



MENGGUNAKAN SPSS

STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF
2020

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Let's get started with the bullet point part of this introduction to SPSS. We will insert various figures into the text when we wish to clarify certain

actions required on your part.

- Start SPSS, close the opening window as discussed above.

- At the bottom of the Data Editor spreadsheet screen, there are two

tabs; click Variable View

Figure 1.2 Lower Portion of the Variable View Screen of the SPSS Data Editor



- At the top of the screen, type the word *Eagles* in the cell (this is the cell below *Name* and to the right of Row 1). The callout (balloon) shown in Figure 1.3 points to the cell in which you are to enter the variable name “Eagles.” Cells are the little boxes at the intersection of *columns* and *rows*.

Figure 1.3 Small Portion of the Variable View Screen

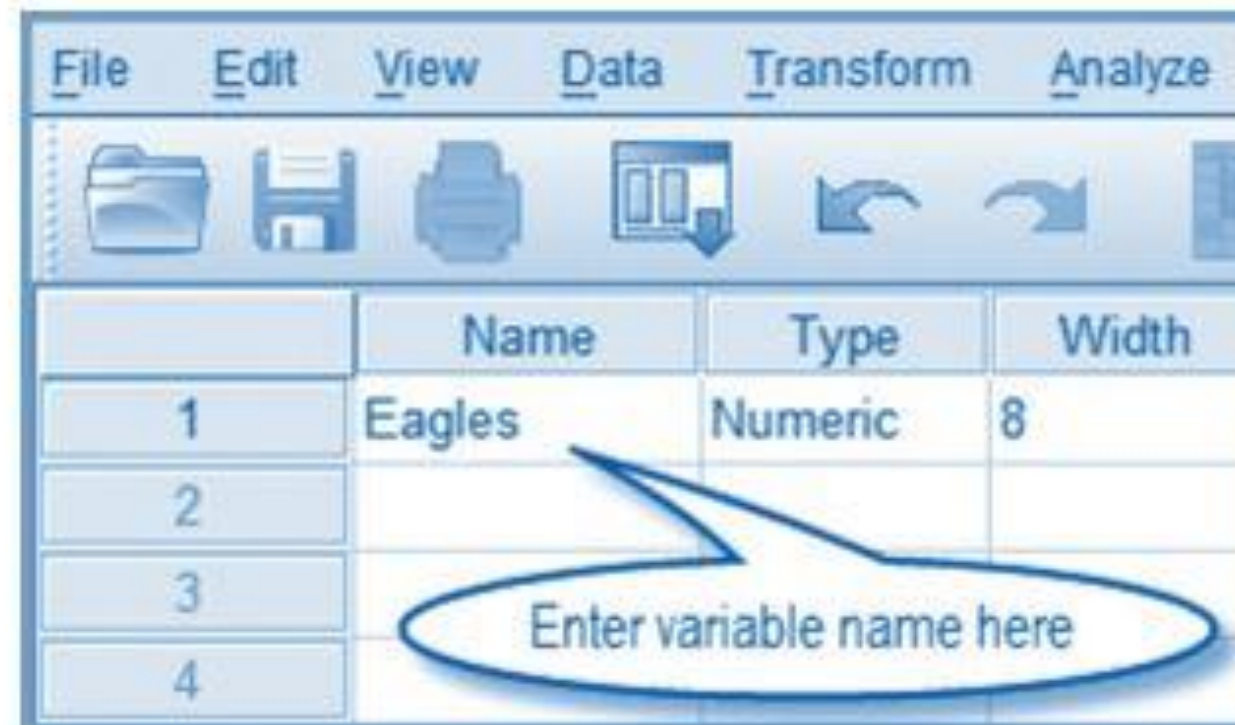


Figure 1.4 Small Portion of the Data View Screen

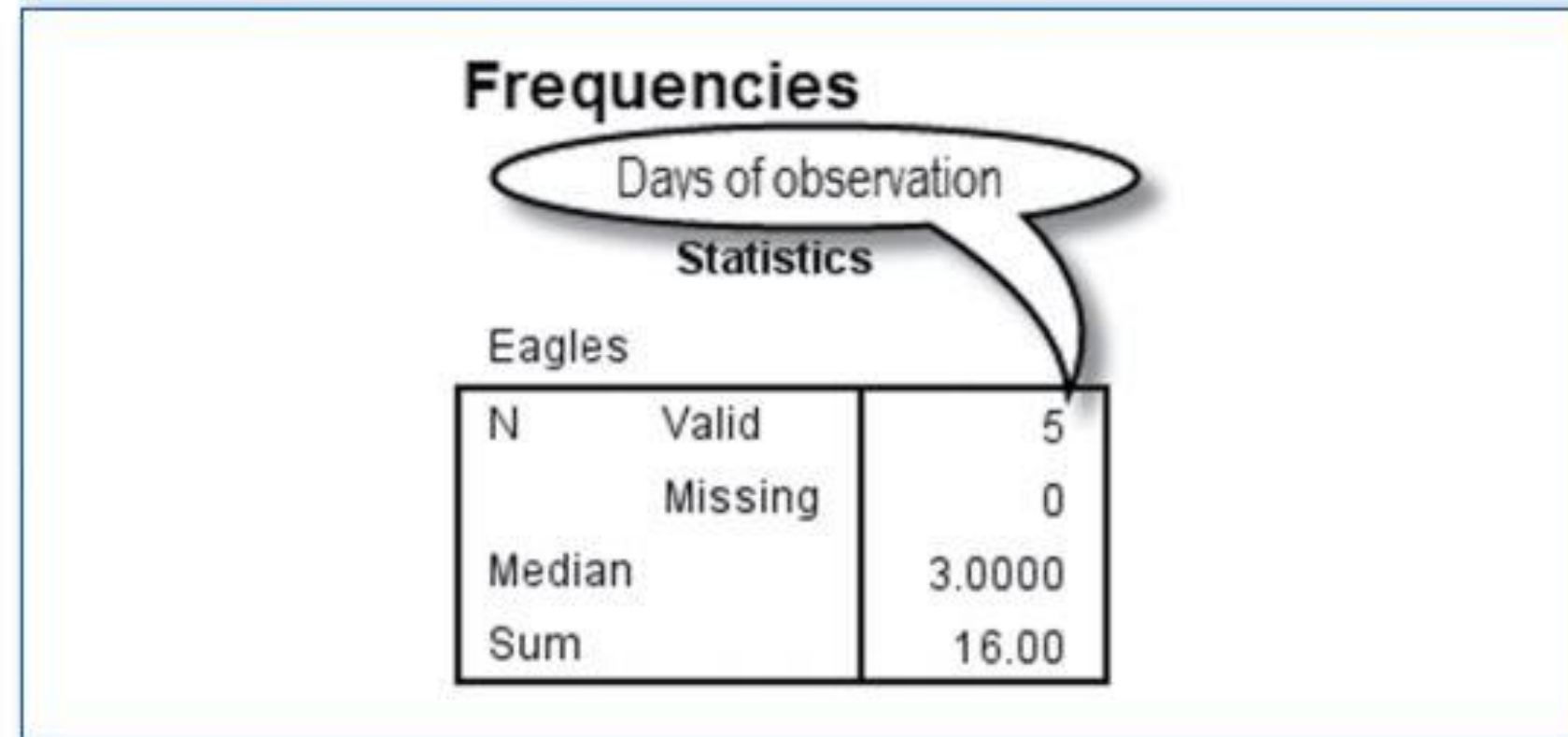
The screenshot shows the SPSS Data View window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, and Analyze. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for opening files, saving, and other functions. The main area displays a data table with five rows of observations. The first column contains row numbers 1 through 5. The second column is labeled 'Eagles' and contains values 3.00, 4.00, 2.00, 1.00, and 6.00. The third and fourth columns are labeled 'var'. A callout bubble points to the first row, stating 'Day 1 of observations'. Another callout bubble points to the value 3.00 in the 'Eagles' column, stating 'Number of eagles observed'.

	Eagles	var	var
1	3.00		
2	4.00		
3	2.00		
4	1.00		
5	6.00		

- After you have entered the five pieces of data, check carefully to see if the entries are correct. If they are, save your work as follows: Click **File**, and then click **Save As**.
- A window titled *Save Data As* will open, in which you will enter a name for your work (project). You could enter any name you wish, but for this exercise, enter the name *chapter1* in the *File Name* box. The *Look in* box (located in the middle of the window), showing where the file will be saved, should have an entry titled *Documents*. Click **Save**. Your data have been saved in the *Documents* section of your computer.
- An *Output* window opens; close this by clicking the **white “x” in the red box**. Another dialog box may open asking if you wish to save the output; click **No**.

- Let's continue with the exercise. On the *SPSS Menu* at the top of the screen, click **Analyze**, select **Descriptive Statistics**, and then click **Frequencies**. A window will appear titled *Frequencies*. Drag **Eagles** to the *Variable(s)* box, or click **Eagles** and then click the right arrow to place *Eagles* in the *Variable(s)* box (both methods work equally well).
- Click the **Statistics** button (the *Frequencies: Statistics* window opens). In the *Central Tendency* panel, click **Median** and **Sum**, then click **Continue**.
- Click **OK** (another screen opens, titled *Output IBM SPSS Statistics Viewer*, which shows the results of the analysis just requested). Look at Figure 1.5 for these results.

Figure 1.5 Frequency Statistics for 5-Day Eagle Observation



- On the Main Menu, click **Graphs**, select **Legacy Dialogs**, and then click **Bar**.
- The *Bar Charts* window opens; click **Simple**, and then click **Values of Individual Cases**. Click **Define**.
- The *Define Simple Bar: Values of Individual Cases* window opens. Click **Eagles** and drag it to the *Bars Represent* box, or click the right arrow to place *Eagles* in that box. Click **OK**. A simple bar graph will appear in the same Output IBM SPSS Statistics Viewer screen below the table, as shown in Figure 1.6.

After you have reviewed the graph, you will save the Output IBM SPSS Statistics Viewer screen, which contains the results of your analysis and the graph. Note that in the future we will often refer to this screen simply as the Output Viewer.

- In the screen, click **File**, and then click **Save As**.
- A window titled *Save Output As* will appear. In the *File name* box, type *chapter1*. Note that the file name is all lowercase and does not include any embedded spaces (blanks). The *Look in* box indicates the location where your file will be saved and should have an entry titled *Documents*. Click **Save**.
- After saving your work, your Output Viewer screen will remain. Click the **white “x” in the red box** found in the top right corner to make it go away.

Figure 1.6 Bar Graph for 5 Days of Eagle Observation

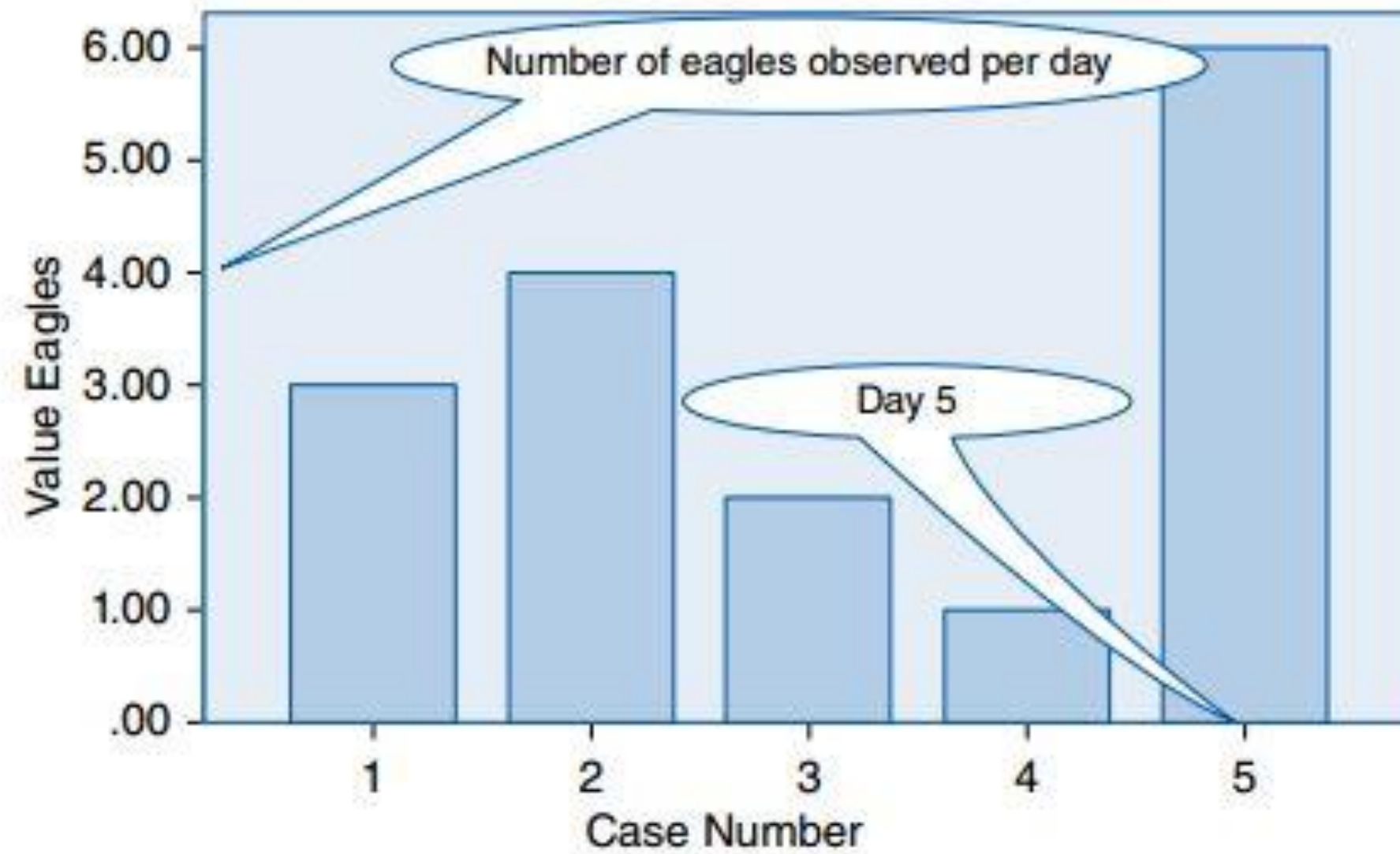


Figure 2.1 Upper Portion of the Variable View Screen Showing a Variable Named “height”



The screenshot shows the upper portion of the SPSS Variable View screen. At the top is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Analyze, Direct Marketing, Graphs, Utilities, Add-ons, Window, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, data manipulation, and analysis. The main area is a table with columns: Name, Type, Width, Decimals, Label, Values, Missing, Columns, Align, Measure, and Role. The first row of the table is highlighted and contains the following data: Name: height, Type: Numeric, Width: 8, Decimals: 2, Label: (empty), Values: None, Missing: None, Columns: 8, Align: Right, Measure: Scale, Role: Input. A blue callout bubble points to the 'height' variable name in the first row, containing the text 'A variable named "height"'. Below the first row are two more empty rows, numbered 2 and 3 in the first column.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	height	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
2											
3											

Figure 2.2 Small Portion of the Variable View Screen Showing Two Named Variables



The screenshot shows the SPSS Variable View window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Analyze, and Direct Marketing. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for opening a file, saving, printing, and switching between Data and Variable views. The main area is a table with columns for Name, Type, Width, and Decimals. Two variables are defined: Pre_treatment and Post_treatment, both of type Numeric with a width of 8 and 2 decimal places. The Post_treatment row is highlighted. A speech bubble points to the table with the text 'Variable View showing two named variables'.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals
1	Pre_treatment	Numeric	8	2
2	Post_treatment	Numeric	8	2
3				
4				

Figure 2.3 Small Portion of the Data View Screen With Data Entered



The screenshot displays the SPSS Data View window. At the top is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Data', 'Transform', and 'Analyze'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for opening a file, saving, printing, and navigating between data and variable views. The main area shows a data table with 5 rows and 3 columns. The first column is labeled '7:' and contains case numbers 1 through 5. The second column is labeled 'Pre_treatment' and contains values 35.60, 34.50, 36.20, 33.10, and 36.10. The third column is labeled 'Post_treatment' and contains values 36.80, 35.30, 37.00, 32.90, and 36.80.

7:	Pre_treatment	Post_treatment
1	35.60	36.80
2	34.50	35.30
3	36.20	37.00
4	33.10	32.90
5	36.10	36.80

Figure 2.4 Main Menu

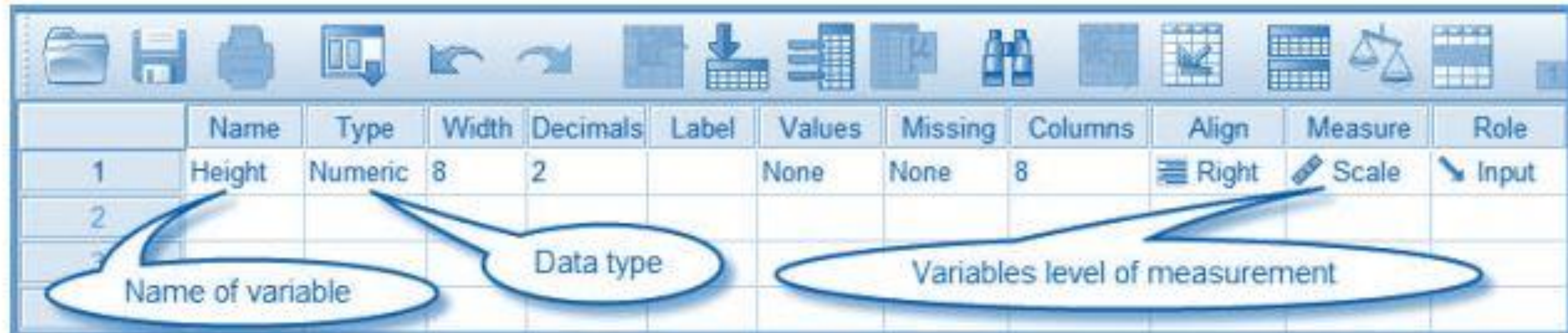


- Click **File**, and you will see a drop-down list of options you can choose.
- After clicking **File**, slide the mouse cursor over each of the items on the *Menu*—**Edit**, **View**, **Data**, **Transform**, and so on—until you have looked at each item on the *Menu*.

Figure 2.5 Data Editor Toolbar



Figure 2.6 Variable View Screen Showing Attribute Column Headings



The screenshot shows the SPSS Variable View interface. At the top is a toolbar with icons for file operations, editing, and analysis. Below the toolbar is a table with columns for variable attributes. The first row is for a variable named 'Height'. Annotations with callouts identify the 'Name' column as 'Name of variable', the 'Type' column as 'Data type', and the 'Measure' column as 'Variables level of measurement'.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	Height	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
2											
3											

- Click **Variable View**.
- Click in Row1 below *Name*, and type the variable name “Height.”
- Click the cell below *Type*. If you click in the left part of the cell, you will see a colored square (button).
- Click the button, and a window called *Variable Type* will open, as shown in Figure 2.7. (*Note:* It is more efficient to simply click the right-side portion of this and other similar cells as the dialog window then opens directly—there is no need to click a button).

In the *Variable Type* window, you can select certain settings to tell SPSS what type of numbers or information you wish to enter. In the absence of any additional information, SPSS has chosen *Numeric* as the type of data about to be entered.

- Click **OK** to close the window.
- Click the cell below *Width*. You can use the up–down arrows to set the width of a cell.

Figure 2.7 *Variable Type Window*

The Variable Type dialog box is shown with the following settings:

- ☒ **N**umeric
- ☐ **C**omma
- ☐ **D**ot
- ☐ **S**cientific notation
- ☐ **D**ate
- ☐ **D**ollar
- ☐ **C**ustom currency
- ☐ **S**tring
- ☐ **R**estricted Numeric (integer with leading zeros)

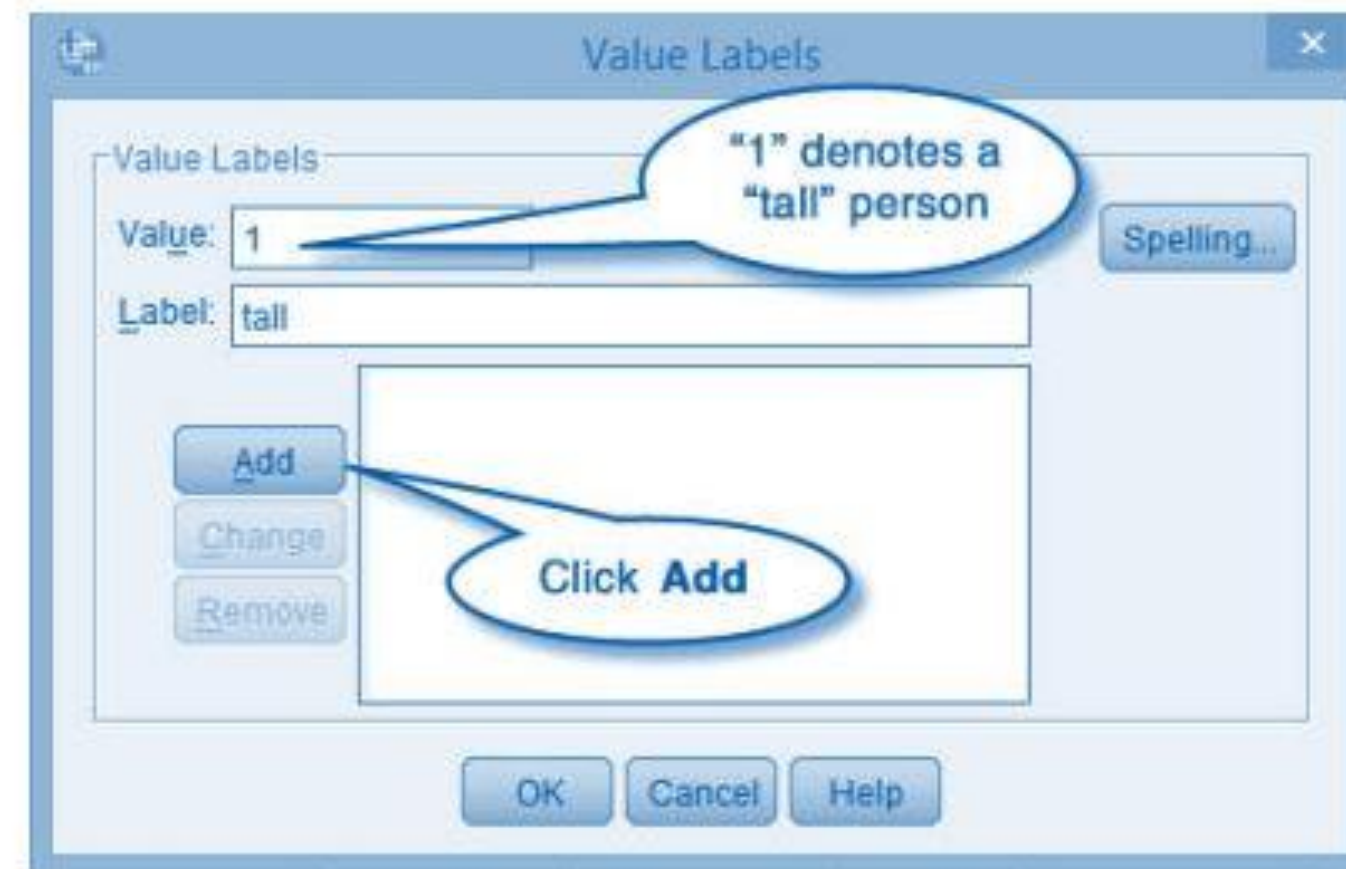
Width: 9
Decimal Places: 2

The Numeric type honors the digit grouping setting, while the Restricted Numeric never uses digit grouping.

OK Cancel Help

- Click **Cancel** to close the window.
- Click the cell below *Missing*, and you will see a window, shown in Figure 2.9, in which you can enter information on missing values associated with the variables.
- Click **Cancel** to close the window.

Figure 2.8 *Value Labels* Window



To Be Continued Input & output Data

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1. Informasi penting hari ini
2. Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini
3. Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan

Thank You!

Any Questions?