[New page: 18 January 2018]

John MacInnes <u>An Introduction to Secondary Data Analysis with IBM SPSS Statistics</u> (Sage, Dec. 2017)

4.1.7: Guide to video tutorials 10 and 11 for Chapter 4: Getting Started with SPSS

Previous guides:

Aide-mémoire for easier navigation of companion website

4.1.1 Overview of video tutorials 1 to 6

4.1.2 Downloading the European Social Survey Practice File

4.1.3 Downloading the SPSS syntax

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Page Video

Paragraph in book

2 <u>Video 10: Mbw excel chart</u> (9'19")
4.20: Exporting output to other applications
4 4.21: Examining Gender and Employment
9 <u>Video 11: Auto recode</u> (8'17")
4.22: Creating Numeric Versions of String Variables

The following notes assume you are familiar with copy/paste (Ctrl+C / Ctrl+V) highlighting and dragging with left mouse down, and that you have access to a licenced copy of SPSS. They are based on communications with John MacInnes and Sage when I first accessed the companion website and are offered, not as criticism, but as supplementary comments intended to help guide users through Chapter 4. The direct link to the video tutorials for Chapter 4 is: <u>Chapter 4 video tutorials</u>

Warning!

All the video tutorials for Chapter 4 are on the same webpage and can be accidentally triggered by stray mouse pointers. If you are not careful you can have two or more simultaneous commentaries playing and can't always tell which commentary relates to which video. It would be far better to split all these videos across separate pages.

| Chapter 4: Getting Started with 🛛 🗡 SPSS | Datasets | Clicking on <u>Datasets</u> downloads SPSS saved file ESS6_Practice.sav. Clicking on <u>Syntax</u> |
|--|----------|---|
| Video tutorials | Syntax | downloads file Syntax_Ch_4.sav which is not an SPSS *.sav file, but a Notepad *.txt file containing |
| Syntax files and Datasets | | all the syntax commands for all the analyses (See: <u>4.1.3 Downloading the SPSS syntax</u>) |

The syntax text really needs to be split into separate ***.sps** files for each topic, preferably with file names corresponding to the relevant paragraph in the text.

Video 10: Mbw excel chart (9'18")

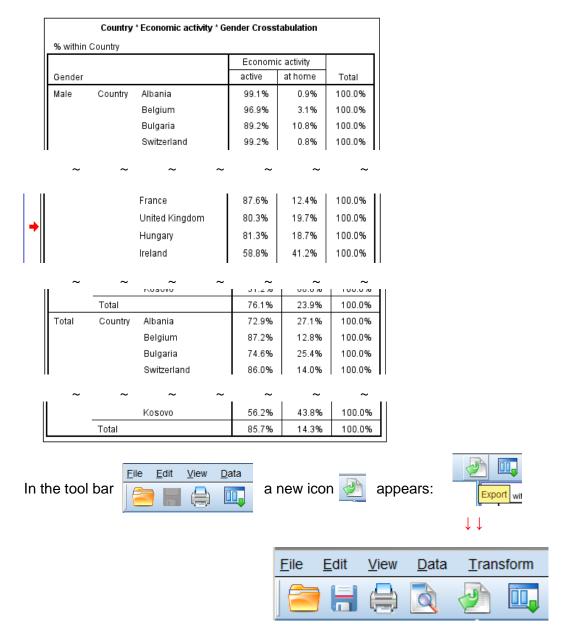
Chapter 4, paragraph 20: Exporting output to other applications (p 96)

JM refers to the modified three-way table he created in 4.1.6 from which he proposes to produce the barchart in the book (Fig 4.24: p 98). Deletes missing values of **[mbw]** and reruns the syntax:

CROSSTABS /TABLES=cntry BY mbw BY gndr /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES /CELLS= ROW /COUNT ROUND CELL.

Of the table he says, "As it stands that table isn't very easy to understand. Let's turn to the more interesting part . . . economic activity of women in different countries. Let's do that by exporting the table to Excel and then producing a barchart."

In the SPSS viewer he clicks on the table and a small red arrow appears halfway down on the left side:



| JM clicks on $\boxed{2}$ to get Export Output dialog | |
|---|--|
| Objects to Export Image: Comparison of the system Image: Comparison of the system | $\rightarrow \rightarrow \text{Checks Selected} \bigcirc \underline{\text{All } \bigcirc \text{All } \underline{v} \text{isible } }$ |
| | |
| | A rich text document containing both text and graphics will be created. The graphics will be embedded in the document. No graphics options are available. Wide Pivot Tables Wrap table to fit within page Preserve break points and Yes Views of Models Honor print setting (set in M Page measurement units Millimeters Page width 209.9699999999997 Page height 206.06000000000007 |
| | Change Options Elie Name: C:\Users\John Hall\Desktop\Research 2017\MacInnes 2017\M SPSS files\OUTPUT.doc Graphics Type: Options: JPEG file (* jpg) No options available |
| | Change Options Root File Name SersUohn Hali/Desktop/Research 2017/MacInnes 2017/JM SPSS files/OUTPUT.jpeg Browse OK Paste Reset Cancel Help |

In JM's version of SPSS the default destination is Excel, but in mine it is Word

| | <u>T</u> ype: | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| I click on the V in | Word/RTF (*.doc) | T | to get Document Type | e |
| | | | $\downarrow \downarrow$ | |
| | Г | Document | | |
| | | <u>T</u> ype: | | |
| | | Word/RTF (*.doc) | | - |
| | | Excel 97-2004 (*.xls) | | - |
| | | Excel 2007 and Higher (| *.xlsx) | |
| | | Excel 2007 and Higher M | Macro-enabled (*.xlsm) | |
| | | HTML (*.htm) | | |
| | | Web Report (*.htm or *.r | mht) | |
| | | Portable Document For | mat (*.pdf) | |
| | | PowerPoint (*.ppt) | | |
| | | Text - Plain (*.txt) | | M |
| | | | | |
| Click on | Excel 2007 a | nd Higher (*.xlsx) th | nen on Change Opt | tions |
| | | | | |
| | | to | get Export Output: E | xcel Options |

Export Output: Excel Options opening dialog:

| 📲 Export Output: Excel Options | × | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| What Do You Want to Do? Create a workbook If you specify the name of an existing workbook, it will be completely overwritten. Create a worksheet If you specify the name of an existing worksheet, it will be completely overwritten. Modify an existing worksheet Worksheet name: Location in Worksheet After last column After last row Starting at at the specific cell Existing data at the specified location will be overwritten. | Layers in Pivot Tables | | | | | |
| Continue Reset | Cancel Help | | | | | |
| JM types mbw in W | orksheet name: mbw | then clicks | Continue | to get: | | |
| ☑ Open the | containing folder | and clicks | ОК | | | |
| A new Excel file 👔 | OUTPUT appears in | his containing | (destinati | ion) folder: | | |
| C 5554 | Pra., 17/05/2017 17:18 | SPSS Statistics D | at | | | |
| → 1 Ф олт | PUT 10/01/2018 10:05 | Microsoft Excel V | Va | | | |
| S | Type: Microsoft Excel Works Authors: IBM SPSS Export Fi Size: 11.5 KB Date modified: 10/01/2018 1 | acity | | | | |
| When I tried it I got: | | | | | | |
| TIBM SPSS Statistics 24 | in the folder you specified. | × | | | | |
| Browse to folder: 💳 | Save File bok in: 🚺 My ESS files | | | | | |
| File name: n Hall\Des | ktop\Research 2018\MacInr | nes 2017\My ESS fil | les\mbw | Save | | |
| Save as type: Excel 200 | 7 and Higher (*.xlsx) | | - | Cancel | | |
| Click on Save | then on OK to | o save Excel fil | e mbw.xls | sl to folder <mark>N</mark> | /ly ESS | iles files |
| | | | | | ESS6_ | Practice |
| | | | | ×1 | mbw | |
| | | | | | mbw2 | |

Chapter 4, paragraph 21: Examining Gender and Employment (p 99)

JM opens the Excel file: (video point 4'45")

| | А | В | С | D | E | F |
|----|----------|---------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| 1 | | Country | / * Economic activity * G | ender Crosst | tabulation | |
| 2 | % within | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | Economi | c activity | |
| 4 | Gender | | | active | at home | Total |
| 5 | Male | Country | Albania | 99.1% | 0.9% | 100.0% |
| 6 | 1 | | Belgium | 96.9% | 3.1% | 100.0% |
| 7 | 1 | | Bulgaria | 89.2% | 10.8% | 100.0% |
| 8 | 1 | | Switzerland | 99.2% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| ~ | ~ | ~ | ~~~~ | ~ | ~ | ~ ~ |
| 90 | 1 | | Slovenia | 87.7% | 12.3% | 100.0% |
| 91 | 1 | | Slovakia | 89.1% | 10.9% | 100.0% |
| 92 | 1 | | Ukraine | 78.1% | 21.9% | 100.0% |
| 93 | 1 | | Kosovo | 56.2% | 43.8% | 100.0% |
| 94 | 1 | Total | | 85.7% | 14.3% | 100.0% |

"Now, I want to produce a barchart . . . , but before I do that I'm going to re-order the rows to make the interpretation easier."

Highlights rows for women in the second section

| 35 | Female | Country | Albania | 50.7% | 49.3% | 100.0% |
|----|--------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 36 | | | Belgium | 77.8% | 22.2% | 100.0% |
| 37 | | | Bulgaria | 64.7% | 35.3% | 100.0% |
| 38 | | | Switzerland | 73.3% | 26.7% | 100.0% |
| 39 | | | Cyprus | 68.6% | 31.4% | 100.0% |
| 40 | | | Czech Republic | 86.7% | 13.3% | 100.0% |
| 41 | | | Germany | 73.4% | 26.6% | 100.0% |
| 42 | | | Denmark | 79.3% | 20.7% | 100.0% |
| 43 | | | Estonia | 88.5% | 11.5% | 100.0% |
| 44 | | | Spain | 70.1% | 29.9% | 100.0% |
| 45 | | | Finland | 30.5% | 3.5% | 100.0% |
| 46 | | | France | 87.6% | 12.4% | 100.0% |
| 47 | | | United Kingdom | 80.3% | 13.7% | 100.0% |
| 48 | | | Hungary | 81.3% | 18.7% | 100.0% |
| 49 | | | Ireland | 58.8% | 41.2% | 100.0% |
| 50 | | | Israel | 75.5% | 24.5% | 100.0% |
| 51 | | | Iceland | 74.2% | 25.8% | 100.0% |
| 52 | | | Italy | 77.3% | 22.7% | 100.0% |
| 53 | | | Lithuania | 85.6% | 14.4% | 100.0% |
| 54 | | | Netherlands | 71.8% | 28.2% | 100.0% |
| 55 | | | Norway | 88.4% | 11.6% | 100.0% |
| 56 | | | Poland | 79.4% | 20.6% | 100.0% |
| 57 | | | Portugal | 74.3% | 25.7% | 100.0% |
| 58 | | | Russian Federation | 87.7% | 12.3% | 100.0% |
| 59 | | | Sweden | 94.9% | 5.1% | 100.0% |
| 60 | | | Slovenia | 80.3% | 19.7% | 100.0% |
| 61 | | | Slovakia | 83.9% | 16.1% | 100.0% |
| 62 | | | Ukraine | 68.5% | 31.5% | 100.0% |
| 63 | | | Kosovo | 31.2% | 68.8% | 100.0% |

"What has it done?" he asks.

His first attempt has sorted column C (country) by alphabetical order, because it was the (default) first column encountered.

He goes back to the table, and sorts on column D ("active") ¹

| ort | | | | <u>?</u> × |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ★ Add Level X Delete Level | Copy Level | Options | 🗌 Му | data has <u>h</u> eaders |
| Column | Sort On | | Order | |
| Sort by Column D | Cell Values | • | Smallest to Largest | • |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | ОК | Cancel |
| | | | L | |

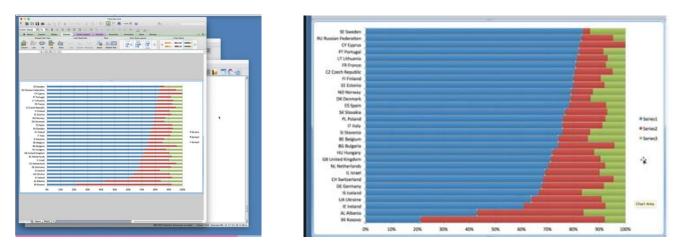
. . to produce the following table in which countries are sorted in **ascending order** of the percentage of women who are economically active:

| | $\downarrow\downarrow$ | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Albania | 31.2% | 49.3% |
| Belgium | 50.7% | 22.2% |
| Bulgaria | 58.8% | 35.3% |
| Switzerland | 64.7% | 26.7% |
| Cyprus | 68.5% | 31.4% |
| Czech Republic | 68.6% | 13.3% |
| Germany | 70.1% | 26.6% |
| Denmark | 71.8% | 20.7% |
| Estonia | 73.3% | 11.5% |
| Spain | 73.4% | 29.9% |
| Finland | 74.2% | 9.5% |
| France | 74.3% | 12.4% |
| United Kingdom | 75.5% | 19.7% |
| Hungary | 77.3% | 18.7% |
| Ireland | 77.8% | 41.2% |
| Israel | 79.3% | 24.5% |
| Iceland | 79.4% | 25.8% |
| Italy | 80.3% | 22.7% |
| Lithuania | 80.3% | 14.4% |
| Netherlands | 81.3% | 28.2% |
| Norway | 83.9% | 11.6% |
| Poland | 85.6% | 20.6% |
| Portugal | 86.7% | 25.7% |
| Russian Federation | 87.6% | 12.3% |
| Sweden | 87.7% | 5.1% |
| Slovenia | 88.4% | 19.7% |
| Slovakia | 88.5% | 16.1% |
| Ukraine | 90.5% | 31.5% |
| Kosovo | 94.9% | 68.8% |

¹ To sort the columns in my version of Excel I had to right click inside the highlighted area and select Sort >> Custom Sort to get the Sort dialog.

JM now proceeds to create a barchart (6'03")

Goes to Charts and gets a clustered barchart (6'45") but now has three categories rather than two.



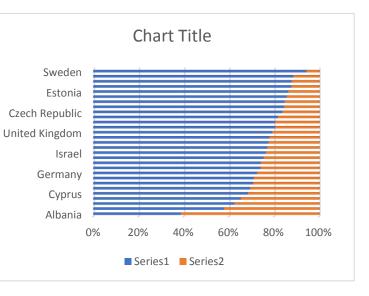
He narrows the gap between the bars and adds labels to each category: blue is active, red is at home, green is Other, but would the curve be smoother if "Other" were omitted?

Create ratio [% active : % at home] for Albania =J35/K35 and copy to all countries to get:

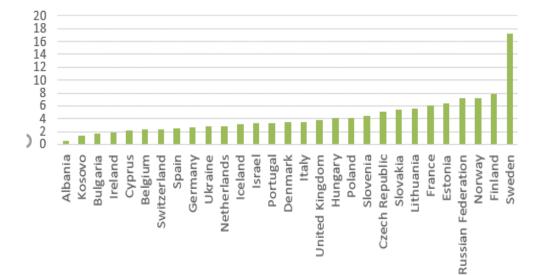
 $\downarrow\downarrow$

| | | | $\downarrow \downarrow$ |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| Albania | 31.2% | 49.3% | 0.6 |
| Kosovo | 94.9% | 68.8% | 1.4 |
| Bulgaria | 58.8% | 35.3% | 1.7 |
| Ireland | 77.8% | 41.2% | 1.9 |
| Cyprus | 68.5% | 31.4% | 2.2 |
| Belgium | 50.7% | 22.2% | 2.3 |
| Switzerland | 64.7% | 26.7% | 2.4 |
| Spain | 73.4% | 29.9% | 2.5 |
| Germany | 70.1% | 26.6% | 2.6 |
| Ukraine | 90.5% | 31.5% | 2.9 |
| Netherlands | 81.3% | 28.2% | 2.9 |
| lceland | 79.4% | 25.8% | 3.1 |
| Israel | 79.3% | 24.5% | 3.2 |
| Portugal | 86.7% | 25.7% | 3.4 |
| Denmark | 71.8% | 20.7% | 3.5 |
| Italy | 80.3% | 22.7% | 3.5 |
| United | 75.5% | 19.7% | 3.8 |
| Hungary | 77.3% | 18.7% | 4.1 |
| Poland | 85.6% | 20.6% | 4.1 |
| Slovenia | 88.4% | 19.7% | 4.5 |
| Czech | 68.6% | 13.3% | 5.1 |
| Slovakia | 88.5% | 16.1% | 5.5 |
| Lithuania | 80.3% | 14.4% | 5.6 |
| France | 74.3% | 12.4% | 6.0 |
| Estonia | 73.3% | 11.5% | 6.4 |
| Russian | 87.6% | 12.3% | 7.1 |
| Norway | 83.9% | 11.6% | 7.2 |
| Finland | 74.2% | 9.5% | 7.8 |
| Sweden | 87.7% | 5.1% | 17.2 |

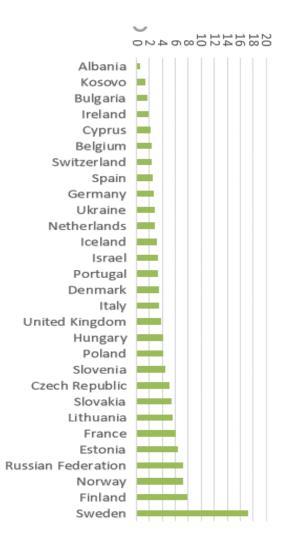
Not sure how I produced the chart below, but some countries got omitted. Nice chart though!



The above chart is missing some countries, but the one below includes all countries:



It's easier to read if you rotate it:



Video 11: Auto recode (8'17")

Chapter 4, paragraph 22: Creating Numeric versions of String Variables (p 100)

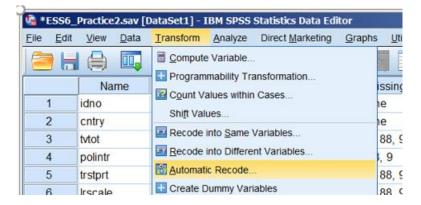
Computers are far better at handling numeric than alphabetic (string) data. Although they can handle strings, the procedures can take longer (and be more expensive). For many statistical analyses, string variables can be converted to numeric using:

RECODE <"string value"> into <numeric value> .

The SPSS procedure AUTORECODE automatically recodes strings to numeric.

| 2 cntry Country {AL, Albania} None String dordinal |
|--|
|--|

Transform >> Automatic Recode



... to get the Automatic Recode dialog.

Clicks on cntry then on

| 🚔 Automatic Recode | × | 🖨 Automatic Recode |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Automatic Recode | Variable-> New Name | Variable-> New Name |
| | New Name: Add New Name Recode Starting from Lowest value O Highest value cheme for all variables | kidno tvtot polintr trscale freehms rigblg rigblg kinghing kinghing kew Name: Add New Name Add New Name Recode Starting from Lowest value ○ Highest value Use the same recoding scheme for all variables Treat blank string values as user-missing Template Apply template from: Save template as: File OK Paste Reset Cancel Help |
| Writes country in | New Name box, <u>New Na</u> | me: country |
| Clicks Add New | Hume to get | e-> New Name |

to move it to the Variables > New name box

Clicks on **Paste** to produce the following syntax:

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1. AUTORECODE VARIABLES=cntry /INTO country /PRINT.

(2'21") Runs the syntax to get:

| Old | Value | New | Value | Value Label |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|--------------------|
| AL | | | 1 | Albania |
| BE | | | 2 | Belgium |
| BG | | | 3 | Bulgaria |
| CH | | | 4 | Switzerland |
| СҮ | | | 5 | Cyprus |
| CZ | | | 6 | Czech Republic |
| DE | | | 7 | Germany |
| DK | | | 8 | Denmark |
| ΕE | | | 9 | Estonia |
| ES | | | 10 | Spain |
| FΙ | | | 11 | Finland |
| FR | | | 12 | France |
| GB | | | 13 | United Kingdom |
| HU | | | 14 | Hungary |
| ΙE | | | 15 | Ireland |
| ΙL | | | 16 | Israel |
| IS | | | 17 | Iceland |
| IΤ | | | 18 | Italy |
| LT | | | 19 | |
| NL | | | 20 | Netherlands |
| NO | | | 21 | Norway |
| PL | | | 22 | Poland |
| ΡT | | | 23 | Portugal |
| RU | | | 24 | Russian Federation |
| SE | | | 25 | Sweden |
| SI | | | 26 | Slovenia |
| SK | | | 27 | Slovakia |
| UA | | | 28 | Ukraine |
| XK | | | 29 | Kosovo |
| | | | | |

The variable [country] is appended to the Data Editor

| 24 | country | Country | {1, Albania} | None | Numeric | 📲 Ordinal |
|------|---------|---------|--------------|------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | | | |

[NB: In the Level column SPSS has assigned [country] to Ordinal: it needs changing to Nominal]

If you click on the cells (one at a time) in the Values column for

| [cntry | /] | | | and <mark>[co</mark> ı | untry] | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| File Edil Viev Dat: Trans | | M SPSS Statistics Grapi Utilitic Extensit Wit | | | | | M SPSS Statistics Grapi <u>U</u> tilitic E <u>x</u> tensio | Windc <u>H</u> elr |
| Name 1 idno 2 cntry 3 tvtot | Responden Country | Values None | M Nor Nor 77, - | 24 | Name country | Label Country | Values {1, Albania} | M Nor |
| Data View Variable V IBM SPSS Statist | ics Processor is read | | | | Variable View | Processor is read | ty Unicode:ON | |

you can see that the string values for [cntry] have been replaced with numeric values for [country]

| 🚔 Value Labels | × |
|---|----------|
| Value Labels | |
| Val <u>u</u> e: | Spelling |
| Label: | |
| AL = "Albania" BE = "Belgium" BG = "Bulgaria" CH = "Switzerland" | |
| CY = "Cyprus" | |
| OK Cancel Help | |

| Value | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| Value L | abels | 0 |
| - | | Spelling |
| Label: | | |
| <u>C</u> h | 1 = "Albania" 2 = "Belgium" 3 = "Bulgaria" 4 = "Switzeriand" ************************************ | |
| Inci | 5 = "Cyprus" | |
| | OK Cancel Help | |

[NB: You can drag the bottom edges of the dialog boxes down to see the whole list]

| Val <u>u</u> e: | | Spelling |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| Label: | | |
| Add Change Remove | AL = "Albania" BE = "Belgium" BG = "Bulgaria" CH = "Switzerland" CY = "Cyprus" CZ = "Czech Republic" DE = "Germany" DK = "Denmark" EE = "Estonia" ES = "Spain" FI = "Finland" FR = "France" GB = "United Kingdom" HU = "Hungary" IE = "Ireland" IL = "Israel" IS = "iceland" II = "Italy" LT = "Lithuania" NU = "Norway" PL = "Poland" PT = "Portugal" RU = "Russian Federation" SE = "Sweden" | |
| | SI = "Slovenia" SK = "Slovakia" UA = "Ukraine" XK = "Kosovo" | |

| Value Labels | | |
|------------------|---|----------|
| Val <u>u</u> e: | | Spelling |
| Label: | | |
| | 1 = "Albania" 2 = "Belgium" 3 = "Bulgaria" | |
| | 4 = "Switzerland" 5 = "Cyprus" 6 = "Czech Republic" | |
| | 7 = "Germany" 8 = "Denmark" 9 = "Estonia" | |
| | 10 = "Spain" 11 = "Finland" 12 = "France" | |
| Add | 13 = "United Kingdom" 14 = "Hungary" | |
| Change Remove | 15 = "Ireland" 16 = "Israel" 17 = "Iceland" | |
| | 18 = "Italy" 19 = "Lithuania" 20 = "Netherlands" | |
| | 21 = "Norway" 22 = "Poland" | |
| | 23 = "Portugal" 24 = "Russian Federation" 25 = "Sweden" | |
| | 26 = "Slovenia" 27 = "Slovakia" 28 = "Ukraine" | |
| | 29 = "Kosovo" | |

Jm now says, "Let's practice our syntax skills a little." and uses direct syntax to create a new variable [country1] with one group containing France, Germany, UK, Netherlands, Portugal, Russian Federation and Sweden and another group containing all other countries.

compute country1 = country .
recode country1 (12 7 13 20 23 24 25 = 1)(ELSE = 0) .
. . and runs a check:
cross country1 by country .

[NB: Note that JM over-rides the SPSS prompt which would display the **RECODE** command in UPPER CASE, but that he leaves the display for ELSE. He also uses abbreviated syntax **cross** in lower case which is not colour-coded by SPSS.]

The syntax produces a very wide table so he swaps the rows and columns.

| | | | | | | | | Court | rtry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|---------|----------|-------------|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Abania | Belgium | Bulgaria | Switzerland | Cyprus | Czech Republic | Germany | Denmark | Estonia | Spain | Finland | France | United Hingdom | Hungary | ireland | Israel | Iceland | Italy | Lithuania | Netherlands | Norway | Poland | Portugal | Russian Federation | Sweden | Slovenia | Slovakia | Ukraine | Kosovo | Total |
| country1 other | и | 1201 | 1869 | 2260 | 1493 | 1116 | 2009 | 0 | 1650 | 2380 | 1889 | 2197 | 0 | 0 | 2014 | 2628 | 2508 | 752 | 950 | 2109 | 0 | 1624 | 1898 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1257 | 1847 | 2178 | 1295 | 39134 |
| selec | ected countries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2958 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1968 | 2286 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1845 | 0 | 0 | 2151 | 2484 | 1847 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15539 |
| Total | | 1201 | 1869 | 2260 | 1493 | 1116 | 2009 | 2958 | 1650 | 2380 | 1889 | 2197 | 1968 | 2286 | 2014 | 2628 | 2508 | 752 | 960 | 2109 | 1845 | 1624 | 1898 | 2161 | 2484 | 1847 | 1257 | 1847 | 2178 | 1295 | 54673 |

cross country by country1.

| | | count | try1 | |
|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | | 0.00 | 1.00 | Total |
| Country | Albania | 1201 | 0 | 120 ⁻ |
| | Belgium | 1869 | 0 | 1869 |
| | Bulgaria | 2260 | 0 | 2260 |
| | Switzerland | 1493 | 0 | 149 |
| | Cyprus | 1116 | 0 | 111 |
| | Czech Republic | 2009 | 0 | 200 |
| | Germany | 0 | 2958 | 295 |
| | Denmark | 1650 | 0 | 165 |
| | Estonia | 2380 | 0 | 238 |
| | Spain | 1889 | 0 | 188 |
| | Finland | 2197 | 0 | 219 |
| | France | 0 | 1968 | 196 |
| | United Kingdom | 0 | 2286 | 228 |
| | Hungary | 2014 | 0 | 201 |
| | Ireland | 2628 | 0 | 262 |
| | Israel | 2508 | 0 | 250 |
| | Iceland | 752 | 0 | 75 |
| | Italy | 960 | 0 | 96 |
| | Lithuania | 2109 | 0 | 210 |
| | Netherlands | 0 | 1845 | 184 |
| | Norway | 1624 | 0 | 162 |
| | Poland | 1898 | 0 | 189 |
| | Portugal | 0 | 2151 | 215 |
| | Russian Federation | 0 | 2484 | 248 |
| | Sweden | 0 | 1847 | 184 |
| | Slovenia | 1257 | 0 | 125 |
| | Slovakia | 1847 | 0 | 184 |
| | Ukraine | 2178 | 0 | 217 |
| | Kosovo | 1295 | 0 | 129 |
| Total | | 39134 | 15539 | 5467 |

Country * country1 Crosstabulation

It's worked: gives it some labels. (6'23")

val labels country1 1 'selected countries' 0 'other' .

[NB: He's still using abbreviated syntax and lower case, even in the labels in which the first letter would normally be capitalised (e.g. 'Selected countries' 'Other'). There is no variable label for [country1]. This is clearly a working file used for exploring the data, but standard practice would normally be to specify metadata (labels, missing values, measurement levels, formats etc. before running the analysis.]

[MacInnes 4.1.7: Guide to video tutorials 10 and 11 for Chapter 4]

×

Spelling.

| 1 *ES | 6_Practice2.sav [] | DataSet1] - IBM SPS | S Statistics Data Edito | r | | _ 🗆 × | 1 | 🚔 Value Labels |
|----------|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| | dit <u>V</u> iew <u>D</u> ata | Transform Analyz | e Direct <u>M</u> arketing <u>(</u> | <u>è</u> raphs <u>U</u> tilit | - | Window Help | | Value Labels |
| 24 25 | Name country country 1 | Label Country | Values {1, Albania} {0, other} | Missing None None | Type Numeric Numeric | Measure | | Add 0 = "other" Change |
| Data V | ew Variable View | | IBM SPSS Statistic | s Processor is | ready | ode:ON | - | Remove OK Cancel Help |

He still has his enormous Syntax Editor open. He selects cases by going to the Select Cases icon and extending the logical expression from the filter he generated in Video 9 for:

| | Task 1: Select only tho | 8: Subsetting and Selecting Cases (p 93) ose cases aged between 25 and 54 ² to video tutorial 9, page 4) |
|------|---------------------------|---|
| • | agea ge 25 and agea le 54 | Adds: " and country1 = 1 " |
| ta s | elect Cases: If | |
| | idno 🗾 🦳 | agea ge 25 and agea le 54 and country1 = 1 |

In the video his table has no variable or value labels for [country1] just values 0.00 and 1.00.

Country * country1 Crosstabulation

| Count | - | - | | |
|---------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| | | cour | ntry1 | |
| | | 0.00 | 1.00 | Total |
| Country | Albania | 1201 | 0 | 1201 |
| | Belgium | 1869 | 0 | 1869 |
| | Bulgaria | 2260 | 0 | 2260 |

² On page 93 JM talks about selecting men and women between the ages of 25 and 49, but in the video selects people aged between 25 and 54.

However, because I saved the file modifications in new files **ESS6_Practice2.sav** and **ESS6_Practice3.sav** with **[filter_\$]** (and also entered the value labels) I can simply write:

filter by filter_\$. cro country by country1 .

.. to get:

Country * country1 Crosstabulation

| | | C | country1 | |
|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | | other | selected countries | Total |
| Country | Albania | 566 | 0 | 56 |
| | Belgium | 912 | 0 | 91 |
| | Bulgaria | 965 | 0 | 96 |
| | Switzerland | 728 | 0 | 72 |
| | Cyprus | 573 | 0 | 57 |
| | Czech Republic | 1004 | 0 | 100 |
| | Germany | 0 | 1395 | 139 |
| | Denmark | 710 | 0 | 7′ |
| | Estonia | 1059 | 0 | 105 |
| | Spain | 1039 | 0 | 103 |
| | Finland | 991 | 0 | 99 |
| | France | 0 | 915 | 9 |
| | United Kingdom | 0 | 1015 | 10 |
| | Hungary | 1005 | 0 | 10 |
| | Ireland | 1380 | 0 | 13 |
| | Israel | 1187 | 0 | 118 |
| | Iceland | 363 | 0 | 3 |
| | Italy | 476 | 0 | 4 |
| | Lithuania | 960 | 0 | 9 |
| | Netherlands | 0 | 891 | 8 |
| | Norway | 812 | 0 | 8 |
| | Poland | 924 | 0 | 93 |
| | Portugal | 0 | 928 | 9: |
| | Russian Federation | 0 | 1280 | 128 |
| | Sweden | 0 | 848 | 8 |
| | Slovenia | 591 | 0 | 59 |
| | Slovakia | 950 | 0 | 9 |
| | Ukraine | 1019 | 0 | 10 |
| | Kosovo | 716 | 0 | 7 |
| Fotal | | 18930 | 7272 | 2620 |

Having selected a subset of people aged between 25 and 54, JM will proceed to examine working hours in the next tutorial.

End of: 4.1.7: Guide to video tutorials 10 and 11 for Chapter 4

Forward to: <u>4.1.8 Guide to video tutorial 12 for Chapter 4</u>

Back to:4.1.6 Guide to video tutorial 9Back to:MacInnes (2017)