**Cross tabs in SPSS**

In this video, I’m going to show you how to create a cross tabulation table. Cross tabulation tables are for categorical variables such as ethnic group, gender, age group etc., anything that you define as nominal or ordinal in SPSS. And essentially that’s anything that’s grouped or has words attached. Anything that’s scale is not appropriate for a cross tabulation table. Now I’m going to use gender and satisfaction too, and for this variable all I’ve done is just reduce my 5 point Likert scale to a 3 point Likert scale, and if you want to know how to do that, I have another video on how to transform or reduce the number of groups of a variable. So let’s go ahead and make this cross tabulation table. If you go to ‘Analyse’, ‘Descriptive Statistics’ and ‘Crosstabs’. You have a row and a column variable. Now it doesn’t really matter which row or column you put the row or variable or in, but some statistic textbooks and some lecturers would prefer that your independent variable, say for example gender, goes in your row, and your dependent variable goes in the column. So that would be my second satisfaction variable here.

So let’s go ahead and click ‘okay.’ Now in our output file we can see our cross tabulation table and this is showing frequency so how many males disagreed, how many males were undecided, how many agreed and the same thing for female. On the right hand side is our total column so there’s 31 males and 37 females and along the bottom are the totals for our satisfaction categories. Now let’s go back to our crosstabs, and we have the option of adding the layer variable so a third variable to the mix. Now what I want to look at, I want to look at ethnic groups. Now whichever variable you put on the layer is going to be your outer most variable and sometimes it takes a bit of practice to get this right, so let’s just put ethnic group there for now and click ‘okay’, and you can see my outer most variable is ethnicity so for White Europeans, I’m now looking at the cross tabulations of gender and job satisfaction. Now I find this a little bit messy-looking because I’ve got so many categories along here and so few inside, so let’s go back. So take that out and put that as my row. Take gender out and put that as my layer and then go ahead and click ‘okay’. Now I would prefer the look of this table because now I can see for males cross tabulation of ethnicity and satisfaction and for females, males the same thing. Make sure you choose the table, that in addition to being easy to read, shows exactly what you’re trying to emphasise. So here the comparison really is not between males and females. The comparison is between ethnic groups and between satisfaction categories. If the emphasis of my research was on my comparison of males and females, I would probably need to look at this kind of table because now I’ve got male/female inside here for an easy comparison. So just so you can see the other options on the crosstab table, let’s go to analyse descriptive, and crosstabs. In the cells option, you can include expected count. Now this would be useful if you’re running a chi-squared test, and if you are doing that, please have a look at the video I made about chi-squared because I go into a bit more detail about this expected count. You also have the option for row, column and total percentages and if you’re if interested in these percentages, please see my next video about interpreting percentages from a crosstabulation table. Go ahead and untick these for now. Click ‘continue’, and in the statistics tab, I have a few options for correlation statistics. So I’ve got chi-squared tests, my phi and Cramer’s V, which will be in effect size and I also have some other options for correlations and effect sizes to choose from, and if you’re running a Chi-squared test please do see my video about that to continue. The last thing you may want to do is display clustered bar charts for your output, so if I tick that and click ‘okay’. It’s the same table I had before but now I’ve got a clustered bar chart showing the same information for males, and I have a separate clustered bar chart showing the information for females. Again, if you’re looking for interpretations for percentages in crosstab, please do have a look at the next video.

END.