Anexo 3 Manual SPSS

Using SPSS Factor Analysis on Repertory Grids

1. Enter the data into SPSS. The variables should be the constructs. Name each variable according to the positive pole of the construct, since this is the pole wich is associated with high values.
2. Select the "Analyze menu and choose "Data Reduction"…"Factor". Then a factor box Analysis dialogue will appear.
3. Highlight/select all the constructs and push them to the "Variables" window by pressing the upper of the two right hand arrows.
4. Press the "Extraction" button. The extraction dialogue box will appear.
5. The extraction method is Principal Components by default. Remove the tick from "Display.. Unrotated factor solution but add a tick to "Display.. Scree plot". Sometimes it is a good idea to run a factor analysis twice. The first time you should extract all factors with eigenvalues greater than 1(factors which explain more variance than chance). The second time you can specify exactly how many factors to extract based on the scree plot from the first extraction. In this example, we shall only run the analysis once.
6. Select "Continue" to return to the Factor Analysis dialogue box.
7. Press the "Rotation" button. The rotation dialogue box will appear.
8. Select "Varimax" rotation. This makes the factors easier to interpret, because it has the effect of making large factor loadings larger and small factor loadings smaller.

9. Select “Continue” to return to the Factor Analysis dialogue box.
10. Select “Scores”. The Factor Scores dialogue box will appear.
11. Select “Saves as variables”.
12. Select “Continue” to return to the Factor Analysis dialogue box.

The Table

The numbers in each column are called factors loadings. In order to name the first factor scan down the first column of the factor loadings of constructs; look for high factor loadings (positive and negative), and choose the loadings that are higher than .50. Values written using exponents (such as 6.201E-02) are all smaller than .10 and can be ignored. In general there will be several constructs wich similarly define the first factor, in wich case it will be necessary to work out what, semantically and psychologically, appears to unite the constructs. Once you have named the first factor, use the name procedure for naming the second factor.

Fuente: u:\data\Socsci\M7725\repgrid.sav