

# SPSS Brief Introduction

Quantitative Data Analysis

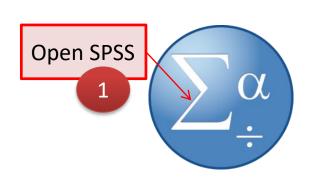


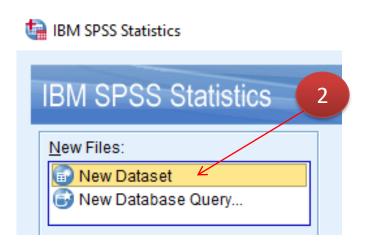
# Summary

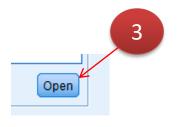
- SPSS
  - Introducing SPSS
  - Data/variables insertion
  - Opening data files



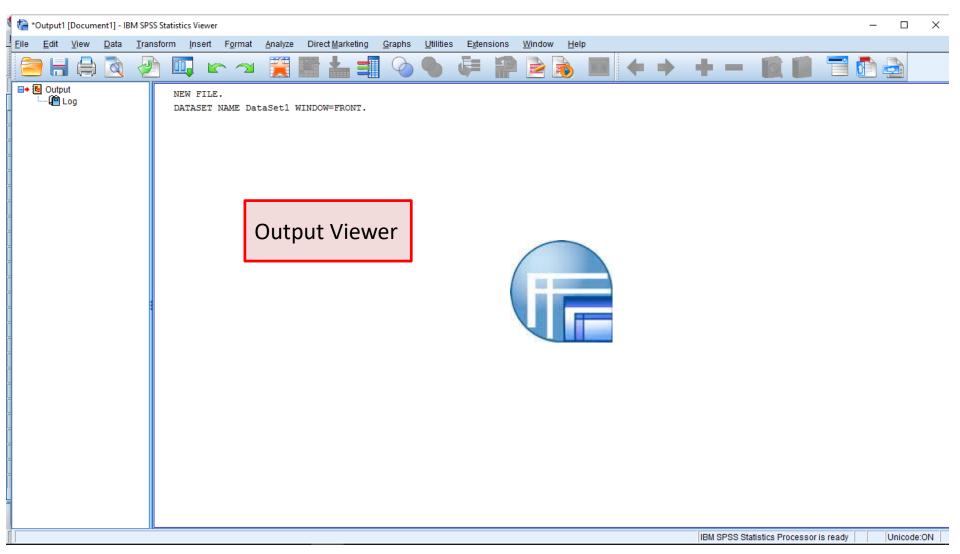
- IBM SPSS Statistics
   (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)
  - Dataset creation



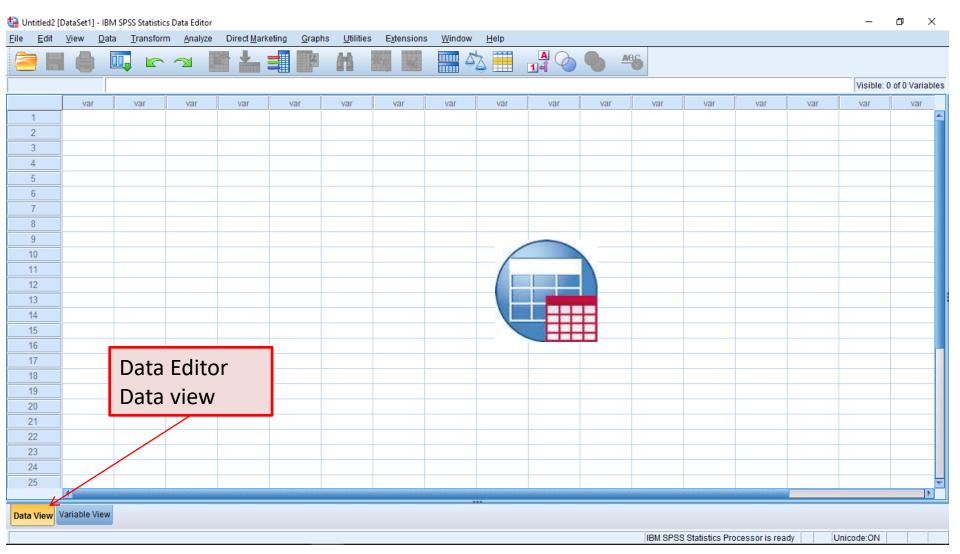




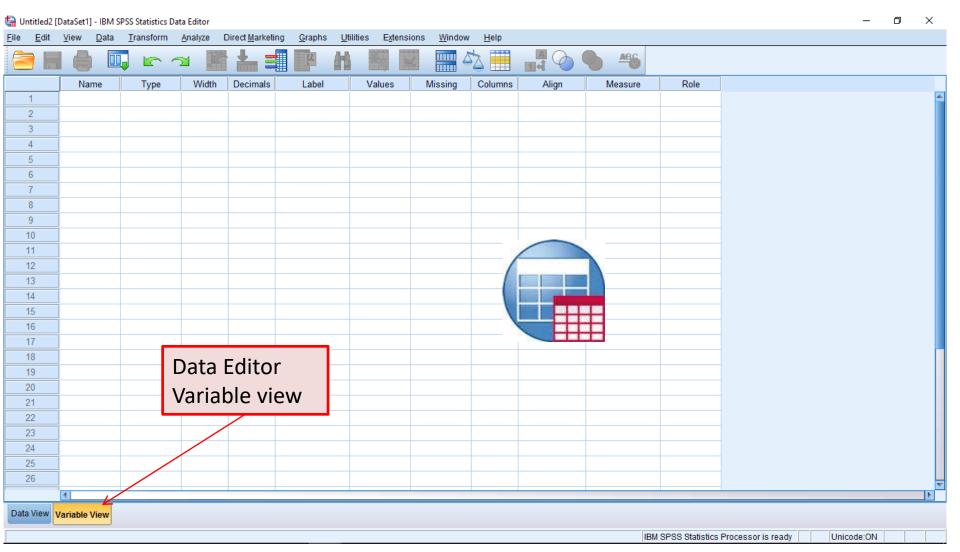














Name	Туре	Width	Decimals	Label	Values

#### Name

- Type in a brief variable name (keep it as short as possible, not exceeding 64 characters – intertwine numbers and letters)
  - E.g. Code
- Each variable name must be unique, must start with a letter, and cannot contain spaces or symbols

#### Type

- The default value for type is Numeric (for most purposes)
- To enter text information (e.g. a person's surname) change the type to String
- A Date option is also available if your data includes dates
- Possible to use this window to adjust the width of the variable and the number of decimal places

José Novais Santos

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Name	Туре	Width	Decimals	Label	Values

- Width
  - The default value is 8 (possible to change)
- Decimals
  - The default value for Decimals is usually 2 (change this to suit your needs)
- <u>Label</u>
  - Longer description of the variable (e.g. question)
- Values
  - In the Values column you can define the meaning of the values you have used to code your variables (e.g. 1=Male; 2=Female; 999=no response (missing); Likert scale;...)



Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role

#### Missing

- To assign specific codes/values to indicate missing values for data
  - E.g missing value code: 999=no response, 998=not applicable
  - Possible to choose the option: discrete missing values and type the value (e.g. 999) in the space provided – Up to three values can be specified
  - E.g. 999 may record that a respondent could not answer, and 998 that the respondent was unwilling to answer, and 997 might record "other" reasons
- If you are using these special codes, identify these codes/values in the "Values" column

#### Columns

The default column width value is 8 (possible to change)



Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role	

#### Align

The default is right alignment (possible to change)

#### Measure

- Refers to the level of measurement of each of your variables
- The default is Scale, which refers to continuous data measured at interval or ratio level of measurement (e.g. age or even Likert)
- Choose Nominal for categorical data if your variable consists of categories (e.g. sex)
- Choose Ordinal if your data involve rankings or ordered values (e.g. level of education completed) – categorical variables with ordered categories

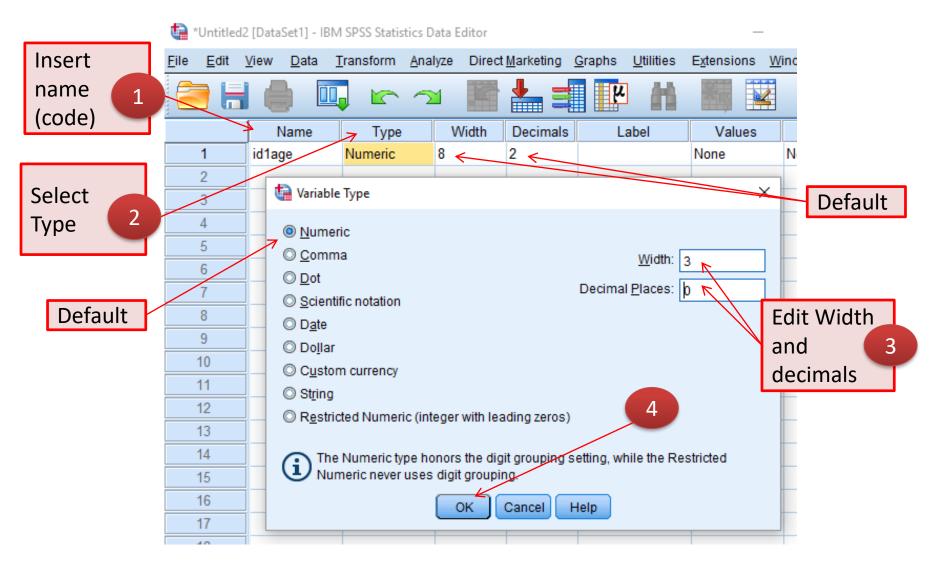


Insert the following questions

2. Age: \_\_\_\_\_ (in years)

6. What are the major sources of stress in your life?



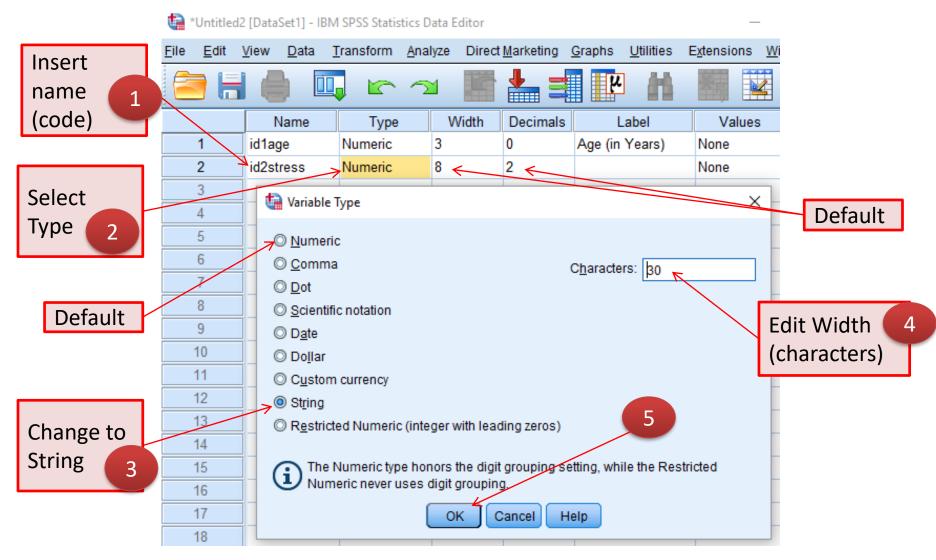




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Width		Decimals	Label	
3		0	Age (in Years)	No
	Insert I (Variab	Label le description	)	

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Values	Missing	Columns	-	Align		Measure	
None	None None		Right		<b>P</b>	Scale	>
Possible to ed	Possible to edit Missing (followed by			Measure			
	Values) – E.g. 999 = respondent could						
	not answer; 998 = respondent was						
unwilling to a	unwilling to answer; 997 = other reasons						



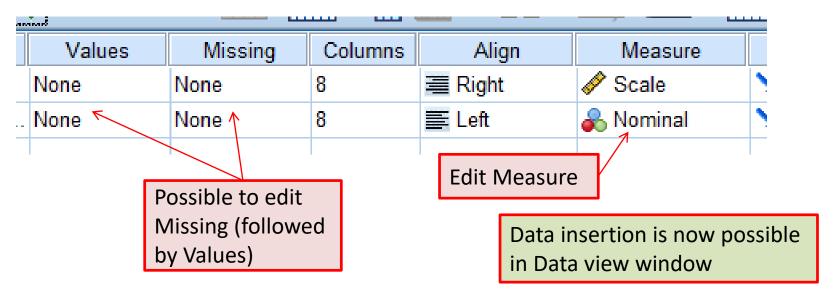




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#### **SPSS**

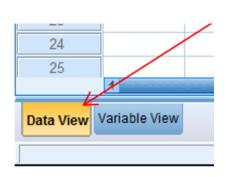
			_				
Width	Decimals	Label					
3	0	Age (in Years)					
30	0	What are the major sources of stress in your life?	No				
	abel (Varial tion: questi	r P					



# LISBON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

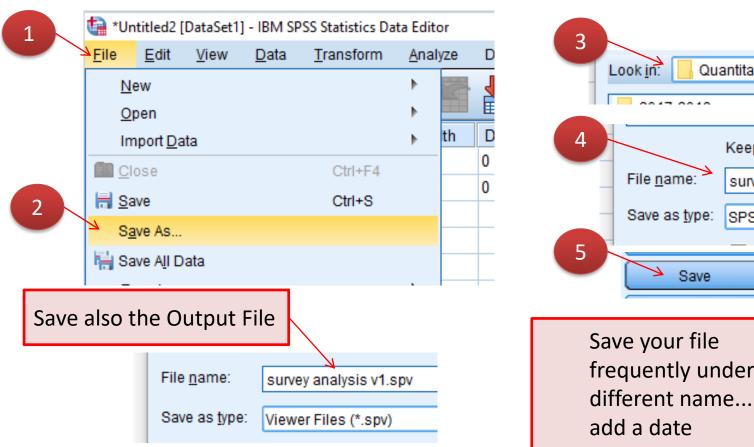
- For the following questions
  - 2. Age: \_\_\_\_\_ (in years)
- 6. What are the major sources of stress in your life?

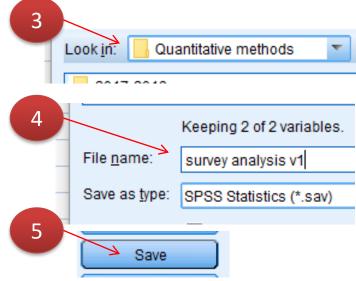
- Insert the responses from 3 interviewees
  - 21 (years); work
  - 22 (years); AQDM course
  - "no response/Blanc"; work
  - 21 (years); "non applicable" (code 999)





Save SPSS files (data + output)





frequently under a different name... e.g.