

***How to Use SPSS A Step By Step Guide to Analysis
and Interpretation 9th edition Cronk Test Bank***

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Test Bank

How To Use SPSS Statistics, 9th Ed.

Chapter 2: Entering and Modifying Data

1. **True/False:** Will SPSS conduct an analysis that is not appropriate for your data?
2. When you define your variable, the *Measure* column allows you to:
 - a. indicate what kind of data you have.
 - b. indicate that you have nominal data.
 - c. indicate that you have ordinal data.
 - d. indicate that you have scaled data.
 - e. **All of the above**
3. Choose the statement(s) that is/are correct.
Missing data:
 - a. **is represented by a period in the data window.**
 - b. is represented by 999 in the data window.
 - c. is represented by the word "missing" in the data window.
 - d. **is considered a weakness in an analysis.**
 - e. **is an expected part of data collection.**
 - f. always means the subject will be eliminated from the analysis.
4. Selecting a subset of your data is appropriate if:
 - a. your data is nominal only.
 - b. your data is ordinal only.
 - c. your data is scaled only.
 - d. **you want to run an analysis on only part of your data.**
 - e. you want to run an analysis on all of your data.
5. You can select a subset of your data under the Data menu using:
 - a. the *Sort Cases* option.
 - b. **the *Select Cases* option.**
 - c. the *Define Variable Properties* option.
 - d. the *Define Multiple Response Sets* option.
 - e. the *Identify Duplicate Cases* option.

6. In the data window, what does it mean when there is a diagonal slash through the case number?
- that case is missing data.
 - that case is not missing data.
 - that case is deleted from the dataset.
 - that case has been selected as part of a subset of the data.
 - that case has not been selected as part of a subset of the data.**
7. Once you select a subset of your data,
- that subset remains in effect until you select *All Cases*.**
 - that subset remains in effect until you select the *Variable View* tab.
 - that subset is in effect for one analysis only.
 - you will lose your other data.
 - an additional file is created for the subset.
8. True/False: It is recommended that you save your data file while a subset is selected.
9. To compute a new variable using your existing variables, you use:
- the *Edit* menu.
 - the *View* menu.
 - the *Data* menu.
 - the *Transform* menu.**
 - the *Analyze* menu.
10. When using the *Compute Variable* menu option, the *Target Variable* is:
- one of the variables you are using in your calculation.
 - both of the variables you are using in your calculation.
 - the new variable you are creating using existing variables or equations.**
 - where you identify which variables you will use for the new variable.
 - what you call the equation you use for the new variable.
11. True/False: You will be required to create a name for any new variables you create using existing variables or mathematical equations.
12. After you create a new variable using existing variables and/or mathematical equations, you should:
- save your data file in order to save your new variable.**
 - switch to the *Variable View* tab to make sure your new variable is listed.
 - use the *Analyze* menu to analyze your new variable.
 - start your analysis using the *Descriptive Statistics* menu option.

13. You use the *Recode into Different Variables* menu option when you want to:
- a. create a new variable.
 - b. change the name of a variable.
 - c. save a new or existing variable.
 - d. use an existing variable to sort your data into groups.**
 - e. create a new variable to sort your data into groups.
14. When you recode an existing variable into different variables:
- a. a new variable shows up in the *Edit* window.
 - a. a new variable shows up in the *View* window.
 - b. a new variable shows up in the *Data* window.**
 - c. a new variable shows up in the *Transform* window.
 - d. a new variable shows up in the *Analyze* window.

Section 1.7

Follow the previous example (where TRAINING is the new variable). Make the modifications to your SAMPLE.sav data file and save it.

	id	day	time	morning	grade	work	training	
1	4593	2.00	2.00	.00	85.00	.00	1.00	
2	1901	1.00	1.00	1.00	83.00	1.00	1.00	
3	8734	2.00	1.00	.00	80.00	.00	.00	
4	1909	1.00	1.00	1.00	73.00	1.00	.00	
5								

Section 3.1

Using Practice Data Set 1 in Appendix B, create a frequency distribution table for the mathematics skills scores. Determine the mathematics skills score at which the 60th percentile lies.

ANSWER: 38

Statistics

skill

N	Valid	23
	Missing	0
Percentiles	60	38.0000

skill

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 19.00	1	4.3	4.3	4.3
20.00	2	8.7	8.7	13.0
24.00	1	4.3	4.3	17.4
26.00	1	4.3	4.3	21.7
29.00	2	8.7	8.7	30.4
30.00	1	4.3	4.3	34.8
32.00	1	4.3	4.3	39.1
34.00	1	4.3	4.3	43.5
37.00	1	4.3	4.3	47.8
38.00	4	17.4	17.4	65.2
40.00	2	8.7	8.7	73.9
42.00	1	4.3	4.3	78.3
44.00	1	4.3	4.3	82.6
45.00	2	8.7	8.7	91.3
47.00	1	4.3	4.3	95.7
59.00	1	4.3	4.3	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Section 3.2

Using Practice Data Set 1 in Appendix B, create a contingency table using the *Crosstabs* command. Determine the number of participants in each combination of the variables SEX and MARITAL. What percentage of participants are married? (ANSWER: 30.4%) What percentage of participants are male and married? (ANSWER: 21.7%)

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
sex * marital	23	100.0%	0	.0%	23	100.0%

sex * marital Crosstabulation						
			marital			Total
			Single	Married	Divorced	
sex	Male	Count	6	5	1	12
		% within sex	50.0%	41.7%	8.3%	100.0%
		% within marital	50.0%	71.4%	25.0%	52.2%
		% of Total	26.1%	21.7%	4.3%	52.2%
	Female	Count	6	2	3	11
		% within sex	54.5%	18.2%	27.3%	100.0%
		% within marital	50.0%	28.6%	75.0%	47.8%
		% of Total	26.1%	8.7%	13.0%	47.8%
	Total	Count	12	7	4	23
		% within sex	52.2%	30.4%	17.4%	100.0%
		% within marital	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	52.2%	30.4%	17.4%	100.0%

Section 3.3

Using Practice Data Set 1 in Appendix B, obtain the **descriptive statistics** for the age of the participants. What is the **mean**? (ANSWER: 29.5652) The **median**? (ANSWER: 28.0) The **mode**? (ANSWER: 23.0) What is the **standard deviation**? (ANSWER: 8.9434) Minimum? (ANSWER: 18.0) Maximum? (ANSWER: 50.0) The **range**? (ANSWER: 50-18+1=33)

By using the *Descriptives* command, you can get everything except the **median** and **mode**. Using the *Frequencies* command, you can get all of the information.

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
AGE	23	32.00	18.00	50.00	29.5652	8.9434
Valid N (listwise)	23					

Statistics		
AGE		
N	Valid	23
	Missing	0
Mean		29.5652
Median		28.0000
Mode		23.00 ^a
Std. Deviation		8.9434
Range		32.00
Minimum		18.00
Maximum		50.00

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Section 3.4

Using Practice Data Set 1 in Appendix B, compute the **mean** and **standard deviation** of ages for each value of marital status. What is the average age of the married participants? (ANSWER: 35.1429) The single participants? (ANSWER: 22.4167) The divorced participants? (ANSWER: 41.25)

Report

AGE			
Marital Status	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Single	22.4167	12	3.0289
Married	35.1429	7	5.2099
Divorced	41.2500	4	6.2915
Total	29.5652	23	8.9434

Section 3.5

Using Practice Data Set 2 in Appendix B, determine the z -score that corresponds to each employee's salary. Determine the **mean** z -scores for salaries of male employees (ANSWER: .130) and female employees (ANSWER: $-.130$). Determine the **mean** z -score for salaries of the total sample. (ANSWER: 0)

Report

Zscore(salary)			
sex	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
1.00	.1304467	6	1.19894414
2.00	-.1304467	6	.84952561
Total	.0000000	12	1.00000000

	salary	yos	sex	classify	educ	Zsalary
1	35000.00	8.00	1.00	2.00	14.00	.02007
2	18000.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	10.00	-1.00344
3	20000.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	16.00	-.88302
4	50000.00	20.00	2.00	3.00	16.00	.92316
5	38000.00	6.00	1.00	3.00	20.00	.20069
6	20000.00	6.00	2.00	1.00	12.00	-.88302
7	75000.00	17.00	1.00	3.00	20.00	2.42831
8	40000.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	12.00	.32110
9	30000.00	8.00	1.00	2.00	14.00	-.28096
10	22000.00	15.00	2.00	1.00	12.00	-.76261
11	23000.00	16.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	-.70241
12	45000.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	16.00	.62213