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How to interpret spss descriptive statistics results

Descriptive statistics on SPSS are like the mandatory knowledge that everyone should have. It is the fundamental thing that works almost in every statistical analysis. If you are working in a huge number of data, descriptive statistics help you provide summary and data features. There is a lot of software that you can use to do the analysis. But in SPSS, you can do it the easiest and fastest way. Besides, it shows you sequential so that it really helps to make a relationship. Descriptive statistics are a statistical analysis process that focuses on the management, presentation and classification that aims to describe the condition of data. With this process, the presented data will be more attractive, easier to understand, and able to provide more meaning to data users. In general, descriptive statistics must be able to give an idea of what information can be obtained from the data we use. Instead of using numbers without a standard format, it would be more interesting if displayed in charts and tables. Descriptive statistics also provide characteristics of the data used. This is important because the condition of the data used will affect the entire analysis of the data we do. Using SPSS, you can get these two goals easily. Why use SPSS to perform descriptive statistics? As a researcher, there are a lot of software we can use to generate descriptive statistics. Every software has its own benefit. Let me explain why you should use SPSS to do your ownWork statistics! 1. simple and easy to oare spss is an easy-to-use software from the whole community. the available features have been designed so that it can also be used by beginners who do not really have statistics or basic coding. 2. Full numerical analysis can be seen in full numerical analysis in descriptive statistics if you perform data with spss. you measure the central trend that consists of median, modus as the most popular and mandatory analysis. Moreover, you could easily generate dispersion measurement such as variation, standard error, standard deviation, range, schewness and kurtosis to help you see how the data spread. even quarters, per cent, minimum and maximum are available as a position measurement. However, you could also produce histogram, steam and leaf diagram, z-score etc. to give you detailed explanations about the data condition. 3. complete customization what matter is, you have full control of the summary descriptive statistics. you can choose what you want to show and what you don't need. everything is easy by simple click. Moreover, you can make your own code in case you want to try to customize the descriptive statistical output. spss also provides this option for you descriptive statistical steps on spss there are 3 options that you can use in spss to make descriptive statistics. each option has its own statistics you want to show. Additionally, some statistics can be found in other options. Don't worry, let me clearly explain one by one1. Choose Analyze > Descriptive statistics > Frequency 2. Move the variables we want to analyze. In this example, we use gender, height and weight. 3. On the right side of the submenu, you will see three options that you could add; statistics, chart and format. This is what you will get if you click statistics. 4. You can do another descriptive analysis on this menu. But, in this case, I prefer to use default options so you can see the difference between the. So ignore the add-on menu, okay! 5. Click Ok 6. This is the result of the output window Interpretation of the descriptive statistical frequencies Output 1. In the first chart, it shows the valid data numbers and missing data. From the table, we can conclude that there are 13 valid data for sex, 12 for height, and 12 for weight. There is one missing for each height and variable weight. This table could help you to analyze whether your data is complete or not. 2. In the gender-frequency table, we could see the group's percentage analysis. You could see, 53.8 percent of the sample is female and 46.2 percent of the sample is male. It means we use more women than males in this search. 3. In the height frequency table, you will see the frequency analysis of the height. In the frequency column, you will see 1 for each height value. It means we have a person who has height in the group. At the bottom, you will also see the total and missing value of the group. 4. In weighttable, you will see weight frequency analysis. In the frequency column, there is 2 value in 70kg row. It means there are two people who have the same weight in the group. 1. Choose the analysis > > Descriptive statistics > Descriptive 2. Set the variable you want to analyze. In descriptive, we could only analyze the orderly and scale 3 variables. Check the menu tab if you want to insert another option. In this term, I would like to use the default condition. 4. Check the standardized value options box. 5. Click Ok. Interpretation of the SPSS output: 1. You will see that there is 12 valid value of height and weight, no synthesis of the missing value here. 2. The minimum height value is 160 cm, the maximum value is 175. The average value is 168.08 cm. 3. For weight, the minimum value is 60 kg and the maximum value is 79 kg. The average value 68.67 kg. 4. The standard deviation for height 4.680. It means, the relatively distributed data close to the average value. 5. The standard weight deviation is 6,344. It means, the relatively distributed data close to the average value. 6. When you look at data display, you will see two additional variables. This is the standardized or z-score value we have activated before. The smaller the number, the closer to the average. The larger the number, the more it is from the average. A positive sign indicates that the value is higher than the average, while negative media below the average. Explore descriptive analysis on SPSS 1. Choose analysis > > >2. Set the variable we want to analyze. Here, I put the height and weight on the dependent list and sex on the factor list. 3. We have three additional menus; statistics, chart and chart. Well, my favorite is the plot because I could see the histogram. Let me check by choosing a graph > istogram. You can always add your favorite. 4. Continue > Ok 5. See the exit window Interpreting the exploration of the menu on descriptive statistics 1. In the case of summary processing, you will see the complete analysis of the frequency of the set group, the valid and the missing cases. 2. In the descriptive table, you can also see the full descriptive table for height and weight by gender. You will see the central tendency to dispersion measures. The average trust range is also seen. 3. SPSS also provides each istogram for the dependent list. If you use any data, you will see the distribution model. 4. The steam and leaf texture makes it easier to read the data. 5. In addition, we have a boxplot to see how the data distributed by the average value. Disadvantages to use SPSS to perform descriptive statistics Although SPSS is a phenomenal software that helps a lot in the world of research, here are the weaknesses I found in its use. 1. The function of the chart is bad At first, I have already told you that the purpose of descriptive statistics is also to provide data visualization. It helps us as a researcher or even the reader to make the data easier to understand. But SPSS couldn'tthe customization of the graph beautifully. The output of the chart is simple, flat, and away from search or publication standards. Honestly, I prefer to use Microsoft Excel to produce an interesting and informative chart. 2. It is expensive Yes, the license price to use SPSS legally is expensive. Not all people or communities could afford it. Look at this page! I think the price is out of the common people that you reach that they use the software for only one basic statistical process. If you just want to create a simple and basic formula, you can do using descriptive statistics with Excel. It's pretty easy and super simple. How to write a descriptive analysis report Now, how to correctly write the descriptive analysis report? How to explain it to the reader so that they will understand it and have a meaningful vision. I usually categorize my relationship like this. 1. Specify the measurement of the central trend. Lie, median, and modus are the first three that we must always insert into the report. You can write it for each variable to see the difference between them. 2. Specify the dispersion measurement Variance and standard deviation are the most important part you have to put on the report. 3. Analyze the value of data The value you have to put is minimum, maximum, range, and outlier. We may detect that your data is distributed or not using this. 4. Analyze the distribution of the form Use kurtosis and skewness to measure the form of data distribution. Helps decide howdata distributed by the media. Also, show the histogram! 5. Make a correct explanation After deciding the numbers above, make a correct explanation, and check the relationship with the fact. Conclusion SPSS Descriptive Statistics is powerful. This three menu is the common thing that the researcher to analyze data. Let me sum it up. 1. There are three submenus in the descriptive statistics we can use; frequencies, descriptive, explore 2. Use frequencies to show frequency analysis 3. Use descriptive statistics to show basic analysis 4. Use explore to do an advanced and detailed analysis 5. Read the output carefully and report surprisingly! This is my best explanation of using SPSS for descriptive statistics. Do you have any problem in implementing or interpreting output? We learn descriptive statistics from zero to. Leave your comment below and let's have a discussion. I'd love to. It is. how to interpret descriptive statistics results in spss pdf. how to interpret descriptive statistics results in spss example. how to interpret descriptive statistics in spss. how to read spss descriptive statistics

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