



Graphics in IBM SPSS

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Learning objectives

By the end of this session, learners should be able to

- Understand the functions of the different graphics
- Create various types of graphics using the “**graphs**” menu and using “**frequencies**”

Contents

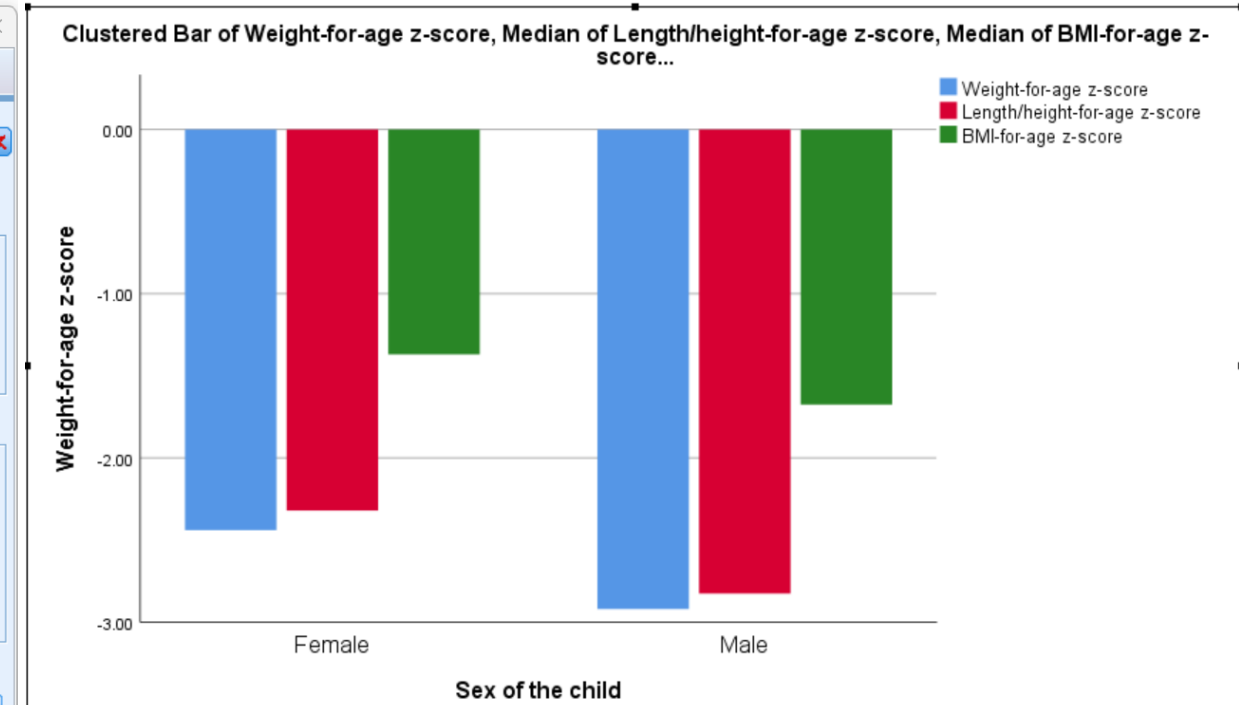
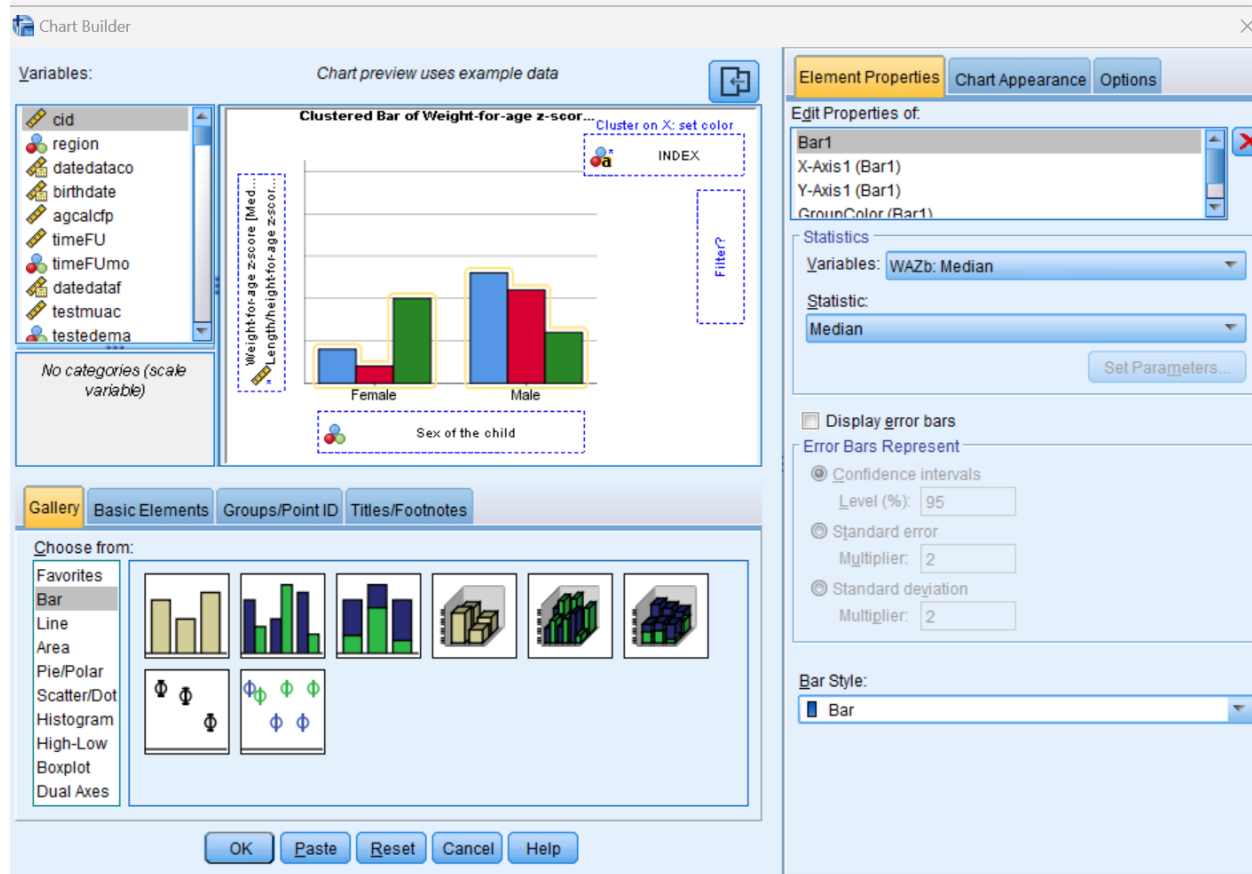
The Graphs menus :

- Chart Builder
- Graphboard Template Chooser
- Legacy Dialogs

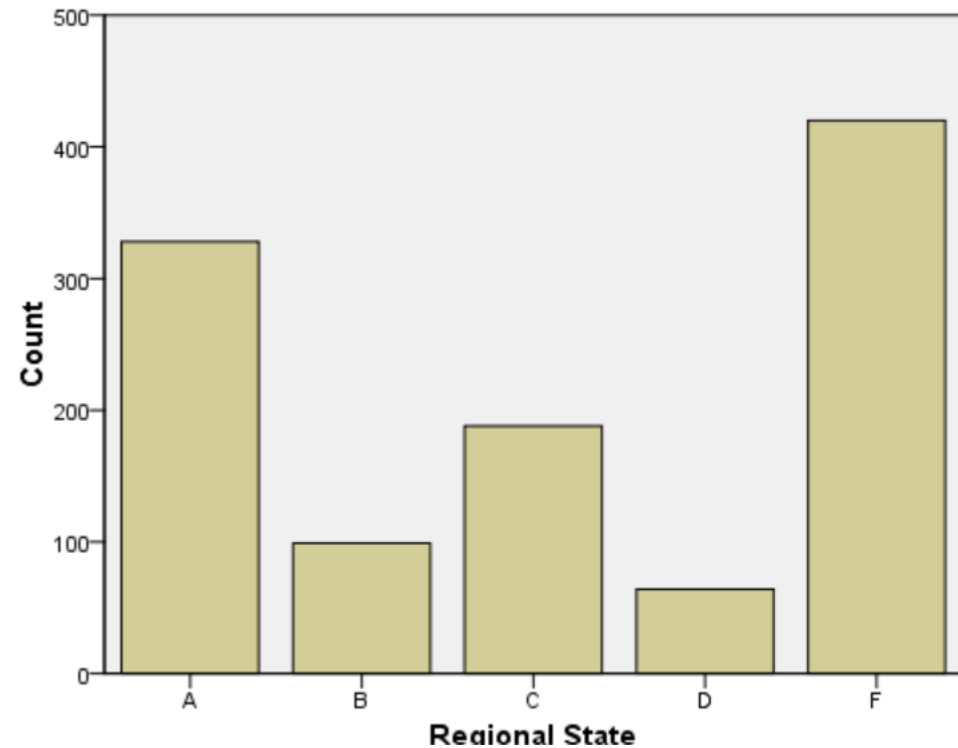
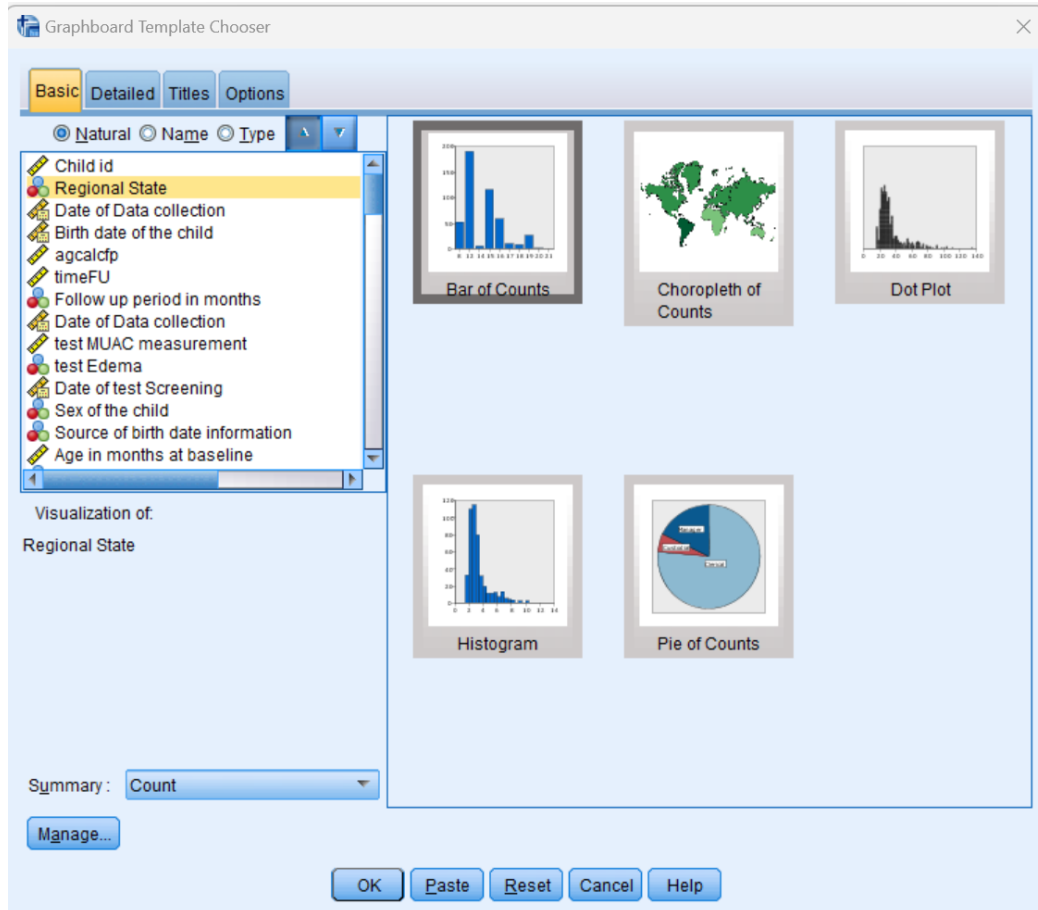
Graphboard Template Chooser

- Basic : Choose a variable first and then see the suggested graph
- Detailed: Chose graph style first, then choose the variables

Chart builder



Graphboard Template Chooser



Graphics

Various Graphics in SPSS

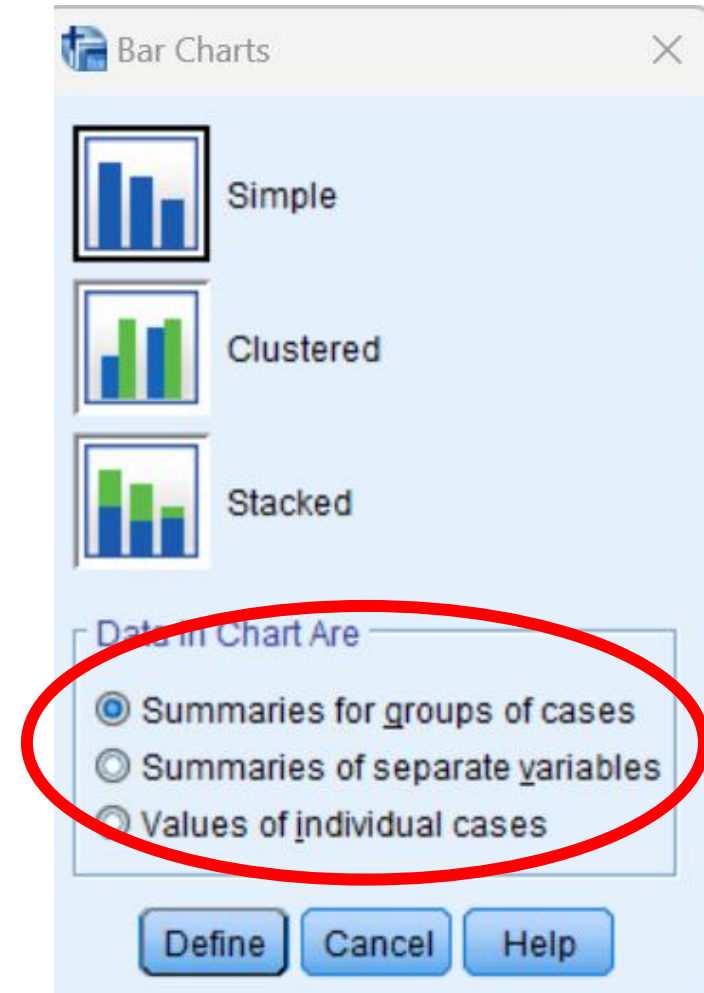
- Bar chart
- Pie chart
- Histogram
- Area chart
- Line chart
- Scatter plot

Various Options for Graphics in SPSS

- Simple graphics: Use the Chart option in [Analyze > Descriptive Statistics > Frequencies](#)
- Complex graphics: Use Graphs in the [Menu bar](#)

Bar chart

- One : Simple bar chart
- Two : Grouped bar chart
- Three : Multiple variable



Bar chart

The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor window with a dataset named *tsf_outcomes.sav. The data is organized into columns: ele1, keros1, keros2, baj, otherprogr, and muacb. The first 10 rows of data are visible. The Graphboard Template Chooser dialog box is open, showing the 'Basic' tab. The 'Natural' radio button is selected, and the 'BMI-for-age z-score' variable is chosen from the list. The visualization type is set to 'Histogram'. The 'Summary' dropdown is set to 'Local Machine'. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

	ele1	keros1	keros2	baj	otherprogr	muacb
1	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	No	No	No	No	No	No
7	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	No	No	No	No	No	No
9	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	No	No	No	No	No	No

Graphboard Template Chooser

Basic Detailed Titles Options

☒ Natural ☐ Name ☐ Type

DDsrawt
DDsumf
DDsum follow up
Date of data collection (Gregorian)
Date of data collection (Gregorian)
Date of data collection at follow up
Date of birth registered at follow up
Weight-for-age z-score
Length/height-for-age z-score
BMI-for-age z-score

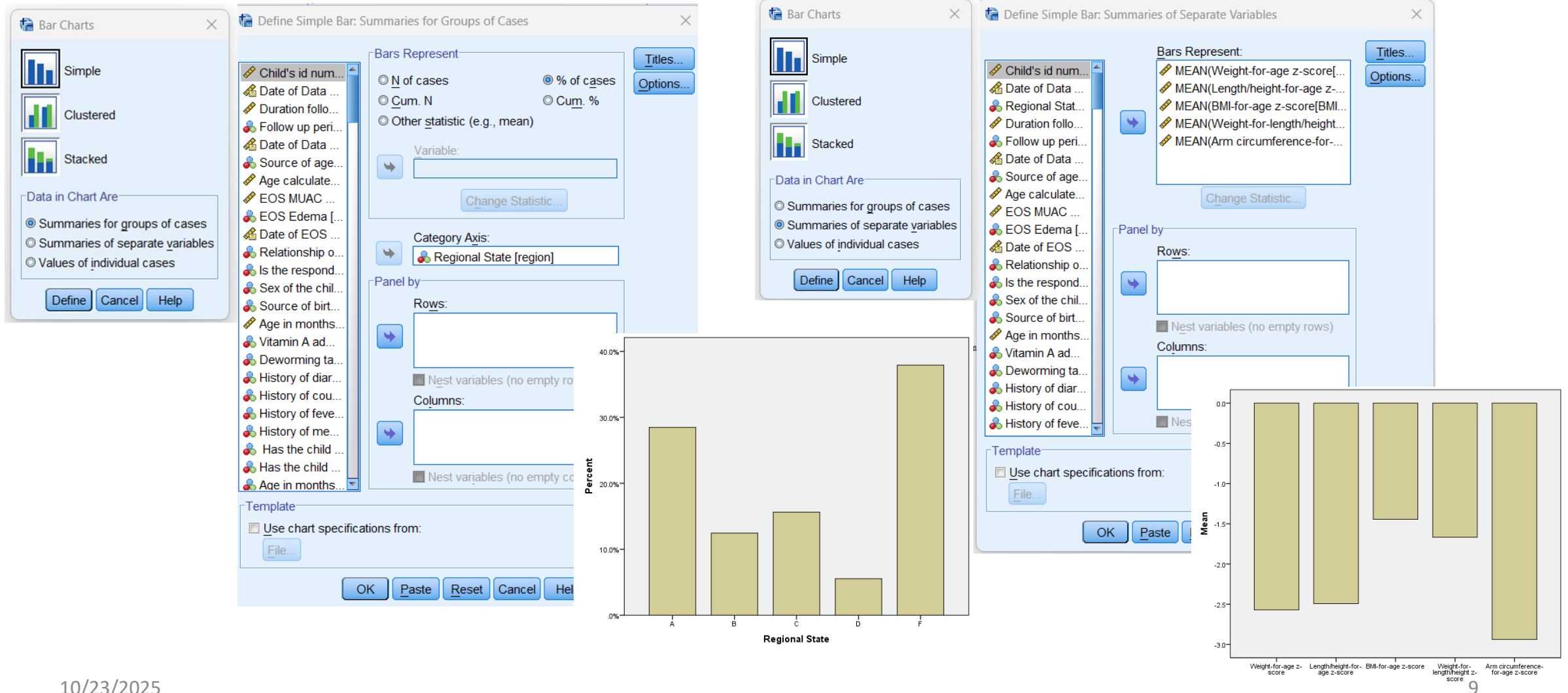
Visualization of:
BMI-for-age z-score

Summary :

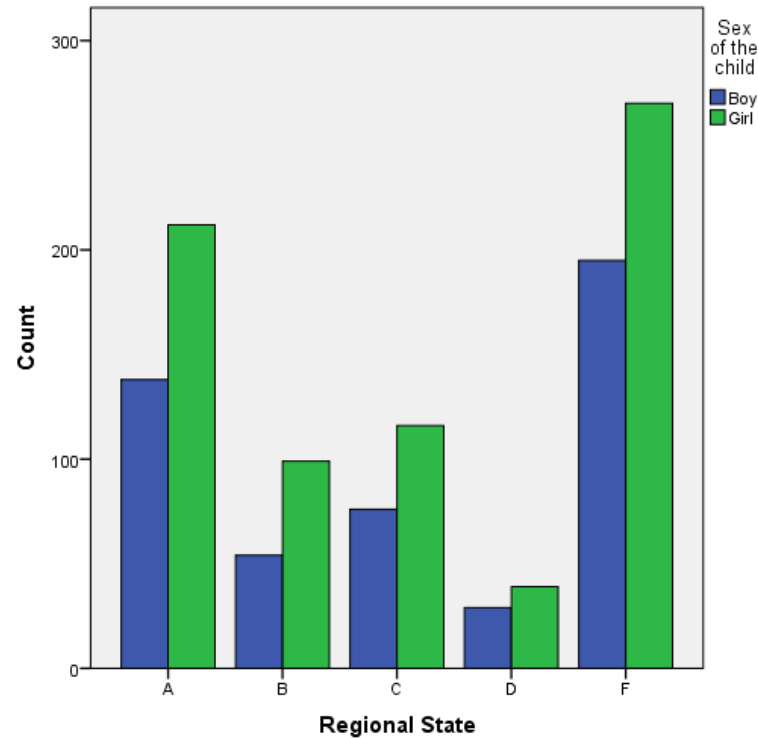
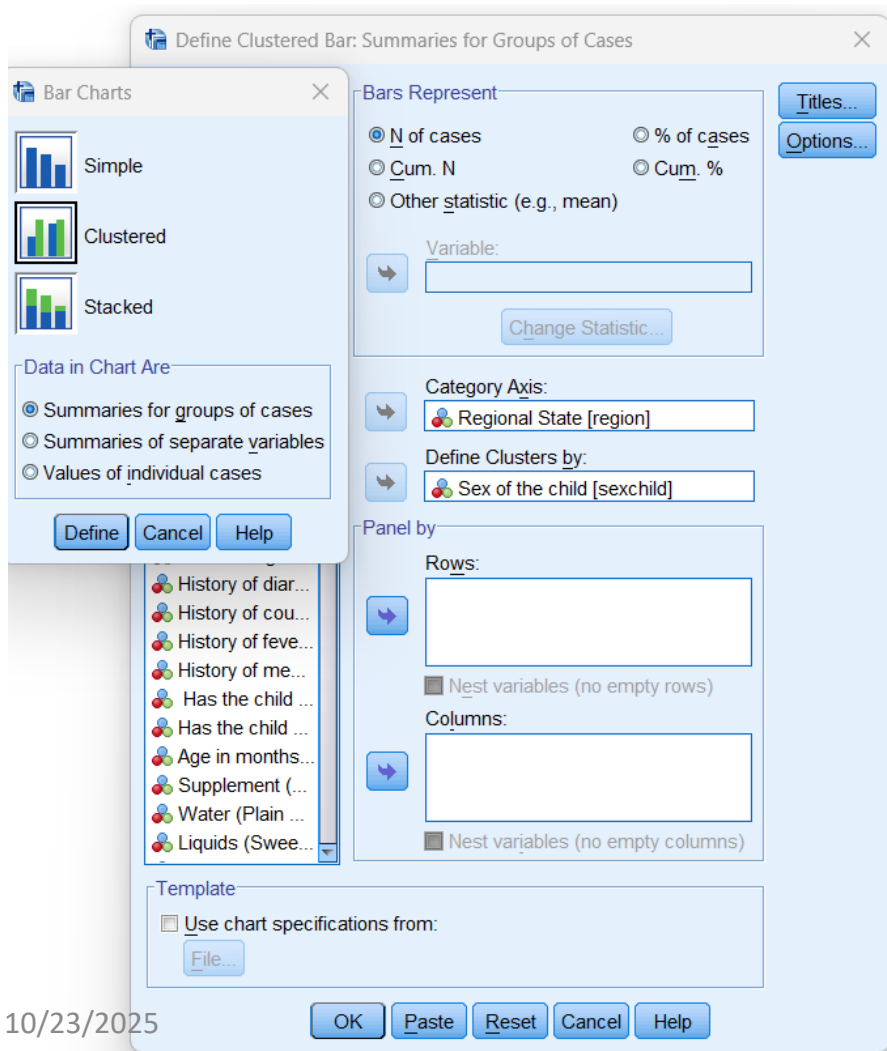
Manage... Location ... Local Machine

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

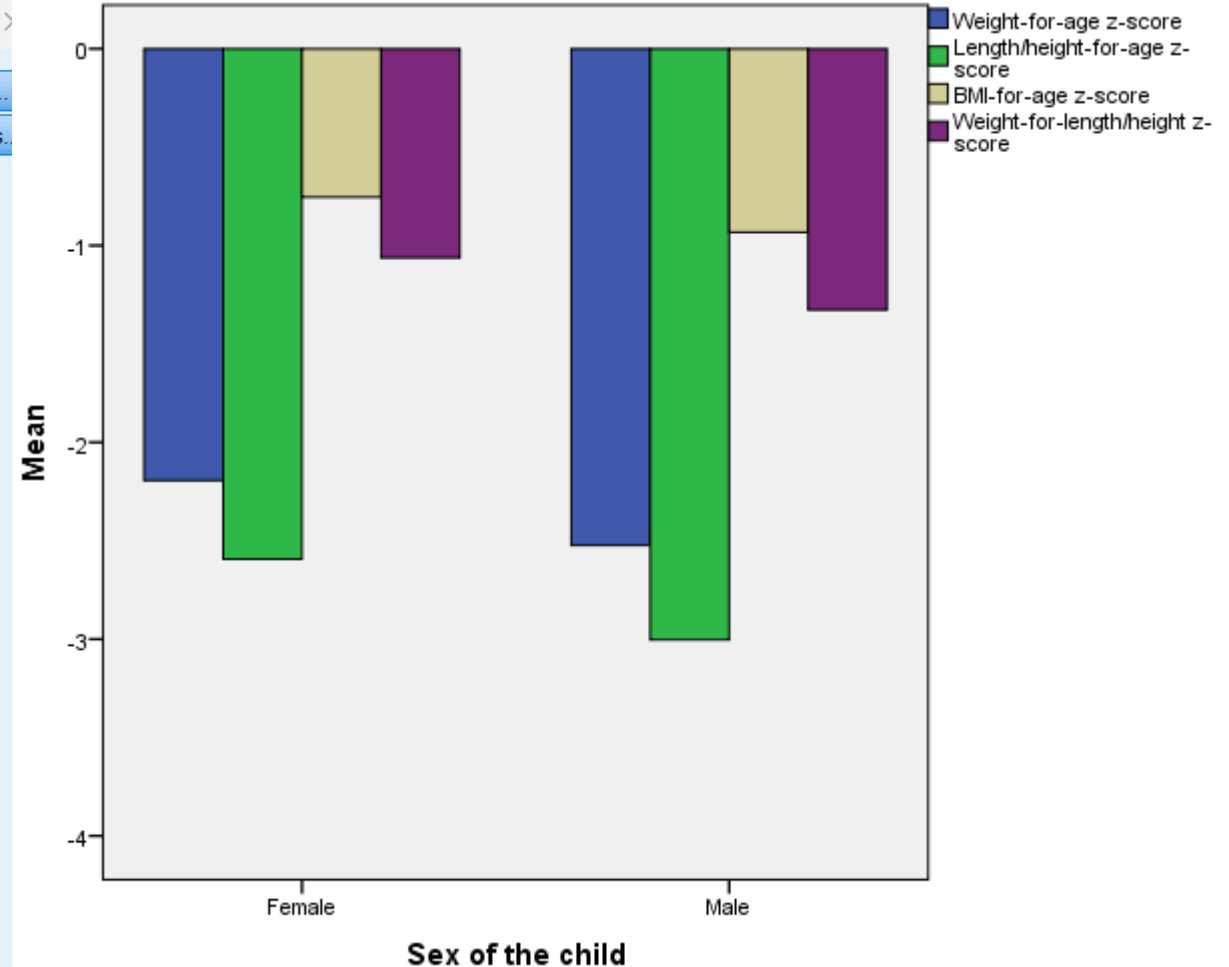
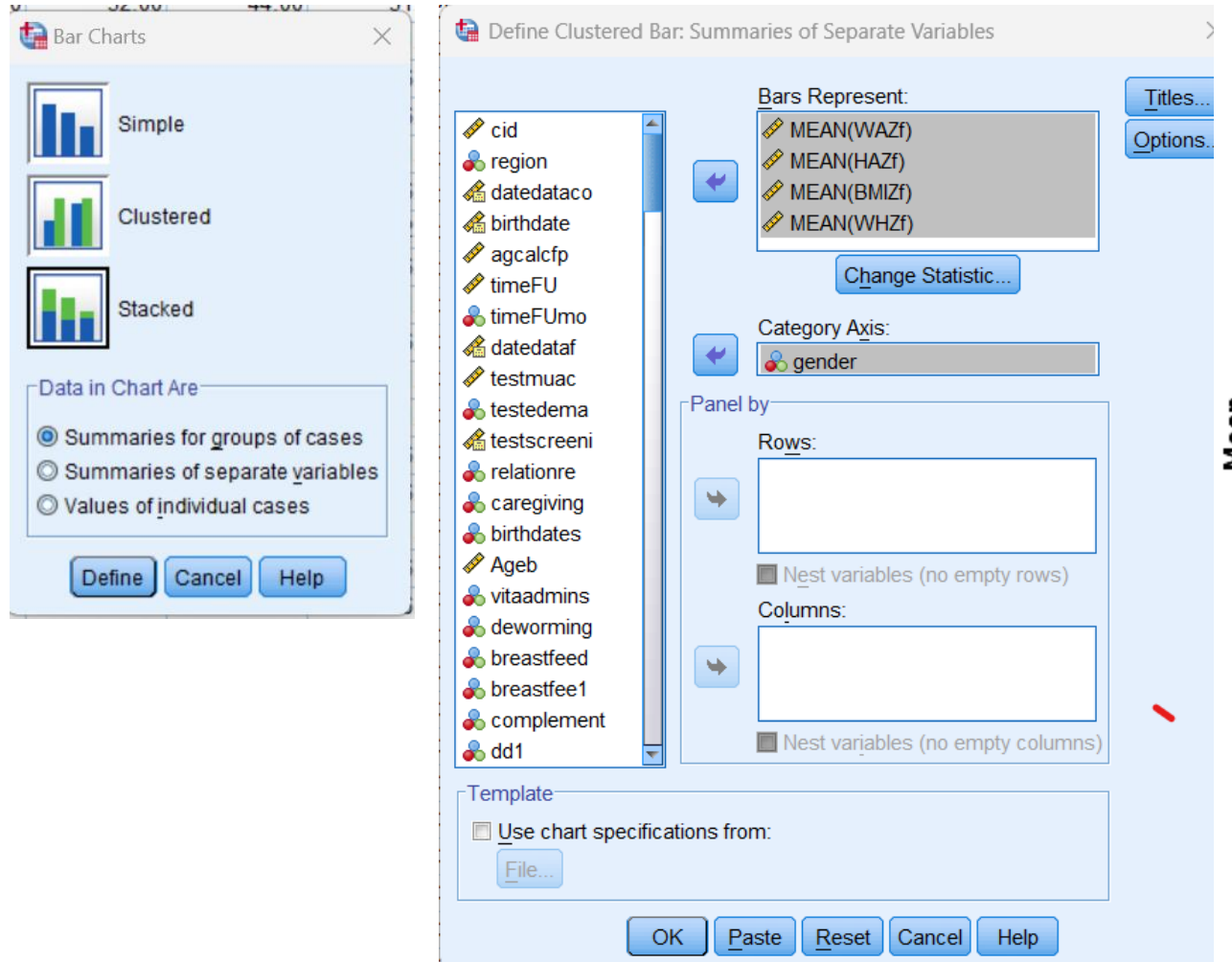
Simple bar chart (using summaries of cases, variables)



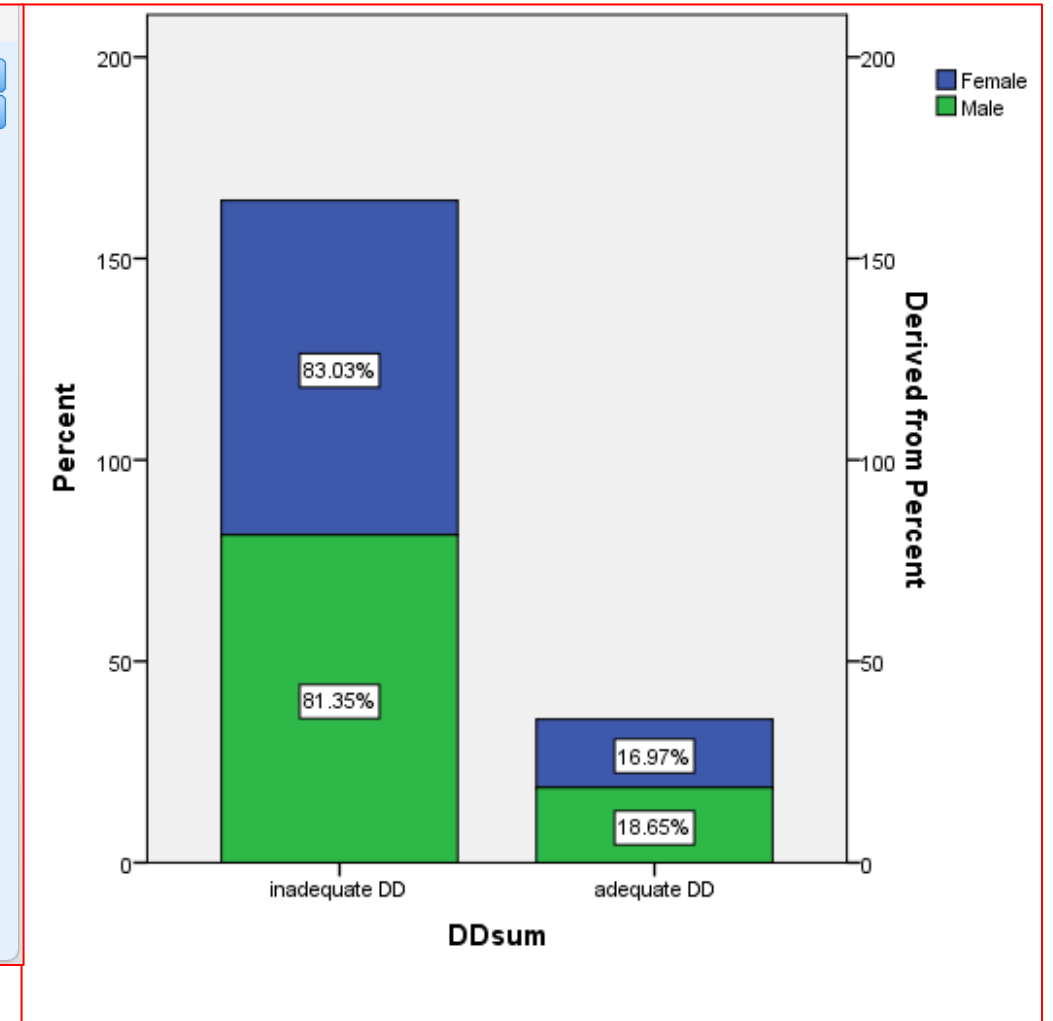
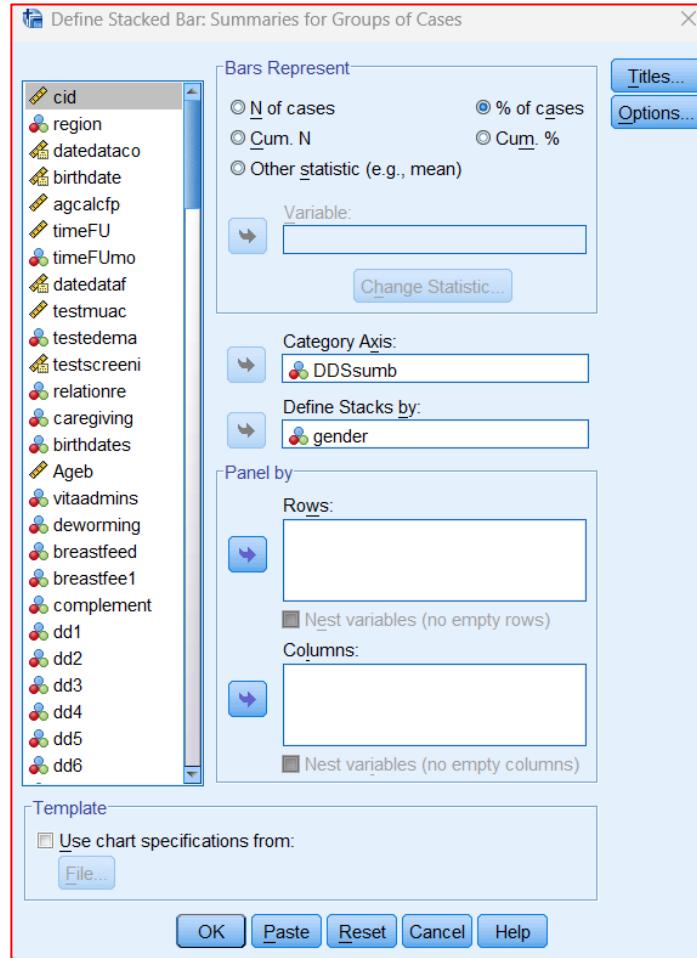
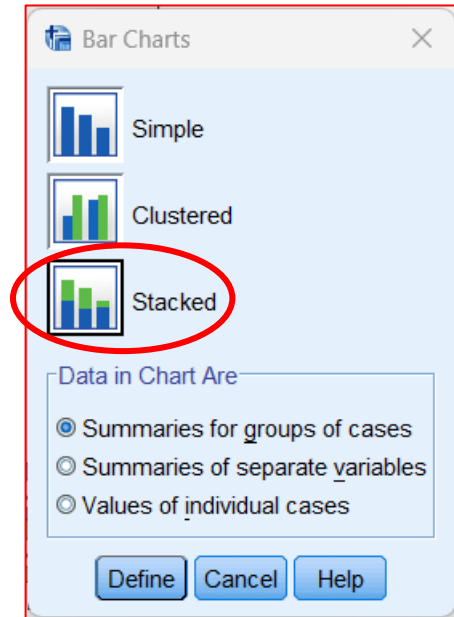
Clustered bar chart



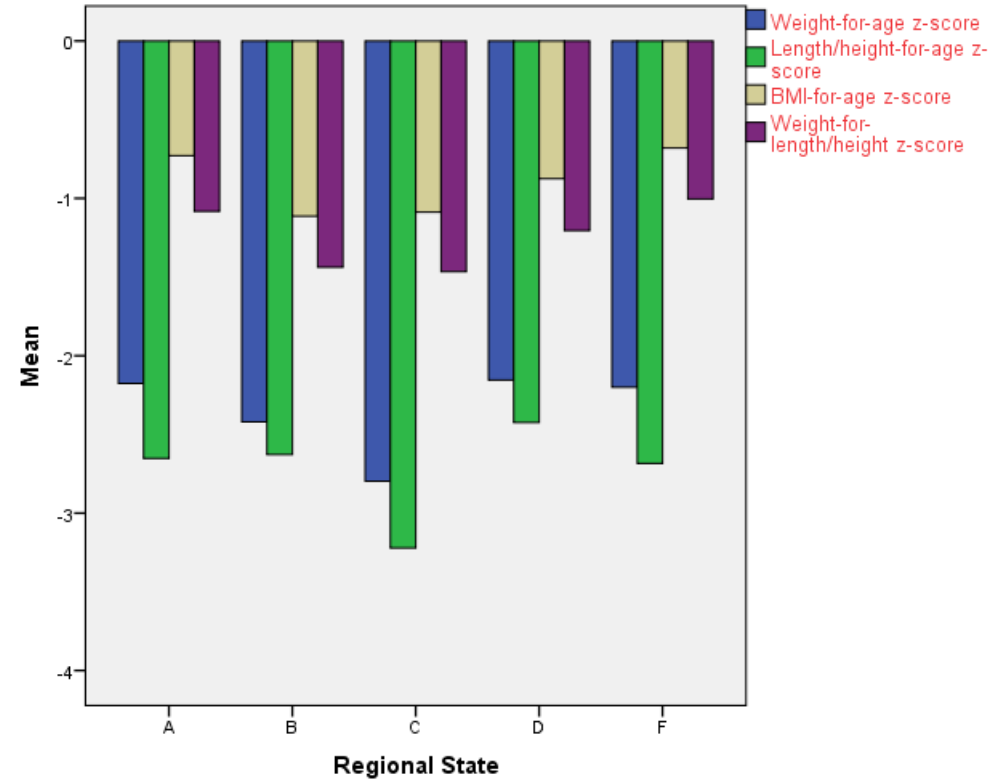
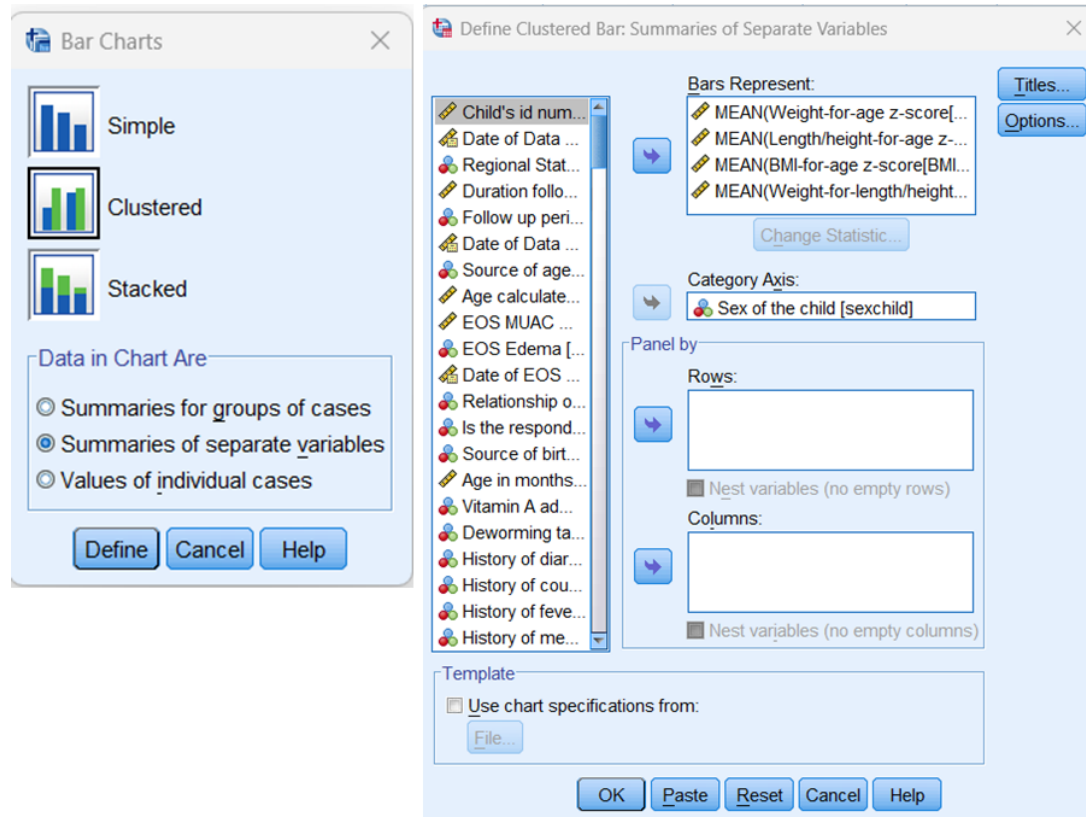
Clustered bar chart



Stacked bar chart

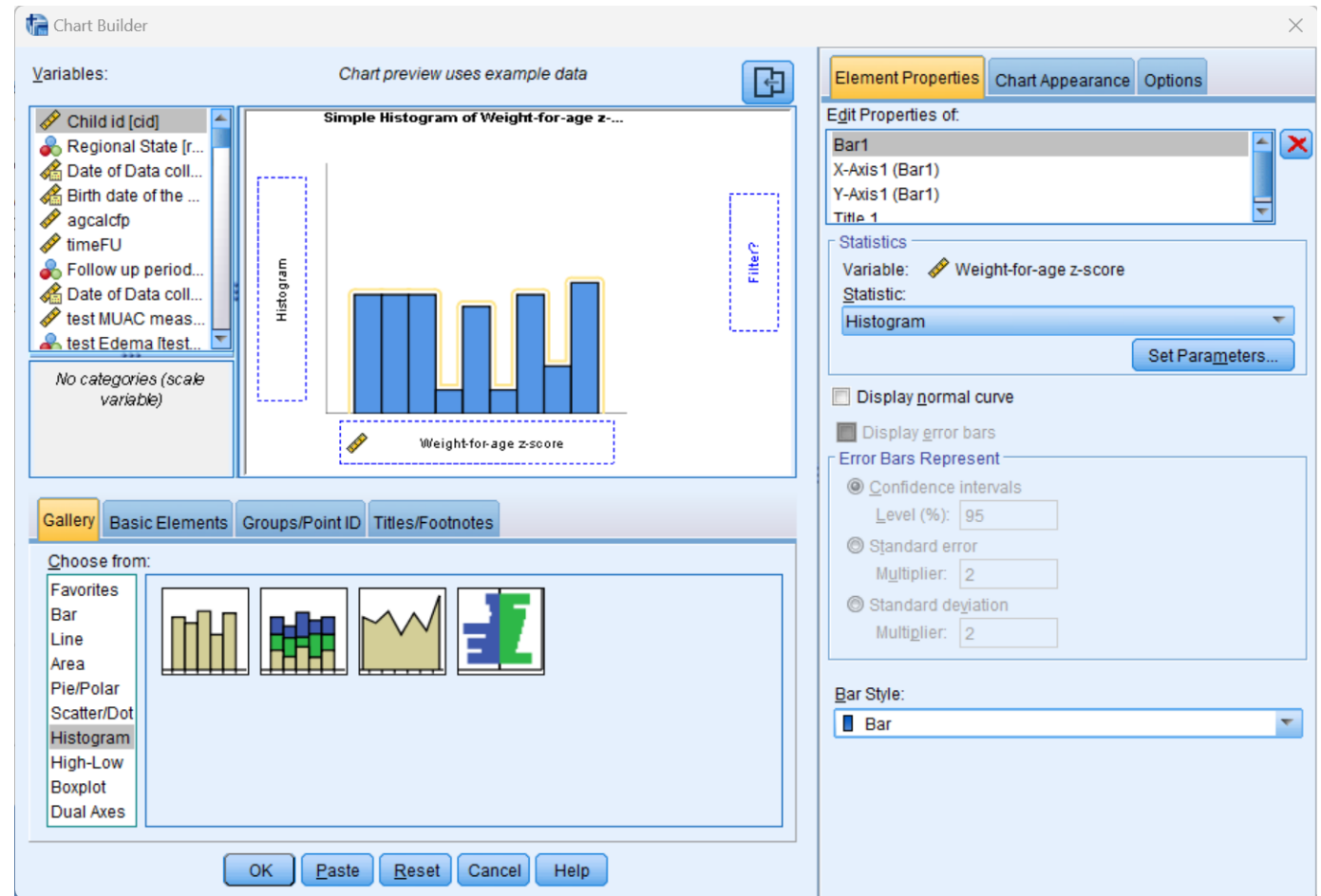


Multiple variables

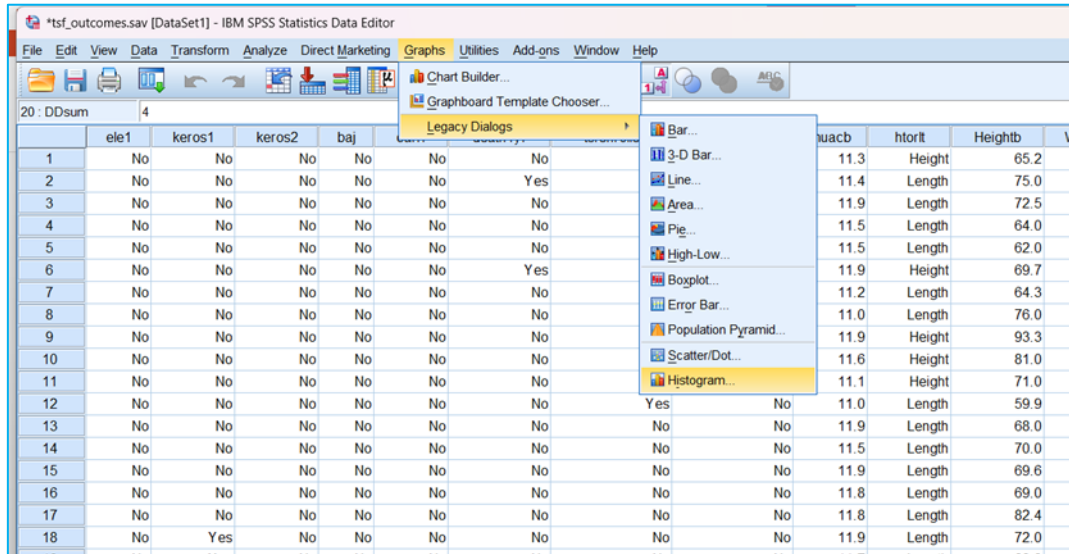


Histograms

- Used with data
 - Quantitative
 - Scaled
 - Interval/ratio level
- It is called a scale of justice
- What does it do?
 - Shape
 - Outliers
 - Gaps
 - Symmetry

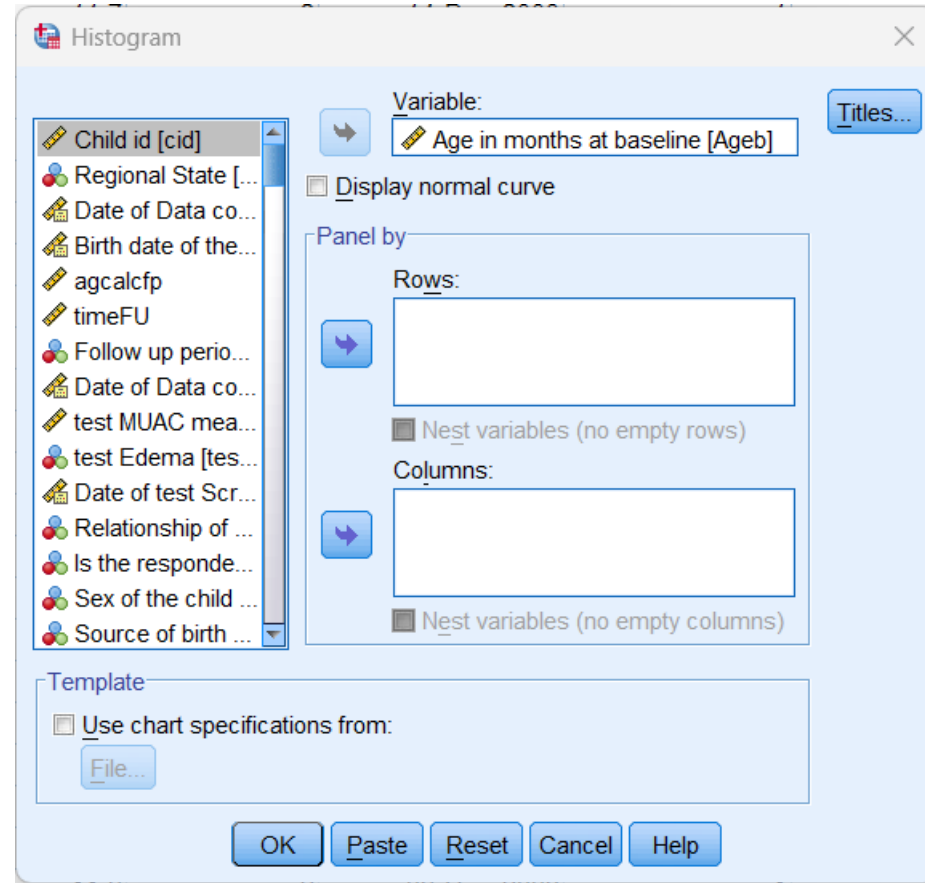


Histograms



The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Analyze, Direct Marketing, Graphs, Utilities, Add-ons, Window, and Help. The 'Graphs' menu is open, showing 'Legacy Dialogs' > 'Histogram...'. The data grid shows columns: ele1, keros1, keros2, baj, and a list of variables including uacb, htorit, Heightb, and W. The first 18 rows of data are visible.

	ele1	keros1	keros2	baj	uacb	htorit	Heightb	W
1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
3	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
7	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
9	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
11	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
13	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
14	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
15	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
16	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
17	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
18	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No



The screenshot shows the 'Histogram' dialog box in SPSS. The 'Variable:' field contains 'Age in months at baseline [Ageb]'. The 'Display normal curve' checkbox is checked. The 'Panel by' section has 'Rows:' and 'Columns:' fields, both of which are empty. The 'Template' section has a checkbox for 'Use chart specifications from:' with a 'File...' button next to it. The 'OK', 'Paste', 'Reset', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons are at the bottom.

Variable: Age in months at baseline [Ageb]

☒ Display normal curve

Panel by

Rows:

Columns:

☐ Nest variables (no empty rows)

☐ Nest variables (no empty columns)

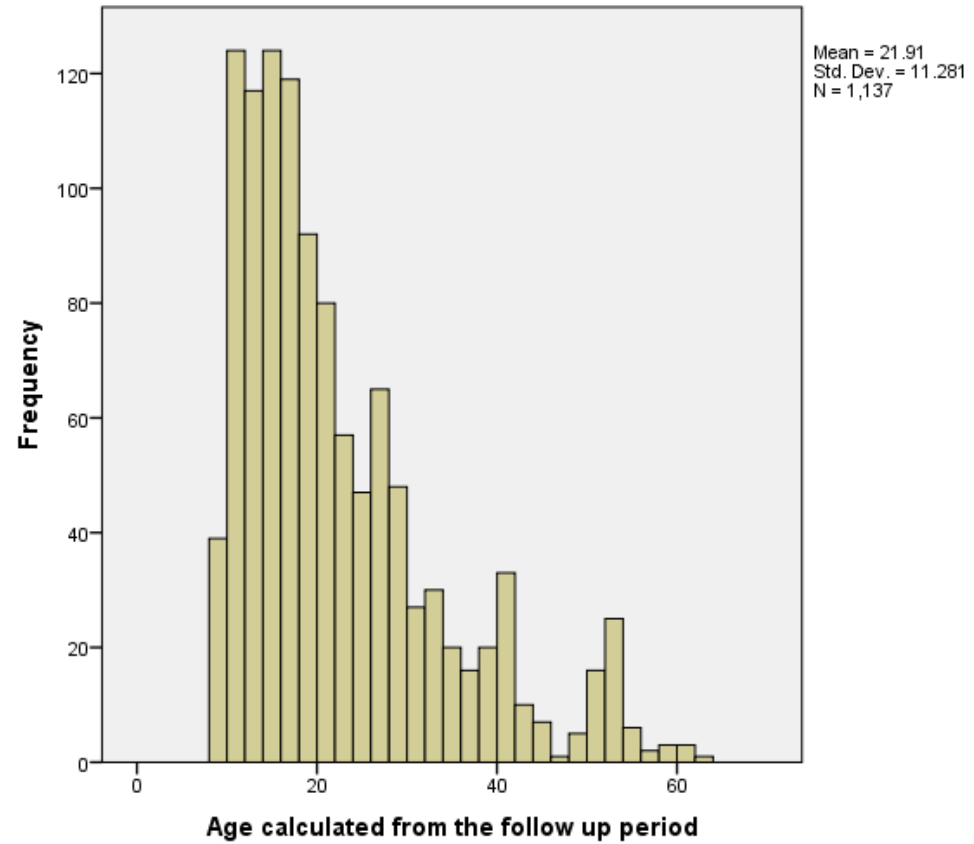
Template

☐ Use chart specifications from:

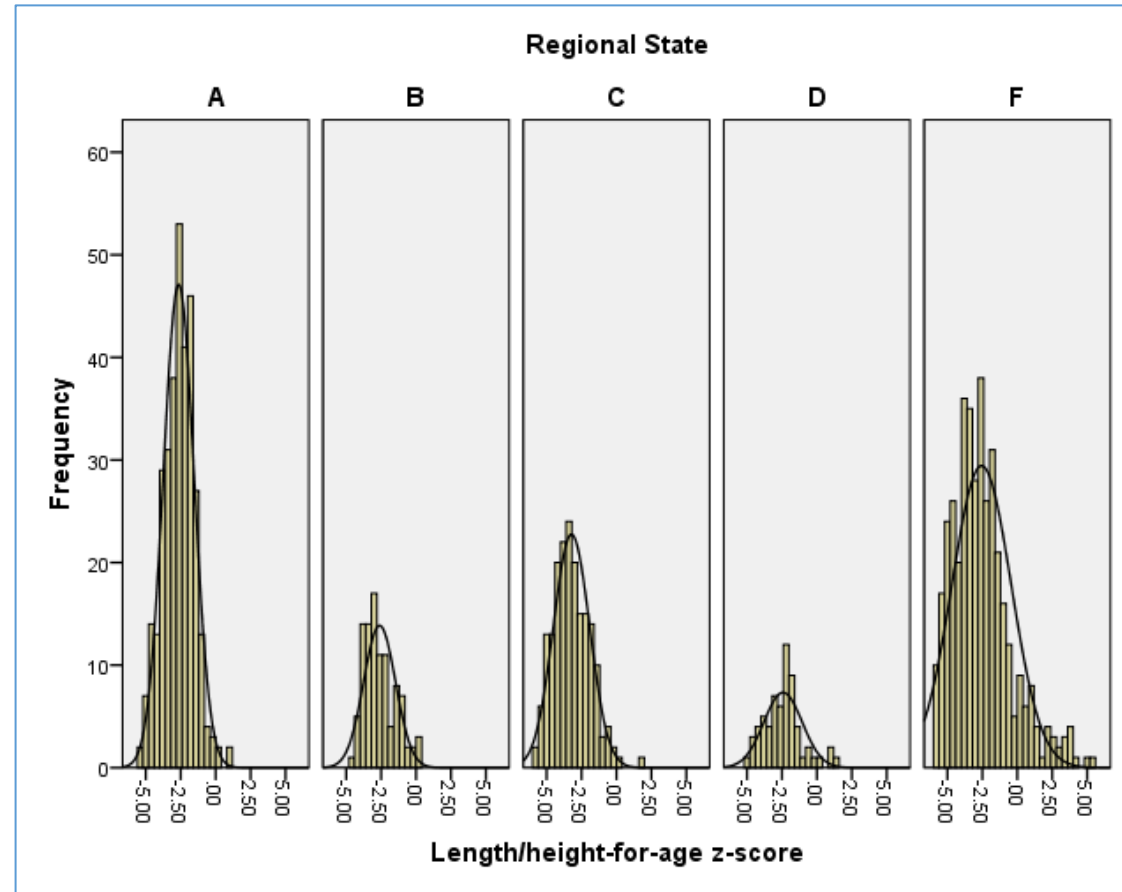
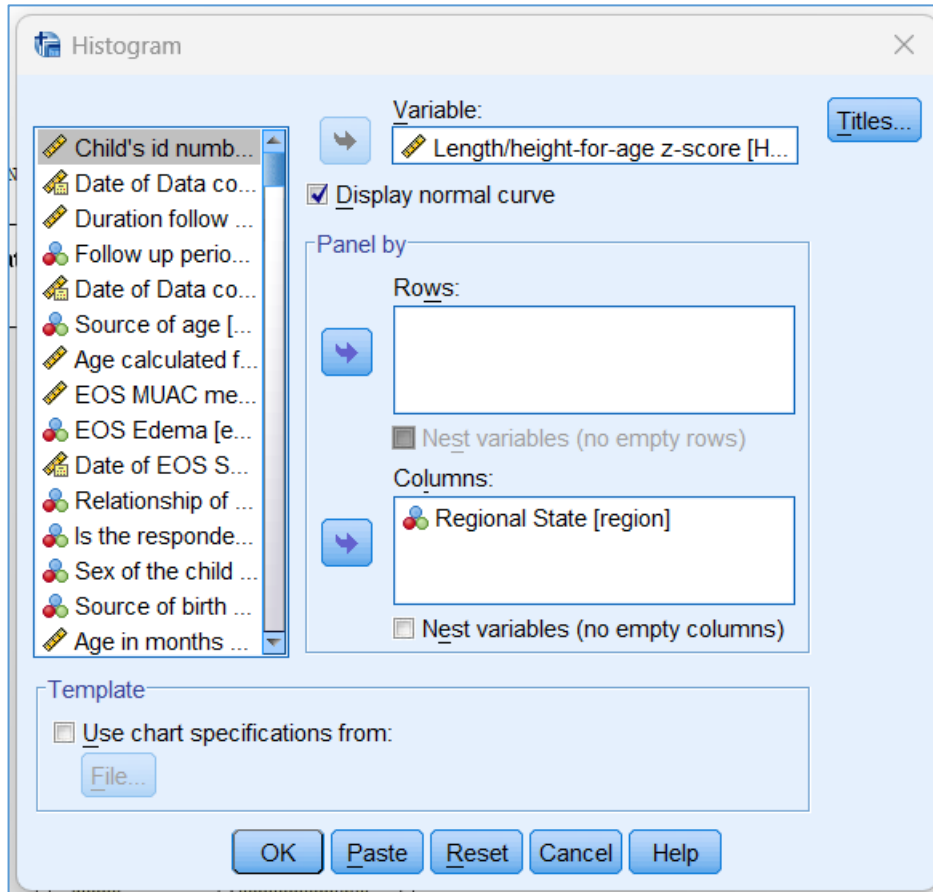
File...

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

Histogram



Histograms



Scatter plots

What does it do?

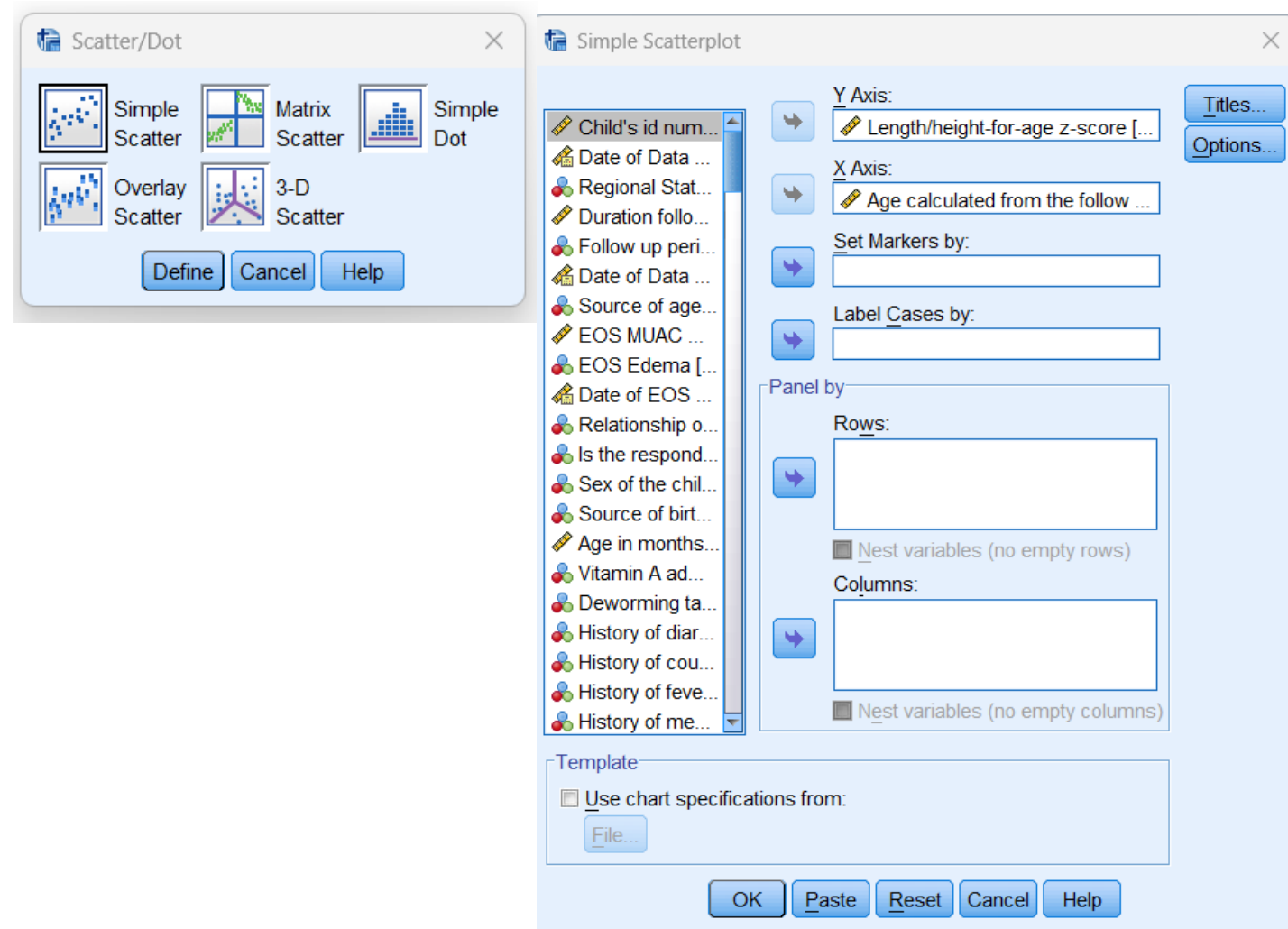
- Association between two quantitative/numerical variables
- What goes with what variable?
- Helps to visualize the association between two quantitative variables

We can visualize :

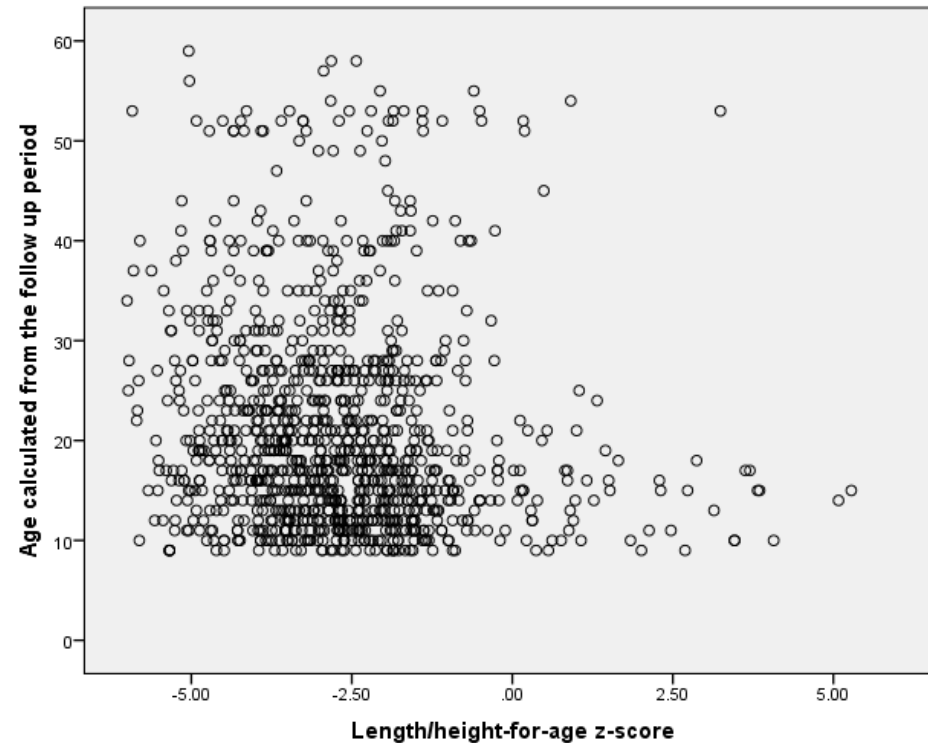
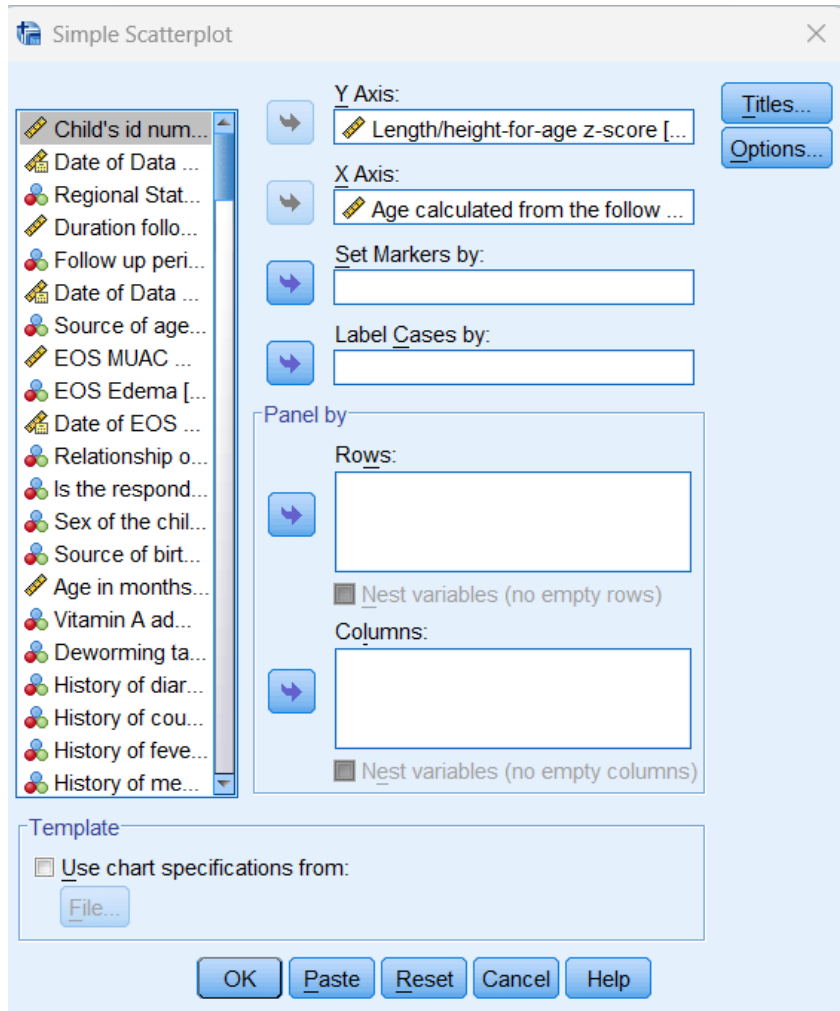
- Linearity
- Spread / heterogeneity of the data
- Outliers
- Correlation
 - Strong, weak, or no correlation,
 - Positive or negative

Types of scatter plots

- Simple scatter
- Matrix scatter

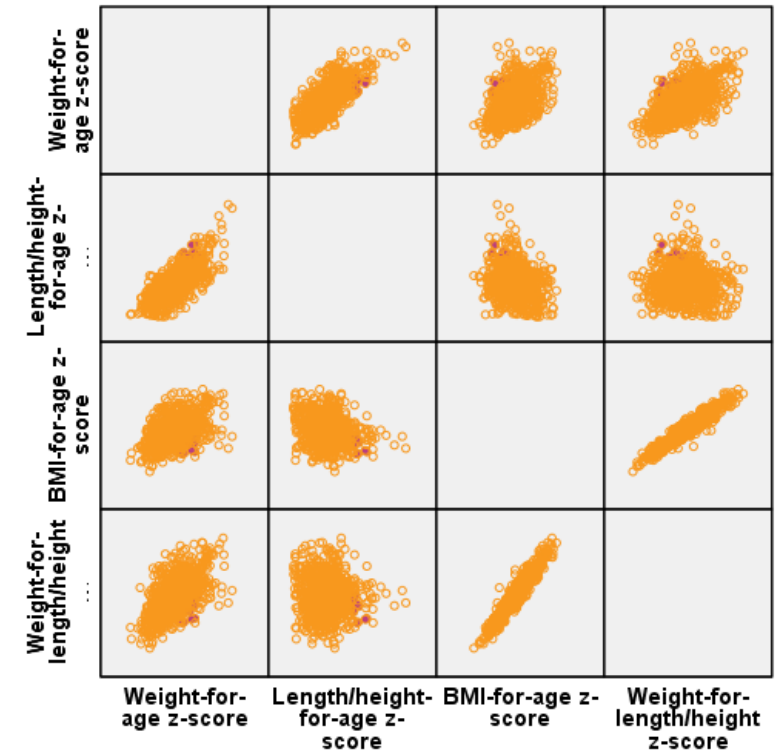
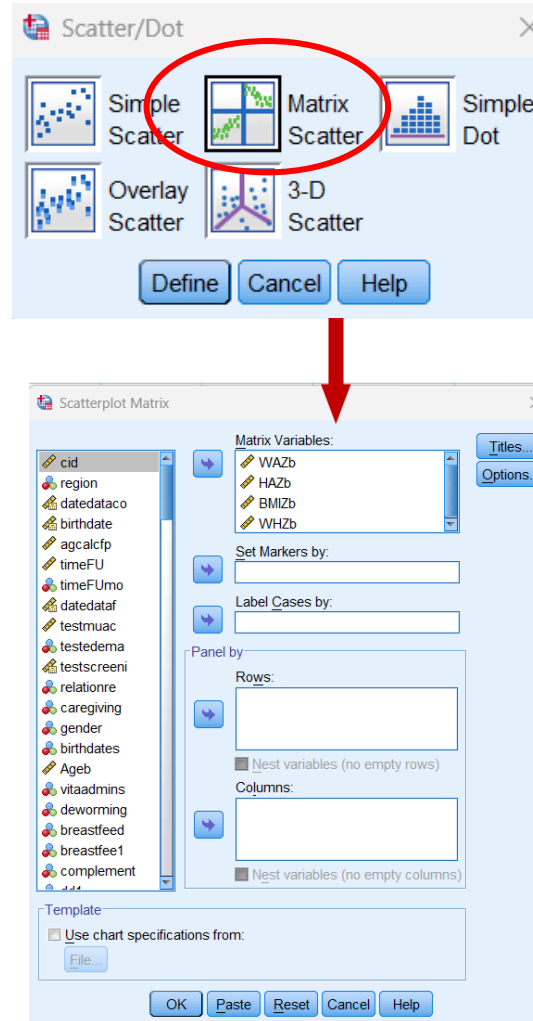


Scatter age vs LFA z-score



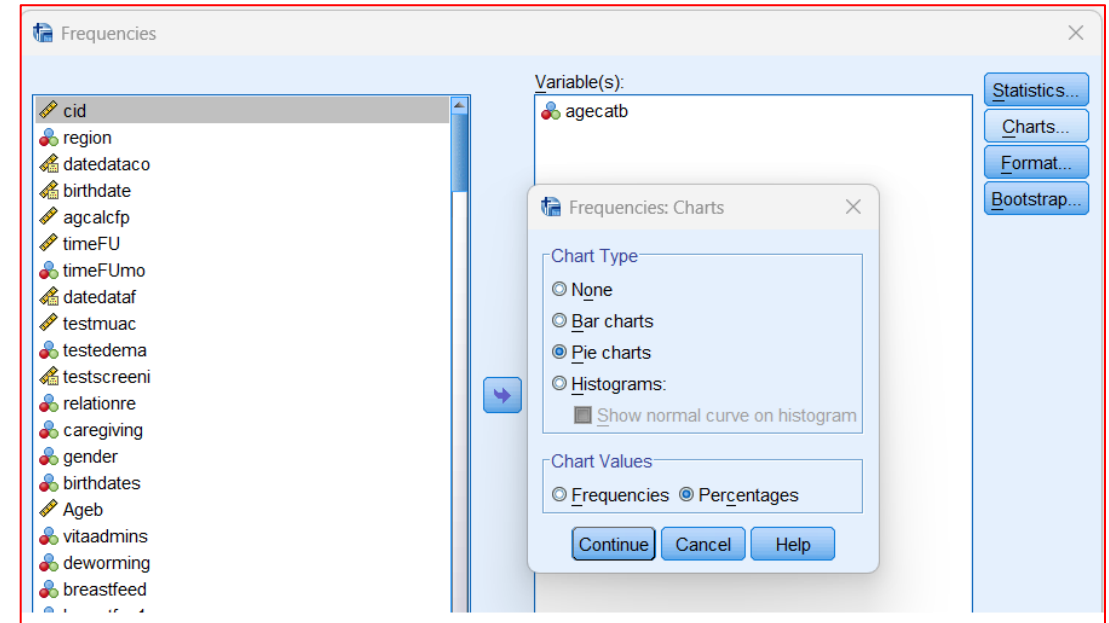
Matrix scatter

- A matrix scatter is a pair-wise scatter plot of several variables presented in a matrix format.
- What does it do?
 - Check correlation
 - Check if the correlation is negative or positive



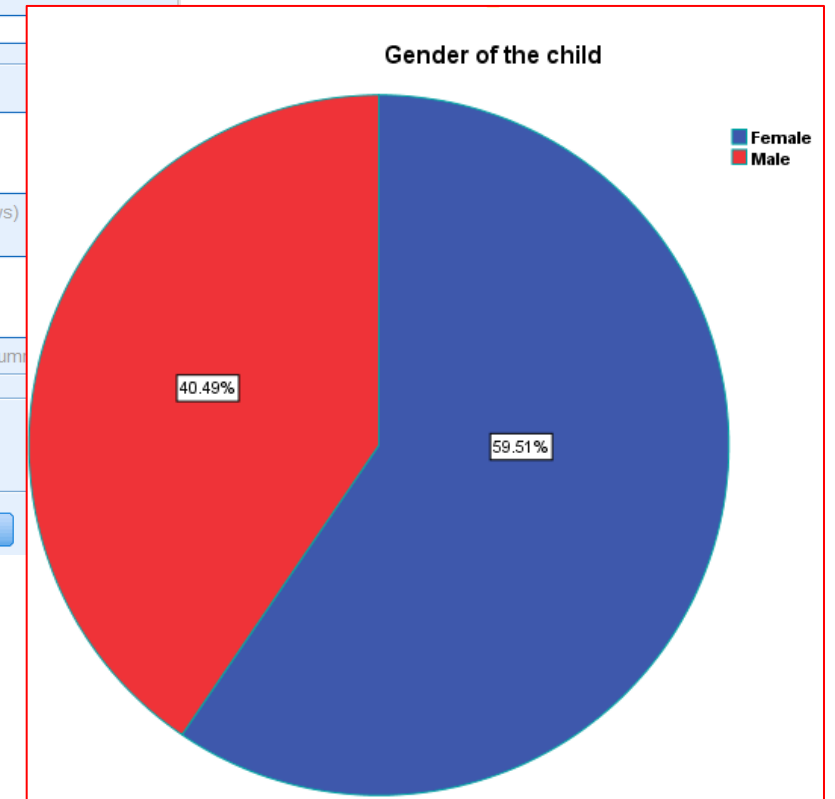
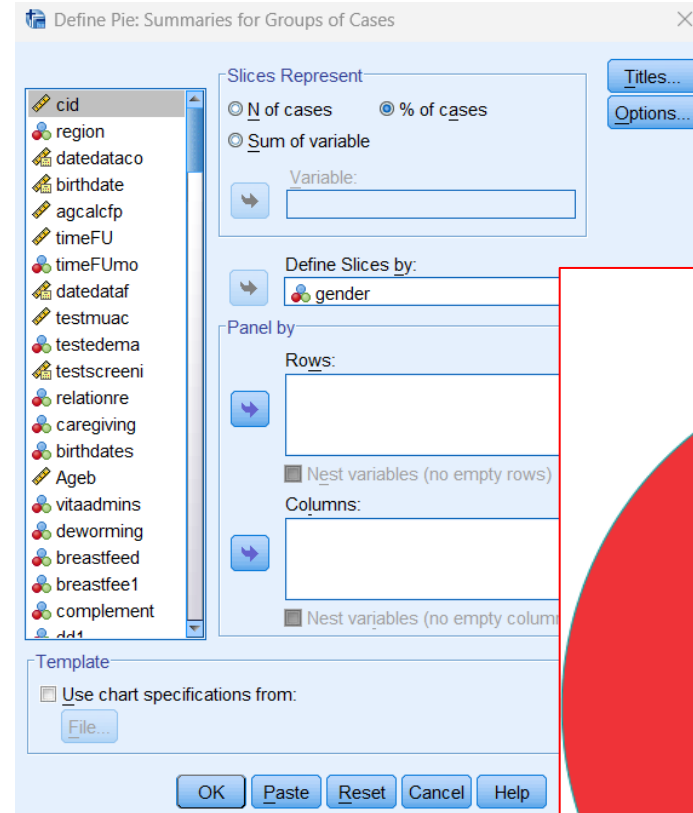
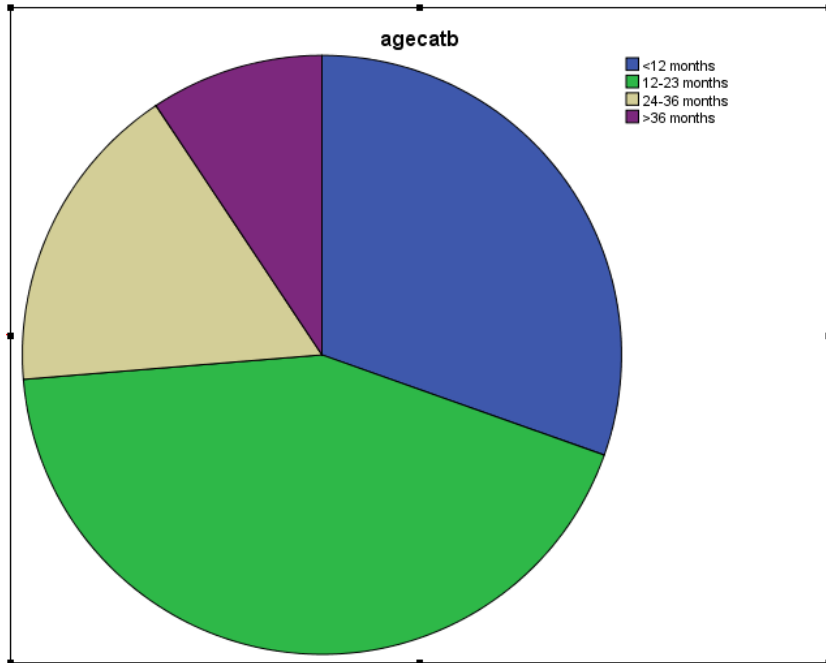
Pie charts

- Pie charts are ideal for showing proportions and summarizing data
- They can be made using raw data or pre-aggregated data



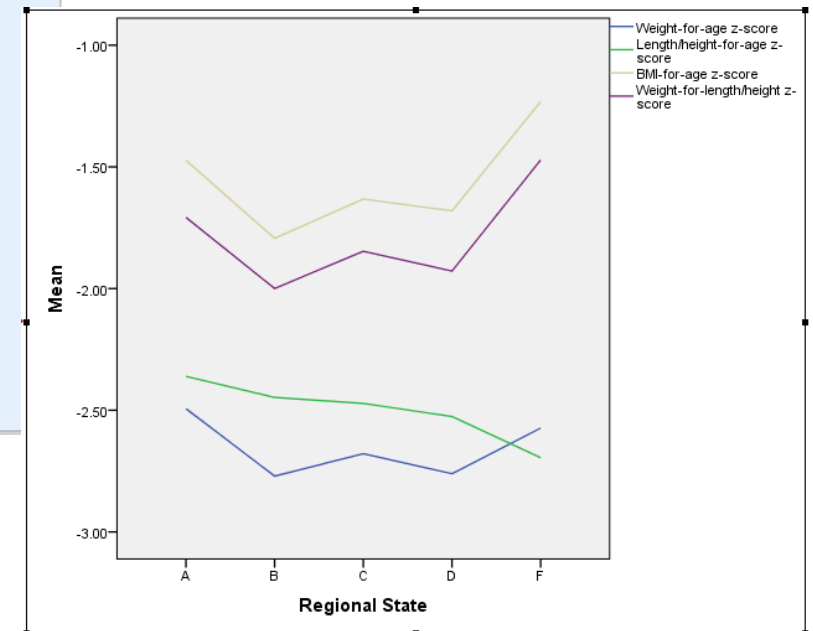
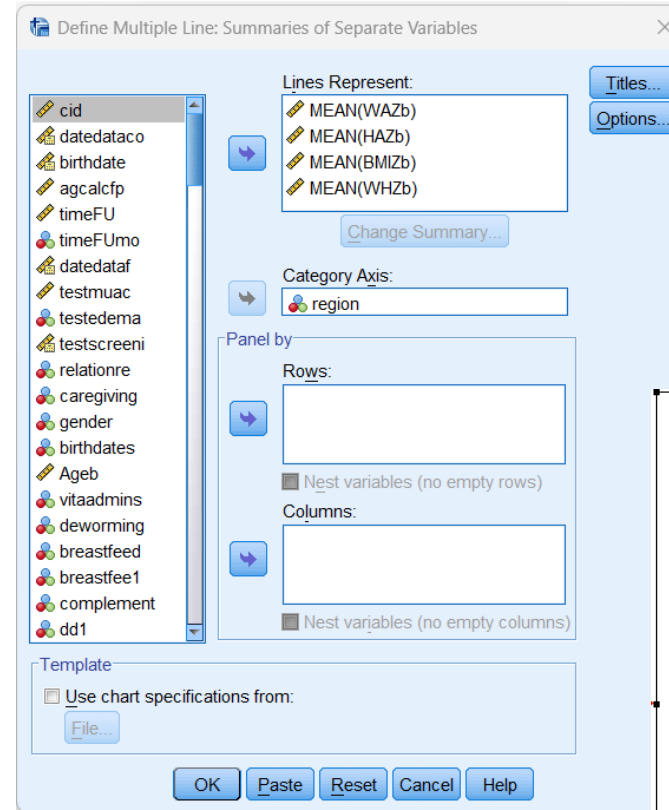
Pie charts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<12 months	332	30.2	30.4	30.4
	12-23 months	472	42.9	43.3	73.7
	24-36 months	185	16.8	17.0	90.7
	>36 months	102	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total		1091	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	8	.7		
Total		1099	100.0		

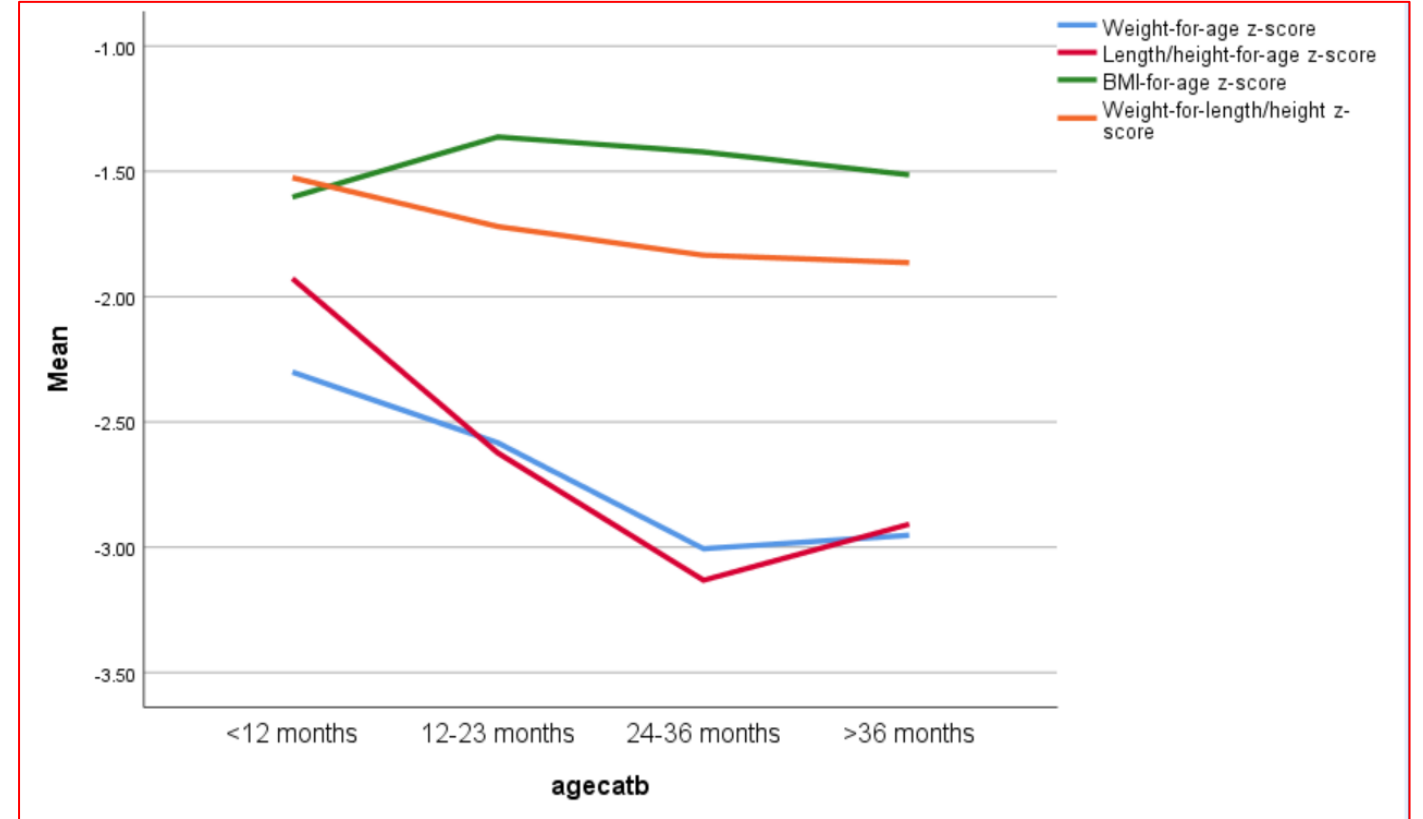
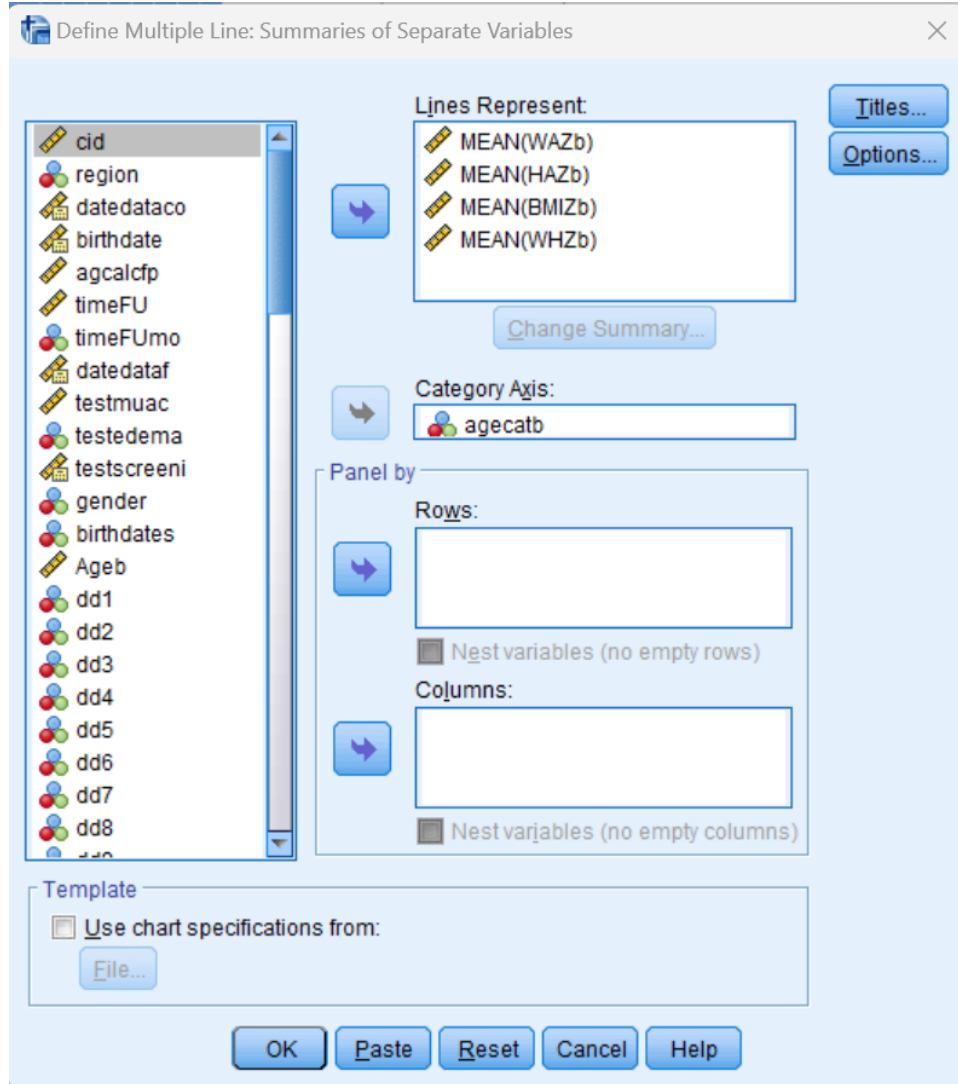


Line graphs

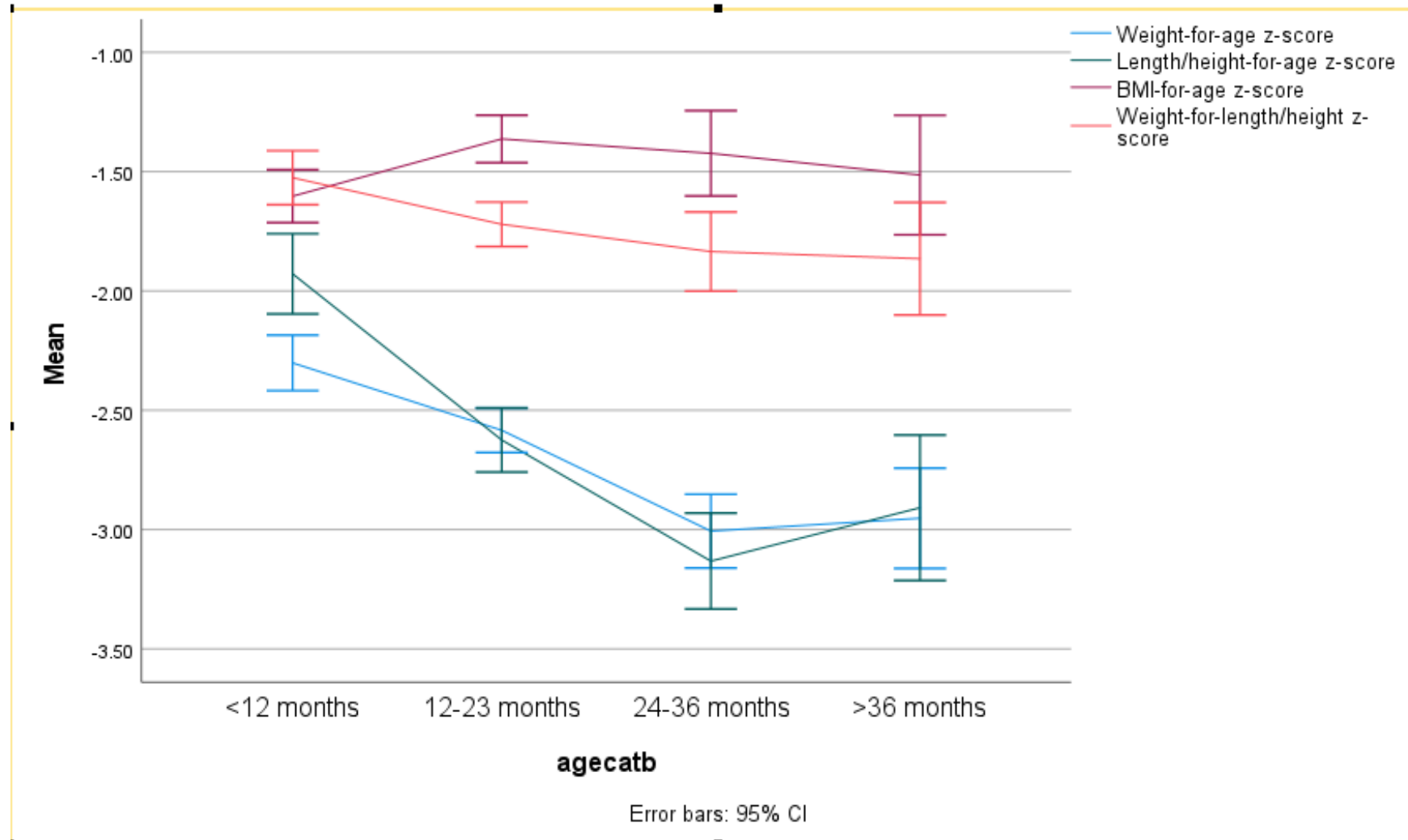
- Line graphs are useful in time-based designs
- Typically consists of a numerical variable over time
- More than one line can be plotted at once, as long as the time variable is consistent



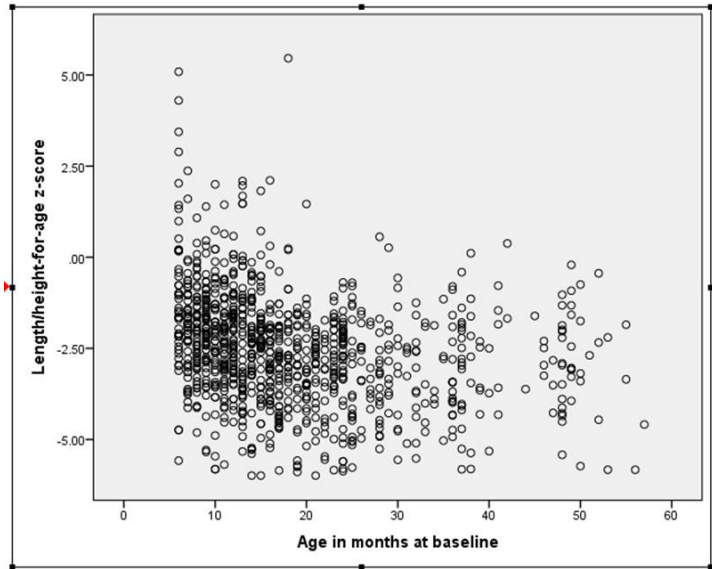
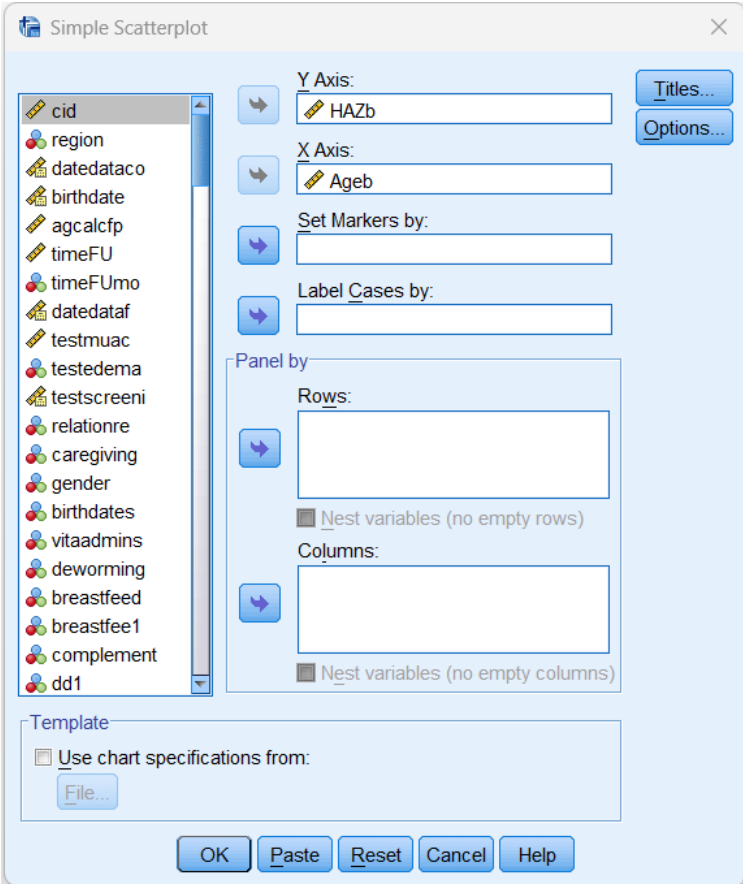
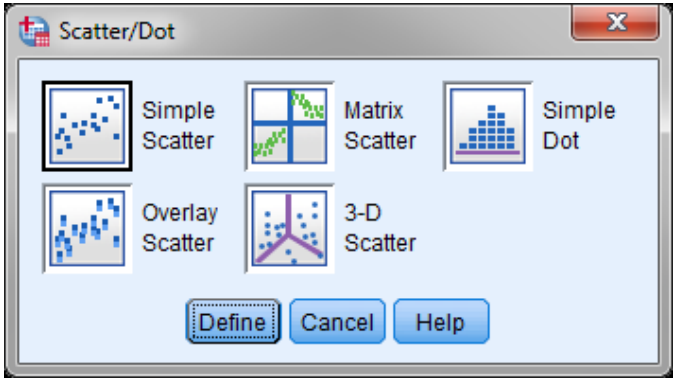
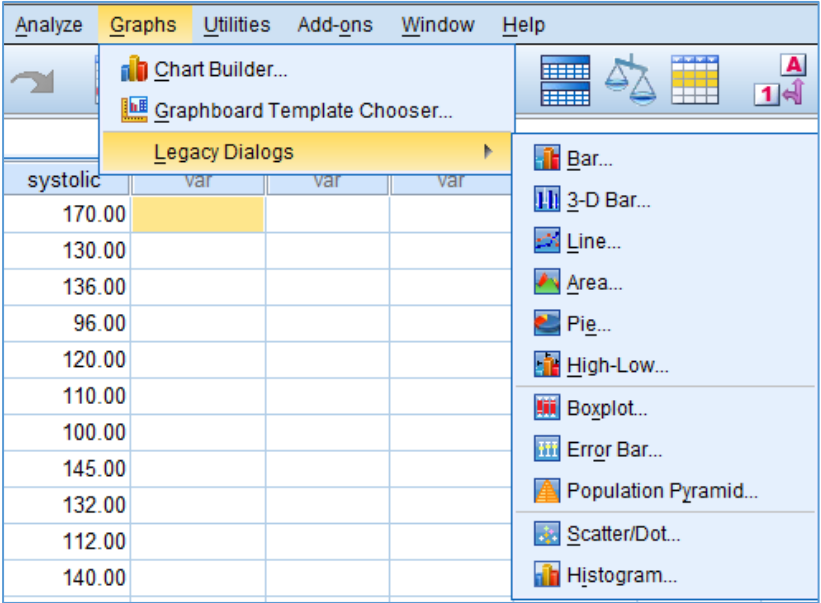
Line graphs



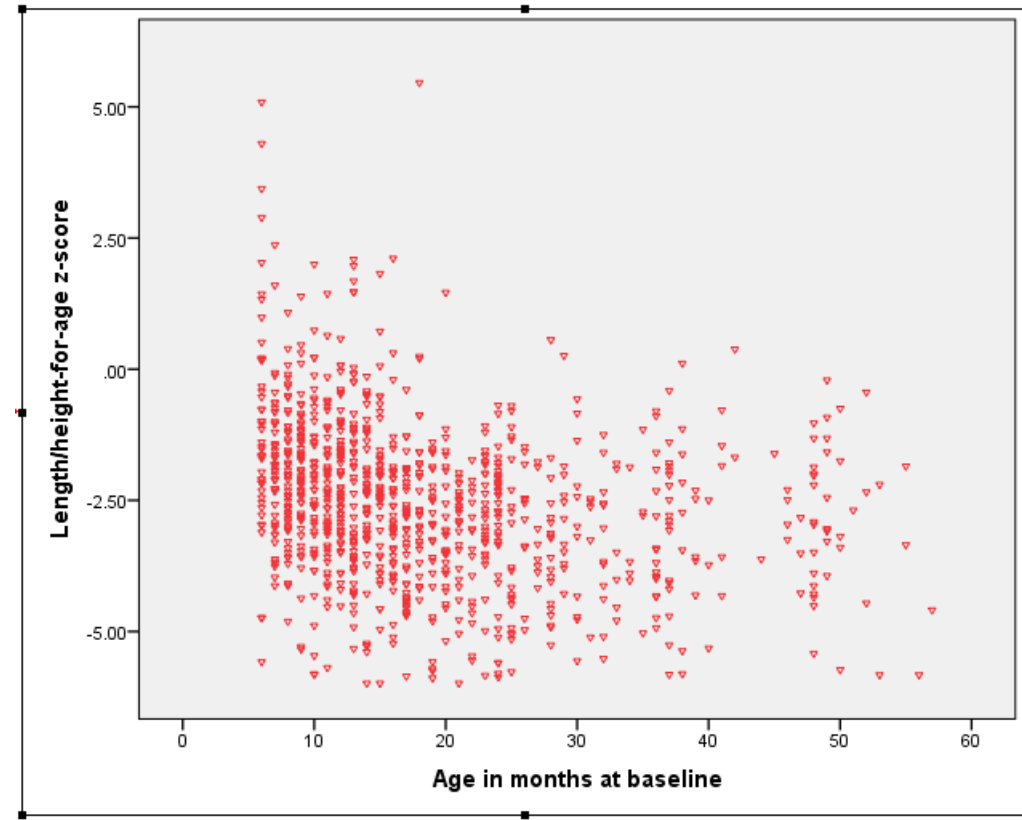
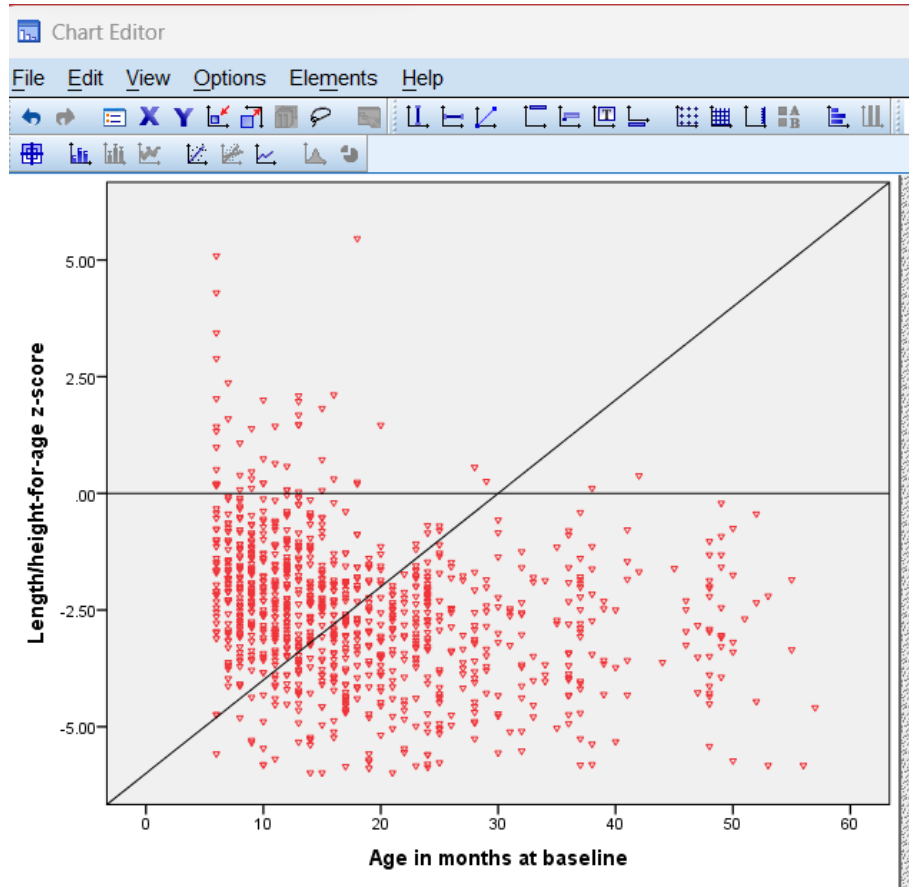
Line graph with error bars



Creating and Editing Charts in SPSS



Creating and Editing Charts in SPSS



Practice #1

- Open the data set entitled **LR_exempladata.sav**
- Create a scatterplot with “read” on the X-axis and “write” on the Y-axis.
 - What type of scatter plot is needed
 - Interpret the results
- Create a bar graph with “ses” on the X axis and mean “total” score on the Y axis.
 - What type of bar graph is needed?

Questions?