FLARES

Quick User Guide

Basically FLARES requires you to upload at least one .CSV file containing free-lists and informants ID.

In order to benefit from all functions you may ***upload two other .CSV files:***

- *one with* ***normalization/categorization of items***
- *and one with* ***informants' variables****.*

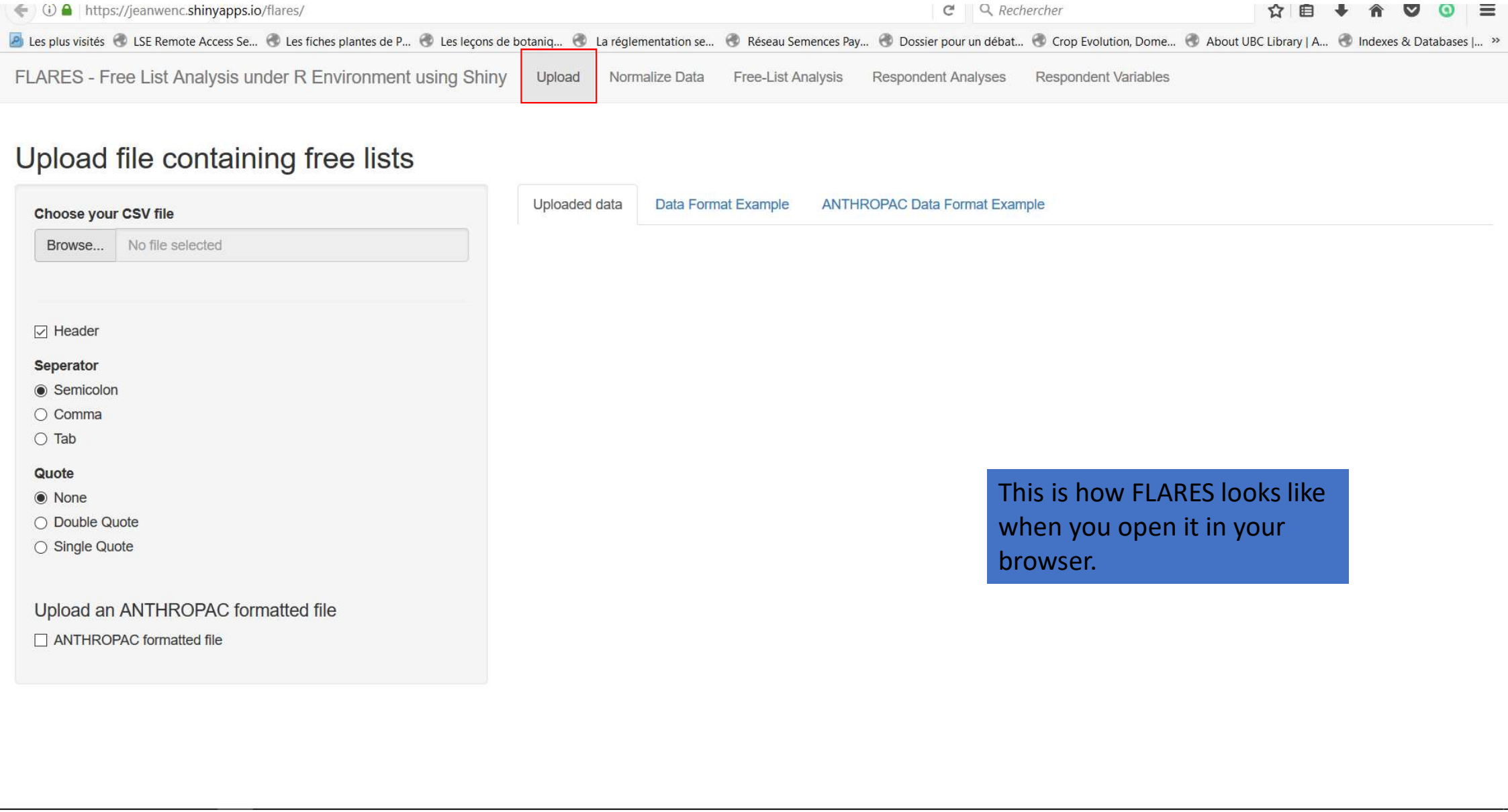
A short note on .CSV files.

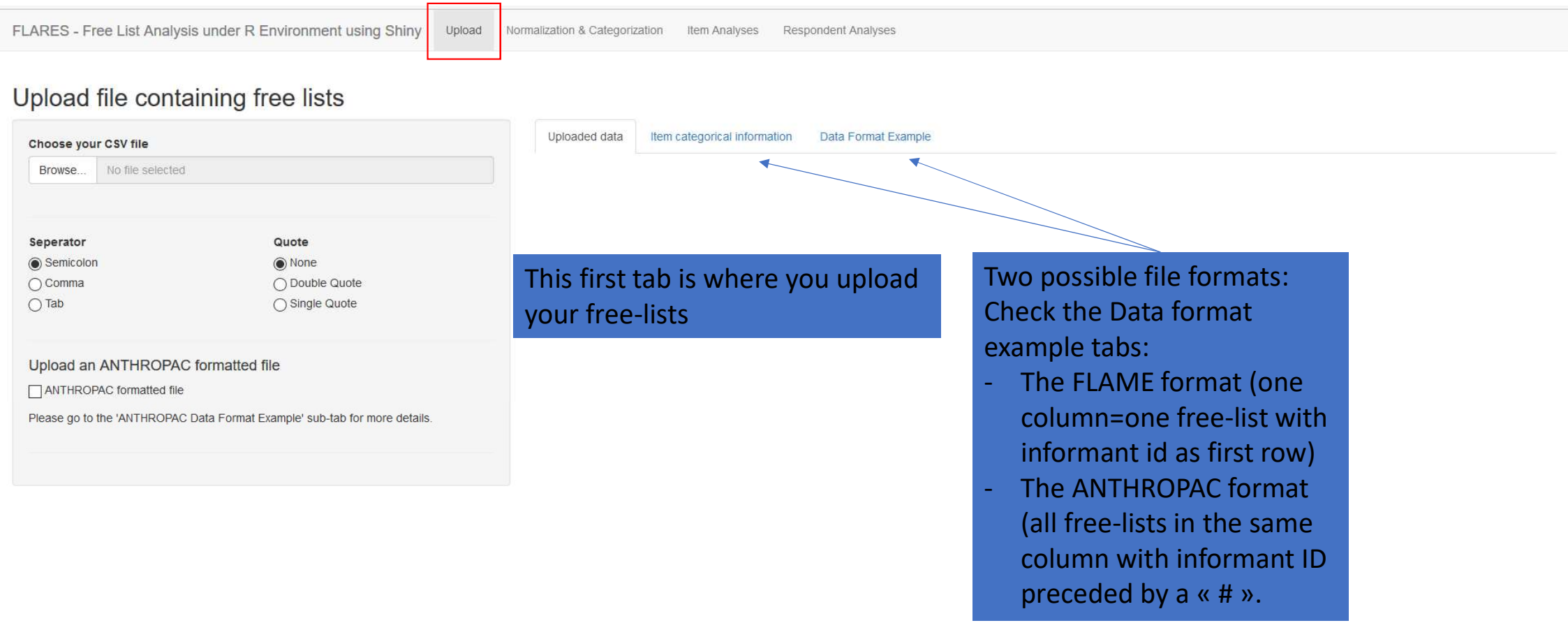
CSV = Comma Separated Values. For US and UK users, separators are "," and for French users they are ";".

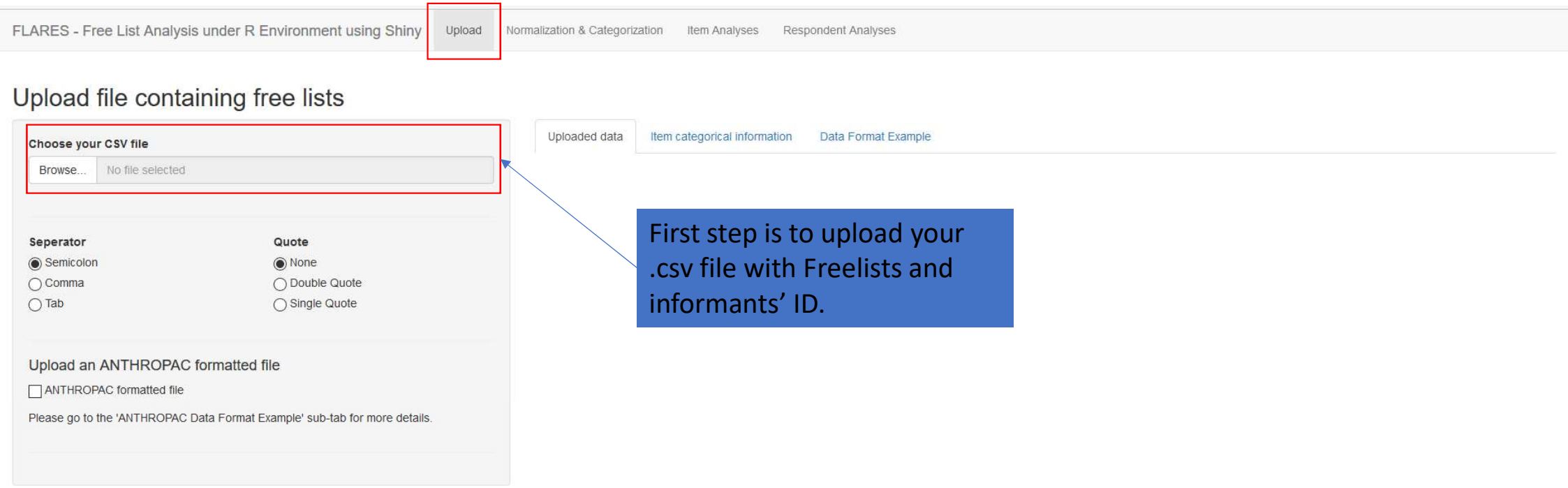
From Excel you can save a .csv file by going to the "save as" tab.

If you open a .csv file by double-clicking on it, it usually opens with Excel and appears as a classic Excel file. If you open them with Notepad, you will see that fields belonging to different columns are separated by "," or ";".

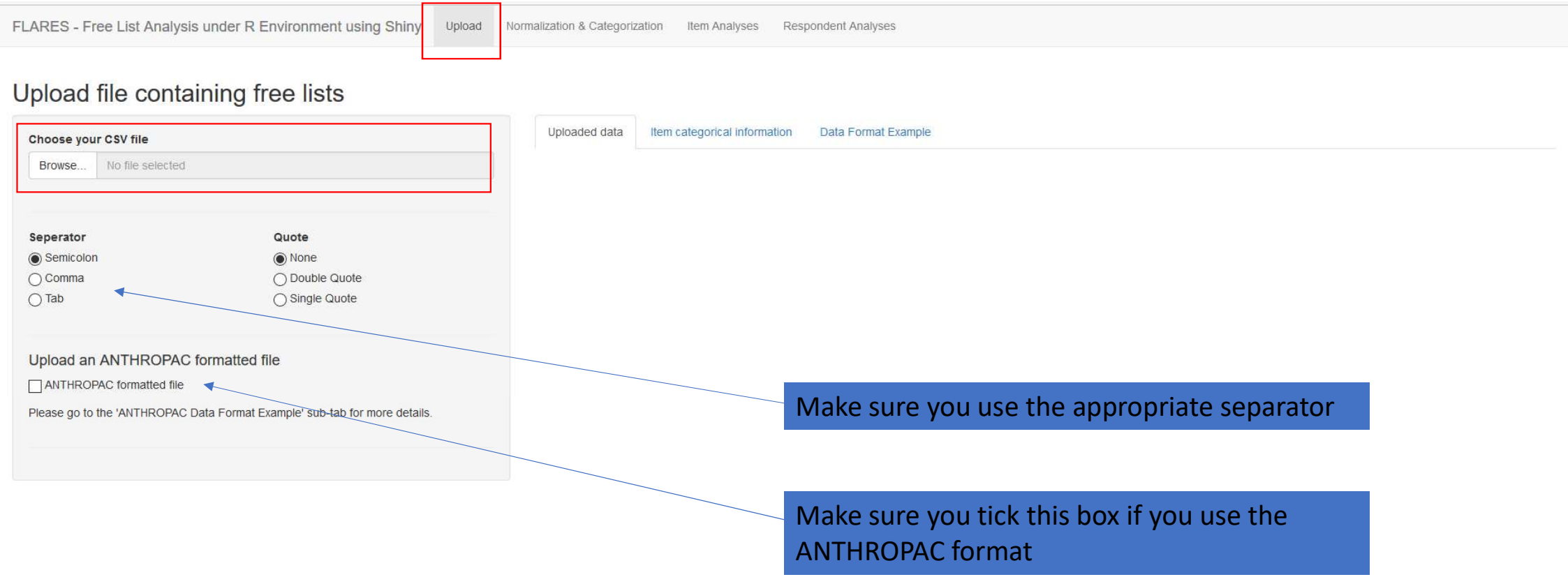
Uploading free-lists


https://jeanwenc.shinyapps.io/flares/
Rechercher
Les plus visités
LSE Remote Access Se...
Les fiches plantes de P...
Les leçons de botaniq...
La réglementation se...
Réseau Semences Pay...
Dossier pour un débat...
Crop Evolution, Dome...
About UBC Library | A...
Indexes & Databases |...
FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalize Data
Free-List Analysis
Respondent Analyses
Respondent Variables
Upload file containing free lists
Choose your CSV file
Browse...
No file selected
Header
Seperator
Semicolon
Comma
Tab
Quote
None
Double Quote
Single Quote
Upload an ANTHROPAC formatted file
ANTHROPAC formatted file
Uploaded data
Data Format Example
ANTHROPAC Data Format Example
This is how FLARES looks like when you open it in your browser.


FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalization & Categorization
Item Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Upload file containing free lists
Choose your CSV file
Browse...
No file selected
Seperator
Semicolon
Comma
Tab
Quote
None
Double Quote
Single Quote
Upload an ANTHROPAC formatted file
ANTHROPAC formatted file
Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.
Uploaded data
Item categorical information
Data Format Example
This first tab is where you upload your free-lists
Two possible file formats: Check the Data format example tabs:
- The FLAME format (one column=one free-list with informant id as first row)
- The ANTHROPAC format (all free-lists in the same column with informant ID preceded by a « # ».



Even though FLARES analyses run on a distant server (not on your computer) the files you upload are not saved on the server.


FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalization & Categorization
Item Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Upload file containing free lists
Choose your CSV file
Browse...
No file selected
Seperator
Semicolon
Comma
Tab
Quote
None
Double Quote
Single Quote
Upload an ANTHROPAC formatted file
ANTHROPAC formatted file
Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.
Uploaded data
Item categorical information
Data Format Example
Make sure you use the appropriate separator
Make sure you tick this box if you use the ANTHROPAC format

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Upload file containing free lists

Choose your CSV file

Browse... 1_Upload tab_ANTHROPAC Format.csv

Upload complete

Seperator

- (•) Semicolon
- ( ) Comma
- ( ) Tab

Quote

- (•) None
- ( ) Double Quote
- ( ) Single Quote

Upload an ANTHROPAC formatted file

☑ ANTHROPAC formatted file

Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.

☐ My data contains a header

Tick this checkbox if the first line of your data table is NOT a respondent ID.

☐ My ANTHROPAC formatted file includes categorical information concerning mentioned items

Check the above box only if you have - in the column or columns adjacent to the one containing the cited items - information concerning each of the cited items.
Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.

Uploaded data | Item categorical information | Data Format Example

1 pair of duplicates was found in your dataset.
Second occurences of each pair will not be taken into account in further analyses.

Duplicates appear in the list of the following respondent:
_B_29

_B_63	_B_52	_B_31	_B_48	_B_16	_B_54	_B_64
keuya	gbakka	zayya	gilla	gbakka	keuya	zo_rumma
zayya	kamma	keuya	weee	b_ukka	konna	zonga
b_ukka	b_ukka	malla	zaaa	zayya	b_ukka	targiya
nam boyya	nam beee	Balla	targiya	sawwa	zayya	naksaka
kamma	nam boyya	b_ukka	ma_pina	zo_rumma	sawwa	senga
gbakka	sawwa	gbakka	konna	naksaka	malla	zayya
malla	weee	weee	Matata	kpo_riya	senga	sawwa
konna	kpo_riya	Boreya	gbakka	targiya	targiya	b_ukka
zaaa	lekka	nam boyya	kamma	kamma	dooka	gbakka
weee		lekka	yeee	senga	zonga	
zonga		zo_rumma	Balla	keuya	yom beee	

Whichever format you choose to upload you should see your data as follows !

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Upload file containing free lists

Choose your CSV file

Browse... 1_Upload tab_ANTHROPAC Format.csv

Upload complete

Seperator

- (•) Semicolon
- ( ) Comma
- ( ) Tab

Quote

- (•) None
- ( ) Double Quote
- ( ) Single Quote

Upload an ANTHROPAC formatted file

[x] ANTHROPAC formatted file

Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.

[ ] My data contains a header

Tick this checkbox if the first line of your data table is NOT a respondent ID.

[ ] My ANTHROPAC formatted file includes categorical information concerning mentioned items

Check the above box only if you have - in the column or columns adjacent to the one containing the cited items - information concerning each of the cited items.
Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.

Uploaded data | Item categorical information | Data Format Example

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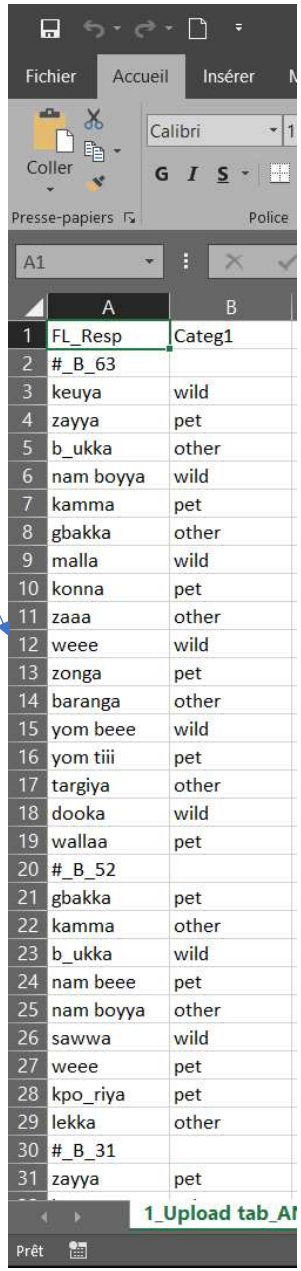
Duplicates appear in the list of the following respondent:
_B_29

_B_63	_B_52	_B_31	_B_48	_B_16	_B_54	_B_64
keuya	gbakka	zayya	gilla	gbakka	keuya	zo_rumma
zayya	kamma	keuya	weee	b_ukka	konna	zonga
b_ukka	b_ukka	malla	zaaa	zayya	b_ukka	targiya
nam boyya	nam beee	Balla	targiya	sawwa	zayya	naksaka
kamma	nam boyya	b_ukka	ma_pina	zo_rumma	sawwa	senga
gbakka	sawwa	gbakka	konna	naksaka	malla	zayya
malla	weee	weee	Matata	kpo_riya	senga	sawwa
konna	kpo_riya	Boreya	gbakka	targiya	targiya	b_ukka
zaaa	lekka	nam boyya	kamma	kamma	dooka	gbakka
weee		lekka	yeee	senga	zonga	
zonga		zo_rumma	Balla	keuya	yom beee	

I've uploaded an ANTHROPAC formatted file (see next slide)


ANTHROPAC format
Fichier
Donné
Coller
Calibri
11
Presse-papiers
Police
A1
#_B_63
A
B
C
D
1 #_B_63
2 keuya
3 zayya
4 b_ukka
5 nam boyya
6 kamma
7 gbakka
8 malla
9 konna
10 zaaa
11 weee
12 zonga
13 baranga
14 yom beee
15 yom tiii
16 targiya
17 dooka
18 wallaa
19 #_B_52
20 gbakka
21 kamma
22 b_ukka
23 nam beee
24 nam boyya
25 sawwa
26 weee
27 kpo_riya
28 lekka
29 #_B_31
30 zayya
31 keuya
1_Upload tab_ANTHROPAC Format
Prêt

The advantage of such a format is that you can add in adjacent columns (i.e. column B, C, D…) categorical information given by your informants (e.g. “like”/”dislike” or “herbivore”, ”carnivore”, ”pet”, ”wild”… and so on (see Robbins & Nolan 1997,2000,2001)



If I had uploaded such a file I should have ticked the following boxes in FLARES

Upload file containing free lists

Choose your CSV file

Browse... 1_Upload tab_ANTHROPAC Format.csv

Upload complete

Seperator

- (●) Semicolon
- ( ) Comma
- ( ) Tab

Quote

- (●) None
- ( ) Double Quote
- ( ) Single Quote

Upload an ANTHROPAC formatted file

☑ ANTHROPAC formatted file

Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.

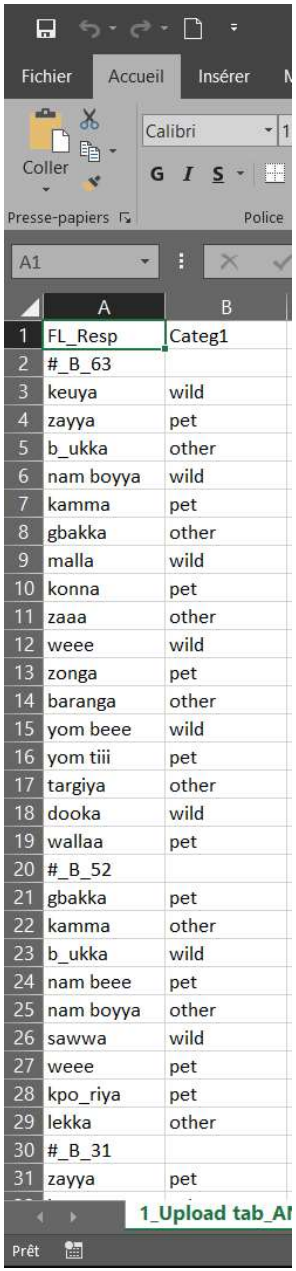
☐ My data contains a header

Tick this checkbox if the first line of your data table is NOT a respondent ID.

☐ My ANTHROPAC formatted file includes categorical information concerning mentioned items

Check the above box only if you have - in the column or columns adjacent to the one containing the cited items - information concerning each of the cited items.
Please go to the 'ANTHROPAC Data Format Example' sub-tab for more details.

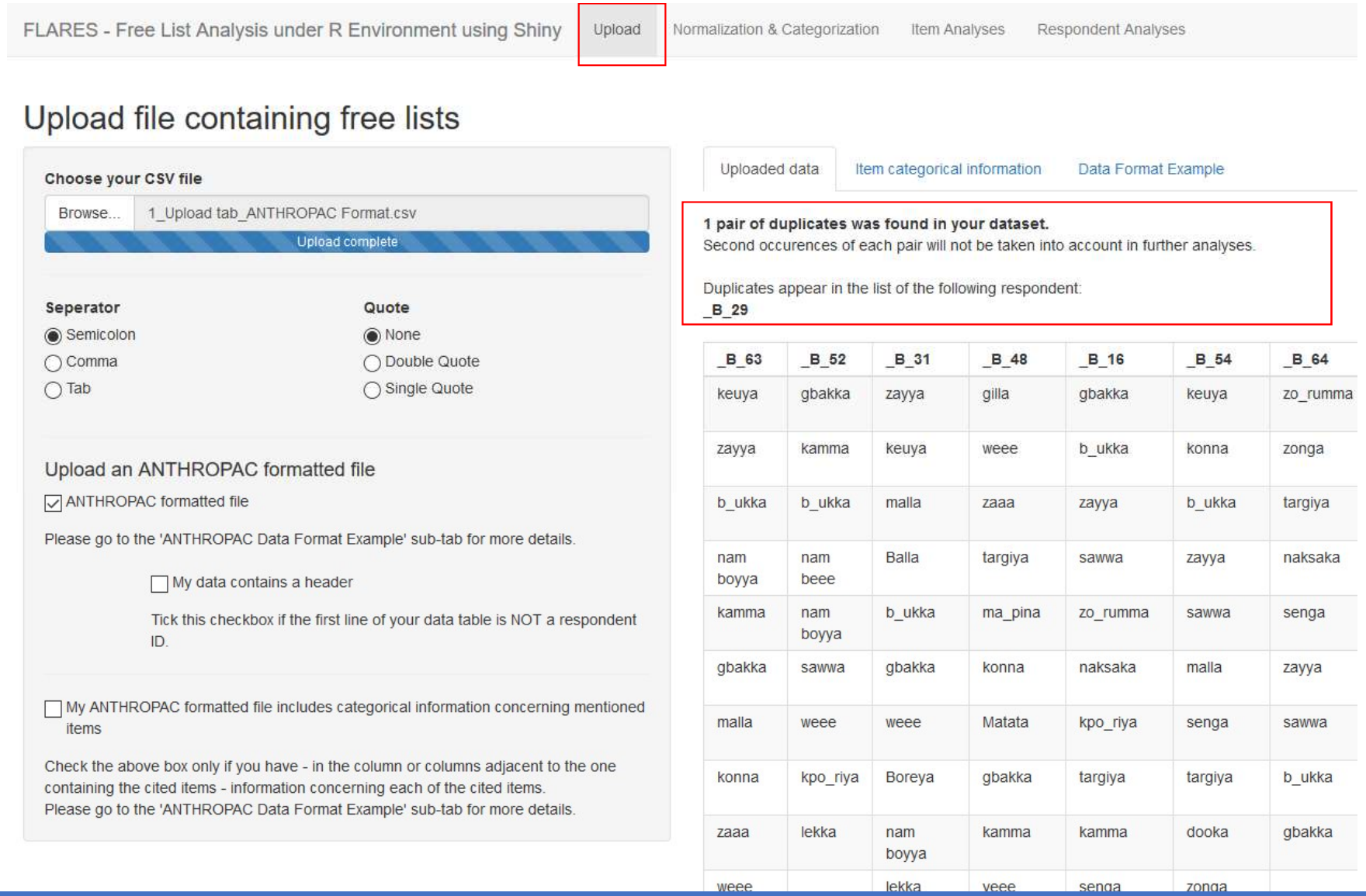
	A
1	#_B_63
2	keuya
3	zayya
4	b_ukka
5	nam boyya
6	kamma
7	gbakka
8	malla
9	konna
10	zaaa
11	weee
12	zonga
13	baranga
14	yom beee
15	yom tiii
16	targiya
17	dooka
18	wallaa
19	#_B_52
20	gbakka
21	kamma
22	b_ukka
23	nam beee
24	nam boyya
25	sawwa
26	weee
27	kpo_riya
28	lekka
29	#_B_31
30	zayya
31	keuya



	A	B
1	FL_Resp	Categ1
2	#_B_63	
3	keuya	wild
4	zayya	pet
5	b_ukka	other
6	nam boyya	wild
7	kamma	pet
8	gbakka	other
9	malla	wild
10	konna	pet
11	zaaa	other
12	weee	wild
13	zonga	pet
14	baranga	other
15	yom beee	wild
16	yom tiii	pet
17	targiya	other
18	dooka	wild
19	wallaa	pet
20	#_B_52	
21	gbakka	pet
22	kamma	other
23	b_ukka	wild
24	nam beee	pet
25	nam boyya	other
26	sawwa	wild
27	weee	pet
28	kpo_riya	pet
29	lekka	other
30	#_B_31	
31	zayya	pet

Note that inputting item categorical information in this manner is only interesting if informants do not all agree on which category an item belongs (e.g. here note that B_63 considered b_ukka to be “other”; while B_52 considered b_ukka to be a “wild” animal).

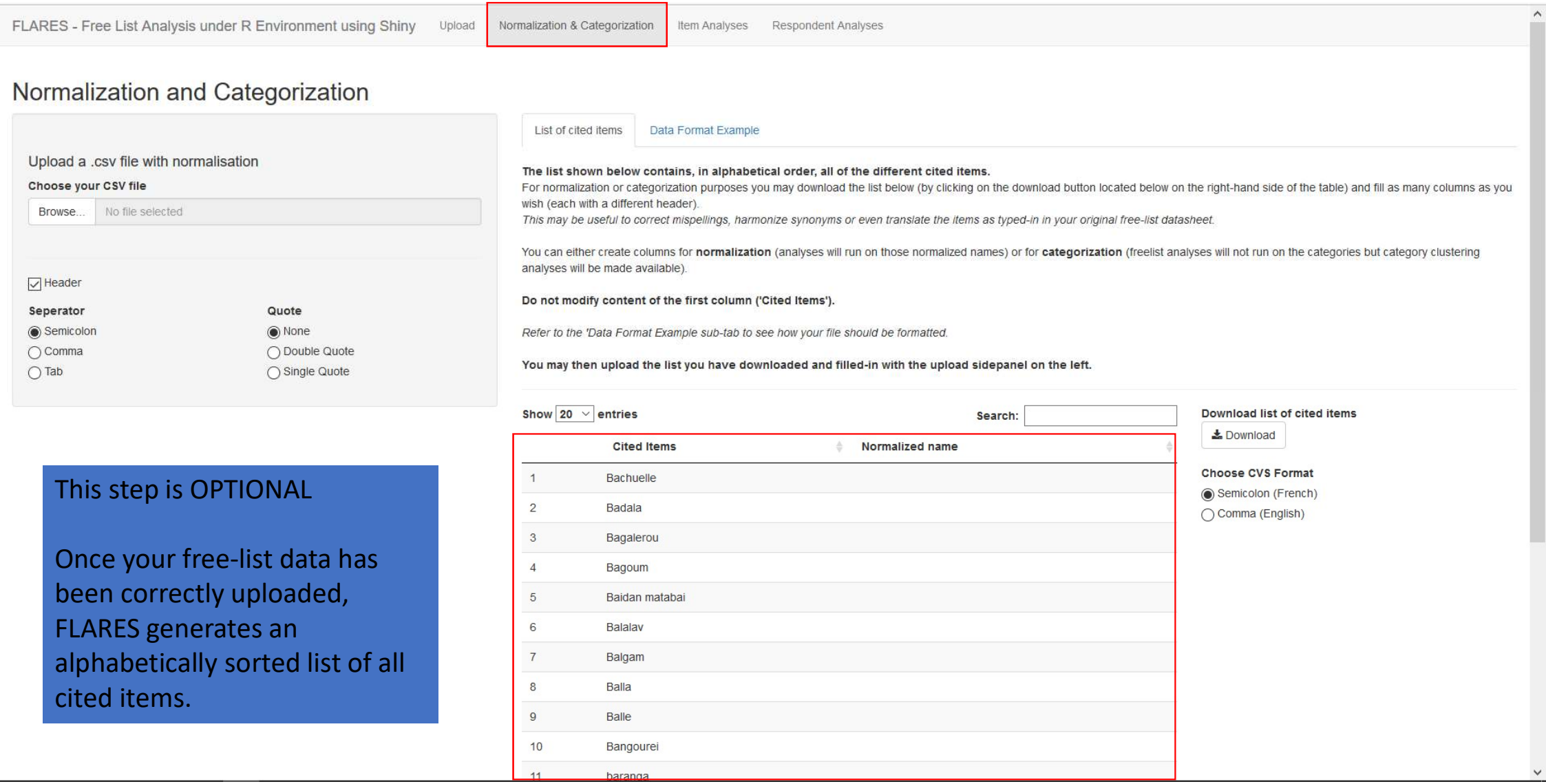
If you want to use item categorical information that is consistent across informants (e.g. b_ukka is always “wild”) then there is a more convenient way to upload such information into FLARES (the procedure will be indicated in further slides).



FLARES automatically detects duplicates. They will not be removed from your original file, but each second occurrence will be omitted from analyses.

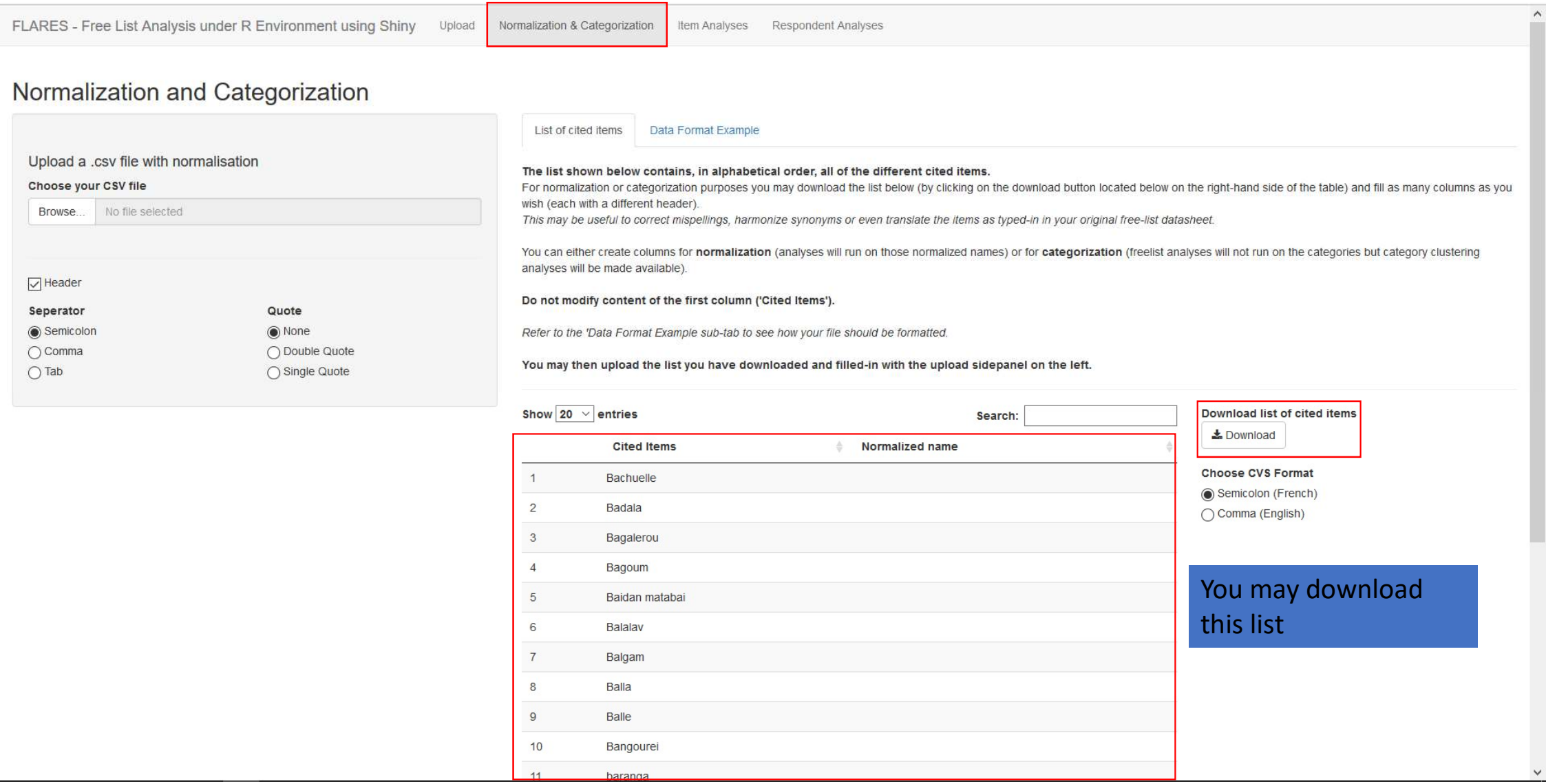
Normalizing data & Categorical information

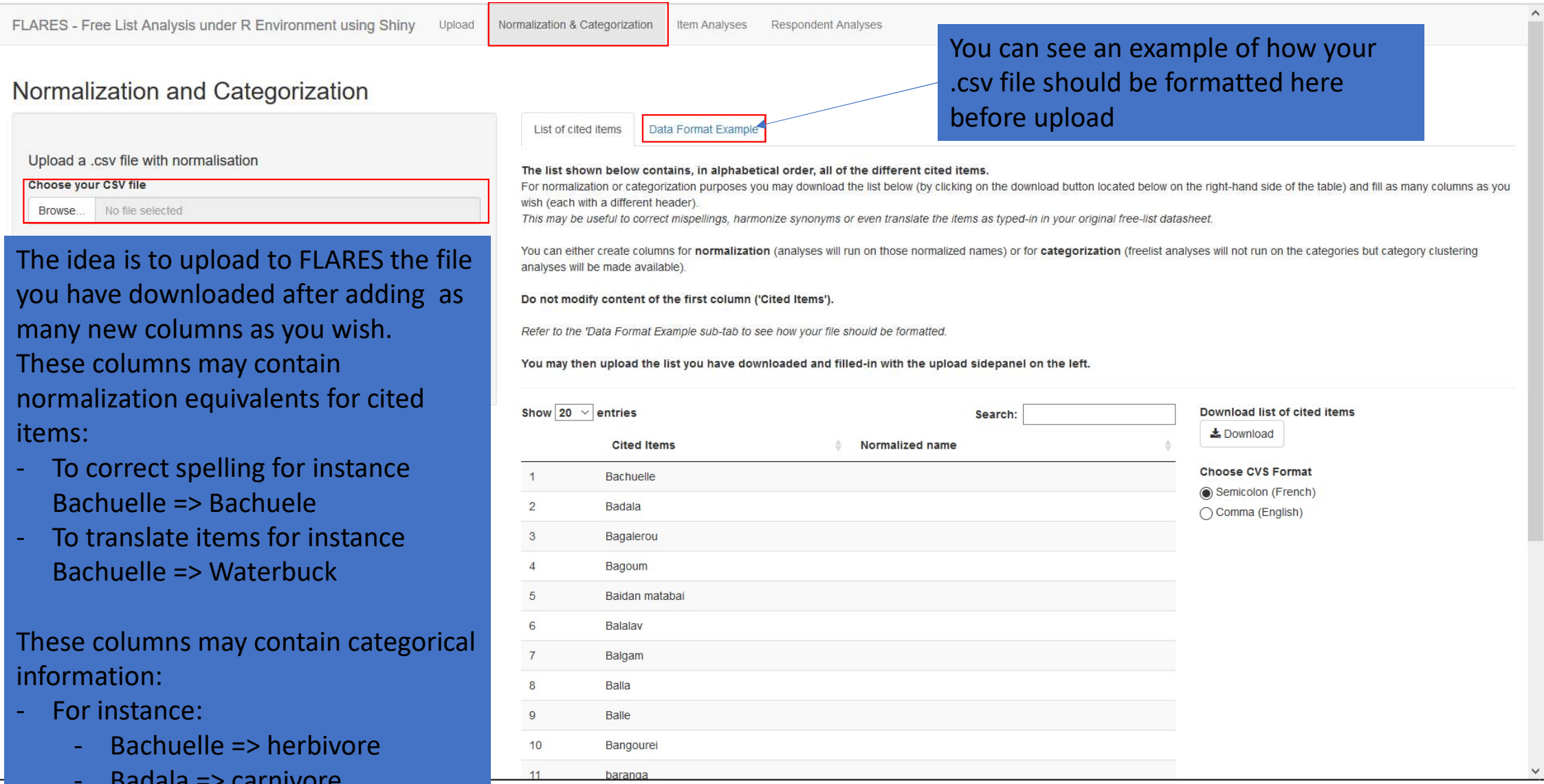
Optional



This step is OPTIONAL

Once your free-list data has been correctly uploaded, FLARES generates an alphabetically sorted list of all cited items.


FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalization & Categorization
Item Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Normalization and Categorization
Upload a .csv file with normalisation
Choose your CSV file
Browse...
No file selected
Header
Seperator
Semicolon
Comma
Tab
Quote
None
Double Quote
Single Quote
List of cited items
Data Format Example
The list shown below contains, in alphabetical order, all of the different cited items.
For normalization or categorization purposes you may download the list below (by clicking on the download button located below on the right-hand side of the table) and fill as many columns as you wish (each with a different header).
This may be useful to correct mispellings, harmonize synonyms or even translate the items as typed-in in your original free-list datasheet.
You can either create columns for normalization (analyses will run on those normalized names) or for categorization (freelist analyses will not run on the categories but category clustering analyses will be made available).
Do not modify content of the first column ('Cited Items').
Refer to the 'Data Format Example sub-tab to see how your file should be formatted.
You may then upload the list you have downloaded and filled-in with the upload sidepanel on the left.
Show 20 entries
Search:
Cited Items
Normalized name
1 Bachuelle
2 Badala
3 Bagalerou
4 Bagoum
5 Baidan matabai
6 Balalav
7 Balgam
8 Balla
9 Balle
10 Bangourei
11 baranga
Download list of cited items
Download
Choose CVS Format
Semicolon (French)
Comma (English)
You may download this list



The idea is to upload to FLARES the file you have downloaded after adding as many new columns as you wish. These columns may contain normalization equivalents for cited items:

- To correct spelling for instance Bachuelle => Bachuele
- To translate items for instance Bachuelle => Waterbuck

These columns may contain categorical information:

- For instance:
  - Bachuelle => herbivore
  - Badala => carnivore
  - …

This is an example of an uploaded .csv file containing both normalization & categorical information for items

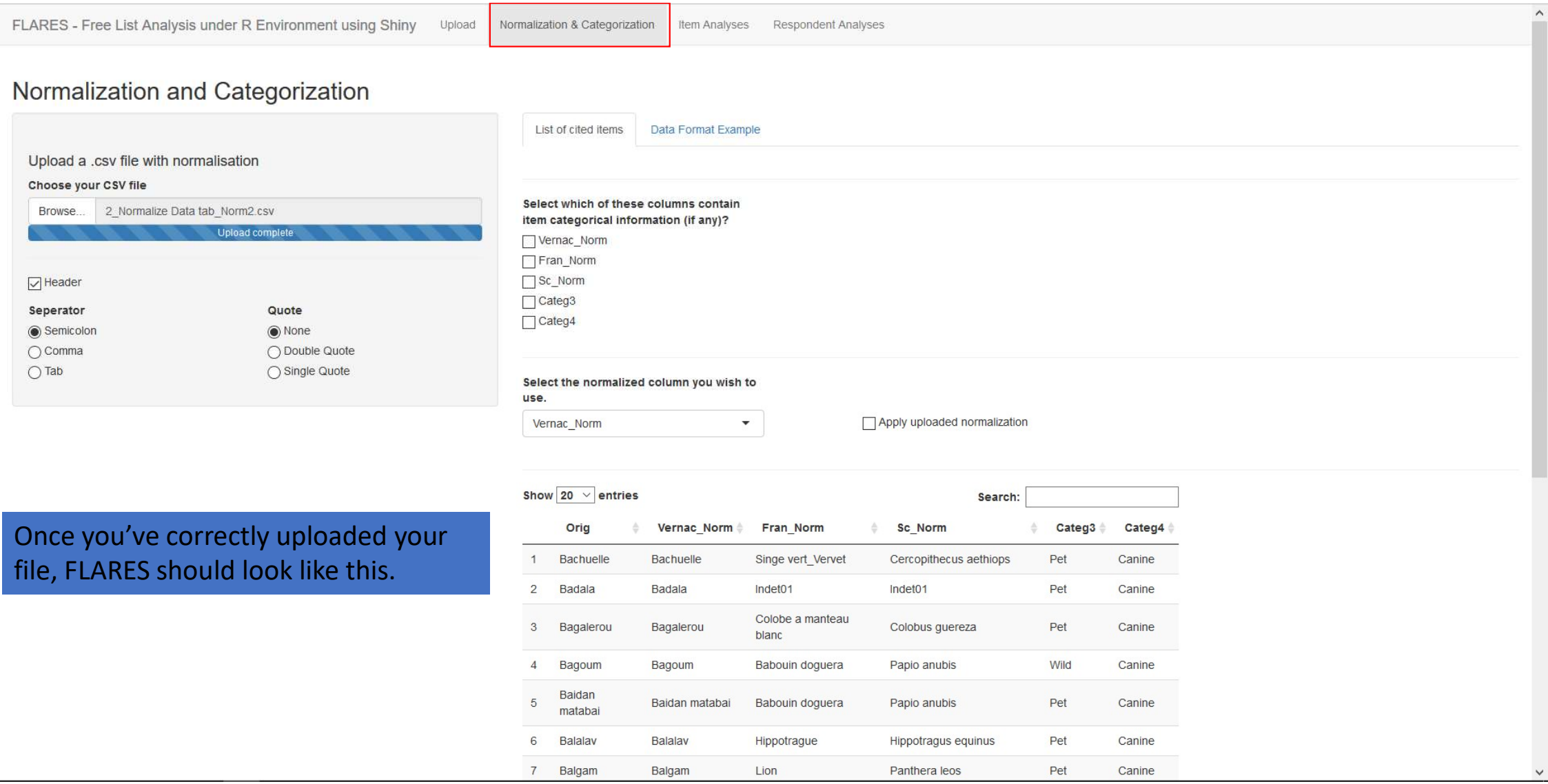
Cited.Items	Spelling	French	Scientific.taxa	Category1	Category2
Buffalo	Buffalo	Buffle	Syncerus caffer	Wild	Bovine
Cat	Cat	Chat	Felis catus	Pet	Feline
cat	Cat	Chat	Felis catus	Pet	Feline
Dgo	Dog	Chien	Canis lupus familiaris	Pet	Canine
Dog	Dog	Chien	Canis lupus familiaris	Pet	Canine
Lion	Lion	Lion	Panthera leo	Wild	Feline
Wolf	Wolf	Loup	Canis lupus	Wild	Canine

Items as they appear in your original file (uploaded in the "upload" tab)

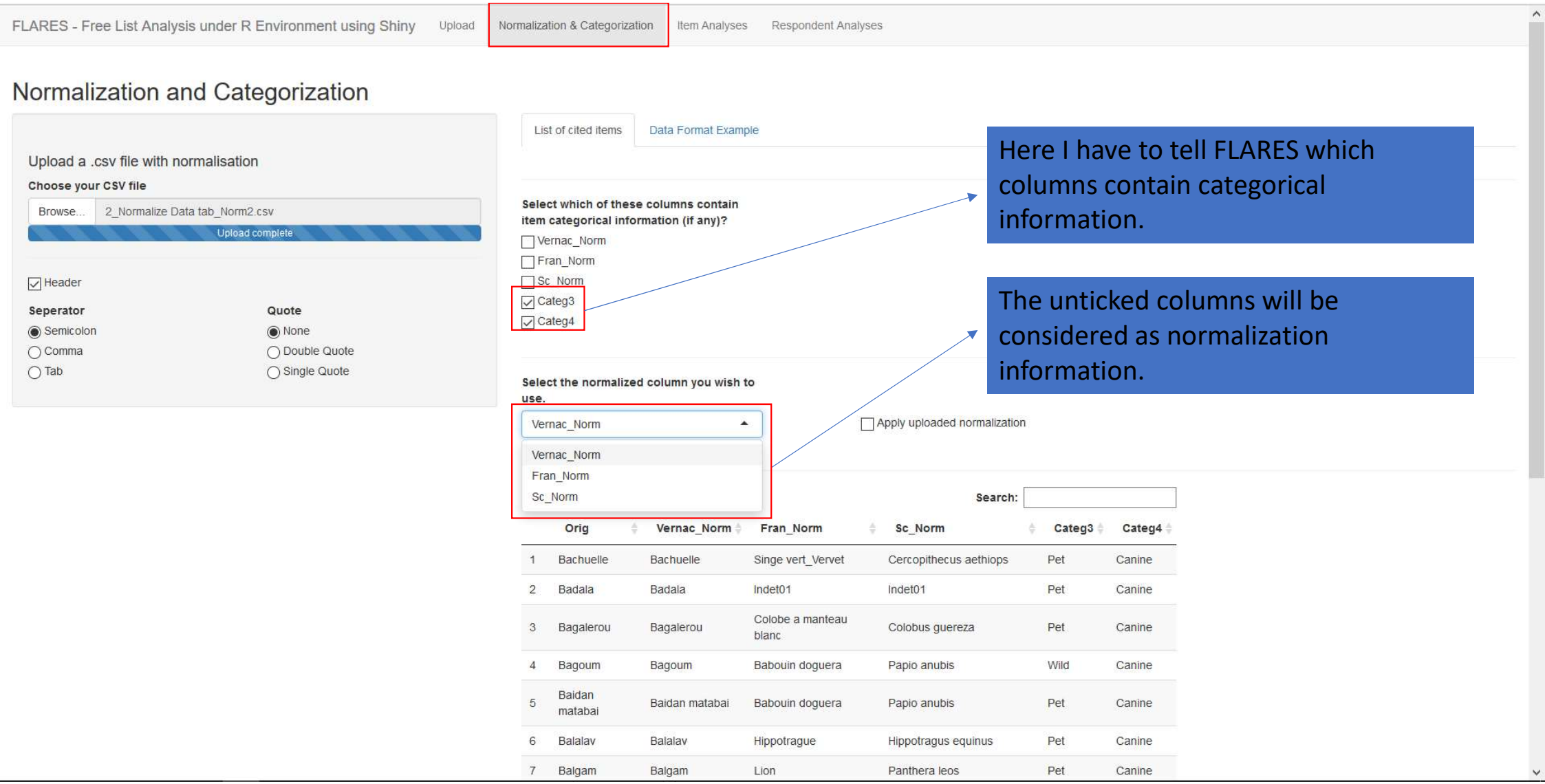
Normalization columns: You will then tell FLARES which column to use for analyses

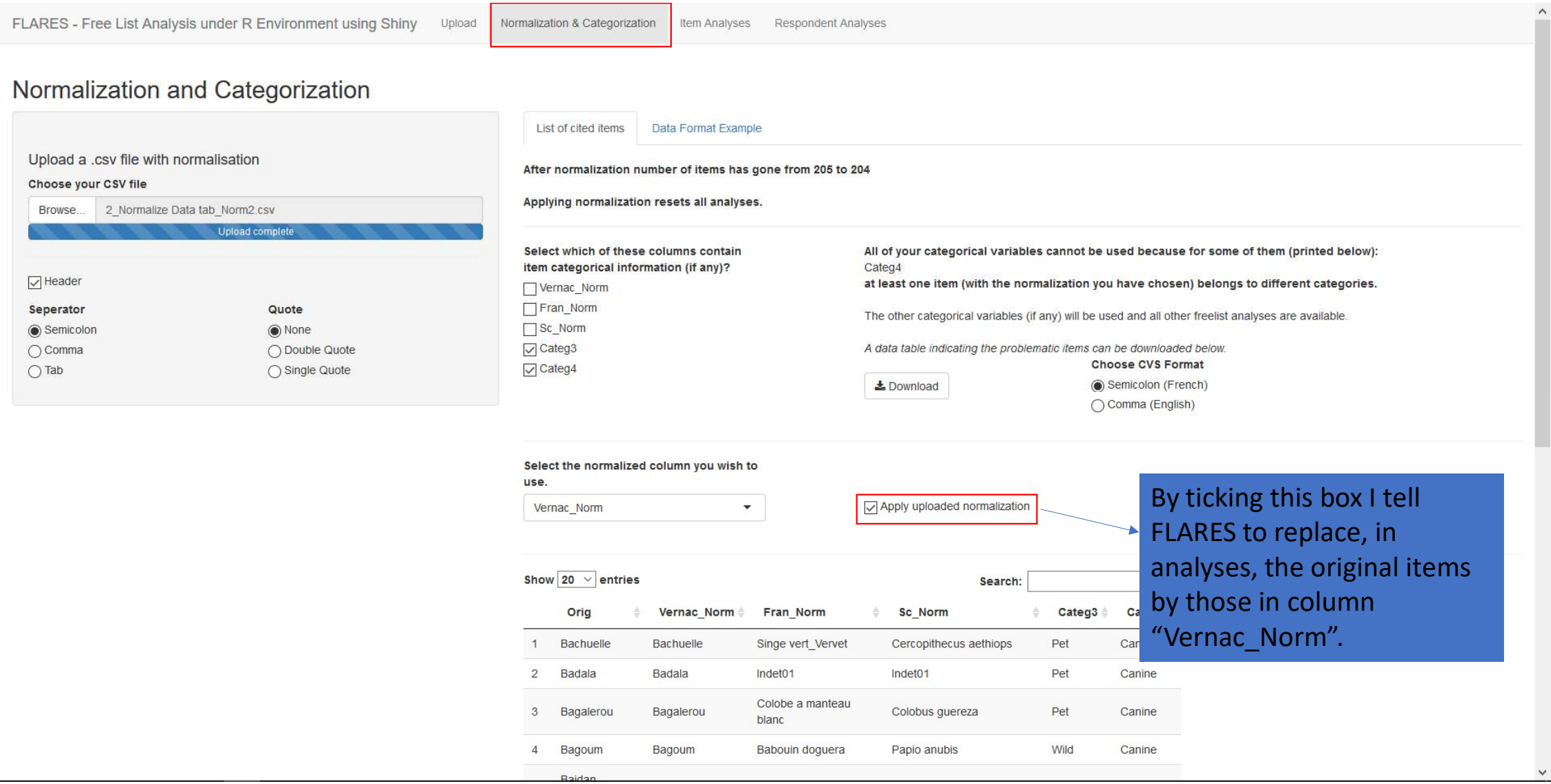
N.B. All rows must be filled in even if you don't change the spelling (e.g. column Spelling).

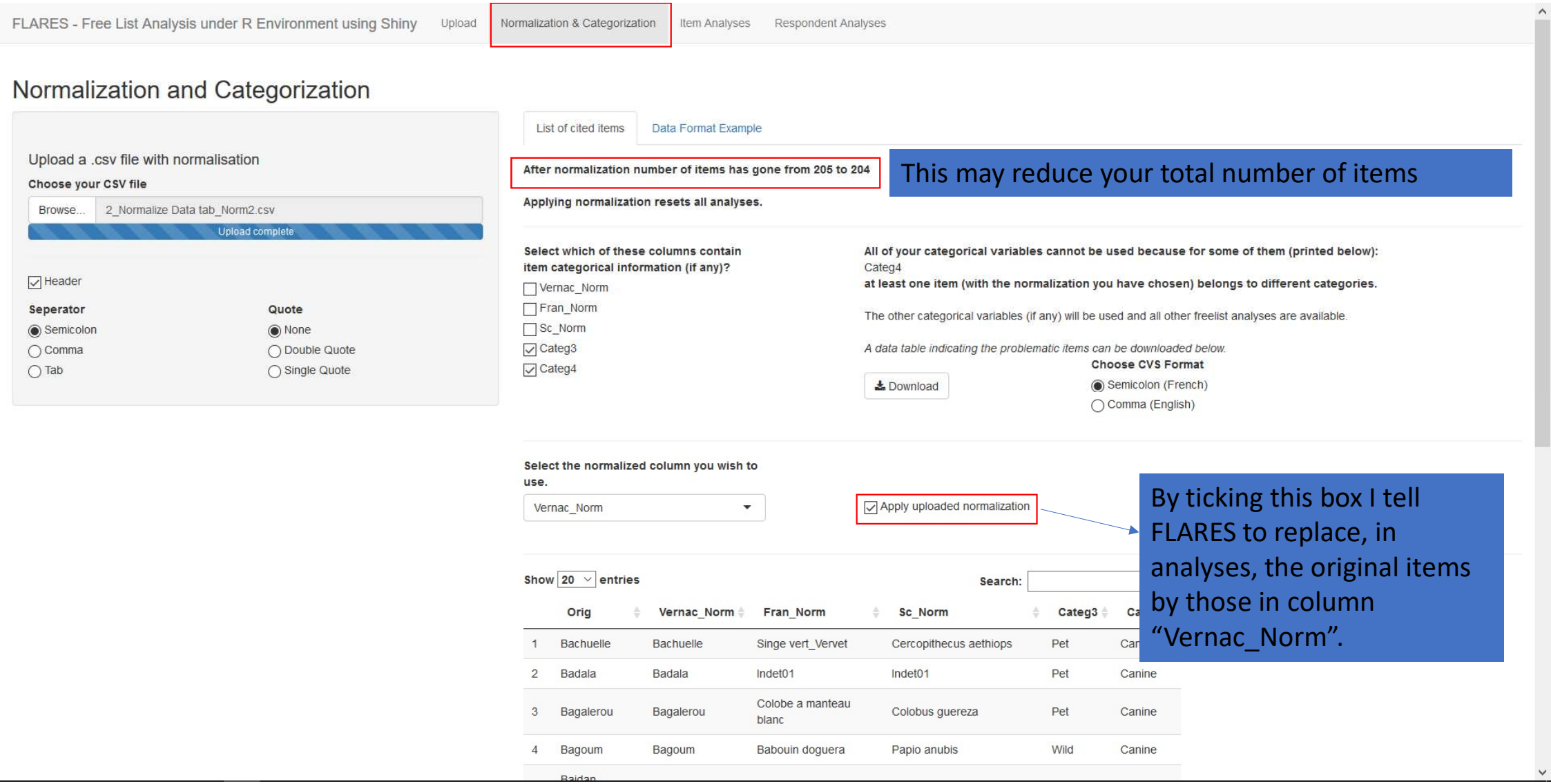
Categorical information: FLARES will run categorical analyses from these columns (you will have to tell FLARES that these columns contain categorical information [next slide]).

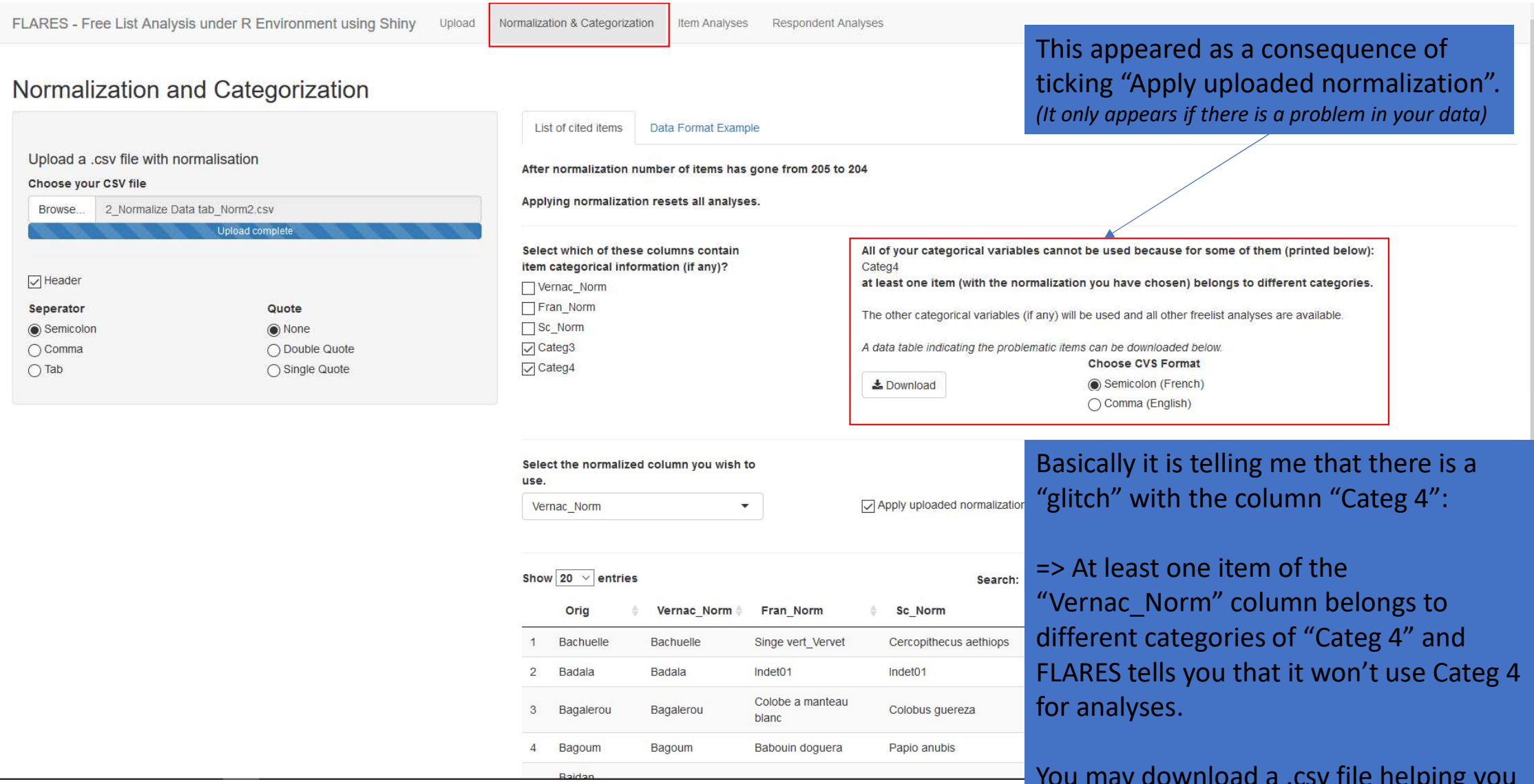


Once you've correctly uploaded your file, FLARES should look like this.


FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalization & Categorization
Item Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Normalization and Categorization
Upload a .csv file with normalisation
Choose your CSV file
Browse...
2_Normalize Data tab_Norm2.csv
Upload complete
Header
Seperator
Semicolon
Comma
Tab
Quote
None
Double Quote
Single Quote
List of cited items
Data Format Example
Select which of these columns contain item categorical information (if any)?
Vernac_Norm
Fran_Norm
Sc_Norm
Categ3
Categ4
Here I have to tell FLARES which columns contain categorical information.
The unticked columns will be considered as normalization information.
Select the normalized column you wish to use.
Vernac_Norm
Vernac_Norm
Fran_Norm
Sc_Norm
Apply uploaded normalization
Search:
Orig
Vernac_Norm
Fran_Norm
Sc_Norm
Categ3
Categ4
1 Bachuelle Bachuelle Singe vert_Vervet Cercopithecus aethiops Pet Canine
2 Badala Badala Indet01 Indet01 Pet Canine
3 Bagalerou Bagalerou Colobe a manteau blanc Colobus guereza Pet Canine
4 Bagoum Bagoum Babouin doguera Papio anubis Wild Canine
5 Baidan matabai Baidan matabai Babouin doguera Papio anubis Pet Canine
6 Balalav Balalav Hippotrague Hippotragus equinus Pet Canine
7 Balgam Balgam Lion Panthera leos Pet Canine


FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalization & Categorization
Item Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Normalization and Categorization
Upload a .csv file with normalisation
Choose your CSV file
Browse...
2_Normalize Data tab_Norm2.csv
Upload complete
Header
Seperator
Semicolon
Comma
Tab
Quote
None
Double Quote
Single Quote
List of cited items
Data Format Example
After normalization number of items has gone from 205 to 204
Applying normalization resets all analyses.
Select which of these columns contain item categorical information (if any)?
Vernac_Norm
Fran_Norm
Sc_Norm
Categ3
Categ4
All of your categorical variables cannot be used because for some of them (printed below):
Categ4
at least one item (with the normalization you have chosen) belongs to different categories.
The other categorical variables (if any) will be used and all other freelist analyses are available.
A data table indicating the problematic items can be downloaded below.
Download
Choose CVS Format
Semicolon (French)
Comma (English)
Select the normalized column you wish to use.
Vernac_Norm
Apply uploaded normalization
By ticking this box I tell FLARES to replace, in analyses, the original items by those in column "Vernac_Norm".
Show 20 entries
Search:
Orig
Vernac_Norm
Fran_Norm
Sc_Norm
Categ3
1 Bachuelle Bachuelle Singe vert_Vervet Cercopithecus aethiops Pet
2 Badala Badala Indet01 Indet01 Pet Canine
3 Bagalerou Bagalerou Colobe a manteau blanc Colobus guereza Pet Canine
4 Bagoum Bagoum Babouin doguera Papio anubis Wild Canine


FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalization & Categorization
Item Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Normalization and Categorization
Upload a .csv file with normalisation
Choose your CSV file
Browse...
2_Normalize Data tab_Norm2.csv
Upload complete
Header
Seperator
Semicolon
Comma
Tab
Quote
None
Double Quote
Single Quote
List of cited items
Data Format Example
After normalization number of items has gone from 205 to 204
Applying normalization resets all analyses.
This may reduce your total number of items
Select which of these columns contain item categorical information (if any)?
Vernac_Norm
Fran_Norm
Sc_Norm
Categ3
Categ4
All of your categorical variables cannot be used because for some of them (printed below):
Categ4
at least one item (with the normalization you have chosen) belongs to different categories.
The other categorical variables (if any) will be used and all other freelist analyses are available.
A data table indicating the problematic items can be downloaded below.
Download
Choose CVS Format
Semicolon (French)
Comma (English)
Select the normalized column you wish to use.
Vernac_Norm
Apply uploaded normalization
By ticking this box I tell FLARES to replace, in analyses, the original items by those in column "Vernac_Norm".
Show 20 entries
Search:
Orig
Vernac_Norm
Fran_Norm
Sc_Norm
Categ3
1 Bachuelle Bachuelle Singe vert_Vervet Cercopithecus aethiops Pet
2 Badala Badala Indet01 Indet01 Pet Canine
3 Bagalerou Bagalerou Colobe a manteau blanc Colobus guereza Pet Canine
4 Bagoum Bagoum Babouin doguera Papio anubis Wild Canine



This appeared as a consequence of ticking “Apply uploaded normalization”.
(It only appears if there is a problem in your data)

Basically it is telling me that there is a “glitch” with the column “Categ 4”:

=> At least one item of the “Vernac_Norm” column belongs to different categories of “Categ 4” and FLARES tells you that it won’t use Categ 4 for analyses.

You may download a .csv file helping you to identify where the “glitch is”. (see next slide to understand).

	Orig	Vernac_Norm	Fran_Norm	Sc_Norm	Categ3	Categ4
27	Boreya	kpo_riya	Bubale	Alcelaphus buselaphus major	Pet	Canine
99	kpo_riya	kpo_riya	Bubale	Alcelaphus buselaphus major	Pet	Feline

In my original file I had two different spellings:
- Boreya
- Kpo_riya

⇒ With my normalization columns I indicated to FLARES that these two spellings should be considered as the same: “kpo_riya”.

⇒ When filling in the Categ4 column I must have made a mistake and assigned the category “Canine” to Boreya and “Feline” to kpo_riya…

That’s where the glitch comes from. FLARES cannot consider that the same item (kpo_riya) belongs to two different modalities (canine, feline) of the category “Categ4”.

The way to go is to correct the mistake in the Normalization/Categorization .csv file and to upload it again.

N.B. This is a dummy dataset => “kpo_riya” is actually a wild bovine :-$

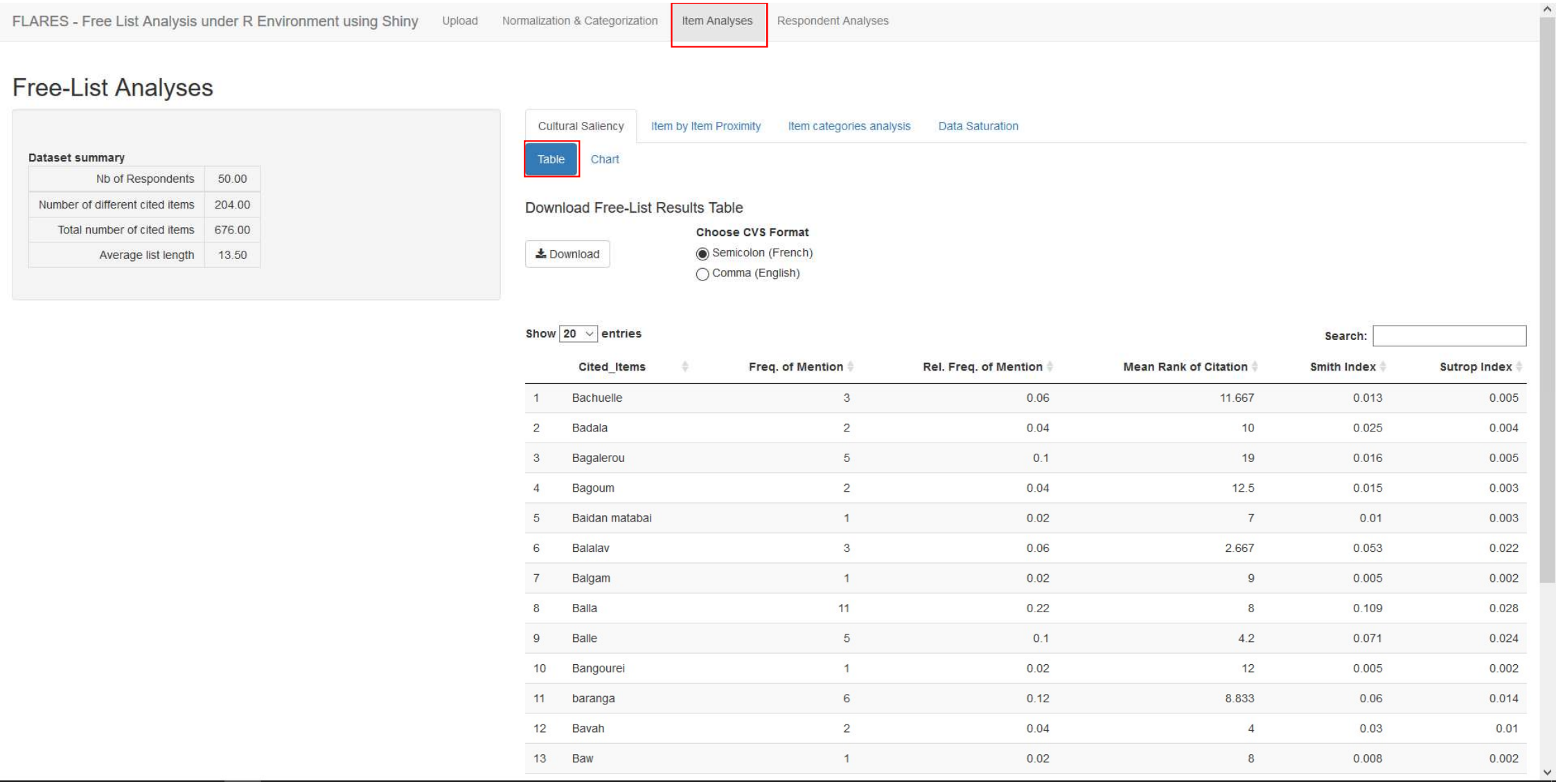
Analyses

FLARES offers two different types of analyses:

- **One set concerns items (their salience, their proximity with one another, and analyses on categories item belong to).**
- One set concerns respondents.

Item Analyses

Cultural or cognitive saliency of items



This here presents a data table with the main results concerning items' saliency (for details on smith and sutrop index, please refer to FLAME User Guide). You may download this table as a .csv file.

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Table | Chart

Download Free-List Results Table

Download

Choose CVS Format

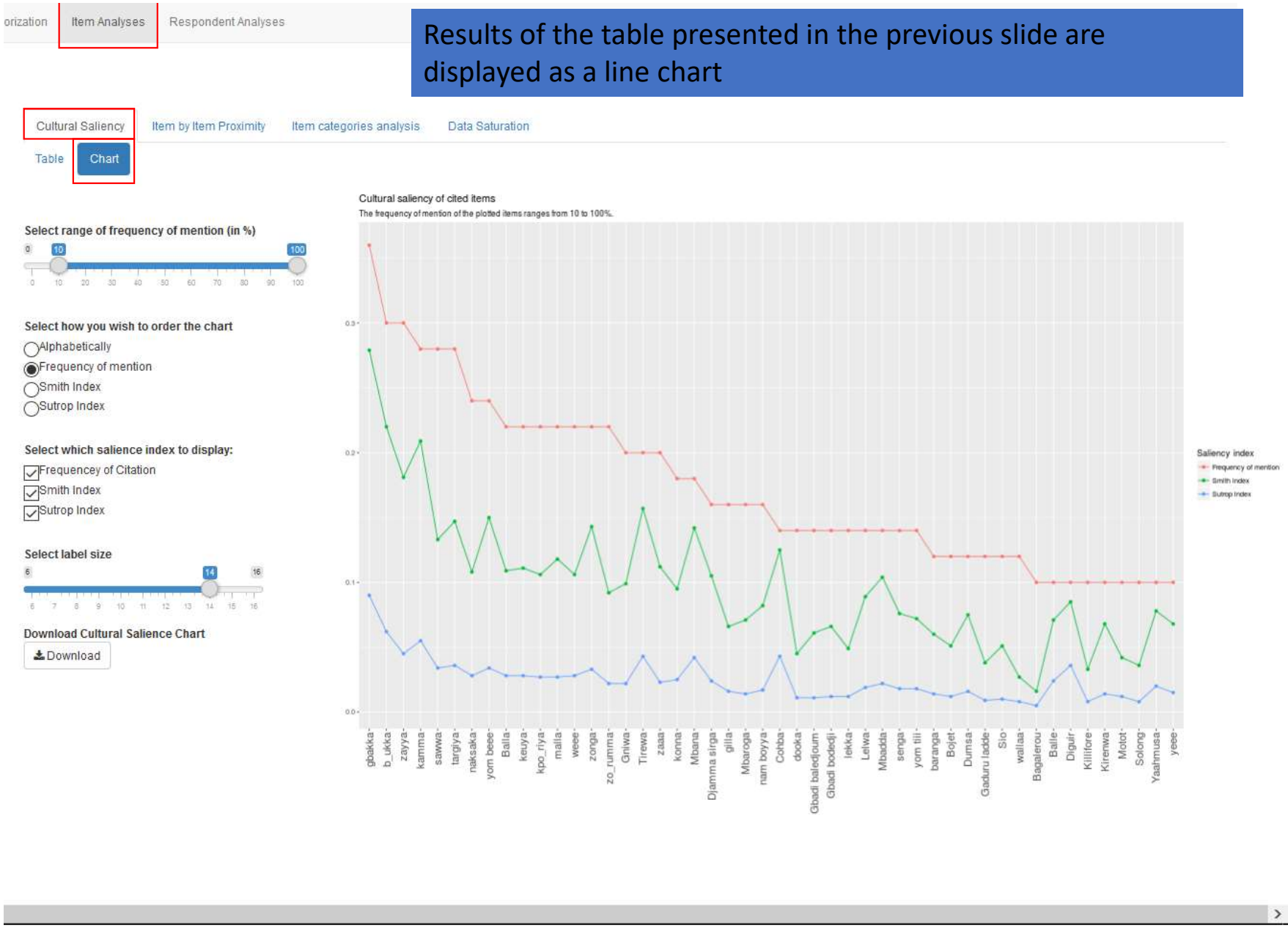
- (•) Semicolon (French)
- ( ) Comma (English)

Show 20 entries Search:

	Cited_Items	Freq. of Mention	Rel. Freq. of Mention	Mean Rank of Citation	Smith Index	Sutrop Index
1	Bachuelle	3	0.06	11.667	0.013	0.005
2	Badala	2	0.04	10	0.025	0.004
3	Bagalerou	5	0.1	19	0.016	0.005
4	Bagoum	2	0.04	12.5	0.015	0.003
5	Baidan matabai	1	0.02	7	0.01	0.003
6	Balalav	3	0.06	2.667	0.053	0.022
7	Balgam	1	0.02	9	0.005	0.002
8	Balla	11	0.22	8	0.109	0.028
9	Balle	5	0.1	4.2	0.071	0.024
10	Bangourei	1	0.02	12	0.005	0.002
11	baranga	6	0.12	8.833	0.06	0.014
12	Bavah	2	0.04	4	0.03	0.01
13	Baw	1	0.02	8	0.008	0.002

Again, these results are not stored on the distant server (nothing is).

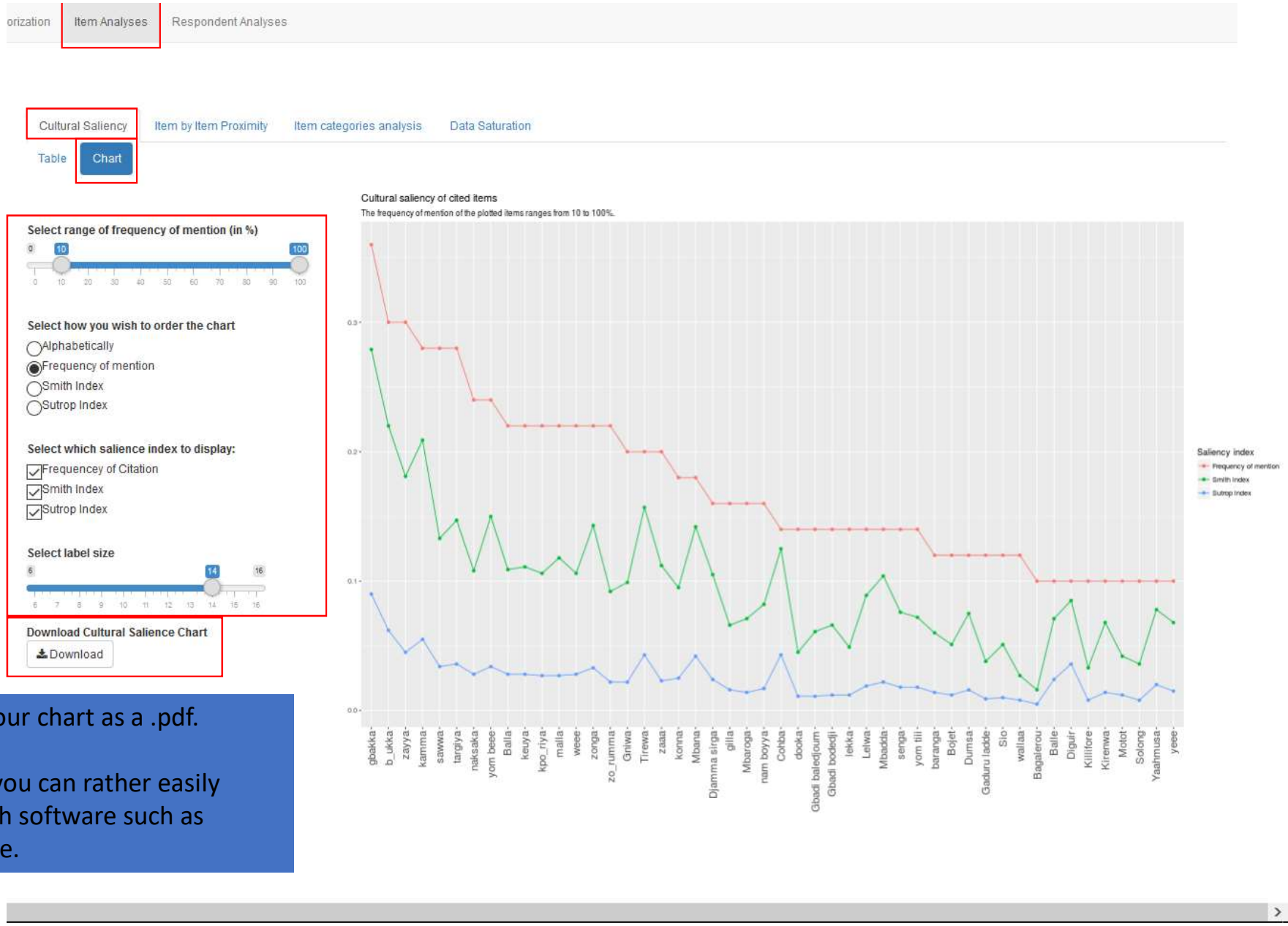
Results of the table presented in the previous slide are displayed as a line chart



Multiple options are available to modify your line chart

You can download your chart as a .pdf.

Note, that as a .pdf you can rather easily modify the chart with software such as Illustrator or Inkscape.



Item Analyses

Item by Item proximity

In this tab analyses on item-by-item proximity are made available

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Select the proximity index you wish to apply

- (•) Successive count
- ( ) Henley index

Select the type of plot you wish to display

- (•) Corr. Analysis
- ( ) Dendogram

Select the item categorical variable you whish to display

None

Select range of frequency of mention (in %)

0 — 21 — 100

Resize plot labels:

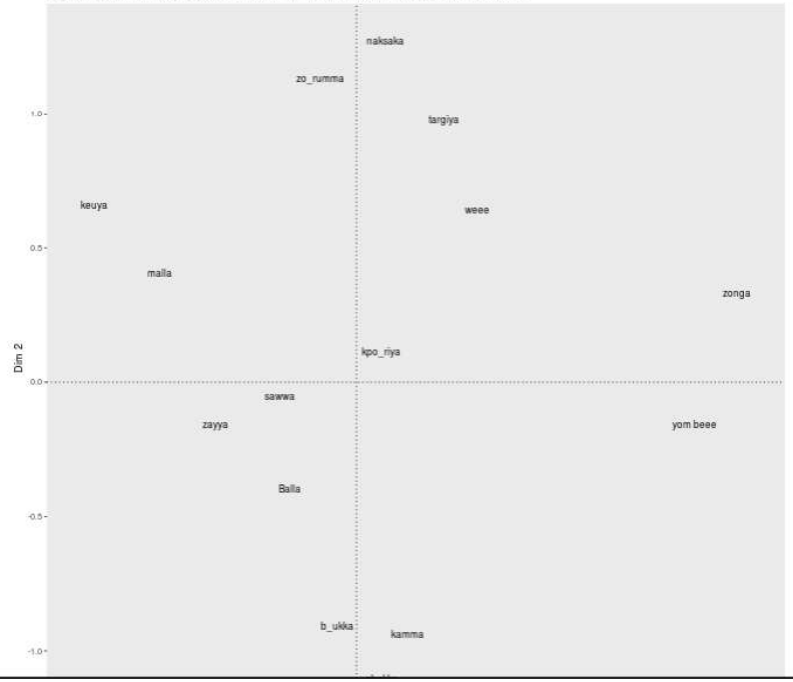
0 — 70 — 100

Download Item by Item Proximity Plot

Download

Correspondance analysis of Item-by-Item Proximity

Distance calculated by 'Successive count' - Frequency of mention of plotted items ranges from 21% to 100%.



In this tab analyses on item-by-item proximity are made available

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Select the proximity index you wish to apply
- (•) Successive count
- ( ) Henley index

Select the type of plot you wish to display
- (•) Corr. Analysis
- ( ) Dendogram

Item-by-item proximity is derived from the position of items relative to one another within lists across informants

Select the item categorical variable you whish to display

None

Select range of frequency of mention (in %)

0 — 21 — 100

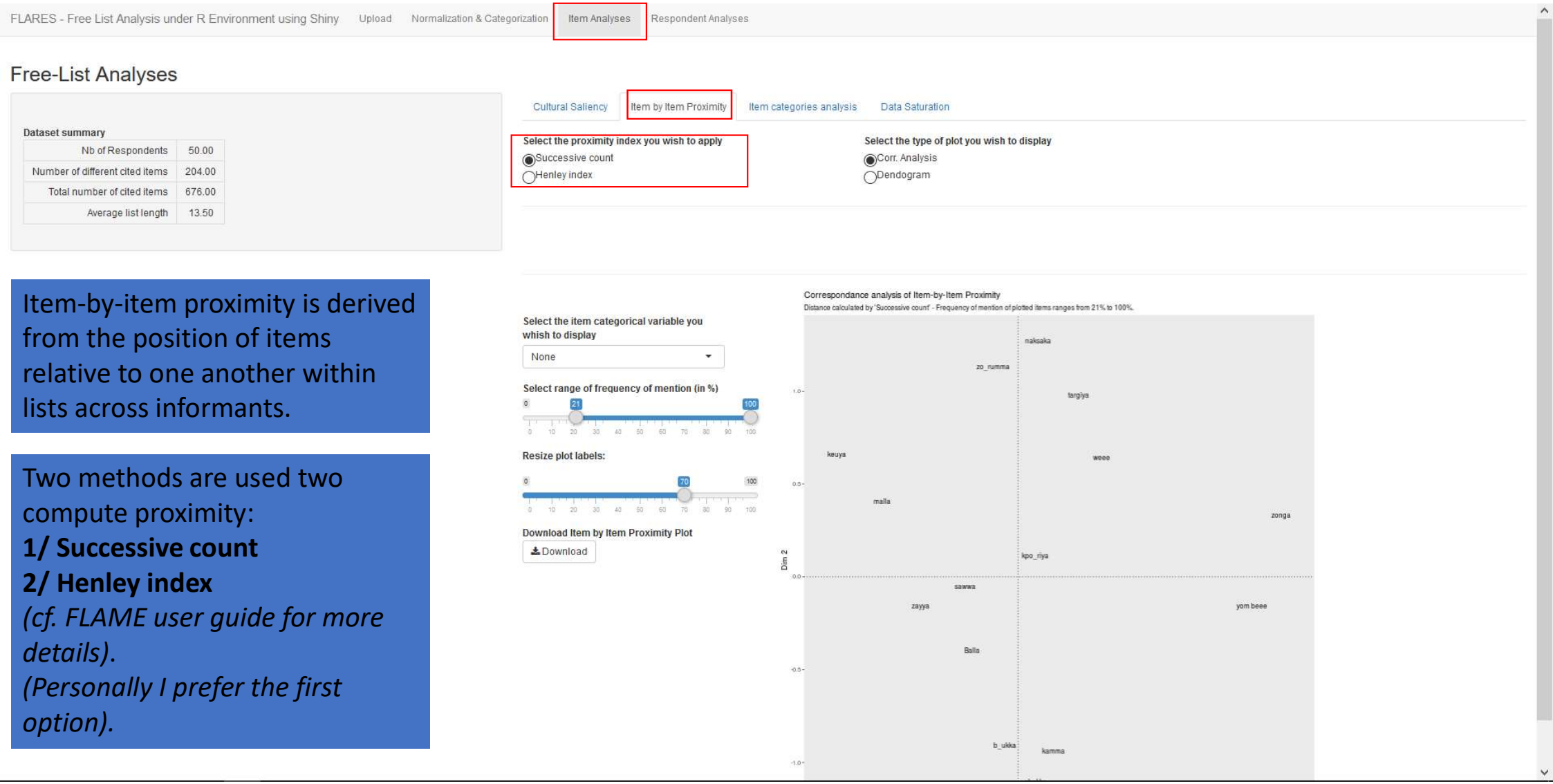
Resize plot labels:

0 — 70 — 100

Download Item by Item Proximity Plot

Download

In this tab analyses on item-by-item proximity are made available



Item-by-item proximity is derived from the position of items relative to one another within lists across informants.

Two methods are used two compute proximity:
1/ Successive count
2/ Henley index
(cf. FLAME user guide for more details).
(Personally I prefer the first option).

In this tab analyses on item-by-item proximity are made available

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Select the proximity index you wish to apply
- (•) Successive count
- ( ) Henley index

Select the type of plot you wish to display
- (•) Corr. Analysis
- ( ) Dendogram

Item-by-item proximity is derived from the position of items relative to one another within lists across informants.

Whichever method you use, you may display results as:
A/ Correspondence analysis factor map (Weller & Romney 1990) or MDS.
B/ Dendrogram

Select the item categorical variable you whish to display

None

Select range of frequency of mention (in %)

0 — 21 — 100

Resize plot labels:

0 — 70 — 100

Download Item by Item Proximity Plot

Download

In this tab analyses on item-by-item proximity are made available

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Select the proximity index you wish to apply
- (•) Successive count
- ( ) Henley index

Select the type of plot you wish to display
- (•) Corr. Analysis
- ( ) Dendogram

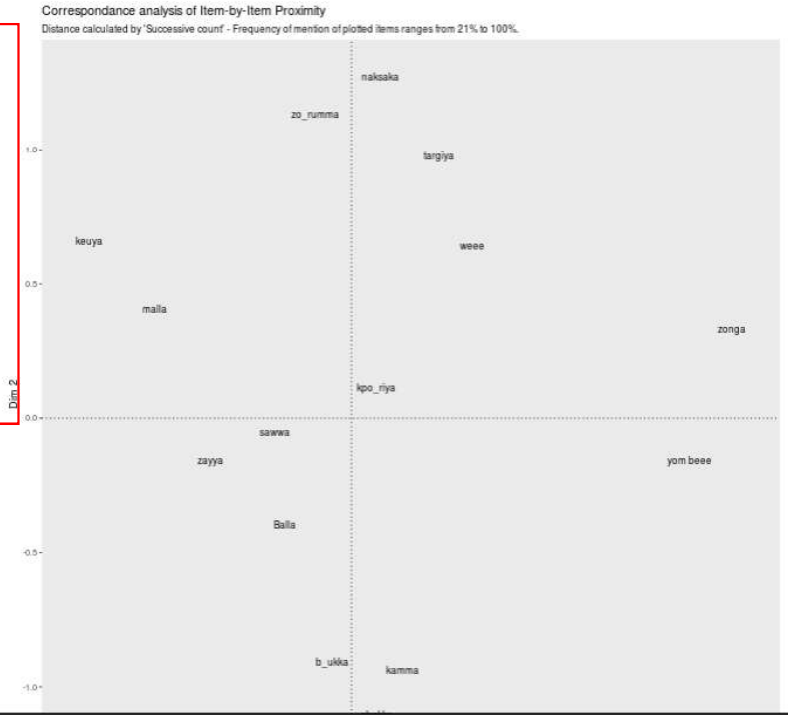
Select the item categorical variable you whish to display
None

Select range of frequency of mention (in %)
0 — 21 — 100

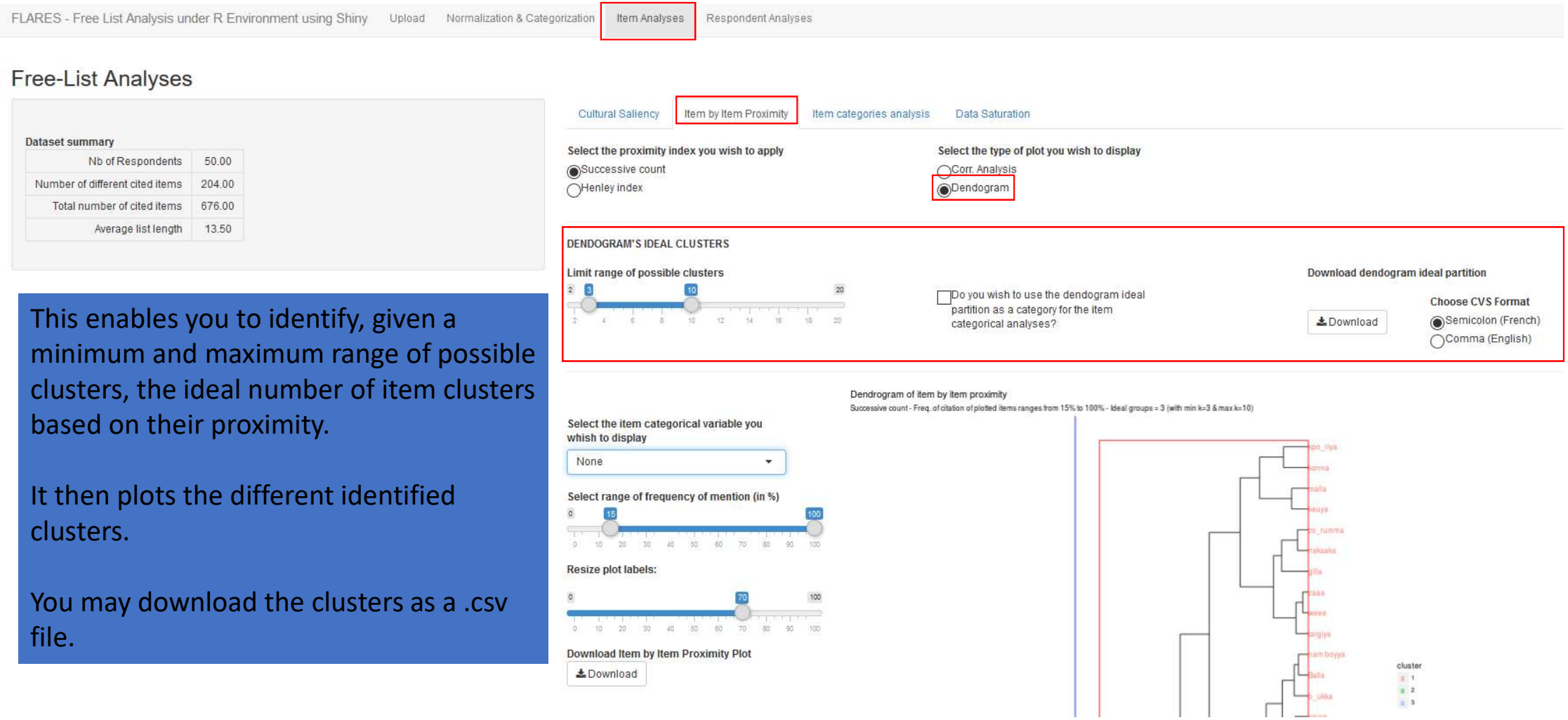
Resize plot labels:
0 — 70 — 100

Download Item by Item Proximity Plot
Download

Options to modify the plot and download it as .pdf



When displaying proximity with a dendrogram, new options are available:
DENDROGRAM'S IDEAL CLUSTERS

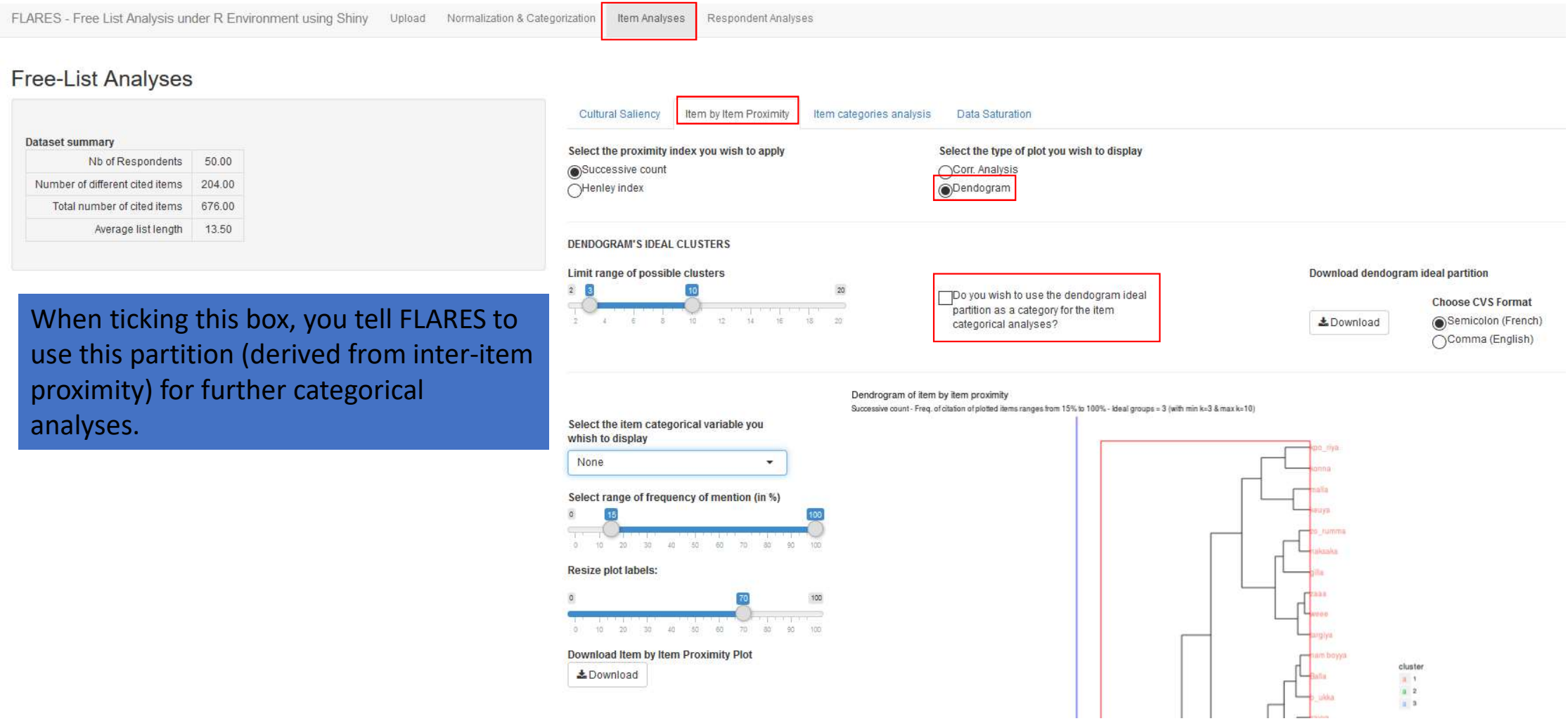


This enables you to identify, given a minimum and maximum range of possible clusters, the ideal number of item clusters based on their proximity.

It then plots the different identified clusters.

You may download the clusters as a .csv file.

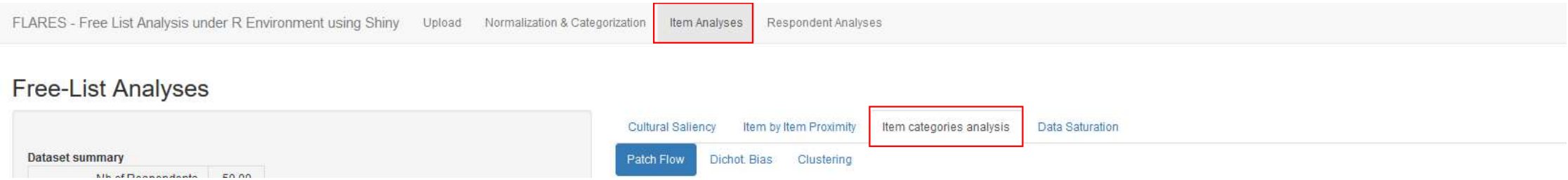
When displaying proximity with a dendrogram, new options are available:
DENDROGRAM'S IDEAL CLUSTERS



When ticking this box, you tell FLARES to use this partition (derived from inter-item proximity) for further categorical analyses.

Item Analyses

Item categorical analyses

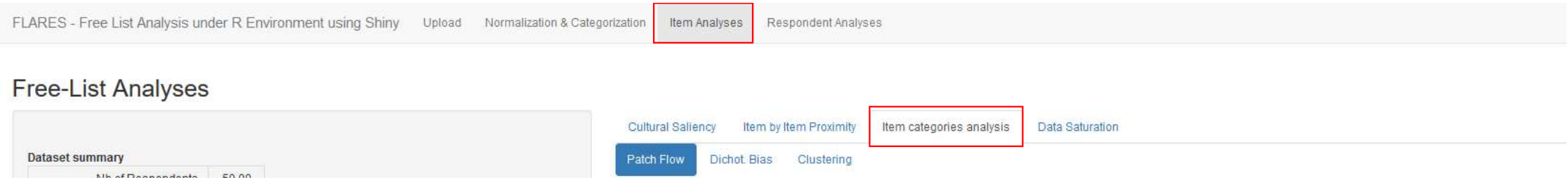


In this tab are made available analyses on item categorical information (if any).

As a reminder, there are three sources from which FLARES looks for item categorical information:
1/ In your first uploaded file if it's an ANTHROPAC formatted file (see slide 11)

2/ In your normalization/categorization file (see slide 19)

3/ From the dendrogram ideal partition.



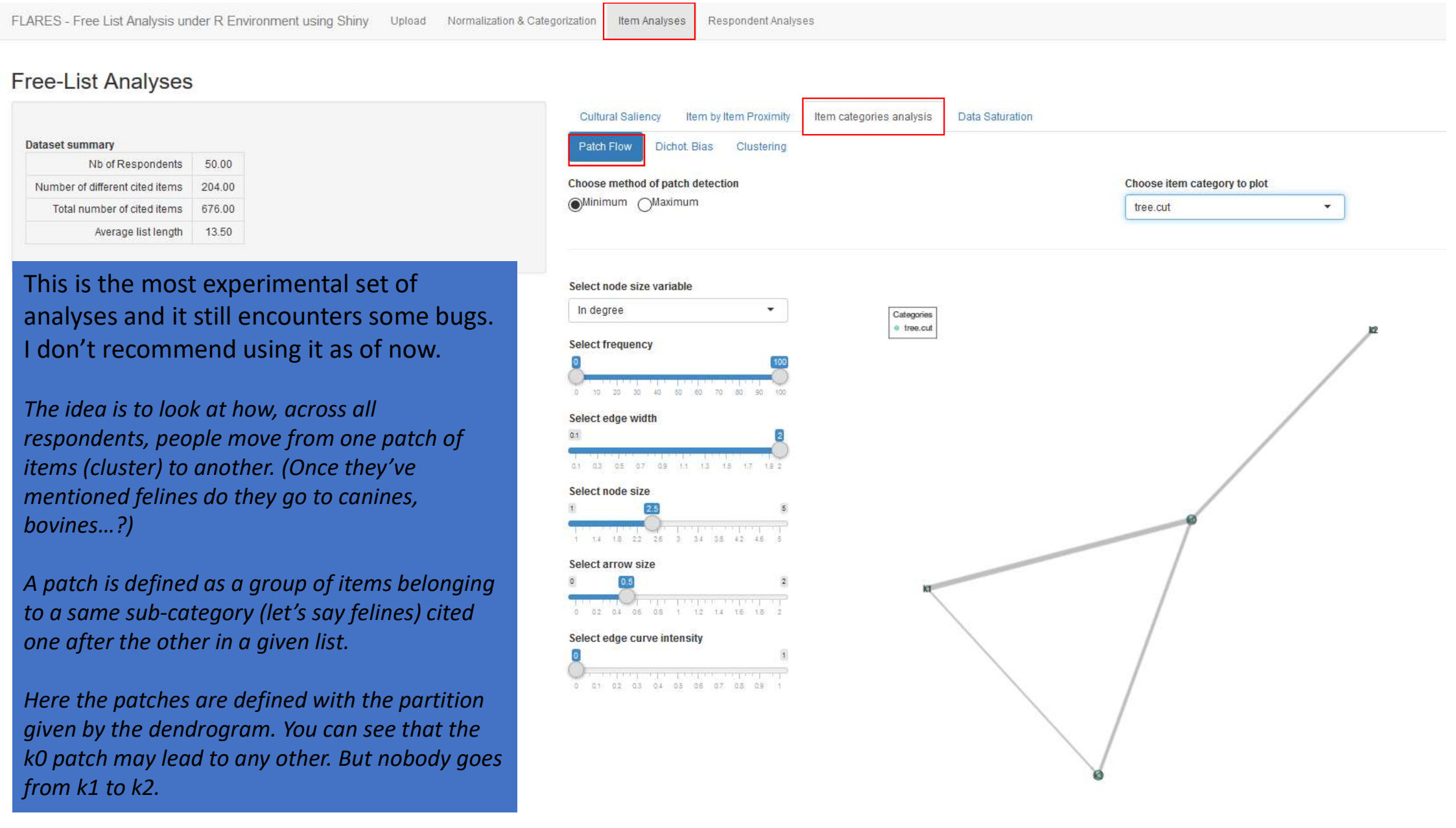
In this tab are made available analyses on item categorical information (if any).

As a reminder, there are three sources from which FLARES looks for item categorical information:
1/ In your first uploaded file if it's an ANTHROPAC formatted file (see slide 11)

2/ In your normalization/categorization file (see slide 19)

3/ From the dendrogram ideal partition.

Note most of the analyses in this tab are still experimental and may encounter glitches/bugs

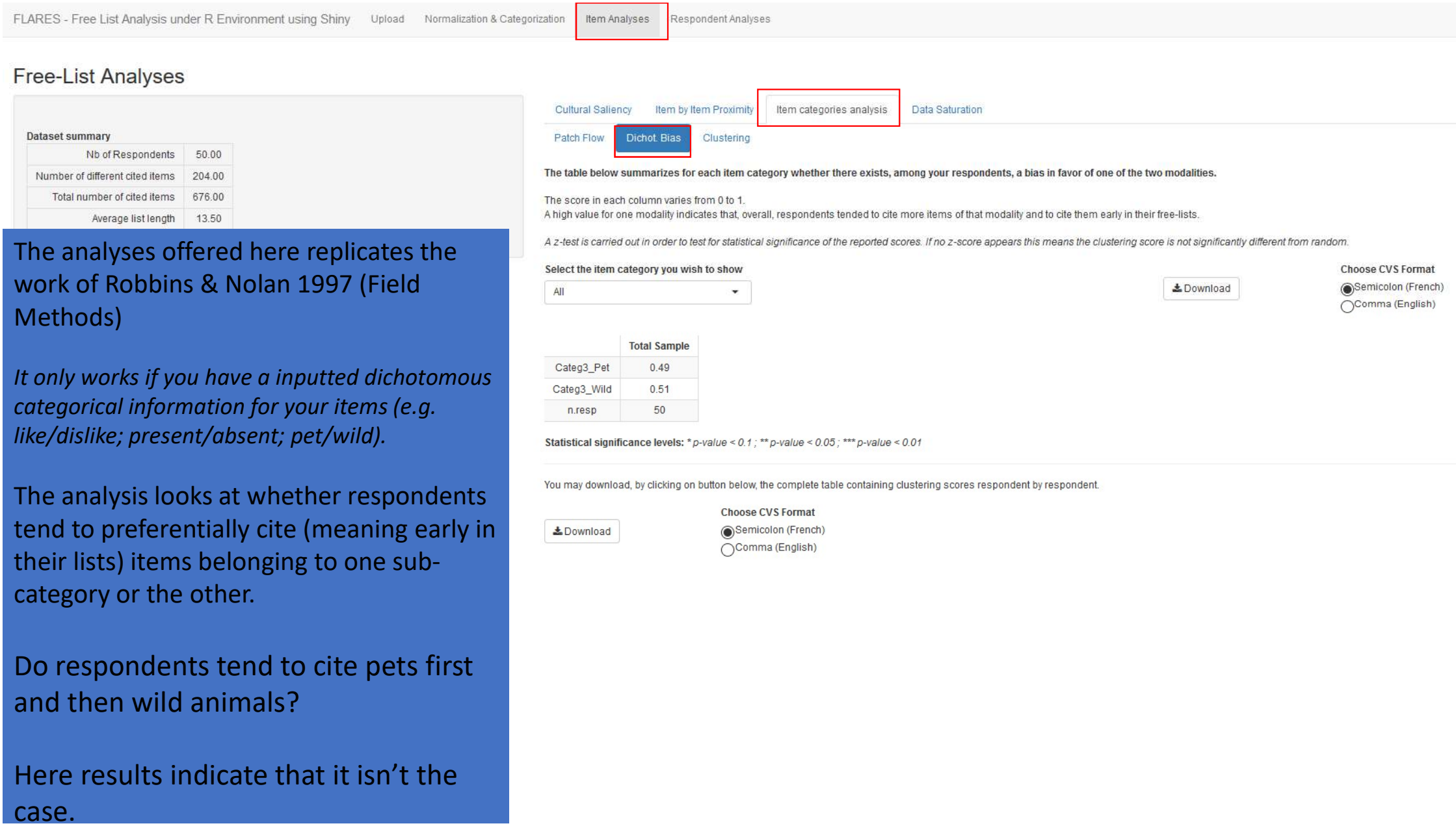


This is the most experimental set of analyses and it still encounters some bugs. I don't recommend using it as of now.

The idea is to look at how, across all respondents, people move from one patch of items (cluster) to another. (Once they've mentioned felines do they go to canines, bovines…?)

A patch is defined as a group of items belonging to a same sub-category (let's say felines) cited one after the other in a given list.

Here the patches are defined with the partition given by the dendrogram. You can see that the k0 patch may lead to any other. But nobody goes from k1 to k2.



The analyses offered here replicates the work of Robbins & Nolan 1997 (Field Methods)

It only works if you have a inputted dichotomous categorical information for your items (e.g. like/dislike; present/absent; pet/wild).

The analysis looks at whether respondents tend to preferentially cite (meaning early in their lists) items belonging to one sub-category or the other.

Do respondents tend to cite pets first and then wild animals?

Here results indicate that it isn't the case.

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Patch Flow | Dichot. Bias | Clustering

The table below summarizes for each item category whether there exists, among your respondents, a bias in favor of one of the two modalities.

The score in each column varies from 0 to 1.
A high value for one modality indicates that, overall, respondents tended to cite more items of that modality and to cite them early in their free-lists.

A z-test is carried out in order to test for statistical significance of the reported scores. If no z-score appears this means the clustering score is not significantly different from random.

Select the item category you wish to show

All

Download

Choose CVS Format

(•) Semicolon (French)
( ) Comma (English)

	Total Sample
Categ3_Pet	0.49
Categ3_Wild	0.51
n.resp	50

Here is the bias score averaged across all respondents. You may download the table.

Statistical significance levels: ** p-value < 0.1 ; ** p-value < 0.05 ; *** p-value < 0.01*

You may download, by clicking on button below, the complete table containing clustering scores respondent by respondent.

Download

Choose CVS Format

(•) Semicolon (French)
( ) Comma (English)

N.B. If you upload a table with respondent variables (later on, see last slides), the results will be broken down by respondent category.

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Patch Flow | Dichot. Bias | Clustering

The table below summarizes for each item category whether there exists, among your respondents, a bias in favor of one of the two modalities.

The score in each column varies from 0 to 1.
A high value for one modality indicates that, overall, respondents tended to cite more items of that modality and to cite them early in their free-lists.

A z-test is carried out in order to test for statistical significance of the reported scores. If no z-score appears this means the clustering score is not significantly different from random.

Select the item category you wish to show

All

Download

Choose CVS Format
- (•) Semicolon (French)
- ( ) Comma (English)

	Total Sample
Categ3_Pet	0.49
Categ3_Wild	0.51
n.resp	50

Statistical significance levels: ** p-value < 0.1 ; ** p-value < 0.05 ; *** p-value < 0.01*

You may download, by clicking on button below, the complete table containing clustering scores respondent by respondent.

Download

Choose CVS Format
- (•) Semicolon (French)
- ( ) Comma (English)

Here you may download a table with the bias score for each respondent.

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

The analyses offered here replicates the work of Robbins & Nolan 2000 (Field Methods)

The analysis looks at whether respondents tend to consistently cite, within their lists, clusters of items belonging to a same sub-category (i.e. pets are systematically cited together).

Here results indicate that only items belonging to the dendrogram partition k0 are significantly mentioned in clusters.

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Patch Flow | Dichot. Bias | Clustering

The table below summarizes for each item category whether respondents tended to cite in grouped clusters items belonging to the different modalities of that category.

The score in each column varies from 0 to 1.
A high value for one modality indicates that, overall, respondents tended to cluster the items belonging to that category modality.

A z-test is carried out in order to test for statistical significance of the reported scores. If no z-score appears this means the clustering score is not significantly different from random.

Select the item category you wish to show

All

Download

Choose CVS Format

(•) Semicolon (French)
( ) Comma (English)

	Total Sample
Categ3_Pet	0.411
Categ3_Wild	0.465
Categ3	0.431
tree.cut_k0	0.621 ** (z=1.711)
tree.cut_k1	0.227
tree.cut_k2	0.16
tree.cut_k3	0.16
tree.cut	0.581
n.resp	50

Statistical significance levels: *p-value < 0.1 ; ** p-value < 0.05 ; *** p-value < 0.01

You may download, by clicking on button below, the complete table containing clustering scores respondent by respondent.

Download

Choose CVS Format

(•) Semicolon (French)
( ) Comma (English)

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
Total number of cited items	676.00
Average list length	13.50

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Patch Flow | Dichot. Bias | Clustering

The table below summarizes for each item category whether respondents tended to cite in grouped clusters items belonging to the different modalities of that category.

The score in each column varies from 0 to 1.
A high value for one modality indicates that, overall, respondents tended to cluster the items belonging to that category modality.

A z-test is carried out in order to test for statistical significance of the reported scores. If no z-score appears this means the clustering score is not significantly different from random.

Select the item category you wish to show

All

Download

Choose CVS Format

(•) Semicolon (French)
( ) Comma (English)

	Total Sample
Categ3_Pet	0.411
Categ3_Wild	0.465
Categ3	0.431
tree.cut_k0	0.621 ** (z=1.711)
tree.cut_k1	0.227
tree.cut_k2	0.16
tree.cut_k3	0.16
tree.cut	0.581
n.resp	50

Note that you have the clustering score for each sub-category (Pet, Wild of Categ 3) and for the category as a whole (Categ 3).

Statistical significance levels: ** p-value < 0.1 ; ** p-value < 0.05 ; *** p-value < 0.01*

You may download, by clicking on button below, the complete table containing clustering scores respondent by respondent.

Download

Choose CVS Format

(•) Semicolon (French)
( ) Comma (English)

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
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Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

Patch Flow | Dichot. Bias | Clustering

The table below summarizes for each item category whether respondents tended to cite in grouped clusters items belonging to the different modalities of that category.

The score in each column varies from 0 to 1.
A high value for one modality indicates that, overall, respondents tended to cluster the items belonging to that category modality.

A z-test is carried out in order to test for statistical significance of the reported scores. If no z-score appears this means the clustering score is not significantly different from random.

Select the item category you wish to show

All

Download

Choose CVS Format
- (•) Semicolon (French)
- ( ) Comma (English)

	Total Sample
Categ3_Pet	0.411
Categ3_Wild	0.465
Categ3	0.431
tree.cut_k0	0.621 ** (z=1.711)
tree.cut_k1	0.227
tree.cut_k2	0.16
tree.cut_k3	0.16
tree.cut	0.581
n.resp	50

Statistical significance levels: **p-value < 0.1 ; **p-value < 0.05 ; ***p-value < 0.01*

You may download, by clicking on button below, the complete table containing clustering scores respondent by respondent.

Download

Choose CVS Format
- (•) Semicolon (French)
- ( ) Comma (English)

Here you may download a table with the clustering score for each respondent.

Item Analyses

Data Saturation

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Free-List Analyses

Dataset summary

Nb of Respondents	50.00
Number of different cited items	204.00
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Average list length	13.50

This here is to look at data saturation.

Basically, would you have more information if you interviewed more informants?

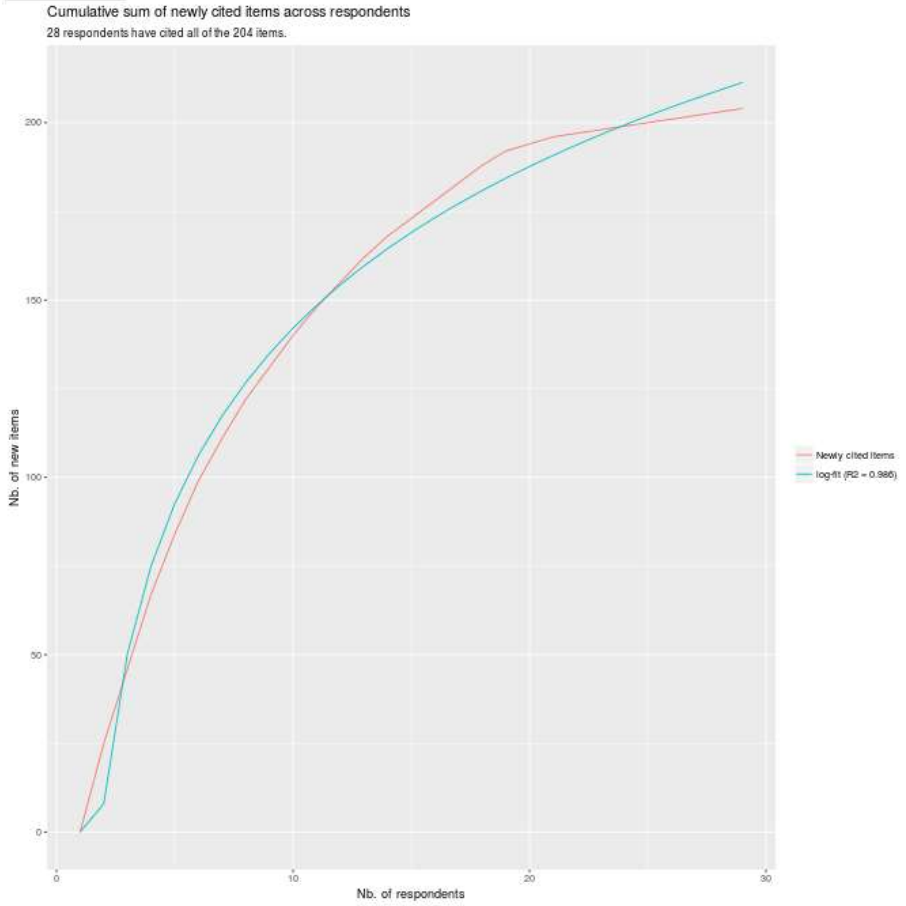
In this case with only 28 respondents all the different 204 items were cited.
It is a measure of how 'shared' the domain is.

Cultural Saliency | Item by Item Proximity | Item categories analysis | Data Saturation

28 respondents have cited all of the 204 cited items. The remaining 22 respondents have added no new information.

Download Data Saturation Plot

Download



Analyses

FLARES offers two different types of analyses:

- One set concerns items (their salience, their proximity with one another, and analyses on categories item belong to).
- **One set concerns respondents**.

Respondent Analyses

Some analyses are available only if you upload a third (and last) .csv file containing respondent variables, other may be available without.


FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny
Upload
Normalization & Categorization
Item Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Respondent Analyses
Upload your file with respondent variables
Sample Distribution
Informant Competence
Respondent Proximity
Items' saliency
Data Format Example
Sample distribution only appears if you upload data with respondent variables (e.g. gender, age etc...)
These two tabs will display results only if you upload a .csv file with respondent variables.

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Respondent Analyses

Upload your file with respondent variables

Choose your CSV file

Browse... No file selected

☑ Header

Seperator

- ◉ Semicolon
- ○ Comma
- ○ Tab

Quote

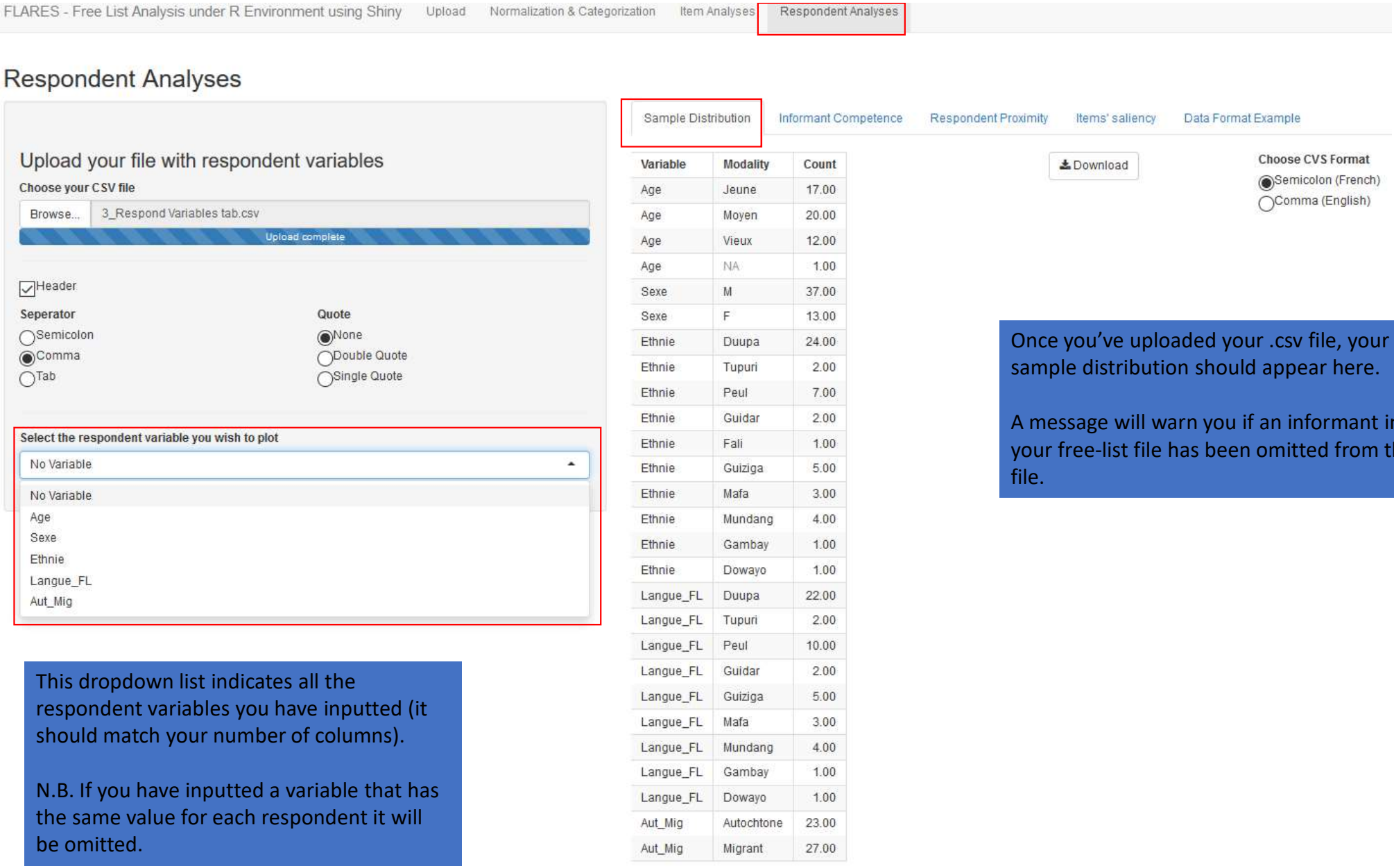
- ◉ None
- ○ Double Quote
- ○ Single Quote

Sample Distribution | Informant Competence | Respondent Proximity | Items' saliency | Data Format Example

Data concerning respondent variables should be uploaded as a .csv file.
Your data should be formatted as follows:

Resp_ID	Gender	Place of Birth	Etc...
_B_02	F	Town1	...
_B_05	M	Town2	...
_B_08	F	Town1	...
_B_09	M	Town2	...
_B_11	F	Town1	...
_B_12	M	Town2	...
_B_15	F	Town1	...
_B_16	M	Town2	...
_B_17	F	Town1	...
_B_20	M	Town2	...
_B_24	F	Town1	...
_B_25	M	Town2	...
_B_26	F	Town1	...
_B_29	M	Town2	...
_B_30	F	Town1	...

Your .csv file should be formatted as follows



This dropdown list indicates all the respondent variables you have inputted (it should match your number of columns).

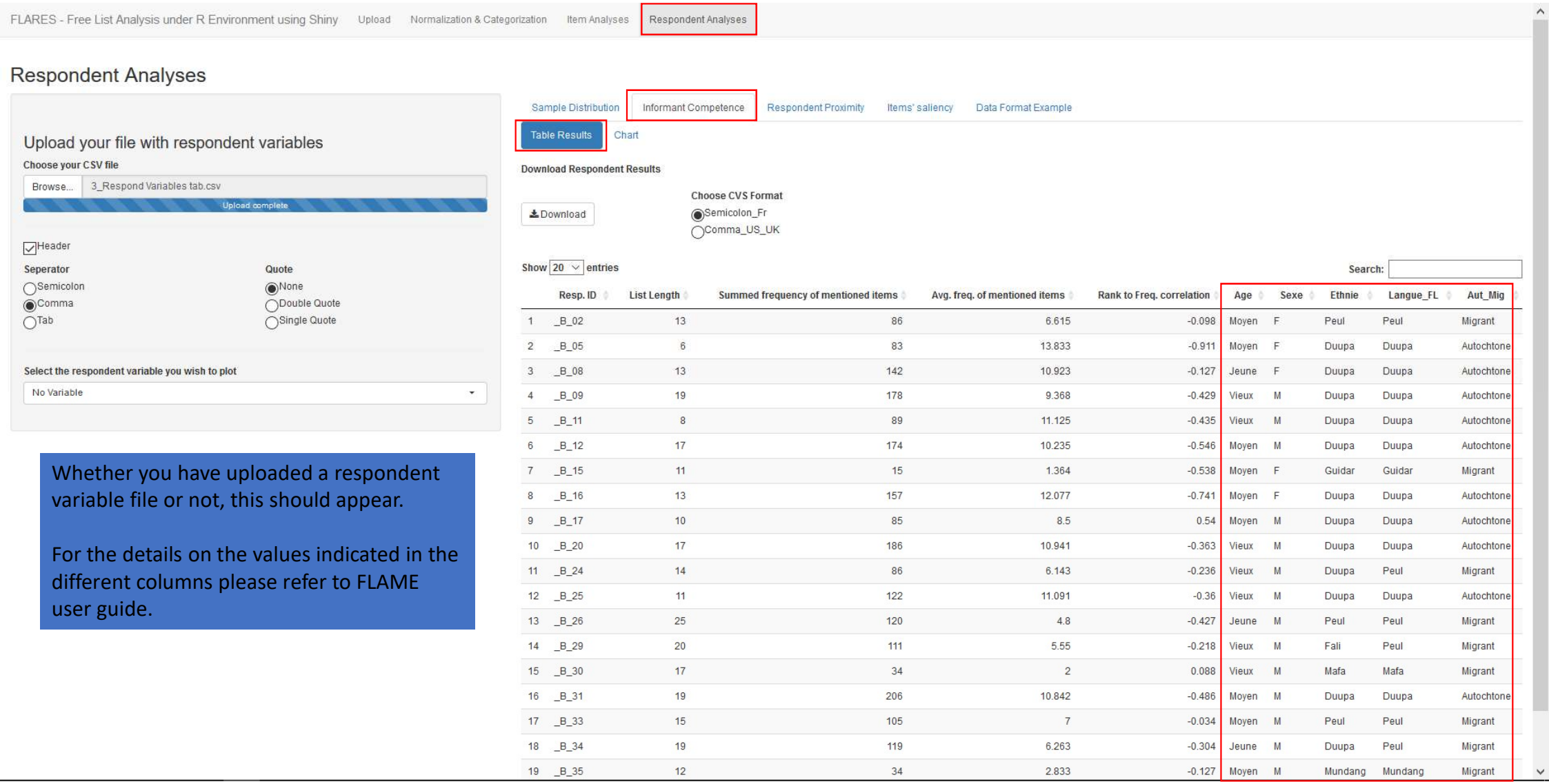
N.B. If you have inputted a variable that has the same value for each respondent it will be omitted.

Once you've uploaded your .csv file, your sample distribution should appear here.

A message will warn you if an informant in your free-list file has been omitted from this file.

Respondent Analyses

Informant competence



Whether you have uploaded a respondent variable file or not, this should appear.

For the details on the values indicated in the different columns please refer to FLAME user guide.

These columns only appear as a result of having uploaded a respondent variable file.

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Respondent Analyses

Upload your file with respondent variables

Choose your CSV file

Browse... 3_Respond Variables tab.csv

Upload complete

☑ Header

Seperator

- ○ Semicolon
- ◉ Comma
- ○ Tab

Quote

- ◉ None
- ○ Double Quote
- ○ Single Quote

Select the respondent variable you wish to plot

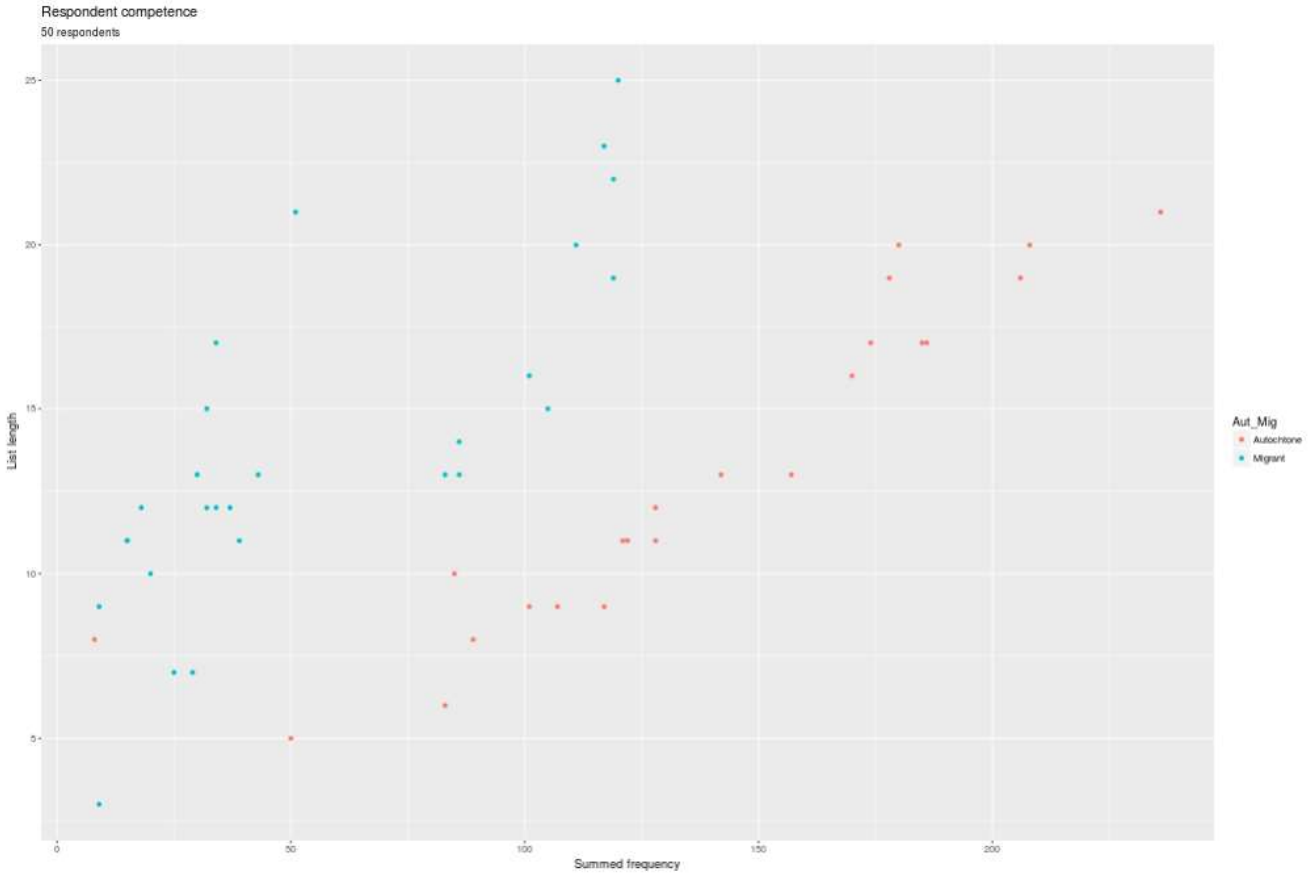
Aut_Mig

Sample Distribution | Informant Competence | Respondent Proximity | Items' saliency | Data Format Example

Table Results | Chart

Download Respondent Competence Chart

Download



Results from the previous table are plotted here.

If you haven't uploaded any respondent variables all of your dots will be of the same color.

If you have uploaded you may choose which variable to represent (with colors) from the drop-down list above.

Respondent Analyses

Informant-by-informant Proximity

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Respondent Analyses

Upload your file with respondent variables

Choose your CSV file

Browse... 3_Respond Variables tab.csv

Upload complete

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Select the respondent variable you wish to plot

Aut_Mig

Sample Distribution | Informant Competence | Respondent Proximity | Items' saliency | Data Format Example

Methods | Between class analysis | Resp. Prox. Plot

For the selected variable intra-group dispersion **IS NOT** homogeneous across groups.
Multivariate Analysis of Variance cannot be performed

Please refer to the 'Betwenn Class Analysis' sub-tab for detailed results.

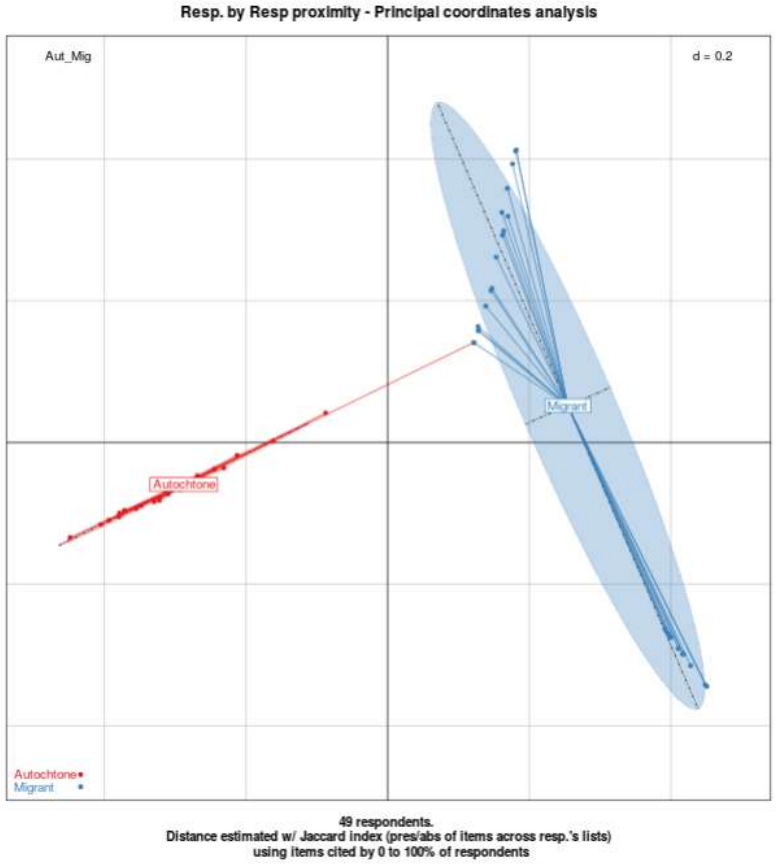
Select range of items' frequency of mention (in %)

0 — 100

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Download Respondent by Respondent Proximity Plot

Download



Here you have a plot of respondent-by-respondent proximity. Proximity is calculated with the Jaccard Index based on the presence/absence of items in respondents' list
(respondents who have cited exactly the same items [which ever the order] will be closer than respondents who haven't cited any items in common).

Here the plot represents a respondent variable. If you hadn't uploaded a respondent variable file a plot would appear but with labels of informants without any colour.

Basically such a plot helps you to see whether informants belonging to a same category are more similar to one another in their response patterns than informants belonging to different categories.

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Respondent Analyses

Upload your file with respondent variables

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Aut_Mig

Sample Distribution | Informant Competence | Respondent Proximity | Items' saliency | Data Format Example

Methods | Between class analysis | Resp. Prox. Plot

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Select range of items' frequency of mention (in %)

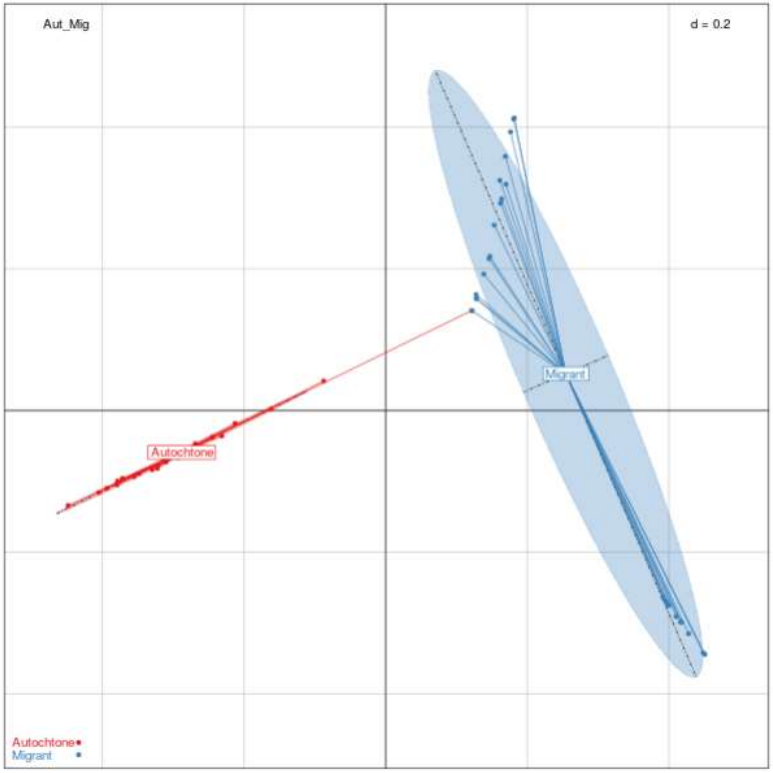
0 100

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Download Respondent by Respondent Proximity Plot

Download

Resp. by Resp proximity - Principal coordinates analysis



49 respondents.
Distance estimated w/ Jaccard index (pres/abs of items across resp.'s lists)
using items cited by 0 to 100% of respondents

This type of plot is a Factor analysis on a distance matrix (or Prnicipal Coordinate Analysis – PCoA).

FLARES runs statistical tests in the background to see whether differences are statistically significant or not. A summary of these tests is provided here.

The detailed results are provided in the Between class analysis sub-tab (see next slide).

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Respondent Analyses

Upload your file with respondent variables

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Select the respondent variable you wish to plot

Aut_Mig

Sample Distribution | Informant Competence | Respondent Proximity | Items' saliency | Data Format Example

Methods | Between class analysis | Resp. Prox. Plot

The table below presents the results (for each respondent variables) of homogeneity of intra-group dispersion across groups.
*Homogeneity of dispersion is verified only for variables that have a p-value **ABOVE** 0.05.*

	Nb. NA's	DF	Sum sq.	Mean sq.	F value	p-value
Age	1.00	2.00	0.01	0.00	0.44	0.65
Sexe	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.76
Ethnie	0.00	9.00	0.97	0.11	5.43	0.00
Langue_FL	0.00	8.00	0.66	0.08	5.70	0.00
Aut_Mig	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.25	23.39	0.00

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Only the variables for which homogeneity of dispersion is verified are used for the Mulivariate Analysis of Variance presented in the second table (below).

The table below presents the results of the Multivariate Analysis of Variance for each respondent variable presenting a homogeneous intra-group dispersion.
*For the variables which have a p-value **BELOW** 0.05 variation across groups can be considered as significantly higher than variation among groups.*

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)
Age	2.00	0.714	0.357	0.811	0.034	0.773
Sexe	1.00	0.395	0.395	0.898	0.019	0.514
Residuals	45.00	19.801	0.44		0.947	
Total	48.00	20.91			1	

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For more details on these analyses, please refer to the 'Methods' sub-tab.

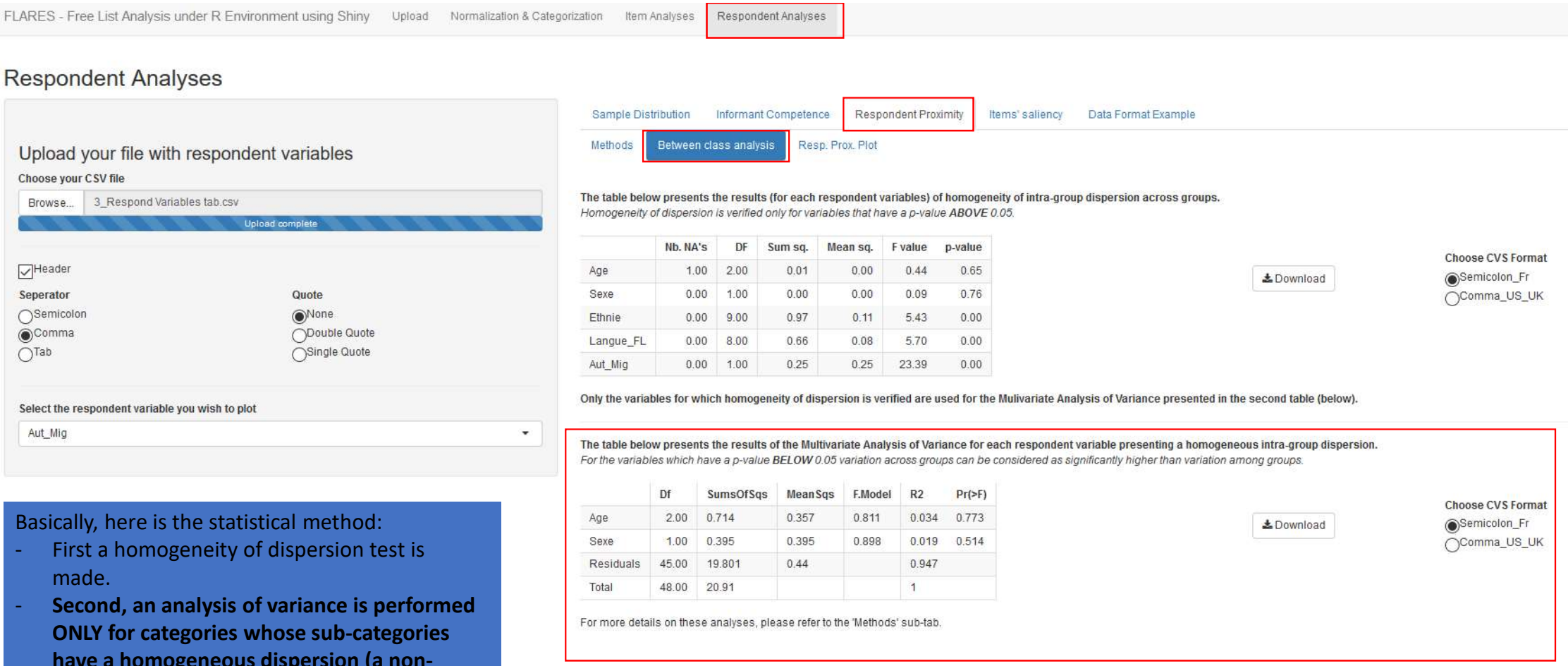
Basically, here is the statistical method:

- First a homogeneity of dispersion test is made.

⇒ It looks at whether distance between informants **within** each sub-category (male/female) of a given category (gender) is homogeneous **across** each sub-category.

⇒ In other words: is the average distance between all males similar to the average distance between all females?

⇒ **This is verified by a non-significant p-value.**



Basically, here is the statistical method:

- First a homogeneity of dispersion test is made.
- **Second, an analysis of variance is performed ONLY for categories whose sub-categories have a homogeneous dispersion (a non-significant p-value at the previous test).**

⇒ This test tells you whether distance between individuals of a same sub-category (females) is smaller than distance between individuals of different sub-categories (female/male).

⇒ Now you are looking for a significant p-value.

In our case, only Age and Sexe (Gender) verify the homogeneity of dispersion (first table).

However for none of these two variables do we observe statistically significant differences between individuals of their sub-categories (second table).

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Respondent Analyses

Upload your file with respondent variables

Choose your CSV file

Browse... 3_Respond Variables tab.csv

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Select the respondent variable you wish to plot

Aut_Mig

Sample Distribution | Informant Competence | Respondent Proximity | Items' saliency | Data Format Example

Methods | Between class analysis | Resp. Prox. Plot

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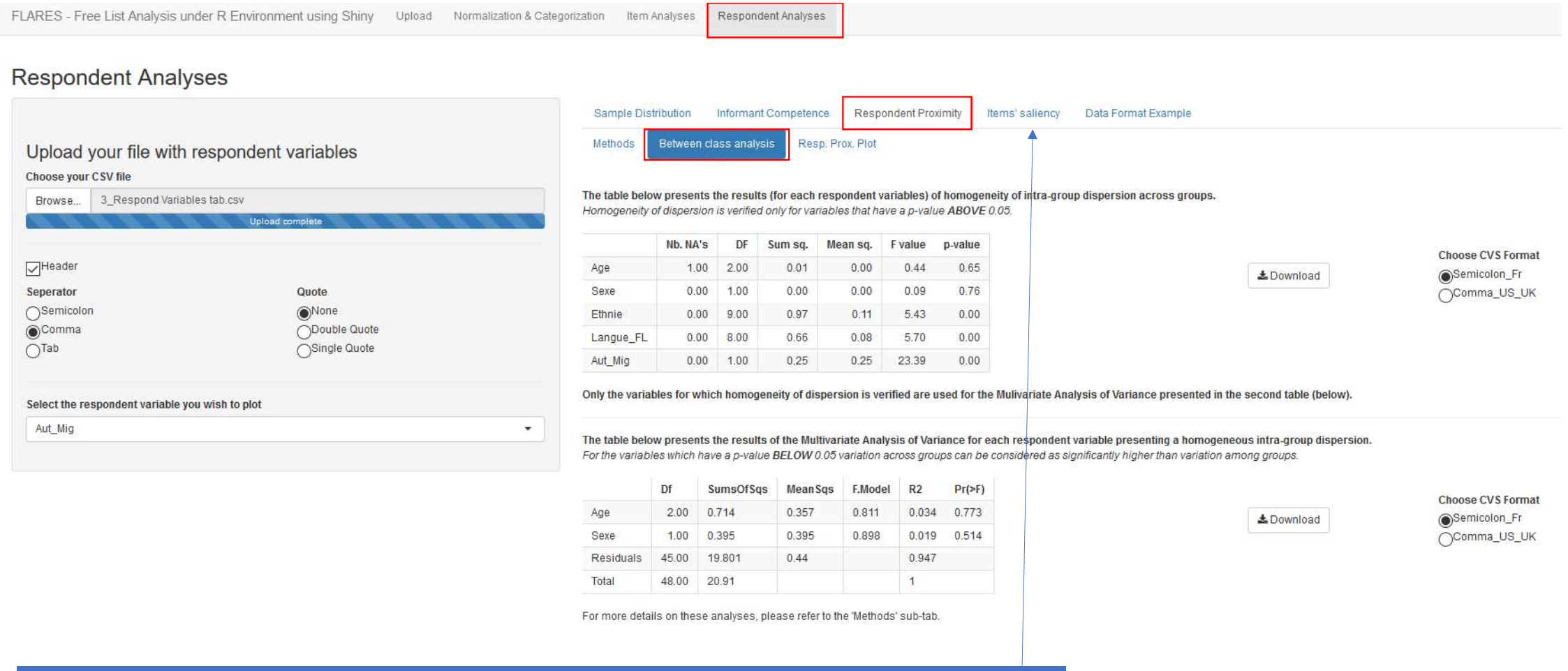

With this statistical procedure you can see whether you have differences between individuals belong to different 'sub-categories'.
However, when you do have significant differences it doesn't tell you what are the items that members of one sub-category have cited more frequently than members of other sub-categories.

In order to do so you have to go to the Items' saliency sub-tab.

Respondent Analyses

Items’ cultural saliency broken down by respondent variables

FLARES - Free List Analysis under R Environment using Shiny | Upload | Normalization & Categorization | Item Analyses | Respondent Analyses

Respondent Analyses

Upload your file with respondent variables

Choose your CSV file

Browse... 3_Respond Variables tab.csv

Upload complete

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Select the respondent variable you wish to plot

Aut_Mig

This will appear only if you have uploaded a respondent variable .csv file.

It basically breaks down the results on items' cultural saliency (frequency of mention, smith index, sutrop index) by different respondent variables.

It enables you to see whether some items tend to be cited more often by some categories of informants than others.

Sample Distribution | Informant Competence | Respondent Proximity | Items' saliency | Data Format Example

Table Results | Chart

Download Free-List Analysis with Respondent Variables

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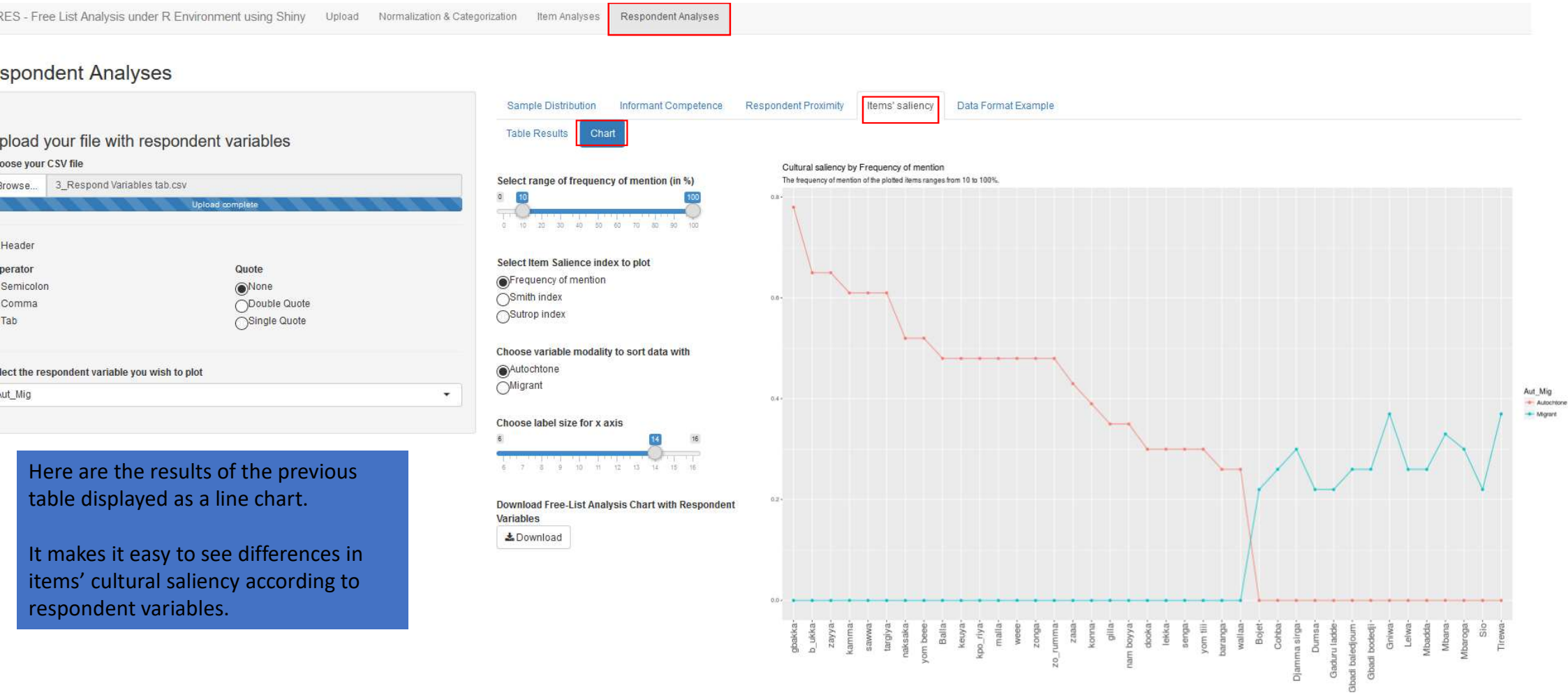
Show 20 entries Search:

	Cited_items	Autochtone Frequency	Autochtone Smith	Autochtone Sutrop	Migrant Frequency	Migrant Smith	Migrant Sutrop
1	Bachuelle	0	0	0	0.11	0.023	0.01
2	Badala	0	0	0	0.07	0.046	0.007
3	Bagalerou	0	0	0	0.19	0.03	0.01
4	Bagoum	0	0	0	0.07	0.027	0.006
5	Baidan matabai	0	0	0	0.04	0.019	0.005
6	Balalav	0	0	0	0.11	0.099	0.042
7	Balgam	0	0	0	0.04	0.01	0.004
8	Balla	0.48	0.238	0.06	0	0	0
9	Balle	0	0	0	0.19	0.131	0.044
10	Bangourei	0	0	0	0.04	0.01	0.003
11	baranga	0.26	0.131	0.03	0	0	0
12	Bavah	0	0	0	0.07	0.056	0.019
13	Baw	0	0	0	0.04	0.015	0.005
14	Beckne	0	0	0	0.07	0.02	0.008
15	Beguene	0	0	0	0.11	0.03	0.013

Using my dummy dataset the differences are huge, because I'm using the vernacular names and informants speaking different languages have been interviewed.

⇒ I should have used the translated column of my normalization table for my analyses.



Here are the results of the previous table displayed as a line chart.

It makes it easy to see differences in items' cultural saliency according to respondent variables.