rank sum	obs	q122
	14812 1940	1489585 185780	1618 212	1 2
365	16753	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance 52338525 adjustment for ties -14708135

adjusted variance 37630390

Ho: q25total(q122==1) = q25total(q122==2)z = 1.354

Prob > |z| = 0.1757

$$P{q25total(q122==1) > q25total(q122==2)} = 0.524$$

•

- . * Approximately how many female clinical faculty members were/are in your residency training program?
- . generate double PropFemaleFac = min(1, max(q104/q103, 0))
- . ranksum PropFemaleFac, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

d	expecte	rank sum	obs	q122
_	148127 19408	1481651.5 193713.5	1618 212	1 2
5	167536	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance
adjustment for ties -223094.19

adjusted variance **52115430**

Ho: PropFe~c(q122==1) = PropFe~c(q122==2) z = 0.052

Prob > |z| =**0.9588**

 $P{PropFe \sim c(q122==1) > PropFe \sim c(q122==2)} = 0.501$

. * How many female residents are/were in your class?

. generate double PropFemaleRes = min(1, max(q101/q100, 0))

. ranksum PropFemaleRes, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1481279 194086	1474445.5 200919.5	1618 212	1 2
1675365	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance
adjustment for ties
-70539.965

adjusted variance 52267985

Ho: PropFe~s(q122==1) = PropFe~s(q122==2)

$$z = -0.945$$

Prob > $|z| = 0.3446$

 $P{PropFe~s(q122==1) > PropFe~s(q122==2)} = 0.480$

. * How many female residents are/were in your class?

. ranksum q101, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1409838 187740	1404726 192852	1577 210	1 2
1597578	1597578	1787	combined

unadjusted variance 49344330 adjustment for ties -383929.06

adjusted variance 48960401

Ho:
$$q101_1(q122==1) = q101_1(q122==2)$$

 $z = -0.731$
Prob > $|z| = 0.4650$

$$P{q101_1(q122==1) > q101_1(q122==2)} = 0.485$$

. * In what year were you born? Association with counseling against anesthesiology, answer = 2

. ranksum q95, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

d	expecte	rank sum	obs	q122
	145301 19137	1439528.5 204862.5	1602 211	1 2
91	164439	1644391	1813	combined

unadjusted variance
adjustment for ties
-67067.531

adjusted variance 51030591

Ho:
$$q95_1(q122==1) = q95_1(q122==2)$$

 $z = -1.888$
 $|z| = 0.0591$

$$P{q95_1(q122==1) > q95_1(q122==2)} = 0.460$$

. by q122, sort : centile q95, centile(50 25 75)

$$-> q122 = 1$$

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. Ir [95% Conf. I	•
q95_1	1,602	50	1978	1977	1979
		25	1968	1966	1969
		75	1983	1982	1983

^{-&}gt; q122 = 2

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	- Binom. I [95% Conf.	•
q95_1	211	50 25 75	1979 1972 1984	1977 1967.157 1983	1980 1974 1985

-> q122 = .

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. [95% Conf.	Interp. — Interval]
q95_1	7	50 25 75	1983 1974 1988	1956.171 1948 1982.21	1989.371 1986.949* 1990*

^{*} Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

- . * In what year did/will you finish residency?
- . ranksum q99, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1446190 190955	1434619.5 202525.5	1598 211	1 2
1637145	1637145	1809	combined

unadjusted variance 50857682 adjustment for ties -76974.395

adjusted variance 50780707

Ho: $q99_1(q122==1) = q99_1(q122==2)$ z = -1.624|z| = 0.1044

 $P{q99_1(q122==1) > q99_1(q122==2)} = 0.466$

. by q122, sort : centile q99, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

	Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
-	q99_1	1,598	50 25 75	2010 2001 2015	2010 1999 2015	2011 2002.163 2016

-> q122 = 2

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q99 _1	211	50 25 75	2010 2004 2016	2009 2002 2015	2012 2007 2017

-> q122 = .

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	- Binom. [95% Conf.	•
q99_1	6	50 25 75	2013 2004 2021	1993.6 1992 2008	2021 2019.147* 2021*

* Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

.

. * Was/is your desired age of childbearing/motherhood adversely affected by work demands? 3=unsure . tabulate q122 q118, column exact

Key
frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 55
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	childbe	our desired aring/mothe affected by	rhood	
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	640	842	136	1,618
	95.81	83.28	90.07	88.42
2	28	169	15	212
	4.19	16.72	9.93	11.58
Total	668	1,011	151	1,830
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fisher's exact = 0.000

- . * Resequence with "unsure" being a smaller number than yes
- . generate byte q118mod = .

(2,104 missing values generated)

- . replace q118mod = 1 if q118 ==1
 (670 real changes made)
- . replace q118mod = 2 if q118 ==3
 (154 real changes made)
- . replace q118mod = 3 if q118 ==2
 (1,013 real changes made)
- . ranksum q118mod, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1481279 194086	1430914 244451	1618 212	1 2
1675365	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance 52338525 adjustment for ties -11400176

adjusted variance 40938348

Ho: q118mod(q122==1) = q118mod(q122==2) z = -7.872Prob > |z| = 0.0000

 $P{q118mod(q122==1) > q118mod(q122==2)} = 0.353$

. * Was your desired number of children adversely affected by work or training demands? 3=not applicable . tabulate q122 q119, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 59
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	children a	desired nur dversely af r training (fected by	
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	824	630	161	1,615
	94.17	81.50	89.94	88.40
2	51	143	18	212
	5.83	18.50	10.06	11.60
Total	875	773	179	1,827
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.1882**Fisher's exact = **0.000**

. generate byte q119mod = .
(2,104 missing values generated)

. replace q119mod = 1 if q119 ==1
(876 real changes made)

. replace q119mod = 2 if q119 ==3
(182 real changes made)

. replace q119mod = 3 if q119 ==2
(776 real changes made)

. ranksum q119mod, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1476110 193768	1424107 245771	1615 212	1 2
1669878	1669878	1827	combined

unadjusted variance
adjustment for ties
-9728738.3

adjusted variance 42427148

Ho: q119mod(q122==1) = q119mod(q122==2) z = -7.984|z| = 0.0000

 $P{q119mod(q122==1) > q119mod(q122==2)} = 0.348$

. * Adjusted for 34 demographic variables. The count of 34 includes q4, q95, q99, q7mod, and q9mod.

. * Responses to the two questions about age and desired number of children were highly correlated (Cramer's V = 0.41), a

> y separable from the data.

. tabulate q118mod q119mod, column V

Key
frequency
column percentage

q118mod	1	2	3	Total
1	540	28	100	668
	61.64	15.38	12.89	36.42
2	62	58	34	154
	7.08	31.87	4.38	8.40
3	274	96	642	1,012
	31.28	52.75	82.73	55.18
Total	876	182	776	1,834
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.4134**

. * Results description of the removed Figure 1 . generate byte q118q119Fig1 = . (2,104 missing values generated)

. replace q118q119Fig1 = 1 if q118 ==1 & q119 ==1 (540 real changes made)

. replace q118q119Fig1 = 2 if q118 ==2 & q119 ==2 (642 real changes made)

. tabulate q122 q118q119Fig1, column exact V

Key

frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due q118q119Fig1 to obs 2 1 Total 1,024 1 517 507 95.92 79.22 86.85 2 22 133 155 4.08 20.78 13.15 Total 539 640 1,179 100.00 100.00 100.00 Cramér's V = **0.2462**

Fisher's exact = 0.000 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.000

. csi 133 22 507 517, or exact

	Exposed	Unexposed	Total		
Cases Noncases	133 507	22 517	155 1024		
Total	640	539	1179		
Risk	.2078125	.0408163	.1314673		
	Point	estimate	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
Risk difference Risk ratio Attr. frac. ex. Attr. frac. pop	5.6	669962 991406 935906 895326	.131399 3.291176 .6961572	.2025934 7.876339 .8730375	
Odds ratio	6.1	164694	3.876727	9.800777	(Cornfield)

1-sided Fisher's exact P = **0.0000** 2-sided Fisher's exact P = **0.0000**

. *** END OF RESULTS section ***

. * Discussion

. * The ASA list of women anesthesiologists has 9525 invitees. Surveys of ASA members have had different response rates.

. * From Raphael et al. 2018 survey of ASA members on perspectives of economics, the response rate was 13.4%; https://www

. * From Orkin et al. 2012 survey of anesthesiologists over 50 and perspectives on retirement, the response rate was 37%

. * From Ard et al. 2016 survey on environmental attitudes, the response rate was 42%; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubme

. *** Table 1, in sequence ***

. * Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesiology due to obstacles pertaining to motherhood?

. tabulate q122

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesiol ogy due to			
obs	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	1,618	88.42	88.42
2	212	11.58	100.00
Total	1,830	100.00	

. * Was your desired number of children adversely affected by work or training demands? 3=not applicable ranksum q119mod, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122	
1476110 193768	1424107 245771	1615 212	1 2	
1669878	1669878	1827	combined	

unadjusted variance 52155887 adjustment for ties -9728738.3

adjusted variance 42427148

Ho:
$$q119mod(q122==1) = q119mod(q122==2)$$

 $z = -7.984$
 $|z| = 0.0000$

$$P\{q119mod(q122==1) > q119mod(q122==2)\} = 0.348$$

. * Was/is your desired age of childbearing/motherhood adversely affected by work demands? 3=unsure

. ranksum q118mod, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

d	expecte	rank sum	obs	q122
_	148127 19408	1430914 244451	1618 212	1 2
5	167536	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance
adjustment for ties
-11400176

adjusted variance 40938348

Ho: q118mod(q122==1) = q118mod(q122==2) z = -7.872Prob > |z| = 0.0000

 $P{q118mod(q122==1) > q118mod(q122==2)} = 0.353$

. * In what year did you graduate from medical school?

. ranksum q98, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122	
1457340 190680	1442617.5 205402.5	1605 210	1 2	
1648020	1648020	1815	combined	

unadjusted variance 51006900
adjustment for ties -70826.506

adjusted variance **50936073**

Ho: $q98_1(q122==1) = q98_1(q122==2)$

z = -2.063Prob > |z| = 0.0391

 $P{q98_1(q122==1) > q98_1(q122==2)} = 0.456$

. by q122, sort : centile q98, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. [95% Conf.	
q98_1	1,605	50	2006	2005	2006
		25 75	1994 2011	1993 2010	1997 2011
		/5	2011	2010	2011

-> q122 = 2

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q98_1	210	50	2006	2005	2007
		25	2000	1996.952	2002.554
		75	2012	2010	2013

-> q122 = .

Variable	e Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q98_1	7	50	2014	1991.457	2017
		25	1999	1988	2015.58*
		75	2017	2012.42	2017*

^{*} Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

•

- . * In what year were you born?
- . ranksum q95, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1453014 191377	1439528.5 204862.5	1602 211	1 2
1644391	1644391	1813	combined

unadjusted variance 51097659 adjustment for ties -67067.531

adjusted variance 51030591

Ho:
$$q95_1(q122==1) = q95_1(q122==2)$$

 $z = -1.888$
 $|z| = 0.0591$

$$P{q95_1(q122==1) > q95_1(q122==2)} = 0.460$$

. by q122, sort : centile q95, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	- Binom. [95% Conf.	•
q95_1	1,602	50 25 75	1978 1968 1983	1977 1966 1982	1979 1969 1983

-> q122 = 2

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q95_1	211	50 25 75	1979 1972 1984	1977 1967.157 1983	1980 1974 1985

-> q122 = .

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. [95% Conf.	Interp. — Interval]
q95_1	7	50 25 75	1983 1974 1988	1956.171 1948 1982.21	1989.371 1986.949* 1990*

^{*} Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

. * In what year did/will you finish residency?
. ranksum q99, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1446190 190955	1434619.5 202525.5	1598 211	1 2
1637145	1637145	1809	combined

unadjusted variance 50857682 adjustment for ties -76974.395

adjusted variance **50780707**

Ho:
$$q99_1(q122==1) = q99_1(q122==2)$$

 $z = -1.624$

$$Prob > |z| = 0.1044$$

$$P{q99_1(q122==1) > q99_1(q122==2)} = 0.466$$

. by q122, sort : centile q99, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

 Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q99 _1	1,598	50	2010	2010	2011
		25	2001	1999	2002.163
		75	2015	2015	2016

-> q122 = 2

. Interval]	— Binom. 1 [95% Conf.	Centile	Percentile	0bs	Variable
2012	2009	2010	50	211	q99 _1
2007	2002	2004	25		
2017	2015	2016	75		
	2009 2002	2004	50 25		q99_1

-> q122 = .

Variable	Obs I	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. [95% Conf.	•
q99_1	6	50 25 75	2013 2004 2021	1993.6 1992 2008	2021 2019.147* 2021*

* Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

- . * How many weeks did you take off, or plan to take off, for maternity leave for this pregnancy/child?
- . * First pregnancy during training, and then total
- . ranksum q25_1_1_, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1481279 194086	1491622.5 183742.5	1618 212	1 2
1675365	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance 52338525 adjustment for ties -16436176

adjusted variance 35902349

Ho: $q25_1_1(q122=1) = q25_1_1(q122=2)$ z = 1.726|z| = 0.0843

 $P{q25_1_1_(q122==1) > q25_1_1_(q122==2)} = 0.530$

. by q122, sort : centile q25_1_1_, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q25_1_1_	1,618	50 25 75	0 0 5.625	0 0 4	0 0 6

-> q122 = 2

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile	<pre>— Binom. Interp. — [95% Conf. Interval]</pre>
q25_1_1_	212	50 25	0	0 6
		75	4	0 5.637379

-> q122 = .

,	Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
	q25_1_1_	274	50 25 75	9 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 3

. ranksum q25total, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1481279 194086	1489585 185780	1618 212	1 2
1675365	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance 52338525 adjustment for ties -14708135

adjusted variance 37630390

Ho: q25total(q122==1) = q25total(q122==2)

z = 1.354Prob > |z| = 0.1757

 $P{q25total(q122==1) > q25total(q122==2)} = 0.524$

. by q122, sort : centile q25total, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. : [95% Conf.	•
q25total	1,618	50 25	0	0	0
		75	6	6	7

-> q122 = 2

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q25total	212	50 25 75	0 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 8

-> q122 = .

Interp. — Interval]		Centile	Percentile	Obs	Variable
0 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 25 75	274	q25total

. * How many female residents are/were in your class?

. ranksum PropFemaleRes, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1481279 194086	1474445.5 200919.5	1618 212	1 2
1675365	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance 52338525 adjustment for ties -70539.965

adjusted variance **52267985**

Ho: PropFe
$$\sim$$
s(q122==1) = PropFe \sim s(q122==2)
z = -0.945

$$|z| = -0.345$$

Prob > $|z| = 0.3446$

$$P\{PropFe \sim s(q122==1) > PropFe \sim s(q122==2)\} = 0.480$$

$$-> q122 = 1$$

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
PropFemale~s	1,618	50	.2	.1875	.2307692
		25	.1086039	.1	.1111111
		75	.4	.4	.4166667

-> q122 = 2

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	<pre>— Binom. Interp. — [95% Conf. Interval]</pre>
PropFemale~s	212	50	.2	.1666667 .2457116
		25	.125	.1 .133593
		75	.4166667	.4 .4573544

-> q122 = .

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
PropFemale~s	274	50 25 75	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

. ranksum q101, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1409838 187740	1404726 192852	1577 210	1 2
1597578	1597578	1787	combined

unadjusted variance
adjustment for ties
-383929.06

adjusted variance 48960401

Ho: $q101_1(q122==1) = q101_1(q122==2)$ z = -0.731Prob > |z| = 0.4650

 $P{q101_1(q122==1) > q101_1(q122==2)} = 0.485$

. by q122, sort : centile q101, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — . Interval]
q101_1	1,577	50 25	5	5	6
		75	9	8	10

-> q122 = 2

•	— Binom. [95% Conf.	Centile	Percentile	Obs	Variable
6 4 10	5 3 8	6 3 9	50 25 75	210	q101_1

-> q122 = .

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		— Binom. Interp. — [95% Conf. Interval]	
q101_1	6	50	4.5	3.1	9.5	
		25	3.75	3	5*	
		75	6.25	4	10*	

* Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

. * Approximately how many clinical faculty members were/are in your residency training program? . ranksum q103, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1284618 169747	1287683.5 166681.5	1506 199	1 2
1454365	1454365	1705	combined

unadjusted variance 42606497 adjustment for ties -277767.33

adjusted variance 42328730

Ho:
$$q103_1(q122==1) = q103_1(q122==2)$$

 $z = 0.471$
Prob > $|z| = 0.6375$

$$P{q103_1(q122==1) > q103_1(q122==2)} = 0.510$$

. by q122, sort : centile q103, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

— Binom. Interp. — [95% Conf. Interval]	Centile	Percentile	0bs	Variable
45 50 25 30 70 80	50 30 80	50 25 75	1,506	q103_1

-> q122 = 2

٧	/ariable	0bs	Percentile	Centile	<pre>— Binom. Interp. — [95% Conf. Interval]</pre>
	q103_1	199	50 25 75	45 30 70	40 50 25 30 60 80

-> q122 = .

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. [95% Conf.	Interp. — Interval]
q103_1	6	50 25 75	40 31 67	20.6 19 38.08889	95.6 46.11556* 100*

^{*} Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

. * Approximately how many female clinical faculty members were/are in your residency training program? . ranksum q104, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1284717.5 167942.5	1285239 167421	1507 197	1 2
1452660	1452660	1704	combined

unadjusted variance 42181558 adjustment for ties -214444.34 adjusted variance 41967114

Ho: $q104_1(q122==1) = q104_1(q122==2)$ z = 0.081Prob > |z| = 0.9358

 $P{q104_1(q122==1) > q104_1(q122==2)} = 0.502$

. by q122, sort : centile q104, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Var	iable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q	104_1	1,507	50	15	14.96114	15
			25	7	6	8
			75	25	25	30

-> q122 = 2

Interp. — Interval]	— Binom. : [95% Conf.	Centile	Percentile	Obs	Variable
15	12	15	50	197	q104_1
9.894399	6	7	25		
30	20	25	75		

-> q122 = .

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile	— Binom. Interp. — [95% Conf. Interval]	
q104_1	4	50 25	7.5	5	20* 15.5*
		75	17.5	5	20*

* Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

. ranksum PropFemaleFac, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1481279 194086	1481651.5 193713.5	1618 212	1 2
1675365	1675365	1830	combined

unadjusted variance
adjustment for ties
-223094.19

adjusted variance **52115430**

Ho: PropFe \sim c(q122==1) = PropFe \sim c(q122==2)

z = 0.052Prob > |z| = 0.9588

 $P{PropFe \sim c(q122==1) > PropFe \sim c(q122==2)} = 0.501$

. by q122, sort : centile PropFemaleFac, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
PropFemale~c	1,618	50	.3	.3	.3333333
		25 75	.175	.1666667	.2
		75	.4	.4	.4

-> q122 = 2

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile	<pre>— Binom. Interp. — [95% Conf. Interval]</pre>
PropFemale~c	212	50 25	.3 .1666667	.25 .3333333 .15 .2
		75	.4125	.4 .4666667

-> q122 = .

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
PropFemale~c	274	50 25	0	0	0
		75	0	0	0

. ranksum q100, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1415785.5 187159.5	1415746 187199	1581 209	1 2
1602945	1602945	1790	combined

unadjusted variance 49316528 adjustment for ties -75939.153

adjusted variance 49240589

Ho:
$$q100_1(q122==1) = q100_1(q122==2)$$

 $z = -0.006$
Prob > $|z| = 0.9955$

$$P{q100_1(q122==1) > q100_1(q122==2)} = 0.500$$

^{. *} How many residents are/were in your program?

. by q122, sort : centile q100, centile(50 25 75)

-> q122 = 1

•	— Binom. Int [95% Conf. In	Centile	Percentile	0bs	Variable
26	24	25	50	1,581	q100_1
16	15	15	25		
50	45	48	75		

-> q122 = 2

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q100_1	209	50 25 75	24 15.5 45	22 14 40	30 18 51.29406

-> q122 = .

Variable	0bs	Percentile	Centile		Interp. — Interval]
q100_1	7	50 25 75	21 18 40	13.88571 12 20.21016	46.85714 28.10857* 50*

^{*} Lower (upper) confidence limit held at minimum (maximum) of sample

. * Table 1 legend, addition recommended by statistical reviewer

. * q98 is: What year did you graduate from medical school?

. spearman q98 q119mod q118mod, stats(rho obs p)

rho Number of obs Sig. level

	q98_1	q119mod	q118mod
q98_1	1.0000 1818		
q119mod	0.1959 1818 0.0000	1.0000 1818	
q118mod	0.2174 1818 0.0000	0.5061 1818 0.0000	1.0000 1818

. *** END OF Table 1 ***

.

. *** Table 2, in sequence ***

. * Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesiology due to obstacles pertaining to motherhood? . tabulate q122

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesiol ogy due to obs	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1 2	1,618 212	88.42 11.58	88.42 100.00
Total	1,830	100.00	

. * Was your desired number of children adversely affected by work or training demands? 3=not applicable . tabulate q122 q119, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 59
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	Was your desired number of children adversely affected by work or training deman			
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	824	630	161	1,615
	94.17	81.50	89.94	88.40
2	51	143	18	212
	5.83	18.50	10.06	11.60
Total	875	773	179	1,827
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.1882**Fisher's exact = **0.000**

. * Was/is your desired age of childbearing/motherhood adversely affected by work demands? 3=unsure . tabulate q122 q118, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 55
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	childbe	our desired aring/mothe affected by	rhood	
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	640	842	136	1,618
	95.81	83.28	90.07	88.42
2	28	169	15	212
	4.19	16.72	9.93	11.58
Total	668	1,011	151	1,830
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.1841**Fisher's exact = **0.000**

. * Do you plan to have children in the future? (P=0.028 two-sided, if yes than more likely to counsel against), V=0.047 . tabulate q122 q2, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	Do you plan children futun		
to obs	1	2	Total
1	1,030	581	1,611
	89.64	86.20	88.37
2	119	93	212
	10.36	13.80	11.63
Total	1,149	674	1,823
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0518**

Fisher's exact = 0.028 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.017 . * What is your current marital status? 1=single not in a committed relationship; 2=single in a committed relationship;

. * 3=engaged; 4=married; 5=civil union; 6=divorced; 7=widowed

. tabulate q122 q123, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

95

99

stage 7: enumerations = 1
stage 6: enumerations = 4
stage 5: enumerations = 14
stage 4: enumerations = 136
stage 3: enumerations = 1641

stage 2: enumerations = 18830

stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you

Total

counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio What is your current marital status? logy due to obs 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total 1,334 1,617 1 87 85 34 2 71 4 88.99 91.58 85.86 79.07 50.00 84.52 80.00 88.41 2 9 212 8 14 165 2 13 1 14.14 8.42 20.93 11.01 50.00 15.48 20.00 11.59

1,499

4

84

5

43

1,829

100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0845**Fisher's exact =

0.041

. * Are you aware of the ABA policy on absence from residency? P=0.050 Cramer's V=0.06 in desired direction with Yes and . tabulate q122 q116, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 25
stage 1: enumerations = 0

				Would you
				counsel a
				female
				student
				against a
				career in
	A policy	e of the AB	Are you awar	anesthesio
	dency?	e from resi	on absenc	logy due
Total	3	2	1	to obs
1,618	263	608	747	1
88.42	90.38	90.07	86.46	
212	28	67	117	2
11.58	9.62	9.93	13.54	
1,830	291	675	864	Total

100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

0.050

Cramér's V = **0.0579**Fisher's exact =

. * Did you have to delay board certification due to a pregnancy?

. tabulate q122 q120, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in Did you have to delay anesthesio board certification logy due due to a pregnancy?⊡ to obs 1 2 Total 1,436 1,608 1 172 88.97 84.31 88.45 2 178 32 210 11.03 15.69 11.55 Total 1,614 204 1,818 100.00 100.00 100.00 Cramér's V = **0.0460**

Fisher's exact = 0.062 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.036

. * Was the program director during your residency training male or female? P=0.096 LESS likely if female . tabulate q122 q106, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	Was d program@dire ng your@reside ng male or	ector®duri ncy®traini	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	1,261	355	1,616
	89.18	86.17	88.50
2	153	57	210
	10.82	13.83	11.50
Total	1,414	412	1,826
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0395**

Fisher's exact = 0.096 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.057

. * Do you have any children?

. tabulate q122 q1, column exact V

Key

frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1 stage 2: enumerations = 10 stage 1: enumerations = 0

counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio

Would you

logy due Do you have children? 3 to obs 1 2 Total 1,200 1,618 1 367 51 85.75 89.15 91.07 88.42 2 61 146 5 212 10.85 8.93 11.58 14.25 Total 428 1,346 1,830 56

100.00

Cramér's V = 0.0472

Fisher's exact =

100.00

0.144

100.00

100.00

. \ast What is your sexual orientation?

. tabulate q122 q127, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 4: enumerations = 1
stage 3: enumerations = 4
stage 2: enumerations = 13
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	What	is your sexua	al orientat	ion?	
to obs	1	2 you. Sexue		4	Total
to obs	1	۷	3	4	IOCal
1	1,562 88.50	32 91.43	10 90.91	5 62.50	1,609 88.46
2	203	3	1	3	210
	11.50	8.57	9.09	37.50	11.54
Total	1,765	35	11	8	1,819
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0557** Fisher's exact =

0.153

. * Have you ever been pregnant? . tabulate q122 q4, column exact V

Key frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in			
anesthesio	Have you e	ver been	
logy due	pregn	ant?	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	360 86.54	1,257 89.02	1,617 88.46
2	56 13.46	155 10.98	211 11.54
Total	416 100.00	1,412 100.00	1,828 100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0326

Fisher's exact = 0.163 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.097 . * Create variable that equals 2 if pregnant or had any children during your practice? . tabulate q122 q9mod, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	q9r		
to obs	1	2	Total
1	647	971	1,618
	87.08	89.33	88.42
2	96	116	212
	12.92	10.67	11.58
Total	743	1,087	1,830
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0345

Fisher's exact = 0.158
1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.081

. * What is your race/ethnicity?

. tabulate q122 q126, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 6: enumerations = 1
stage 5: enumerations = 10
stage 4: enumerations = 84

stage 3: enumerations = 818
stage 2: enumerations = 8169

stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you

counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due What is your race/ethnicity? 2 3 to obs 1 4 5 6 Total 1 88 61 251 1,147 31 27 1,605 89.05 88.00 84.72 89.01 79.49 79.41 88.43 2 12 11 141 210 31 8 15.28 10.99 10.95 20.51 20.59 11.57 12.00 1,288 34 1,815 Total 100 72 282 39 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0635** Fisher's exact = 0.178

. * Are you board certified? 3=not yet eligible . tabulate q122 q121, column exact V

Key

frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1 stage 2: enumerations = 12 stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio

logy due	Are you board certified?			
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	108	1,273	235	1,616
	83.72	88.77	88.68	88.40
2	21	161	30	212
	16.28	11.23	11.32	11.60
Total	129	1,434	265	1,828
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = 0.0403 Fisher's exact =

0.234

. * What is your current job? 1=residency or fellowship, 2=private practice, 3=academic, 4=military, 5=not working currer . tabulate q122 q113, column exact V

Key

frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 6: enumerations = 1
stage 5: enumerations = 5
stage 4: enumerations = 19
stage 3: enumerations = 166
stage 2: enumerations = 2656

stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due

What is your current job? 2 3 4 5 6 Total to obs 1 1,617 1 276 752 506 11 63 87.07 87.04 90.68 90.00 91.30 88.41 100.00 2 41 112 52 0 212 1 6 12.93 12.96 9.32 0.00 10.00 8.70 11.59

Total	317	864	558	11	10	69	1,829
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = 0.0618
Fisher's exact = 0.243

. * Does/did your residency/fellowship program have a formal maternity leave policy for trainees at the time of your trainees at the trainee

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 19
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female				
student				
against a	Doe	s/did your		
career in	residency/	fellowship	program	
anesthesio	have a form	al maternit	y leave	
logy due		policy		
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	533	473	612	1,618
	88.69	89.92	87.06	88.42
2	68	53	91	212
	11.31	10.08	12.94	11.58

Total 601 526 703 1,830 100.00 100.00 100.00

Cramér's V = 0.0368
Fisher's exact = 0.298

. \ast Did you train in the United States?

. tabulate q122 q96, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio Did you train in the logy due United States? to obs 1 2 Total 1 44 1,574 1,618 88.28 93.62 88.42 2 209 212 3 6.38 11.72 11.58 Total 47 1,830 1,783 100.00 100.00 100.00 Cramér's V = **0.0264**

Fisher's exact = 0.356 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.187

•

. * Does/did your residency/fellowship program have a formal paternity leave policy for trainees at the time of your trainees. tabulate q122 q115, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 13
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	residency	es/did your /fellowship mal paterni [.] policy		
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	712	228	677	1,617
	88.45	90.84	87.58	88.41
2	93	23	96	212
	11.55	9.16	12.42	11.59
Total	805	251	773	1,829
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

. * Create variable that equals 2 if pregnant during, or did you have any children during your residency or fellowship to tabulate q122 q7mod, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student			
against a career in			
anesthesio			
logy due	q7mc	od	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	981	637	1,618
	87.90	89.22	88.42
2	135	77	212
	12.10	10.78	11.58
Total	1,116	714	1,830
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0200

Fisher's exact = 0.411 1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.218 . * Was the chief/chair of the Anesthesiology Department during your residency training male or female? Male=1 . tabulate q122 q105, column exact ${\tt V}$

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	Was the chi of the Anes Department your Preside	thesiology t during	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	1,404	212	1,616
	88.19	90.21	88.45
2	188	23	211
	11.81	9.79	11.55
Total	1,592	235	1,827
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0212

Fisher's exact = 0.444
1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.215

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. * Did you complete a fellowship?

. tabulate q122 q107, column exact V

Кеу
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in			
anesthesio	Did you con	•	
logy due	fellows		
to obs	1	2	Total
1	962 88.99	645 87.76	1,607 88.49
2	119	90	209
	11.01	12.24	11.51
Total	1,081	735	1,816
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0190**

Fisher's exact = 0.454
1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.231

. * Does your partner work outside the home? 3=not applicable

. tabulate q122 q124, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 10
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due		partner work the home?2	< outside	
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	239	1,220	158	1,617
	90.53	87.90	89.27	88.41
			05127	
2	25	168	19	212
	9.47	12.10	10.73	11.59
	-			
Total	264	1,388	177	1,829
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0300**

Fisher's exact = **0.468**

. * Are you currently in practice? 3=retired

. tabulate q122 q117, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 2
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	Are vou cu	rently in	onactice?	
to obs	1	2	3	Total
	-			
1	186	1,425	6	1,617
	87.32	88.62	85.71	88.46
2	27	183	1	211
	12.68	11.38	14.29	11.54
Total	213	1,608	7	1,828
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0141**

Fisher's exact = **0.618**

. * Are/were there female residents in your program who were pregnant during their training at your residency training program to tabulate q122 q102, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due	Are/were th residents program w pregnant du	in your ho were	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	368	1,250	1,618
	87.83	88.65	88.46
2	51	160	211
	12.17	11.35	11.54
Total	419	1,410	1,829
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0108
Fisher's exact = 0.663
1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.349

. * Is your partner a physician?

. tabulate q122 q125, column exact V

Key

frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1 stage 2: enumerations = 1 stage 1: enumerations = 0

Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio

logy due | Is your partner a physician?

Togy due	13 your parties a physician:			
to obs	1	2	3	Total
1	966	502	148	1,616
	88.30	88.54	88.62	88.40
2	128	65	19	212
	11.70	11.46	11.38	11.60
Total	1,094	567	167	1,828
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.0040**

Fisher's exact =

0.994

* Do you currently live in the United States?tabulate q122 q97, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Would you counsel a female student against a career in			
anesthesio	Do you curre	ently live	
logy due	in the Unite	ed States?	
to obs	1	2	Total
1	7	1,610	1,617
	87.50	88.41	88.41
2	1	211	212
	12.50	11.59	11.59
Total	8	1,821	1,829
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = -0.0019
Fisher's exact = 1.000
1-sided Fisher's exact = 0.628

. * Additional analyses in Table 2 legend

. * q2 is do you plan to have children in the future?

. tabulate q2 q119, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 151
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Do you plan to have children in the	children a	desired nur dversely af r training (fected by	
future?	1	2	3	Total
1	680	410	61	1,151
	77.80	53.04	33.89	63.00
2	194	363	119	676
	22.20	46.96	66.11	37.00
Total	874	773	180	1,827
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.3143**

Fisher's exact = 0.000

. return list

scalars:

r(N) = 1827 r(r) = 2 r(c) = 3 r(CramersV) = .3143177738281109 $r(p_exact) = 1.52429725551e-40$

. tabulate q2 q118, column exact V

Key frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 119
stage 1: enumerations = 0

				Do you
				plan to
	age of	our desired	Was/is yo	have
	rhood	aring/mother	childbea	children
	work de	affected by	adversely a	in the
Total	3	2	1	future?
1,151	96	528	527	1
62.90	62.75	52.38	78.77	
679	57	480	142	2
37.10	37.25	47.62	21.23	
1,830	153	1,008	669	Total
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

```
Cramér's V = 0.2561
Fisher's exact = 0.000
```

. return list

scalars:

r(N) = 1830 r(r) = 2 r(c) = 3 r(CramersV) = .2561103068884831 $r(p_exact) = 7.03281892758e-28$

- . * q3 is current marital status $\,$
- . tabulate q3 q119, column exact V

Key
frequency
column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 37
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Is your decision to not have children related to work or	children a	r desired nu adversely af or training	fected by	
training?	1	2	3	Total
1	49	10	26	85
	87.50	21.74	56.52	57.43
2	7	36	20	63
	12.50	78.26	43.48	42.57
Total	56	46	46	148
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.5495**Fisher's exact = **0.000**

. return list

scalars:

r(N) = 148 r(r) = 2r(c) = 3

r(CramersV) = .5495428287835239 r(p_exact) = 3.95508322182e-11

. tabulate q3 q118, column exact V

Key
frequency column percentage

Enumerating sample-space combinations:

stage 3: enumerations = 1
stage 2: enumerations = 25
stage 1: enumerations = 0

Is your decision to not have children	Was/is vo	our desired	age of	
related to		aring/mother	•	
work or		affected by		
training?	1	2	3	Total
1	51	21	13	85
	86.44	32.81	52.00	57.43
2	8	43	12	63
	13.56	67.19	48.00	42.57
Total	59	64	25	148
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cramér's V = **0.4965**Fisher's exact = **0.000**

```
. return list
scalars:
                 r(N) = 148
                 r(r) = 2
                 r(c) = 3
          r(CramersV) = .4964551977535707
           r(p_exact) = 2.85664223070e-09
. *** END OF Table 2 ***
. *** Table 3 ***
. generate byte q118q119Tab3 = .
(2,104 missing values generated)
. replace q118q119Tab3 = 1 if q118 == 1
(670 real changes made)
. replace q118q119Tab3 = 2 if q118 > 1 & q119 == 1
(336 real changes made)
. replace q118q119Tab3 = 3 if q118 > 1 & q119 == 3
(154 real changes made)
```

. replace q118q119Tab3 = 4 if q118 > 1 & q119 == 2
(676 real changes made)

. tabulate q122 q118q119Tab3, column

Key
frequency column percentage

		9Tab3	q118q11 <u>9</u>		Would you counsel a female student against a career in anesthesio logy due
Total	4	3	2	1	to obs
1,617	536	134	307	640	1
88.41	79.53	88.74	91.37	95.81	
212	138	17	29	28	2
11.59	20.47	11.26	8.63	4.19	
1,829	674	151	336	668	Total
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

. csi 133 22 507 517, or exact

	Exposed	Unexposed	Total		
Cases Noncases	133 507	22 517	155 1024		
Total	640	539	1179		
Risk	.2078125	.0408163	.1314673		
	Point	estimate	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
Risk difference Risk ratio Attr. frac. ex. Attr. frac. pop	5.6	669962 991406 935906 895326	.131399 3.291176 .6961572	.2025934 7.876339 .8730375	
Odds ratio	6.1	.64694	3.876727	9.800777	(Cornfield)

1-sided Fisher's exact P = **0.0000** 2-sided Fisher's exact P = **0.0000**

. ranksum q118q119Tab3, by(q122) porder

Two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test

expected	rank sum	obs	q122
1479555 193980	1415585.5 257949.5	1617 212	1 2
1673535	1673535	1829	combined

```
unadjusted variance 52277610 adjustment for ties -5516466.9 adjusted variance 46761143 Ho: q118q1\sim3(q122==1) = q118q1\sim3(q122==2) z = -9.355 Prob > |z| = 0.0000 P{q118q1\sim3(q122==1) > q118q1\sim3(q122==2)} = 0.313 . end of do-file
```