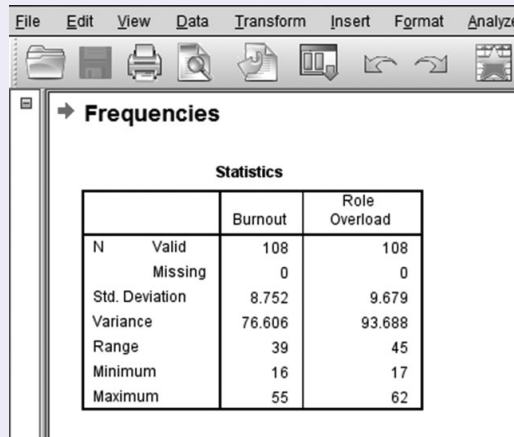


A: Here is what your SPSS output should look like:



The image shows the SPSS 'Frequencies' dialog box with a table of statistics for two variables: Burnout and Role Overload. The table is titled 'Statistics' and has three columns: the variable name, the count of valid cases (N Valid), and the count of missing cases (N Missing). The statistics listed are N Valid, N Missing, Std. Deviation, Variance, Range, Minimum, and Maximum.

Statistics		
	Burnout	Role Overload
N Valid	108	108
N Missing	0	0
Std. Deviation	8.752	9.679
Variance	76.606	93.688
Range	39	45
Minimum	16	17
Maximum	55	62

Now, use this output and answer the following questions about it:

a) What was the range of scores for the `Burnout` measure?

A: $55 - 16 = 39$

b) For the `Burnout` measure, explain how the standard deviation was calculated.

A: It is the square root of the variance; that is, $8.752 = \sqrt{76.606}$.

c) What was the sample size for the `Burnout` measure?

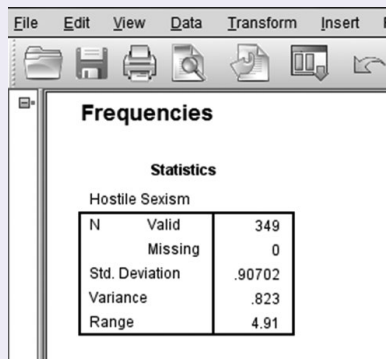
A: 108 participants

d) What was the standard deviation for the `Role Overload` measure?

A: 9.68

2. Use Christopher and Wojda's (2008) dataset to generate the measures of variability for the variable `Hostile Sexism`. After doing so, present them in a table (see Table 4.8 for an example of such a table).

A: Here is what your output should look like:



The image shows the SPSS 'Frequencies' dialog box with a table of statistics for the variable Hostile Sexism. The table is titled 'Statistics' and has two columns: the variable name and the count of valid cases (N Valid). The statistics listed are N Valid, N Missing, Std. Deviation, Variance, and Range.

Statistics	
Hostile Sexism	
N Valid	349
N Missing	0
Std. Deviation	.90702
Variance	.823
Range	4.91

(Continued)