

## Answers to Exercise 6.7 (p. 219)

To calculate the percentage figures quoted in the findings reported at the bottom of p. 218, continue to use the **Data → Select Cases...** procedure with only cases selected where 'group'=1 (i.e. the Reading and Drama Club). You then need to use the **Analyze → Descriptive Statistics → Frequencies...** procedure for the variables 'attitud1' and 'attitud2'. You should get the following output:

**'How much do you like reading?' (Pre-Test)**

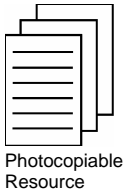
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not at all	6	20.0	20.0	20.0
Not very much	4	13.3	13.3	33.3
A little	9	30.0	30.0	63.3
Quite a lot	9	30.0	30.0	93.3
A lot	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**'How much do you like reading?' (Post-Test)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not at all	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
Not very much	3	10.0	10.0	16.7
A little	3	10.0	10.0	26.7
Quite a lot	5	16.7	16.7	43.3
A lot	17	56.7	56.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The two percentage figures quoted in the report of the findings were gained simply by adding the percentages circled i.e. those who stated that they liked reading 'quite a lot' or 'a lot' before participating in the Club was 36.7 per cent (i.e. 30.0 + 6.7) and then 73.4 per cent afterwards (i.e. 16.7 + 56.7).

Unfortunately I have not been able to figure out a direct way of displaying this information in a single clustered bar chart as requested in Exercise 6.7 (if you can then please do let me know!). One way it can be done indirectly is to create a special dataset similar to what we did in the previous chapter in relation to calculating effect sizes for data that are only available in tabular form (see pp. 186-7). In this case we therefore need to create a simple dataset with the following three variables:

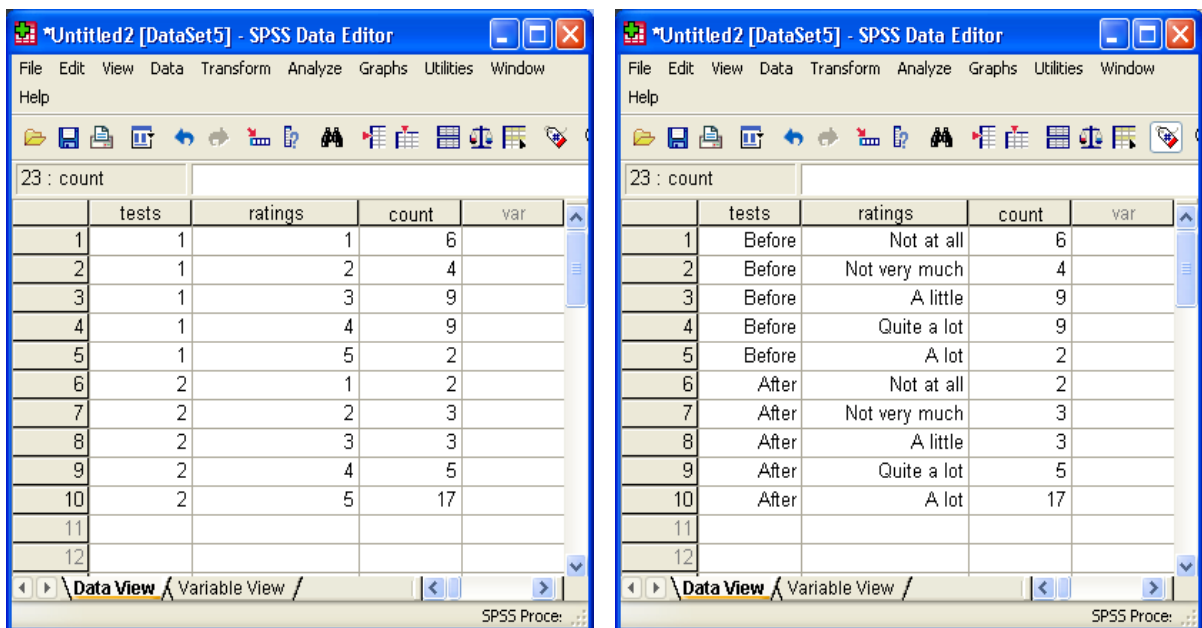


'tests'      1 = 'Before'  
                  2 = 'After'

'ratings'     1 = 'Not at all'  
                  2 = 'Not very much'  
                  3 = 'A little'  
                  4 = 'Quite a lot'  
                  5 = 'A lot'

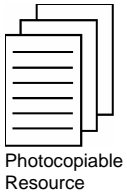
'count'        Simply the number of children in each category (see below)

The dataset should end up looking as below (with Value Labels not showing and then showing):



You can see that the figures added into the 'count' column are simply the frequencies taken from the two frequency tables shown on the previous page.

Once you have created the dataset, use the **Data** → **Weight Cases...** procedure to weight cases by the variable 'count'. Then, use the **Graphs** → **Legacy Dialogs** → **Bar...** procedure to create a clustered bar chart as shown overleaf. The actual chart that you should get from this is also shown overleaf that you can then edit as you require.



Photocopiable Resource

**Define Clustered Bar: Summaries for Groups of Cases**

count

Bars Represent

N of cases       % of cases

Cum. N       Cum. %

Other statistic (e.g., mean)

Variable:

Change Statistic...

Category Axis: ratings

Define Clusters by: tests

Panel by

Rows:

Nest variables (no empty rows)

Columns:

Nest variables (no empty columns)

Template

Use chart specifications from:

File...      Titles...      Options...

