Effectively present results with SPSS Tables 7.0

The all new SPSS 7.0 for Windows generates exciting new pivot tables from both the frequencies and crosstabs procedures. While these nicely formatted tables meet the needs of many users, you may have special data-handling requirements that go beyond the SPSS Base 7.0 system. If this is the case, you can benefit from SPSS Tables 7.0 for Windows.

In particular, SPSS Tables 7.0 is used for:
- Condensing multiple-response questions into a single table
- Handling missing values
- Controlling the contents of reports
- Compressing large amounts of data into meaningful reports easily

The following examples compare SPSS Base 7.0 and SPSS Tables 7.0. These examples can help you determine whether SPSS Tables 7.0 would be beneficial to you.

Condensing multiple-response questions
SPSS Tables 7.0 displays answers clearly and concisely for questions where respondents “check all that apply” or where more than one response can be selected. SPSS Tables 7.0 automatically calculates percentages for multiple response data, so responses add to 100 percent. And, you can choose to sum within respondents or within responses. This is an important feature to anyone conducting survey research.

Figure 1 is an example of a table produced in the SPSS Base 7.0, using the Multiple Response procedure to show responses to questions regarding which airlines people had flown most frequently, second most frequently, third most frequently, etc. This is just one table showing the counts of people who said they flew American “most frequently.” Since SPSS Base 7.0 is not as proficient at handling multiple-response variables in tables, as SPSS Tables 7.0, five tables like Figure 1 would be required to show all airlines.

Figure 2 is an example of a single table, produced using SPSS Tables 7.0. This table has condensed the results of the same multiple-response question. The table shows the counts of all airlines by all airlines. For example, we see that of the 12 people who said they flew American “most frequently,” they flew Northwest “second most frequently,” United “third most frequently,” etc. With SPSS Tables 7.0 you can see all responses in one table, rather than five tables if you used the SPSS Base 7.0 system.

Handle missing values
Information will not be lost when you use SPSS Tables 7.0. Since SPSS Tables 7.0 doesn’t lump all your data together, different missing values truly have different meanings. SPSS Tables 7.0 distinguishes between “don’t know,” “didn’t answer,” “not applicable,” “refused to answer” or any other user-defined missing value specified.

Figure 3 is an example of a frequency table created in SPSS Tables 7.0. Notice how the missing values are displayed and not included with the Valid Percents.

Figure 4 was produced using the Tables of Frequencies procedure in the SPSS Tables 7.0 option. This table includes missing values in the Table Percents as another example of the flexibility found in SPSS Tables 7.0.

Have more control over the contents of reports
With SPSS Tables 7.0, you can select from 30 statistics to be calculated for cells or summarizations for an in-depth look of the relationships being analyzed, including:
- counts
- maximum
- minimum
- mean, median
- mode, percentiles
- range
- sums
7.0 using the statistics Mean and Table Percent to show the responses to the question “Would you recommend the store?” Notice how using Mean allows all five store locations to be shown at one time. Compare this to Figure 5 where each possible response is shown because Mean was not available. The table became quite large, so only one store location is shown.

Easily compress large amounts of data
With the stacking and nesting facilities in SPSS Tables 7.0, variables can be nested to any level in all dimensions (rows, columns or layers). And, two or more tables can be concatenated, combining multiple variables and statistics in one table for easy comparison.

The tables in Figure 7 were produced by running the frequency procedure in SPSS Base 7.0. Compare the three tables with the single table in Figure 8 which was produced by running the Tables of Frequency procedure in SPSS Tables 7.0. SPSS Tables 7.0 combines multiple variables in the same table for easy comparison. *

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**Figure 5**

Table of Would you recommend the store by Gender and Store location?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Store Location</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>% of Store Location</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Beach</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Figure 6**

- standard deviation
- variance
- and others

Figure 5 is an example of a table produced in the SPSS Base 7.0 to show responses to the question “Would you recommend the store?” Pivot tables in the SPSS Base 7.0 system can display counts and percents. This table was originally five times this size to show all five store locations. We pivoted “store” into the layer to condense the table and display only one store at a time.

Figure 6 was produced with SPSS Tables