

PSY101 DATA

Your data was combined with data from PSY101 students at Murdoch University in Australia and Dubai.

All the information from the “I am” sheets was entered into a program called Statistical Package for Social Sciences (known as SPSS). For each sheet the following data was entered:

- Gender
- Age
- Nationality
- Individualism Rating
- Idiocentric score
- Group score
- Allocentric score

SPSS analyses the data and produces tables and graphs that be difficult to understand at first.

Statistics

		GENDER	AGE	NATIONALITY	IndivRating
N	Valid	302	302	302	302
	Missing	0	0	0	0

This means the total number of participants

These columns tell us that there were a total of 302 participants and all of them provided their gender, age, nationality and the individualism rating of their nationality (i.e. there was no “Missing” data).

GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	86	28.5	28.5	28.5
	female	211	69.9	69.9	98.3
	other	5	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	302	100.0	100.0	

Here we can see how many males, how many females and how many people who expressed their gender as something other than male or female (for example “gender neutral” or “gender fluid”).

We can also see this as a percentage of the sample

NATIONALITY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Australia	129	42.7	42.7	42.7
	Austria	3	1.0	1.0	43.7
	Bangladesh	3	1.0	1.0	44.7
	Belgium	1	.3	.3	45.0
	Bhutan	1	.3	.3	45.4
	China	6	2.0	2.0	47.4
	Croatia	1	.3	.3	47.7
	Denmark	1	.3	.3	48.0
	Egypt	2	.7	.7	48.7
	Ethiopia	1	.3	.3	49.0
	Finland	1	.3	.3	49.3
	Germany	3	1.0	1.0	50.3
	Hong Kong	2	.7	.7	51.0
	India	8	2.6	2.6	53.6
	Indonesia	5	1.7	1.7	55.3
	Italy	2	.7	.7	56.0
	Kenya	3	1.0	1.0	57.0
	Malaysia	8	2.6	2.6	59.6
	Netherlands	2	.7	.7	60.3
	New Zealand	6	2.0	2.0	62.3
	Pakistan	7	2.3	2.3	64.6
	Philippines	2	.7	.7	65.2
	Portugal	2	.7	.7	65.9
	Russia	4	1.3	1.3	67.2
	Serbia	2	.7	.7	67.9
	Singapore	63	20.9	20.9	88.7
	South Africa	3	1.0	1.0	89.7
	Sri Lanka	3	1.0	1.0	90.7
	Sweden	1	.3	.3	91.1
	Thailand	2	.7	.7	91.7
	U.A.E	7	2.3	2.3	94.0
	U.K.	12	4.0	4.0	98.0
U.S.A.	3	1.0	1.0	99.0	
Vietnam	3	1.0	1.0	100.0	
Total	302	100.0	100.0		

This table lists all the nations that the participants were/are from. We can see it as a frequency and a percentage: for example, there were 63 participants from Singapore, which is 20.9%

		IndivRating			Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	14.00	12	4.0	4.0	4.0
	20.00	78	25.8	25.8	29.8
	25.00	16	5.3	5.3	35.1
	26.00	8	2.6	2.6	37.7
	27.00	2	.7	.7	38.4
	32.00	2	.7	.7	39.1
	33.00	1	.3	.3	39.4
	35.00	3	1.0	1.0	40.4
	39.00	4	1.3	1.3	41.7
	48.00	8	2.6	2.6	44.4
	52.00	1	.3	.3	44.7
	55.00	3	1.0	1.0	45.7
	63.00	1	.3	.3	46.0
	65.00	3	1.0	1.0	47.0
	67.00	3	1.0	1.0	48.0
	73.00	1	.3	.3	48.3
	74.00	1	.3	.3	48.7
	75.00	1	.3	.3	49.0
	76.00	2	.7	.7	49.7
	79.00	6	2.0	2.0	51.7
	80.00	2	.7	.7	52.3
89.00	12	4.0	4.0	56.3	
90.00	129	42.7	42.7	99.0	
91.00	3	1.0	1.0	100.0	
Total		302	100.0	100.0	

Here we can see the range of Individualism Ratings and how often they occurred.

For example, 16 participants were from nations with a rating of 25, which was a rating close to the lower end of the range.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
AGE	302	17.00	59.00	23.4901	8.52190
Valid N (listwise)	302				

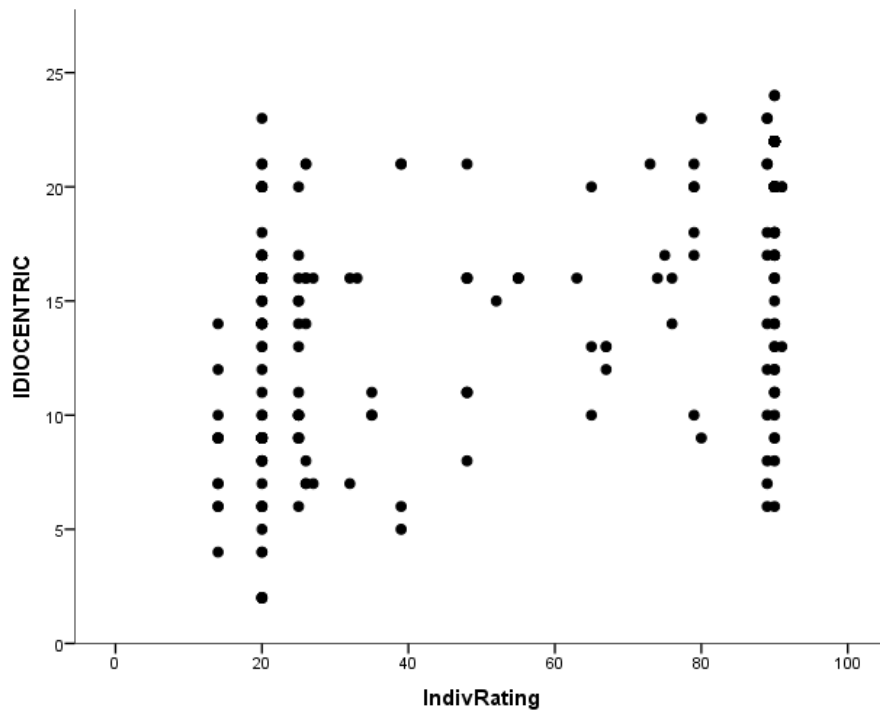
This is the age range and the average age (mean) in years.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
IDIOCENTRIC	302	2.00	24.00	15.9801	5.69078
GROUP	302	.00	22.00	10.3742	4.79435
ALLOCENTRIC	302	.00	9.00	1.4967	1.94056
Valid N (listwise)	302				

This table shows us the range of the scores for the different types of "I am" statements. For example, the lowest score for Allocentric statements was 0, and the highest was 9.

We can also see the average (mean) of each type of statement



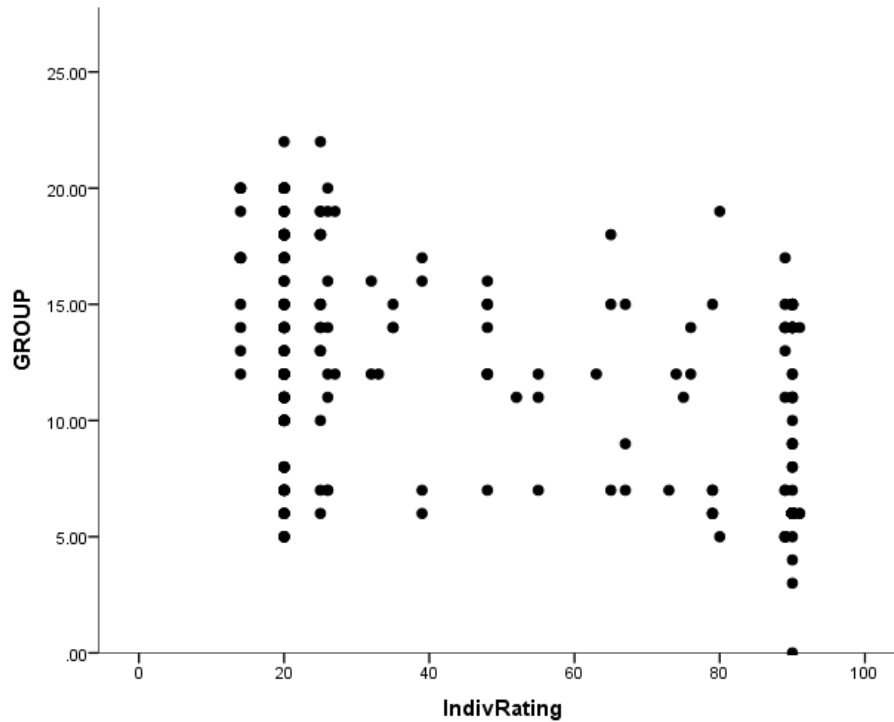
This is a scatterplot of the Individualism Ratings (on the x axis) the Idiocentric statement scores (on the y axis). By plotting the data, we can make visual judgements about the relationship between the two variables (in this case Idiocentric scores and Individualism rating). It looks like there is a **positive** relationship, i.e. as individualism rating increases, so do the Idiocentric scores.

Correlations

		IndivRating	IDIOCENTRIC
IndivRating	Pearson Correlation	1	.619**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	302	302
IDIOCENTRIC	Pearson Correlation	.619**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	302	302

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

This is the statistical analysis of the relationship between Individualism Ratings and the Idiocentric statement scores. From this table we can tell that there is a positive relationship (because this is a positive number), that it is a strong relationship (you will learn about this in PSY173) and that it is "significant". If a relationship is significant it means that there is a connection between the two variables and it's not just a matter of chance.



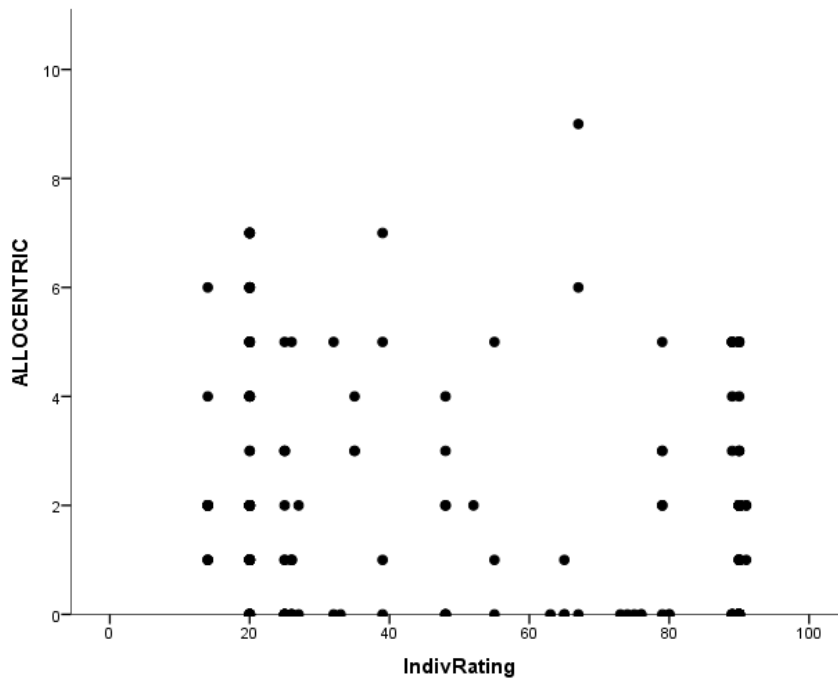
This is a scatterplot of the Individualism Ratings (on the x axis) the Group statement scores (on the y axis). It looks like there is a negative relationship, i.e. as individualism rating increases, the group scores decrease.

Correlations

		IndivRating	GROUP
IndivRating	Pearson Correlation	1	-.606**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	302	302
GROUP	Pearson Correlation	-.606**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	302	302

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

This is the statistical analysis of the relationship between Individualism Ratings and the Group statement scores. From this table we can tell that there is a negative relationship (because this is a negative number), that it is a strong relationship and that it is "significant".



This is a scatterplot of the Individualism Ratings (on the x axis) the Allocentric statement scores (on the y axis). It's a bit harder to judge if there is a relationship here but it looks like there might be a negative relationship, i.e. as individualism rating increases, the Allocentric scores decrease.

Correlations

		IndivRating	ALLOCENTRIC
IndivRating	Pearson Correlation	1	-0.292**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	302	302
ALLOCENTRIC	Pearson Correlation	-0.292**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	302	302

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

This is the statistical analysis of the relationship between Individualism Ratings and the Allocentric statement scores. From this table we can tell that there is a negative relationship (because this is a negative number), that it is a weak relationship and that it is "significant".

In PSY173 you will learn the acceptable methods of communicating the process and outcome of analysis.

For your lab report for this unit you can copy and paste the section below:

To assess the size and direction of the relationship between Individualism Index rating and the three variables: idiocentric statement score, group statement score and allocentric statement score, Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) was calculated. All relationships were found to be significant.

A strong positive relationship was found between Individualism Index rating and idiocentric statement score, $r(300) = .62, p < .01, 2$ tailed.

A strong negative relationship was found between Individualism Index rating and group statement score, $r(300) = -.61, p < .01, 2$ tailed.

A weak negative relationship was found between Individualism Index rating and allocentric statement score, $r(300) = -.29, p < .01, 2$ tailed.

***Your results section must also include descriptive statistics- you will need to decide how to present them (refer to tutorial slides) Do not use the SPSS tables from this document as they are not the correct APA format. ***