## Report Research: SPSS Data Analysis

- Frequencies
- Compare Means

Independent Samples T-Test

- Differences
- Significance

Crosstabs

- Differences
- Significance

Target Market Profiling - Frequencies
ANOVA: Analysis of Variance \{Grad Students ONLY\}

- Differences
- Overall significance
- Between group significance


## Frequencies

## Displays the number of respondents for

 each value of each variable, the percentage of the dataset accounted for by each value and cumulative percentage of increasing values.| Gender |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{\|ll\|r\|r\|r\|}\hline & & & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Cumulative } \\ \text { Percent }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Valid } & \text { FEMALE } & 104 & 52.0 & 52.0 \\ & \text { Frequency } & \text { Percent } & \text { Valid Percent } & 52.0 \\ & \text { MALE } & 96 & 48.0 & 48.0\end{array}\right) 100.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 200 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |


| Home country |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | United States | 50 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
|  | Italy | 50 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 50.0 |
|  | Target | 50 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 |
|  | South Korea | 50 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 200 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Usage Classification

|  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Heaw user | 39 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
|  | Moderate user | 76 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 57.5 |
|  | Light user | 85 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 200 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## Compare Means

Displays the mean value of the dependent variable for each value of the Independent variable. In this case, the mean values for each of the Likert measures is displayed for each of the four countries in the dataset.

|  |  | Buy beer <br> based on <br> price | Seek out <br> special <br> promotions <br> for beer | Buy only beer <br> with pure <br> ingredients | Prefer low <br> calorie beer | Prefer low <br> alcohol beer | Prefer light <br> color beer |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | Mean | 1.94 | 2.16 | 2.86 | 2.52 | 2.66 | 2.24 |
|  | N | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  | Std. Deviation | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.08 | .87 |
| Italy | Mean | 3.14 | 2.84 | 2.06 | 3.02 | 2.84 | 3.56 |
|  | N | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  | Std. Deviation | 1.32 | 1.50 | .79 | .96 | 1.36 | 1.03 |
| Target | Mean | 2.70 | 2.62 | 2.54 | 2.80 | 2.84 | 3.00 |
|  | $N$ | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  | Std. Deviation | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.05 | 1.20 | 1.33 | 1.18 |
| South Korea | Mean | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.74 | 2.66 | 2.80 |
|  | $N$ | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  | Std. Deviation | 1.31 | 1.34 | 1.07 | .85 | 1.12 | 1.14 |
| Total | Mean | 2.54 | 2.50 | 2.46 | 2.77 | 2.75 | 2.90 |
|  | N | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
|  | Std. Deviation | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.22 | 1.16 |

Displays the mean value of the dependent variable for two defined groups within the independent variable. In this case, the mean values for the Likert scale items are shown for respondents from the USA and the target country. Use this information to identify differences these mean values.

## T-Test: Differences

Group Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Home country | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error <br> Mean |
| Buy beer based on price | United States | 50 | 1.94 | 1.06 | .15 |
|  | Target | 50 | 2.70 | 1.36 | .19 |
| Seek out special | United States | 50 | 2.10 | 1.09 | .15 |
| promotions for beer | Target | 50 | 2.62 | 1.37 | .19 |
| Buy only beer with pure | United States | 50 | 2.86 | 1.14 | .16 |
| ingredients | Target | 50 | 2.54 | 1.05 | .15 |
| Prefer low calorie beer | United States | 50 | 2.52 | 1.05 | .15 |
|  | Target | 50 | 2.80 | 1.20 | .17 |
| Prefer low alcohol beer | United States | 50 | 2.66 | 1.08 | .15 |
|  | Target | 50 | 2.84 | 1.33 | .19 |
| Prefer light color beer | United States | 50 | 2.24 | .87 | .12 |
|  | Target | 50 | 3.00 | 1.18 | .17 |
| Buy only favorite beer | United States | 50 | 2.80 | 1.23 | .17 |
|  | Target | 50 | 3.34 | 1.17 | .17 |

## T-Test: Significance

If $<.05$, treat variances as unequal, evaluate this value for significance
O If $>.05$, treat variances as equal, evaluate this value for significance

Independent Samples Test

|  |  | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances |  | t-test for Equality of Means |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | 95\% Confidence Interval of the Difference |  |
|  |  | Lower |  |  |  |  |  |  | Upper |
| Buy beer based on price | Equal variances assumed <br> Equal variances not assumed |  | 11.891 | $.001$ | -3.121 | 98 | $\begin{array}{r} .002 \\ +\quad .002 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -.76 -.76 | .24 .24 | -1.24 -1.24 | -.28 -.28 |
| Seek out special promotions for beer | Equal variances assumed | 8.367 | . 005 | -1.856 | 98 | . 066 | -. 46 | . 25 | -. 95 | 3.18E-02 |
|  | Equal variances not assumed |  |  | -1.856 | 93.489 | . 067 | -. 46 | . 25 | -. 95 | $3.21 \mathrm{E}-02$ |
| Buy only beer with pure ingredients | Equal variances assumed |  | . 815 | 1.455 | 98 | $.149$ | . 32 | . 22 | -. 12 | 76 |
|  | Equal variances not assumed |  |  | 1.455 | 97.360 | . 149 | . 32 | . 22 | -. 12 | . 76 |
| Prefer low calorie beer | Equal variances assumed | 1.592 | . 210 | -1.242 | 98 | .217 | -. 28 | . 23 | -.73 | . 17 |
|  | Equal variances not assumed |  |  | -1.242 | 96.500 | 217 | -. 28 | . 23 | -. 73 | 17 |
| Prefer low alcohol beer | Equal variances assumed | 2.591 | . 111 | -. 743 | 98 | . 459 | -. 18 | . 24 | -. 66 | . 30 |
|  | Equal variances not assumed |  |  | -. 743 | 94.050 | 460 | -. 18 | . 24 | -. 66 | 30 |

## Crosstabs: Differences

## Usage Classification * Home country

## Displays distribution of categories of dependent variable across classes of independent variable. In this case, the distribution usage groups in the following countries

USATargetCrosstab

|  |  |  | Home country |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | United States | Target |  |
| Usage Classification | Heaw user | Count | 6 | 10 | 16 |
|  |  | \% within Usage | 37.5\% |  |  |
|  |  | Classification | 37.5\% | 62.5\% | 100.0\% |
|  |  | \% within Home country | 12.0\% | 20.0\% | 16.0\% |
|  | Moderate user | Count | 16 | 18 | 34 |
|  |  | \% within Usage | 47.1\% | 52.9\% | 100.0\% |
|  |  | Classification | 47.1 \% | 52.9\% | 100.0\% |
|  |  | \% within Home country | 32.0\% | 36.0\% | 34.0\% |
|  | Light user | Count | 28 | 22 | 50 |
|  |  | \% within Usage | 56.0\% | $44.0 \%$ | 100.0\% |
|  |  | Classification | 56.0\% | 44.0\% | 100.0\% |
|  |  | \% within Home country | 56.0\% | 44.0\% | 50.0\% |
| Total |  | Count | 50 | 50 | 100 |
|  |  | \% within Usage Classification | 50.0\% | 50.0\% | 100.0\% |
|  |  | \% within Home country | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

## Crosstabs: Significance

Evaluate this number<br>If < . 05 , the differences in the distributions noted in the table are statistically significant

| Chi-Square Tests |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | $1.838{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 | 399 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 1.850 | 2 | 397 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 1.819 | 1 | . 177 |
| $N$ of Valid Cases | 100 |  |  |
| a. 0 cells $(.0 \%)$ have expected count less than 5 . The minimum expected count is 8.00 . |  |  |  |

## Target Market Profiling

Age classification

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | 20 OR YOUNGER |  | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
|  | 21-30 |  | 38.0 | 38.0 | 41.0 |
|  | 31-40 |  | 21.0 | 21.0 | 62.0 |
|  | 41-50 |  | 17.0 | 17.0 | 79.0 |
|  | 51-60 | 20 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 89.0 |
|  | OVER 60 | 22 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 200 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income classification |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative |
|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Percent |
| Valid | LESS THAN 20,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 31 \\ 28 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
|  | 20,000-29,000 |  | 15.5 | 15.5 | 40.0 |
|  | 30,000-39,000 |  | ) 14.0 | 14.0 | 54.0 |
|  | 40,000-49,000 |  | ) 12.5 | 12.5 | 66.5 |
|  | 50,000-59,000 |  | 12.5 | 12.5 | 79.0 |
|  | 60,000-69,000 | 12 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 85.0 |
|  | 70,000-79,000 | 14 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 92.0 |
|  | OVER 80,000 | 16 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 200 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

least two contiguous age groups and at least three contiguous income groups
Select a target market based on age and income ranges, using at

## Target Market Profiling

Prefer light color beer

Select the variables for which at least $65 \%$ of the responses are in the two Agree categories OR the two Disagree categories.

Use these responses to profile the characteristics of your target market.

| Prefer light color beer |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | STRONGLY AGREE <br> AgREE <br> DISAGREE <br> STRONGLY DISAGREE <br> Total | 10 7 2 4 23 | 43.5 30.4 8.7 17.4 100.0 | $\left(\begin{array}{c}43.5 \\ 30.4 \\ 8 .\end{array}\right.$ <br> 17.4 100.0 | 43.5 73.9 82.6 100.0 |
| Buy only favorite beer |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | STRONGLYAGREE | 3 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
|  | AGREE | 1 | 4.3 | 3 | 17.4 |
|  | DISAGREE | 5 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 39.1 |
|  | STRONGLY DISAGREE | 14 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## Research Profile: Perceptions

Buy beer based on price

|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | STRONGLY AGREE | 3 | 13.0 | $(13.0$ | 13.0 |
|  | AGREE | 13 | 56.5 | 56.5 | 69.6 |
|  | DISAGREE | 4 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 87.0 |
|  | STRONGLY DISAGREE | 3 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## Results for respondents between 40 and 60 years old with annual incomes between $\$ 30,000$ and $\mathbf{\$ 6 0 , 0 0 0}$

Include in Profile Analysis

|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Srequency | Percent | Valid Percent | (RONGLY AGREE | 3 |
| 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |  |  |  |
|  | AGREE | 1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 17.4 |
|  | DISAGREE | 5 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 39.1 |
|  | STRONGLY DISAGREE | 14 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Enjoy trying new beers

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | STRONGLY AGREE | 4 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
|  | AGREE | 5 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 39.1 |
|  | DISAGREE | 3 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 52.2 |
|  | STRONGLY DISAGREE | 11 | 47.8 | 47.8 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## Research Profile: Purchase Behavior

|  | Usage Classification |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{\|ll\|r\|r\|}\hline & & & \\ \text { Frequency } & \text { Percent } & \text { Valid Percent } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Cumulative } \\ \text { Percent }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Valid } & \text { Heavy user } & 4 & 17.4 \\ 17.4 & 17.4 \\ & \text { Moderate user } & 7 & 30.4 \\ & \text { Light user } & 12 & 52.2 \\ & \text { 30.4 } & 47.8 \\ & \text { Total } & 23 & 100.0\end{array}\right) 100.2$ | 100.0 |

## Respondents in this segment are light to moderate beer drinkers,

Who shop once or twice weekly, and

|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Twice a month | 1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
|  | Freequency | Percent | Valid Percent | 10 | 43.5 |
|  | 7 | 33.5 | 47.8 |  |  |
|  | Twice weekly | 5 | 21.4 | 30.4 | 78.3 |
|  | Daily | 23 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 100.0 |  |  |  |

Shopping Duties

|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Female | 12 | 52.2 | 52.2 | 52.2 |
|  | Male | 4 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 69.6 |
|  | Both equally | 7 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Do most of the shopping themselves

## Target Market Definition, Size and Projected Beer Purchases

Define your target market by age and income classifications in the SPSS dataset.

* Use this definition to analyze statistical data on this market (review previous slides)
(To calculate size of target market in number of people,
© Determine the number of people in your chosen age range (Data tables for Population Pyramids)
- Multiply the result by the percentage of people in your chosen income range (SPSS Crosstabs)
To project beer purchases, multiply the product of the previous step by your country's per capita expenditure on beer (from World Consumers Lifestyle Databook)


# Determine target population by age 

> Visit the Population Pyramid site of the US Census Burearu and select the current year.

Determine the number of people in the target market you have defined, in this case, 5,840,087


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year/ } \\ & \text { Age } \end{aligned}$ | Population both sexes | Population male | Population female | Percent both sexes | Percent male | Percent female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia/2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all ages | 20,434,176 | 10,165,937 | 10,268,239 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 0- 4 | 1,252,833 | 641,772 | 611,061 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| $5-$ | 1,311,017 | 670,696 | 640,321 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| 10-14 | 1,388,754 | 710,907 | 677,847 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| 15-19 | 1,406,811 | 719,614 | 687,197 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| 20-24 | 1,396,286 | 713,008 | 683,278 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| 25-29 | 1,341,366 | 683,062 | 658,304 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| 30-34 | 1,466,563 | 743,593 | 722,970 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| 35-39 | 1,527,146 | 770,125 | 757,021 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| 40-44 | 1,505,016 | 757,120 | 747,896 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| 45-49 | 1,482,072 | 743,447 | 738,625 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| 50-54 | 1,347,250 | 669,268 | 677,982 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 55-59 | 1,283,633 | 639,189 | 644,444 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 60-64 | 1,020,578 | 506,642 | 513,936 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 65-69 | 789,042 | 383,998 | 405,044 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 70-74 | 622,663 | 291,693 | 330,970 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 75-79 | 537,513 | 240,203 | 297,310 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| $80+$ | 755,633 | 281,600 | 474,033 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 4.6 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

## Screen for Income

Determine percent of population in the defined income range, in this case 42\%

Multiply target population by this percentage to calculate number of people in target

Income classification

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | LESS THAN 20,000 | 49 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
|  | 20,000-29,000 | 31 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 40.0 |
|  | 30,000-39,000 | 28 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 54.0 |
|  | 40,000-49,000 | 25 | 12.5) | 12.5 | 66.5 |
|  | 50,000-59,000 | 25 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 79.0 |
|  | 60,000-69,000 | 12 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 85.0 |
|  | 70,000-79,000 | 14 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 92.0 |
|  | OVER 80,000 | 16 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 200 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | market, in this case,

$5,840,087 * .42=2,452,837$

## Calculate Projected Beer Purchases

Multiply TM population by Per Capita Expenditures on Beer from World Consumers Lifestyle Databook.

In this case,
$2,452,837 * \$ 229.20=\$ 562,190,240.40$

## Research Profile: Demographics

Gender

|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | FEMALE | 18 | 78.3 | $(78.3$ | 78.3 |
|  | MALE | 5 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## Respondents in this segment are primarily female,

## Married

|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | MARRIED | 21 | 91.3 | $(91.3$ | 91.3 |
|  | DIVORCED | 2 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

House hold size

|  |  |  |  |  | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | 2 | 19 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 82.6 |
|  | 3 | 1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 87.0 |
|  | 4 | 3 | 13.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Fotal | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## With No Children at Home

Displays the mean value of the dependent variable for each value of the independent variable. In this case, the mean values for each of the Likert measures is displayed for each of the four countries in the dataset.

This is the same data as the Compare Means Procedure.

## ANOVA: Differences

|  |  | N | Mean | Descriptives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Std. Deviation |  |
| Buy beer based on price | United States |  | 50 | 1.94 | 1.06 |
|  | Italy | 50 | 3.14 | 1.32 |
|  | Target | 50 | 2.70 | 1.36 |
|  | South Korea | 50 | 2.50 | 1.31 |
|  | Total | 200 | 2.54 | 1.33 |
| Seek out special promotions for beer | United States | 50 | 2.16 | 1.09 |
|  | Italy | 50 | 84 | 1.50 |
|  | Target | 50 | 2.62 | 1.37 |
|  | South Korea | 50 | 2.38 | 1.34 |
|  | Total | 200 | 250 | 1.35 |
| Buy only beer with pure ingredients | United States | 50 | 2.86 | 1.14 |
|  | Italy | 50 | 2.06 | . 79 |
|  | Target | 50 | 2.54 | 1.05 |
|  | South Korea | 50 | 2.38 | 1.07 |
|  | Total | 200 | 2.46 | 1.06 |

## ANOVA: Overall Significance

Evaluate this number
If $<.05$, the overall difference in the in the means of the groups is statistically significant

| ANOVA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| Buy beer based on price | Between Groups <br> Within Groups <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} 38.560 \\ 315.120 \\ 353.680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 196 \\ 199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.853 \\ 1.608 \end{array}$ | 7.995 | 0.000 |
| Seek out special promotions for beer | Between Groups <br> Within Groups <br> Total |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 196 \\ 199 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.333 \\ & 1.781 \end{aligned}$ | 2.434 | . 066 |
| Buy only beer with pure ingredients | Between Groups <br> Within Groups <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} 16.640 \\ 205.040 \\ 221.680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 196 \\ 199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.547 \\ & 1.046 \end{aligned}$ | 5.302 | . 002 |
| Prefer low calorie beer | Between Groups <br> Within Groups <br> Total | 6.340 205.080 211.420 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 196 \\ 199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.113 \\ & 1.046 \end{aligned}$ | 2.020 | . 112 |
| Prefer low alcohol beer | Between Groups <br> Within Groups <br> Total | 1.620 295.880 297.500 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 196 \\ 199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ 1.510 \end{array}$ | . 358 | . 784 |

## ANOVA: Between Group Significance

Evaluate this number


If $<.05$, the difference in the means between this pair of groups is statistically significant.

Multiple Comparisons
Bonferroni

| Dependent Variable | (1) Home country | (J) Home country | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Oq. | 95\% Confidence Interval |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| Buy beer based on price | United States | Italy | $-1.20 *$ | 25 | 000 | -1.88 | -. 52 |
|  |  | Target | -.76* | 25 | 018 | -1.44 | -8.41E-02 |
|  |  | South Korea | -. 44 | 25 | . 506 | -1.12 | . 24 |
|  | Italy | United States | $1.20{ }^{*}$ | 25 | . 000 | . 52 | 1.88 |
|  |  | Target | . 44 | 25 | . 506 | -. 24 | 1.12 |
|  |  | South Korea | .76* | 25 | . 018 | $8.41 \mathrm{E}-02$ | 1.44 |
|  | Target | United States | .76* | 25 | . 018 | $8.41 \mathrm{E}-02$ | 1.44 |
|  |  | Italy | -. 44 | 25 | . 506 | -1.12 | . 24 |
|  |  | South Korea | . 32 | 25 | 1.000 | -. 36 | 1.00 |
|  | South Korea | United States | . 44 | 25 | . 506 | -. 24 | 1.12 |
|  |  | Italy | $-.76^{*}$ | 25 | . 018 | -1.44 | -8.41E-02 |
|  |  | Target | -. 32 | 25 | 1.000 | -1.00 | 36 |

