# International Institute of Health Management Research Delhi

Term End Exam (Batch- 2019-21)

## Data Management and Analysis

**Total marks: 90 (70+20)** **Duration: 2 hrs**

**Section A**

**(20 marks – Each question carries 2 marks)**

**A1) With the help of the Compute command in SPSS, it is possible to**

(a) generate new variables (b) use existing variables (c) carry out analysis (d) all of them

**A2) The new values generated with the help of Recode command in SPSS can be stored into a**

a) new variable (b) same variable (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

**A3) You have obtained 0 (zero) as the value of Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) while carrying out bi-variate analysis. The result indicates that there is**

(a) no linear relationship (b) a linear relationship (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

**A4) Data files of the SPSS is saved with _____ extension**

(a) spv (b) sav (c) spvs (d) savs

**A5) Simple linear regression is used to model the relationship between**

a) one dependent and one independent variable (b) one dependent and two independent variable

(c) two dependent and two independent variable (d) none of them

**A6) Ordinal level data are characterized by:**

a) Equal intervals between each adjacent score (b) A fixed zero

(c) data that can be meaningfully arranged by order of magnitude (d) none of the above.

**A7) Which among the following window the results of your SPSS analysis appear?**

a) Data view (b) Variable view (c) Output viewer (d) Data editor

**A8) Is it possible to merge two SPSS files into one SPSS file?** Yes / No

**A9) Correlation coefficients give no indication of the direction of causality** Yes/No

**A10) Is it possible to use common arithmetic operators in Compute command of SPSS?** Yes/ No

**Section B**

**(30 marks – each question carries 6 marks. Word limit: maximum 250 words /per answer)**

B1) Explain the relationship between data, information and knowledge

B2) Differentiate between discrete data set and continuous data set

B3) What is the difference between percentage and valid percentage which appears in any SPSS output?

B4) Explain the difference between independent and dependent variable.

B5) Briefly mention about DBMS functions.

## Section C
## (20 marks. Word limit: 500 word max.)

C1) Interpret and explain the following output

| Group Statistics | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employee Gender | | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
| Performance Score | Male | 110 | 5.6818 | 2.74257 | .26149 |
| | Female | 118 | 6.1441 | 1.94046 | .17863 |

| Independent Sample Test | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | |
| | | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference |
| Performance Score | Equal variances assumed | 42.802 | .000 | -1.477 | 226 | .141 | -.46225 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -1.460 | 194.923 | .146 | -.46225 |

## Section D
## (20 marks – Each question carries 2 marks. Internal Assessment)

**IA.1) A string type of variable in the SPSS can contain**

(a) numeric values (b) text (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

**IA.2) While running cross-tabulation by the SPSS, we can generate**

(a) column-wise percentages (b) row-wise percentages
(d) chi-square statistics (d) all of them

**IA.3) Frequency distribution is basically**

(a) classifying data into different groups (b) coding data into different groups
(c) rearranging data into different groups (d) none of them

**IA.4) 't'-test helps in comparing**

(a) mean (b) proportion (c) percentages (d) none of them

**IA.5) Variables are _____, when change in one variable result into a corresponding change in the other variable.**

(a) correlated (b) independent (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

**IA.6) A simple linear regression analysis is about examining relationship between**

(a) dependent and dependent variable (b) independent and independent variable
(c) independent and dependent variable (d) all of them

**IA.7) Value of correlation coefficient lies between:**

(a) 0 and -1 (b) -1 and +1 (c) 0 and +1 (e) none of them

**IA.8) Is it possible to compute mean, if we have data in categorical variable** YES/NO

**IA.9) Is it possible to transform continuous data into categorical data in SPSS** YES/NO

**IA.10) Chi-square test can be used on categorical variables** YES / NO