**Some Chi-Square Business for Contingency Tables**

Assumption 1: Observations are independent.

This is generally met when each person in the table is only in the table once – they are not counted twice or more.

Assumption 2: The test statistic is approximately distributed Chi-Square for relatively large samples.

This is generally met when expected frequencies in each cell of the contingency table are greater than or equal to 5 (there has to be the potential to observe 5 cases in each cell).

**Effect Sizes**

Phi, Φ, is a special case of the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient for dichotomous items (0/1) – or can be thought of as a correlation in a 2 × 2 table.

Φ is a function of the Pearson chi-square statistic, χ2:



This ranges from -1 to 1, like a correlation. If both the rows and columns of the contingency table exceed 2 levels, Φ can exceed 1.0. There is an adjustment made to Φ for contingency tables larger than 2×3 or 3×2 called Cramér’s Phi (SPSS calls this Cramer’s V).

Cramér’s Φ = 

For tables that are 2×2, 2×3, or 3×2, Phi and Cramér’s Phi are equal.

Consider the following question:

***Do males and females equally support building a new football stadium?***

Female \* Support building a football stadium Crosstabulation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | Support building a football stadium | | Total |
|  | |  | No | Yes |  |
| Female | Male | Count | 22 | 58 | 80 |
|  |  | % within Gender | 27.5% | 72.5% | 100.0% |
|  | Female | Count | 71 | 59 | 130 |
|  |  | % within Gender | 54.6% | 45.4% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Count | 93 | 117 | 210 |
|  | | % within Gender | 44.3% | 55.7% | 100.0% |

Chi-Square Tests

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 14.758(b) | 1 | .000 |  |  |
| N of Valid Cases | 210 |  |  |  |  |

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.43.

Symmetric Measures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Value | Approx. Sig. |
| Nominal by Nominal | Phi | -.265 | .000 |
|  | Cramer's V | .265 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | | 210 |  |

a Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

**Based on our results, 73% of Males and 45% of Females (± 5%) support building a stadium. There is a statistically significant difference in level of support between males and females, where χ2(1, *n*=210)=14.8, *p*<.001. This is a small, but statistically significant, relationship where Phi=.264.**

STEP 1: Analyze 🡪 Descriptives 🡪 Frequencies

Check the frequency distribution to see if the values are “plausible”

That no strange values outside the possible range

STEP 2: Analyze 🡪 Descriptives 🡪 Crosstabs

Rows: put first question

Columns: put second question

Check your “Statistics” and “Cells” options and get “Percents” for either rows or columns – whichever you are more interested in

STEP 3: Interpret results