Survey Analysis Workshop
Block 2: Analysing one variable

### 2.2.1.6 Homework exercises

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Interval and ratio variables
[4 December 2010]
Exemplar: British Social Attitudes (1989 survey ${ }^{1}$ )

## Research questions:

1. What is the distribution of the number of people in a household, including the respondent? What is the average number of persons per household?
2. What is the age distribution of the sample and what is its average age? What shape does the distribution have? Where are the cutting points for the oldest $10 \%$ and $25 \%$ and the youngest $10 \%$ and $25 \%$ ?
3. How many men are there, and how many women?
[Some variables, such as gender, have only two categories and are known as dichotomous (from the Greek for "cut in half"). As regards level of measurement, these can be treated as categorical, ordinal or interval. We haven't done one yet so l've put it in here.]

Exercise 1: External data file BSA89.txt has 23 records per case. Write a set of SPSS commands to read in:
number of persons in household
sex of respondent
age of respondent
(Q900b; record 14, columns 9-10)
(Q901a; record 14, column 11:)
(Q901b; record 14, columns 12-13).

According to the Technical Report (Brook, Taylor and Prior, 1990) missing values have been coded as follows:

| Household Size | 98 Don't Know | 99 | No answer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | None |  |  |
| Age | 98 Don't Know | 99 | No answer |

Use the positional convention for variable names, declare missing values and provide variable labels and value labels as appropriate.

Save the data editor as mybsa89_2.sav and the syntax editor as mybsa89_2.sps
Exercise 2: Use FREQUENCIES to obtain:
se
frequency count only
household size frequency count, barchart, mean, median and mode
age histogram, mean, median, quartiles, lowest and highest deciles: suppress the frequency count!
[The maximum number of persons in a household is 10. The youngest respondent is 18 and the oldest 97.]

[^0]Here is a facsimile of page 44 of the interviewer questionnaire for the 1989 wave:


Try writing out your syntax below first:

## Exercise 1:

ti $\qquad$ ' $\qquad$ '. '
$\qquad$ f $\quad$ '
r
$\qquad$
v $\qquad$ I
v $\qquad$ v $\qquad$ ( $\qquad$ ).
$\qquad$
v $\qquad$ ' $\qquad$ ${ }^{\prime}$
$\qquad$ ' $\qquad$ -
/ v $\qquad$
$\qquad$ '.
v $\qquad$ I v $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ' $\qquad$ '
ex $\qquad$ .

## Exercise 2:

You can write these out in full or use abbreviated syntax:
f
v $\qquad$
f $\qquad$ v
/b
/s $\qquad$ m m $\qquad$ m $\qquad$ .
$\qquad$ v
/f $\qquad$ n
/hi $\qquad$
/st $\qquad$ m $\qquad$ m $\qquad$ ed
/p $\qquad$ .

Go to your folder mybsa:

. . . and open folder mybsa89:

[If you don't have folders mybsa or mybsa89, go back to the Block 2 menu, do the housekeeping in 2.1.2.8 and then exercises 2.1.2.9 and 2.1.2.10]

When you have finished save the Data Editor containing these three variables by clicking on the screen icon $\ln$ at top left or by using:

File > Save As
... choose your own filename (eg mybsa89_2.sav) and save it in folder mybsa89. You will need to access this file in later exercises. You should also save the syntax file (and possibly, but not always, the output file, as you can always run the job again).

My practice is always to have the same filename prefix for related files: thus mybsa89_2.sps will be the syntax file which generates the saved file mybsa89_2.sav and the output file mybsa89_2.spo. I also keep all files related to the same survey in the same folder, eg British Social Attitudes 1989 (or, as here, mybsa89) Once you have generated the initial *.sps and *.sav files, SPSS will normally stay within the same folder from which files are opened (by double-clicking) when generating subsequent files.

I tend to keep file-building syntax files separate from analysis files, so in this case I would writea separate syntax file for the frequencies and call it freq2.sps (to distinguish it from the earlier exercise on nominal and ordinal variables, which I would have called freq1.sps). Try to do these exercises yourself, but if you can't there's a specimen answer to help you.

## End of session

## Next session: 2.2.1.7 [bsa89] Specimen answer for homework exercise

If you struggled to do the above exercise, go back and do it again, and again. Practice makes perfect and you need to be able to open, write, execute and save files almost as second nature, otherwise you will always have problems with the mechanics and never get to grips with the logic and theory underpinning the analyses you will be doing later.


[^0]:    1 See http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=2723 for details and for access requirements.

