

SPSS helps for Lab 5

This lab makes use of a t test for two independent samples. The introduction on of the lab itself will detail the experiment and what makes the two groups different. In order to complete this lab you will create variables as you have in the past but this time, in addition to identifying the type you will need to provide some labels. You will also use a new statistical test. Finally, you will learn how to use a filter that will allow you to reanalyze the data excluding particular subjects.

GETTING STARTED:

Begin the program as you have previously. For this lab you will need to define two variables. Click on the “variable view” tab to define these two variables.

One variable is for the data itself, the number of books picked up by each subject. Once you have named this variable and define the type (numeric, no decimal places needed) you can move on to defining variable two.

Variable two is needed to identify which group each subject belongs to (confederate with high status clothes or confederate with low status clothes). You need to define the variable by giving it a name(e.g., cond) and identifying the type (numeric, no decimals). You will want to identify each subject with a value to represent the condition of that subject. (e.g., 1 for high status, 2 for low status). This is the same procedure you used in Lab two when you designated the region of the country that the educational funding came from.

ENTERING DATA

All of the data should be entered in the column for the data variable. It does not matter what order you enter the data *per group* but make sure that you enter the correct group code in the adjacent column for each piece of data.

DATA ANALYSIS:

To complete a t test for independent samples you will need to go to the **Analyze** command. From the pull down menu choose **compare means**. Then choose **independent samples t test** from the side menu. A dialogue box for this test will appear. Like other tests we have done you will need to move the variable to be tested from the variable list to the **test variable** box. Below this box is a **grouping variable** box. The variable placed here should be the one that holds the group code. Once this variable name has been moved to the grouping space the **define groups** button located right below it will be illuminated. Click on this button. A new dialogue box will appear that will ask

you to identify the codes that are used for the groups. Enter each of the codes that you are using. When finished you should click on the **continue** button. This will place you back in the t test dialogue box. You will notice that now those codes are within parentheses after the grouping variable name. To perform the analysis click on the **OK** button.

Additional analysis:

Although it is not acceptable to arbitrarily remove data from the data set it is a common practice to reanalyze a subset of data to look at how a more specific group behaves. For example, sometimes these additional analyses are done on groups defined by specific age or education restrictions. In this lab I would like you to analyze a subset of these data by doing a second t test that looks at only those subjects in either group who choose to respond at all to the confederate. You can do this by applying a **filter** to the data.

Applying a filter:

You can apply a filter from the **data** command. Look for **select cases** from the pull down menu. It is the next to last choice in the list. When this is selected a dialogue box will appear that allows you to establish a variety of criteria for filtering out subjects. We will use the “if” statement. Click on the circle next to the **if** choice. This will highlight the **IF** button. Click on this button and a second dialogue box will appear that allows you to identify the subjects (cases) that should remain for analysis. For this particular situation you want to include every case that picked up one or more books. To do this first type the variable name or move it into the equation box in the same way you do for the statistical analysis. Then finish the equation:

variable name ≥ 1

This can be done by clicking on the necessary items on the pad below the equation box or by typing directly in the box. This equation will include every subject who picked up one or more books but exclude the ones who didn't pick up any books. Once the equation is written click on the **continue button**. This returns you to the first dialogue box. At the bottom is an **OK** button. Before clicking on this look for the phrase immediately above the button that says “Unselected cases are”. There are two choices, filtered or deleted. Make sure that the filtered choice is marked. Then proceed by clicking on **Ok**.

Once the filter is in place you should repeat the analysis. Remember that SPSS automatically places the new output directly below the previous output. Make sure to print the output file.

LAB FIVE IS DUE: Monday Nov. 9th

Please hand in the lab questions and a printout of the output file.