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# Academic Skills II – Lecture 5

Additional slides on testing for normal distribution in SPSS

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### How can I test for normal distribution in SPSS?

## Testing normal distribution

### Why?



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- Certain statistical testing procedures require normal distribution of the data in your variable(s).
- In SPSS you can compute the Kolmogorov-Smirnov-Test (KS-Test) and the Shapiro-Wilk-Test.
- We recommend to generally use the Shapiro-Wilk-Test, as it is considered more powerful than the KS-Test.
- However, both tests are sensitive to large samples in the sense that they will quickly show a significant deviation from the normal distribution when the sample size is > 200, even though the data does approximate a normal distribution. Therefore, look at the normality plots first, when you have a large data set and decide whether or not you need a normality test.

(see e.g. https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1714/ML17143A100.pdf)



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- Regardless of which normality test you choose, they basically function as follows:
  - They test a pair of hypotheses: the alternative hypothesis states that the data for a given variable significantly deviates from the normal distribution
  - The null hypothesis states that the data for a given variable does not significantly deviate from the normal distribution (and can therefore be considered normally distributed).
  - We want our scores of the two variables to be normally distributed, so we want a p-value for both variables which is above the threshold value of 5% (remember a hypothesis test is about the null hpyothesis, not about the alternative hypothesis)!!



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- Let's have a look at the normality test for our two dimensions Extraversion and Agreeableness (in this case I will rely on the p-values of the Shapiro-Wilk-Test)
- The relevant SPSS command is: Analyze  $\rightarrow$  Descriptive Statistics  $\rightarrow$  Explore...



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Data View Variable View

Explore...



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Normal distribution test





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- According to the Shapiro-Wilk-Test, I conclude that the data does not significantly deviate from the normal distribution. I consider the data normally distributed.
- However, if I had chosen the Kolmogorov-Smirnov-Test, the scores of the dimension agreeableness would not be considered normally distributed.