**Getting Our Feet Wet with SPSS**

 **SESSION THREE**

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PUTTING TWO OR MORE DATA FILES TOGETHER

Appending SPSS Files

Appending places one data set directly below the other. Matching variables will be lined up, non-matching variables will need to be renamed to match or missing data is generated.

Open one of the data files that you want appended.

Click Data

 Merge Files

 Add Cases – choose other data file to be appended.

 Continue and OK.

SAVE UNDER NEW NAME IMMEDIATELY! Run frequencies to check that the appending occurred as you expected.

Append these two files. Look over the files first so you know what they should look like when appended.

**I:\Cathy Zimmer\SPSS\employee man.sav** (84 managers)

**AND**

**I:\Cathy Zimmer\SPSS\employee clcu.sav** (363 clerical, 27 custodial, 390 total workers)

b) Merging SPSS Files

Merging places one data file next to the other by matching observations. There must be at least one variable, with the same name(s), in both files that uniquely identifies a case. And the files both need to be sorted by the unique identifier(s) before merging.

Open one of the data files that you want merged.

Click Data

 Merge Files

 Add Variables – choose other data file to be merged.

 Continue and OK.

SAVE UNDER NEW NAME IMMEDIATELY! Run frequencies to check that the merging occurred as you expected.

Merge these two files. Look over the files first so you know what they should look like when merged.

**I:\Cathy Zimmer\SPSS\employee data1.sav**

  **AND**

**I:\Cathy Zimmer\SPSS\employee data2.sav**

ANALYSES (Use GSS data: **I:\Cathy Zimmer\SPSS\gss2018.sav**)

Univariate statistics.

Frequencies.

Click Analyze

 Descriptive Statistics

Frequencies -- let’s look at all the boxes that can be checked and use **sex**, **happy** and **race** variables.

Descriptives.

Click Analyze

 Descriptive Statistics

 Descriptives -- let’s look at all the boxes that can be checked.

 And use **age** and **prestg10** variables.

Bivariate statistics.

Correlations.

Click Analyze

 Correlate

Bivariate – put **age**, **educ** and **prestg10** into variables box, look over options, then click OK.

Cross tabulations.

Click Analyze

 Descriptive Statistics

Crosstabs – put **happy** in the row box, **sex** in the column box, click on Statistics and choose Chi-square, click on Cells and choose Column percentages, then click OK.

T-Tests for group comparison.

 Independent samples.

Click Analyze

 Compare Means

Independent-Samples T Test – put **age** in as test variable, **sex** in as grouping variable (groups 0, 1), then click OK.

 Paired variables.

Click Analyze

 Compare Means

Paired-Samples T Test – put **maeduc** and **paeduc** in as pair of variables, then click OK.

Analysis of variance for group comparison.

Click Analyze

 Compare Means

One-Way ANOVA – put **age** in as the dependent variable, **race** in as the factor, look at options and choose, then click OK.

Multivariate statistics.

Regression.

 Click Analyze

 Regression

Linear – use **educ** as dv, use **age**, **sex** and **paeduc** as ivs,

click OK.

Logistic Regression.

 Click Analyze

 Regression

Binary Logistic – use **happy2** as dv, use **age**, **sex** and **educ** as ivs, click OK.

Many, many others…

OUTPUT

Saving for future reference or as a record.

Using in presentations or publications.

Tables

Click Analyze

Descriptive Statistics

Crosstabs – put **happy** in the row box, **sex** in the column box, click on Statistics and choose Chi-square, click on Cells and choose Column percentages, then click OK. Click on output you want. Then right click and copy. Paste into a word processing document, slides or shreadsheets.

Figures

Click Graphs

 Legacy Dialogs

 Bar…

 Simple and Define -- use **sex**. Produce chart and edit in the Chart Editor. Then copy and paste from the Chart Editor to a word

 processing document or to slides.

OR use Chart Builder OR Interactive – play with these to get used to them.