

Exploring Real Data

1. The General Social Survey (GSS) data:

a. Background:

GSS is conducted by the National Opinion Research Centre (NORC), a Social Science Research Centre at University of Chicago, since 1972.

b. Purpose:

Monitor social change within the U.S. and compare U.S. with other countries. (The Canadian version of the GSS is available through Statistics Canada).

c. Topics:

Sociological and attitudinal surveys regarding education, employment, political opinion, and crime and violence.

d. Data:

Open access from University of Berkley: <http://sda.berkeley.edu/>

e. Data Analysis:

Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA) 4.0 (Newest version) Archive: <http://sda.berkeley.edu/archive.htm>

i. Free web-based data analysis

<http://sda.berkeley.edu/sdaweb/analysis/?dataset=gss14>

ii. Export data into a CSV file and then import the data into a preferred statistical software for data analysis: PSPP (Free Statistical Software)

2. PSPP: <https://www.gnu.org/software/pspp/>

Download PSPP (e.g., PC or Mac OS): <https://www.gnu.org/software/pspp/get.html>

Part 1. Exploring the General Social Survey (GSS) data with SDA

In 2014 a survey on attitudes towards science and technology asked participants to indicate their opinion regarding the statement: “Science and technology are making our lives, healthier, easier, and more comfortable” as “strongly agree”, “agree”, “disagree”, or “strongly disagree”.

Objective: Univariate Data Analysis

Type of Data: An Ordinal Categorical Data

Levels: “strongly agree”, “agree”, “disagree”, or “strongly disagree”

Steps:

1. Visit: <http://sda.berkeley.edu/sdaweb/analysis/?dataset=gss14>
2. Scroll down the variable tree, and click on the folder:
2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Science, Knowledge About and Attitudes Towards.
3. Select the sub-folder, the item on this survey:
BETTRLFE - SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTER
Note: **BETTRLFE** is the variable name.
4. Click view: Information regarding this variable, **BETTRLFE**.

SDA 4.0 Selected Study: **GSS 1972-2014 Cumulative Datafile**

Analysis [Standard Codebook](#) [Codebook by Year of Interview](#)

Variable Selection

Selected:

Copy to:

Mode: Append Replace

- ▶ 2012 TOPICAL MODULE: Jewish Identity
- ▶ 2012 TOPICAL MODULE: Generosity
- ▶ 2012 TOPICAL MODULE: Workplace Violence
- ▶ 2012 TOPICAL MODULE: Science
- ▶ 2012 TOPICAL MODULE: Miscellaneous
- ▶ 2012 TOPICAL MODULE: Experiment
- ▶ 2012 TOPICAL MODULE: SKINTONE
- ▶ 2012 ISSP MODULE: GENDER
- ▶ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: The Quality of Working Life
- ▶ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Employee Compensation
- ▶ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Altruism
- ▼ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Science, Knowledge About ar
 - BETTRLFE - SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTE**
- ▶ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Shared Capitalism
- ▶ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: National Identity III
- ▶ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Citizenship
- ▶ 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: WORK AND RELATIONSHIP

Tables

SDA Frequencies/Crosstabulation Program
Help: [General](#) / [Recoding Variables](#)

Row: (Required)

Column:

Control:

Selection Filter(s):

Weight:

▶ Output Options

▶ Chart Options

▶ Decimal Options

5. Quick overview, frequency distribution, of the variable, **BETTRLFE**.

BETTRLFE SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTER			
Description of the Variable			
I'm going to read to you some statements like those you might find in a newspaper or magazine article. For each statement, please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree. C. Science and technology are making our lives, healthier, easier, and more comfortable.			
Percent	N	Value	Label
18.5	225	1	Strongly agree
63.4	772	2	Agree
16.5	201	3	Disagree
1.6	19	4	Strongly disagree
	58,360	0	IAP
	20	8	Don't know
	2	9	No answer
100.0	59,599		Total
Properties			
Data type:	numeric		
Missing-data codes:	0,8,9		
Mean:	2.01		
Std Dev:	.64		
Record/column:	1/4772		

Selected Study: General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 1972-2014

6. Making some changes to SDA options and then running the table:

Analysis Create Variables Download Custom Subset Search [Standard Codebook](#) [Codebook by Year of Interview](#)

Variable Selection

Selected:

Copy to:

Mode: Append Replace

2014 TOPICAL MODULE: The Quality of Working Life
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Employee Compensation
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Altruism
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Science, Knowledge About and Attitudes
 BETTRLFE - SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTER
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Shared Capitalism
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: National Identity III
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: Citizenship
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: WORK AND RELATIONSHIP
 2014 TOPICAL MODULE: HIGH RISK BEHAVIORS
 1985-1990 ISSP MODULE - PRESS FREEDOM VS GO
 1986 ISSP MODULE: SOCIAL SUPPORT AND NETWC
 1987 ISSP MODULE: SOCIAL INEQUALITY
 1988 ISSP MODULE: WOMEN AND WORK
 1989 ISSP MODULE: WORK ORIENTATION
 1991 ISSP MODULE: RELIGION
 1993 ISSP MODULE: ENVIRONMENT
 PERSONAL IMPACT OF PUBLIC CONCERNS
 RECENT PROBLEMS FOR RESPONDENT
 SURVEY ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

Help: [General](#) / [Recoding Variables](#)

Row: (Required)

Column:

Control:

Selection Filter(s):

Weight:

Output Options

Cell contents:

Percentaging: Column Row Total

Sample design: Complex SRS

Confidence intervals - Level:

Standard error of each percent

Design effect (deft) for each percent Z-statistics

Unweighted N Weighted N

Other options:

Summary statistics Question text Color coding

Suppress table Include missing-data values

Title:

Copy to:

Mode: Append Replace

0 ISSP MODULE: ENVIRONMENT
 0 SCIENCE (New)
 0 NIOSH (NEC)
 2 TOPICAL MODULE: Jewish Identity
 2 TOPICAL MODULE: Generosity
 2 TOPICAL MODULE: Workplace Violence
 2 TOPICAL MODULE: Science
 2 TOPICAL MODULE: Miscellaneous
 2 TOPICAL MODULE: Experiment
 2 TOPICAL MODULE: SKINTONE
 2 ISSP MODULE: GENDER
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: The Quality of Working Life
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: Employee Compensation
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: Altruism
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: Science, Knowledge About and Attitudes
 BETTRLFE - SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTER
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: Shared Capitalism
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: National Identity III
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: Citizenship
 4 TOPICAL MODULE: WORK AND RELATIONSHIPS

Output Options

Chart Options

Type of chart:

General Chart Options

Show percents

Palette: Color Grayscale

Size - width: height:

Bar Chart Options

Orientation: Vertical Horizontal

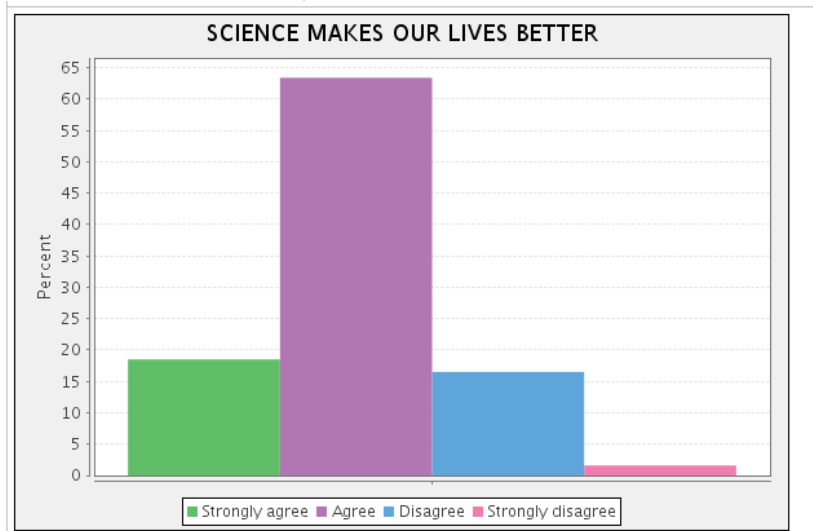
Visual Effects: 2-D 3-D

Decimal Options

7. After we run the table, for valid cases (n = 1217), this is (part of) the SDA output:

Science Makes Our Lives Better					
SDA 4.0: Tables					
General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 1972-2014					
Aug 20, 2016 (Sat 01:36 PM PDT)					
Variables					
Role	Name	Label	Range	MD	Dataset
Row	BETTRLFE	SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTER	1-4	0,8,9	1

Frequency Distribution		
Cells contain: -Column percent -N of cases		Distribution
BETTRLFE	1: Strongly agree	18.5 225
	2: Agree	63.4 772
	3: Disagree	16.5 201
	4: Strongly disagree	1.6 19
	COL TOTAL	100.0 1,217



- We can prompt students with questions such as:
 - What was the most response to this GSS statement? Answer: Agree
- We can develop students' numeracy skills:
 - Leave the total count (e.g., 1217) and the percentages for each category (e.g., 18.5%, 63.4%, 16.5%, 1.6%).
 - Hide the frequencies (e.g., 225, 772, 201, 19) in the frequency distribution.
 - Ask students, "how many participants agreed to this GSS question?"

Take the percentage in the "agree" category and multiply by the total count:

$$63.4\% \text{ (or } 0.634) \times 1217 \cong 772$$

8. Treat an ordinal categorical variable as a quantitative variable:

Objective: Obtain summary statistics such as the Mean, Median, Mode, and Standard Deviation.

Science Makes Our Lives Better					
SDA 4.0: Tables					
General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 1972-2014					
Aug 20, 2016 (Sat 01:36 PM PDT)					
Variables					
Role	Name	Label	Range	MD	Dataset
Row	BETTRLFE	SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTER	1-4	0,8,9	1

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BETTRLFE	1: Strongly agree	18.5 225
	2: Agree	63.4 772
	3: Disagree	16.5 201
	4: Strongly disagree	1.6 19
	COL TOTAL	100.0 1,217

- We can prompt students with questions such as:
 - What is the mean response to this GSS statement?
 - What is the median response to this GSS statement?
 - What is the mode response to this GSS statement?
 - What is the shape of the distribution to this GSS statement?
- Find the mean in two different ways (some rounding are involved):

$$1. \text{ Mean} = \frac{\text{sum}(\text{level} \times \text{frequency of that level})}{\text{total count}} = \frac{1(225) + 2(772) + 3(201) + 4(19)}{1217} = \frac{2448}{1217} = 2.01$$

$$2. \text{ (Weighted) Mean} = \text{sum}(\text{level} \times \text{proportion for each level}) \\ = (0.185 \times 1) + (2 \times 0.634) + (3 \times 0.165) + (4 \times 0.016) = 2.03$$

- Find the median, 50th percentile:

Add percentages until we reach 50%. In this example:

18.5% (less than 50%; so add the next %) + 63.40% > 50% (median is here).

Median is 2 (refers to “agree” category).

- Mean is very close to the median (slightly bigger):

(Mean = 2.01) \cong (Median = 2)

\therefore We have an approximately symmetrical distribution.

- Mode refers to the most frequent category. In this example, it is level 2 (refers to “agree” category).

Mean, Median, and Mode are about the same.

\therefore We have an approximately, bell-shaped symmetrical distribution.

Below is what SDA provides as summary statistics:

Summary Statistics					
Mean =	2.01	Std Dev =	.64	Coef var =	.32
Median =	2.00	Variance =	.41	Min =	1.00
Mode =	2.00	Skewness =	.34	Max =	4.00
Sum =	2,448.00	Kurtosis =	.50	Range =	3.00

9. SDA provides information regarding how the data were collected:

Sample design: stratified cluster sample

Stratum variable = SAMPLERC

Cluster variable = RSAMPCODE

Consider, adding a layer to the data analysis. In this example, we will add the variable sex of respondents into the data analysis.

Objective: Bivariate Data Analysis (Association between Two Categorical Variables) Variables and their Type:

- **Opinion About Science Make Life Better:**
An Ordinal Categorical Variable
Levels: “strongly agree”, “agree”, “disagree”, or “strongly disagree”
- **Sex of respondents:**
A Nominal Categorical
Levels: “Male”, or “Female”

10. Select “SEX” as the “Row” Variable; And, “BETTRLFE” as the “Column” variable. Follow the screen shots below to makes the changes to SDA and then click on “Run the Table”.

SDA 4.0 Selected Study: GSS 1972-2014 Cumulative Datafile

Analysis Create Variables Download Custom Subset Search Standard Codebook Codebook by Year of Interview

Variable Selection

Selected: SEX View

Copy to: Row Col Ctrl Filter

Mode: Append Replace

Help: General / Recoding Variables

Row: SEX (Required)

Column: BETTRLFE

Control:

Selection Filter(s):

Weight: No Weight

Output Options

Cell contents:

Percentaging: Column Row Total

Sample design: Complex SRS

Confidence intervals - Level: 95 percent

Standard error of each percent

Design effect (deft) for each percent Z-statistics

Unweighted N Weighted N

Other options:

Summary statistics Question text Color coding

Suppress table Include missing data values

Title: Distribution of Gender by Opinion About Science Make Life Better x

Chart Options

Type of chart: Bar Chart

General Chart Options

Show percents

Palette: Color Grayscale

Size - width: 600 height: 400

Bar Chart Options

Orientation: Vertical Horizontal

Visual Effects: 2-D 3-D

Decimal Options

Run the Table Clear Fields

11. The contingency table for the distribution of:

“Opinion About Science Makes our Lives Better by Sex of Respondents”.

Distribution of Gender by Opinion About Science Make Life Better								
SDA 4.0: Tables								
General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 1972-2014								
Aug 21, 2016 (Sun 03:35 PM PDT)								
Variables								
Role	Name	Label			Range	MD	Dataset	
Row	SEX	RESPONDENTS SEX			1-2	0	1	
Column	BETTRLFE	SCIENCE MAKES OUR LIVES BETTER			1-4	0,8,9	1	
Frequency Distribution								
Cells contain: -Row percent -N of cases		BETTRLFE						
		1 Strongly agree	2 Agree	3 Disagree	4 Strongly disagree	ROW TOTAL		
SEX	1: MALE	22.1 120	61.0 331	15.1 82	1.8 10	100.0 543		
	2: FEMALE	15.6 105	65.4 441	17.7 119	1.3 9	100.0 674		
	COL TOTAL	18.5 225	63.4 772	16.5 201	1.6 19	100.0 1,217		
Color coding:		<-2.0	<-1.0	<0.0	>0.0	>1.0	>2.0	Z
N in each cell:		Smaller than expected		Larger than expected				

We can develop students' statistical literacy (read and interpret the table):

- Marginal Distributions:

- E.g., percentage of male respondents: $543/1217 \times 100 = 44.61\%$

- Conditional Distributions:

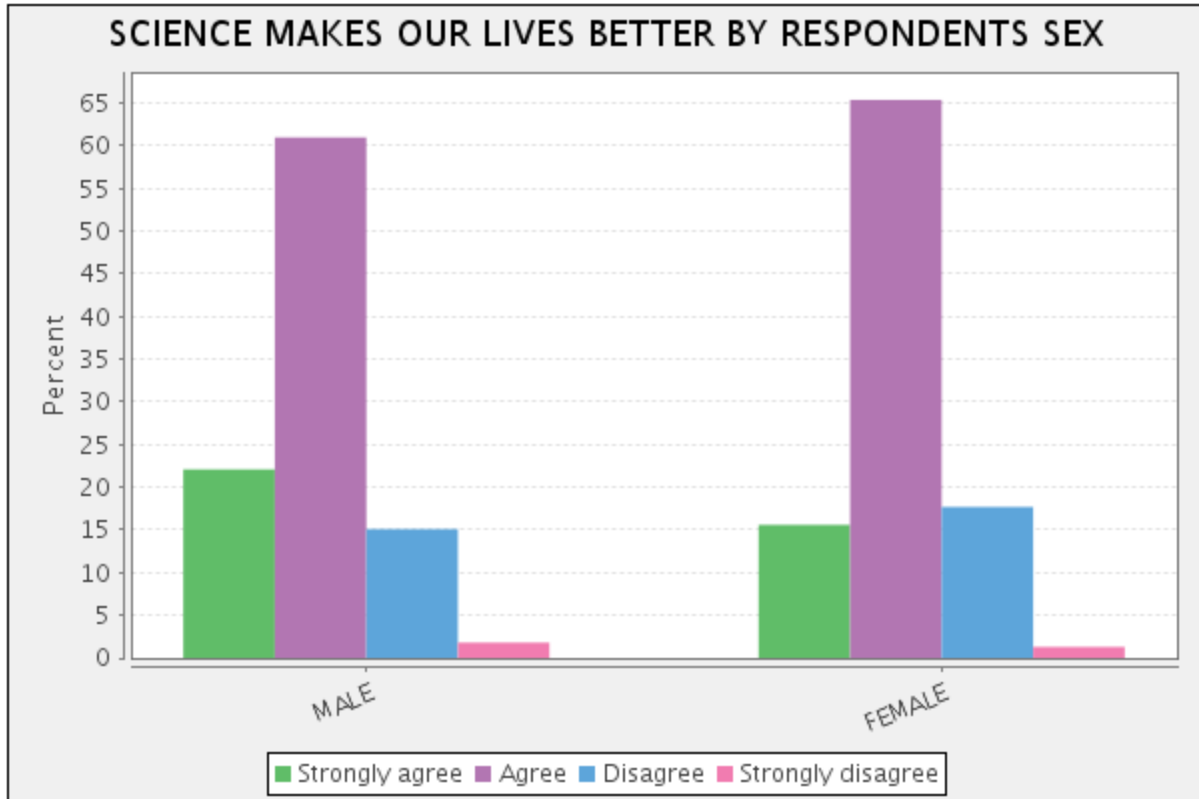
- Percentage of **male** participants who agreed: $331/543 \times 100 = 60.96\%$;
- Percentage of **female** participants who agreed: $441/674 \times 100 = 65.43\%$
- **Compare the percentages for males and females who agreed:**
Female participants were more likely to agree than the males.

- Joint Distributions:

- E.g., percentage of the participants who were male and agreed to the GSS statement: $331/1217 \times 100 = 27.20\%$

12. The nested bar chart for the distribution of:

“Opinion About Science Makes our Lives Better by Sex of Respondents”.



We can ask students to describe any obvious pattern they see in the graph.

Graph interpretation:

Both male and female participants mostly agreed to the GSS statement, “Science and technology make our lives better”. More of the female respondents agreed to the GSS statement than the males.

Export Data into a CSV file

1. In SDA, from the tool bar menu, go to “Download Custom Subset”.
2. In the “File Options” tab, select “CSV file from the “Type of data file to create”.

SDA 4.0 Selected Study: **GSS 1972-2014 Cumulative Datafile**

Analysis Create Variables **Download Custom Subset** Search [Standard Codebook](#) [Codebook by Year of Interview](#)

Variable Selection Selected: View

File Options Select Cases Select Variables Create Files

Custom Subset: Select the FILE to Construct

Complete the options on each tab. After you have chosen the files, cases and variables you want to include in your subset, you can create the files and download them on the last tab.

Type of data file to create:

Text file with no extra blanks

Text file with a blank between variables

CSV file (Comma Separated Values with header record)

Codebook:

Codebook for subset data (ASCII)

Data definitions for:

SAS SPSS STATA DDI (XML) SDA (DDL)

Variable Selection Tree:

- ▶ CASE IDENTIFICATION AND YEAR
- ▶ RESPONDENT BACKGROUND VARIABLES
- ▶ PERSONAL AND FAMILY INFORMATION
- ▶ ATTITUDINAL MEASURES - NATIONAL PROBLEMS
- ▶ PERSONAL CONCERNS
- ▶ SOCIETAL CONCERNS
- ▶ WORKPLACE AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS
- ▶ CONTROVERSIAL SOCIAL ISSUES
- ▶ MILITARY ISSUES
- ▶ OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- ▶ 1985 TOPICAL MODULE: SOCIAL NETWORKS
- ▶ 1987 TOPICAL MODULE: SOCIO-POLITICAL PARTICI
- ▶ 1988 TOPICAL MODULE: RELIGION
- ▶ 1990 MODULE: INTER-GROUP RELATIONS
- ▶ 1991 TOPICAL MODULE: WORK ORGANIZATIONS
- ▶ 1993 ISSP MODULE: CULTURE
- ▶ 1994 FAMILY MOBILITY MODULE

3. In “Select Variables” tab, under “Specify individual variables names”, type in the box the names of the two variables: SEX, BETTRLFE.

Analysis Create Variables **Download Custom Subset** Search [Standard Codebook](#) [Codebook by Year of Interview](#)

Variable Selection Selected: View

File Options Select Cases **Select Variables** Create Files

Select VARIABLES to include in subset:

You can specify up to 1000 variables to include in the subset. (Note: the CASEID variable is always automatically included in the subset as the first variable.)

Specify individual variable names:

One way that variables can be selected for inclusion in the subset is by entering their names in the text box below. These variables can be original variables set up with the dataset or variables created by RECODE or COMPUTE.

SEX
BETTRLFE

Select variables from groups:

To select more than a few variables, you will probably want to use the variable selection tree. Note that the tree only displays original variables. If you want to include variables created by RECODE or COMPUTE, specify them individually in the text box and they will be combined together with the variables selected from the tree in your subset. Click on the Display Variable Selection Tree button below to begin selecting variables from the tree.

Display Variable Selection Tree Remove/Clear Variable Selection Tree

Variable Selection Tree:

- ▶ CASE IDENTIFICATION AND YEAR
- ▶ RESPONDENT BACKGROUND VARIABLES
- ▶ PERSONAL AND FAMILY INFORMATION
- ▶ ATTITUDINAL MEASURES - NATIONAL PROBLEMS
- ▶ PERSONAL CONCERNS
- ▶ SOCIETAL CONCERNS
- ▶ WORKPLACE AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS
- ▶ CONTROVERSIAL SOCIAL ISSUES
- ▶ MILITARY ISSUES
- ▶ OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- ▶ 1985 TOPICAL MODULE: SOCIAL NETWORKS
- ▶ 1987 TOPICAL MODULE: SOCIO-POLITICAL PARTICI
- ▶ 1988 TOPICAL MODULE: RELIGION
- ▶ 1990 MODULE: INTER-GROUP RELATIONS
- ▶ 1991 TOPICAL MODULE: WORK ORGANIZATIONS
- ▶ 1993 ISSP MODULE: CULTURE
- ▶ 1994 FAMILY MOBILITY MODULE

4. In “Create Files” tab, click on the icon “Create Files”.
5. Next, click on the icon “Data files” and save the data in your “My Document” folder.
6. Click on the icon “Codebook”. Note the numeric references for the levels of the variables in the data file:

SEX: “1 = Male”, “2 = Female”

BETTRLFE: “1 = Strongly Agree”, “2 = Agree”, “3 = Disagree”, “4 = Strongly Disagree”

The above levels for each variable are the only levels we want to include into our data analysis. We will omit the missing values coded as, e.g., 8, 9, from our data analysis (later on in PSPP).

SDA 4.0 Selected Study: **GSS 1972-2014 Cumulative Datafile**

Analysis **Create Variables** **Download Custom Subset** Search [Standard Codebook](#) [Codebook by Year of Interview](#)

Variable Selection File Options Select Cases Select Variables **Create Files**

Selected: View

Check Subset Specification and Create Files

The subset options you have specified are listed below. Please check that they are correct before continuing. If the specifications are NOT correct, back up to the appropriate tab and correct your entries. If the specifications are correct, just press the “Create Files” button below. (Please be patient if the original data file is large.)

File(s) to create:

- Data file: CSV file (Comma Separated Values with header record)
- Codebook

Filter(s) to select cases: [None specified]

[Show List of All Variables Selected for Subset](#)

Create Files

3 variables for 59599 cases in subset.

Data subsetting is now complete. Click on the button(s) below to view and/or download the file(s) to your computer.

[↓ Data file](#) [↓ Codebook](#)

A zip archive containing ALL of the subset files has also been created. You can download it, instead of the individual files, below:

[↓ Zip archive - ALL files](#)

Variable Selection

- ▶ CASE IDENTIFICATION AND YEAR
- ▶ RESPONDENT BACKGROUND VARIABLES
- ▶ PERSONAL AND FAMILY INFORMATION
- ▶ ATTITUDINAL MEASURES - NATIONAL PROBLEMS
- ▶ PERSONAL CONCERNS
- ▶ SOCIETAL CONCERNS
- ▶ WORKPLACE AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS
- ▶ CONTROVERSIAL SOCIAL ISSUES
- ▶ MILITARY ISSUES
- ▶ OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- ▶ 1985 TOPICAL MODULE: SOCIAL NETWORKS
- ▶ 1987 TOPICAL MODULE: SOCIO-POLITICAL PARTICI
- ▶ 1988 TOPICAL MODULE: RELIGION
- ▶ 1990 MODULE: INTER-GROUP RELATIONS
- ▶ 1991 TOPICAL MODULE: WORK ORGANIZATIONS
- ▶ 1993 ISSP MODULE: CULTURE
- ▶ 1994 FAMILY MOBILITY MODULE
- ▶ 1994 MULTICULTURALISM MODULE
- ▶ FAMILY - FINANCES - DONATIONS

Part 2. Import Data in PSPP

❖ Open PSPP.

1. Select Files to Import:

- In menu bar, go to File > Import Data > My Document
 - Select the saved data file
 - Click Next (Bottom of the page)

2. Select the Lines to Import:

- Click Next

3. Select the First Line:

- Select Line “1”
- Check off the box: Line Above Selected Line Contains Variable Names
- Click Next

4. Choose Separators:

- Click Next

5. Adjust Variable Formats:

- Click Apply.

❖ Go to Variable View (Bottom of the page).

- For variable SEX, make value labels:
 - Value: 1, Value Label: Male; Click on Add
 - Value: 2, Value Label: Female; Click on Add
 - Click Ok.
- For variable BETTRLFE, make value labels:
 - Value: 1, Value Label: Strongly Agree; Click on Add
 - Value: 2, Value Label: Agree; Click on Add
 - Value: 3, Value Label: Disagree; Click on Add
 - Value: 4, Value Label: Strongly Disagree; Click on Add
 - Click Ok.

❖ In menu bar, go to File > New > Syntax

- Copy the syntax below and paste into the syntax editor:

```
SELECT IF (SEX = 1 OR SEX = 2).
EXECUTE.
```

```
SELECT IF (BETTRLFE = 1 OR BETTRLFE = 2 OR BETTRLFE = 3 OR
BETTRLFE = 4).
EXECUTE.
```

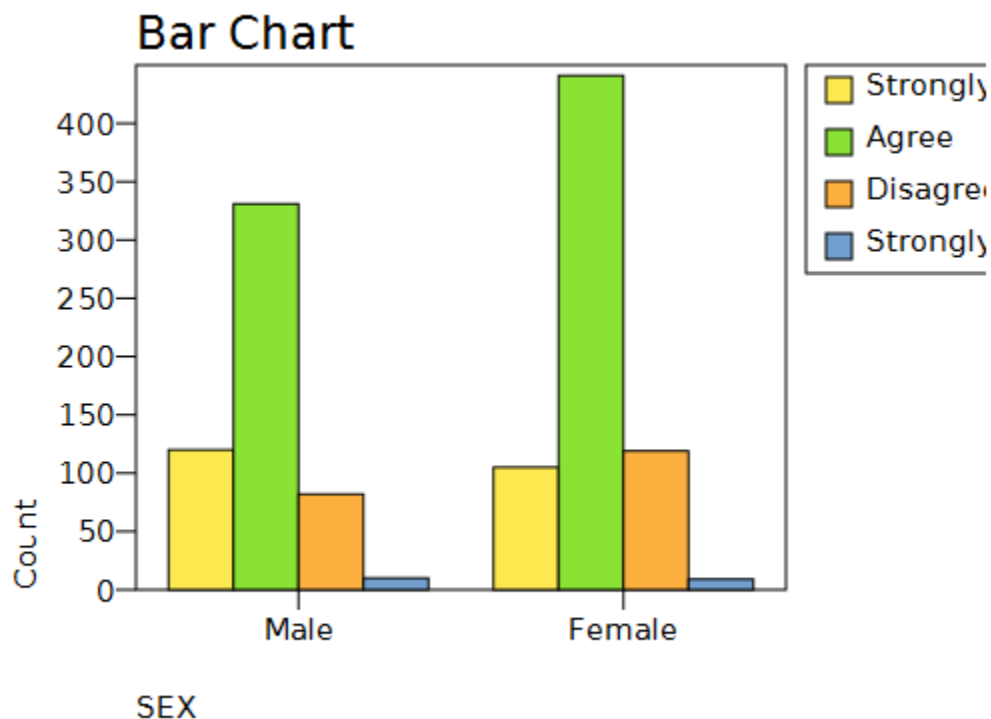
- In the syntax menu bar, click on RUN > ALL.

❖ In menu bar, go to Bar Chart.

- In the Bar Chart box that appears:

- Variable: BETTRLFE
- Variable Axis: SEX
- Variable Cluster: BETTRLFE
- Click OK.

❖ PSPP output:



❖ In menu bar, go to Analyze > Descriptive Statistics > Crosstabs

▪ In the Crosstabs box that appears:

- Rows: Select variable “SEX”
- Columns: Select variable “BETTRLFE”
- Click OK.

❖ PSPP output:

▶ CROSSTABS	CROSSTABS CROSSTABS /TABLES= SEX BY BETTRLFE /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES PIVOT /STATISTICS=CHISQ /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL.																																																																									
	Summary.																																																																									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3"></th> <th colspan="6">Cases</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Valid</th> <th colspan="2">Missing</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>N</th> <th>Percent</th> <th>N</th> <th>Percent</th> <th>N</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SEX * BETTRLFE</td> <td>1217</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>1217</td> <td>100.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Cases						Valid		Missing		Total		N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	SEX * BETTRLFE	1217	100.0%	0	0.0%	1217	100.0%																																															
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SEX * BETTRLFE	1217	100.0%	0	0.0%	1217	100.0%																																																																				
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❖ Options to save (Export) PSPP outputs:

- In the output window, go to File > Export > “Give a name to your output”
- At the bottom of the box that appears, from the drop down menu, select the format that you want to save your PSPP output: e.g., HTML(*.html)
- Click “Save”

Here is the PSPP output in html format:

SEX * BETTRLFE [count, row %, column %, total %].

SEX	BETTRLFE				Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
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❖ PSPP Codes:

ELECT IF (SEX = 1 OR SEX = 2).
EXECUTE.

SELECT IF (BETTRLFE = 1 OR BETTRLFE = 2 OR BETTRLFE = 3 OR
BETTRLFE = 4).
EXECUTE.

GRAPH /BAR = COUNT BY SEX BY BETTRLFE.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES= SEX BY BETTRLFE
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES PIVOT
/STATISTICS=CHISQ
/CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL.

~ The End ~

Thanks for your participation 😊

Asal Aslemand