BUS 230: Business and Economics Research and Communication Instructor: Dr. James Murray SPSS Handout: Estimating Relationships

1 Correlation

Example: Public Expenditure

- Data from 1960! about public expenditures per capita, and variables that may influence it:
 - Economic Ability Index
 - Percentage of people living in metropolitan areas.
 - Percentage growth rate of population from 1950-1960.
 - Percentage of population between the ages of 5-19.
 - Percentage of population over the age of 65.
 - Dummy variable: Western state (1) or not (0).
- Is there a statistically significant linear correlation between the percentage of the population who is young and the public expenditure per capita?
- Is there a statistically significant linear correlation between the public expenditure per capita and whether or not the state is a western state?
- 1. Open the dataset *publicexp.sav* in SPSS.
- 2. For a parametric test (Pearson correlation):
- 3. Select Analyze menu, select Correlate, then select Bivariate.
- 4. Select at least two variables (it will do all pairwise comparisons) on the left and click right arrow button.
- 5. Select check-box for Pearson and/or Spearman.
- 6. Click OK!

2 Chi-Squared Test for Independence

Unsatisfied Customers: Reason for Hotel Guests' Stay vs. Reasons They will Not Return

	Reason for Not Returning		
Reason for Stay	Price	Location	Amenities
Personal/Vacation	48	47	10
Business	20	47	27

Using SPSS:

- Dataset: hotel.sav.
- First column, ReasonStay: 0=Personal/Vacation, 1=Business.
- Second column, NoReturn: 0=Price, 1=Location, 2=Amenities.
- Go to Analyze, Descriptive Statistics, Crosstabs.
- Put one of the variables in the Row(s) box.
- Put the other variable in the Column(s) box.
- Click Statistics button.
- Check the box for Chi-square.
- Click Continue
- Click Cells button.
- Click on the Row percentages checkbox.
- Click Continue
- Click OK!