IIHMR DELHI | INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Hospital & Health Management)

PGDM – 2023-25 Batch

2nd Year – 4th Semester End Examination

Subject & Code	:	**Data Management and Analysis (HOM_HEM 800.2)**	**Reg. No.**	:	
Semester & Batch	:	**IV, 2023-25**	**Date**	:	**13.02.2025**
Time & Duration	:	**10:30 A.M.-01:30 P.M. (3 Hrs.)**	**Max. Marks**	:	**70**

Instructions:

- Budget your time as per the marks given for each question and write your answer accordingly.
- Mobile Phones are not allowed even for computations.

ANSWER Q.1 to Q.10 IN QUESTION PAPER ITSELF AND ATTACH WITH THE ANSWER SHEET

Part A: Q.1 to Q.10 all questions are compulsory (10 X 2 Marks = 20 Marks)

Q1) Among following, which type of measurement is allowed in SPSS
(a) scale (b) ordinal (c) numeric (d) all of them

Q2) In SPSS, the default type which is assigned to any variable is
(a) string (b) numeric (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

Q3) Summary measure for a categorical data could be a
(a) frequency distribution (b) mean (c) outlier (d) none of them

Q4) In SPSS, data captured in scale measurement can be converted to
(a) nominal measurement (b) categorical measurement (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

Q5) A SPSS user can analyze the data through
(a) menu driven option (b) syntax (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

Q6) In SPSS, a user can define missing values in
(a) data view window (b) variable view window (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of them

Q7) Which among the following variable name cannot be accepted in SPSS
(a) name_resp (b) name.resp (c) nameresp (d) 1_name_resp

Q8) In 'data view' window, a user can define the missing values True/False

Q9) An outlier is a value that is distant from the majority of the values in a data set True/False

Q10) In 'data view' window, a user can see the variable label defined in variable window True/False

Part B: Q.11 to Q.14 attempt all four questions (4 X 5 Marks = 20 Marks)

Q11) Explain independent and dependent variable by giving an example
Q12 Briefly comment on parametric and non-parametric test.
Q13) Explain the importance of 'label' option available in SPSS 'variable view' window
Q14) Highlight any two applications of simple linear regression analysis

Part C: Q.15 to Q.17 attempt all three questions (3 X 10 Marks = 30 Marks)

Q15) Interpret following outputs: (10 marks)

(a) Output A: (5marks)

Gender	M	F	F	M	M	F	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
MAP	82	84	85	88	92	93	94	95	98	100	102	107	110	116	116

[MAP = mean arterial pressure (mmHg)]

(b) Output B: (5marks)

General Happiness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Happy	435	29.0	29.1	29.1
	Pretty Happy	823	54.9	55.1	84.1
	Not to Happy	237	15.8	15.9	100.0
	Total	1495	99.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	1	.1		
	NA	4	.3		
	Total	5	.3		
Total		1500	100.0		

Q16) Interpret following output: (10 marks)

Correlations

		Job satisfaction	Self-efficacy	Job performance
Job satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	1	162	.509**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.402	.005
	N		29	29
Self-efficacy	Pearson Correlation	162	1	.206
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.402		.284
	N	29	29	29
Job performance	Pearson Correlation	.509**	.206	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.284	
	N	29	29	29

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Q17) Interpret following output: (10 marks)

Output 1 (5 marks)

Variables Entered/Removed [b]			
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	grades in Biostats	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent variable: SPSS proficiency test

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.504[a]	.254	.244	5.8001

Predictors: (Constant), Grades in Biostats

Output 2 (5 marks)

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
writing score	200	52.7750	9.47859	.67024

	Test Value = 50					
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
writing score	4.140	199	.000	2.77500	1.4533	4.0967