

Instructions for carrying out statistical procedures and tests using SPSS

These instructions are closely linked to the author's book:

Essential Statistics for the Pharmaceutical Sciences
John Wiley & Sons Ltd <http://eu.wiley.com>
2007
ISBN: 978-0-470-03468-2

For all references to chapters or tables, see the above book.

Using SPSS to obtain a Spearman correlation coefficient

Using SPSS to obtain a Spearman correlation coefficient

Example: Table 17.9 Educational levels and knowledge scores after reading revised information leaflet

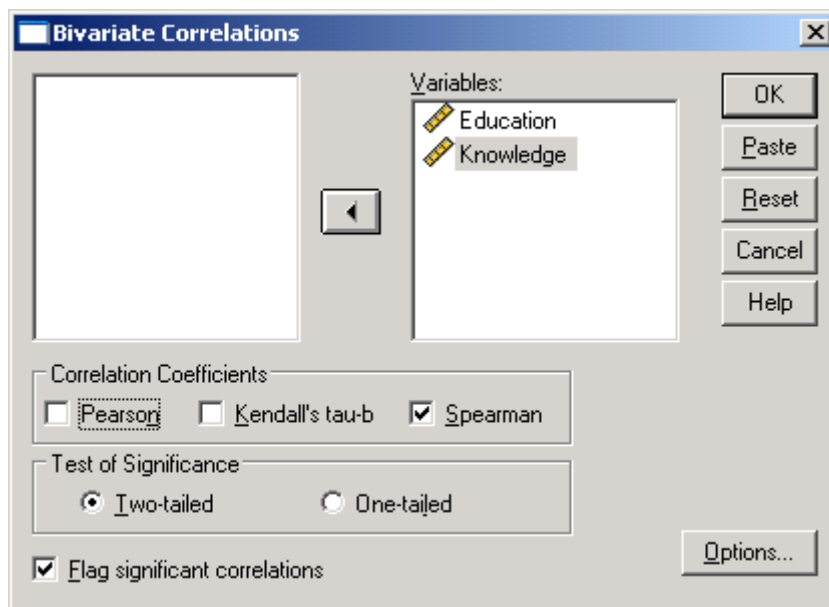
The data are entered into two suitably labelled numeric columns. Then follow the menus:

Analyze / Correlate / Bivariate ...

Move both 'Education' and 'Knowledge' into the 'Variables' box.

Uncheck the box for 'Pearson' and check that for 'Spearman'.

The Bivariate Correlations window should then appear as:



The output is:

Correlations

			Education	Knowledge
Spearman's rho	Education	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.748(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	18	18
	Knowledge	Correlation Coefficient	.748(**)	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	18	18

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The top figure in the right hand column (Highlighted yellow; +0.748) is the Spearman correlation coefficient. Underneath it is a P value (Apparently 0.000, but should be reported as <0.001). See Chapter 17 for discussion of result.