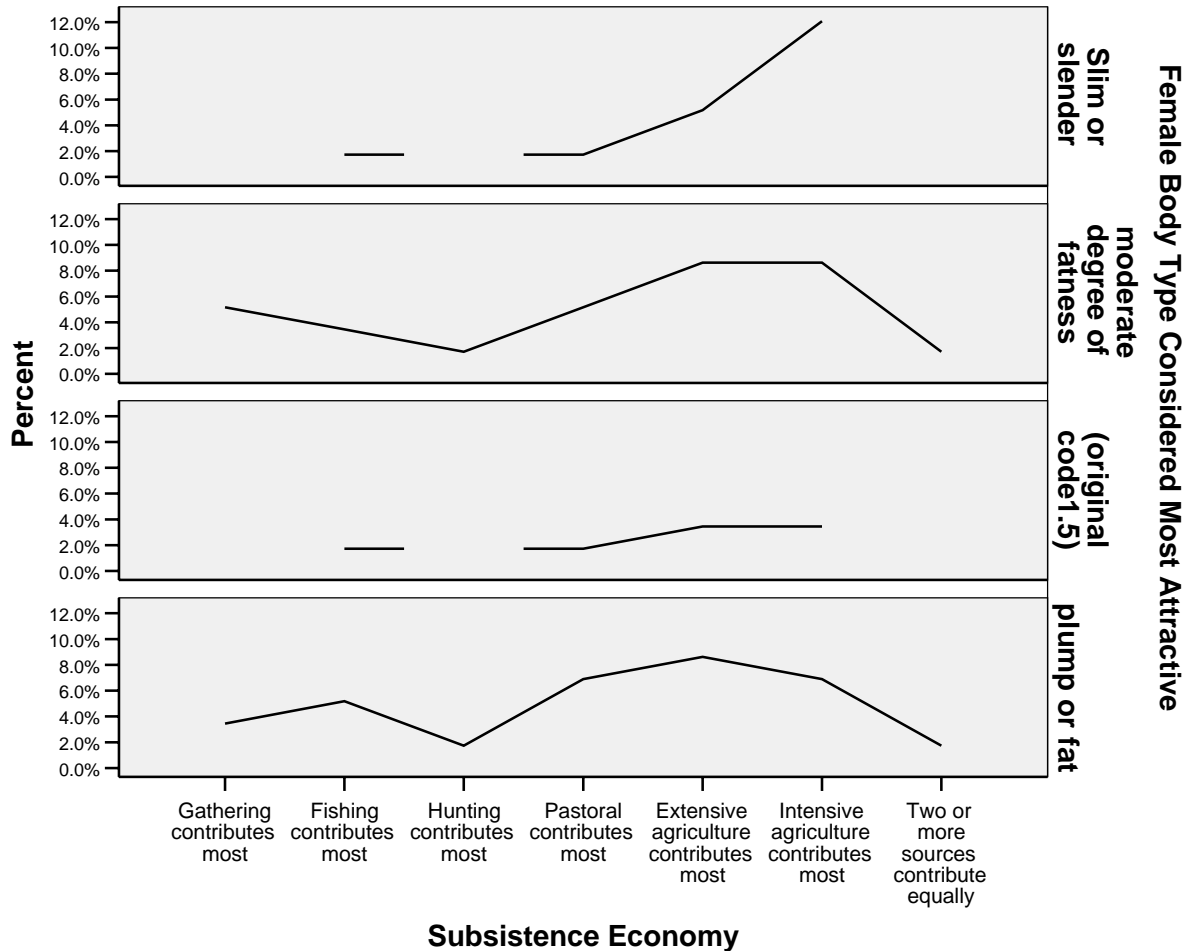


Back to home page: <http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/courses/WCC06.html> (live link!)

(see p. 2 for Doug White's favorite version of this graph) Thanks Julius!

-Julius' graph – another way of displaying your data (but make sure to also use crosstabs and include the statistical output)

Go to "Graph" on the top of the page, "Line" (the one that is not an "interactive Graph"), use the Simple graph and "Summaries for groups of cases". Hit the "define" button. Use "Category axis" and "panel by rows". Hit "Okay" and your graph will pop up in the Output1 window from SPSS.



**Symmetric Measures**

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error(a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.405			.946
	Cramer's V	.234			.946
Ordinal by Ordinal	Kendall's tau-b	.173	.103	1.677	.093
N of Valid Cases		58			

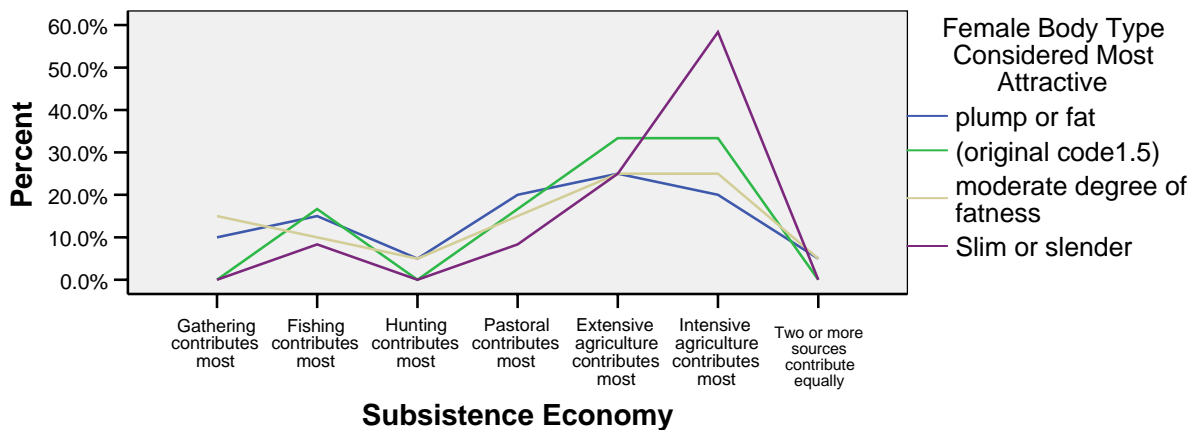
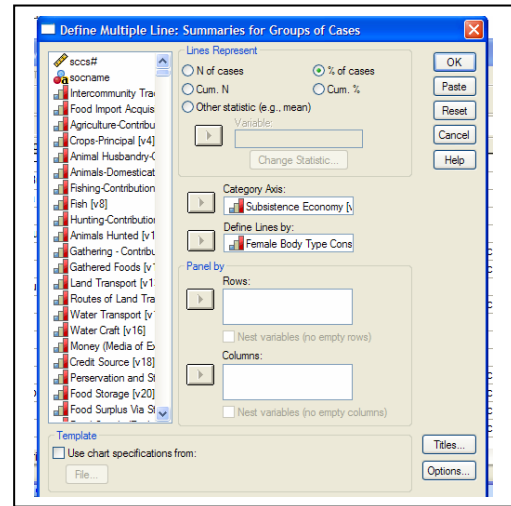
a Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

THANKS JULIUS!

I actually prefer a variant after looking at Julius's graph:

Go to "Graph" on the top of the page, "Line" (the one that is not an "interactive Graph), use the Multiple graph then click % of cases, and enter Subsistence Economy (246) into the Category Axis and Female Body Type (1242) in Define Lines by



(Note that these percents are those within the female body type)  
Symmetric Measures

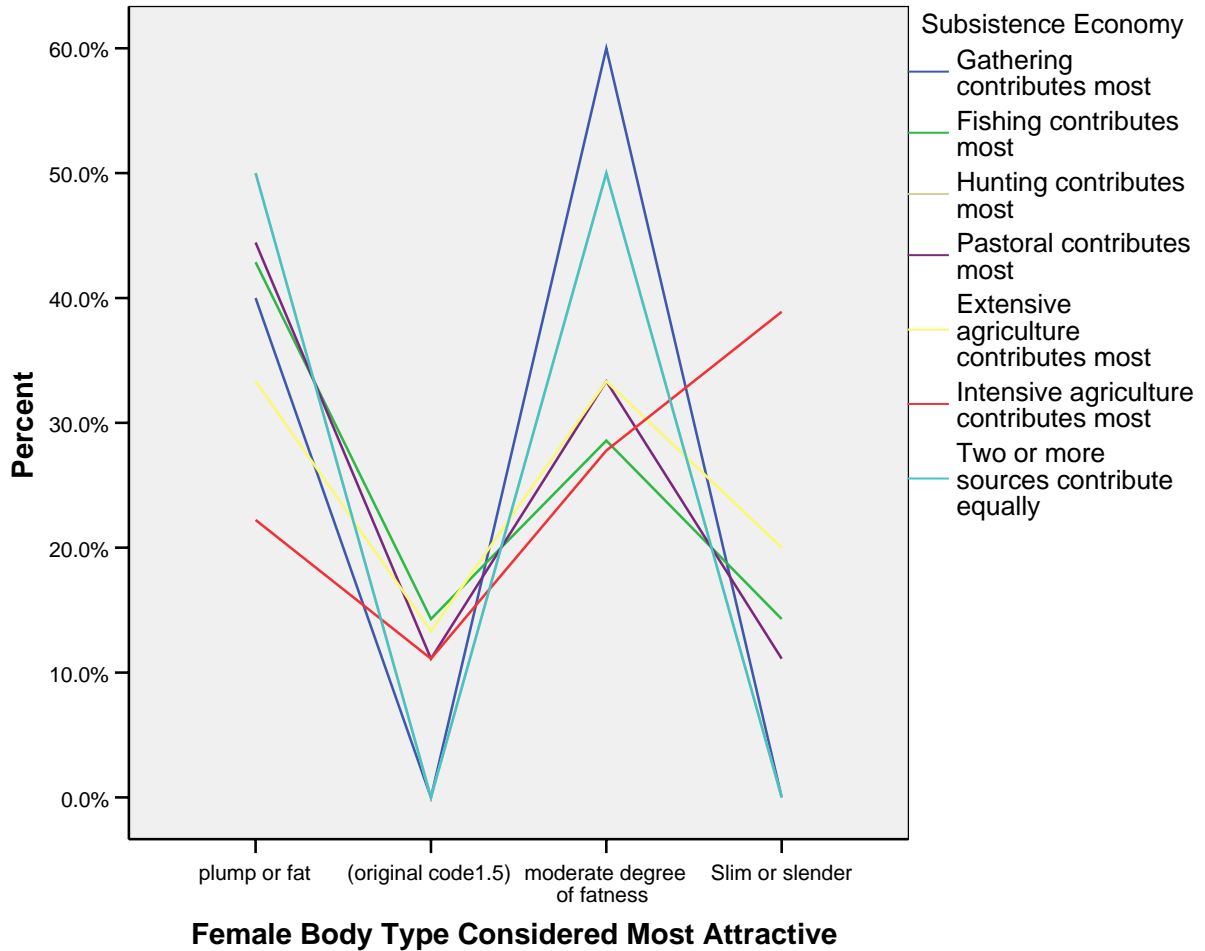
		Value	Asymp. Std. Error(a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.405			.946
	Cramer's V	.234			.946
Ordinal by Ordinal	Kendall's tau-b	.173	.103	1.677	.093
N of Valid Cases		58			

a Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

The nice thing about this graph is that it shows how the peak of Slim is where subsistence is based on intensive agriculture (plows: males do the plowing) compared to lower peaks of plump that include extensive agriculture (where the clearing of land done each year is often associated with women's hoe agriculture).

To get the percents within each subsistence type, just switch the position of the variables in the instructions above:



percents within each subsistence type

(that's exactly the same data, only a switch in perspective: but can see again slim preference begins with plows, moderately plump or plump for gather or two+ sources; the dip for cod 1.5 however is just that there are fewer cases; but it's the CROSSOVER of the lines that is significant. This graph is much more difficult to explain)

Note how the comparison of these slides shows you the problem of choosing the presentation format that does the most justice to the pattern in the data – and that's the one on page 2. Notice there how almost all the lines have the same pattern, and the exception jumps out at you. Try to figure out the best presentation for your powerpoints !!!

Class discussion, week 5:

Take a look now at the 'Julius graph' at the end of week 4 at

<http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/courses/WCC06.html>

study it carefully and be prepared to answer in class: why is version 2 the best version of a Julius graph for these particular data?

Would the exact same options be the best for just ANY cross-tab data? If not, why not? If so, why?