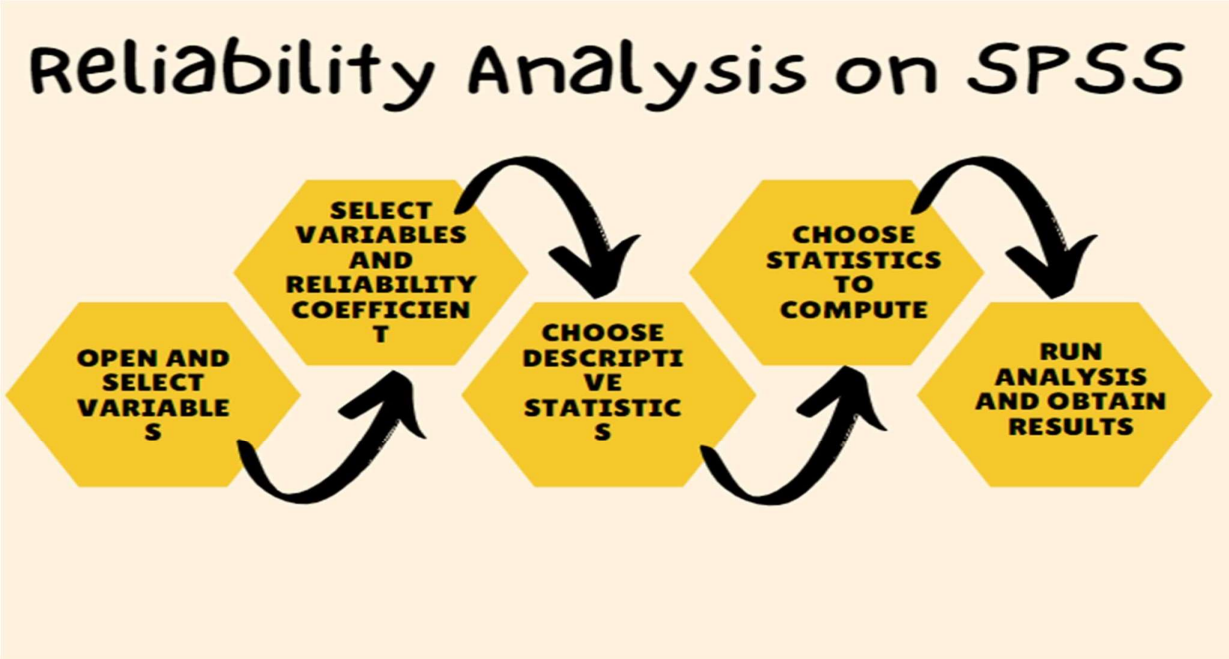
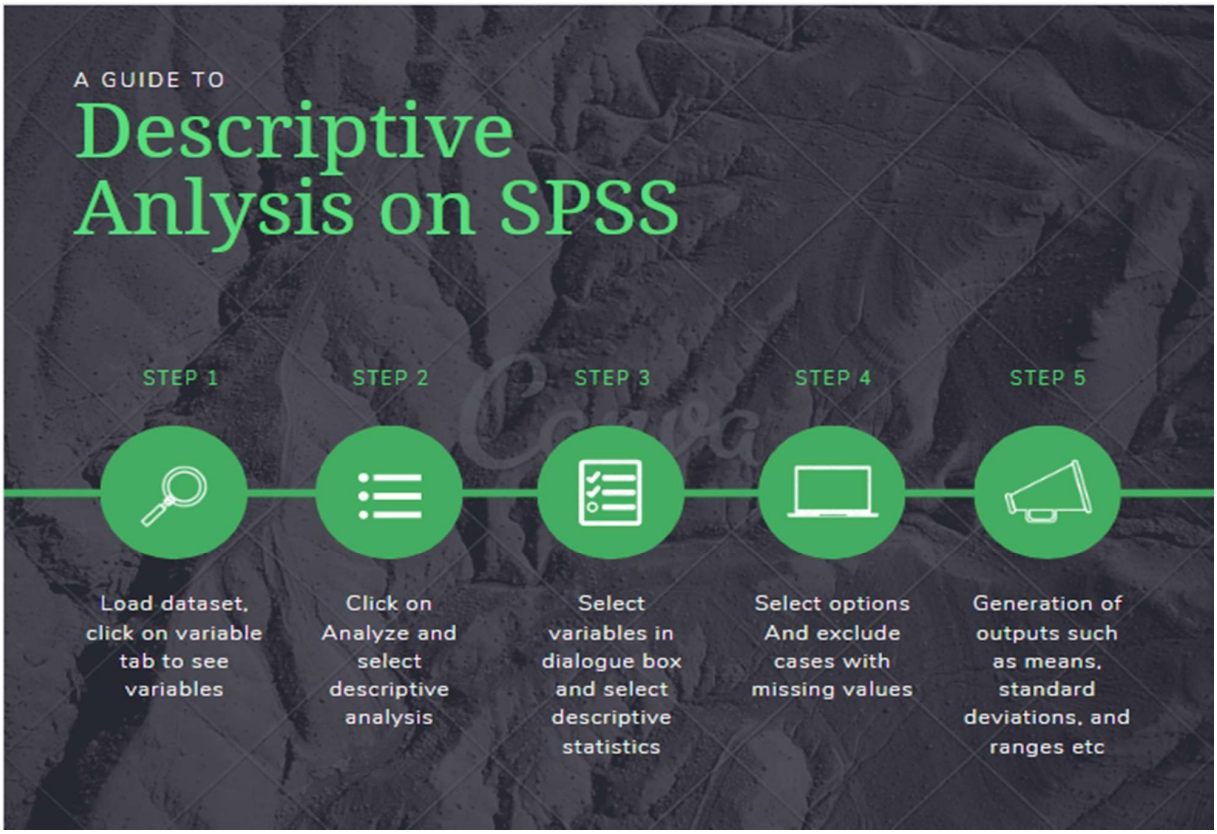


Flow chart of descriptive data analysis with SPSS

1. Open and Select Variables: Open your dataset in SPSS and select the variables you want to include in your reliability analysis.
2. Access the Reliability Analysis Menu: Go to the "Analyse" menu and select "Scale" and then "Reliability Analysis."
3. Select Variables and Reliability Coefficient: In the "Reliability Analysis" dialog box, select the variables you want to include and choose the type of reliability coefficient you want to use (e.g., Cronbach's alpha).
4. Choose Descriptive Statistics: Check the box next to "Descriptives for all variables" to get descriptive statistics for each variable and then click "Statistics."
5. Choose Statistics to Compute: In the "Reliability Analysis: Statistics" dialog box, select the statistics you want to compute (e.g., mean, standard deviation) and click "Continue."
6. Run Analysis and Obtain Results: Click "OK" to run the reliability analysis and obtain your results, which will include the reliability coefficient(s) for your selected variables and the descriptive statistics you requested in step 5.

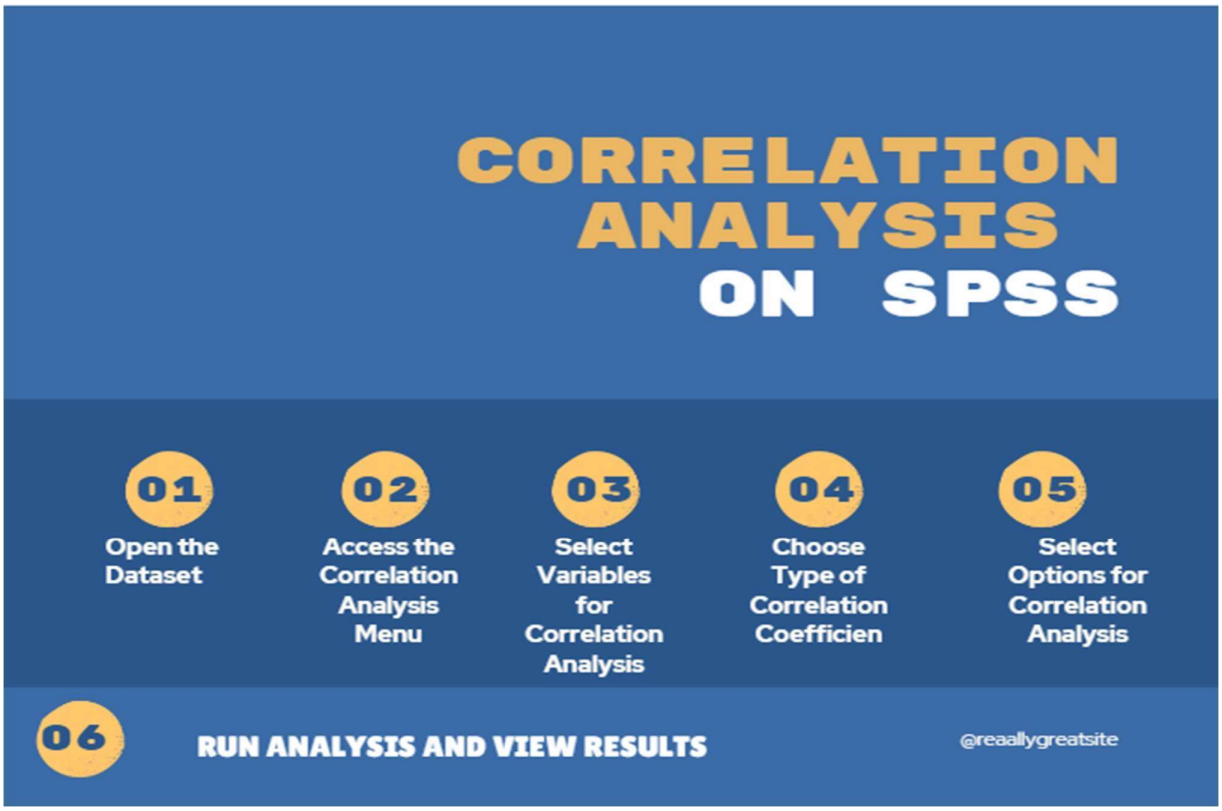


Descriptive Analysis Flowchart on SPSS

Open SPSS and load your dataset.

1. Click on the "Variable View" tab to view your variables.
2. Double-click on each variable to change its properties, such as its name, type, and measurement level. Once you have modified your variables, switch to the "Data View" tab to view your data.
3. Click on "Analyze" in the menu bar and select "Descriptive Statistics" from the drop-down menu. In the "Descriptive Statistics" dialog box, select the variables you want to analyze by clicking on them and moving them to the "Variables" box.
4. Under the "Statistics" tab, select the descriptive statistics you want to calculate, such as mean, standard deviation, and range. Under the "Options" tab, you can choose to exclude cases with missing values or calculate separate statistics for different subgroups.
5. Click "OK" to run the analysis.

SPSS will generate output that includes the descriptive statistics you requested, such as means, standard deviations, and ranges, as well as histograms and frequency tables.



Correlation Analysis Flowchart on SPSS

1. Open the Dataset: Open your dataset in SPSS and ensure that it contains the variables you want to analyze. If not, you can import the data from other sources.
2. Access the Correlation Analysis Menu: Click on the "Analyze" menu at the top of the SPSS window, and select "Correlate," then click "Bivariate."
3. Select Variables for Correlation Analysis: In the "Bivariate Correlations" dialog box, select the variables you want to include in your correlation analysis.
4. Choose Type of Correlation Coefficient: Select the type of correlation coefficient you want to compute from the list of options available, such as Pearson's correlation coefficient, Spearman's correlation coefficient, or Kendall's tau-b.
5. Select Options for Correlation Analysis: In the "Bivariate Correlations" dialog box, you can select various options such as "Mean and standard deviation" and "Sig. (2-tailed)" to show the significance of the correlation coefficient.
6. Run Analysis and View Results: Click "OK" to run the analysis and view the results. SPSS will generate a correlation matrix that displays the correlation coefficients between each pair of variables, along with their significance levels. You can also generate scatterplots to visualize the relationship between the variables.

Regression Analysis flowchart on SPSS

1. Open the Dataset: Open your dataset in SPSS and ensure that it contains the variables you want to analyze. If not, you can import the data from other sources.
2. Access the Regression Analysis Menu: Click on the "Analyze" menu at the top of the SPSS window, and select "Regression," then click "Linear."
3. Select Dependent and Independent Variables: In the "Linear Regression" dialog box, select the dependent variable and the independent variable(s) you want to include in your regression analysis.
4. Specify Model and Method: In the "Linear Regression" dialog box, specify the method you want to use to estimate the model parameters (e.g., enter, stepwise, or hierarchical) and whether to include interactions between the independent variables.
5. Select Options for Regression Analysis: In the "Linear Regression" dialog box, you can select various options such as "Descriptive" and "Collinearity diagnostics" to provide additional information about the analysis and the data.
6. Run Analysis and View Results: Click "OK" to run the analysis and view the results. SPSS will generate a regression output that displays the regression equation, the coefficients for each independent variable, the standard error of the estimate, and various goodness-of-fit statistics.