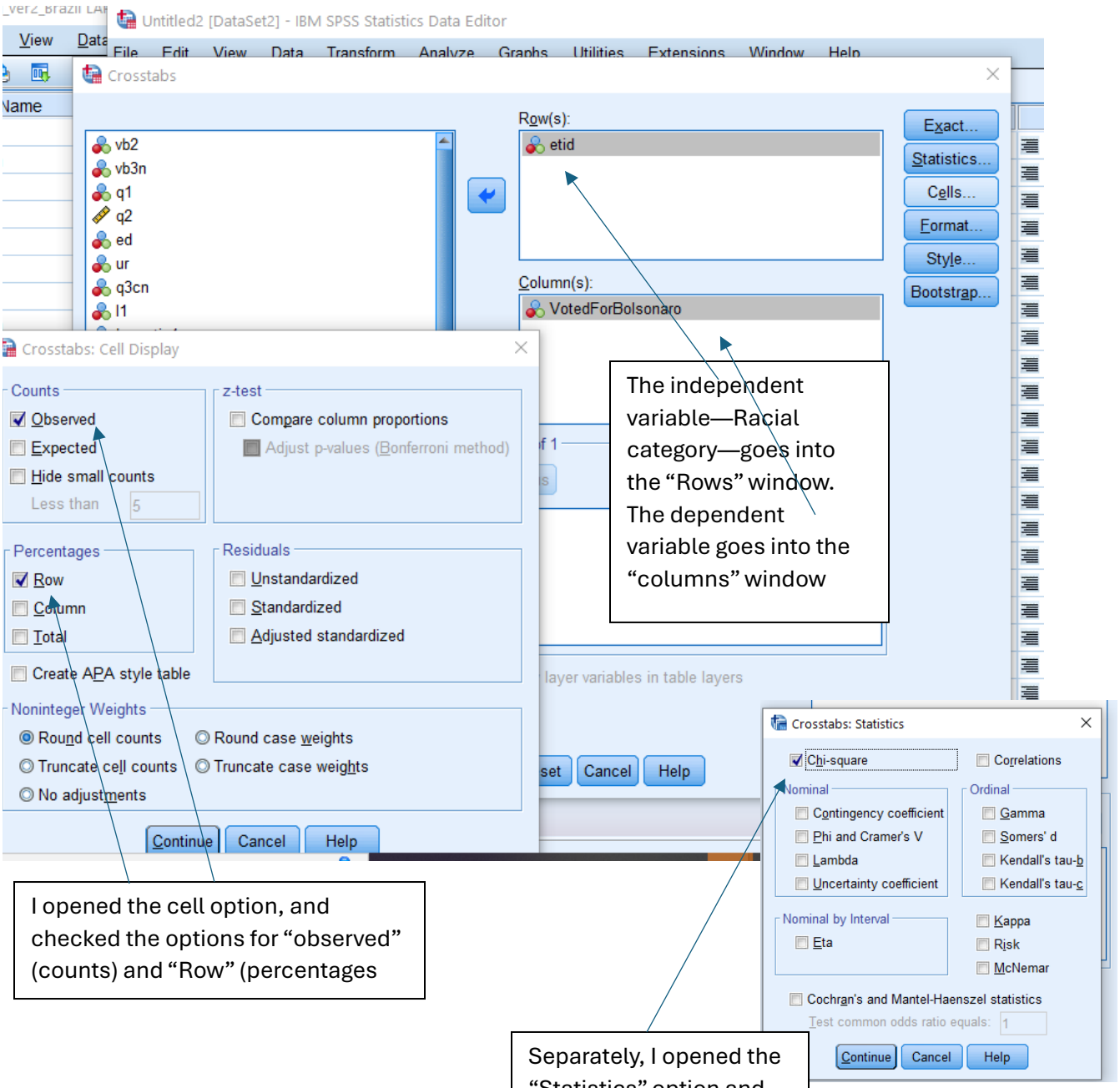
Untitled2 [DataSet2] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor
Crosstabs
Row(s):
etid
Column(s):
VotedForBolsonaro
vb2
vb3n
q1
q2
ed
ur
q3cn
l1
Exact...
Statistics...
Cells...
Format...
Style...
Bootstrap...
Crosstabs: Cell Display
Counts
Observed
Expected
Hide small counts
Less than
5
z-test
Compare column proportions
Adjust p-values (Bonferroni method)
Percentages
Row
Column
Total
Residuals
Unstandardized
Standardized
Adjusted standardized
Create APA style table
Noninteger Weights
Round cell counts
Round case weights
Truncate cell counts
Truncate case weights
No adjustments
Continue
Cancel
Help
The independent variable—Racial category—goes into the "Rows" window. The dependent variable goes into the "columns" window
Crosstabs: Statistics
Chi-square
Correlations
Nominal
Contingency coefficient
Phi and Cramer's V
Lambda
Uncertainty coefficient
Ordinal
Gamma
Somers' d
Kendall's tau-b
Kendall's tau-c
Nominal by Interval
Eta
Kappa
Risk
McNemar
Cochran's and Mantel-Haenszel statistics
Test common odds ratio equals:
1
Continue
Cancel
Help
I opened the cell option, and checked the options for "observed" (counts) and "Row" (percentages
Separately, I opened the "Statistics" option and told SPSS that I only want to see results for a Chi-square test

51% of Brazilians voted for Bolsonaro in 2018. Did one's race (a categorical variable have an association with vote choice? The cross table percentages make it look like one's race was associated with voting, but would we find this same association in repeated sampling?

			him	Bolsonaro	Total
Ethnicity	White	Count	99	190	289
		% within Ethnicity	34.3%	65.7%	100.0%
	Indigenous	Count	8	7	15
		% within Ethnicity	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
	Black	Count	94	90	184
		% within Ethnicity	51.1%	48.9%	100.0%
	Mulatto	Count	224	228	452
		% within Ethnicity	49.6%	50.4%	100.0%
	Other	Count	4	7	
		% within Ethnicity	36.4%	63.6%	
	Asian	Count	24	23	
		% within Ethnicity	51.1%	48.9%	
Total		Count	453	545	
		% within Ethnicity	45.4%	54.6%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.383[a]	5	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	21.693	5	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.675	1	.411
N of Valid Cases	998		

a. 1 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.99.

The Chi-square test shows us that repeated sampling would find that the pattern we see above—people of different races being more or less likely to vote for Bolsonaro would be found consistently. The Chi-Square statistics p-value is <.001, meaning that 1000 similarly collected samples should all find that there is an associate between race and voice choice in 2018.

As long as the p-value is .05 or smaller, there is an association between race and voice choice. If the significance stat were .05, it would mean that we would expect to find this association in 19 out of every 20 samples. If the p-value was .053, we would say there is no statistically meaningful association between the two variables.