Exploring two-dimensional distributions (categorical variables) in CODAP, Part 2: Hiding/filtering cases

**Link to CODAP:** <https://tinyurl.com/you-pb-50en>

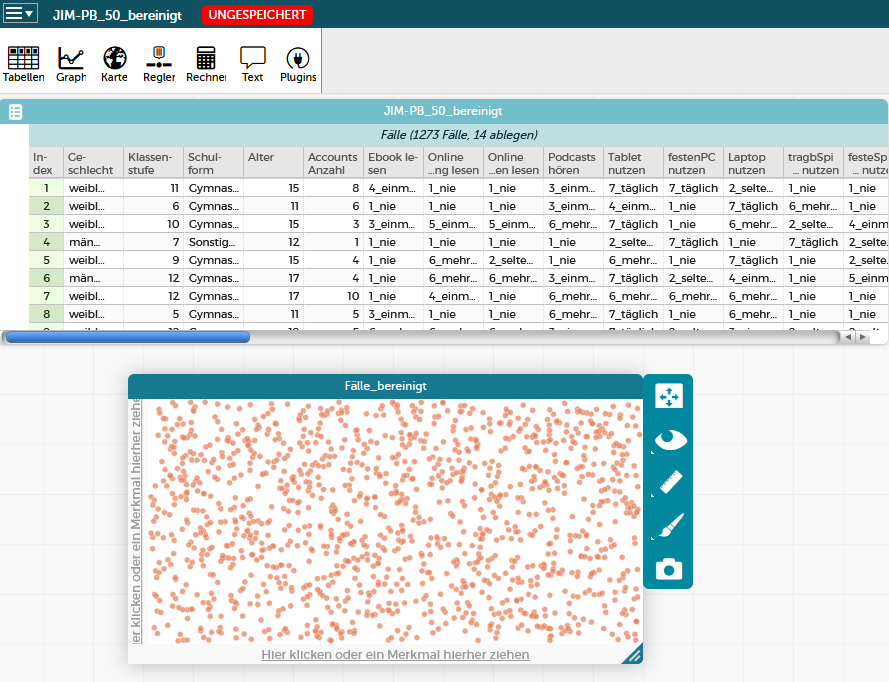
This guide is about analyzing only certain data. This data is "filtered". In CODAP, this is done using the eye symbol, which allows selected cases to be hidden (filtered).

This is shown by the question:

# Do those in the sample who never use a fixed PC use a laptop?

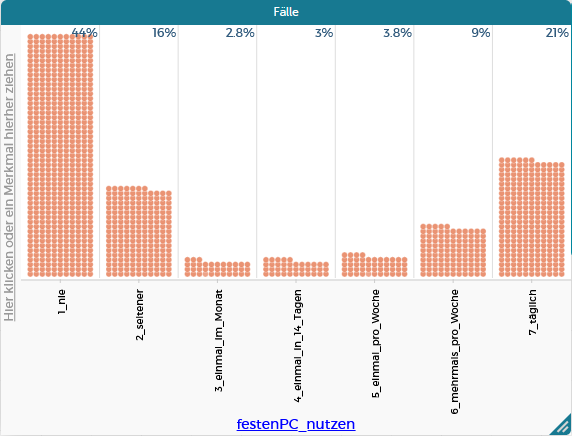
**It's about the two variables: Laptop\_use vs.**

First, we drag a graph into the workspace:



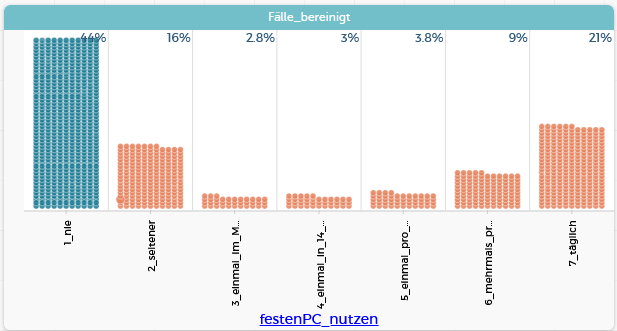
We can then use drag & drop to select the variables that are relevant to our investigation and drag them onto the axes of the graph ("Click here or drag a variable here").

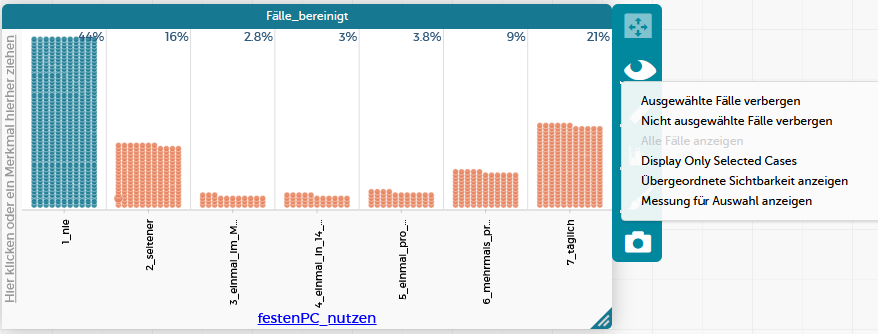
The question ("Do those in the sample who never use a fixed PC use a laptop?") is more complex than the first question. For a more intensive analysis, the variable "fixed PC use" is restricted to one characteristic, in this case "never".



It can be seen that a large subgroup of the sample (44% of participants) stated that they never use a fixed PC. In the following, we will only focus on this subgroup.

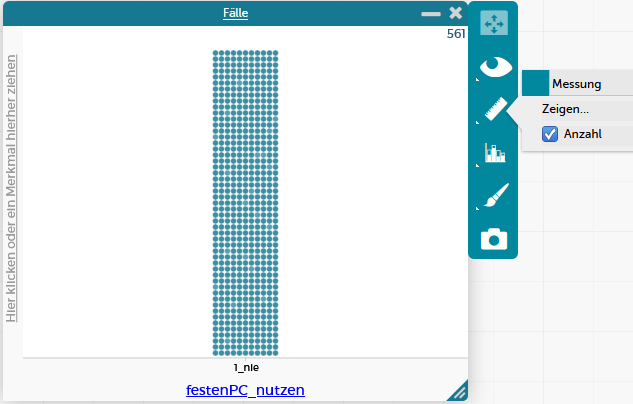
To view only those who never use the fixed PC, these are marked first by dragging a frame:

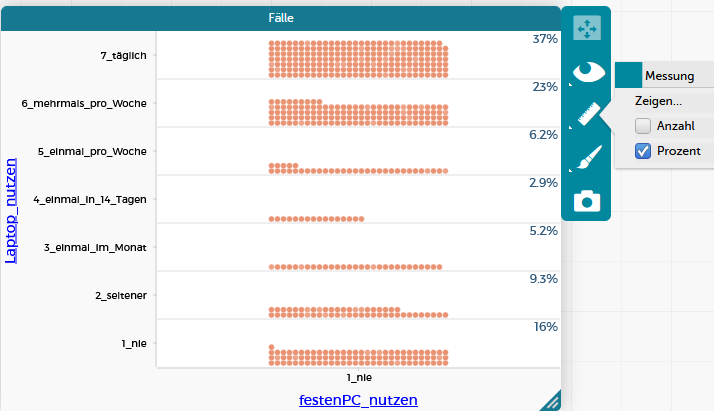


To display only this subgroup, select the entry "Hide unselected cases" under the eye symbol.

Now only those respondents in the sample who stated that they never use a fixed PC are shown. All subsequent analyses are carried out for this subgroup.

This subgroup comprises 561 respondents, or 44% of all 1273 respondents.



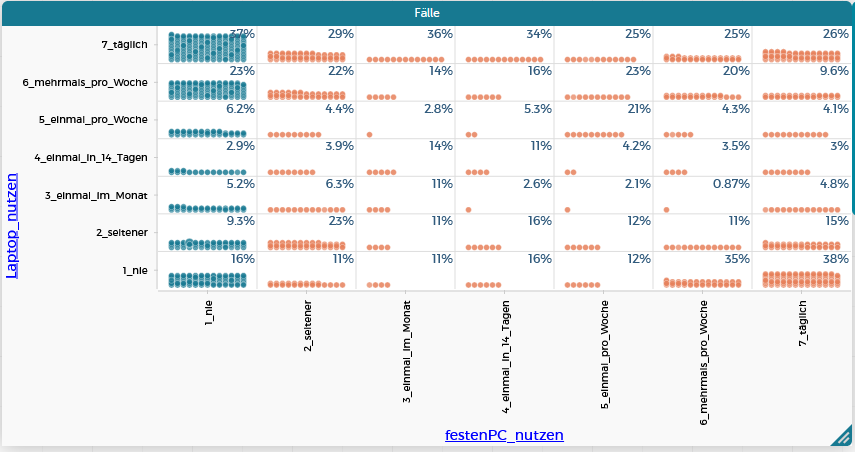
What does the situation look like for those who never use a fixed PC in terms of laptop use? To investigate this question, the variable "laptop\_use" is drawn on the y-axis and percentages are also displayed.

The subgroup of those who never use a fixed PC is now shown, broken down into the variables of laptop\_use. It can be seen here that 37% of this subgroup state that they use their laptop every day. Together with those who use the laptop several times a week, this makes 50% who use the laptop frequently.

On the other hand, 16% of those who never use a fixed PC also state that they never use a laptop.

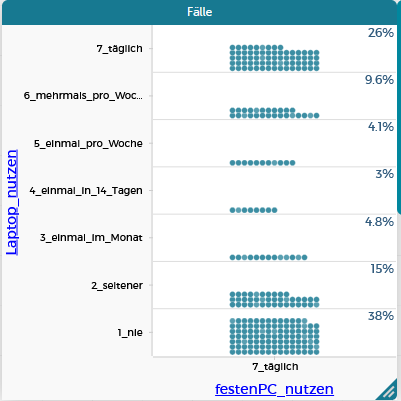
It is IMPORTANT with these analyses that you only ever refer to a SUBGROUP of the data. It is therefore always necessary to mention that it is those in the sample who have already stated that they never use a PC!

For comparison: If you show all cases again (eye symbol: show all cases) and change the percentages to column percentages (this is important because you are analyzing the subgroups in relation to the variable fixedPC\_benefit), the following picture emerges.



The subgroup of those who never use the fixed PC is still highlighted on the far left. In addition, you can now also view the other subgroups, for example those who state that they use the fixed PC every day (far right).

This subgroup (daily fixed PC use) can also be viewed on its own by selecting it (drag a frame over it with the mouse) and selecting "Hide unselected cases" under the eye symbol.



This is the subgroup representation described above. It can be seen, for example, that 26% of those who use a fixed PC every day also use a laptop every day. 38% of those who use the fixed PC daily state that they never use a laptop. Presumably, therefore, the 38% who use the PC every day do not have a laptop at home.

Why is that not 38% of all respondents?

The fact that only the subgroup that uses the fixed PC on a daily basis is considered means that only 270 respondents are considered and not all those who took part in the survey. Therefore, it is not possible to make statements that refer to all respondents if only a subgroup is considered!