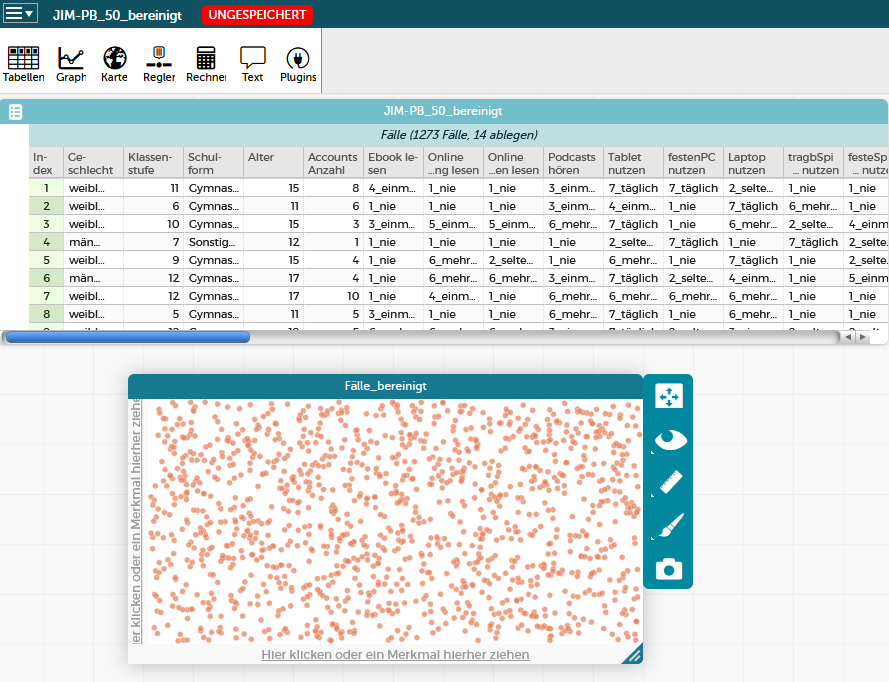
Exploring one-dimensional distributions (categorical variables) in CODAP

**Link to CODAP:** [https://tinyurl.com/you-pb 50en](https://tinyurl.com/you-pb%2050en)

# Podcasts - Are they used by young people in this sample? To what extent are podcasts listened to at all by pupils in this sample?

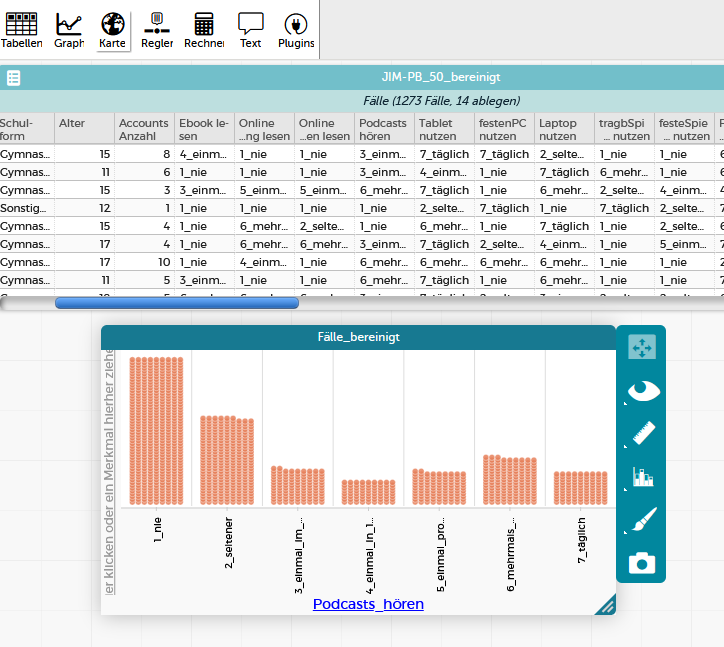
**It is about the variable: Podcasts\_listen**

First, we drag a graph into the workspace:



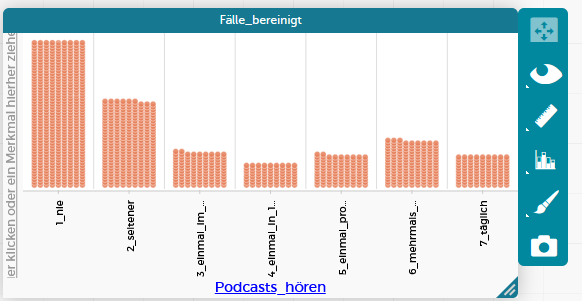
We can then use drag & drop to select the variables that are relevant to our investigation and drag them onto the axes of the graph ("Click here or drag a variable here"). If no variable is displayed yet, the desired variable can also be dragged to the center of the graph.

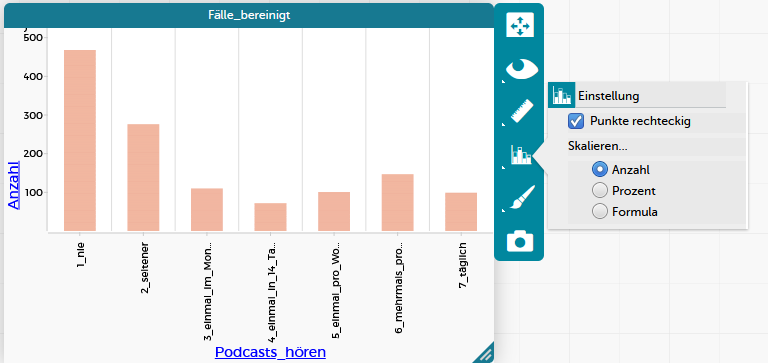
Let's first drag the variable "Podcasts\_listen" onto the x-axis to obtain the distribution of the variable "Podcasts\_listen".



The values of the variable "Podcasts\_listen" are automatically sorted in ascending order (according to the initial numbers or letters of the categories). In the data set, the values of most categorical variables are numbered consecutively in order to obtain an automatic sorting from "never" to "daily".

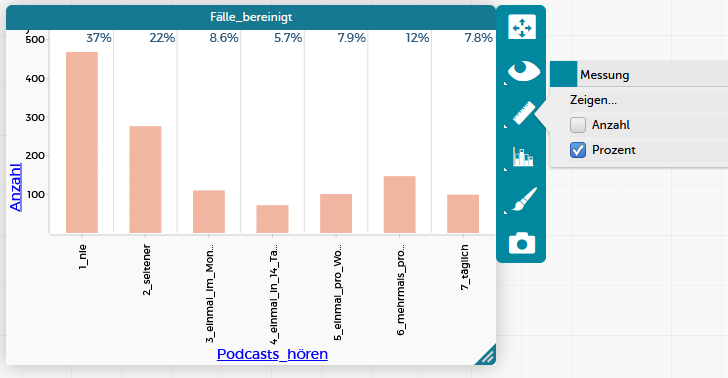
Using the workbar (see right, red box), changes can then be made to the display and further statistical key figures, such as absolute or relative frequencies, can be displayed.



For example, the "Rectangular points" command can be used to merge the points into bars to create a bar chart :

Absolute frequencies ("Number") and relative frequencies ("Percent") can be calculated for the individual columns under "Measurement" (ruler in the workbar).

Below, for example, we see the distribution of the variable "Listen to podcasts" with corresponding relative frequencies:



If we look at the distribution selectively, we can see that only 7.8 % of respondents in this sample listen to podcasts every day (note: as the CODAP program comes from America, the point at 7.8 % stands for the German comma and means 7.8 %).

Sometimes it can be useful to combine several responses (e.g. "rarely" and "never"). For example, we can say that 59%, i.e. over half of the respondents in this sample, rarely or never listen to podcasts. The summarization of characteristics is explained **in instruction\_1\_recoding** (hour 2+3).