

Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)

Fathom workshop activity

For more information about the survey, see: <http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/990706/d990706a.htm>

This activity uses a collection containing responses by Ontario youths (age 10 to 13) to the National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth, a study conducted every two years since 1994. As is true of many surveys, the attributes are primarily categorical, having discrete answers.

The goal of the first part of this activity is to demonstrate ways to characterize such categorical data. The Enrichment section demonstrates how this rich data can shed light on important social issues such as bullying and self-esteem.

The Data

1. Open the document, Ontario Youths.ftm.
2. Double-click the collection to open its inspector.

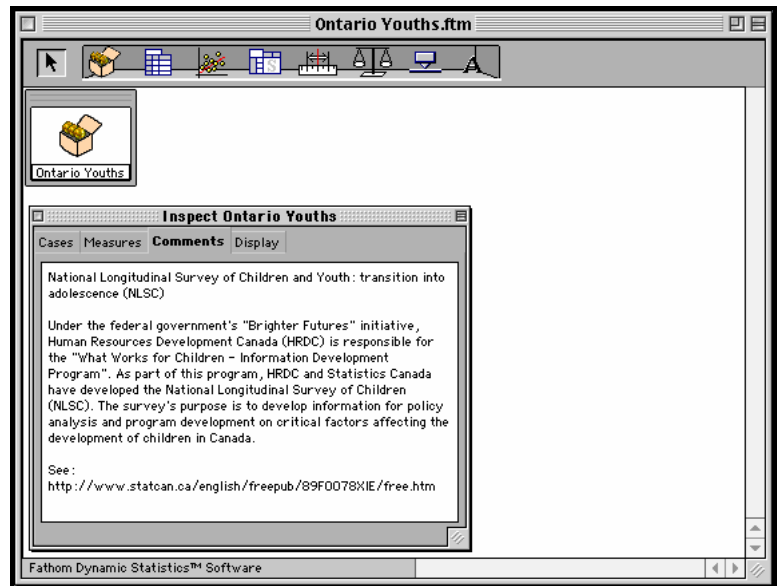
The document window should look similar to the one shown at right. The **Comments** pane in the inspector is a place to look for documentation about the data, and a place to put documentation when you create your own collections.

3. Choose the **cases** tab in the inspector.

The **cases** pane displays information about cases in the collection one at a time. In this collection both names and values of attributes are very long, so we would like to make their columns wider so they become more readable.

4. Click and drag the boundary between **Attribute** and **Value** so that its column becomes wider.
5. Repeat this for the **value** column.

The inspector should look similar to the one shown below-right.



Notice that the mouse pointer changes when you are positioned over the column boundary.

Attribute	Value	Formula
Sex	F	
How_do_yo...	3. I like so...	
How_well...	Average	
How_impor...	Somewhat...	
I_feel_saf...	Some of th...	
I_have_a_l...	5. true	
I_get_alon...	5. true	
Other_kids...	3. Someti...	
Most_other...	4. Mostly...	

Attribute	Value
Sex	F
How_do_you_feel_about_school	3. I like school a bit
How_well_are_you_doing_in...	Average
How_important_to_do_well...	Somewhat important
I_feel_safe_at_school	Some of the time
I_have_a_lot_of_friends	5. true
I_get_along_with_kids_easily	5. true
Other_kids_want_me_to_be_t...	3. Sometimes false/Sometim

6. Scroll through the list of attributes. There are 18 of them.
7. Click on the right arrow button at the bottom of the inspector to look at different cases.

Notice that the notation to the right of the arrow buttons lets you know that there are 1046 cases in this collection, the responses from 1046 different students.

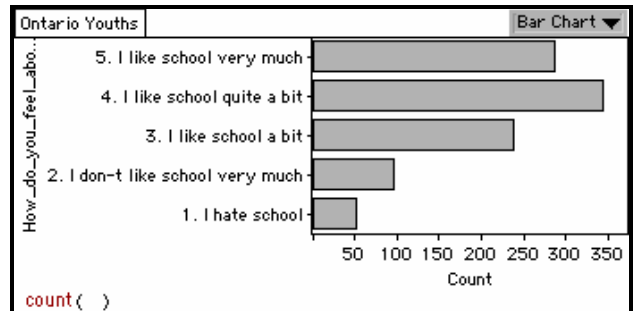
Bar Charts and Ribbon Charts

Attribute names in Fathom may not have spaces because spaces mess up formulas. Using underscore characters is one way to make attribute names legible.

Let's look at the second attribute, `How_do_you_feel_about_school`. Make a conjecture: What distribution of answers do you think you are going to find?

8. Make a new, empty graph in the document.
9. Click on the attribute `How_do_you_feel_about_school` and drag it to the y-axis of the empty graph.

You should get a bar chart. We placed the attribute on the y-axis rather than the x-axis because the bar labels are more readable that way.



10. Resize the graph until it looks similar to the one shown at right.

How does your conjecture hold up against the actual data?

11. Move the mouse on top of one of the bars and look in status bar in the lower left corner of the window. You should see an indication of the number and percentage of cases in that bar, as shown at right.

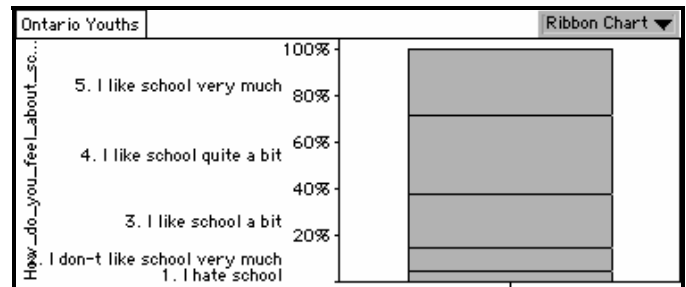
241 cases (23.4%) are 3. I like school a bit

We're going to compare a bar chart of the responses to this survey question with a ribbon chart representation.

Fathom orders categories alphabetically. Here the category numbers insure that the alphabetic order makes logical sense.

12. Make a second bar chart just like the first.
13. Choose **Ribbon Chart** from the popup menu in the top right corner of the graph.

Your second graph should look similar to the one shown at right.



14. Move the mouse on top of the bar and look in the status bar.

As it does with a bar chart, the status bar displays the number and percentage of cases in the category under the mouse.

54 cases (5.25%) are 1. I hate school

Use the following questions as an aid to thinking about the strengths and weaknesses of each graph.

With which graph can you more easily identify the category with the most responses? Can it be done with the other graph?

With which graph can you visually estimate the percentage of responses in a given category? Can it be done with the other graph?

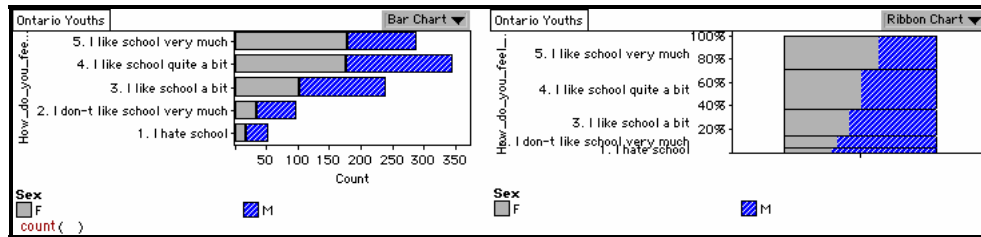
Which graph makes it easy to visually estimate the percentage of youths that like school either very much or quite a bit? Can it be done with the other graph?

The Sex Difference—Splitting the Bars

What will be the difference between males and females in this age group with regard to liking school? Make a conjecture.

15. Click and drag the attribute `sex` into the *middle* of each of the graphs.

The two graphs should look similar to those shown below. Note that the legend identifies which portion of each bar is male and which female.



Each graph has its strengths and weaknesses.

With which graph can you most easily determine the category containing the highest *number* of females?

With which graph can you most easily determine the category containing the highest *proportion* of females?

Which graph makes it easy to decide if there is a trend? (What is that trend?)

To what extent is your conjecture about males versus females supported by the data?

Tables

Let's display the same information in tabular form.

You can drag a summary table from the tool shelf or use the **Summary Table** command in the **Insert** menu.

- Make an empty summary table in the document.
- Drag the `How_do_you_feel_about_school` attribute into the row area of the table and the `Sex` attribute into the column area of the table.

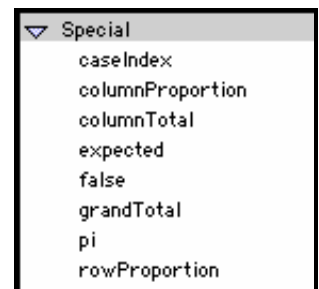
		Sex		Row Summary
		F	M	
How_do_you_feel_about_school	1. I hate school	17	37	54
	2. I don't like school very much	35	64	99
	3. I like school a bit	103	138	241
	4. I like school quite a bit	177	169	346
	5. I like school very much	180	109	289
Column Summary		512	517	1029

- Resize the table until it looks similar to the one shown at right.

By default Fathom gives you the count for each cell. What kinds of questions can you answer with that information?

The table reports a total of 1029 cases. But originally we determined there were 1046 cases. What's going on?

- Choose **Add Formula** from the **Summary** menu.
- In the resulting formula editor open the **special** category.
- Double-click on `rowProportion` so that it gets entered into the formula.
- Click the **OK** button.
- Resize the table so that you can see all its values at once.



Verify the trend you saw with the ribbon chart using the numbers reported in the table.

These three representations—bar chart, ribbon chart, and summary table—each have their strengths and weaknesses. Which did you find most useful for this investigation?

Extra

For what other questions is there considerable difference between the sexes? For what attributes is there little difference?

When you drop a categorical attribute on the *x*-axis and another categorical attribute on the *y*-axis, you get a breakdown plot. Investigate and characterize such plots.

Enrichment Activity

Looking for relationships using the numeric attributes

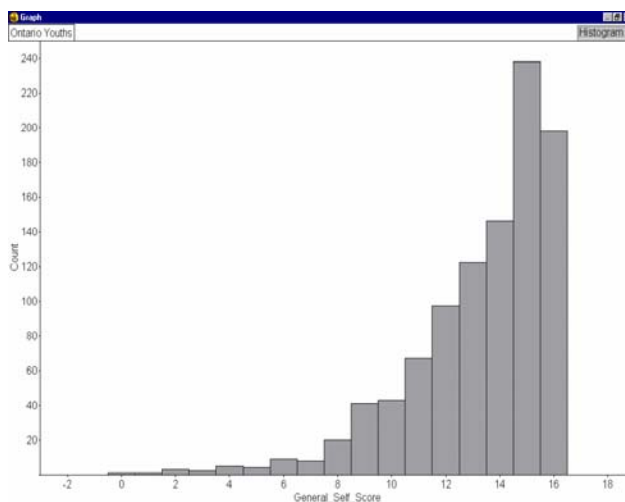
There are 3 numeric attributes within this dataset: Socioeconomic Status (SES) Code, Physical_appearance_self_score, and General_self_score. The two self_score fields have a value from 0 to 16. The value is the sum of codes 0 to 4, based on how the students answered 4 questions that are available on page 13 of the document entitled 'NLSCY questionnaire'. The SES code value for each student is normalized to lie between <-1.7 (low class) and >1.7 (highest class) based on a number of socioeconomic variables, in particular the level of income and education.

Make a graph of the self_score attributes.

Try out the different formats, especially Dot Plot, histogram and Box Plot.

Each graph type has its strengths and weaknesses.

- With which graph type can you best determine the modal values and shape of the distribution?
- With which graph type can you best determine the median value?



To create a separate graph of the self score attributes by gender, click and drag slide the Sex attribute to the y-axis. This produces a graph showing the physical appearance self score by gender. Do you see a difference? What is the modal value for each gender?

Apparent impact of social class on self-scores

Would you expect to find a difference in the general self score or physical appearance self score based on socioeconomic status? See the graphs below for the answer.

Here are the steps to produce these graphs

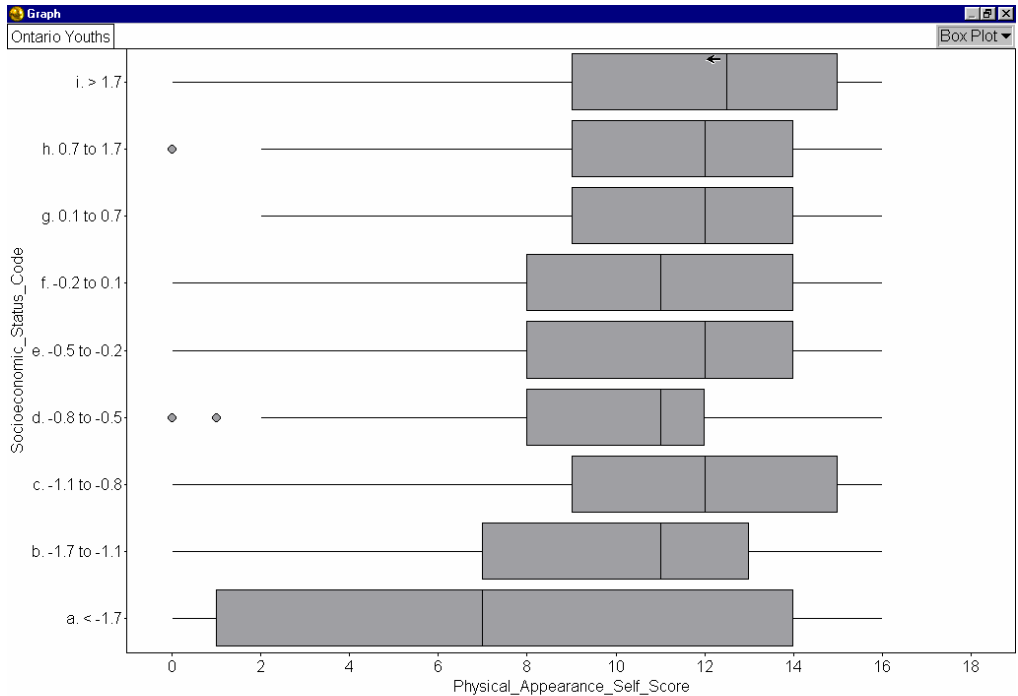
- Drag the self score attribute of interest and drop in on the x axis.
- Change the graph to a Box Plot to see the median and quartile values
- Drag the SES code and drop it on the y axis of the graph above. This generates a separate Box Plot for each of the SES classes.
- Compare the median values.

This graph shows how General self score (i.e. self-esteem) is affected by social class. Which groups have the highest median value of self-esteem? _____

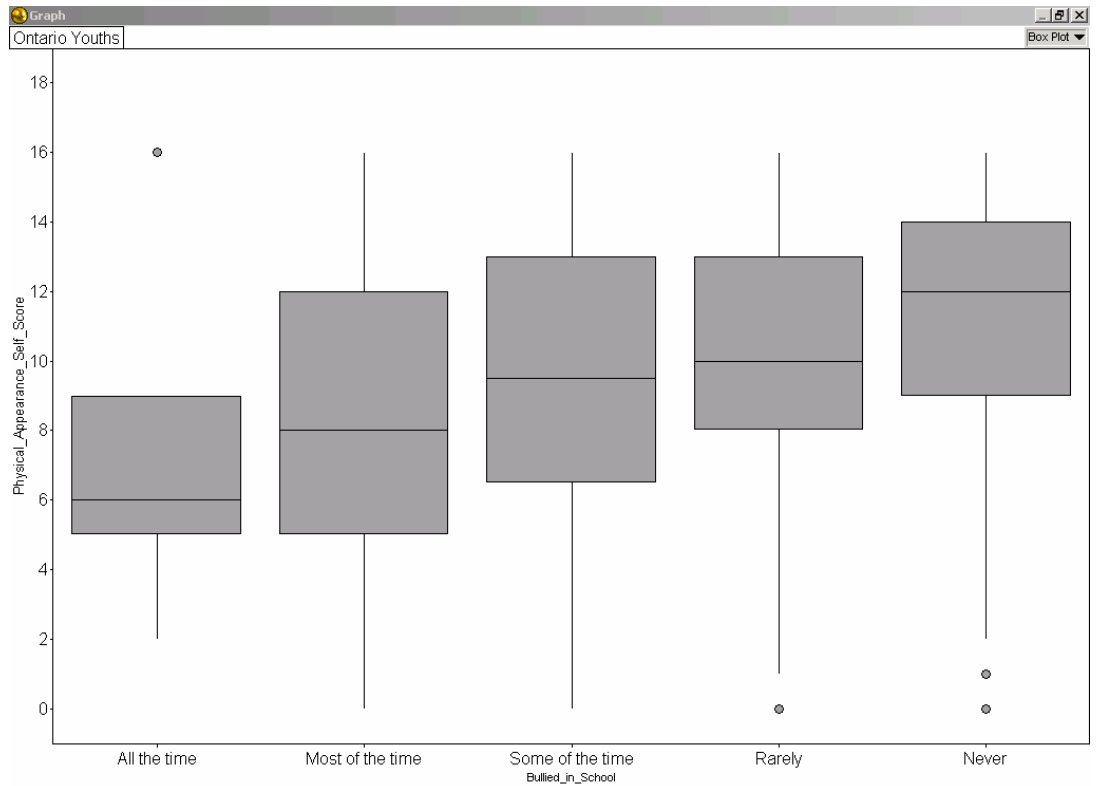
Impact of socioeconomic status on appearance

What about physical appearance score and how it is affected by socioeconomic status?

Which groups have the highest median value of physical appearance self-score on the resulting graph (see below)?



Enrichment: Find an attribute that seems to be a good predictor of the frequency of being bullied in school. (Hint: it is related to physical appearance.)



To generate the graph above follow the steps below.

- Drag the Bullied_in_school attribute and drop it on the x axis
- Drag Physical Appearance_Self_Score attribute and drop it on the y- axis
- Rearrange the frequency categories for bullying to be in order of frequency