

Introduction to SPSS for Windows

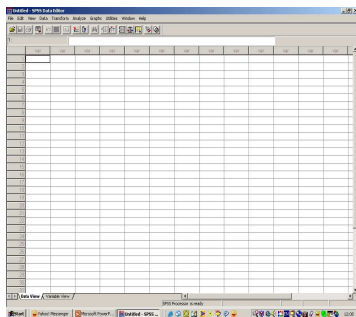
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What is SPSS

- Used to stand for Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
- A computer application that provides statistical analysis of data. It allows for in-depth data access and preparation, analytical reporting, graphics and modelling.

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Data Entry

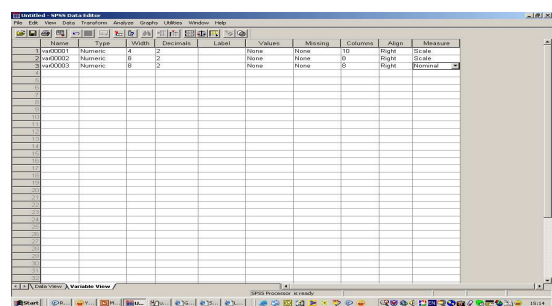


The menu bar contains

- File
- Edit
- View
- Data
- Transform
- Analyze
- Graphs
- Utilities
- Window
- help

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Variable View



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Change Settings	Default Value
Type -- allows you to define the type of variable	numeric
Width -- total number of characters	8
Decimals -- number of characters beyond the decimal point	2
Label -- allows you to list a more extensive label for your variable. Eight character variable names are difficult to remember, and we recommend that you always exercise the option of listing a more descriptive label.	none
Value -- allows you to provide labels for the various levels of a variable	none
Missing Values -- enables you to designate certain scores as missing	none
Columns -- allows you to change the maximum number of characters in a column.	8
Align -- allows you to determine the alignment of your column	right
Measure -- allows you to determine the kind of scale for that particular variable	scale

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Align: left, right and centre.

Measure: scale, ordinal and nominal

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Data

- Define Dates...
- Insert Variable
- Insert Cases
- Go to Case...
- Sort Cases...
- Transpose...
- Restructure...
- Merge Files
- Aggregate...
- Split File...
- Select Cases...
- Weight Cases...

Analyze

- Reports
- Descriptive Statistics
- Compare Means
- General Linear Model
- Correlate
- Regression
- Classify
- Data Reduction
- Scale
- Nonparametric Tests
- Multiple Response

Graphs

- Gallery
- Interactive
- Bar...
- Line...
- Area...
- Pie...
- High-Low...
- Pareto...
- Control...
- Boxplot...
- Error Bar...
- Scatter...
- Histogram...
- P-P...
- Q-Q...
- Sequence...
- ROC Curve...
- Time Series

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Example:

package	brand	price	seal	money	pref	var	var
1	A*	Glory	\$1.39	Yes	No	16.00	
2	B*	K2R	\$1.19	No	No	5.00	
3	B*	Glory	\$1.39	No	Yes	7.00	
4	C*	Glory	\$1.59	No	No	14.00	
5	C*	Bissell	\$1.39	No	No	12.00	
6	A*	Bissell	\$1.39	No	No	16.00	
7	B*	Bissell	\$1.59	Yes	No	4.00	
8	A*	K2R	\$1.59	No	Yes	20.00	
9	C*	K2R	\$1.39	No	No	10.00	
10	C*	Glory	\$1.19	No	Yes	8.00	
11	C*	K2R	\$1.59	Yes	No	9.00	
12	B*	Glory	\$1.59	No	No	13.00	
13	C*	Bissell	\$1.19	Yes	Yes	2.00	
14	A*	Glory	\$1.19	Yes	No	11.00	
15	B*	K2R	\$1.39	Yes	Yes	1.00	
16	A*	K2R	\$1.19	No	No	15.00	
17	A*	Bissell	\$1.59	No	Yes	17.00	
18	B*	Bissell	\$1.19	No	No	6.00	
19	A*	Bissell	\$1.59	Yes	No	21.00	
20	C*	K2R	\$1.19	Yes	No	3.00	
21	A*	Glory	\$1.59	No	No	22.00	
22	A*	Bissell	\$1.19	No	No	16.00	

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Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
package	Numeric	8	2	Package design	(1,00, A*)	None	8	Right	Scale
brand	Numeric	8	2	Brand name	(1,00, K2R)	None	8	Right	Scale
price	Numeric	8	2	Price	(1,00, \$1.19)	None	8	Right	Scale
seal	Numeric	8	2	Good Housekeeping seal	(1,00, No)	None	8	Right	Scale
money	Numeric	8	2	Money-back guarantee	(1,00, No)	None	8	Right	Scale
pref	Numeric	8	2	Preference	None	None	8	Right	Scale

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package	brand	price	seal	money	pref	var	var
1	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	16.00	
2	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	
3	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	7.00	
4	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	14.00	
5	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	
6	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	18.00	
7	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	
8	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	20.00	
9	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	
10	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	8.00	
11	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	9.00	
12	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	13.00	
13	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
14	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	11.00	
15	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	
16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	15.00	
17	1.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	17.00	
18	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	
19	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	21.00	
20	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	
21	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	22.00	
22	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	16.00	

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Nominal
 Data values represent categories with no intrinsic order (e.g., job category or company division).
 Nominal variables can be either string (alphanumeric) or numeric values that represent distinct categories (e.g. 1=Male, 2=Female).

Ordinal
 Data values represent categories with some intrinsic order (e.g., low, medium, high; strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree).
 Ordinal variables can be either string (alphanumeric) or numeric values that represent distinct categories (e.g., 1=low, 2=medium, 3=high).
 In general, it is more reliable to use numeric codes to represent ordinal data.

Scale
 Data values are numeric values on an interval or ratio scale (e.g., age, income).
 Scale variables must be numeric.

- Ordinal and nominal data types relate to qualitative variables.
- Scale data types relate to quantitative variables.

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