Data Analysis I: Descriptive Analysis (Excel)

I. Frequency Analysis (headcounts)

1) Describe the sample's demographics. Your description needs to include: 1) the total number of subjects; 2) numbers and/or percentages by gender; 3) numbers and/or percentages by grade; 4) numbers and/or percentages by race/ethnicities; and 5) numbers and/or percentages by schools
2) **How?** Open SPSS file (CADS_adoption_data_PED3322_Combined.sav). Find "Analyze" tab then choose "Descriptive Analysis" then choose "Frequencies" from the dropdown menu. Choose variables "school" "gender" "race" and "grade" and move them to the box in the right hand side and click "OK"
3) You may present the required information in writing (paragraphs) or through a table (see the example included below).

Variable	Experimental (n = 52)	Control (n = 52)
Gender		
Male	23	25
Female	29	27
Ethnicity		
European American	33	30
Hispanic American	12	9
African American	7	7
Asian American	2	2
Other	1	1
Grade		
6	17	16
7	19	27
8		16
Academic rank		
Above average	13	15
Average	20	20
Below average	5	3
LD	14	14

Variables	Northwest Middle (n=&&)	Jefferson Middle (n=##)
Gender		
Male		
Female		
No share		
Grade		
6th		
7th		
8th		
Ethnicities		

II. Descriptive Analysis (Knowledge Total Score)

1) Analyze the students' knowledge test score. Your description needs to report the students' average score, range of their scores, standardized deviation of their scores
2) **How?** Open SPSS file (CADS_adoption_data_PED3322_Combined.sav). Find "Analyze" tab then choose "Descriptive Analysis" then choose "Descriptives" from the dropdown menu. After a small window popped up, choose variable "knowledge total score" and move it to the box in the right hand side. Click "options" on the right and check "mean" "std deviation" and "range." Click "continue" then "ok"
3) You need to present the required information in writing (paragraphs). "The sampled students had an average score of $$$ (SD = ##) on the total of 12 questions. The range of their performance is %%%, indicating a significant variability on fitness knowledge