Graphics: Creating Line Graphs or Bar Charts
ANOVA - Two Factor Mixed Designs

In the instructions that follow, the symbol > means to left click the word which follows the symbol. For example, > graph means to left click the word graph. To create a line graph for the results of the Mixed two way analysis of variance test use the following instructions.

**Line Graph Instructions:**

1.  > Graph > Line > summaries of separate variables > Multiple > Define
2.  Highlight Gender (the between subjects independent variable) and then click on the right arrow to move gender to white box labeled Category Axis.
3.  Highlight Prior and then click on right arrow to move to the white box labeled Lines Represent
4.  Highlight Post and then click on right arrow to move to the white box labeled Lines Represent
5.  > Ok At this point Spss will create line graph

**Moving Axis Labels to Center of Axis and Creating “Broken Lines” to Distinguish Lines**

1.  Double click on figure to bring up Chart Editor
2.  > Chart > inner frame. This will remove the frame surrounding the figure
3.  > Chart > axis > scale > ok. This will bring up a scale axis menu with the word mean (representing the dependent variable in the axis title box). Highlight the word mean and replace it with the words Mean Risk Taking. Immediately below is the title justification box with left/bottom showing.
4.  Click the down arrow next to left/bottom and highlight the word center.
5.  > ok. Doing this will center the label Mean Risk Taking on the vertical axis.
6.  > Chart > Axis > blank dot next to the word category > Ok. This will bring up the category axis menu with the independent variable (subject gender) in the axis title box. Immediately below is the title justification box with left/bottom showing.
7.  Click the down arrow next to left/bottom and highlight the word center
8.  > ok. Doing this will center the subject gender label on the horizontal axis.
9.  Click on the pre discussion line
10. > format > line style. Select a broken dotted line and also a heavier weight line.
11. > apply

The figure depicting the results of the above is on the next page.
Note that in this problem, lower numbers on the dependent variable (vertical axis) represent greater levels of risk taking.