

## Chapter 1 : SPSS - Wikipedia

*The SPSS Statistical Procedures Companion (Norusis, ) covers many of the more advanced statistical procedures in SPSS, which are not discussed in this book. Data Files Since the best way to learn about data analysis is to actually do it, this book uses real data to solve a variety of problems.*

Command syntax programming has the benefits of reproducible output, simplifying repetitive tasks, and handling complex data manipulations and analyses. Additionally, some complex applications can only be programmed in syntax and are not accessible through the menu structure. The pull-down menu interface also generates command syntax: They can also be pasted into a syntax file using the "paste" button present in each menu. Programs can be run interactively or unattended, using the supplied Production Job Facility. Additionally a "macro" language can be used to write command language subroutines. A Python programmability extension can access the information in the data dictionary and data and dynamically build command syntax programs. NET program using supplied "plug-ins". From Version 20 onwards, these two scripting facilities, as well as many scripts, are included on the installation media and are normally installed by default. SPSS Statistics places constraints on internal file structure, data types, data processing, and matching files, which together considerably simplify programming. SPSS datasets have a two-dimensional table structure, where the rows typically represent cases such as individuals or households and the columns represent measurements such as age, sex, or household income. Only two data types are defined: All data processing occurs sequentially case-by-case through the file dataset. Files can be matched one-to-one and one-to-many, but not many-to-many. In addition to that cases-by-variables structure and processing, there is a separate Matrix session where one can process data as matrices using matrix and linear algebra operations. The graphical user interface has two views which can be toggled by clicking on one of the two tabs in the bottom left of the SPSS Statistics window. Unlike spreadsheets, the data cells can only contain numbers or text, and formulas cannot be stored in these cells. Cells in both views can be manually edited, defining the file structure and allowing data entry without using command syntax. This may be sufficient for small datasets. Larger datasets such as statistical surveys are more often created in data entry software, or entered during computer-assisted personal interviewing, by scanning and using optical character recognition and optical mark recognition software, or by direct capture from online questionnaires. These datasets are then read into SPSS. Add-on packages can enhance the base software with additional features examples include complex samples which can adjust for clustered and stratified samples, and custom tables which can create publication-ready tables. SPSS Statistics is available under either an annual or a monthly subscription license. V25 also includes new Bayesian Statistics capabilities, a method of statistical inference and publication ready charts, such as powerful new charting capabilities, including new default templates and the ability to share with Microsoft Office applications. Nie, Dale H. Prior to SPSS SPSS Statistics version The graphical user interface is written in Java. Complete transfer of business to IBM was done by October 1, By that date, SPSS: An IBM Company ceased to exist.

## Chapter 2 : Formats and Editions of SPSS guide to data analysis [racedaydvl.com]

*Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for SPSS Guide to Data Analysis at [racedaydvl.com](http://racedaydvl.com) Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.*

Those who plan on doing more involved research projects using SPSS should follow up this brief intro with more in-depth training. The good news for beginners is that you can accomplish most basic data analysis through menus and dialog boxes without having to actually learn the SPSS language. Menus and dialog boxes are useful because they give you visual reminders of most of your options with each step of your analysis. However, some tasks cannot be accomplished from the menus, and others are more quickly carried out by typing a few key words than by working through a long series of menus and dialogs. As a beginner, it will be strategic to learn a bit of both SPSS programming and the menus. In the long run, you will want to learn to just work directly in the programming language, because this is how you document your work, and good documentation is key to both trouble-shooting and replicating complicated projects. For now, we assume you are just carrying out very simple tasks. Part two discusses common statistics, regression, and graphs. When SPSS is first started you are presented with a dialog box asking you to open a file. Pick a recently opened file or pick "Open another file" from the list on the left. Typically you start your SPSS session by opening the data file that you need to work with. These allow you to 1 see your data, 2 see your statistical output, and 3 see any programming commands you have written. Each window corresponds to a separate type of SPSS file. You will always have at least one Data Editor open even if you have not yet opened a data set. When you open an SPSS data file, what you see is a working copy of your data. Changes you make to your data are not permanent until you save them click File - Save or Save As. Data files are saved with a file type of .sav. To open a different data set, click File - Open - Data. SPSS lets you have many data sets open simultaneously, and the data set that you are currently working with, the active data set, is always marked with a tiny red "plus" sign on the title bar. New data values will show up in the Data Editor. Statistical results will show up in the Output Viewer. The Output Viewer shows you tables of statistical output and any graphs you create. By default it also shows you the programming language for the commands that you issued called syntax in SPSS jargon, and most error messages will also appear here. The Output Viewer also allows you to edit and print your results. As with Data Editors, it is possible to open more than one Output Viewer to look at more than one output file. The active Viewer, marked with a tiny blue plus sign, will receive the results of any commands that you issue. If you close all the Output Viewers and then issue a new command, a fresh Output Viewer is started. If you are also using the menus and dialog boxes, the Paste button automatically writes the syntax for the command you have specified into the active Syntax Editor. These files are saved as plain text and almost any text editor can open them, but with a file extension of .sps. As with the other types of windows, you can have more than one Syntax Editor open and the active window is marked with a tiny orange plus sign. When you paste syntax from dialog boxes, it goes to the active Syntax Editor. If you close out all your Syntax Editors and then paste a command, a fresh Syntax Editor is opened. In general commands may be issued either through menus and dialog boxes that invoke the programming language behind the scenes, or by typing the programming language in a Syntax Editor and running the commands. Dialog Boxes Although each dialog box is unique, they have many common features. A fairly typical example is the dialog box for producing frequency tables with counts and percents. To bring up this dialog box from the menus, click on Analyze - Descriptive Statistics - Frequencies. On the left is a variable selection list with all of the variables in your data set. If your variables have variable labels, what you see is the beginning of the variable label. To see the full label as well as the variable name [in square brackets], hold your cursor over the label beginning. Select the variables you want to analyze by clicking on them you may have to scroll through the list. Then click the arrow button to the right of the selection list, and the variables are moved to the analysis list on the right. If you change your mind about a variable, you can select it in the list on the right and then click the arrow button to move it back out of the analysis list. On the far right of the dialog are several buttons that lead to further dialog boxes with options for the frequencies command. If you return to a dialog box you will find it opens with all the specifications

you last used. This can be handy if you are trying a number of variations on your analysis, or if you are debugging something.

### Working with the Data Editor

The main use of the Data Editor is to show you a portion of the data values you are working with. It can also be used to redefine the characteristics of variables change the type, add labels, define missing values, etc. The Data Editor gives you two views of your data set: Data View In the Data View, the data are laid out in the standard rectangular format for statistical software. Each row represents a unit of observation, sometimes also referred to as a record or in SPSS as a case. The case observation number in the leftmost column is assigned automatically and is not saved as data. Each column represents a variable. All of the data in a column must be of the same type, either numeric or string also called character. Each data cell holds a data value. If data are missing, they are displayed as a period ". Data values may be displayed as either the actual value or as a formatted value. In particular, when you set up a command that requires you to specify one or more data values, you use values and not formatted values. You can switch the Data View between formatted and unformatted data by clicking on the Value Labels button on the Toolbar, the fourth button from the right when in the Data View. With value labels on you can also see the actual values for a given variable by clicking on a cell and then looking at the bar just above the data. The box to the left indicates the observation number and variable selected, e. Data values can be edited or added by typing them directly into the Data View. To enter data, type in the actual data value. However, aside from very small data sets for class exercises, you should almost never need to do this.

### Variable View

In the Variable View you can see and edit the information that defines each variable sometimes called meta-data in your data set: The first attribute of each variable is its Name. The variable name is how the data column is identified in the programming language, and in order for the programming language to work gracefully variable names have to abide by certain restrictions: Variable names may be up to 64 characters long. Other restrictions may apply - no coupons please. Variable names may be added or changed simply by typing them in. The basic variable types are either numeric or string. However, just to make things confusing, SPSS allows you to select among several different standard formats for displaying numeric data e. You set the variable type by clicking in the column, then clicking on the gray button that appears and working in a dialog box. The Label attribute allows you to give each variable a longer description that is displayed in place of the variable name, analogous to value labels for data values. Both variable labels and value labels are useful for giving you more intelligible output. The Values attribute allows you to create a list of value labels. Often several variables will share a common set of value labels, and in this window you can copy and paste value label sets. Variable labels are set by simply typing them in, value labels work through a dialog box. The Missing attribute is a place for you to designate certain data values that you want SPSS to ignore when it calculates statistics. Although Measure level of measurement is statistically a very important concept, it has little meaning within the SPSS software.

### Working with the Output Viewer

The Output Viewer collects your statistical tables and graphs, and gives you the opportunity to edit them before you save or print them. The Output Viewer is divided into two main sections, an outline pane on the left, and a tables pane on the right. When you print your output, it is the tables pane that is printed. When SPSS creates output tables, syntax, error messages, etc. Individual objects may be opened and edited, deleted, hidden, rearranged, or printed. To select an object to work with, you can either click on it in the tables pane, or click on the corresponding entry in the outline pane. A red arrow appears next to the object in both panes. To edit objects, double-click on them in the tables pane. Depending on whether you are trying to edit a simple object like a title which is just a box with some text in it , or something more complicated like a table or a graph, you may be able to simply change the object in the Output Viewer, or another window may open. Except for editing the look of graphs, it will often be easier to edit your output by exporting it to Microsoft Word first, but in principle you can change anything you can see in your output, down to deleting columns and changing numbers. But if your intent is to fake your results, you should attend our Simulations workshop for better methods of doing this. To delete objects, select them in either pane and use the Delete key. To hide objects, double-click on the icon for each object in the outline pane. To make them visible, just double-click again. You can hide a whole section of the outline by clicking on the minus sign to the left of the group in the outline pane. Hidden objects are not printed, but are saved with the output file. To rearrange objects, select the object or group of objects in either pane, and drag them until the red arrow points

to the object below which you want them to appear. To export your output, you go through a special procedure. There are three main settings to look at. First, pick the type of file to which you want to export:

### Chapter 3 : Norusis, SPSS Guide to Data Analysis | Pearson

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

### Chapter 4 : IBM SPSS Statistics Guides: Straight Talk about Data Analysis and IBM SPSS Statistics

*The SPSS Guide to Data Analysis helps you learn about statistics and SPSS by analyzing real data. Each chapter discusses both statistical concepts and the SPSS interface for specifying the analysis in version 12 of SPSS or the SPSS Student Version.*

### Chapter 5 : SPSS Survival Manual : Julie Pallant :

*Many readers of the SPSS Guide to Data Analysis, an introductory book covering statistical concepts and the fundamentals of data analysis, asked for a book that continues where the Guide to Data Analysis ends.*

### Chapter 6 : Quantitative Data Analysis with SPSS 12 and A Guide for Social Scientists by Alan Bryman

*SPSS SURVIVAL MANUAL A step by step guide to data analysis using SPSS for Windows (Version 12) JULIE PALLANT racedaydvl.com 5/7/12/04 PM Page iii Bookhouse.*

### Chapter 7 : IBM SPSS Software | IBM Analytics

*order to use this text for data analysis, your must have access to the SPSS for Windows software package. However, don't be alarmed if you have an earlier version of SPSS (e.g., Versions*

### Chapter 8 : SPSS Guide to Data Analysis by Marija J. Norusis

*SPSS is a comprehensive system for analyzing data. SPSS can take data from almost any type of file and use them to generate tabulated reports, charts, and plots of.*

### Chapter 9 : SPSS for the Classroom: the Basics

*SPSS Data Analysis Basics Start > All Programs > SPSS for Windows > SPSS for Windows SPSS starts up with an open Data Editor window and a dialog box with the.*