



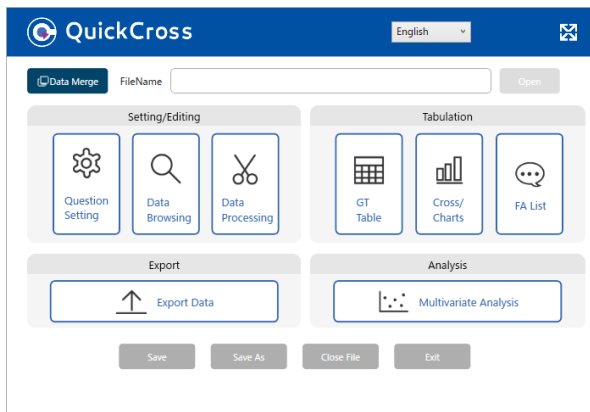
QuickCross

Operating Manual

About QuickCross

QuickCross is Macromill's original tabulation software made exclusively for our research system. Install the software on your PC, and you can cross tabulate or create graphs/charts with simple operations.

External data in Excel and text formats can also be added.



Main Features

- Creation of GT tables
- Creation of free answer (FA) lists
- Creation of cross tabulation tables
- Raw data export
- Creation of graphs and charts
- Data import
- Data processing

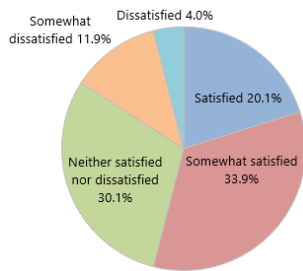
GT Tables

Q10 Which purpose do you focus on the most when you eat lunch during work?
Please choose three that apply and sort them from most to least.

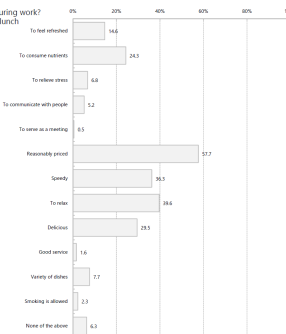
Single AnswerMatrix

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total	To feel refreshed	To consume nutrients	To relieve stress	To communicate with people	To serve as a meeting	Reasonably priced	Speedy	To relax	Delicious	Good service	Variety of dishes	Smoking is allowed	None of the above	No Answer	
1 1st	(469)	56	27	10	15	1	98	49	33	139	2	16	8	15	
2 2nd	(469)	28	14	12	21	0	55	49	45	77	8	50	5	9	
3 3rd	(469)	30	11	11	24	1	22	34	25	38	16	49	7	11	

[Q6]Please rate your satisfaction with the lunch you currently eat when working. (n=974)



[Q9]What do you focus on the most when you eat lunch during work? Please choose all that apply for each of the following lunch options (in the office (bring my own lunch)). (n=444)



Cross Tabulation Tables

Q15 Where do you go to get information when choosing a place to have lunch when working? Please choose all of the following options that apply.

	Total	Restaurant website	Restaurant information site (Gurunav, Tabelon, etc.)	Social media (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Books and magazines	Information from my acquaintances, friends or family	Signs and advertisements outside restaurants	Long queues outside restaurants	Other	None
Total	(1032)	23.4	26.0	9.8	7.3	35.6	23.8	12.1	1.6	39.6
Gender of respondents										
Male	(516)	21.7	24.2	10.1	7.4	30.2	21.7	11.2	0.8	43.6
Female	(516)	25.2	27.7	9.5	7.2	40.9	26.0	13.0	2.3	35.7
Quota										
Male_20-29	(129)	28.7	29.5	17.1	9.3	33.3	18.6	7.0	0.0	39.5
Male_30-39	(129)	24.8	27.9	9.3	6.2	30.2	24.0	14.0	0.8	36.4
Male_40-49	(129)	16.3	20.9	9.3	5.4	28.7	22.5	14.0	0.8	54.3
Male_50-59	(129)	17.1	18.6	4.7	8.5	28.7	21.7	10.1	1.6	44.2
Female_20-29	(129)	20.2	26.4	17.8	3.1	45.7	25.6	8.5	2.3	33.3
Female_30-39	(129)	31.8	30.2	11.6	8.5	41.1	26.4	14.0	2.3	29.5
Female_40-49	(129)	28.5	34.1	5.4	7.8	39.5	28.7	16.3	2.3	37.2
Female_50-59	(129)	19.4	20.2	3.1	9.3	37.2	23.3	13.2	2.3	42.6

Examples of Output

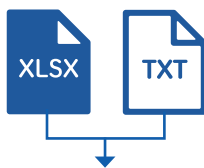
Creation of free answer (FA) lists

You can examine responses to open-ended questions at a glance.

No. of cases		1032	
SAMPLE ID	What is the popular way to have lunch during work? Which restaurant is a popular place for lunch during work in your workplace or around you?	Gender of respondents	Actual age of respondents
10019002172	お弁当、コンビニで買ってくる	01.Male	20
10014588727	コンビニ	01.Male	21
10019257748	コンビニで買ってくる コンビニで買ってくる。コンビニで買ってくる。	01.Male	21
10013311143	コンビニ	01.Male	22
10013382440	コンビニ	01.Male	22
10014103908	コンビニ	01.Male	22
10019309404	コンビニで買ってくる	01.Male	22

Import External Data

Excel or text-based data can be imported and tabulated.



Data Import

File 1 Open File 2 Open

Key 1 SAMPLEID Key 1 1. SAMPLEID




Key 2 --None-- Key 2 --None--

The numbers represent the number of hits.

Back Next Cancel

SAMPLEID	AC1	AC2
10000014801	1	
10000020524	2 *	
10000034044	3	1
10000035597	4	5
10000097172	5	1
10000156719	6	5
10000214144	7	1

INDEX

 Creating GT (simple tabulation) tables	page 4
Creating GT tables and graphs or charts	page 5
GT table sheet structure	page 6
GT table graph/chart patterns	page 7
Creating GT tables by narrowing down respondents based on certain criteria	page 8
Exporting GT tables that have been narrowed down as multiple files (Criterion Variable)	page 9
 Creating cross tabulation tables (*1) and tabulation tables with graphs/charts	page 10
Creating cross tabulation tables	page 11
Changing the export format of cross tabulation tables	page 12
Setting the narrowing down or divided output of cross tabulation tables	page 13
Creating a cross tabulation table with graphs/charts	page 14
Creating a 3-Way X tabs	page 15
 Processing raw data (*2)	page 16
Performing data processing	page 17
[RECODE] to summarize choices	page 19
[INTEGRATE] to combine choices	page 21
[CLASS] to categorize numerical data	page 23
[MCONVERT] to combine the same choices	page 25
[Add Subtotals] to add subtotals	page 27
[Count for Mean] to calculate the mean number of checks in a multiple answer	page 29
Data processing FAQ	page 31
 Creating a free answer (FA) list	page 32
Creating a free answer (FA) list	page 33
(Criterion variable) to narrow down a free answer (FA) list to certain criteria and divide it into sheets	page 34
 Importing data	page 36
What is data import?	page 37
The data import guide to importing data	page 38
Data import operating instructions	page 39

*1 Cross tabulation is the process of taking the values revealed through simple tabulation and examining the data in greater depth by combining it with information such as respondent profile and customized variables.

(This is used to gain insight such as whether there is a difference in responses based on gender, age group, region, or other variables.)

*2 Data processing is a function for processing tabulation data such as the summarization of choices, the creation of new variables by categorizing numerical data, and the deletion of samples that match designated criteria. Samples that match designated criteria, and so on.



Creating GT (simple tabulation) tables

In QuickCross, GT tables and graphs or charts can be created based on the format of questions.

Creating GT tables and graphs or charts	page 5
GT table sheet structure	page 6
GT table graph/chart patterns	page 7
Creating GT tables by narrowing down respondents based on certain criteria	page 8
Exporting GT tables that have been narrowed down as multiple files (Criterion Variable)	page 9

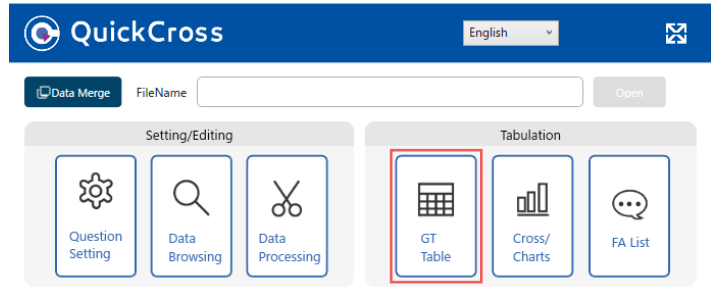
Creating GT tables and graphs or charts

With a GT table, you can tabulate the number of responses and their percentages for each question, and analyze overall trends.

Graphs and charts are automatically created as GT tables are exported.

1

Select [GT Table] from the main menu.



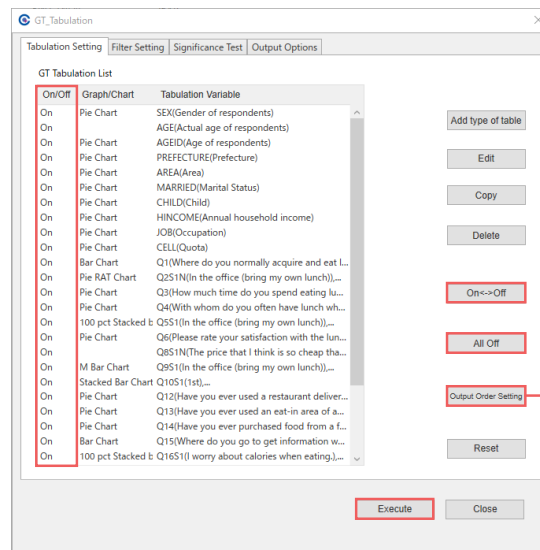
2

[Specifying export variables]

The variables with the On mark in the [On/Off] column will be exported to an Excel file. If you do not wish to export a certain variable, a variable, select it and toggle output by changing the button from the [On] mark to the [Off] mark.

Press [All Off] to disable output for all variables.

* Pressing [Reset] restores the default settings.



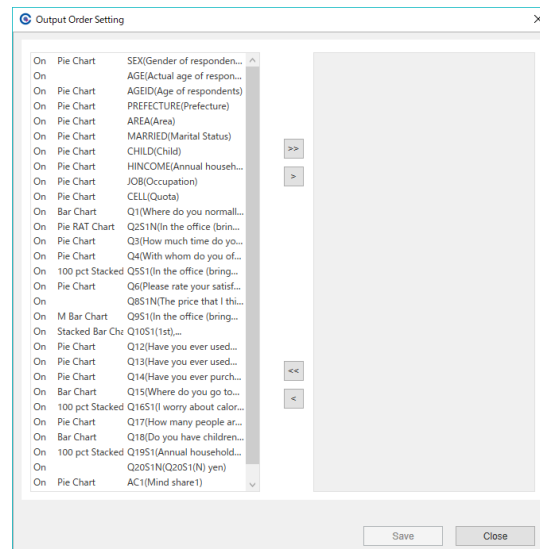
3

[Outputting a GT table]

Press [Execute] to export the GT table and graph/chart.

KEYPOINT

The output order can be changed with [Output Order Setting]. The output variables can be sorted into the desired order by moving the variables across to the right side.



GT table sheet structure

There are three types of GT tables, an "N Table" that shows the number of responses for each question, a "% Table" that shows the responses in percentages, and an "N% Table" that shows both the N Table and % Table alongside one another. A Graph/Chart is exported together with the GT table.

INDEX

Survey about the lunches of businesspeople					
Question number	Question Text	N% Table	N Table	% Table	Graph
SEX	Gender of respondents	Table0001	NTable0001	PTable0001	Graph0001
AGE	Actual age of respondents	Table0002	NTable0002	PTable0002	Graph0002
AGED	Age of respondents	Table0003	NTable0003	PTable0003	Graph0003
PREFECTURE	Prefecture	Table0004	NTable0004	PTable0004	Graph0004
AREA	Area	Table0005	NTable0005	PTable0005	Graph0005
MARRIED	Marital Status	Table0006	NTable0006	PTable0006	Graph0006
CHILD	Child	Table0007	NTable0007	PTable0007	Graph0007
HINCOME	Annual household income	Table0008	NTable0008	PTable0008	Graph0008
JOB	Occupation	Table0009	NTable0009	PTable0009	Graph0009
CELL	Quota	Table0010	NTable0010	PTable0010	Graph0010
Q1	Where do you normally acquire and eat lunch when you are working? Choose all that apply.	Table0011	NTable0011	PTable0011	Graph0011
Q2	Q1 How often do you have lunch as described in Q1 when you are working? What is the approximate percentage of each option?	Table0012	NTable0012	PTable0012	Graph0012
Q3	How much time do you spend eating lunch when you are working?	Table0013	NTable0013	PTable0013	Graph0013
Q4	With whom do you often have lunch when you are working? Please choose the option that most closely represents your situation.	Table0014	NTable0014	PTable0014	Graph0014
Q5	How much do you spend on the individual lunch described in Q1?	Table0015	NTable0015	PTable0015	Graph0015
Q6	Please rate your satisfaction with the lunch you currently eat when working.	Table0016	NTable0016	PTable0016	Graph0016
Q8	Please answer this question if you answered that you eat out for lunch. Please fill in the price for the lunch that you purchase that fits each of the descriptions below.	Table0017	NTable0017	PTable0017	Graph0017
Q9	What do you focus on the most when you eat lunch during work? Please choose all that apply for each of the following lunch options:	Table0018	NTable0018	PTable0018	Graph0018
Q10	Which purpose do you focus on the most when you eat lunch during work? Please choose three that apply and sort them from most to least.	Table0019	NTable0019	PTable0019	Graph0019
Q12	Have you ever used a restaurant delivery service (Uber eats, DEMAE-CAN, etc.) to eat lunch when you are working? Do	Table0020	NTable0020	PTable0020	Graph0020

The INDEX includes links that jump to the corresponding table when selected.

N% Table

CELL Quota

Single Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 Male_20-29	129	12.5
2 Male_30-39	129	12.5
3 Male_40-49	129	12.5
4 Male_50-59	129	12.5
5 Female_20-29	129	12.5
6 Female_30-39	129	12.5
7 Female_40-49	129	12.5
8 Female_50-59	129	12.5

Q5 How much do you spend on the individual lunch described in Q1?

Single AnswerMatrix

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Less than 300 yen	300 yen or more but less than 500 yen	500 yen or more but less than 700 yen	700 yen or more but less than 1,000 yen	1,000 yen or more but less than 1,200 yen	1,200 yen or more but less than 1,500 yen	1,500 yen or more but less than 2,000 yen	2,000 yen or more
1 In the office (bring my own lunch)	(444)	309	108	19	6	1	1	0
2 In the office (purchase at a convenience store or a boxed lunch store)	(511)	46	221	211	29	3	0	1
3 In the office (delivery, etc.)	(80)	3	35	7	28	7	0	0
4 Eat out	(377)	6	31	65	206	59	6	4
5 At the company cafeteria	(154)	20	82	48	3	1	0	0
6 Other (Details of the options in Q1_6FA)	(31)	20	9	2	0	0	0	0

N Table

CELL Quota

Single Answer	n
Total	(1032)
1 Male_20-29	129
2 Male_30-39	129
3 Male_40-49	129
4 Male_50-59	129
5 Female_20-29	129
6 Female_30-39	129
7 Female_40-49	129
8 Female_50-59	129

Q5 How much do you spend on the individual lunch described in Q1?

Single AnswerMatrix

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Less than 300 yen	300 yen or more but less than 500 yen	500 yen or more but less than 700 yen	700 yen or more but less than 1,000 yen	1,000 yen or more but less than 1,200 yen	1,200 yen or more but less than 1,500 yen	1,500 yen or more but less than 2,000 yen	2,000 yen or more
1 In the office (bring my own lunch)	(444)	309	108	19	6	1	1	0
2 In the office (purchase at a convenience store or a boxed lunch store)	(511)	46	221	211	29	3	0	1
3 In the office (delivery, etc.)	(80)	3	35	7	28	7	0	0
4 Eat out	(377)	6	31	65	206	59	6	4
5 At the company cafeteria	(154)	20	82	48	3	1	0	0
6 Other (Details of the options in Q1_6FA)	(31)	20	9	2	0	0	0	0

% Table

CELL Quota

Single Answer	%
Total	(1032)
1 Male_20-29	12.5
2 Male_30-39	12.5
3 Male_40-49	12.5
4 Male_50-59	12.5
5 Female_20-29	12.5
6 Female_30-39	12.5
7 Female_40-49	12.5
8 Female_50-59	12.5

Q5 How much do you spend on the individual lunch described in Q1?

Single AnswerMatrix

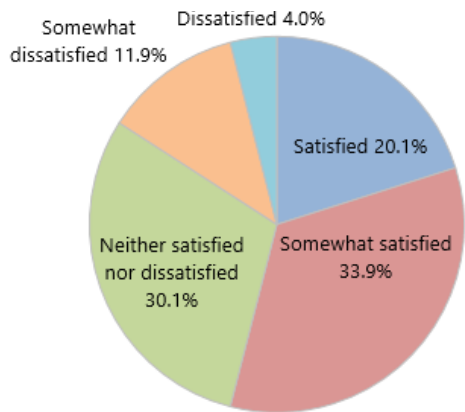
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Less than 300 yen	300 yen or more but less than 500 yen	500 yen or more but less than 700 yen	700 yen or more but less than 1,000 yen	1,000 yen or more but less than 1,200 yen	1,200 yen or more but less than 1,500 yen	1,500 yen or more but less than 2,000 yen	2,000 yen or more
1 In the office (bring my own lunch)	(444)	69.6	24.3	4.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
2 In the office (purchase at a convenience store or a boxed lunch store)	(511)	9.0	43.2	41.3	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.2
3 In the office (delivery, etc.)	(80)	3.8	43.8	8.8	35.0	8.8	0.0	0.0
4 Eat out	(377)	1.6	8.2	17.2	54.6	15.6	1.6	1.1
5 At the company cafeteria	(154)	13.0	53.2	31.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
6 Other (Details of the options in Q1_6FA)	(31)	64.5	29.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

GT table graph/chart patterns

The format of the graph/chart for a GT table varies depending on the question type. They can be exported according to the following patterns.

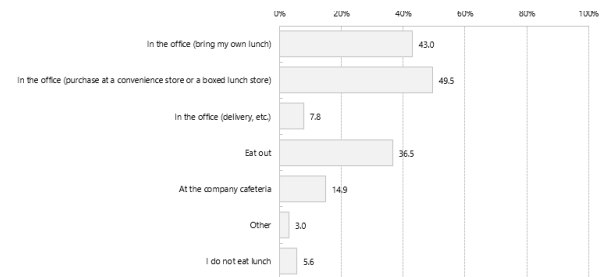
Single Answer(SA)

Format allowing only one choice to be selected
 The selected percentage is shown.
 (If the choices are added up, the percentage will be 100%)



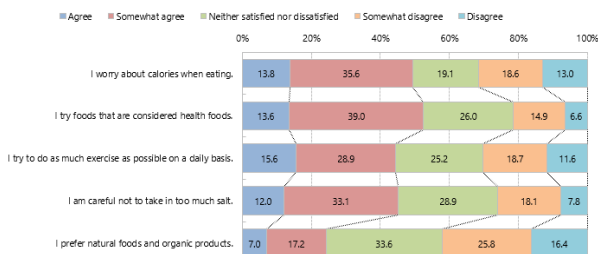
Multiple Answer(MA)

Format allowing multiple choices to be selected
 The percentage of responses for each choice are shown.



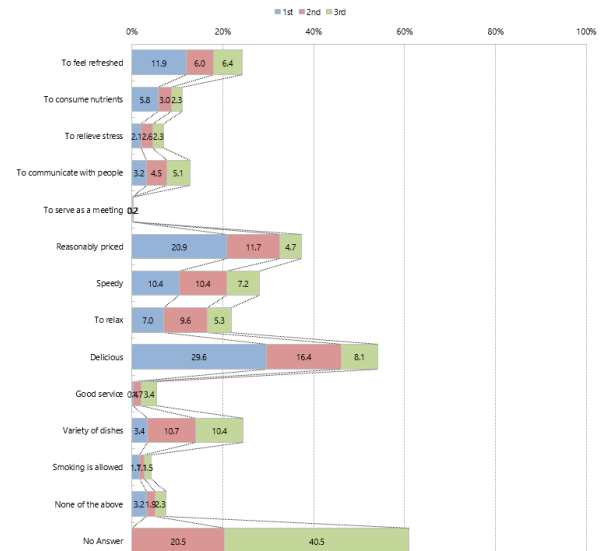
Matrix(SA)

Format that asks multiple single answer questions
 The percentage of responses is displayed for each question.
 (If the choices are added up, the percentage will be 100%)



Ranking(RNK)

Format where responses are given in a ranking format
 For each choice, the percentage of responses that included it in each ranking is shown.



Creating GT tables by narrowing down respondents based on certain criteria

Respondents can be narrowed down using certain criteria to check results for only a specific subset of respondents.

1

From the menu screen, select [GT Table] and then select the [Filter Setting] tab.

2

[Setting the Filtering Criteria]

Place a check beside [Filtering Criteria] and set the criteria variable, operator and value. The choices for the criteria variable can be checked by pressing the [...] button of the value.

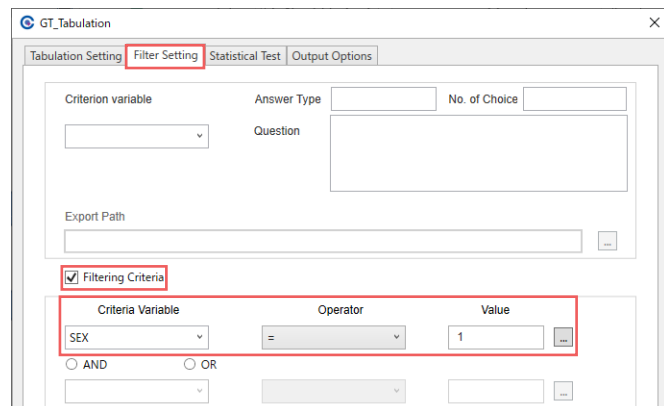
The results can be narrowed down based on up to five specified criteria.

3

[Outputting a GT table]

When [Execute] is pressed, a GT table filtered according to the specified criteria is output.

* In this example, as "SEX=1 (male)" was set as criteria, the value for female is returned as "0".



SEX Gender of respondents

Single Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 Male	516	50.0
2 Female	516	50.0



SEX Gender of respondents

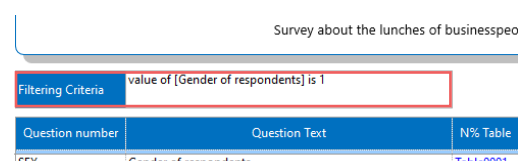
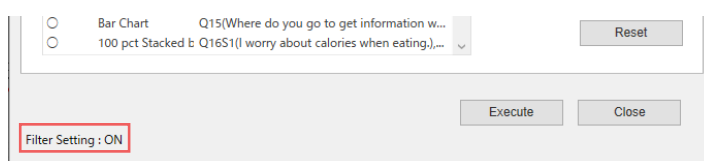
Single Answer	n	%
Total	(516)	
1 Male	516	100.0
2 Female	0	0.0

Operator	Setting multiple values (*examples)
= ... equal to	=1-3 ... any of choices 1, 2 or 3
<> ... not equal to	= 1/2 ... either choice 1 or 2
< ... greater than the value on the left	= 1-3/5 ... either of choices 1, 2, 3 or 5
> ... less than the value on the left	<>1-3 ... excluding choices 1, 2 and 3
<= ... the value on the left is equal to or less than the right value	<>1/2 ... excluding both choices 1 and 2
>= ... the value on the left is equal to or more than the right value	<>1-3/5 ... excluding choices 1, 2, 3 and 5

KEYPOINT

As AND and OR cannot be used together, when combining two or more criteria, please use one or the other.

When filtering criteria have been specified, [Filter Setting : ON] will be shown to the left of the [Execute] button. Additionally, the criteria used to narrow down the GT table will be displayed in its INDEX.

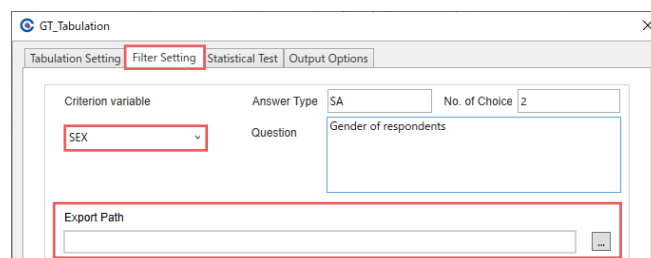


Exporting GT tables that have been narrowed down as multiple files (Criterion Variable)

When you wish to output multiple patterns of a GT table that has been filtered, tables narrowed down for each choice can be output together using the [Criterion variable] function.

1

From the menu screen, select [GT Table] and then select the [Filter Setting] tab.



2

[Setting criterion variables]

Set the variable to be filtered in [Criterion variable]. After doing so, press the [...] button under [Export Path] to specify the destination of the exported file.

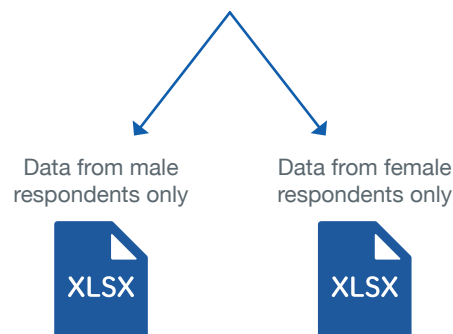
3

[Outputting a GT table]

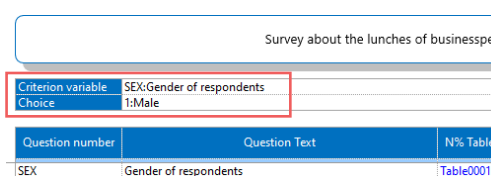
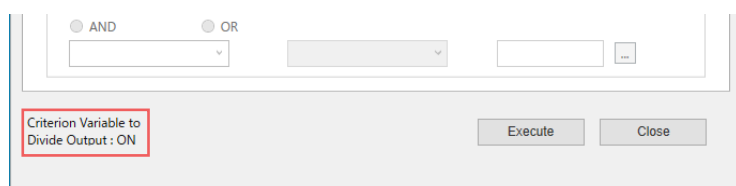
Press [Execute] to export multiple GT tables filtered according to the specified variables.

Example: When Gender is set as a criterion variable, two files are output, containing the results for only male respondents and only female respondents, respectively.

SEX Gender of respondents			
Single Answer		n	%
Total		(1032)	
1	Male	516	50.0
2	Female	516	50.0



When criterion variables have been specified, [Criterion Variable to Divide Output : ON] will be shown to the left of the [Execute] button. Additionally, the criterion variable and choices will be displayed in its INDEX.





Creating cross tabulation tables and tabulation tables with graphs/charts

Cross tabulation is the process of taking the values revealed in a grand total (GT) and examining the data in greater depth by combining it with information such as respondent gender, age or region, and other questions.

(This is used to gain insight such as whether there is a difference in responses based on gender, how age group or regional differences affect this, and so on)

In QuickCross, when a cross tabulation table is executed, scores that show a particular difference are color coded so that the results can be checked in a way that is easy to understand. Cross tabulation tables with graph/charts can also be exported.

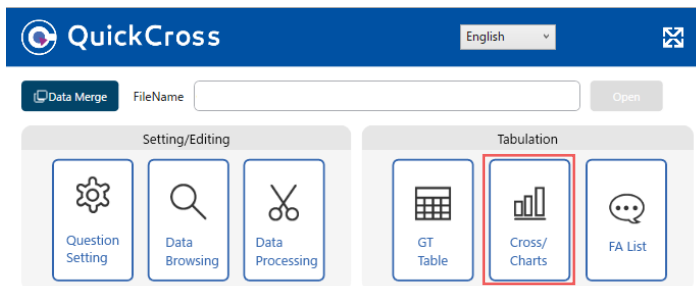
Creating cross tabulation tables	page 11
Changing the export format of cross tabulation tables	page 12
Setting the narrowing down or divided output of cross tabulation tables	page 13
Creating a cross tabulation table with graphs/charts	page 14
Creating a 3-Way X tabs	page 15

Creating cross tabulation tables

The values revealed in a GT can be cross tabulated by combining them with information such as respondents' gender, age, region, and other questions.

1

From the menu screen, select [Cross/Charts].



2

[Setting the Banner 2 Variable]

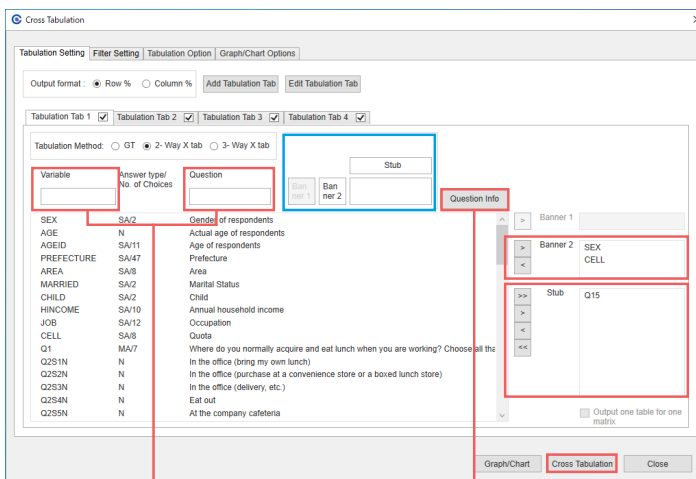
Select the banner variable you wish to cross tabulate, and set it to [Banner 2].

3

[Setting the Tabulation Target Variable]

Select the target analysis variable you wish to cross tabulate, and set it to [Stub].

A preview of what will be produced after variable export can be checked in the area in the blue box in the picture.



>>	... Sets all variables as export variables
>	... Sets only the selected variables as export variables
<	... Removes only the selected variables from the set of export variables
<<	... Removes all variables from the set of export variables

Variables can be searched based on [Variable] and [Question].

By selecting a variable and pressing the [Question Info] button, choice information for the variable can be checked.

4

[Exporting a Cross Tabulation Table]

Press [Cross Tabulation] to export.

* Similarly, export your graph/chart by [Graph/Chart] button.

2-Way X tab Table

Q15	Total	Restaurant website	Restaurant on site (Gurunav, Tablino, etc.)	Social media (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Books and magazines	Information from acquaintances, friends or family	Signs and advertisements outside restaurants	Long queues outside restaurants	Other	None
Total	(1032)	23.4	26.0	9.8	7.3	35.6	23.8	12.1	1.6	39.6
Gender of respondents	(516)	21.7	24.2	10.1	7.4	30.2	21.7	11.2	0.8	43.6
Female	(516)	25.2	27.7	9.5	7.2	40.9	26.0	13.0	2.3	35.7
Quota	(129)	28.7	29.5	17.1	9.3	33.3	18.6	7.0	0.0	39.5
Male_20-29	(129)	24.8	27.9	9.3	6.2	30.2	24.0	14.0	0.8	36.4
Male_30-39	(129)	16.3	20.9	9.3	5.4	28.7	22.5	14.0	0.8	34.8
Male_40-49	(129)	17.1	18.6	4.7	8.5	28.7	21.7	10.1	1.6	44.2
Male_50-59	(129)	20.2	26.4	17.8	3.1	45.7	25.6	8.5	2.3	33.3
Female_20-29	(129)	31.8	30.2	11.6	8.5	41.1	26.4	14.0	2.3	29.8
Female_30-39	(129)	29.5	24.1	5.4	7.9	39.5	28.7	16.3	2.3	37.2
Female_40-49	(129)	19.4	20.2	3.1	9.3	37.2	23.3	13.2	2.3	42.6

KEYPOINT

Parts that differ from the total on a cross tabulation table or graph/chart are color-coded. The default setting is to apply color coding when N is 30 or greater.

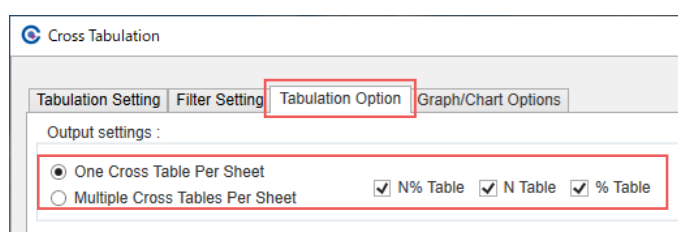
Difference b/w %s	
■	Total +10 Points
■	Total +5 Points
■	Total -5 Points
■	Total -10 Points
n >= 30	

Changing the export format of cross tabulation tables

The export format of a cross tabulation table can be selected.

1 [Tabulation Option]

From the menu screen, select [Cross/Charts] and then select the [Tabulation Option] tab.



2 [Export Setting]

For a cross tabulation table, [One Cross Table Per Sheet] or [Multiple Cross Tables Per Sheet] can be selected as the export format. Additionally, the type of table to be exported can be selected from N% Table, N Table and %Table.

3 [Exporting a Cross Tabulation Table]

Press [Cross Tabulation] to export your cross tabulation table with export instruction.

One Cross Table Per Sheet

Sheets are split based on the number of stubs and exported.

Q3 How much time do you spend eating lunch when you are working?

Total	Less than 10 minutes	10 minutes or more but less than 20 minutes	20 minutes or more but less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more but less than 40 minutes	40 minutes or more but less than 50 minutes	50 minutes or more but less than 1 hour	1 hour or more but less than 1 hour and a half	1 hour and a half or more but less than 2 hours	2 hours or more
(974)	8.8	33.5	25.2	14.2	6.6	10.9	0.8	0.1	0.0
(900)	12.8	38.2	25.2	12.6	4.2	6.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
(474)	4.6	28.5	25.1	15.8	9.1	15.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
(123)	12.2	38.0	24.4	16.3	1.6	5.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
(127)	15.0	31.5	26.8	11.0	8.7	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
(134)	10.5	41.1	22.6	14.5	4.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
(126)	13.5	45.2	27.0	8.7	2.4	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
(125)	5.6	32.8	22.4	12.8	5.6	17.6	3.2	0.0	0.0
(118)	5.1	26.3	24.6	20.3	9.3	13.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
(118)	4.2	27.1	26.3	14.4	11.0	16.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
(113)	3.5	27.4	27.4	15.9	10.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Q15 Where do you go to get information when choosing a place to have lunch when working? Please choose all of the following options that apply.

Total	Restaurant website	Restaurant information site (Gurunav, etc.)	Social media (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Books and magazines	Information on from acquaintances, friends or family	Signs and advertisements outside restaurants	Long queues outside restaurants	Other	None
(1032)	25.4	26.0	8.8	7.3	35.6	23.8	13.1	1.6	39.6
(518)	21.7	24.2	10.1	7.4	39.2	21.7	11.2	0.8	43.6
(516)	25.2	27.7	9.5	7.2	40.9	26.0	13.0	2.3	35.7
(129)	28.7	29.5	11.1	9.3	33.3	18.6	7.9	0.0	39.5
(129)	24.8	27.9	9.3	6.2	30.2	24.0	14.0	0.8	36.4
(129)	16.3	20.9	9.3	5.4	28.7	22.5	14.0	0.8	34.8
(129)	17.1	18.6	4.7	8.5	28.7	21.7	10.1	1.6	44.2
(129)	20.2	26.4	17.8	3.1	45.1	25.6	8.5	2.3	33.3
(129)	31.8	30.2	11.6	8.5	41.1	24.4	14.0	2.3	28.8
(129)	29.5	34.1	5.4	7.8	39.5	28.7	16.3	2.3	37.2
(129)	19.4	20.2	3.1	9.3	37.2	23.3	13.2	2.3	42.6

Multiple Cross Tables Per Sheet

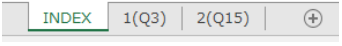
Tables are split based on the number of stubs and exported.

Q3 How much time do you spend eating lunch when you are working?

Total	Less than 10 minutes	10 minutes or more but less than 20 minutes	20 minutes or more but less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more but less than 40 minutes	40 minutes or more but less than 50 minutes	50 minutes or more but less than 1 hour	1 hour or more but less than 1 hour and a half	1 hour and a half or more but less than 2 hours	2 hours or more
(974)	8.8	33.5	25.2	14.2	6.6	10.9	0.8	0.1	0.0
(900)	12.8	38.2	25.2	12.6	4.2	6.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
(474)	4.6	28.5	25.1	15.8	9.1	15.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
(123)	12.2	38.0	24.4	16.3	1.6	5.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
(127)	15.0	31.5	26.8	11.0	8.7	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
(134)	10.5	41.1	22.6	14.5	4.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
(126)	13.5	45.2	27.0	8.7	2.4	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
(125)	5.6	32.8	22.4	12.8	5.6	17.6	3.2	0.0	0.0
(118)	5.1	26.3	24.6	20.3	9.3	13.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
(118)	4.2	27.1	26.3	14.4	11.0	16.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
(113)	3.5	27.4	27.4	15.9	10.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Q15 Where do you go to get information when choosing a place to have lunch when working? Please choose all of the following options that apply.

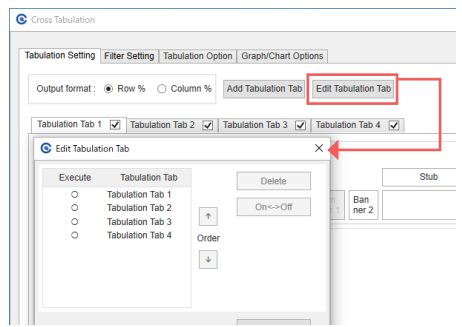
Total	Restaurant website	Restaurant information site (Gurunav, etc.)	Social media (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Books and magazines	Information on from acquaintances, friends or family	Signs and advertisements outside restaurants	Long queues outside restaurants	Other	None
(1032)	23.4	26.0	9.8	7.3	35.6	23.8	12.1	1.6	39.6
(518)	21.7	24.2	10.1	7.4	39.2	21.7	11.2	0.8	43.6
(516)	25.2	27.7	9.5	7.2	40.9	26.0	13.0	2.3	35.7
(129)	28.7	29.5	11.1	9.3	33.3	18.6	7.9	0.0	39.5
(129)	24.8	27.9	9.3	6.2	30.2	24.0	14.0	0.8	36.4
(129)	16.3	20.9	9.3	5.4	28.7	22.5	14.0	0.8	34.8
(129)	17.1	18.6	4.7	8.5	28.7	21.7	10.1	1.6	44.2
(129)	20.2	26.4	17.8	3.1	45.1	25.6	8.5	2.3	33.3
(129)	31.8	30.2	11.6	8.5	41.1	24.4	14.0	2.3	28.8
(129)	29.5	34.1	5.4	7.8	39.5	28.7	16.3	2.3	37.2
(129)	19.4	20.2	3.1	9.3	37.2	23.3	13.2	2.3	42.6



KEYPOINT

[Simultaneous Tabulation Feature for Cross Tabulation Tables]

Multiple settings can be saved by using multiple Tabulation Tabs. Additionally, the tabulation tabs to be executed can be selected with the [o][x] toggle.



Setting the narrowing down or divided output of cross tabulation tables

As with GT tables, cross tabulation tables can be exported to multiple files based on filtering and narrowed down criteria.

From the menu screen, select [Cross/Charts] and then select the [Filter Setting] tab.

[Setting the Filtering Criteria]

To set the filtering criteria, enter the criteria and other information based on the same procedures described in "Creating GT tables by narrowing down respondents based on certain criteria" on [page 8](#)

[Exporting a Cross Tabulation Table]

Press [Cross Tabulation] to export a table filtered according to the specified criteria.

The filtered criteria will be displayed in the INDEX of the cross tabulation table once filtering criteria are specified.

* [Filter Setting : ON] is displayed at the bottom left of the screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Cross Tabulation' software interface with the 'Filter Setting' tab selected. The 'Filtering Criteria' checkbox is checked. Below it, a table is visible with the following content:

Criteria Variable	Operator	Value
SEX	=	1

The 'Filter Setting : ON' status is displayed at the bottom left of the screen.

[Setting criterion variables]

Criterion variables are specified in the same way as described in "Exporting GT tables that have been narrowed down as multiple files (Criterion Variable)" on [page 9](#)

[Exporting a Cross Tabulation Table]

Press [Cross Tabulation] to export multiple table filtered according to the specified criteria.

The filtered criteria will be displayed in the INDEX of the cross tabulation table once filtering criteria are specified.

* [Criterion Variable to Divide Output : ON] is displayed at the bottom left of the screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Cross Tabulation' software interface with the 'Filter Setting' tab selected. The 'Filtering Criteria' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Criteria Variable' dropdown is set to 'SEX'. The 'Answer Type' is 'SA' and 'No. of Choices' is '2'. The 'Question' is 'Gender of respondents'. The 'Export Path' field is empty. The 'Criterion Variable to Divide Output : ON' status is displayed at the bottom left of the screen.

Creating a cross tabulation table with graphs/charts

A cross tabulation table with graphs/charts can be created with the same procedures as "Creating cross tabulation tables."

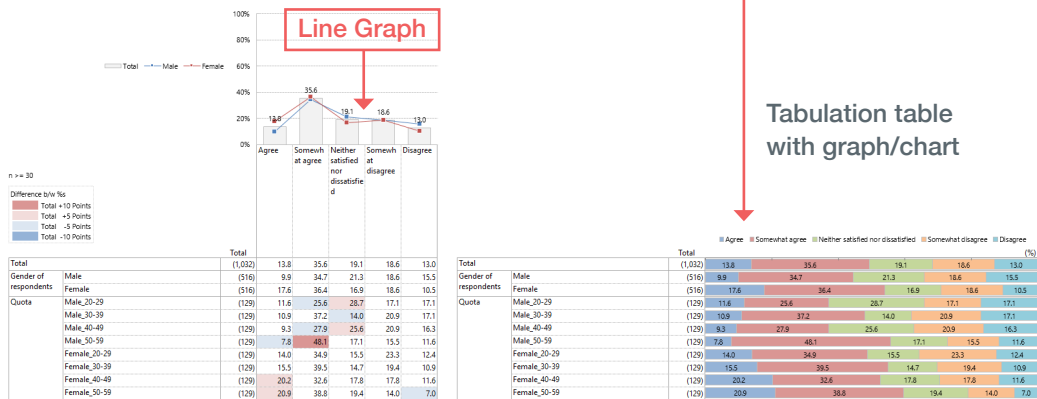
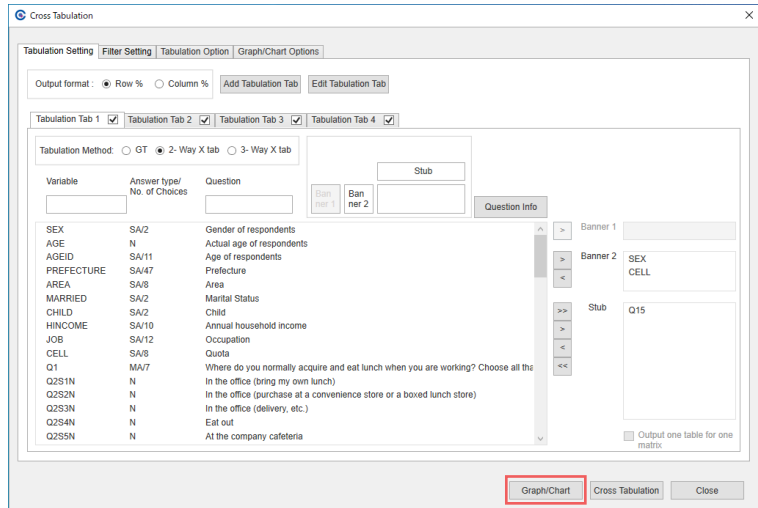
[Setting a Cross Tabulation Table with Graphs/Charts]

For a tabulation table with graphs/charts, set the banner 2 and stub respectively with the same procedures described in "Creating cross tabulation tables" on [page 11](#)

[Exporting a Cross Tabulation Table with Graphs/Charts]

Press the [Graph/Chart] button to export tables with graphs/charts.

When the Stub is an SA (Single Answer), a bar graph is exported to the right side of the graph/chart.



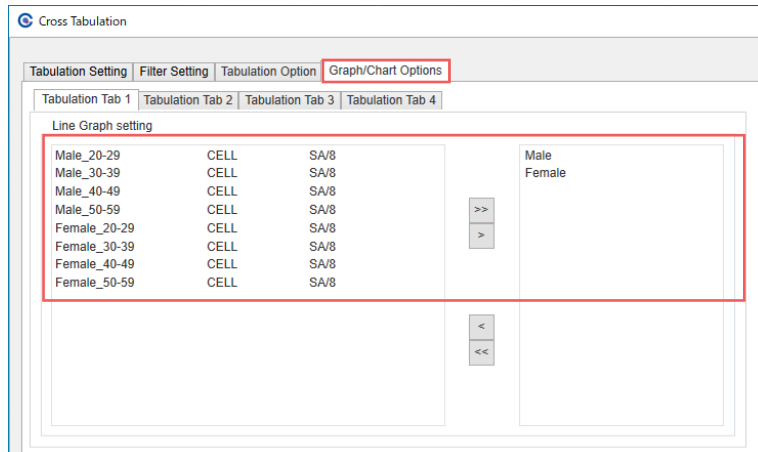
[Setting Line Graphs]

A line graph can be exported for each axis item in a tabulation table.

From the [Cross/Charts] button, select the [Graph/Chart Options] tab.

Set the item you wish to plot in a line graph on the right.

Press [Graph/Chart] button to export your graph/chart including a line graph.



Creating a 3-Way X tabs

In QuickCross, 3-Way X tabs that combine two banner variables on the axis can be created.

[Selecting the tabulation method]

Select [3-Way X Tab] from [Tabulation Method].

1

[Setting Banner 1]

Select the variable you wish to set to the outside of the cross tabulation table banner and set it as [Banner 1].

2

[Setting the Banner 2 Variable]

Select the variable you wish to set to the inside of the cross tabulation table banner and set it as [Banner 2].

3

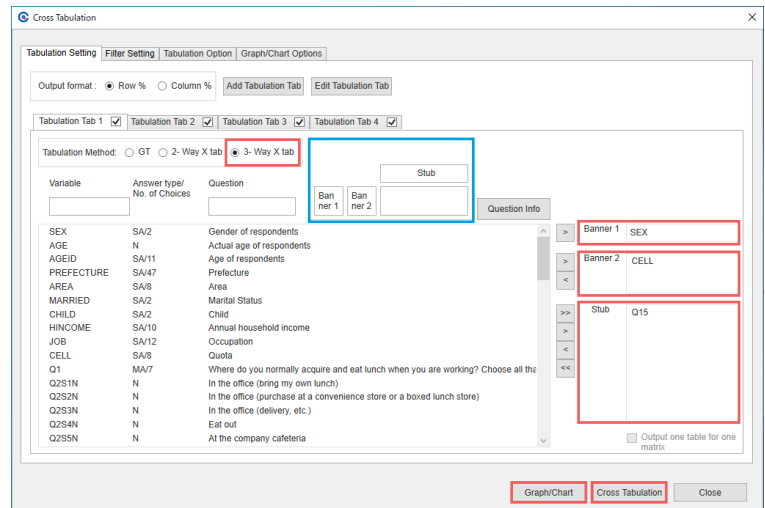
[Setting the Tabulation Target Variable]

Select the target analysis variable on the cross tabulation table and set it to [Stub].
A preview of what will be produced after variable export can be checked in the blue bordered area.

4

Exporting a Cross Tabulation Table

Press [Cross Tabulate] or [Graph/Chart] button to export a 3-way X tabulation table or tables with graph/chart.



One Cross Table Per Sheet

Q15 Where do you go to get information when choosing a place to have lunch when working?
Please choose all of the following options that apply.

	Total	Restaurant website	Restaurant information on site (Gurunavi, Tabelion, etc.)	Social media (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Books and magazines	Information from my acquaintances, friends or family	Signs and advertisements outside restaurants	Long queues outside restaurants	Other	None
Total	(1032)	23.4	26.0	9.8	7.3	35.6	23.8	12.1	1.6	39.6
Gender of respondents x Quota										
Male	(516)	21.7	24.2	10.1	7.4	30.2	21.7	11.2	0.8	43.6
Male_20-29	(129)	28.7	29.5	17.1	9.3	33.3	18.6	7.0	0.0	39.5
Male_30-39	(129)	24.8	27.9	9.3	6.2	30.2	24.0	14.0	0.8	36.4
Male_40-49	(129)	16.3	20.9	9.3	5.4	28.7	22.5	14.0	0.8	54.3
Male_50-59	(129)	17.1	18.6	4.7	8.5	28.7	21.7	10.1	1.6	44.2
Female_20-29	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female_30-39	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female_40-49	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female_50-59	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	(516)	25.2	27.7	9.5	7.2	40.9	26.0	13.0	2.3	35.7
Female_20-29	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female_30-39	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female_40-49	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female_50-59	(0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female_20-29	(129)	20.2	26.4	17.8	3.1	45.7	25.6	8.5	2.3	33.3
Female_30-39	(129)	31.8	30.2	11.6	8.5	41.1	25.4	14.0	2.3	28.5
Female_40-49	(129)	29.5	34.1	5.4	7.8	39.5	28.7	16.3	2.3	37.2
Female_50-59	(129)	19.4	20.2	3.1	9.3	37.2	23.3	13.2	2.3	42.6

* Tables can also be exported in the Multiple Cross Tables Per Sheet format. For information about how to configure export settings and the layout of the Multiple Cross Tables Per Sheet format, see "Exporting a Cross Tabulation Table" on [page 12](#)



Processing raw data

With data processing, data can be processed such as to compile all the choices within a question or compile separate questions as one variable.

By performing data processing (Create New Variable), data can be viewed from various perspectives (Banners).

Performing data processing	page 17
[RECODE] to summarize choices	page 19
[INTEGRATE] to combine choices	page 21
[CLASS] to categorize numerical data	page 23
[MCONVERT] to combine the same choices	page 25
[Add Subtotals] to add subtotals	page 27
[Count for Mean] to calculate the mean number of checks in a multiple answer	page 29
Data processing FAQ	page 31

The images shown in this manual may differ from those at the time of release.

Performing data processing

You can change the format of the data, such as modifying the data split to five-year age increments or tabulating it in ten-year age increments, and combine multiple variables into a new variable.

From the menu screen, select [Data Processing].

1

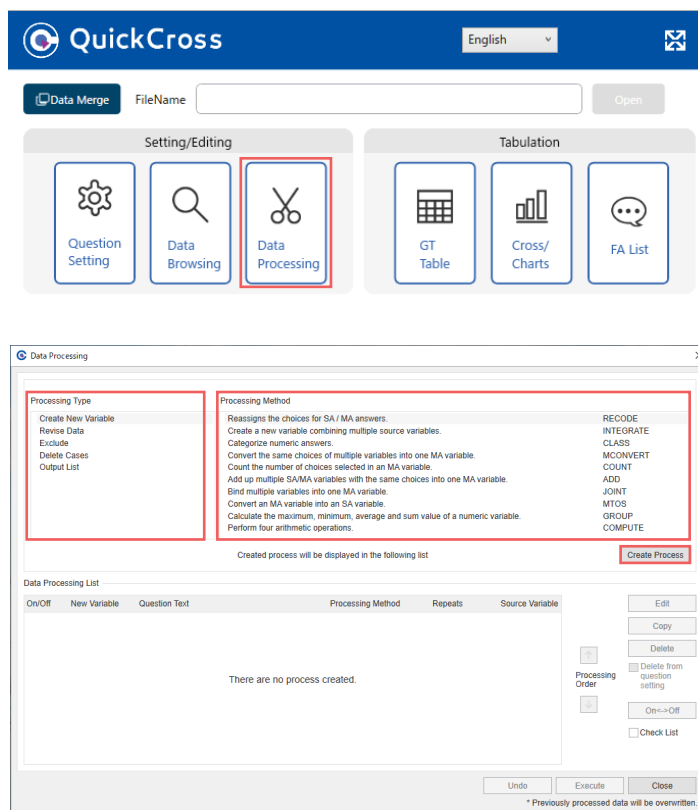
[Processing Type]

Select [Processing Type] and [Processing Method] based on the purpose.
> Press [Create Process].



2

You will then go to the Data Processing Register Page.



Types of Data Processing (Processing Type)

Create New Variable

Create a new variable using the processing methods, such as RECODE, INTEGRATE and CLASS.

Processing Method

RECODE	... Compiles the choices of SA or MA answers
INTEGRATE	... Combines multiple variables
CLASS	... Categorizes numerical data
MCONVERT	... Combines multiple of the same choice into an MA question
COUNT	... Calculates count for mean of an MA question
ADD	... Adds up the variables of an MA or SA question
JOINT	... Combines multiple variables
MTOS	... Converts from MA to SA
GROUP	... Determines Max, Min, Mean and Sum of Values for numerical values
COMPUTE	... Performs the four arithmetic operations

Revise Data

Sets criteria to revise the data.

Exclude

Sets the tabulation base for each variable.

Delete Cases

Deletes cases you do not wish included in the data.

Output List

Lists cases that match the criteria.

3

[Data Processing]

On the open screen, set the source variable used for data processing and the variable name used for the new variable, as well as choices, criteria and so on.

KEYPOINT

Choices and criteria can be pasted from another Excel file or text file.



Choice	Operator	Criteria
> 1 20s	=	3-4
> 2 30s	=	5-6
> 3 40s	=	7-8
> 4 50s	=	9-10

Batch pasting can be performed.

20s = 3-4
30s = 5-6
40s = 7-8
50s = 9-10

4

Set the new variable criteria on each data processing page and press [Execute].

On/Off	New Variable	Question	Processing Method	Repeats	Source Variable
On	NAGEID	Age of respondents	RECODE		AGEID

5

When configuration of the data processing settings is complete, return to the processing top page. Check that the data processing you created is reflected in the [Data Processing List] and press the [Execute] button.

At the bottom of the item columns for GT tabulation and cross tabulation, the new variables resulting from data processing are added.

On/Off	Graph/Chart	Tabulation Variable
On	Pie Chart	MARRIED(Marital Status)
On	Pie Chart	CHILD(Child)
On	Pie Chart	HINCOME(Annual household income)
On	Pie Chart	JOB(Occupation)
On	Pie Chart	CELL(Quota)
On	Bar Chart	Q1(Where do you normally acquire and eat l...
On	Pie RAT Chart	Q251(In the office (bring my own lunch)...
On	Pie Chart	Q203(How much time do you spend eating la...
On	Pie Chart	Q4(With whom do you often have lunch wh...
On	100 pct Stacked b	Q551(In the office (bring my own lunch)...
On	Pie Chart	Q6(Please rate your satisfaction with the lun...
On		Q851(N)The price that I think is so cheap tha...
On	M Bar Chart	Q251(In the office (bring my own lunch)...
On	Stacked Bar Chart	Q1051(1st...
On	Pie Chart	Q12(Have you ever used a restaurant deliver...
On	Pie Chart	Q13(Have you ever used an eat-in area of a...
On	Pie Chart	Q14(Have you ever purchased food from a f...
On	Bar Chart	Q193(Where do you go to get information w...
On	100 pct Stacked b	Q1651(I worry about calories when eating)...
On	Pie Chart	Q17(How many people are in your household...
On	Bar Chart	Q18(Do you have children?Choose all that a...
On	100 pct Stacked b	Q1951(Annual household income)...
On		Q2051(N) yes
On	Pie Chart	NAGEID(Age of respondents)

Variable	Answer type/ No. of Choices	Question
Q16S15	SA/5	A lot of people ask me which restaurants I recommend.
Q16S16	SA/5	Quantity is more important than quality when choosing a restaurant.
Q16S17	SA/5	I tend to eat more than enough.
Q16S18	SA/5	I often order bigger portions for lunch.
Q16S19	SA/5	I try to eat less for lunch to lose weight.
Q16S20	SA/5	I want to have lunch with my close friends when I am on duty.
Q16S21	SA/5	I enjoy eating with friends and acquaintances.
Q16S22	SA/5	I want to take my time when eating lunch.
Q16S23	SA/5	I prefer a restaurant with a good atmosphere.
Q16S24	SA/5	I avoid crowded and noisy restaurants for lunch.
Q17	SA/5	How many people are in your household?
Q18	MA/9	Do you have children?Choose all that apply.
Q19S1	SA/11	Annual household income
Q19S2	SA/11	Annual individual income
Q20S1N	N	Q2051(N) yes
NAGEID	SA/4	Age of respondents

[RECODE] to summarize choices

You can compile the choices for source variable (SA, MA) answers to create a new variable.

Usage Example: Creating data by age group in ten-year increments

Compile the source variable (AGEID) which is in five-year increments and create a new variable in ten-year increments.

Source Variable

AGEID Age of respondents

Single Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 Under 12	0	0.0
2 12-19	0	0.0
3 20-24	55	5.3
4 25-29	203	19.7
5 30-34	133	12.9
6 35-39	125	12.1
7 40-44	118	11.4
8 45-49	140	13.6
9 50-54	147	14.2
10 55-59	111	10.8
11 60 or over	0	0.0

New variable

NAGEID Age of respondents

Single Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 20-29	258	25.0
2 30-39	258	25.0
3 40-49	258	25.0
4 50-59	258	25.0

Numbers from "age 20 - 24" and "age 25 to 29" are combined to create the "20-29" group.

1

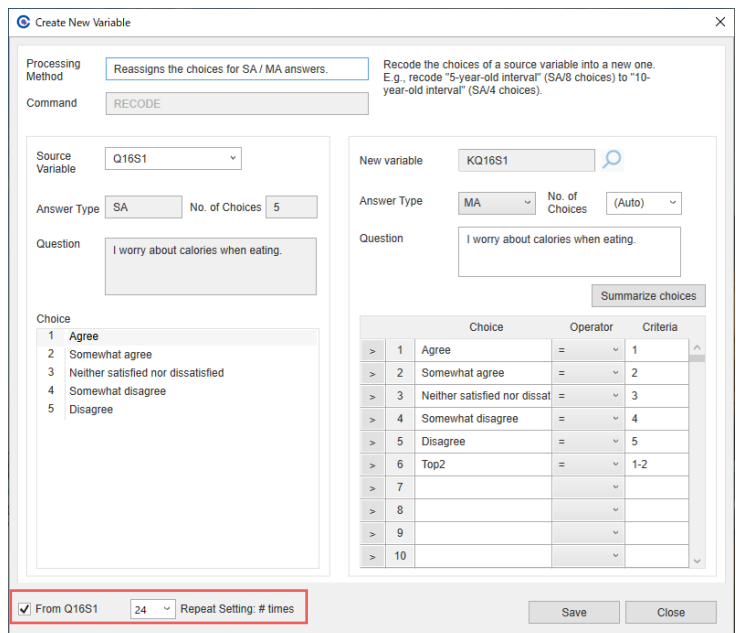
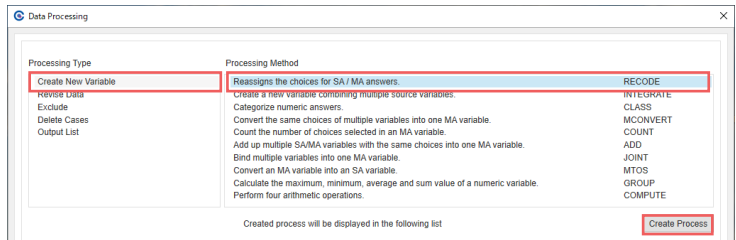
[Create New Variable]

From the menu screen, select [Data Processing] > Select [Create New Variable] as [Processing Type] and [RECODE] as processing method, and press [Create Process].

KEYPOINT

[Convenient feature when processing matrix setting]

When the first item in a matrix question has been selected as the source variable, by putting a check beside [Repeat Setting], the same RECODE processing can be performed on the remaining matrix items.



2

[RECODE Registration]

Select the source variable of the new variable that will be created.

3

Select the [Answer (Ans) Type] of the new variable.

Enter the [Question] that will be the title of the new variable as needed.

4

When the choice you wish to compile is selected and [>] is pressed, the operator and criteria are automatically entered.

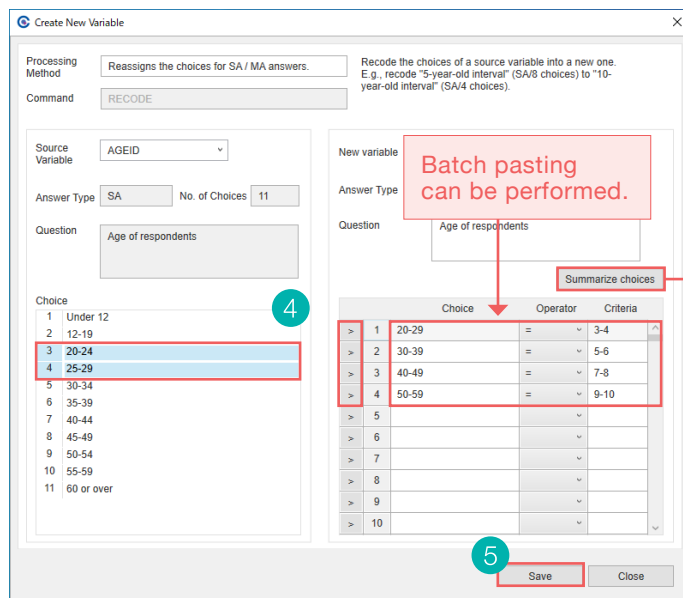
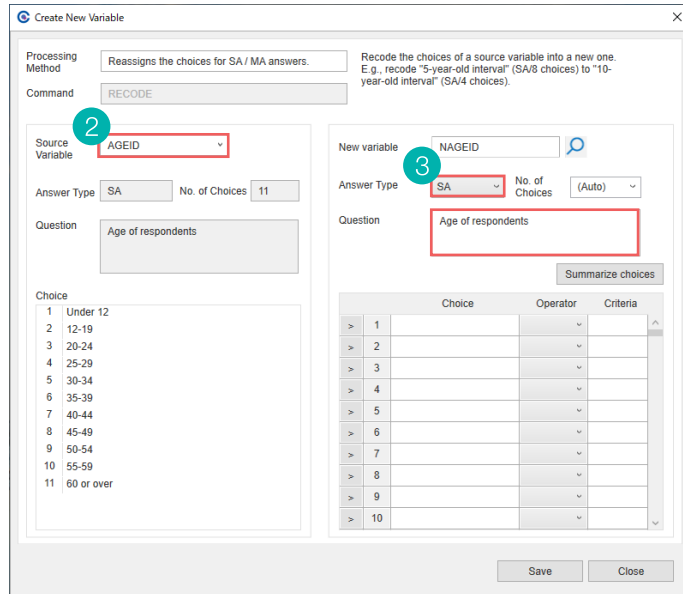
The operator can be chosen from [=] (equal to) and [<>] (not equal to).

Enter the labels of the choices for the new variable.

* Choices and criteria can be pasted from another Excel file or text file.

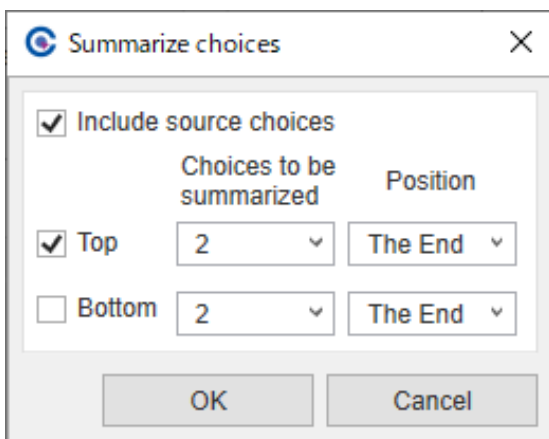
5

Press [Save].



KEYPOINT

[Summarize choices]
By using the [Summarize choices] feature, scaled questions such as be summarized and easily created.



Choice	Operator	Criteria
> 1 Agree	=	1
> 2 Somewhat agree	=	2
> 3 Neither satisfied nor dissat	=	3
> 4 Somewhat disagree	=	4
> 5 Disagree	=	5
> 6 Top2	=	1-2

[INTEGRATE] to combine choices

Create a new variable by combining two or more variables.

Up to ten variables can be combined into one variable at one time.

Usage example: A user wishes to create data by gender and age.

A new variable according to age group is created by combining the gender and age.

Source Variable

New Variable

SEX Gender of respondents

Single Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 Male	516	50.0
2 Female	516	50.0

AGEID Age of respondents

Single Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 Under 12	0	0.0
2 12-19	0	0.0
3 20-24	55	5.3
4 25-29	203	19.7
5 30-34	133	12.9
6 35-39	125	12.1
7 40-44	118	11.4
8 45-49	140	13.6
9 50-54	147	14.2
10 55-59	111	10.8
11 60 or over	0	0.0

NSEX GenderAge

Multiple Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 Male-total	516	50.0
2 Male-20-29	129	12.5
3 Male-30-39	129	12.5
4 Male-40-49	129	12.5
5 Male-50-59	129	12.5
6 Female-total	516	50.0
7 Female-20-29	129	12.5
8 Female-30-39	129	12.5
9 Female-40-49	129	12.5
10 Female-50-59	129	12.5

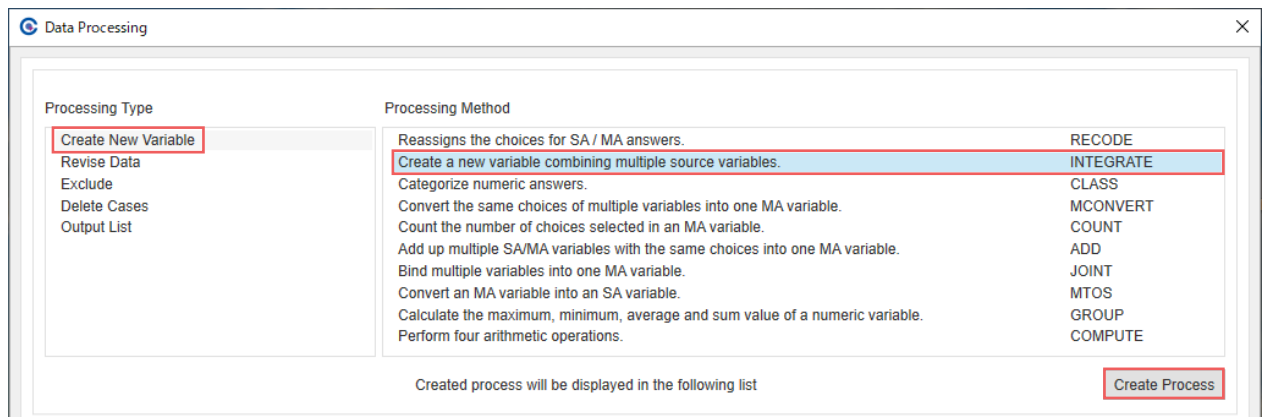
1

[Create New Variable]

From the menu screen, select [Data Processing].

From [Processing Type], select [Create New Variable]

For the Processing Method, select [INTEGRATE] and press [Create Process].



2

[Registering INTEGRATE]

Select the source variable that corresponds to the new variable that will be created. Set the criteria horizontally. Up to ten criteria can be specified.

Choose how to combine variables with "AND" or "OR" operators.

3

Enter "New Variable" as the variable name, and enter the question. Select the [Ans type] as needed. (The default setting is MA)

* If the name for a [New variable] is not set, it will be automatically set during registration.

4

Enter the labels of the choices for the new variable.

* Choices can also be pasted from another Excel file or text file.

5

Enter the criteria value for the choice. When the Criteria Value is used, it can be set while looking at the choice of the source variable.

6

Press [Save].

KEYPOINT

[Criteria Value]

Select a choice (source variable) on the left side, set the criteria value for the new variable on the right side, and press [Register].

The operator can be chosen from [=] (equal to) and [<>] (not equal to).

Choice	Criteria Value	Criteria Value
1 Male-total	=1	
2 Male-20-29	=1	=3-4
3 Male-30-39	=1	=5-6
4 Male-40-49	=1	=7-8
5 Male-50-59	=1	=9-10
6 Female-total	=2	
7 Female-20-29	=2	=3-4
8 Female-30-39	=2	=5-6
9 Female-40-49	=2	=7-8
10 Female-50-59	=2	

Choice	Operator	Criteria Value
> 1 Male_total	=	1
> 2 Male_20-29	=	1
> 3 Male_30-39	=	1
> 4 Male_40-49	=	1
> 5 Male_50-59	=	1

Create New Variable

[CLASS] to categorize numerical data

Summarize the source variables of Numerical Value Answer (N) and creates a new variable for SA.

Usage example: A new variable that is summarized into the SA choices is created for the values (monetary amounts) entered for Q20.

Source Variable → New Variable

Q20S1N	NQ20S1N How much disposable income do you have per month? Q20S1(N) yen		
	Single Answer	n	%
50000	Total	(1032)	
25000	1 -5,000yen	40	3.9
100000	2 5,000yen-10,000yen	36	3.5
10000	3 10,000yen-30,000yen	309	29.9
30000	4 30,000yen-50,000yen	260	25.2
150000	5 50,000yen-70,000yen	225	21.8
70000	6 70,000yen-100,000yen	57	5.5
50000	7 100,000yen-	105	10.2

The N(number) and %(percentage) that correspond to each choice are filled in.

KEYPOINT

Even when numerical data is viewed in a GT table, it is not possible to ascertain which category has what number and what its percentage is. By performing CLASS, these are converted into choices, allowing the results to be confirmed as N (number) and % (percentage).

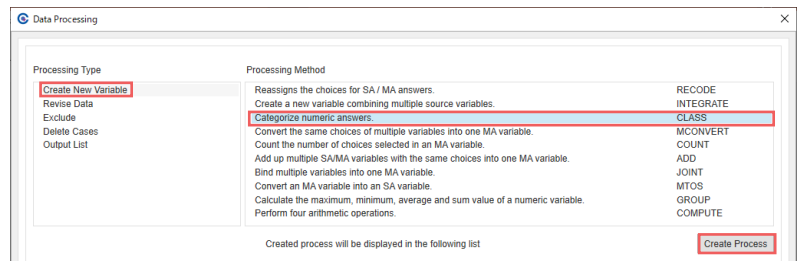
GT Table Q20S1N How much disposable income do you have per month? [Q20S1(N) yen]

No Answer	Total	Valid Cases	Sum of Values	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max	Median	No Answer
1: Q20S1N	(1032)	1032	43368428	42023.67	39849.45	0.00	500000.00	30000.00	0

1

[Create New Variable]

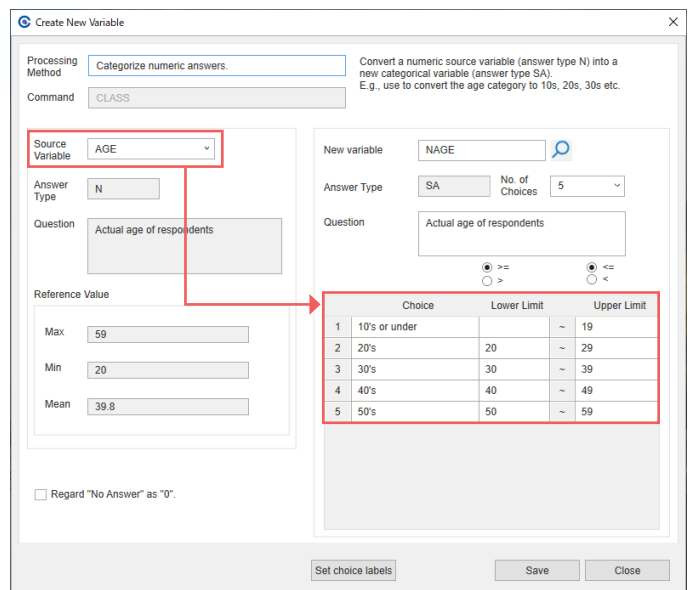
From the menu screen, select [Data Processing] > Select [Create New Variable] as [Processing Type] and [CLASS] as processing method, and press [Create Process].



KEYPOINT

[CLASS shortcut function]

*The CLASS shortcut function is a convenient way to easily create an age variable in ten-year increments. When "AGE" is selected as the source variable, the setting for choices in ten-year increments as a new variable is automatically displayed.



2

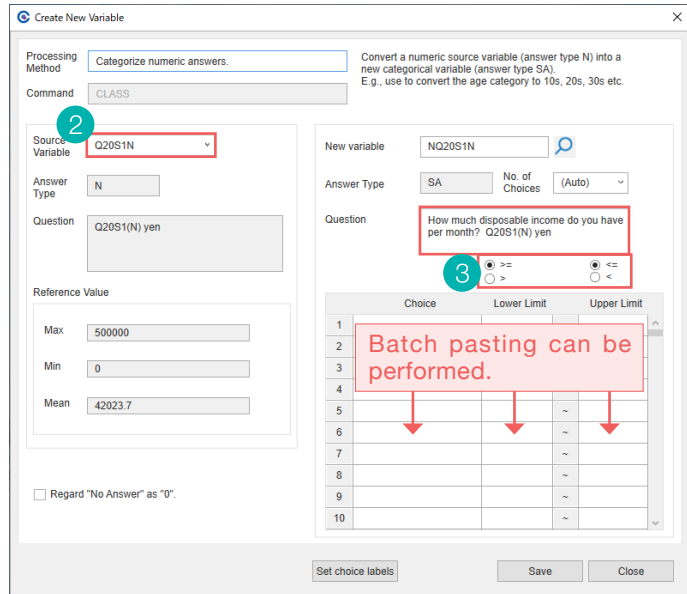
[Registering CLASS]

Select the source variable that corresponds to the new variable that will be created.

Enter the [Question] that will be the title of the new variable as needed.

3

Select the corresponding button from "or over," "greater than," "or under" and "less than".



4

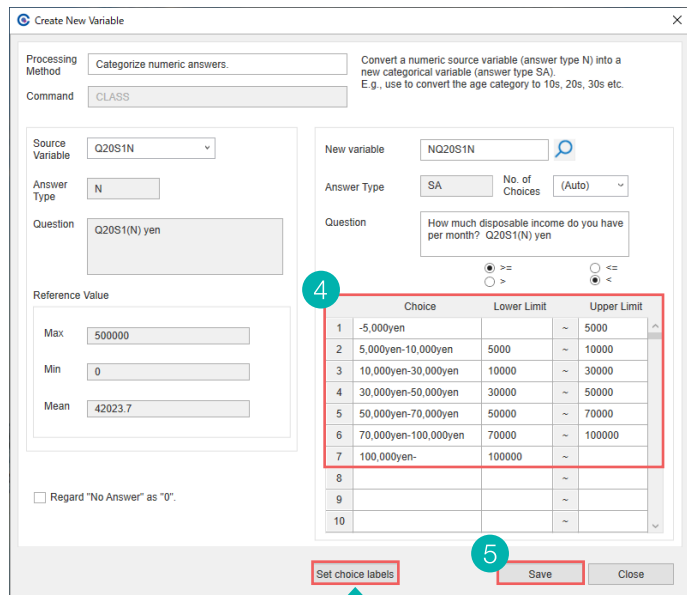
Enter the numbers for the [Lower Limit] and [Upper Limit] of each choice and input the labels for the choices of the new variable.

If the numbers are entered first and [Set choice labels] is used, the choice labels can be easily input.

* Choices and Lower Limit / Upper Limit values can also be pasted from another Excel file or text file.

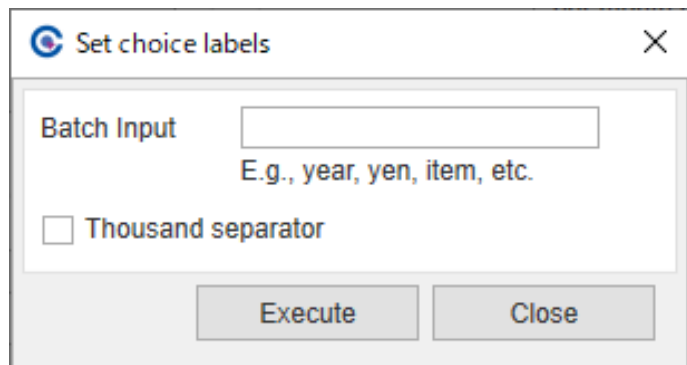
5

Press [Save].



KEYPOINT

[Set choice labels]
 In addition to choice labels, the specified units (age in years, Japanese yen, etc.) can be inserted at the end of each choice at one time.
 For numbers can also be set.



[MCONVERT] to combine the same choices

Create a new MA variable by combining the source variables with the same number of responses with the same choices.

Usage example: Compiling the choices for matrix questions in one table.
 Compile choices 1 and 2 of the source variable and create a new variable in MA format.

Source Variable		New Variable				
Q16 Please rate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about lunch when working.						
Single AnswerMatrix						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5
		Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat disagree	Disagree
1	1032	142	307	197	192	134
2	1032	138	356	181	186	130
3	1032	151	290	260	193	130
4	1032	156	289	252	187	116
5	1032	124	342	298	187	81
6	1032	120	331	289	181	78
7	1032	72	178	247	266	189
8	1032	70	172	336	328	164
9	1032	67	231	350	264	120
10	1032	63	224	359	256	116
11	1032	21	66	197	310	479
12	1032	20	64	152	300	463
13	1032	196	377	295	110	34
14	1032	190	365	286	107	52

Multiple Answer		
	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1	509	49.3
2	542	52.5
3	459	44.5
4	466	45.2
5	250	24.2
6	298	28.9
7	87	8.4
8	573	55.5
No Answer	86	8.3

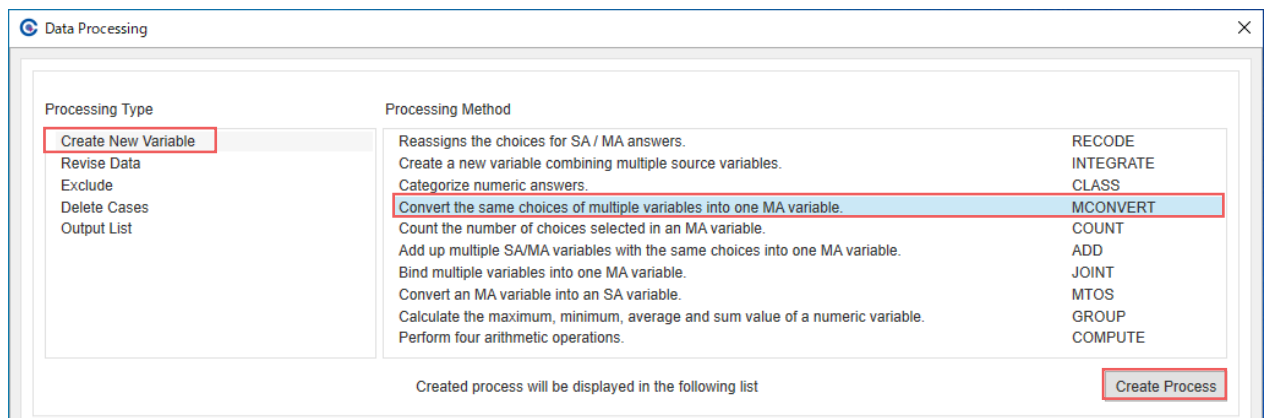
The cases that responded "agree" or "somewhat agree" (Top1 + Top2) can be compiled and viewed in MA format.

* No Answer includes respondents who "did not select either Top1 or Top2" for each case.

1

[Create New Variable]

From the menu screen, select [Data Processing] > Select [Create New Variable] as [Processing Type] and [MCONVERT] as processing method, and press [Create Process].



2

[Registering MCONVERT]

From the [Variable of reference] pulldown, select the first item from the source processing variable.

3

After compiling, select the items that will be choices under [Entry variable] and set them on the right with [>].

Select the [Choice Criteria] that will be compiled in the same way and set them on the right.

Left on the window ... selection of source variables

Create New Variable

Processing Method: Convert the same choices of multiple variables into one M

Command: MCONVERT

Variable of reference: Q16S1

Answer Type: SA No. of Choices: 5

Question: I worry about calories when eating.

Entry variable: Q16S1, Q16S2, Q16S3, Q16S4, Q16S5

Choice Criteria: 1 Agree, 2 Somewhat agree, 3 Neither satisfied nor, 4 Somewhat disagree, 5 Disagree

Exclude when all the source variables are [Excluded]

4

Enter the [Question] that will be the title of the new variable as needed.

* The questions and choices for the variables selected with [Variable of reference] will be automatically entered.

5

Press [Save].

KEYPOINT

With MCONVERT, even if the questions are different, as long as the choices are the same, they can be compiled as one variable.

Right on the window ... setting of new variables

Convert the same choices of multiple variables into one MA variable.
E.g., Convert variables in a source matrix question to choices for a new variable.

New variable: NQ16S1

Answer Type: MA No. of Choices: 8

Question: Please rate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about lunch when

	Choice
1	I worry about calories when eating.
2	I try foods that are considered health foods.
3	I try to do as much exercise as possible on a daily basis.
4	I am careful not to take in too much salt.
5	I prefer natural foods and organic products.
6	I prefer spending money on food.
7	I often spend 1,000 yen or more on lunch.
8	I tend to buy food as cheaply as possible.

Save Close

[Add Subtotals] to add subtotals

Subtotals can be easily added to SA and MA variables from Question Setting.

Usage example: Adding Top2 and Bottom2 subtotals to choices.

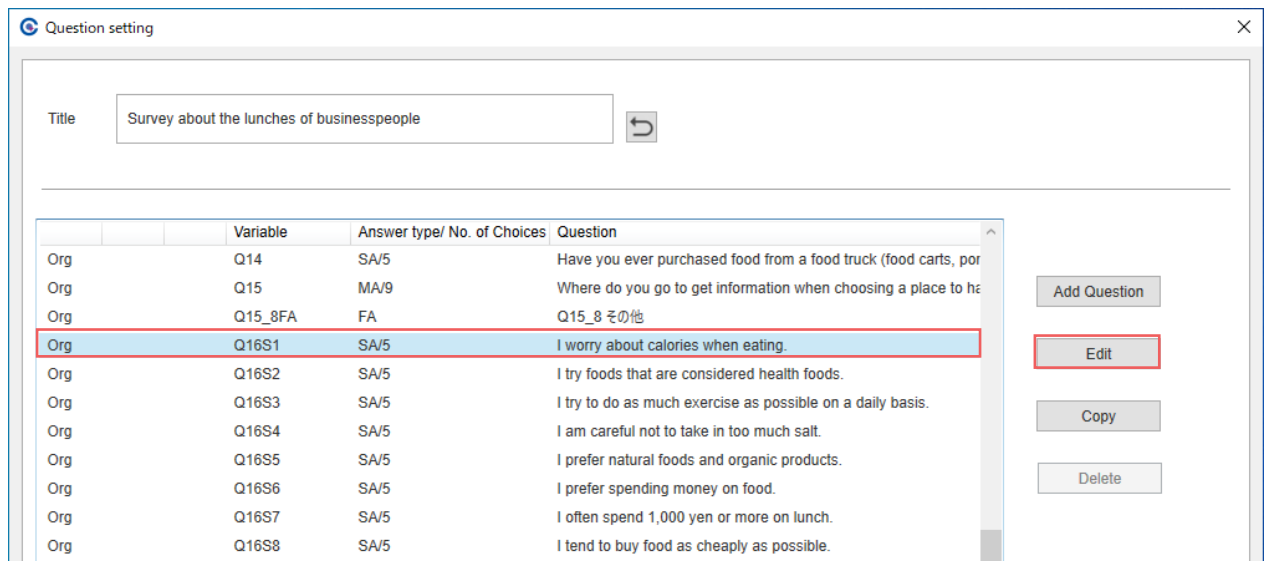
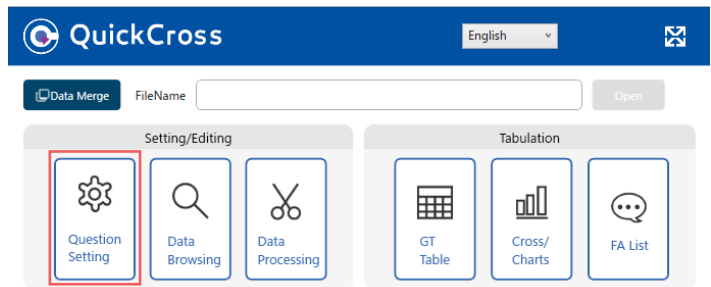
Q16 Please rate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about lunch when working.

Single AnswerMatrix		1	2	3	4	5			
		Total	Agree	Somewh at agree	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewh at disagree	Disagree	Top 2	Bottom 2
1	I worry about calories when eating.	(1032)	142 13.8	367 35.6	197 19.1	192 18.6	134 13.0	509 49.3	326 31.6
2	I try foods that are considered health foods.	(1032)	140 13.6	402 39.0	268 26.0	154 14.9	68 6.6	542 52.5	222 21.5
3	I try to do as much exercise as possible on a daily basis.	(1032)	161 15.6	298 28.9	260 25.2	193 18.7	120 11.6	459 44.5	313 30.3
4	I am careful not to take in too much salt.	(1032)	124 12.0	342 33.1	298 28.9	187 18.1	81 7.8	466 45.2	268 26.0
5	I prefer natural foods and organic products.	(1032)	72 7.0	178 17.2	347 33.6	266 25.8	169 16.4	250 24.2	435 42.2
6	I prefer spending money on food.	(1032)	67 6.5	231 22.4	350 33.9	264 25.6	120 11.6	298 28.9	384 37.2
7	I often spend 1,000 yen or more on lunch.	(1032)	21 2.0	66 6.4	157 15.2	310 30.0	478 46.3	87 8.4	788 76.4
8	I tend to buy food as cheaply as possible.	(1032)	196 19.0	377 36.5	295 28.6	110 10.7	54 5.2	573 55.5	164 15.9

1

[Registering variables]

From the menu screen, select [Question Setting]. Double-click the variable you wish to add a subtotal to, or press [Edit].



2

Place a check beside [Add Subtotals] and press the [Subtotal Setting] button.

3

[Setting subtotals]

When the choice you wish to compile is selected and [>] is pressed, the operator and criteria are automatically entered.

Modify the label of the choice as needed and press [Save].

When adding a subtotal from the pulldown menu at the bottom left, choose Top and Bottom values and press the [Add] button.

4

As you return to the previous screen by pressing [Save], press [Close] at the bottom right.

* "S/" will be appended to the left side of the variable name for questions with subtotals set.

If two types of subtotals are set, "S/2" is appended.

For matrix questions, when a subtotal is set for the topmost item, it is automatically reflected for all items.

Org	Variable	Answer type/ No. of Choices	Question
Org	S/2 Q16S1	SA/5	I worry about calories when eating.
Org	S/2 Q16S2	SA/5	I try foods that are considered health foods.
Org	S/2 Q16S3	SA/5	I try to do as much exercise as possible on a daily basis.
Org	S/2 Q16S4	SA/5	I am careful not to take in too much salt.
Org	S/2 Q16S5	SA/5	I prefer natural foods and organic products.
Org	S/2 Q16S6	SA/5	I prefer spending money on food.
Org	S/2 Q16S7	SA/5	I often spend 1,000 yen or more on lunch.
Org	S/2 Q16S8	SA/5	I tend to buy food as cheaply as possible.
Org	S/2 Q16S9	SA/5	I often go to restaurants that offer discounts and coupons.
Org	S/2 Q16S10	SA/5	I often go to chain restaurants with reasonable prices for lunch.
Org	S/2 Q16S11	SA/5	I take the taste and quality of food seriously.

KEYPOINT

The same values can be obtained even if subtotal processing is performed with RECODE.

For subtotals created with question setting, the subtotals are reflected in GT and cross tables, but not in the raw data.

When it is necessary to reflect the subtotals in the raw data, set RECODE as explained on [page 19-20](#)

Useful Functions

[Count for Mean] to calculate the mean number of checks in a multiple answer

Calculate the mean number of choices selected in a Multiple Answer (MA) question.

Usage example: Calculating the mean value (no. of choices responded to) in Q1.

Q1 Where do you normally acquire and eat lunch when you are working? Choose all that apply.

Multiple Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 In the office (bring my own lunch)	444	43.0
2 In the office (purchase at a convenience store or a boxed lunch store)	511	49.5
3 In the office (delivery, etc.)	80	7.8
4 Eat out	377	36.5
5 At the company cafeteria	154	14.9
6 Other	31	3.0
7 I do not eat lunch	58	5.6

Q1 Where do you normally acquire and eat lunch when you are working? Choose all that apply.

Multiple Answer	n	%
Total	(1032)	
1 In the office (bring my own lunch)	444	43.0
2 In the office (purchase at a convenience store or a boxed lunch store)	511	49.5
3 In the office (delivery, etc.)	80	7.8
4 Eat out	377	36.5
5 At the company cafeteria	154	14.9
6 Other	31	3.0
7 I do not eat lunch	58	5.6
Valid Cases for Mean	(1032)	
Mean Value (No. of choices responded)	1.55	

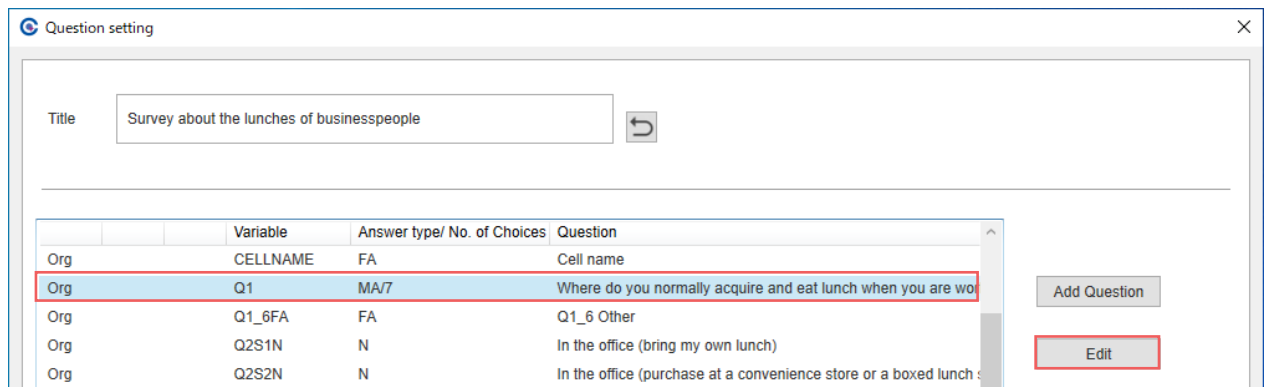
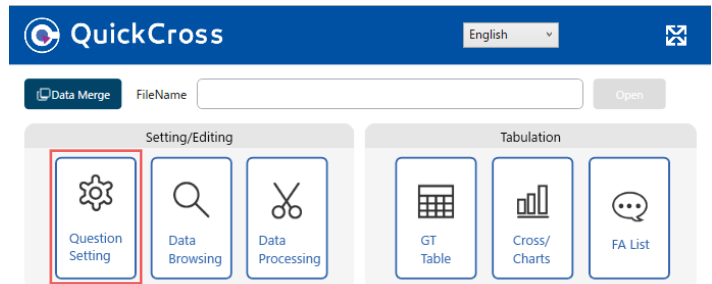
This allows you to determine the number of answers that have been selected on average.

1

[Registering variables]

From the menu screen, select [Question Setting].

Double-click or press [Edit] for the variable you wish to add Mean Value (No. of choices responded) to.



2

[Setting Count for mean]

Place a check beside the choice you wish to calculate count for mean for.

* When you wish to exclude respondents who selected exclusionary choices such as "None of the above apply" from the number used to calculate the mean ... Remove the check from the corresponding choice and place a check beside [Count: Restrict base to the respondents that selected the choice specified below].

3

Press [Save].

Question setting

Variable name: Q1

Table Heading: [Empty]

Answer Type: MA

No. of Choices: 7

Question: Where do you normally acquire and eat lunch when you are working? Choose all that apply.

Sort From Choice 1 to [Empty]

Add Subtotals () Subtotal Setting

Count: Restrict base to the respondents that selected the choice specified below

	Choice	Score for mean	Count for mean
1	In the office (bring my own lunch)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	In the office (purchase at a convenience store or a boxe		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	In the office (delivery, etc.)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Eat out		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	At the company cafeteria		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Other		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	I do not eat lunch		<input type="checkbox"/>

Remove the checks from choices to be excluded from calculation.

Buttons: Back, Next, Save, Close

4

As you return to the previous screen by pressing [Save], press [Close] at the bottom right.

* "C" will be appended to the left side of the variable name for questions with count for mean set.

Count for mean created with Question Setting is reflected in GT and cross tables, but not in the raw data.

Question setting

Title: Survey about the lunches of businesspeople

Org	Variable	Answer type/ No. of Choices	Question
	CELLNAME	FA	Cell name
Org	C Q1	MA/7	Where do you normally acquire and eat lunch
Org	Q1_6FA	FA	Q1_6 Other
Org	Q2S1N	N	In the office (bring my own lunch)
Org	Q2S2N	N	In the office (purchase at a convenience store
Org	Q2S3N	N	In the office (delivery, etc.)

Data Processing FAQ



1 How do I save the processing and export settings of a new variable?

From the menu screen, press [Save].

2 How do I edit a new variable that was previously processed (registered)?

When modifying processing criteria or texts such as questions or choices, enter the processing screen by double-clicking on the corresponding variable from the [Data Processing List] or by pressing the [Edit] button to the right of the variable.

You can make changes through the same procedures as regular processing, and press Register > Execute to modify. (* Ans type cannot be changed)

3 How do I change answer type (Ans type)?

To change Ans type once it has been set, it is necessary to create the variables again. When you press [Copy] from the Data Processing List screen to copy variables, Ans type can be edited with the processing of the copy source inherited.

Modify Ans type and press [Register]. (This can also be created from scratch)

4 How do I delete processing that has been created for individual variables?

On the Data Processing List screen, place a check beside [Delete from question setting] and press [Delete] to delete for each variable. Deletion can also be performed from [Question Setting].

On/Off	New Variable	Question	Processing Method	Repeats	Source Variable
On	NAGEID	Age of respondents	RECODE		AGEID

5 How are variable names regularly labeled?

When multiple processing variables have been created from the same variable, they are labeled as NQ●, N1Q●, N2Q●, and so on. (* ● is the question number of the source variable)

6 How do I assign a custom variable name?

Paste the variable name you wish to assign in the [New variable] column. If the name is not specified, it will be automatically input according to the rules shown in 5.

7 What is "Based On Total Respondents"?

This is a function to calculate the percentage of the number of total respondents, including respondents who did not answer the corresponding question, as a parameter.

GT_Tabulation

Tabulation Setting | Filter Setting | Statistical Test | Output Options

Sample Weighting Based on Total Respondents

Show unweighted cases

Cross Tabulation

Tabulation Setting | Filter Setting | Tabulation Option | Graph/Chart Options

Output settings:

One Cross Table Per Sheet N% Table N Table % Table Based on Total Respondents

Display unanswered items to be tabulated

8 What are "No Answer" and "Excluded"?

The percentage of "No Answer" is included in the population, but "Excluded" is not.

Example of No Answer ...

When none of the criteria apply, or when the respondent did not answer (for an optional question, etc.), the data is dropped as "No Answer."

Example of Excluded ...

For example, if only respondents who answered "Know" to a question about awareness in Q1 are asked Q2, those respondents who answered "Don't know" on Q1 will be recorded as "Excluded" for Q2.



Creating a free answer (FA) list

FA List is a feature that allows the results of open-ended questions to be exported as a table.

As an additional variable, it is possible to include closed questions' responses at the same time.

Creating a free answer (FA) list	page 33
(Criterion variable) to narrow down a free answer (FA) list to certain criteria and divide it into sheets	page 34

Creating a free answer (FA) list

A free answer (FA) list can be created in Excel format.

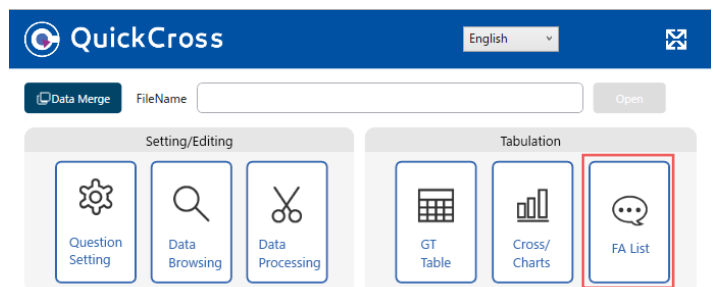
Usage example: Determining the FA responses for Q11 and the "gender" and "age" attributes linked to those responses.

No. of cases	1032	Free answer (FA) variables	
SAMPLE ID	What is the popular way to have lunch during work? Which restaurant is a popular place for lunch during work in your workplace or around you?	Gender of respondents	Actual age of respondents
10019002172	カフェやコンビニで食べる	01.Male	20
10014588727	ファミレス	01.Male	21
10019257748	職場の食堂で食べる	01.Male	21
10013311143	職場の食堂で食べる	01.Male	22
10013382440	職場の食堂	01.Male	22
10014103908	ファミレス	01.Male	22
10019309404	職場の食堂で食べる	01.Male	22

Additional Variables (Allows attributes and responses linked to an FA variable to be checked)

1

From the menu screen, select [FA List].



2

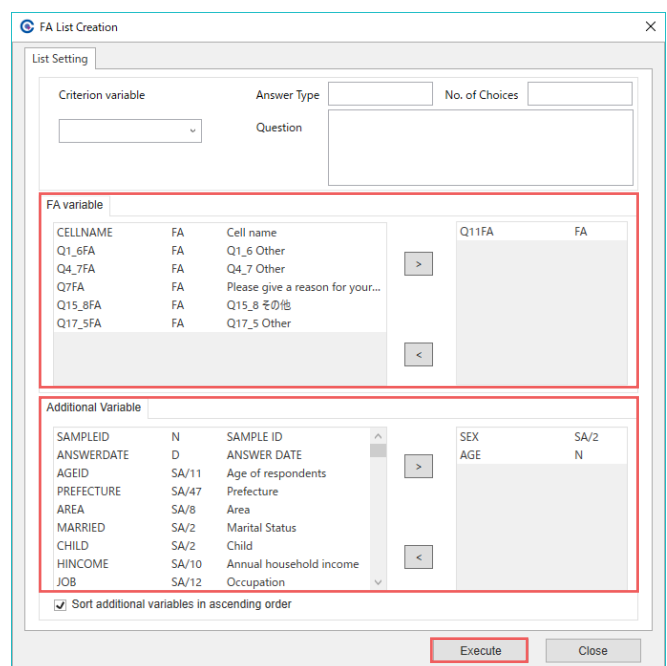
Under [FA variable] select the variables you wish to create lists for, and set them on the right by pressing [>].

Select the variables you wish to add to the "Free Answer List" from [Additional Variable], and set them on the right by pressing [>].

* Up to 30 variables can be set for each.

3

When [Execute] is pressed, the FA List will be exported.



(Criterion variable) to narrow down a free answer (FA) list to certain criteria and divide it into sheets

This allows you to filter respondents according to certain criteria and export the results divided into multiple sheets.

Usage example: Checking free answers in Q11 separately for "Male" and "Female" respondents.

When you wish to divide sheets based on the choices for specific variables (for example when you want to divide sheets for male and female respondents), the sheets can be output using [Criterion variable].

Criterion variable: SEX:Gender of respondents

Criteria Value: 1: Male

No. of cases: 516

Criterion variable: SEX:Gender of respondents

Criteria Value: 2: Female

No. of cases: 516

SAMPLE ID	What is the popular way to have lunch during work? Which restaurant is a popular place for lunch during work in your workplace or around you?	Gender of respondents	Actual age of respondents
10019002172	...	01.Male	20
10014588727	...	01.Male	21
10019237748	...	01.Male	21
10013311143	...	01.Male	22

SAMPLE ID	What is the popular way to have lunch during work? Which restaurant is a popular place for lunch during work in your workplace or around you?	Gender of respondents	Actual age of respondents
10019217509	...	02.Female	20
10018718033	...	02.Female	21
10018878405	...	02.Female	22

SEX(1)xQ11FA

SEX(2)xQ11FA

1

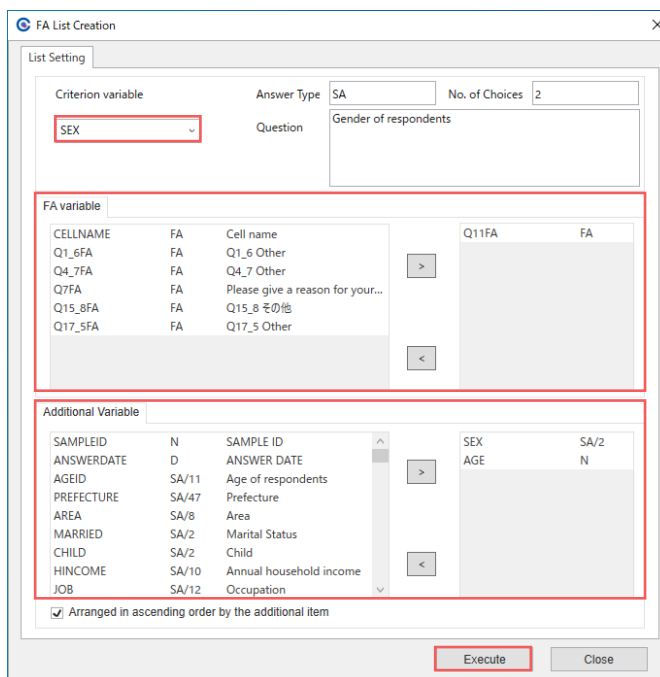
Set the variable you wish to filter in [Criterion variable].

2

Set the FA variables and additional variables using the same procedures described in "Creating a free answer (FA) list" on [page 33](#)

3

Pressing [Execute] will divide and export sheets based on the filtered variable(s).



KEYPOINT

[Difference between criterion variable and additional variable]
 Criterion variable ... sheets are divided

Additional variable ... information is added to the right side of the free answers (for choices, the choice number is appended)

Creating GT (simple tabulation) tables

Creating cross tabulation tables and
tabulation tables with graphs/charts

Processing raw data

Creating a free answer (FA) list

Importing data



Importing data

Text data in formats such as Excel, CSV and TSV can be added to QuickCross and tabulated.

What is data import?	page 37
The data import guide to importing data	page 38
Data import operating instructions	page 39

What is data import?

Text data in formats such as Excel, CSV and TSV can be added to QuickCross and tabulated.

Main file formats that can be imported



Excel
(files with the "xlsx" extension)

Data from Microsoft's spreadsheet software



CSV Format
(files with the "csv" extension)

Text-based data with fields separated by commas



TSV Format
(files with the "tsv" extension)

Text-based data with fields separated by tabs

Response types that can be imported

SA (Single Answer), MA (Multiple Answer), N (Numerical Value Answer) and FA (Free Answer) formats can be imported.

* For MA, "MA 01 Format" or "MA Comma Separated in a Cell Format"

MA (MA 01 Format)

Structure where "1" corresponds to "applies" and "0" corresponds to "does not apply."

* The diagram on the right shows when there are two choices.

When there are three or more choices, the data is lined up on the right.

SAMPLEID	AC3_1	AC3_2
10000014801	0	1
10000020524	1	1
10000034044	0	0
10000035597	1	1
10000097172	0	1
10000156719	1	0

MA (MA Comma Separated in a Cell Format)

Consists of information in a single cell separated by commas

* The diagram on the right shows when there are two choices.

SAMPLEID	AC3
10000014801	.2.
10000020524	.1,2.
10000034044	
10000035597	.1,2.
10000097172	.2.
10000156719	.1.

The data import guide to importing data

The procedures for importing data are broadly split into seven steps. Check the pages describing each flow for details on the operations.

1. Preparing external data Page 39-(1)

2. Opening QuickCross Page 39-(2)

3. Opening the data to be imported into the QC file Page 39-(3)

4. Selecting detailed settings for the data to be imported Page 40-(4)

5. Specifying key variables to be linked / checking the data count Page 40-(5)

6. Selecting data columns to be imported Page 41-(6)

7. Entering the necessary information in [Question setting] Page 41-(7)



Complete

Data import operating instructions

1

[Preparing external data]

1. QC file (File 1)
2. Prepare the data to be imported (File 2).
See "What is data import?" on [page 37](#) for information about the file formats for the data that is prepared.

For File 2, the importing of data will go smoothly if choices are prepared in an Excel or text file after checking "Ans type" and "Number of choices" in advance.

KEYPOINT

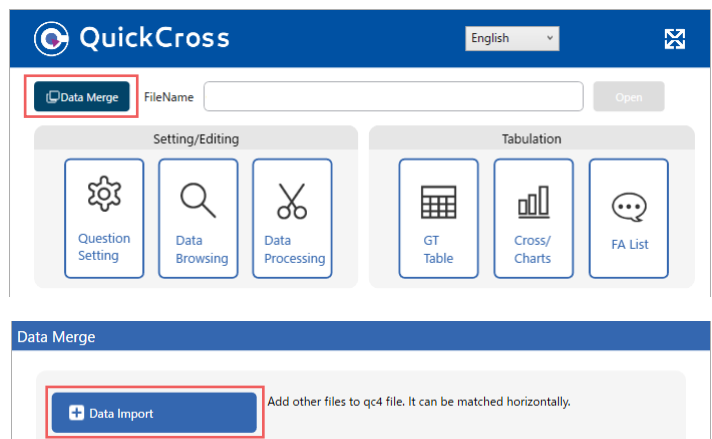
Always include titles in the first line of data to be imported.
As the leftmost sheet will be loaded when external data is imported, place the data in the leftmost sheet and save it.

	A	B
1	SAMPLEID	AC1
2	10000014801	1
3	10000020524	2
4	10000034044	3
5	10000035597	4
6	10000097172	5
7	10000156719	6
8	10000214144	1

2

[Opening QuickCross]

Open the QC file that external data will be imported into, and select [Data Merge] > [Data Import].

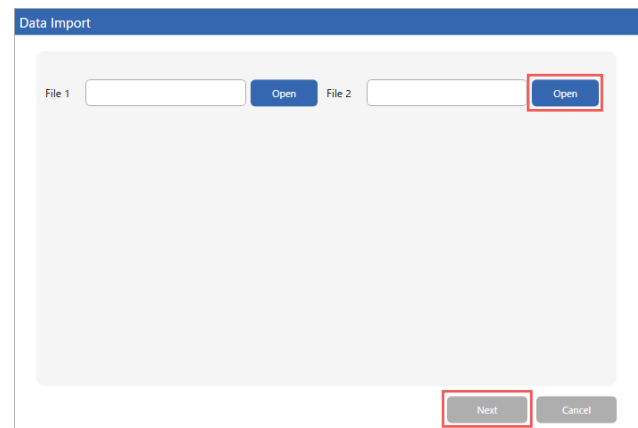


3

[Opening the data to be imported into the QC file]

"File 1" specifies the QC file that is open.

Select the data to be imported from [Open] for [File 2] and press [Next].



4

[Selecting detailed settings for the data to be imported]

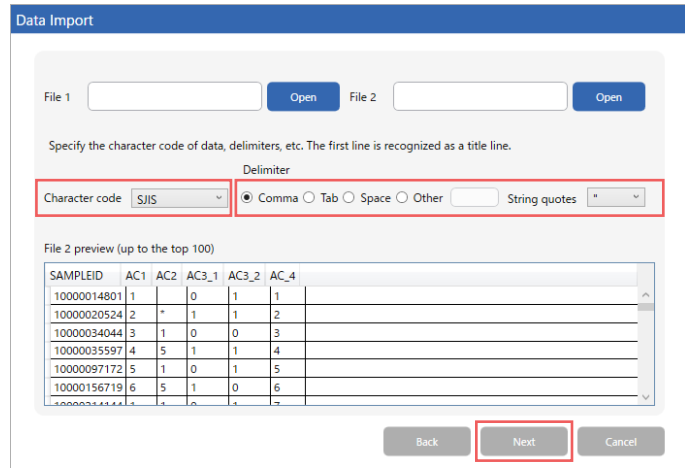
When importing Excel data ...
Skip the process shown in (4)

When importing a text file ...
Select [Character code], [Delimiter] and [String quotes].

The character code is usually "SJIS," but if the text shown in the preview column is garbled, change it to "UTF-8" from the pulldown menu.

Select the delimiter based on the format of the data that is being used.

If not specified, leave the default setting for string quotes as ["] and press [Next].



What is a delimiter?
When a file is saved in text format, the delimiter is used when separating the fields (variables). Characters such as commas, tabs and spaces are often used.

5

Specifying key variables to be linked / checking the data count

Set the variable that will serve as the key that links to QC file and the data to be imported. Always specify Key 1 to prevent the key variable from being mistaken.

* Two variables can also be specified as the key.

There are two data import patterns

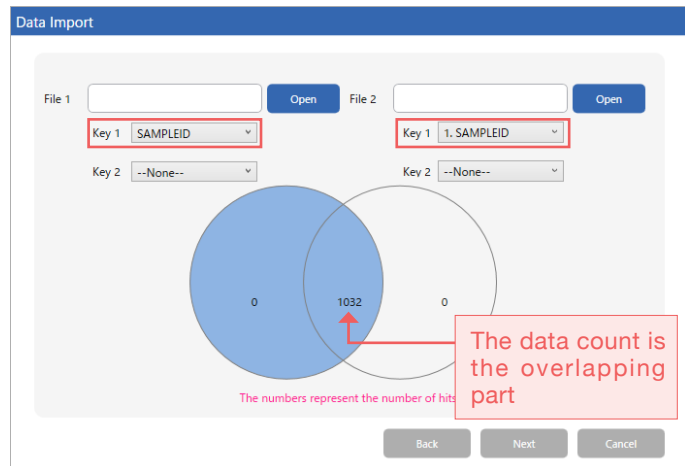
A ... When the files are an exact match

When the QC file and the data to be imported are an exact match, the left and right sides of the circle are "0," with the data count displayed in the overlapping part.
The circle on the left side is the source QC file that was loaded, and the circle on the right is the data to be imported.

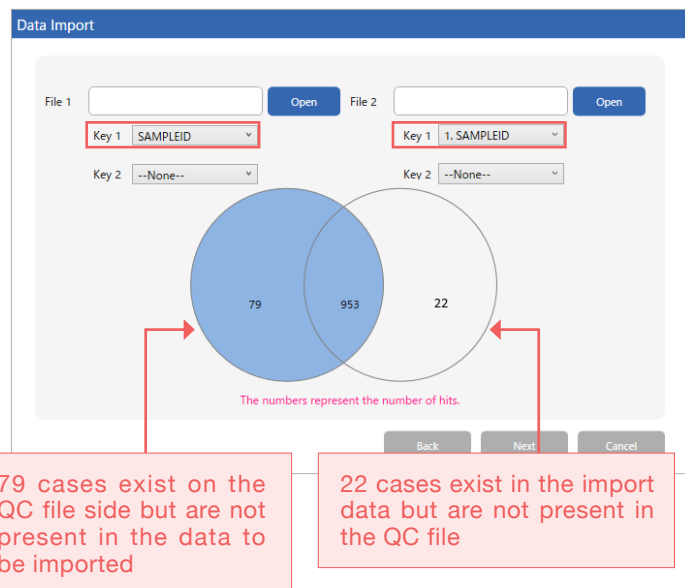
B ... When the files are not an exact match

When the QC file and the data to be imported are not an exact match, the number of data records that did not match are shown on the left and right sides of the circles respectively.

A. Numbers exactly matched



B. Not an exact match



6

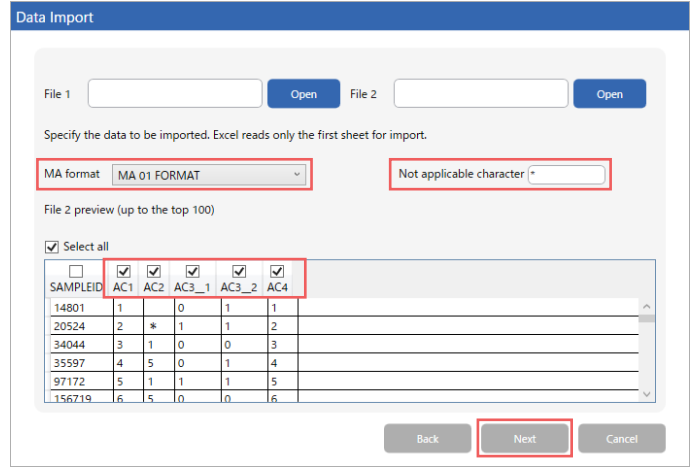
Selecting data columns to be imported

Put a check in the data columns to be imported.

When the data to be imported includes MA questions, based on the data format, select "MA 01 Format" or "MA Comma Separated in a Cell" based on the data format.

* See **page 37** for details on the MA data format.

If there are identifying characters that you do not wish to include in the tabulated population, enter them as [not applicable characters.] ("*" in the example in the diagram on the right)



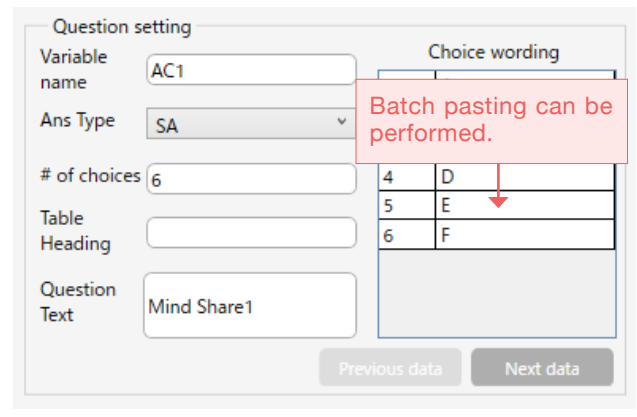
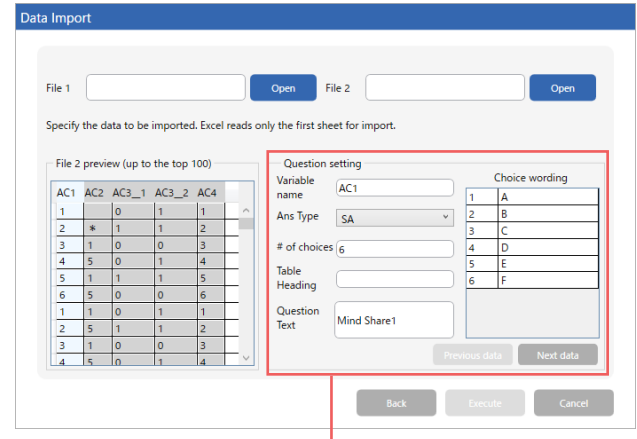
7

Entering the necessary information in [Question setting]

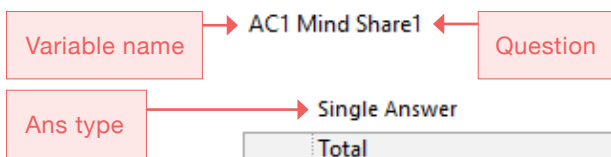
Enter the following information for each variable.

Variable name	Enter the variable name of the data to be imported ... * Variable names that consist only of numbers or which include symbols cannot be used.
Ans type	Select from "SA", "MA," "N" or "FA" depending on the data to be imported.
Number of choices	Enter the number of choices in the data to be imported
Table Heading	... Optional setting
Question	Explanatory text that describes the data to be imported
Choice wording	Paste the choices that have been prepared in advance to the "Choice wording" (you can also input the choices directly)

* When the response format is "N" or "FA," "Number of choices" and "Choice wording" do not need to be entered.



Example: The information entered in [Question Setting] is displayed in a GT table as follows.



		n	%
Total (1032)			
1	A	172	16.7
2	B	172	16.7
3	C	172	16.7
4	D	172	16.7
5	E	172	16.7
6	F	172	16.7

Choice wording

Entering the necessary information in [Question setting]

When there are multiple variables to be imported, after the variable are set , press [Next data] after the variables are set, and press [Execute] once all the question settings are completed.

For SA or MA (MA Comma Separated in a Cell)

File 2 preview (up to the top 100)

	AC1	AC2	AC3_1	AC3_2	AC4
1		0	1	1	
2	*	1	1	2	
3	1	0	0	3	
4	5	0	1	4	
5	1	1	1	5	
6	5	0	0	6	
1	1	0	1	1	
2	5	1	1	2	
3	1	0	0	3	
4	5	0	1	4	

Question setting

Variable name: AC1

Ans Type: SA

of choices: 6

Table Heading:

Question Text: Mind Share1

Choice wording

1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	E
6	F

Next data

When Ans type is the MA and 01 format, enter the range (number of rows) for one variable in [# of choices].

* In the case of the diagram on the right, as the number of rows is "2," the number of choices is also 2.

For MA (MA 01 Format)

File 2 preview (up to the top 100)

	AC3_1	AC3_2	AC4
0	1	1	
1	1	2	
0	0	3	
0	1	4	
1	1	5	
0	0	6	
0	1	1	
1	1	2	
0	0	3	
1	1	4	
0	1	1	
1	1	2	
0	0	3	
1	1	4	

Question setting

Variable name: AC3

Ans Type: MA

of choices: 2

Table Heading:

Question Text: ●●

Choice wording

1	A
2	B

Next data

For N or FA

* When the response format is "N" or "FA," "Number of choices" and "Choice wording" do not need to be entered.

File 2 preview (up to the top 100)

	N
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Question setting

Variable name: Ndata

Ans Type: N

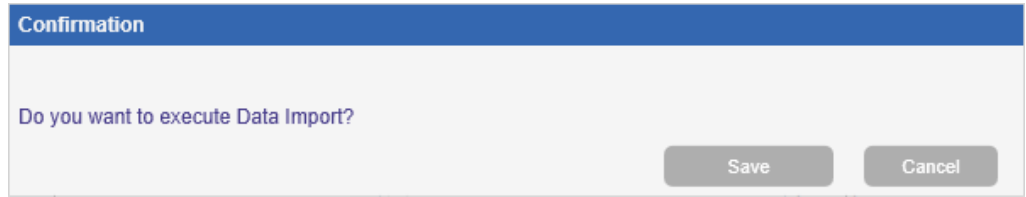
Table Heading:

Question Text: ●●

Next data

Entering the necessary information in [Question setting]

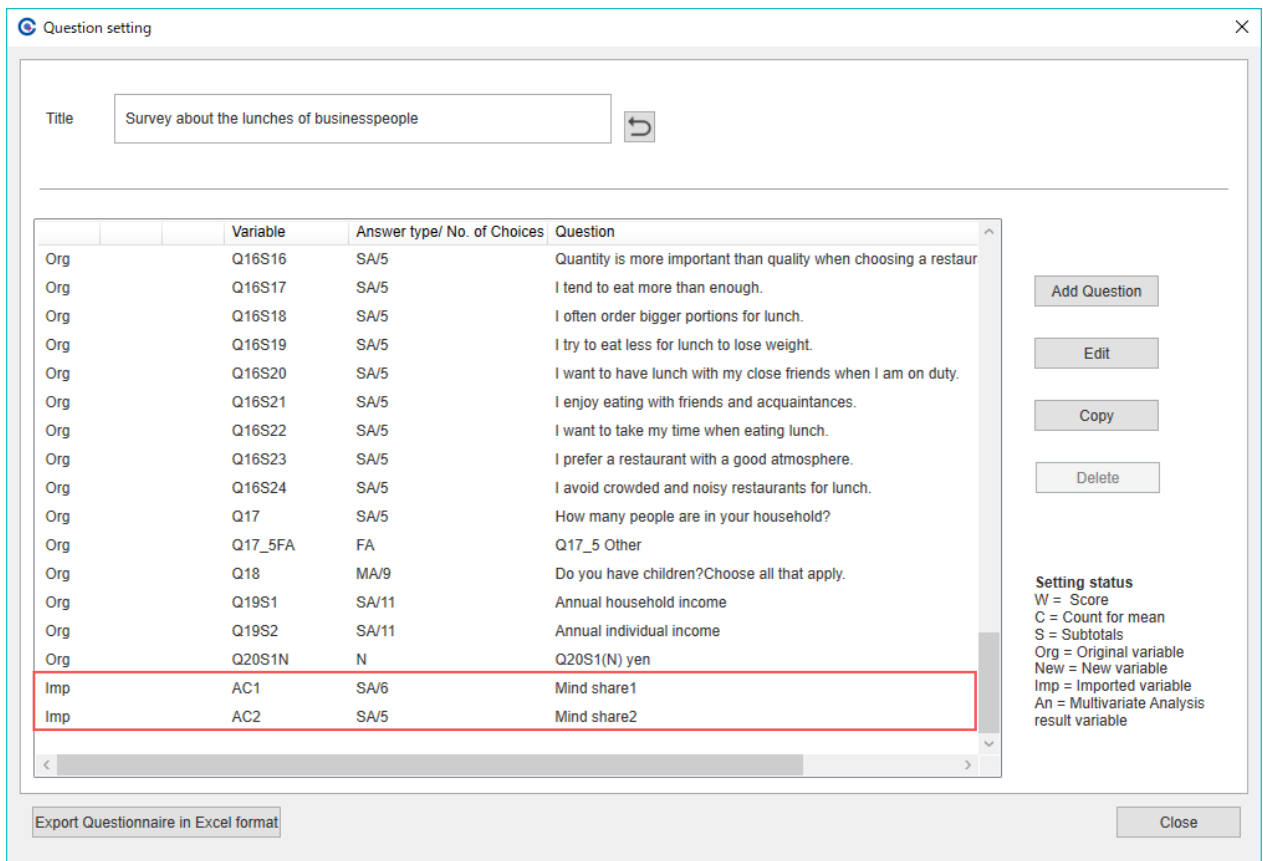
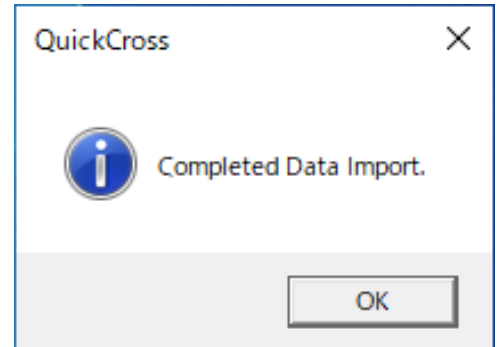
Once question setting for all the data to be imported is complete, press [Execute].
When "Do you want to execute Data Import?" is displayed, press [Execute].



When the import is complete, [Completed Data Import] will be displayed.

Variables imported using the external data function are shown as "Imp" (=Import) under [Question Setting] from the QuickCross menu screen.

Check that the imported data is properly reflected in the GT table and data browsing.



To tabulate imported variables, refer to "Creating GT (grand total) tables" on [page 4](#) and "Creating cross tabulation tables and tabulation tables with graphs/charts" on [page 10](#)



Please also use our basic site for tabulation as a reference.

<https://www.macromill.com/tabulation/faq/>

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