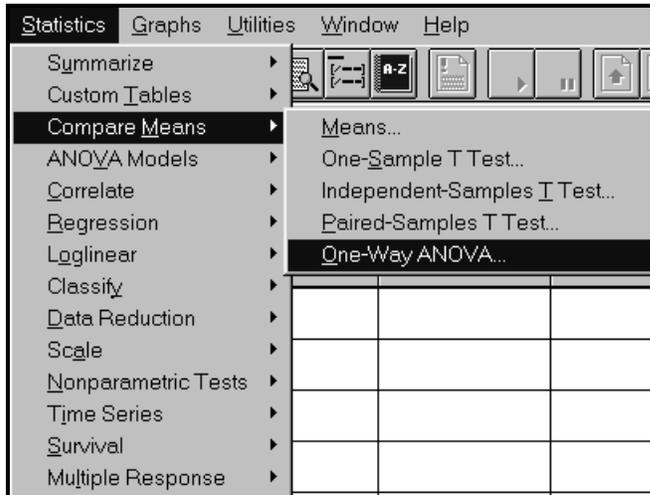


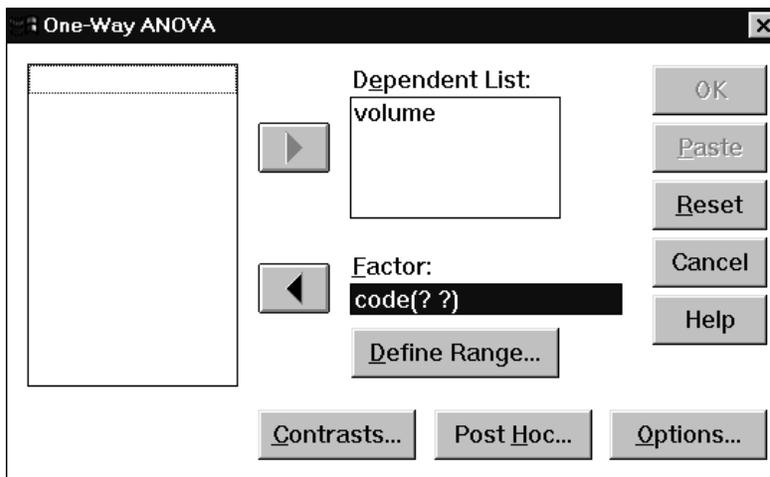
BIOLOGY AND HOMOSEXUALITY

12. The One-Way ANOVA in SPSS

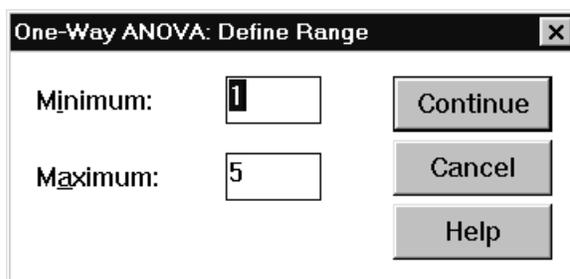
To direct SPSS to perform the One-Way ANOVA, click on *Statistics* from the menu bar, and then on *Compare Means* from the pull-down menu.



Now click on One-Way ANOVA from the pull-down menu to open the One-Way ANOVA dialog box. Click on and move the *Volume* variable to the Dependent List box using the upper right arrow button. Then click on and move the *Code* variable to the Factor box using the lower right arrow button.



Click on the *Define Range* button to open the One-Way ANOVA: *Define Range* dialog box.



The SPSS output for ANOVA is displayed in **Section 7**. Pooling over the causes of death of some of the groups can be achieved by replacing the variable CODE by a new variable POOLED. In order to combine the groups 1,2 and 4, 5, we define POOLED as follows: POOLED=1 if CODE =1 or CODE =2, POOLED = 2 if CODE =3, POOLED =3 if CODE=4 or CODE=5.

We have used contrasts in **Section 8** to examine some important structural features in the data. In order to obtain the contrasts, click on *Contrasts* in the One-Way ANOVA dialog box. The *One-Way ANOVA: Contrasts* dialog box is displayed. Check the *Polynomial* check box and choose *Linear* in the *Degree* entry box. Now you can enter the coefficients of the first contrast. Enter the coefficients in the *Coefficients* entry box, and click *Add* after each entry.

One-Way ANOVA: Contrasts

Polynomial Degree: Linear

Previous Contrast 1 of 1 Next

Coefficients:

Add	1
Change	0
Remove	-1
	0
	0

Coefficient Total: 0.000

Continue
Cancel
Help

Once the coefficients of the first contrast are entered, click on Next and repeat the proceeding for the next contrast.