An Introduction to SPSS

Workshop Session conducted by:

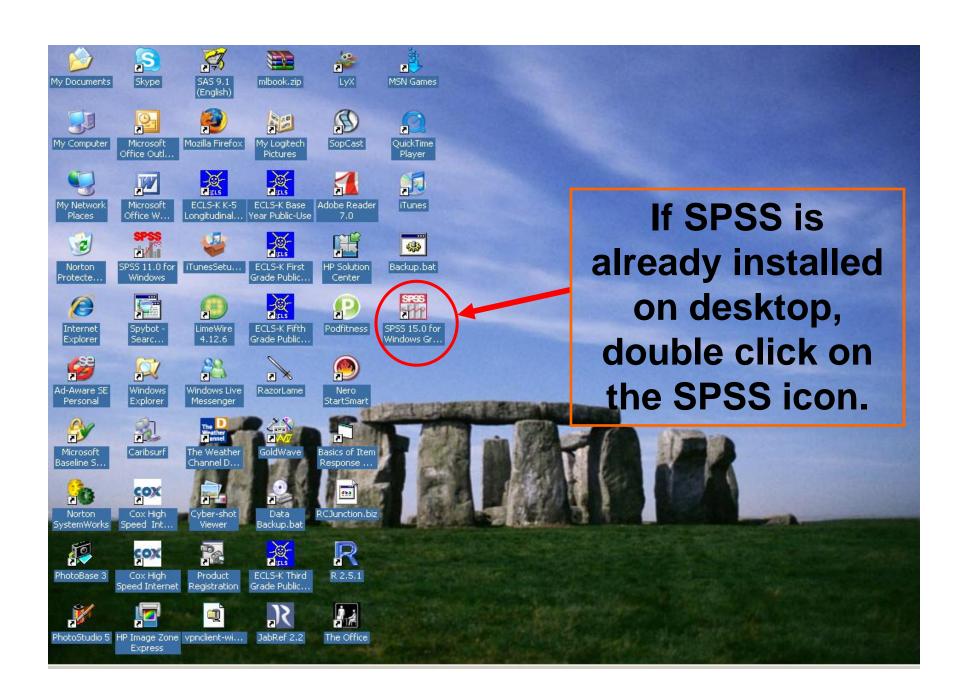
Dr. Cyndi Garvan

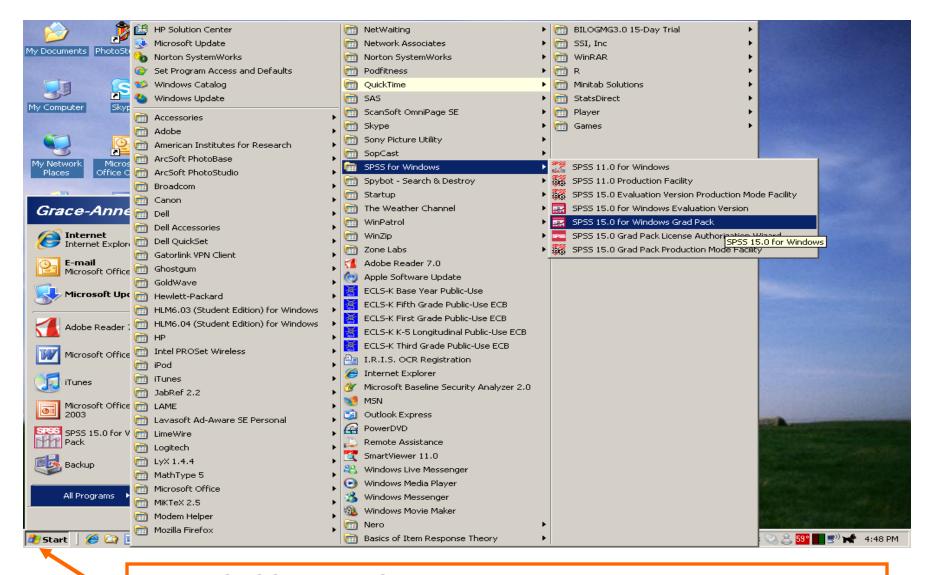
Grace-Anne Jackman

Topics to be Covered

- Starting and Entering SPSS
- Main Features of SPSS
- Entering and Saving Data in SPSS
- Importing Data from Excel
- Simple Data Manipulations
- Performing Descriptive Statistics

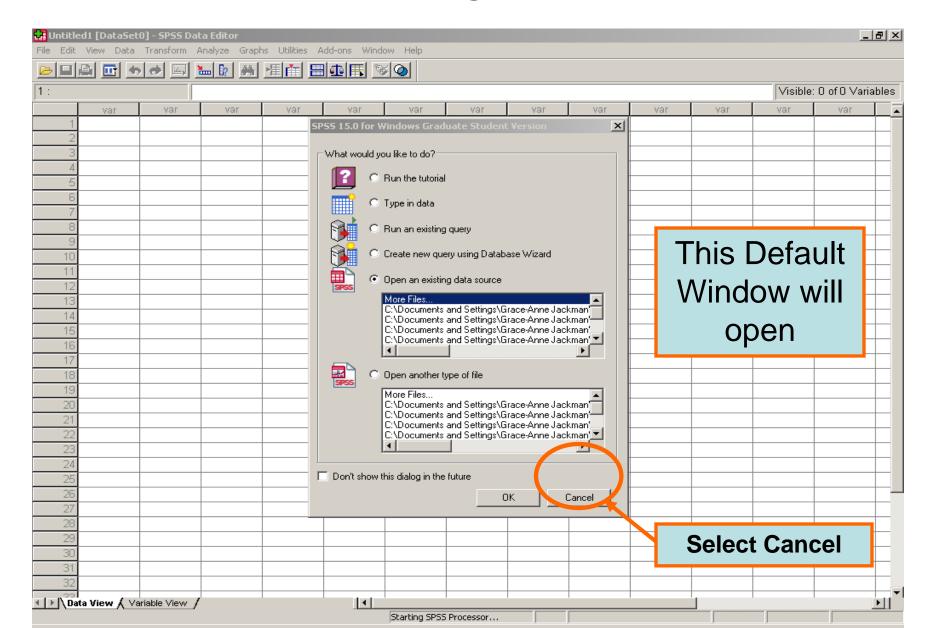
Session 1: Starting and Entering SPSS





- Open SPSS Via the Start Menu Start > All Programs > SPSS for Windows > SPSS 15.0 for Windows Graduate Pack
- Your SPSS Version Number may be different.

Entering SPSS

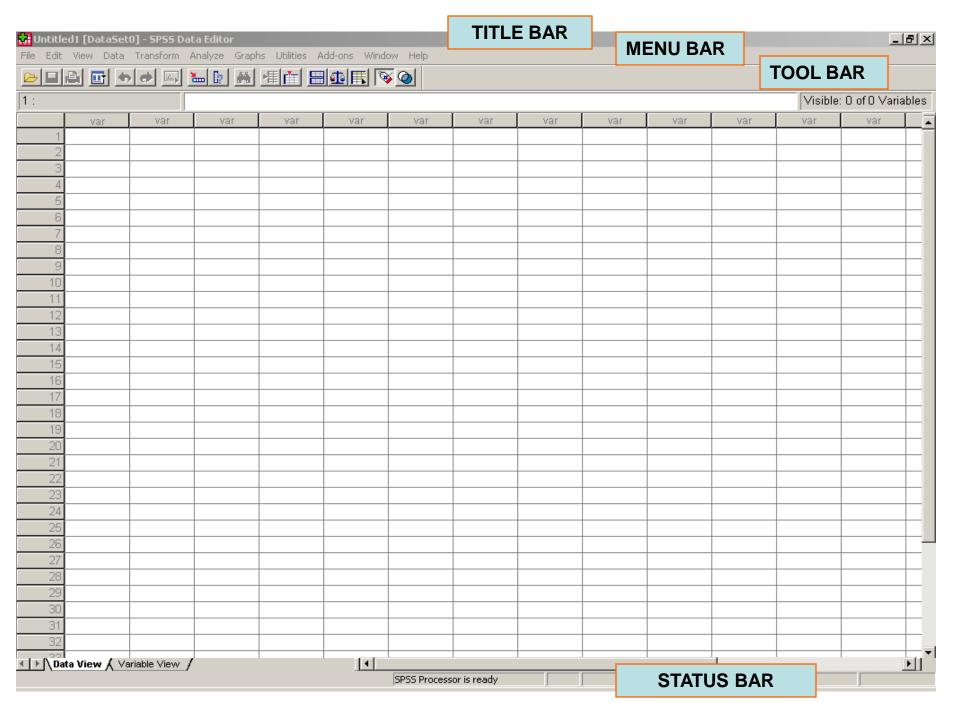


Session 2:

Overview of Main SPSS Features

Four Main Bars

- 1. The Title Bar
- 2. The Menu Bar
- 3. The Tool Bar
- 4. The Status Bar



TITLE BAR



MENU BAR

- 2 File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help
 - Located below the Title Bar
 - Lists a set of the actions/procedures that can be performed
 - Uses point and click format to choose from the Pull-Down Menus selection of actions

MENU BAR

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

<u>Action</u>	<u>Common Uses</u>
FILE	 ✓ Open a new/existing file ✓ Open a new file ✓ Import data into SPSS from an existing text file, Excel spreadsheet or Database ✓ Save the data file ✓ Exit SPSS for Windows
EDIT	√ To make changes to the data - Copy, Paste, Insert Variables, Insert Cases etc.
VIEW	 ✓ Hide or show Status bar or Toolbar ✓ Change font or point size of the data ✓ Hide or show gridlines ✓ Switch between Data View and Variable View

MENU BAR

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

<u>Action</u>	<u>Common Uses</u>
DATA	√ To manipulate existing SPSS data files - Define variables, Sort cases, Merge files, Split files, Select cases, Weight cases etc.
TRANSFORM	√ Perform computations on variables - Create new variables from existing ones. Recode old variables etc.
ANALYZE	√ Contains extensive list of statistical analysis that can be conducted: Ex: Descriptive statistics, ANOVA, Regression etc.
GRAPHS	$\sqrt{}$ To obtain high resolution plots and graphs, which can be edited in Chart Editor window.

MENU BAR

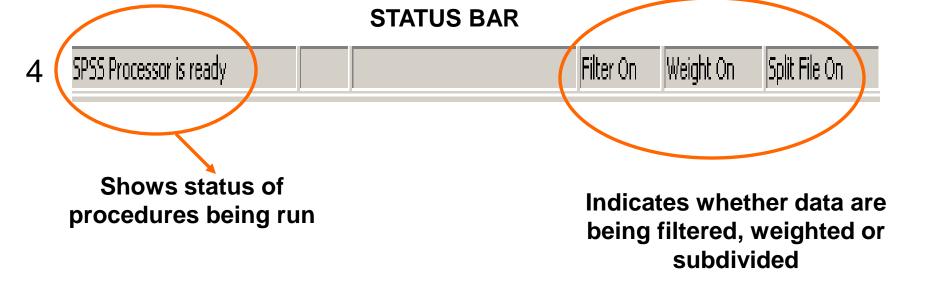
File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

Action	Common Uses	
UTILITIES	√ To move to any open window or to see which window is active. The window with a check mark is the active one.	a
ADD-ONS	√ Contains a number of Additional Advanced SPSS Products that can be purchased separately and used in conjunction with the base product. Ex: SPSS Conjoint, SPSS Tables, SPSS Maps etc.	
WINDOW	√ To move to any open window or to see which window is active. The window with a check mark is the active one.	a
HELP	√ To get help on topics in SPSS via a Predefined List of Topics, Tutorial, Statistic Coach, Syntax Guide etc.	S

TOOL BAR



- Located below the Menu Bar
- Contains a number of buttons which act as shortcuts
- Roll cursor over each button to see its function



Three Primary Windows

1. The Data Editor Window

- Data Viewer
- Variable Viewer

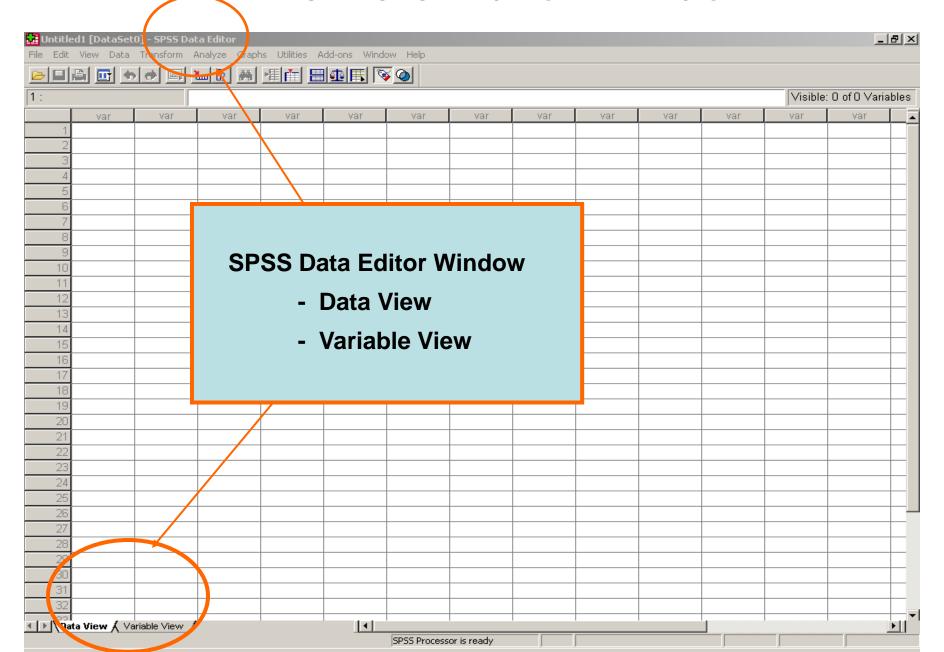
2. The Output Viewer Window

 Contains all the results from performing analyses, e.g. syntax, tables, charts etc.

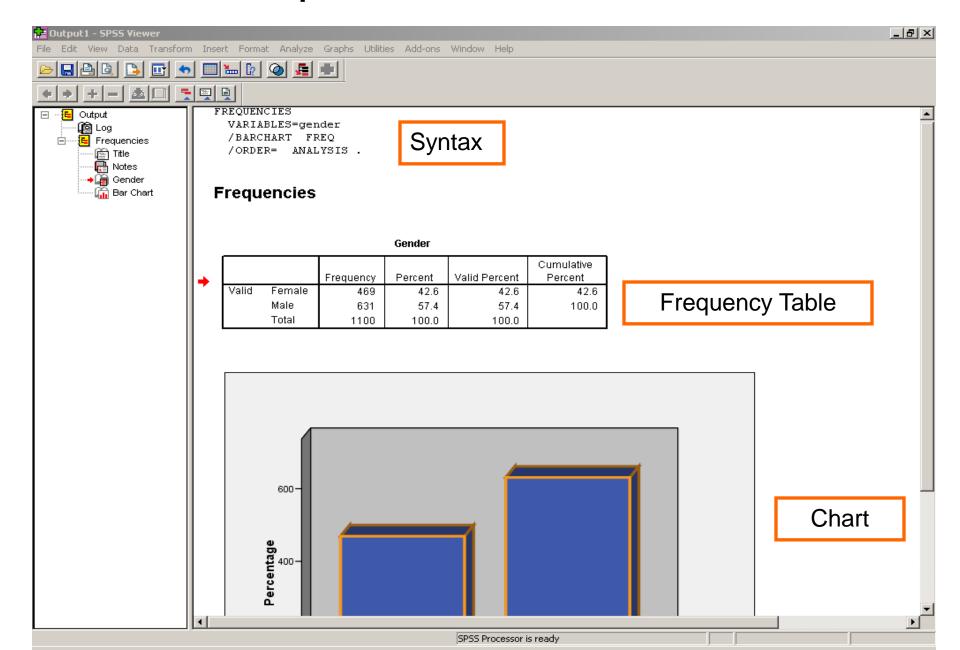
3. The Syntax Editor Window

- Used to write SPSS programs to run procedures
- Used as an alternative to running analyses via the commands in the Menu Bar

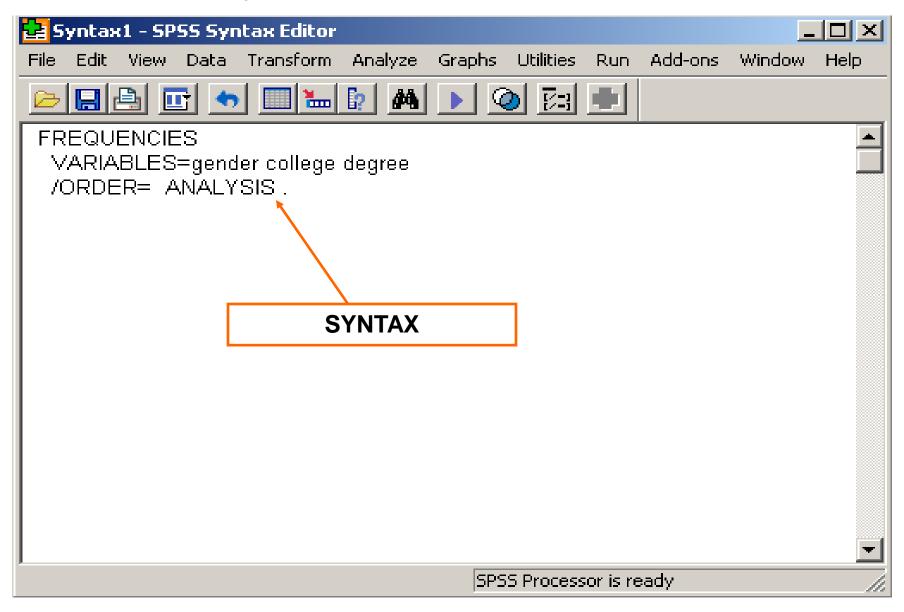
The Data Editor Window



Output Viewer Window



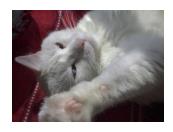
Syntax Editor Window



Session 3: Entering Data in SPSS



Pet Survey



We are very interested in learning more about the pets of students, faculty, and staff at the University of Florida! Please take a few minutes to fill out the survey below. If you do not have a pet, please feel free to imagine a "fantasy" pet and answer the questions with fantasy

da	ta.									
1.	Please circle your av (extremely happy))	erage	level	of ha	appin	ess c	n a s	scale	of 1	(extremely unhappy)) to 10
	(extremely unhappy) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (extremely happy)
2.	How many pets do y	ou ow	'n?							pets
3.	What is the name of pet)?	the pe	et you	ı hav	e ow	ned t	he lo	nges	t (or t	the name of your fantasy
	ne next set of questior ne (or your fantasy pe		apply	to th	e pe	t you	have	own	ed fo	r the longest amount of
4.	How old is this pet?									years



Pet Survey (cont'd)



5.	What is the sex of your pet?	01	Male	02	Female			
6.	What type of animal is this pet?	O1 O5	- 3		Cat se specify	O3	Bird	O4 Fish
7.	How much does your pet weigh?							lbs
8.	How satisfied are you with owning	this p	et?					
	O1 Very dissatisfied O2 Dissat	isfied	03	Neutra	al O4 Sa	tisfied	05 V	ery satisfie
9.	How much money (approximately visits, etc.)?) do y	ou spe	nd on	this pet pei	year \$	(for food	d, toys, vet
10	. How much time do you spend ea pet?	ch we	ek cari	ng for	, exercising	or pla	aying wi	th your hours

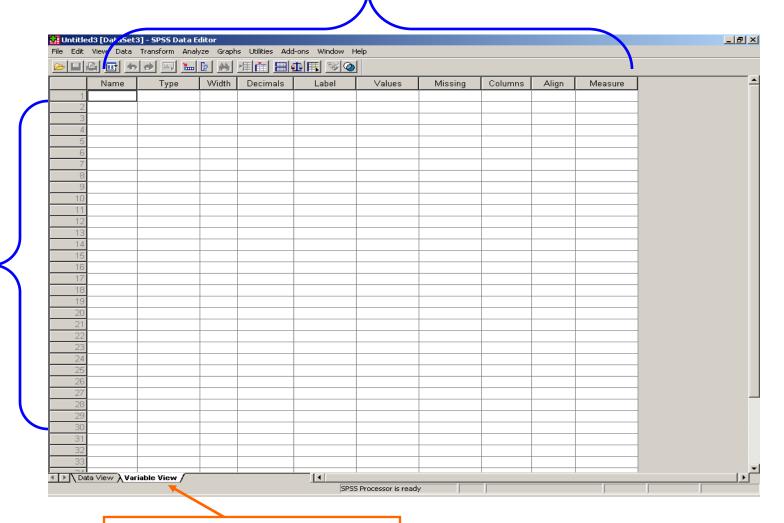
Pet Survey

Setting Up the Variables

Setting Up the Variables

- Click on the Variable View Tab at the bottom left of the Data Editor Screen
- Each row represents one of the variables
- Each column represents a specific characteristic/attribute of the variable

The columns represent specific characteristics of the variables



ROWS represent the Variables used in the study

Variable View Tab is now highlighted

Name



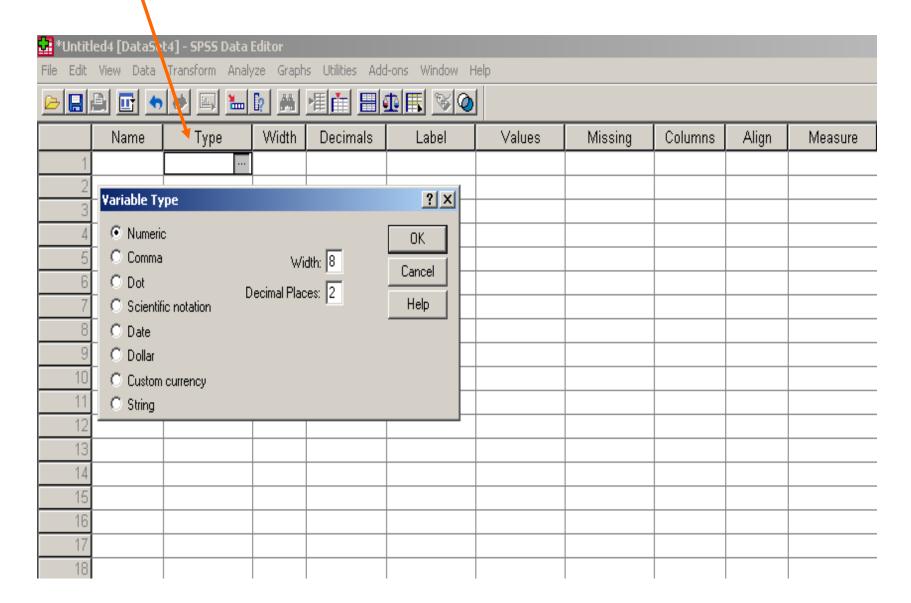
- In the first column, enter the *Name* of the Variable.
- Each name must be unique
- It can be up to 64 characters long
- The name <u>cannot</u> begin with a number of contain spaces
- Keep names short but descriptive of variable
- Type in *Happiness*

Type



- In the second column, click on right of this column
- Select the Variable Type
- The Default is Numeric
- If Numeric, select the Width Number of digits as well as the Number of Decimal Places
- The Default is Width 8, Decimal Place 2

Type (cont'd)

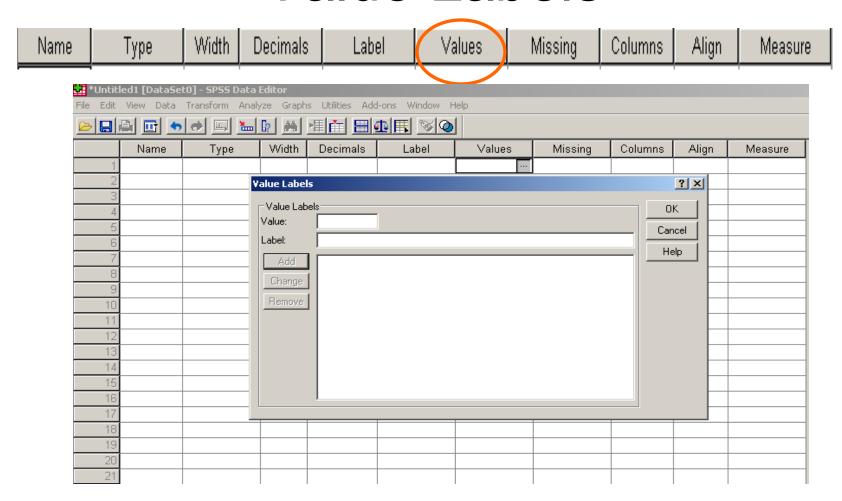


Label



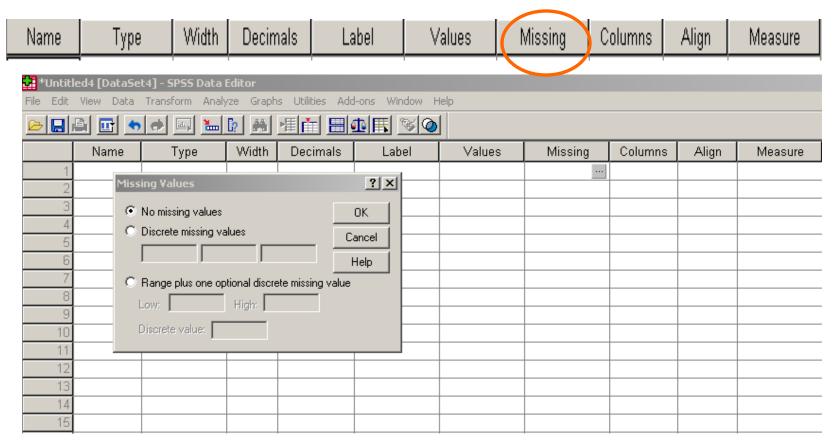
- Label allows you to provide the variable with a longer, more complete description
- Type in Average level of happiness on a scale of 1 to 10

Value Labels



 Used for describing the labels of the categories for Nominal or Ordinal (Categorical) Data

Missing Values



- Used to define specific values as being Missing values: non-response, refusal (e.g. 9, 99)
- Should not be legitimate coded values already included in the data set

Column Width



 The value used for column width indicates how wide the display for each variable will be in the Data View.

 Column widths can also be changed in Data View, by clicking and dragging the column borders.

Alignment

Name	Туре	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
								Left	
								Right	
								Center	

 Determines how the data for this variable are aligned in their cells in the Data View Window

Measurement Level

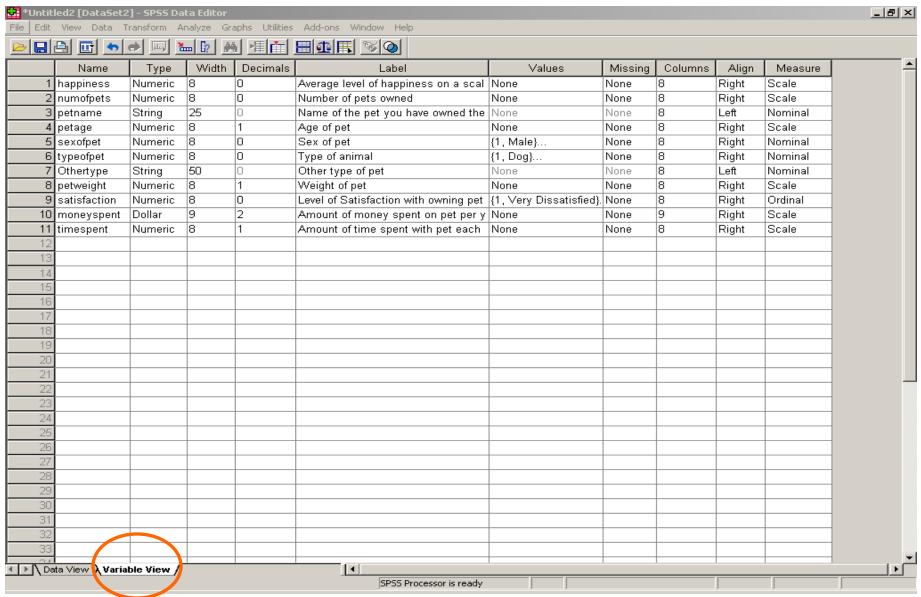
Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
]
									Scale Ordinal Nominal
									Nominal
									\ /

- Specify the variable's measurement level as:
 - Nominal
 - Ordinal
 - Scale (Interval or Ratio)

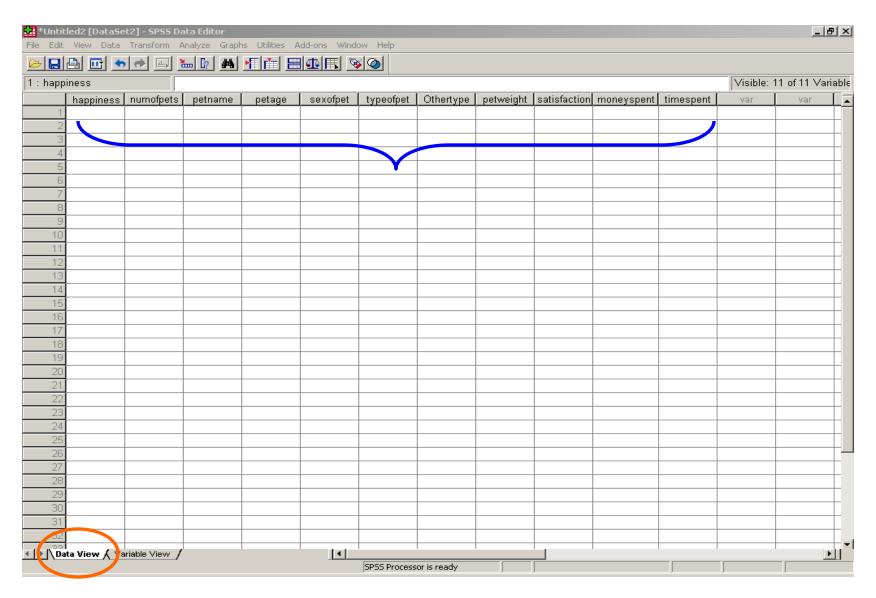
Setting up the Variables

- Set up the other Variables in SPSS
 - numofpets
 - petname
 - petage
 - sexofpet
 - typeofpet
 - Othertype
 - petweight
 - satisfaction
 - moneyspent
 - timespent

Setting Up the Variables



Setting Up the Variables



Pet Survey

Entering the Data



Pet Survey



We are very interested in learning more about the pets of students, faculty, and staff at the University of Florida! Please take a few minutes to fill out the survey below. If you do not have a pet, please feel free to imagine a "fantasy" pet and answer the questions with fantasy data. 1. Please circle your average level of happiness on a scale of 1 (extremely unhappy)) to 10 (extremely happy)) (extremely unhappy) 1 2 3 4 5 **10** (extremely happy) How many pets do you own? pets What is the name of the pet you have owned the longest (or the name of your fantasy Whiskers pet)? The next set of questions will apply to the pet you have owned for the longest amount of time (or your fantasy pet). 4. How old is this pet? vears



Pet Survey (cont'd)



- 5. What is the sex of your pet? O1 Male x 2 Female
- 6. What type of animal is this pet?

 O1 Dog x 2 Cat

 O3 Bird

 O4 Fish

 O5 Other, please specify
- 7. How much does your pet weigh? _______lbs
- 8. How satisfied are you with owning this pet?
 - O1 Very dissatisfied O2 Dissatisfied O3 Neutral x 4 Satisfied O5 Very satisfied
- 9. How much money (approximately) do you spend on this pet per year (for food, toys, vet visits, etc.)? \$_____350.00_____
- 10. How much time do you spend each week caring for, exercising or playing with your pet?

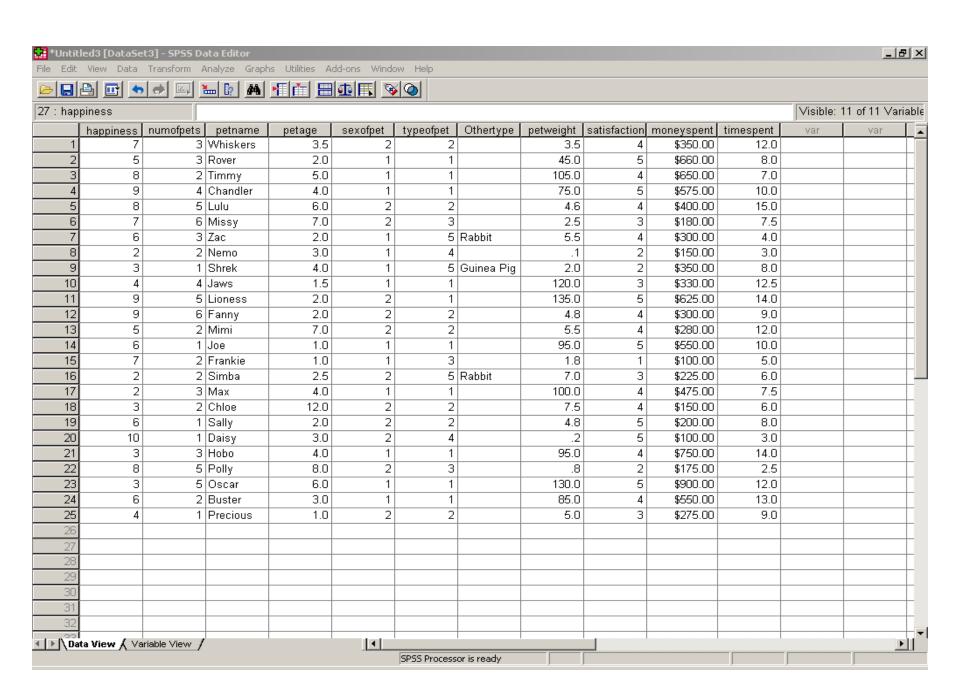
 _____12.0_____ hours

Entering Data

- Click on the **Data View** Tab at the bottom left of the Data Editor Screen
 - Type 7 in the first line under the happiness Column
 - Tab over to the numofpets Column and type 3
 - Tab over to the petname Column and type Whiskers
 - Tab over to the petage Column and type 3.5
 - Tab over to the sexofpet Column and type 2
 - Tab over to the typeofpet Column and type 2
 - Skip Othertype Column

Entering Data (cont'd)

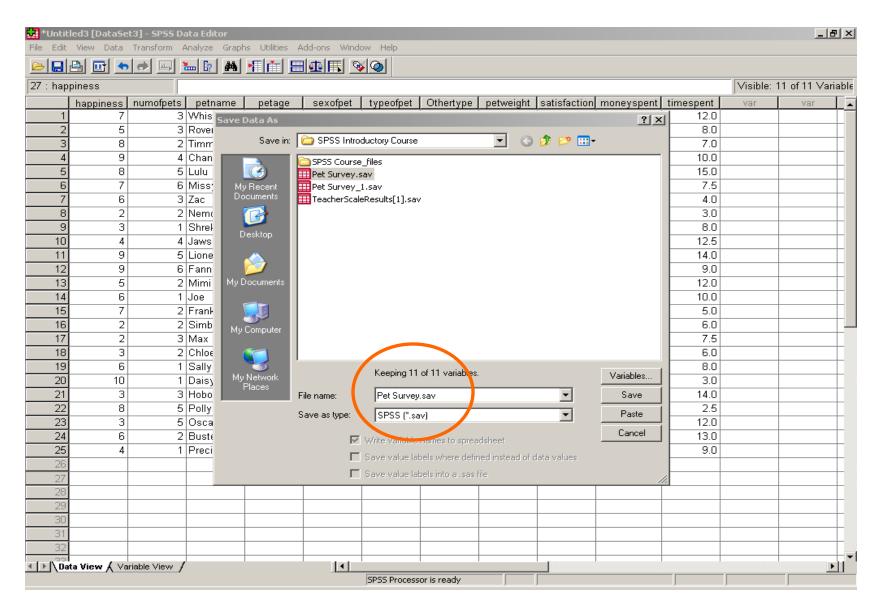
- Tab over to the petweight Column and type 3.5
- Tab over to the satisfaction Column and type 4
- Tab over to the moneyspent Column and type 350
- Tab over to the timespent Column and type 12
- Now practice entering the data from the other surveys as well



Saving Data

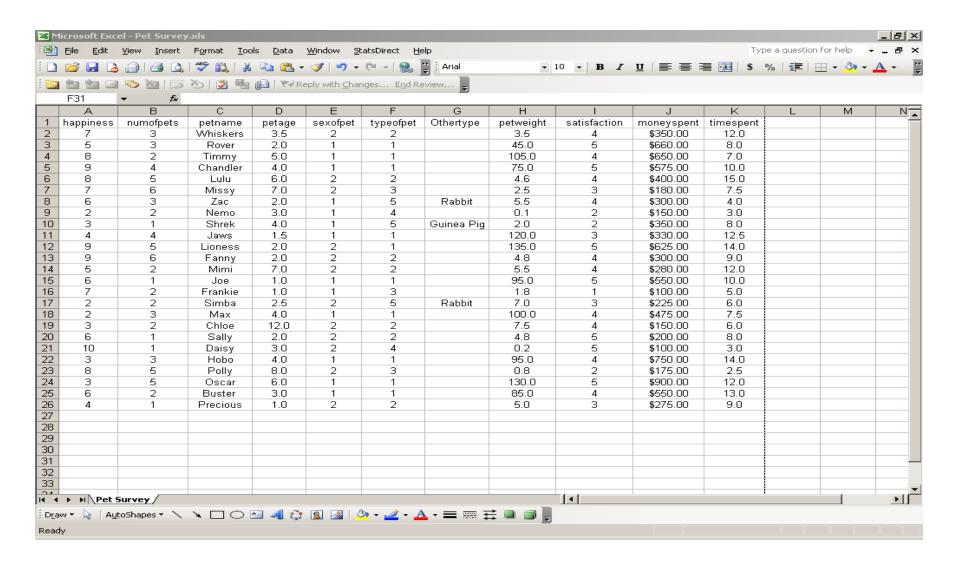
- To Save all the data from the surveys
 - Go to File > Save As
 - Choose a file location
 - Type In Pet Survey
 - SPSS saves the file as Pet Survey.sav
 - Select Save

Saving Data



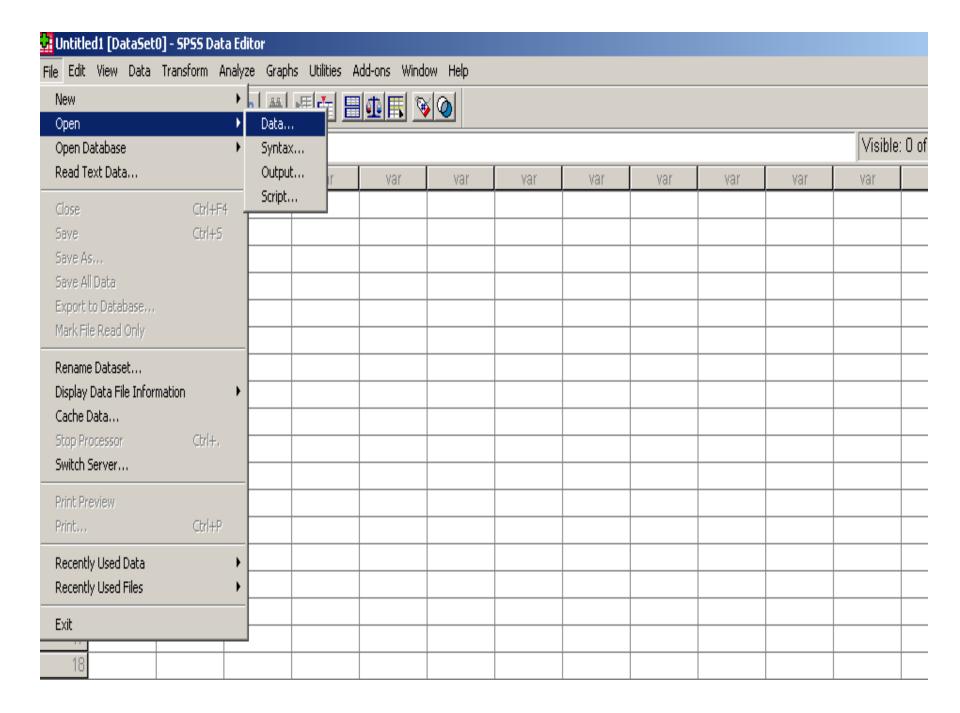
Session 4: Importing Data into SPSS

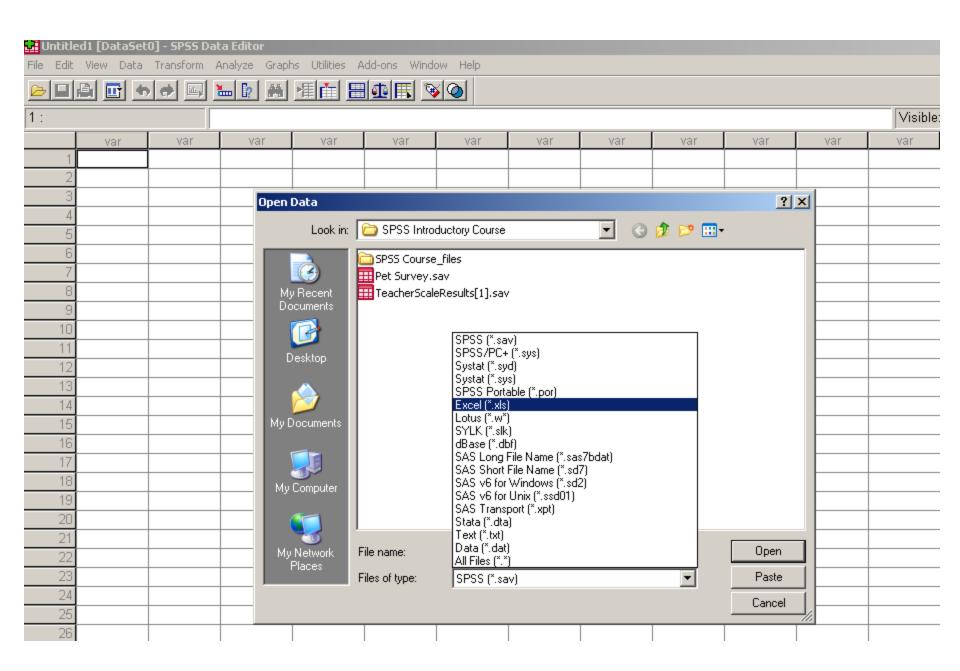
Importing an Excel File

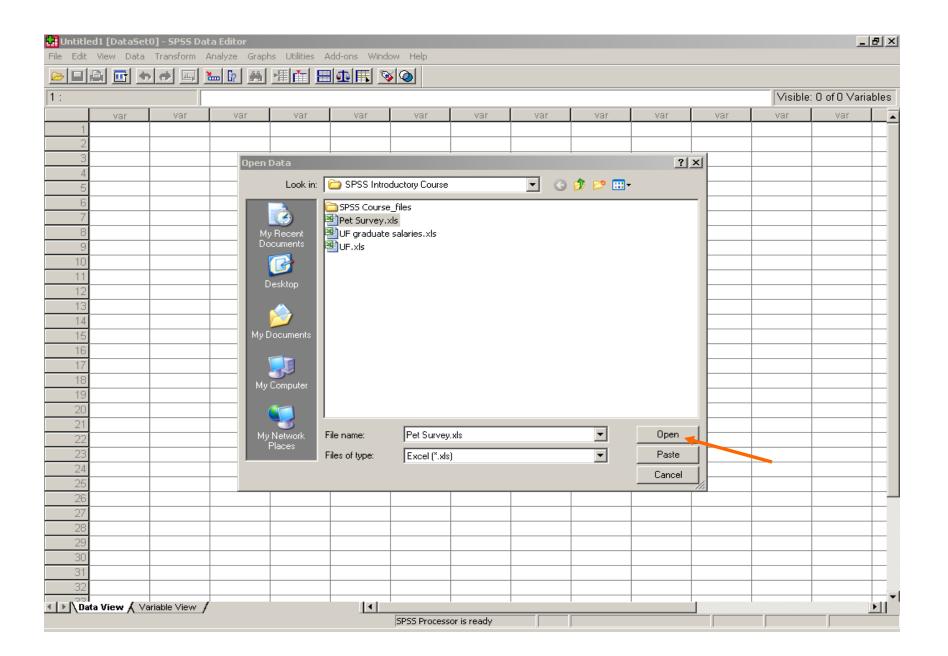


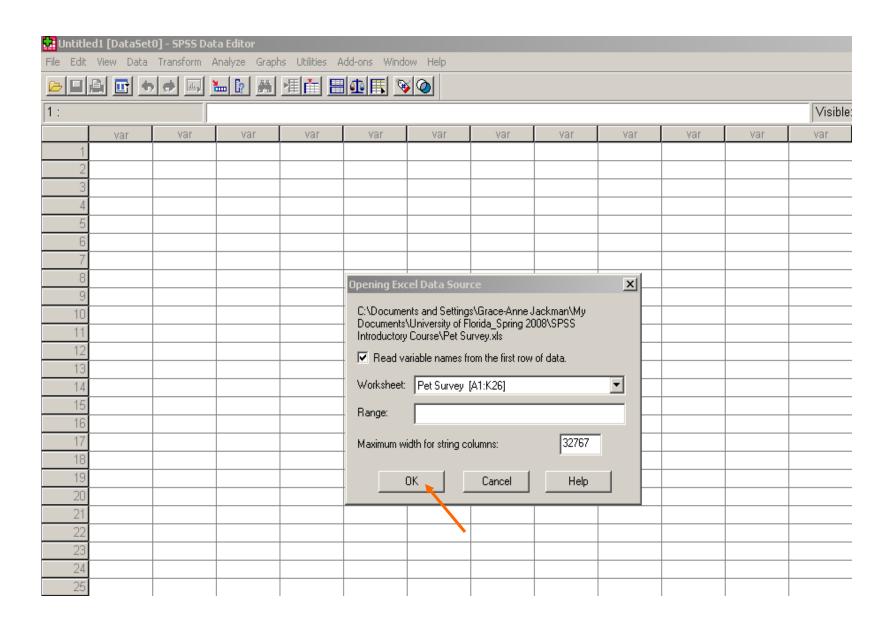
Importing an Excel File

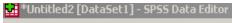
- Select File > Open > Data
- Next, select the folder where the file is located via Look in:
- Change file type to Excel (*.xls)
- Select the name of the file and click Open
- An Excel Data Source Dialogue Box will open
 - Select box to read variables names from the first row, if the first line of the Excel spreadsheet lists the header names
 - Verify the data range
- Select **OK**
- Save File as a SPSS (*.sav) file











File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

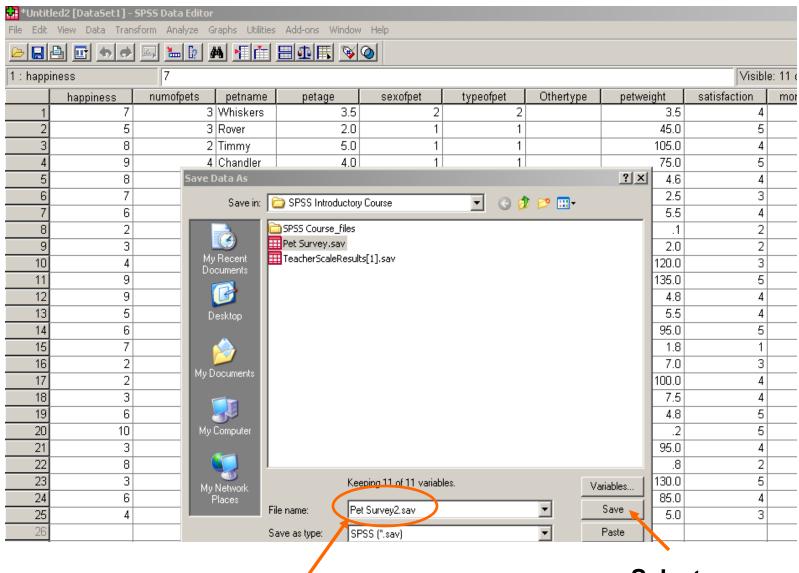


1 : happiness

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Visible: 11 o

1. Happiness										
	happiness	numofpets	petname	petage	sexofpet	typeofpet	Othertype	petweight	satisfaction	moi
1	7	3	Whiskers	3.5	2	2		3.5	4	
2	5	3	Rover	2.0	1	1		45.0	5	
3	8	2	Timmy	5.0	1	1		105.0	4	
4	9	4	Chandler	4.0	1	1		75.0	5	
5	8	5	Lulu	6.0	2	2		4.6	4	
6	7	6	Missy	7.0	2	3		2.5	3	
7	6	3	Zac	2.0	1	5	Rabbit	5.5	4	
8	2	2	Nemo	3.0	1	4		.1	2	
9	3	1	Shrek	4.0	1	5	Guinea Pig	2.0	2	
10	4	4	Jaws	1.5	1	1		120.0	3	
11	9	5	Lioness	2.0	2	1		135.0	5	
12	9	6	Fanny	2.0	2	2		4.8	4	
13	5	2	Mimi	7.0	2	2		5.5	4	
14	6	1	Joe	1.0	1	1		95.0	5	
15	7	2	Frankie	1.0	1	3		1.8	1	
16	2	2	Simba	2.5	2	5	Rabbit	7.0	3	
17	2	3	Max	4.0	1	1		100.0	4	
18	3	2	Chloe	12.0	2	2		7.5	4	
19	6	1	Sally	2.0	2	2		4.8	5	
20	10	1	Daisy	3.0	2	4		.2	5	
21	3	3	Hobo	4.0	1	1		95.0	4	
22	8	5	Polly	8.0	2	3		.8	2	
23	3	5	Oscar	6.0	1	1		130.0	5	
24	6	2	Buster	3.0	1	1		85.0	4	
25	4	1	Precious	1.0	2	2		5.0	3	
26										



Type In File name

Select

Session 5: Simple Data Manipulations

- Transform and recode the quantitative variable petweight into an ordinal variable with three new categories
 - Small
 - Medium
 - Large

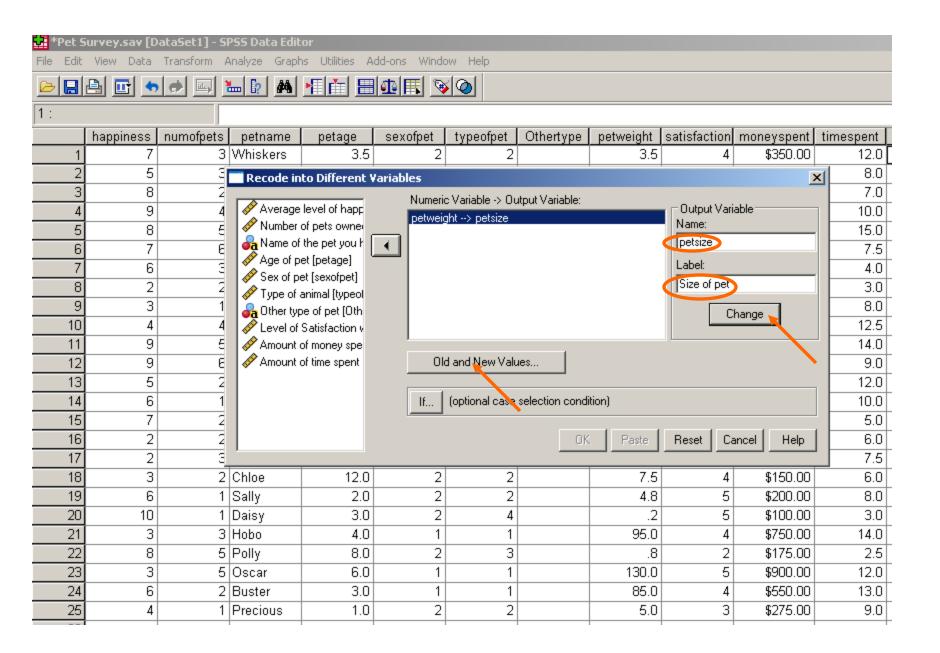
- Select Transform > Recode Into a Different
 Variables in order to create a new variable
 - Choosing Recoding Into Same Variables will overwrite the existing data in petweight. This is not the recommended action.

 A "Recode Into a Different Variables" dialog box will appear

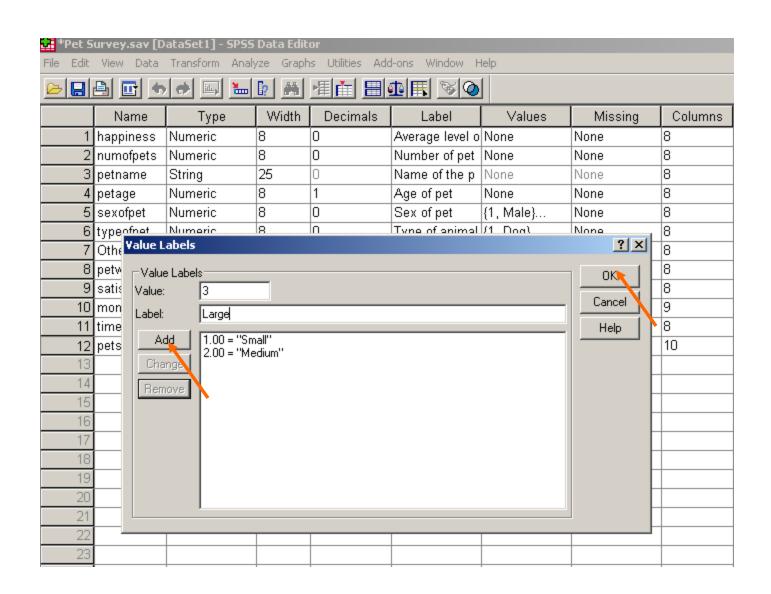
Pet Survey.sav [DataSet1] - SPSS Data Editor														
File Edit	e Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help													
	🖺 🖭 👆	Compute V			III (3)									
1 : happi		Count Valu	es within Cases	5										
т . парр			o Same Variable			.	Out				··			
1	happiness		o Different Vari	ables	kofpet	typeofpet	Othertype	petweight 3.5		moneyspent \$350.00	12.0			
2		Automatic			2	2 1		45.0	5	\$660.00	8.0			
3	8	Visual Binni	ing		1	1		105.0		\$650.00	7.0			
4	9	Rank Case	s		1	1		75.0	5	\$575.00	10.0			
5	8	Date and T	ime Wizard		2	2		4.6	4	\$400.00	15.0			
6	7	Create Tim	e Series		2	3		2.5	3	\$180.00	7.5			
7	6	Replace Mi	ssing Values		1		Rabbit	5.5	4	\$300.00	4.0			
8	2	Random No	umber Generati	ors	1	4	readbit	.1	2	\$150.00	3.0			
9	3	Run Pendir	ng Transforms	Ctrl+G	1		Guinea Pig	2.0	2	\$350.00	8.0			
10	4	4	Jaws	1.5	1	1		120.0	3	\$330.00	12.5			
11	9		Lioness	2.0	2	1		135.0	5	\$625.00	14.0			
12	9	6	Fanny	2.0	2	2		4.8	4	\$300.00	9.0			
13	5	2	Mimi	7.0	2	2		5.5	4	\$280.00	12.0			
14	6	1	Joe	1.0	1	1		95.0	5	\$550.00	10.0			
15	7	2	Frankie	1.0	1	3		1.8	1	\$100.00	5.0			
16	2	2	Simba	2.5	2	5	Rabbit	7.0	3	\$225.00	6.0			
17	2	3	Max	4.0	1	1		100.0	4	\$475.00	7.5			
18	3	2	Chloe	12.0	2	2		7.5	4	\$150.00	6.0			
19	6	1	Sally	2.0	2	2		4.8	5	\$200.00	8.0			
20	10		Daisy	3.0	2	4		.2	5	\$100.00	3.0			
21	3		Hobo	4.0	1	1		95.0	4	\$750.00	14.0			
22	8		Polly	8.0	2	3		.8	2	\$175.00	2.5			
23	3		Oscar	6.0	1	1		130.0	5	\$900.00	12.0			
24	6		Buster	3.0	1	1		85.0	4	\$550.00	13.0			
25	4	1	Precious	1.0	2	2		5.0	3	\$275.00	9.0			

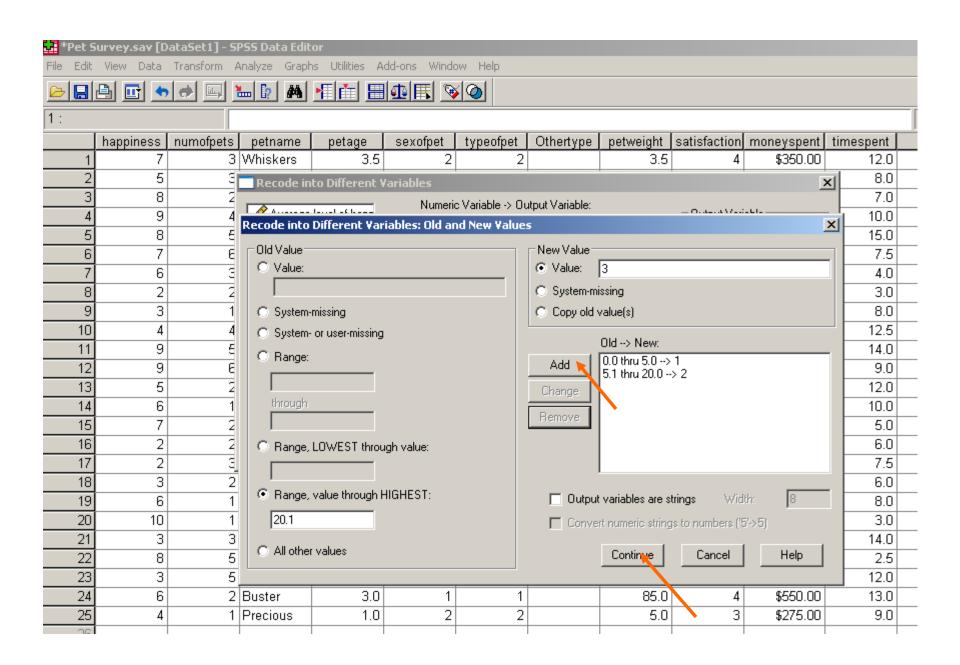
- Highlight the variable petweight and use the arrow to move that variable into the Input Variable

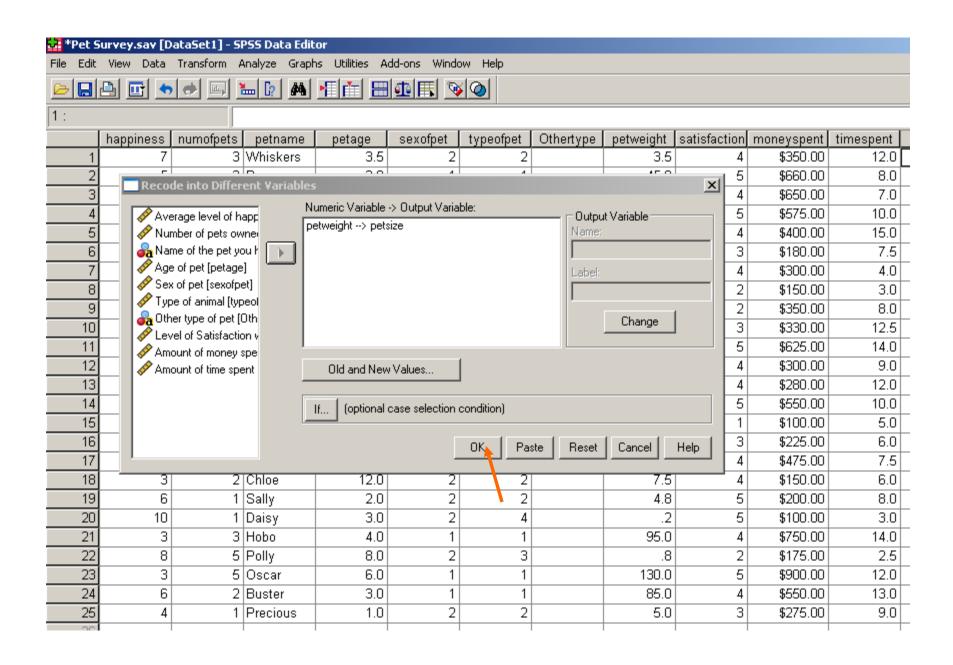
 Output Variable box.
- In the Name box under the Output Variable section, type the new variable name petsize and type the Variable Label Size of pet, then Click the CHANGE button
- Select the Old and New Values Button. This tell SPSS how to recode the data into our 3 new categories
- Another Dialog window will appear



- Select Range...through
 - Type in 0.0 in the top box and 5.0 in the box under through
 - Type 1 in the Value box under the New Value section, the click ADD
- Select Range...through
 - Type in 5.1 in the top box and 20.0 in the box under through
 - Type 2 in the Value box under the New Value section, the click ADD
- Select Range, value through HIGHEST
 - Type in 20.1
 - Type 3 in the Value box under the New Value section, the click ADD
- Next, select CONTINUE, then click OK



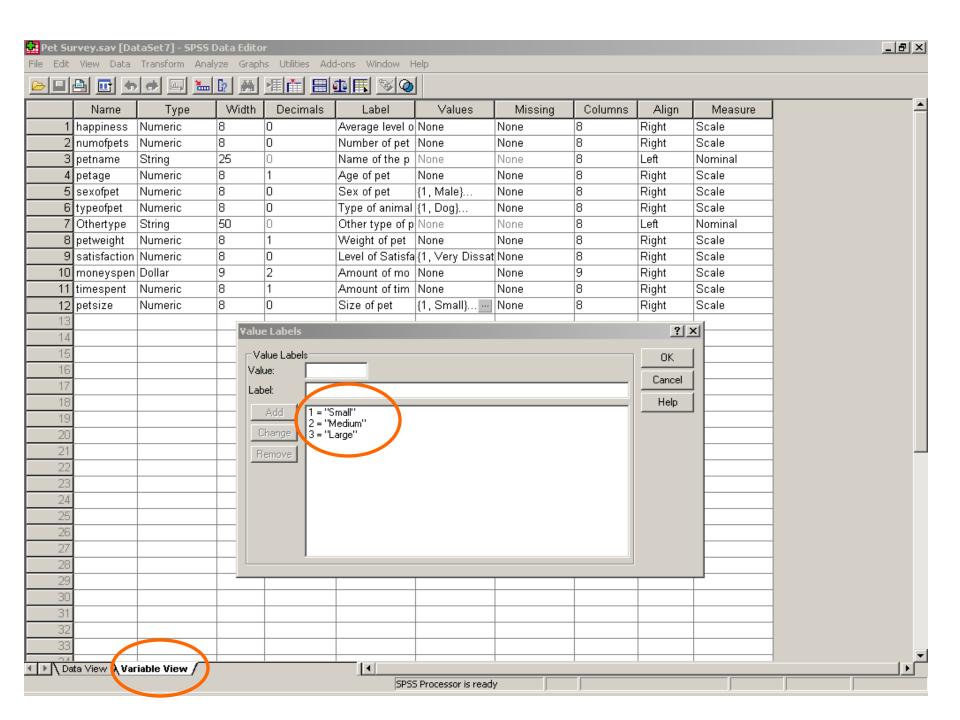


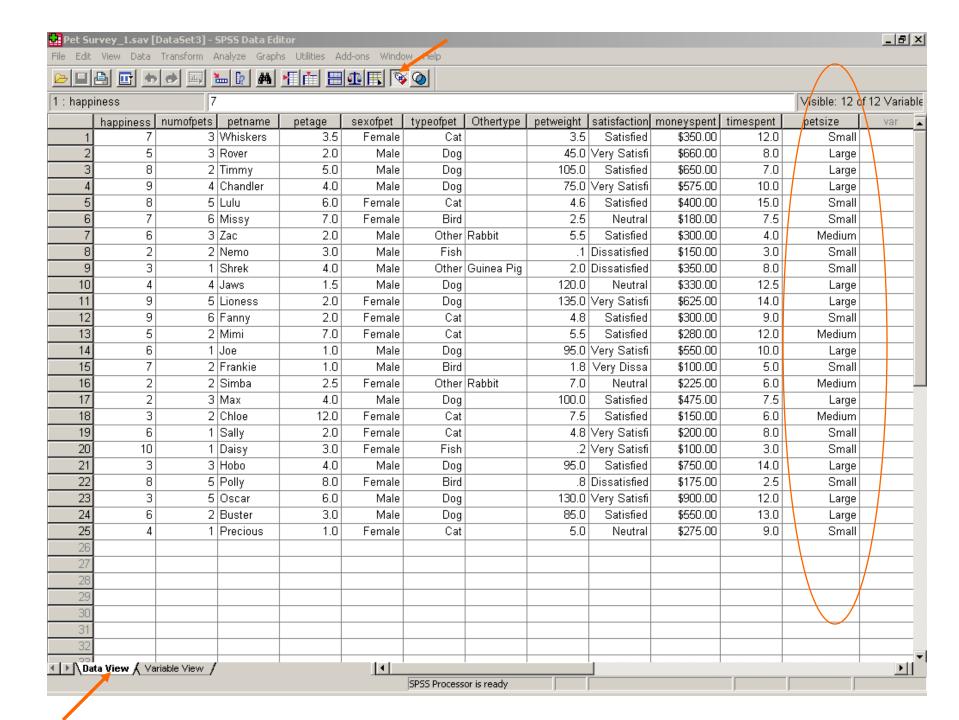


In Data View, the new variable, *petsize*, will now appear as the last column in the variables

🔐 *Pet Survey.sav [DataSet1] - SPSS Data Editor												
File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help										_		
	<u>a</u> <u>u</u> •		<u></u>	<u> </u>								
1 : petsi:	1 : petsize 1										Visible: 12 o	
	happiness	numofpets	petname	petage	sexofpet	typeofpet	Othertype	petweight	satisfaction	moneyspent	timespent	petsize
1	7	3	Whiskers	3.5	2	2		3.5	4	\$350.00	12.0	1.00
2	5		Rover	2.0	1	1		45.0	5	\$660.00	8.0	3.00
3	8	2	Timmy	5.0	1	1		105.0	4	\$650.00	7.0	3.00
4	9		Chandler	4.0	1	1		75.0	5	\$575.00	10.0	3.00
5	8		Lulu	6.0	2	2		4.6	4	\$400.00	15.0	1.00
6	7		Missy	7.0	2	3		2.5	3	\$180.00	7.5	1.00
7	6		Zac	2.0	1	5	Rabbit	5.5	4	\$300.00	4.0	2.00
8	2		Nemo	3.0	1	4		.1	2	\$150.00	3.0	1.00
9	3	1	Shrek	4.0	1	5	Guinea Pig	2.0	2	\$350.00	8.0	1.00
10	4	4	Jaws	1.5	1	1		120.0	3	\$330.00	12.5	3.00
11	9		Lioness	2.0	2	1		135.0	5	\$625.00	14.0	3.00
12	9		Fanny	2.0	2	2		4.8	4	\$300.00	9.0	1.00
13	5	2	Mimi	7.0	2	2		5.5	4	\$280.00	12.0	2.00
14	6		Joe	1.0	1	1		95.0	5	\$550.00	10.0	3.00
15	7		Frankie	1.0	1	3		1.8	1	\$100.00	5.0	1.00
16	2		Simba	2.5	2	5	Rabbit	7.0	3	\$225.00	6.0	2.00
17	2		Max	4.0	1	1		100.0	4	\$475.00	7.5	3.00
18	3		Chloe	12.0	2	2		7.5	4	\$150.00	6.0	2.00
19	6		Sally	2.0	2	2		4.8	5	\$200.00	8.0	1.00
20	10		Daisy	3.0	2	4		.2	5	\$100.00	3.0	1.00
21	3		Hobo	4.0	1	1		95.0	4	\$750.00	14.0	3.00
22	8		Polly	8.0	2	3		.8	2	\$175.00	2.5	1.00
23	3		Oscar	6.0	1	1		130.0	5	\$900.00	12.0	3.00
24	6		Buster	3.0	1	1		85.0	4	\$550.00	13.0	3.00
25	4	1	Precious	1.0	2	2		5.0	3	\$275.00	9.0	1.000
26												

- Click on the bottom left of the screen to switch to Variable View and define the values for this new variable
 - Type 1 in the Value box and Small in the Label box, click ADD
 - Type 2 in the Value box and Medium in the Label box, click ADD
 - Type 3 in the Value box and Large in the Label box, click ADD
 - Select OK
- Change to the Data View Window to verify whether these changes have been made.
- Resave the SPSS file





Session 6:

Performing Simple Descriptive Statistics

The type of data determines the choice of statistical analysis

Types of Variables

Categorical Variables

Variables for which the responses are divided into non-overlapping categories or groups

Nominal Having unordered

categories

Ordinal Having categories

ordered by size from small to

large or visa versa

Binary Having only two categories

✓ Counts/frequencies

- ✓ Mode
- ✓ Proportions
- ✓ Bar Charts
- ✓ Pie Charts

Numerical Variables

A variable for which the responses are meaningful numbers (i.e. you can add and subtract them)

Discrete Having discrete, countable

values, usually with no

intermediate values.

Continuous Having an infinite number of

possible values falling between an interval or any two observed

values

✓ Mean, Mode, Median

- ✓ Range, Variance, Std Deviation,
- ✓ Histograms
- ✓ Box Plot



Pet Survey

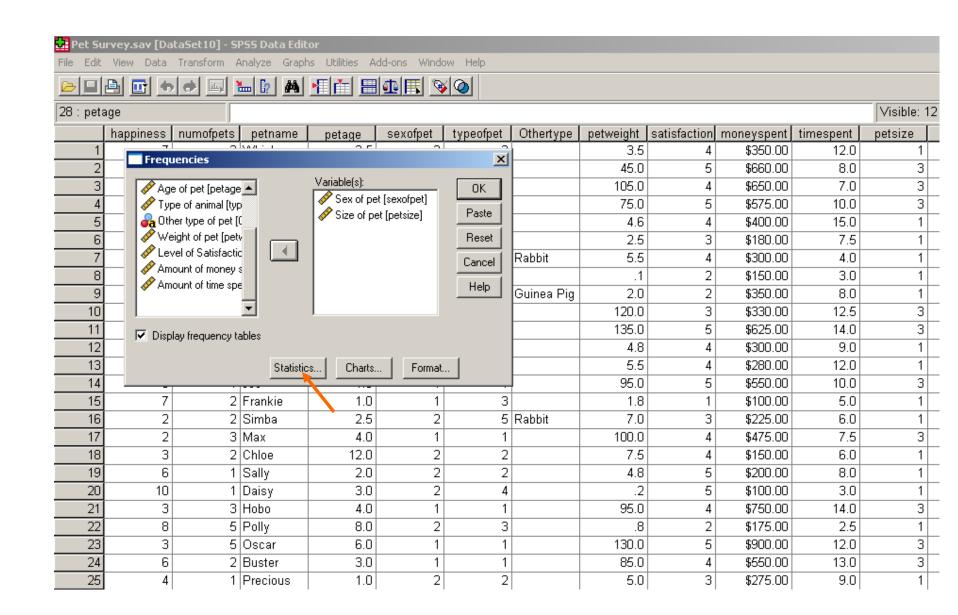


Question #	Name	Variable Type
Q1	happiness	> Numerical continuous
Q2	numofpets	> Numerical discrete
Q3	petname	> Alphanumeric/text
Q4	petage	> Numerical continuous
Q5	sexofpet	> Binary
Q6	typeofpet	> Categorical nominal
Q7	petweight	> Numerical continuous
Q8	satisfaction	> Categorical ordinal
Q9	moneyspent	> Numerical continuous
Q10	timespent	> Numerical continuous
Q11	petsize	> Categorical ordinal

Categorical Variables

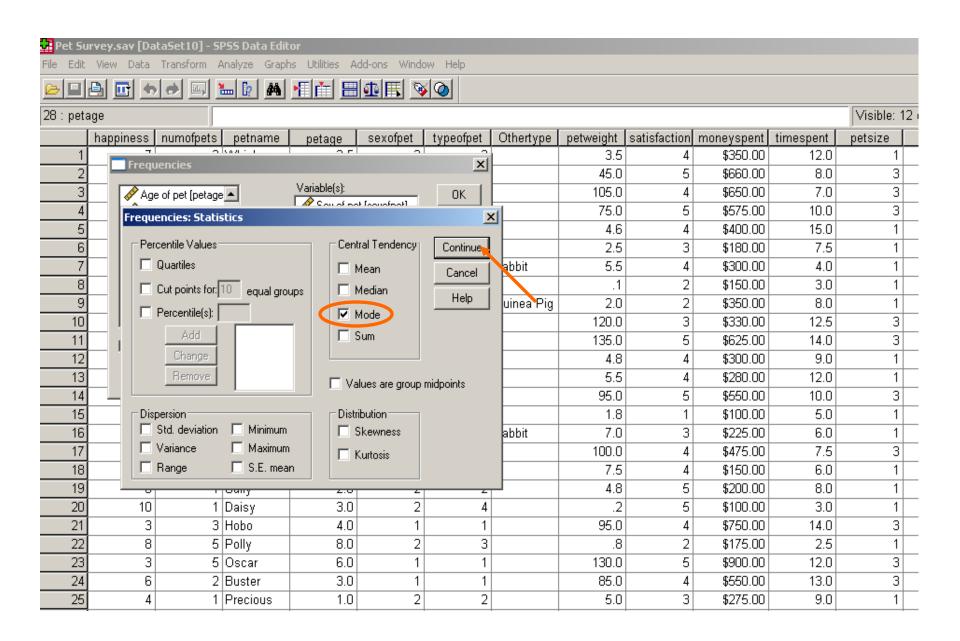
- Select Analyze > Descriptive
 Statistics > Frequencies
- A Frequencies dialog box will appear
- Move the categorical variables
 (sexofpet, satisfaction and petsize),
 using the arrow into the Variables
 choice box
- Click on Statistics

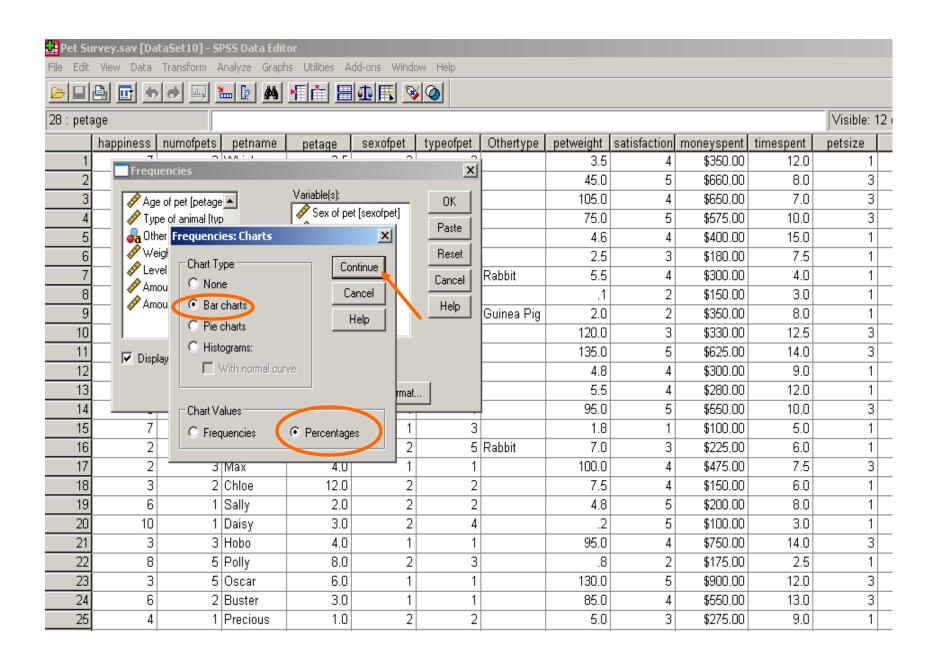
🚅 Pet Su	rvey.sav [Data	Set10] - S	PSS Data Edit	or								
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	happiness n	iumofpet:	General Linea		Explore	ler.			satisfaction	moneyspent		petsize
1	7		Generalized L Mixed Models	inear Models 🕨	Crosstabs Ratio		2	3.5	4	\$350.00	12.0	1
2	5		Correlate	,	P-P Plots.			45.0	5	\$660.00	8.0	3
3	8		Regression		Q-Q Plots			105.0	4	\$650.00	7.0	3
4	9		Loglinear		7 7 1			75.0	5	\$575.00	10.0	3
5	8		Classify	•	2	-	2	4.6	4	\$400.00	15.0	1
6	7		Data Reducti	on •	2		3	2.5	3	\$180.00	7.5	1
7	6		Scale	•	1		Rabbit	5.5	4	\$300.00	4.0	1
8	2		Nonparametr	ric Tests	1		1	.1	2	\$150.00	3.0	1
9	3		Time Series	•	1		Guinea Pig	2.0	2	\$350.00	8.0	1
10	4		Survival	<u>, </u>	1			120.0	3	\$330.00	12.5	3
11	9		Multiple Resp Quality Contr		2			135.0	5	\$625.00	14.0	3
12	9		ROC Curve		2	:	2	4.8	4	\$300.00	9.0	1
13	5	z	TVIIIIII	7.0	2	:	2	5.5	4	\$280.00	12.0	1
14	6	1	Joe	1.0	1			95.0	5	\$550.00	10.0	3
15	7	2	Frankie	1.0	1	,	3	1.8	1	\$100.00	5.0	1
16	2	2	Simba	2.5	2	:	Rabbit	7.0	3	\$225.00	6.0	1
17	2	3	Max	4.0	1			100.0	4	\$475.00	7.5	3
18	3	2	Chloe	12.0	2		2	7.5	4	\$150.00	6.0	1
19	6	1	Sally	2.0	2		2	4.8	5	\$200.00	8.0	1
20	10	1	Daisy	3.0	2		1	.2	5	\$100.00	3.0	1
21	3	3	Hobo	4.0	1			95.0	4	\$750.00	14.0	3
22	8	5	Polly	8.0	2	;	3	.8	2	\$175.00	2.5	1
23	3	5	Oscar	6.0	1			130.0	5	\$900.00	12.0	3
24	6	2	Buster	3.0	1			85.0	4	\$550.00	13.0	3
25	4	1	Precious	1.0	2	:	2	5.0	3	\$275.00	9.0	1

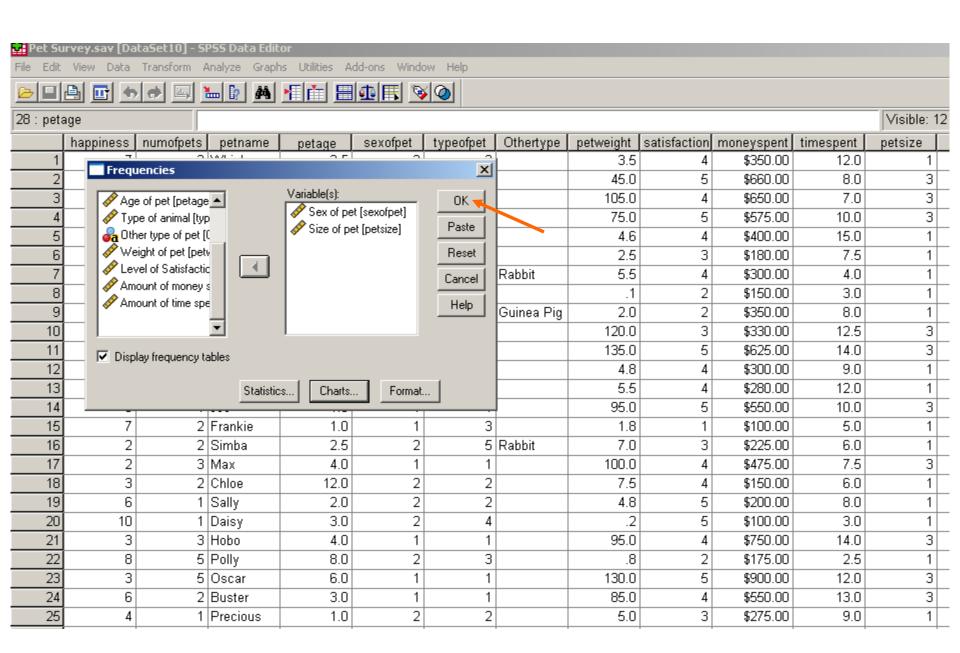


Categorical Variables

- Under Central Tendency, select Mode, then Select CONTINUE
- Select Charts. Under Chart Type, select Bar Charts. Under Chart Values, select Percentages
- Select CONTINUE, then OK.







Sample Output

Sex of pet

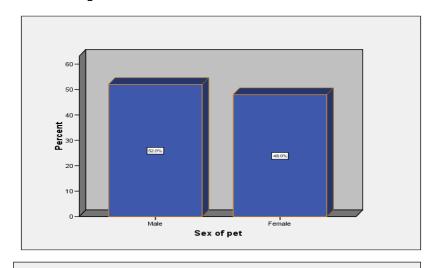
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Valid	Male	13	52.0	52.0	52.0
	Female	12	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

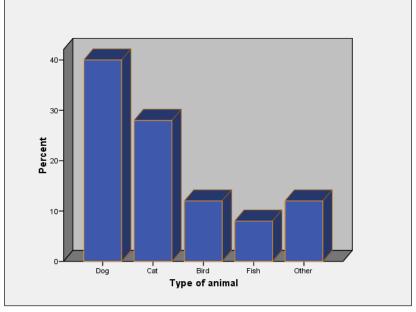
Type of animal

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Valid	Dog	10	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Cat	7	28.0	28.0	68.0
	Bird	3	12.0	12.0	80.0
	Fish	2	8.0	8.0	88.0
	Other	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Size of pet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Valid	Small	15	60.0	60.0	60.0
	Large	10	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

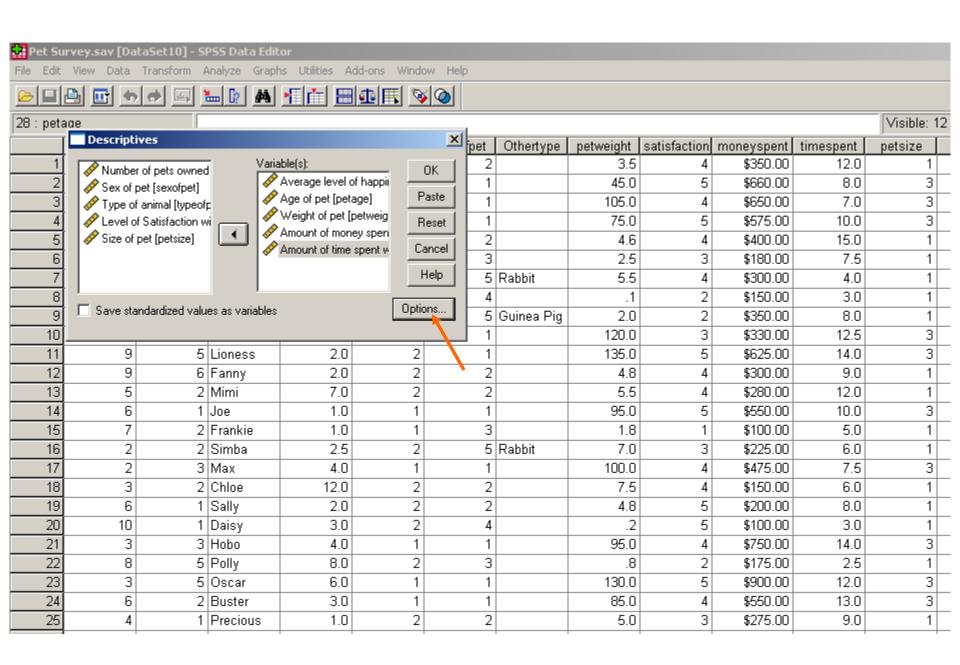




Numerical Variables

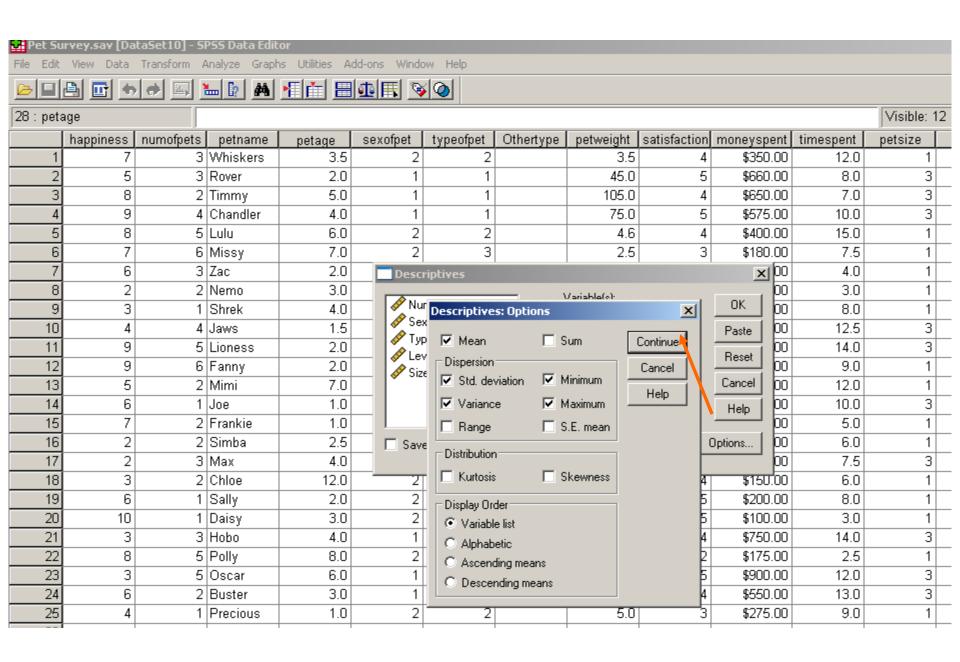
- Select Analyze > Descriptive Statistics > Descriptives
- A Descriptives dialog box will appear
- Move the numerical variables (happiness, petage, petweight, moneyspent and timespent), using the arrow into the Variables choice box
- Click on the *Options* button

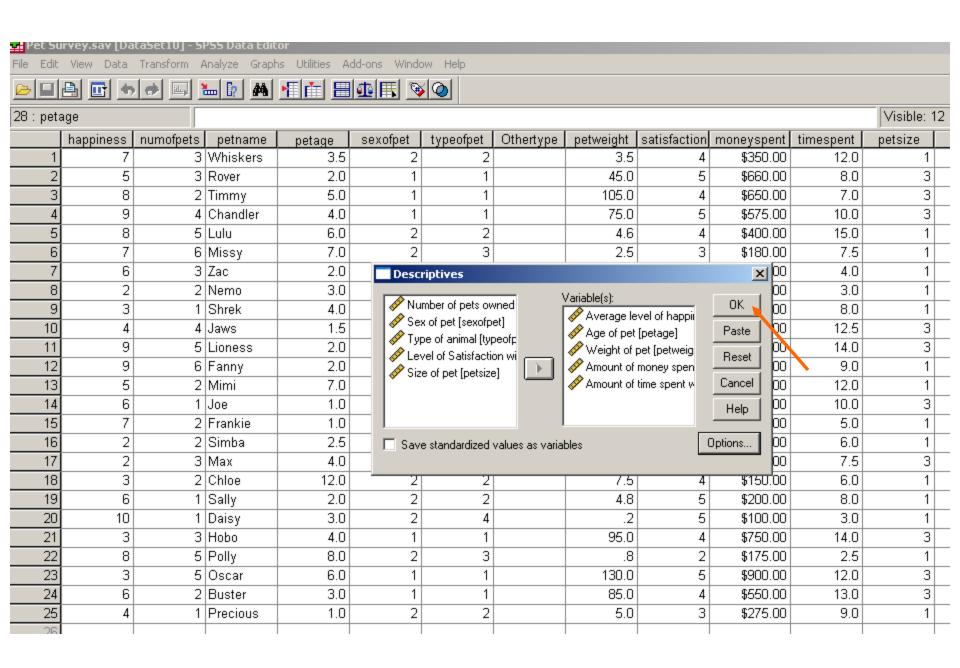
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	rvey.sav [DataSet10]			lana ural									
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28 : peta	Frequencie Descriptive								Visible: 1	12			
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2	5	Correlate	•	P-P Plots	-				5	\$660.00		3	
3	8	Regression	•	Q-Q Plots.	-	1		105.0		\$650.00	7.0	3	
4	9	Loglinear	▶ 7			1		75.0	5	\$575.00	10.0	3	_
5	8	Classify	• /	2		2		4.6	4	\$400.00	15.0	1	_
6	7	Data Reduct	tion 🕨	2		3		2.5	3	\$180.00	7.5	1	_
7	6	Scale		1		\rightarrow	Rabbit	5.5	4	\$300.00	4.0	1	_
8	2	Nonparamet Time Series		1		4		.1	2	\$150.00	3.0	1	_
9	3	Survival	IJ	1		_5	Guinea Pig	2.0	2	\$350.00	8.0	1	
10	4	— Multiple Resi	nonse •	1		1		120.0	3	\$330.00	12.5	3	
11	9	 Quality Cont 		2		1		135.0	5	\$625.00	14.0	3	
12	9	ROC Curve.		2		2		4.8	4	\$300.00	9.0	1	
13	5	Z IVIIIIII	7.0	2		2		5.5	4	\$280.00	12.0	1	
14	6	1 Joe	1.0	1		1		95.0	5	\$550.00	10.0	3	
15	7	2 Frankie	1.0	1		3		1.8	1	\$100.00	5.0	1	
16	2	2 Simba	2.5	2		5	Rabbit	7.0	3	\$225.00	6.0	1	
17	2	3 Мах	4.0	1		1		100.0	4	\$475.00	7.5	3	
18	3	2 Chloe	12.0	2		2		7.5	4	\$150.00	6.0	1	
19	6	1 Sally	2.0	2		2		4.8	5	\$200.00	8.0	1	
20	10	1 Daisy	3.0	2		4		.2	5	\$100.00	3.0	1	
21	3	3 Hobo	4.0	1		1		95.0	4	\$750.00	14.0	3	
22	8	5 Polly	8.0	2		3		.8	2	\$175.00	2.5	1	
23	3	5 Oscar	6.0	1		1		130.0	5	\$900.00	12.0	3	
24	6	2 Buster	3.0	1		1		85.0	4	\$550.00	13.0	3	
25	4	1 Precious	1.0	2		2		5.0	3	\$275.00	9.0	1	
			+	$\overline{}$		-							_



Numerical Variables

- Ensure that the options *Mean*, *Std* Deviation, *Minimum* and *Maximum* are selected
- If you are interested in the Skewness or Kurtosis of the distribution you can select those as well
- Select CONTINUE, then OK.





Sample Output

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Average level of happiness on a scale of 1 to 10	25	2	10	5.68	2.495	6.227
Age of pet	25	1.0	12.0	3.860	2.6241	6.886
Weight of pet	25	.1	135.0	41.624	50.1853	2518.562
Amount of money spent on pet per year	25	\$100.00	\$900.00	\$384.0000	\$220.09941	48443.750
Amount of time spent with pet each week	25	2.5	15.0	8.720	3.6858	13.585
Valid N (listwise)	25					

Summary

- You should now be able to:
 - √ Start up and enter SPSS
 - √ Enter and Save Data in SPSS
 - ✓ Import data from an Excel spreadsheet into SPSS
 - √ Recode a variable
 - √ Conduct simple descriptive statistics in SPSS

Thank You

Any Questions??

If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact:

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