Chapter Nine: Presenting Your Data[[1]](#footnote-1)

John L. Korey

This chapter discusses methods for presenting your data and findings in your reports. Most of it is devoted to introducing you to methods for creating and editing charts. Then, we review ways to edit the tabular output from the various statistical procedures so that you convey just the information you need. Finally, we show you how to copy your work from the IBM SPSS output screen into a word-processing document (Microsoft Word).

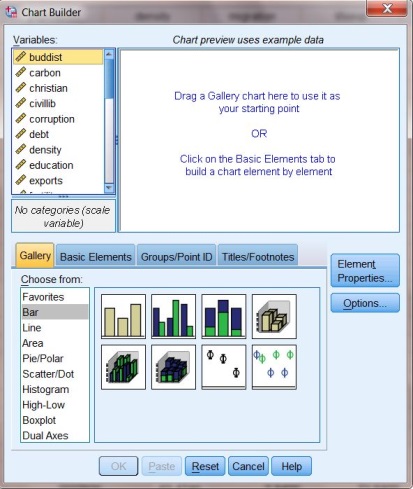
Charts

Some of the statistical procedures in IBM SPSS provide optional graphic as well as tabular output. In Chapter 4, we saw that “Frequencies” can be used to produce bar charts, pie charts, and histograms, and that the “Explore” procedure can yield stem and leaf diagrams, histograms, Q-Q plots, and boxplots. In addition, the “Crosstabs” procedure can display clustered bar charts.

Producing charts as a byproduct of these procedures has some limitations. The variety of charts available is quite limited, and those that are provided give users limited control over the output. Fortunately, IBM SPSS also provides a “Chart Builder” that is much more powerful when it comes to graphics. In Chapter 7, we saw one example when we used the Chart Builder to produce a scatterplot. In this chapter, we’ll explain how the Chart Builder works in general, and then provide two examples in addition to the scatterplots already discussed: bar charts and boxplots (also known as “box and whiskers” plots).

**General:**

Click on Graphs, then Chart Builder. The Chart Builder box is shown in Figure 9-1.



First, you might want to familiarize yourself with the items contained in the Chart Builder. Making sure that the Gallery tab is active (this is the default), click on the various choices of chart types (i.e., Bar, Line, Area, etc.) to review the forms that each type takes. Also, notice the other tabs located to the right of the Gallery tab. We will return to these tabs later to add titles to charts.

Notice that the text contained in the chart upper window indicates that there are two ways to build a chart (by dragging a gallery chart or by clicking on the Basic Elements tab). We will be using the first method, dragging a Gallery chart to use as a starting point.

Figure 9-1

**Bar Charts:**

We’ll use the COUNTRIES.sav file to show what Gross Domestic Product per capita looks like in the various regions of the world. From the Gallery tab, click on Bar from the list of chart types. Click on the first subtype (Simple Bar) that then appears to the right (you can see the names of each chart as you hold your mouse over it), and drag it up into the Chart Builder window. In addition to seeing the simple chart show up in the Chart Builder window, you will see that a second dialog box, called Element Properties, has opened. Figure 9-2 shows what you should be seeing on your screen. For the moment, ignore the Element Properties box.

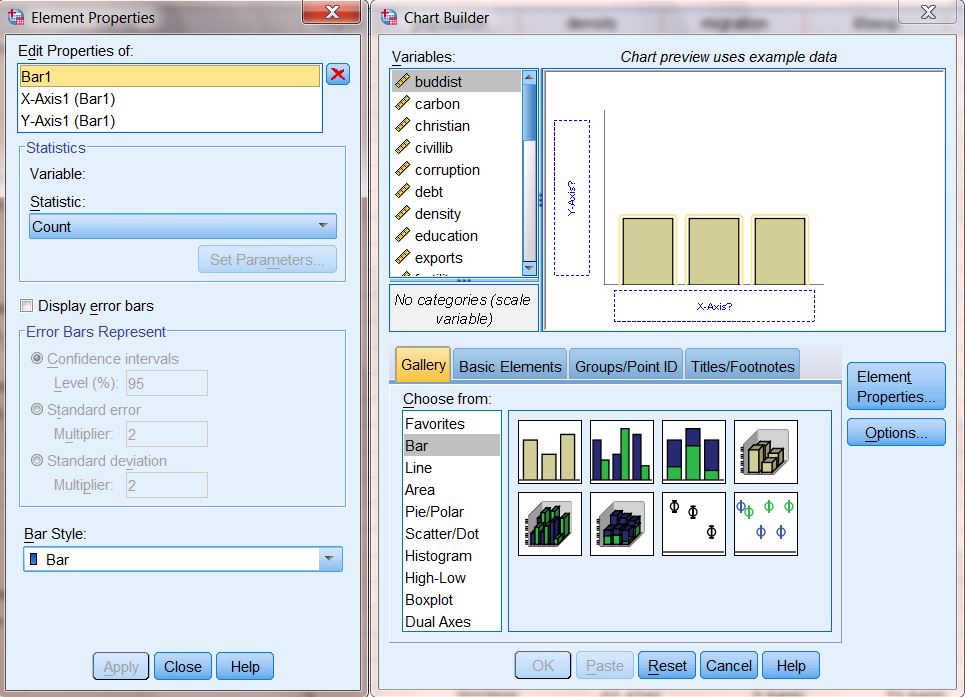


Figure 9-2

Locate *region* in the Variable List, click on it, and drag it to the box labeled “X-axis?” Drag *gdpcapita into the box labeled “Y-axis?”* When you do that, your screen should look like the one shown in Figure 9-3.

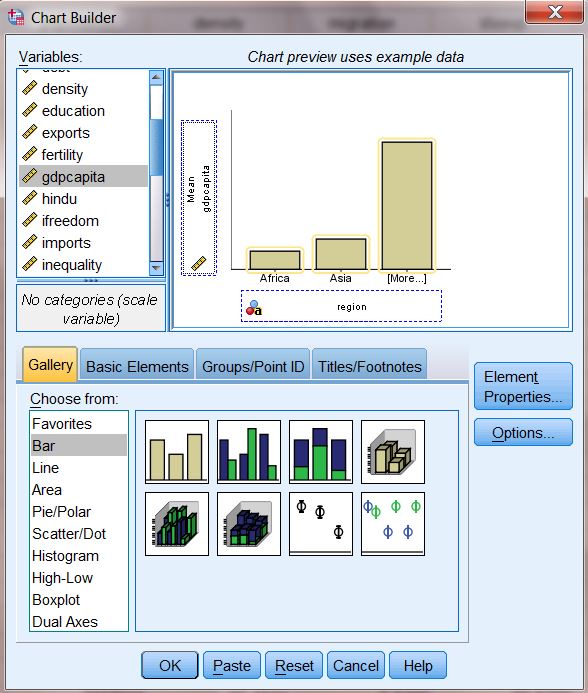


Figure 9-3

The final step is to give the chart a title. Click on the Titles/Footnotes tab, then click the box next to Title 1. In the Content window, type in your title (for example, **Gross Domestic Product per Capita by Region**). Then, click Apply. You should notice that the dialog boxes now looks like Figure 9-4.

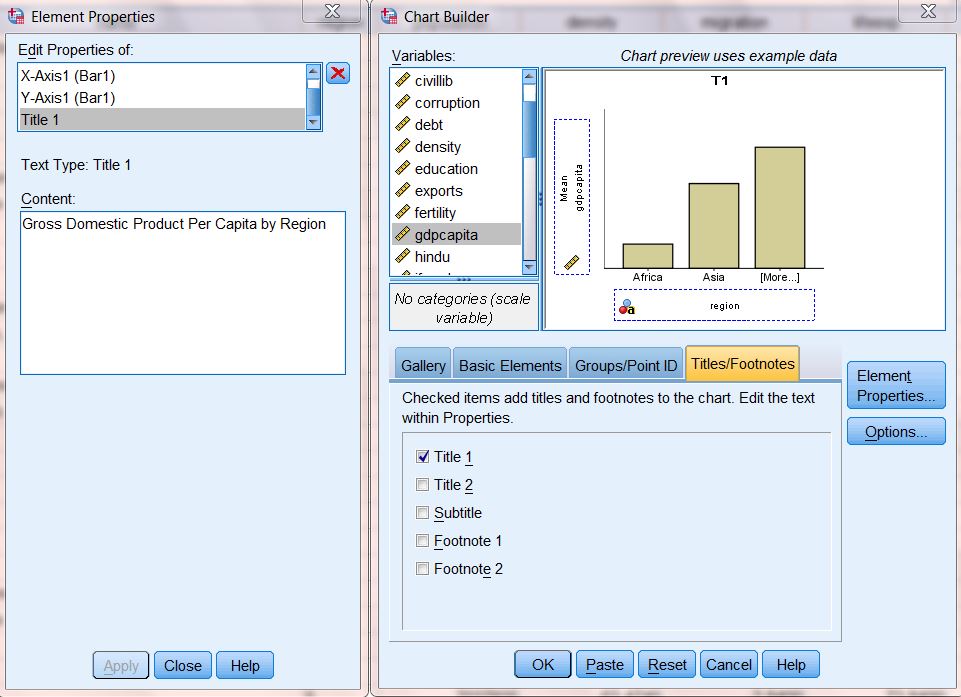


Figure 9 4

We are now finished defining what our chart should look like. Moving back to the Chart Builder window, click OK. Your finished chart should look like Figure 9-5.



Figure 9-5

If you wish, you may continue to edit your chart from the Output screen. To do this, double-click anywhere in the chart, and it will open in the Chart Editor. Explore the menus in the Chart Editor to experiment with what you can do. Try this: click on one of the bars in your chart. Then, click Edit**,** then Properties**.** Choose a new color for the bars, then click OK**.** Explore some of the other menus in the Chart Editor to find out what they do.

Note: Since the unit of analysis in the file is the country, a small country contributes as much to Note: the unit of analysis in the data file is the country, not the individual. This means that a small country contributes as much to the result as does a large one. The mean averages shown in Figure 9.5 are, therefore, for the average country in each region, not the average person. We could obtain the latter by weighting the per capita GDP in each country by its population, using a “Compute” transformation (see Chapter 3, “Creating New Variables Using COMPUTE”). Try it.

**Boxplots:**

Figure 9-5 shows that there are substantial differences in per capita GDP from one region to another. If we want to look at differences within as well as between regions, we can do so using boxplots (a.k.a. “box and whiskers” plots).

The steps needed are very similar to what you already did to produce a bar chart. As before, click on Graphs, then Chart Builder. From the Gallery tab, click on Boxplot from the list of chart types. Click on the first subtype (Simple Boxplot) that then appears to the right, and drag it up into the Chart Builder window. Locate *region* in the Variable List, click on it, and drag it to the box labeled “X-axis?” Drag *gdpcapita* into the box labeled “Y-axis?”Click on the Titles/Footnotes tab, then click the box next to Title 1. In the Content window, type in your title (for example, **Gross Domestic Product per Capita Between and Within Regions**). Then, click Apply.

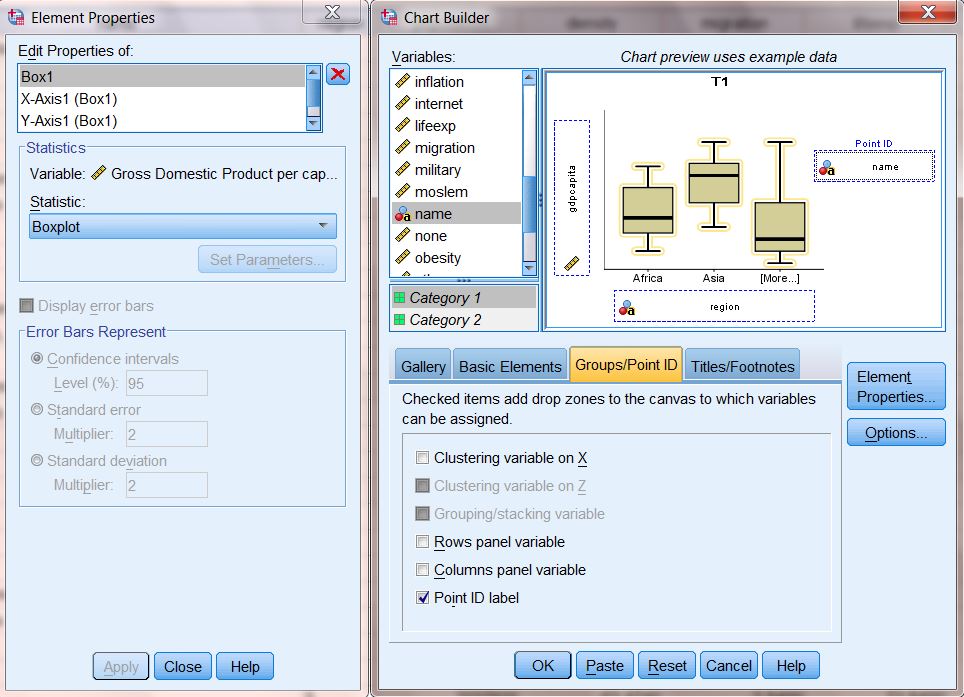
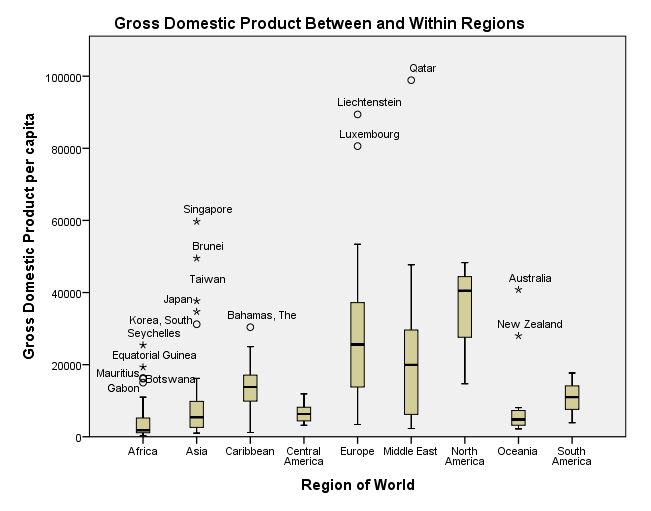
One additional step is needed. Click on the **Groups/Point ID** tab, then click the box next to Point ID label. Notice that a new box (“Point Label Variable?”) has opened up in the upper window. Local *name* in the Variable List, click on it, and drag it into that box. You should notice that the dialog boxes now looks like Figure 9-6.

Figure 9-6

Click OK. Your finished chart should look like Figure 9-7. Each boxplot in this figure provides five key pieces of information.

**Figure 9-7**

1. The box represents the Inter Quartile Range (IQR), that is, the middle two quartiles of the distribution for the region, with the top of the box indicating the 75th percentile, and the bottom representing the 25th percentile. Some regions (e.g., Central America) have small boxes, indicating that they are relatively homogenous, while the boxes for others (e.g. Europe) are larger, indicating that countries within the region vary considerably from one another
2. The thick line inside each box represents the median, or 50th percentile. Half of the countries in the region have a per capita GDP this high or higher, and half this lower or lower.
3. The lines extending above and below the box are the “whiskers.” These represent countries above or below the IQR, but within 1.5 times the IQR. The longer the whiskers, the greater the range within these parts of the distribution.
4. The circles above or below the whiskers are outliers: countries that are outside the box by 1.5 to 3 times the IQR. Gabon, for example, is a poor country, but is relatively well off compared to other countries in Africa.
5. The asterisks above or below the whiskers are extreme outliers: countries outside the box by more than 3 times the IQR. While Asia is, in general, relatively poor, there are several Asian countries that are much wealthier than the region as a whole.

Tables

Using the GSS12A.sav file, let’s createa cross tabulation of*sex*and*fear***.** Weight the data using the *wtss* variable (see Chapter 3). Click onAnalyze**,** then Descriptive Statistics, then Crosstabs. Put *fear* in the Row box and *sex* in the Column box (recall that in cross tabulations, the independent variable always goes in the column position). Now click on Cells and select Columnin thePercentages box, and then click on Continue**,** then OK. The Output Window will appear, and your screen should look like Figure 9‑8.

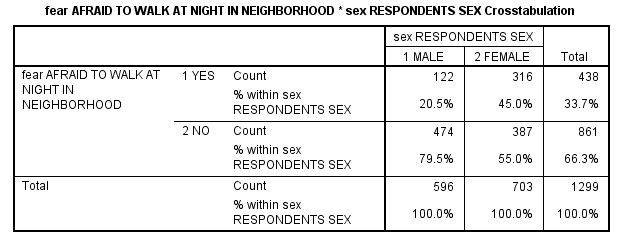


Figure 9-8

Right click on any part of the table, then click on **Edit Content** and on either **In Viewer** or **In Separate Window.** Double click onthe part you wish to edit, then type in the changes you wish to make. Figure 9-9 shows what the table might look like after we’ve changed the title and eliminated some details that would not normally be included in a published essay.

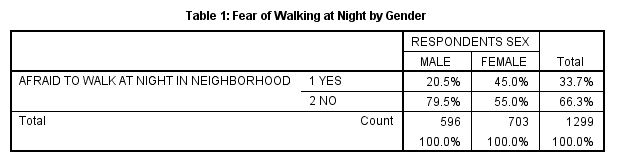


Figure 9-9

Copying and Pasting Charts and Tables to a Document

Since you will probably be using a word processing program to prepare the report of your results, it will be useful to copy your charts and tables from IBM SPSS into your word-processing document. Let’s start with the table we just created. There are two ways to do this. The simplest way is to click on the table using the right mouse button. A small menu will appear; click on Copy. Then, go to your word-processing document, and right-click where you want the table to appear. The small menu will appear again; click Paste.

The second way to copy the table is by using the menu commands. Make sure the table you want is selected (you will see the red arrow pointing to it in the output log on the left side of your screen and the table will have an outline around it). Click on Edit on the menu bar, then click on Copy. Switch over to your word-processing document. Click the mouse where you want to paste your table. Click on Edit on the menu bar, then click on Paste. You might want to paste your graph into a Text box. This will make your graph easier to move. You could also click on Paste Special instead of Paste. This would give you choices about the format for your table. For example, using Paste Special, you can paste is as a picture rather than as text. Note: The method for copying and pasting charts is exactly the same as the method as for copying and pasting tables.

**Chapter Nine Exercises**

1. Make a bar chart of *trust*. Then, edit the chart by giving it a proper title. Copy and paste the chart into a word processing file. Write a few sentences that describe the pattern shown in the chart.

2. Do a cross-tabulation of *hapmar* and *trust*. Since *hapmar* is the independent variable, place it in the column location, and show column percentages (see Chapter 5 for a review). Be sure that your table is properly titled. Copy and paste the table into a word processing file. Write a few sentences that discuss the relationship of the information shown in the table to the information shown in the chart you created for Question 2.

1. This chapter is based on, and draws heavily from, a chapter written by Laura Hecht for the previous edition (*SPSS for Windows 19.0: A Basic Tutorial*) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)