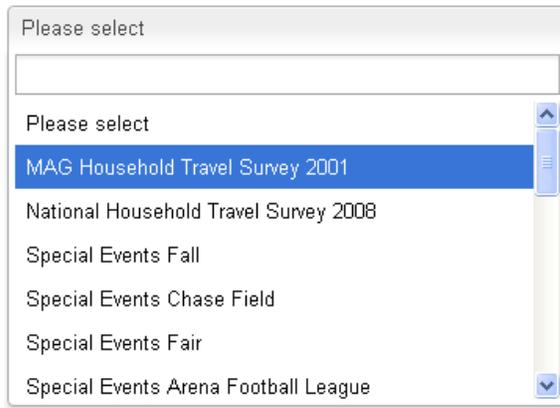


Instructions for Cross Tabulation Analysis

1. Select a dataset from the pull-down menu.



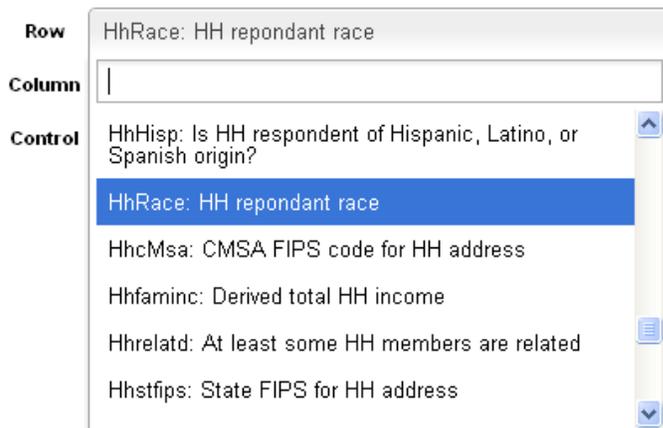
A screenshot of a software interface showing a pull-down menu. The menu is titled "Please select" and contains the following options: "Please select", "MAG Household Travel Survey 2001", "National Household Travel Survey 2008", "Special Events Fall", "Special Events Chase Field", "Special Events Fair", and "Special Events Arena Football League". The option "MAG Household Travel Survey 2001" is highlighted in blue.

2. Select a table from the pull-down menu.



A screenshot of a software interface showing a pull-down menu. The menu is titled "Please Select" and contains the following options: "Please Select", "Household table for NHTS 2008", "Person table for NHTS 2008", "Vehicle table for NHTS 2008", and "Trip table for NHTS 2008". The option "Person table for NHTS 2008" is highlighted in blue.

3. Select a row variable for the cross-tabulation.



A screenshot of a software interface showing a dialog box for selecting variables. The dialog box has three sections: "Row", "Column", and "Control". The "Row" section contains the text "HhRace: HH repondant race". The "Column" section is empty. The "Control" section contains a list of variables: "HhHisp: Is HH responent of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?", "HhRace: HH repondant race", "HhcMsa: CMSA FIPS code for HH address", "Hhfaminc: Derived total HH income", "Hhrelatd: At least some HH members are related", and "Hhstfips: State FIPS for HH address". The option "HhRace: HH repondant race" is highlighted in blue.

4. Select a column variable for the cross-tabulation of interest.

Row HhRace: HH repondant race
Column Homeown: Housing unit owned or rented
Control

- Hhstfips: State FIPS for HH address
- Homegeo: Home address geocoded
- Homeown: Housing unit owned or rented**
- Hometype: Type of housing unit
- Lang: Language interview was conducted in
- Mscat: MSA category for the HH home address
- Msasize: MSA population size for the HH home

- Next, select a control variable. A control variable is not mandatory; however, a control variable offers an additional dimension along which cross tabulations can be generated. The web portal is able to provide a cross tabulation for every category of the control variable.

Row HhRace: HH repondant race
Column Homeown: Housing unit owned or rented
Control

- Urbrur: HH in urban/rural area
- Urbansize: Size of urban area in which home address is located
- Urbrur: HH in urban/rural area**
- Flag100: Did HH have 100% of members complete interview
- HhrHisp: Is HH respondent of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
- HhrRace: HH repondant race

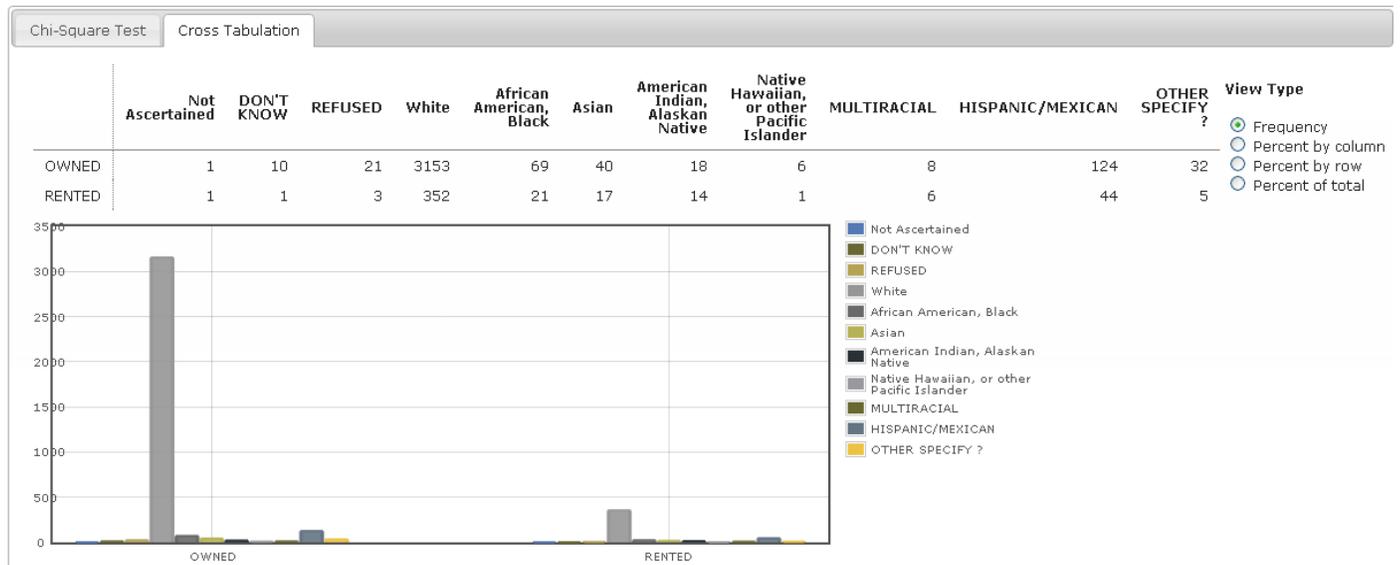
- Click the **Run** button to generate the desired cross tabulation. The results will appear at the bottom. The Chi-Square test tab provides summary results of the Chi-Square test of independence between the row and column variables. If the Chi-Square test is statistically significant (Asymp. Sig. value is less than 0.05), then it means that the null hypothesis of independence between the row and column variables can be rejected; in other words, the row and column variables are significantly related to one another.

Results

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	120.689	10	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	90.421	10	0.000

7. The *Cross Tabulation* tab will show the actual cross-tabulation between the row and column variables. A chart is automatically generated corresponding to the cross tabulation that is displayed. Use the **View Type** radio button feature to change what is displayed in the cross tabulation and chart. The values in the cross tabulation may include raw frequencies, percent by column, percent by row, or percent of total.

Results



8. The tabulation and chart that are displayed correspond to the specific control variable category or subpopulation that is active. The control variable category that is active may be changed by selecting the subpopulation or category of interest.

Control

- Urban
 Rural
 Data without a valid value recoded to -99

9. The web portal allows you to perform either unweighted or weighted data analysis. Generally, it is recommended that weighted analysis be conducted so that values reflective of population characteristics are obtained. However, if you are interested in the numbers based on the raw sample, then choose unweighted analysis. The web portal has already identified the appropriate weight variable for each data set and made it available as an option.

Weight

- No weight Wthhfin

10. You may choose to undertake the cross tabulation analysis for any selected subsample of the survey sample. To select cases for analysis, use the **Add Filter** feature on the right hand side in the **Select Cases** tab. After adding a filter condition, click the **Run** button to perform a cross tabulation analysis on the selected sample. For example, suppose we want to perform a cross tabulation of home ownership by housing unit type for household race = 2. Your screen may appear similar to the following:

Cross Tabulation Analysis

Select or search for a dataset
National Household Travel Survey 2008 Codebook

Select or search for a table
Household table for NHTS 2008

Weight
 No weight Wthhfin

Row
Hometype: Type of housing unit

Column
Homeown: Housing unit owned or rented

Control
Urbrur: HH in urban/rural area

Control
 Urban
 Rural
 Data without a valid value recoded to -99

Conditions Search

Select cases

()

HhrRace: HH repondant race

= 2) Remove

Add Condition

Run

Export Results

11. You may add any number of case filtering conditions by clicking the **Add Filter** button. To remove a condition, simply click the **Remove** button. Conditions may be combined using either an **AND** operator or an **OR** operator.

Select cases

(

HhrRace: HH repondant race

= 2) Remove

AND

AND

OR

Hhfaminc: Derived total HH income

> 5) Remove

← Add Condition →

12. When the analysis is complete, the results may be exported to a spreadsheet (Excel) by clicking the **Export Results** button.
13. Use the link to the [codebook](#) to find a variable of interest that exists in a data set table and its values. Alternatively, it is possible to search for a variable using the Variable Search tab on the right hand side of the screen.

Enter a Keyword and Click Search

leave blank to see all

gender Search

- RSex: Respondent gender

Trip table for NHTS 2008

- RSex: Respondent gender

Special Events Chase Field

Persons table for Special Events Chase Field

- Q15Gender: Record Gender

Special Events Fair

Persons table for Special Events Fair

Using the “Variable Search” feature will allow you to identify variables that you may wish to use as row, column, and control variables.