



SPSS introduction

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About the presentation drafts...

- ◇ From my first presentation:
 - ◇ Submit your drafts in time! This is an exam requirement. If you are too late, it will have consequences for the exam (point deduction)
 - ◇ If you have very justified reasons for being late, at least inform the tutors in time

Exam

◇ Requirements:

- ◇ Submitting your presentation draft in time (two weeks in advance) and giving the presentation
- ◇ At least 50% of the points in the exercise sheets
- ◇ Registering for the exam in LSF

◇ Exam:

- ◇ Pen & paper
- ◇ Graded (1.0 – 4.0)
- ◇ Date: 4th February, 2020

Moodle

Course information and resources will be in [Moodle](#) from now on

Send me your final presentations, so I can upload them to Moodle

Example data set

http://quantitative-methoden.de/Downloads_A3.htm

Downloads

Die Bücher

Die folgenden Dateien bieten Ihnen die Möglichkeit, sich einen ersten Eindruck über die beiden Bücher "Quantitative Methoden" zu verschaffen.

- ▶ [Vorwort](#)
- ▶ [Inhaltsverzeichnis Band I](#)
- ▶ [Inhaltsverzeichnis Band II](#)
- ▶ [Leseprobe](#)

Erläuterungen und Aufgaben zu SPSS 17 & G*Power 3.1

Über die vielfältigen Bezüge in den Büchern hinaus bieten wir ausführliche Anleitungen zur konkreten Durchführung der behandelten statistischen Verfahren mit SPSS für Windows an. Auch die dafür notwendigen Datensätze finden Sie an dieser Stelle. Die hier angebotenen Dateien vertiefen außerdem die inhaltlichen Ausführungen in den Büchern und stellen weitere Zusammenhänge her.

Zusätzlich finden Sie Informationen zur Durchführung von Teststärkeanalysen und Stichprobenumfangsplanungen mit G*Power für fast alle behandelten statistischen Verfahren.

Schließlich finden Sie sowohl für SPSS als auch für G*Power Übungsaufgaben zur Verwendung dieser Programme und die entsprechenden Lösungswege.

- ▶ [Allgemeine Hinweise](#)
- ▶ [Beispieldatensatz](#)
- ▶ [Downloads Band I](#)
- ▶ [Downloads Band II](#)
- ▶ [Downloads für die 2. Auflage \(2006\)](#)

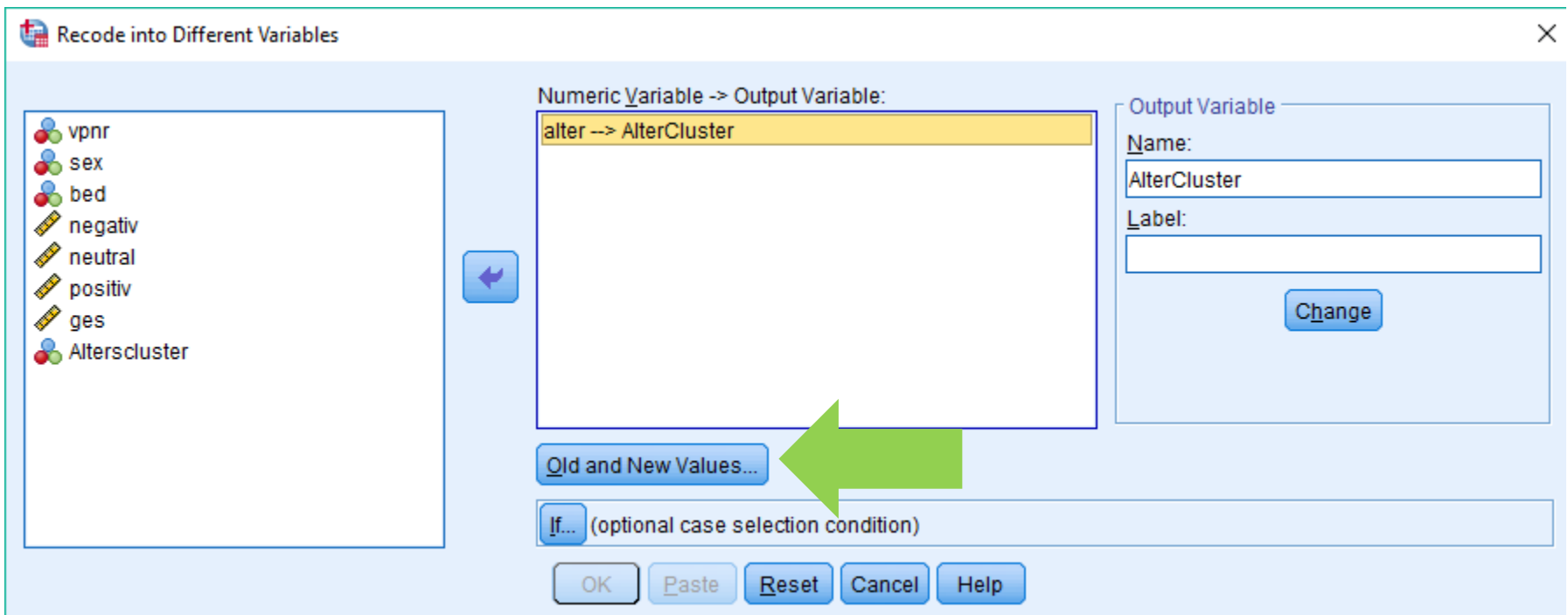
Please
download

Exercise 1: Recoding

- ◇ Recode the variable “Alter” to get a new variable “AlterCluster” with these four groups:
 - ◇ 18 to 19 years old
 - ◇ 20 to 29 years old
 - ◇ 30 to 39 years old
 - ◇ 40 to 49 years old
- ◇ Keep also the original variable “Alter”

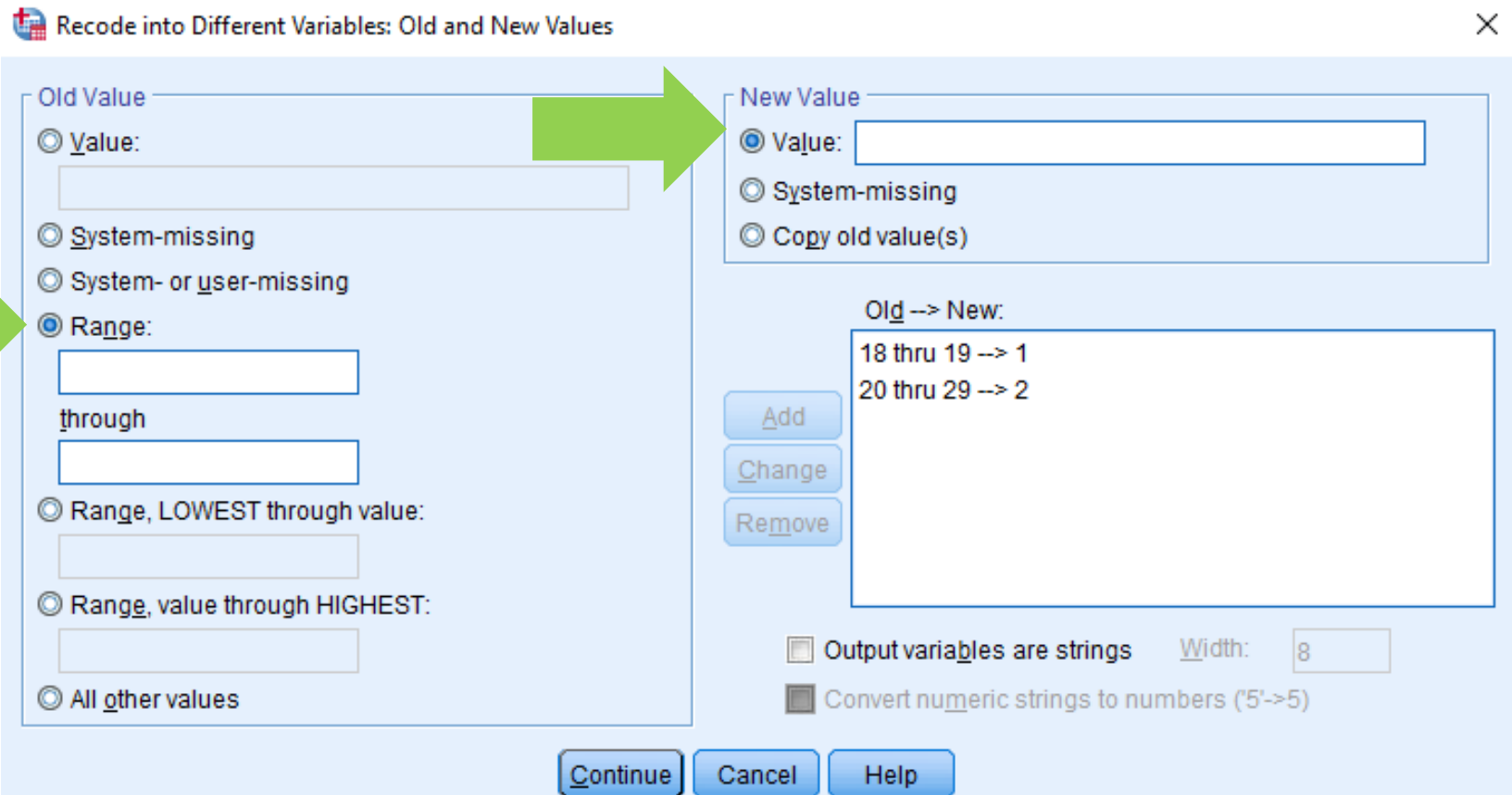
Exercise 1: Recoding

- ◇ Transform > Recode into different variables
- ◇ Input variable = old variable “Alter“
- ◇ Output variable = new variable “AlterCluster“



Exercise 1: Recoding

Input the range of the old variable and define its new value



Recode into Different Variables: Old and New Values

Old Value

- Value:
- System-missing
- System- or user-missing
- Range:
through
- Range, LOWEST through value:
- Range, value through HIGHEST:
- All other values

New Value

- Value:
- System-missing
- Copy old value(s)

Old --> New:

- 18 thru 19 --> 1
- 20 thru 29 --> 2

Buttons: Add, Change, Remove



Output variables are strings Width: 8

Convert numeric strings to numbers ('5'->5)

Buttons: Continue, Cancel, Help

Exercise 1: Recoding

Result: New variable with bigger clusters instead of individual values



alter	bed	negativ	neutral	positiv	AlterCluster	
20	1	6	4	2	12	2,00
21	1	4	0	2	6	2,00
19	1	4	2	5	11	1,00
25	1	1	1	3	5	2,00
23	1	4	2	4	10	2,00
21	1	0	1	3	4	2,00
22	1	4	0	2	6	2,00
19	1	1	2	2	5	1,00
22	1	1	3	4	8	2,00
19	1	1	3	1	5	1,00
22	1	0	1	0	1	2,00
35	1	0	1	2	3	3,00
24	1	3	0	0	3	2,00
20	1	2	3	2	7	2,00
25	1	5	2	2	9	2,00
21	1	2	1	4	7	2,00
23	1	1	2	2	5	2,00
20	1	3	1	2	6	2,00
19	1	5	1	1	7	1,00
22	1	2	3	2	7	2,00

Exercise 2: Values

Assign “values“ to the new variable

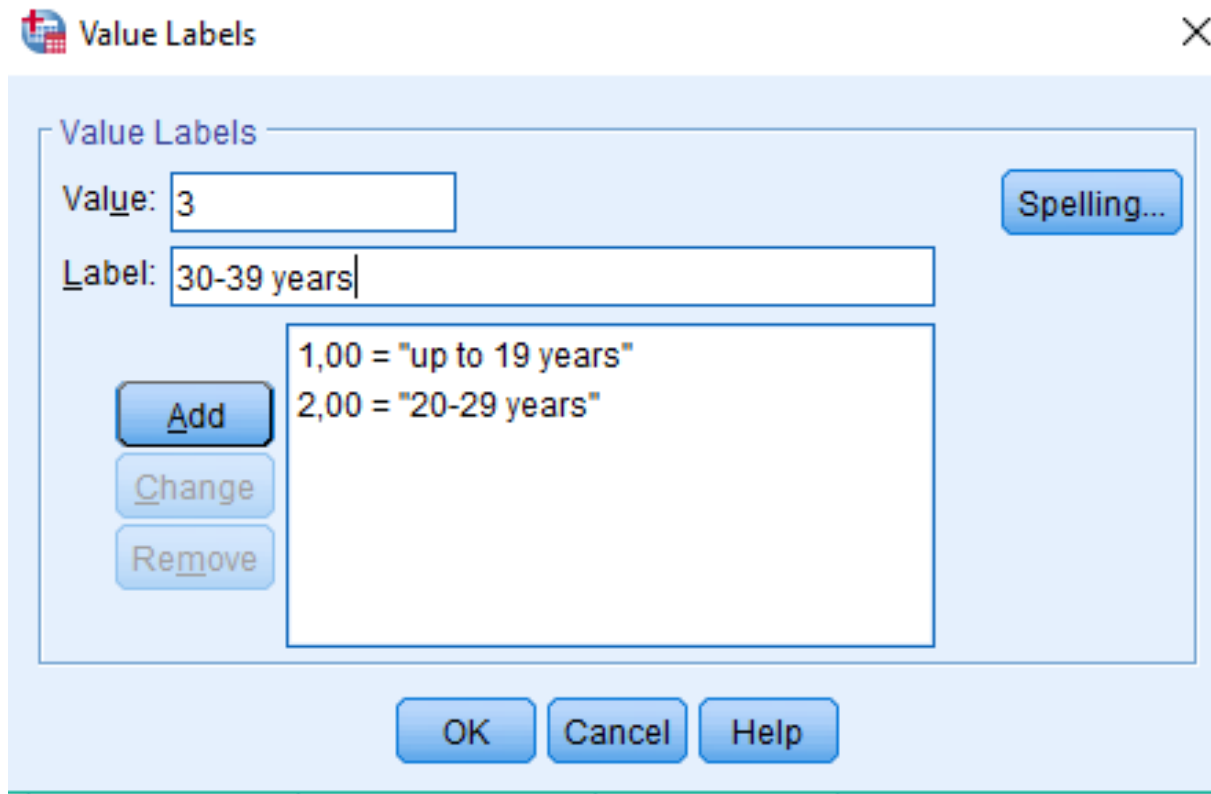
What does “1” or “2” mean?

→ Variable view

AlterCluster
1,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
2,00
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1,00
1,00
2,00
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2,00
2,00
1,00
2,00
1,00
2,00

Exercise 2: Values

“Value labels”



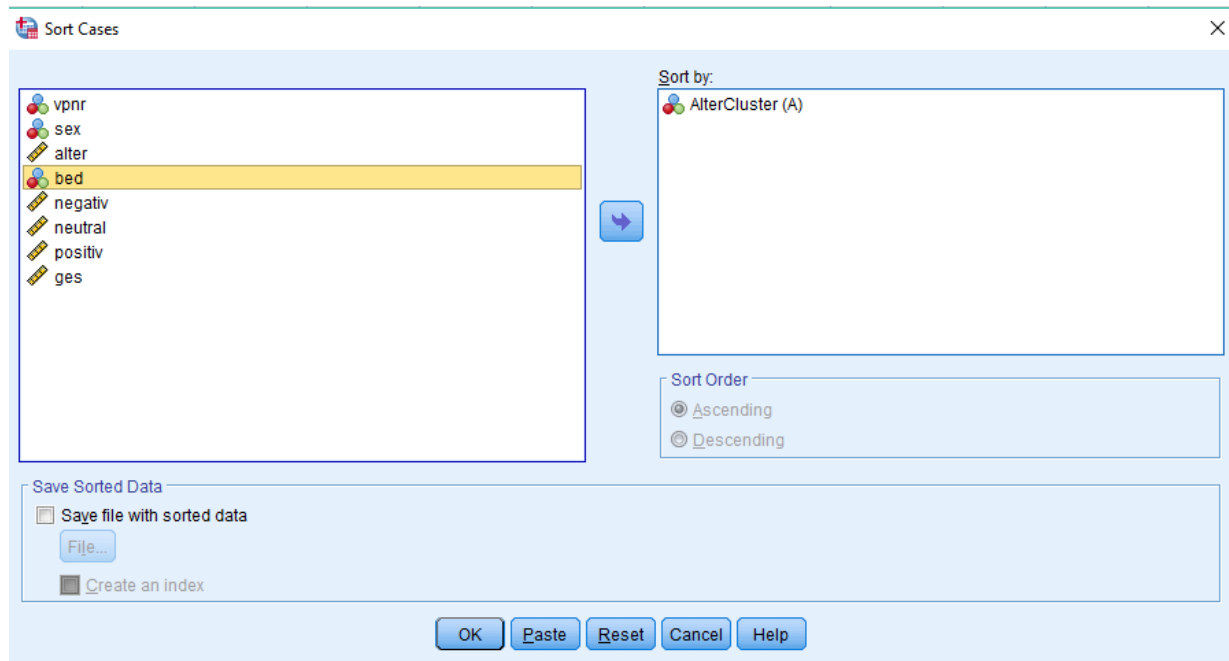
Exercise 2: Values

Result: meaningfully labelled categories for your analyses, e.g. frequency analyses:

		AlterCluster			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	up to 19 years	25	16,7	16,7	16,7
	20-29 years	123	82,0	82,0	98,7
	30-39 years	1	,7	,7	99,3
	40-49 years	1	,7	,7	100,0
	Total	150	100,0	100,0	

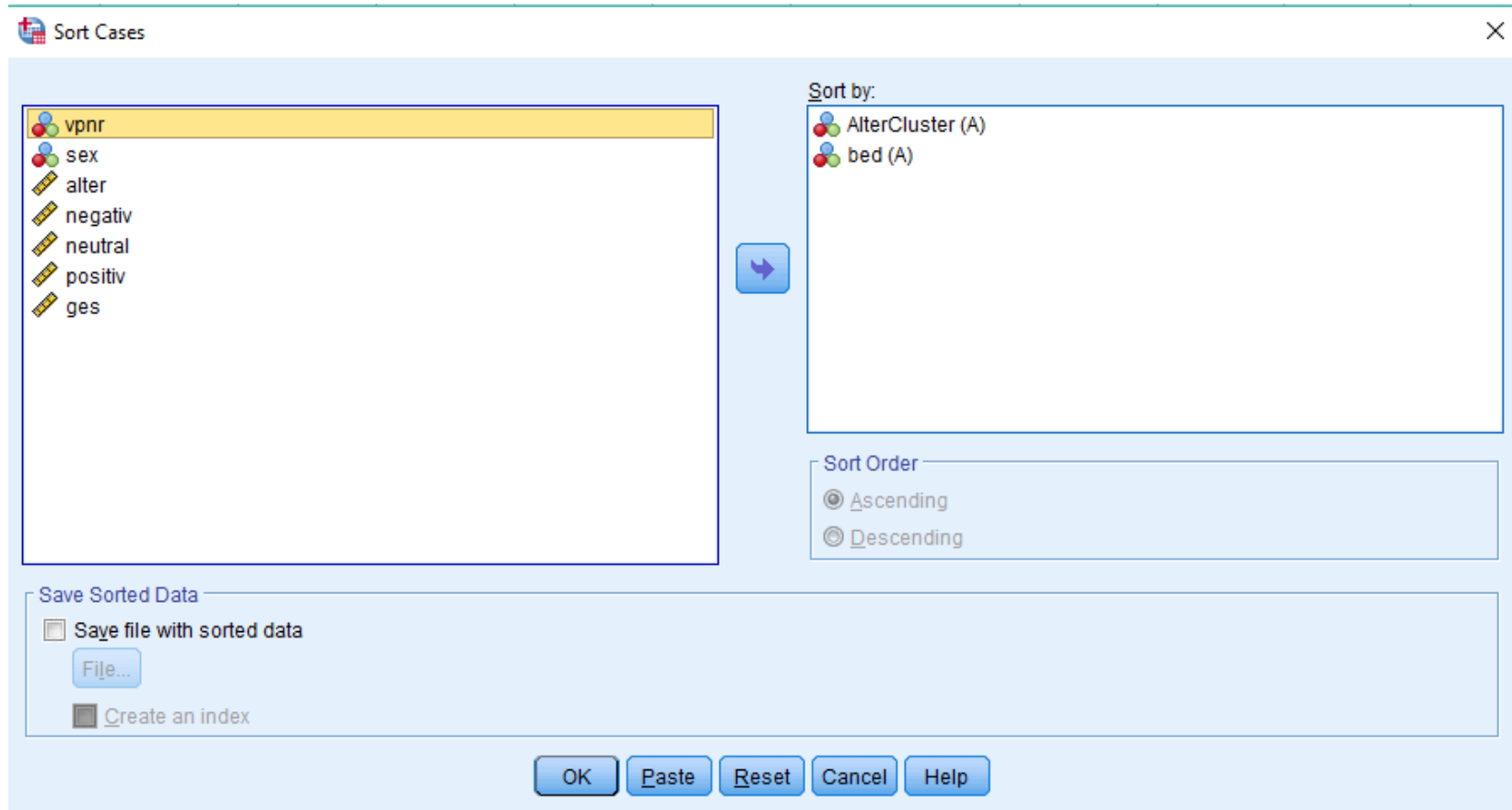
Exercise 3: Sorting

- ◇ Sort your cases according to certain criteria
- ◇ Data > Sort cases
- ◇ First: Sort by Alter-Cluster:



Exercise 3: Sorting

Additionally, sort by “bed” (condition)



Exercise 4: Computing Variables







- ◇ Goal: You want a new variable telling you the percentage of positive from the total number of remembered adjectives
- ◇ Transform > Compute variable

Exercise 4: Computing Variables

The screenshot shows the 'Compute Variable' dialog box in SPSS. The 'Target Variable' field contains 'pos_percent'. The 'Numeric Expression' field contains the formula 'positiv/ges*100'. On the left, a list of variables includes 'vpnr', 'sex', 'alter', 'bed', 'negativ', 'neutral', 'positiv', 'ges', and 'AlterCluster', with 'ges' highlighted. A calculator keypad is positioned in the center. On the right, the 'Function group' list includes 'All', 'Arithmetic', 'CDF & Noncentral CDF', 'Conversion', 'Current Date/Time', 'Date Arithmetic', and 'Date Creation'. At the bottom, there is an 'If...' field for optional case selection conditions and buttons for 'OK', 'Paste', 'Reset', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Exercise 4: Computing Variables

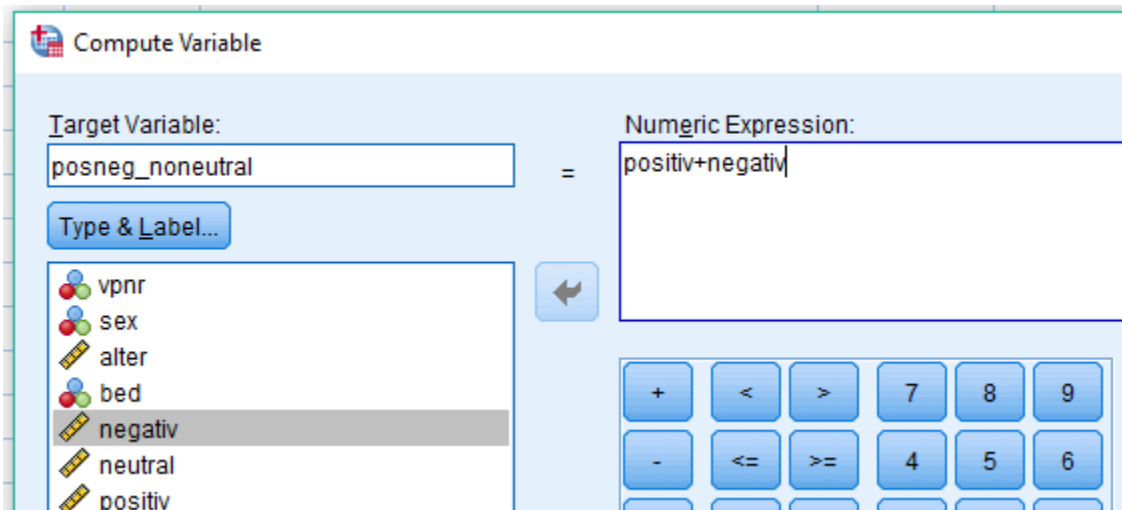
Result:

 negativ	 neutral	 positiv	 ges	 AlterCluster	 pos_percent
3	4	2	9	1,00	22,22
2	4	3	9	1,00	33,33
4	4	6	14	1,00	42,86
4	2	5	11	1,00	45,45
1	2	2	5	1,00	40,00
1	3	1	5	1,00	20,00
5	1	1	7	1,00	14,29
4	5	4	13	1,00	30,77
6	4	5	15	1,00	33,33
4	2	4	10	1,00	40,00
6	6	6	18	1,00	33,33
4	5	7	16	1,00	43,75
5	5	3	13	1,00	23,08
7	5	3	15	1,00	20,00

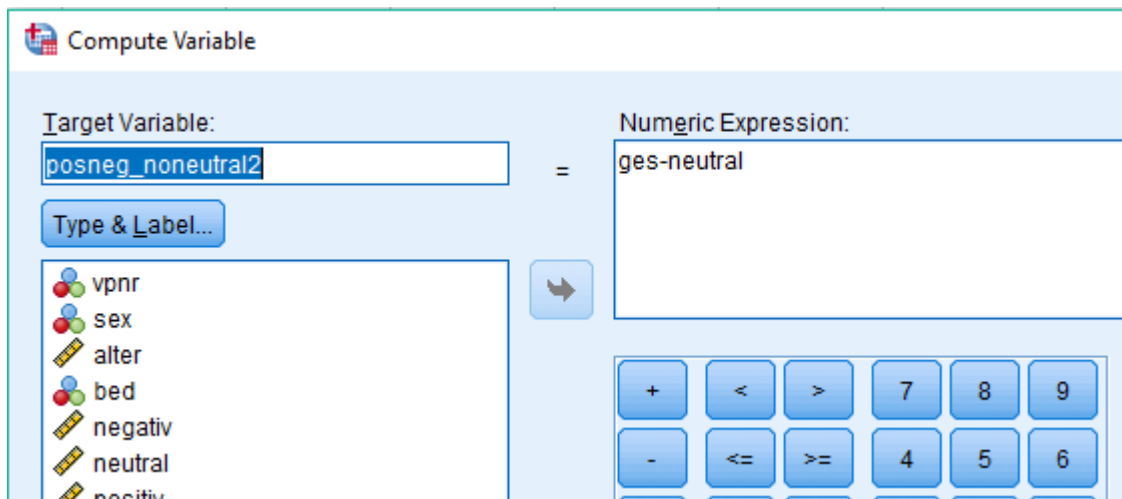
Exercise 4: Computing Variables

- ◇ Goal: You want a new variable telling you the total number of negative and positive remembered adjectives (without the neutral ones)
- ◇ Transform > Compute variable

Exercise 4: Computing Variables



Or:



→ There are often multiple ways to achieve the desired variable or, generally, results in SPSS

Exercise 4: Computing Variables

- ◇ Goal: You want a new variable telling you the sum of participant number (vpnr) and age (Alter)
- ◇ Transform > Compute variable

STOP*



<https://memegenerator.net/instance/72605714/jeff-goldblum-life-finds-a-way-your-scientists-were-so-concerned-with-whether-or-not-they-could-they>

*SPSS will let you do anything you want.
However, it is your responsibility to
make sure that it makes sense.

Exercise sheets

Don't forget to submit Excel/SPSS files or screenshots if they were needed to complete the task