



**Learn to Use the Difference of
Means T-Test in SPSS With Data
From the Eurobarometer (63.1,
Jan–Feb 2005)**

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Learn to Use the Difference of Means T-Test in SPSS With Data From the Eurobarometer (63.1, Jan–Feb 2005)

About This Dataset

Data Source Citation

European Commission (2012): Eurobarometer 63.1 (Jan-Feb 2005). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4233 Data file Version 1.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10965

Full title of originating dataset

Eurobarometer 63.1 (Jan-Feb 2005): Science and Technology, Social Values, and Services of General Interest

Data author(s) and affiliations

European Commission, Brussels; DG Communication Public Opinion Analysis Sector

Dataset source website address

<https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/sdesc2.asp?no=4233>

First publication date

June 2005

Data Universe

All respondents were residents in the respective country and aged 15 and over.

Sample/sampling procedures

A multi-stage, random (probability) sampling design was used for this Eurobarometer. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSU) were selected from each of the administrative regional units in every country (Statistical Office of the European Community, EUROSTAT NUTS 2 or equivalent). PSU selection was systematic with probability proportional to population size, from sampling frames stratified by the degree of urbanization. In the next stage, a cluster of starting addresses was selected from each sampled PSU, at random. Further addresses were chosen systematically using standard random route procedures as every Nth address from the initial address. In each household, a respondent was drawn, at random, following the closest birthday rule. No more than one interview was conducted in each household. They were supposed to have sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire.

Separate samples were drawn for Northern Ireland and East Germany.

Data collection dates

03.01.2005 – 17.02.2005

Time frame of analysis

03.01.2005 – 17.02.2005

Unit of analysis

Individual

Location covered by data

Austria (AT); Belgium (BE); Bulgaria (BG); Croatia (HR); Cyprus (CY); Czech Republic (CZ); Denmark (DK); Estonia (EE); Finland (FI); France (FR); Germany (DE); Greece (GR); Hungary (HU); Iceland (IS); Ireland (IE); Italy (IT); Latvia (LV); Lithuania (LT); Luxembourg (LU); Malta (MT); Netherlands (NL); Norway (NO); Poland (PL); Portugal (PT); Romania (RO); Slovakia (SK); Slovenia (SI); Spain (ES); Sweden (SE); Switzerland (CH); Turkey (TR); United Kingdom (GB)

Links to SRM content

- Salkind, N. (2007). T test for two population means. In N.J. Salkind, & K. Rasmussen (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of measurement and statistics* (pp. 991–993). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781412952644.n451>
- T test for unrelated samples. (2004). In D. Cramer, & D. Howitt (Eds.), *The SAGE dictionary of statistics* (p. 168). London: SAGE. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9780857020123.n588>
- Shapiro, J. (2008). t-Test. In P.J. Lavrakas (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of survey research methods* (pp. 912–913). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781412963947.n594>

List of variables

v5

ID SERIAL NUMBER

v6

NATION - ALL SAMPLES

kstot

age

male

toomuchscience

solveprob