How can I output my results to a data file in SPSS?

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June 30, 2024

To output results to a data file in SPSS, follow these steps:
1. Go to the "File" menu and select "Save As".
2. Choose "Data" as the file type and select a location to save the file.
3. In the "Save As" dialog box, select the variables and cases you want to save.
4. Click "OK" to save the results to the designated data file.
By following these steps, your results will be saved in a data file that can be easily accessed and shared for further analysis.

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One of the new features in SPSS version 12 is OMS, which stands for Output Management System. This "system" is a series of commands that allows you to output the results from any procedure into an SPSS data file, as well as several other formats. To keep things simple, we will only look at outputting results to a data set.

To start, you use the oms command. The only subcommand that is technically required with this command is the destination subcommand, on which you tell SPSS in what format to save your output and where you want that

file to be saved. Often, you also need to use the if subcommand,
on which you specify which tables of the output that you want in your output
data file. This is necessary because it is often not possible to create
one data set with all of the tables from the output in it. (Of course,
this is not true of other output formats, such as html.) To end your OMS
session, you can either issue the omsend command, or end your SPSS
session. You can have multiple OMS sessions running concurrently, and you
keep track of them with the tab subcommand. With the tab
subcommand, you can name the session when you start it, and then use that name
on the tab subcommand on the omsend command. You can get
information on the various OMS sessions that are currently running by issuing
the omsinfo command.

Example 1

**Let's use the hsb2
data set for our example. Suppose that we want to run a crosstab and
output the results to a data set. First, we would start our OMS session by
issuing the oms command. We will specify that we want our output
saved as a data file and that we would like this file saved on the D: drive.
On the if subcommand, after the commands keyword, we specify that
we want output created by the crosstabs command, and after the subtypes
keyword, we specify that we want the contents of the Crosstabulation table.
(The Case Processing Summary table would have been another option.) The
quotes around the name of the command and the table are necessary,
as is the use of the equals signs and the square brackets.
Once we have started our OMS session, we issue the**

crosstabs command,
end our OMS session, and then open the new data file. We use the list
command to see the data file in the output window. (NOTE: Although
you can type crosstab instead of crosstabs and get the correct output, in the
oms command, you must use crosstabs. If you use crosstab, you will not
have any data in your new file.)

```
get file "D:hsb2.sav".

oms select tables
/destination format = sav outfile = "D:results.sav"
/if commands = subtypes = .

crosstabs tables = female by prog.

omsend.

get file "D:results.sav".
list.
```

The variables are listed in the following order:

LINE 1: Command_ Subtype_ Label_

LINE 2: Var1 Var2 Var3 @1.00 @2.00 @3.00 Total

Command_: Crosstabs Crosstabulation female * type of program Crosstabulation
Var1: female .00 Count 21 47 23 91

Command_: Crosstabs Crosstabulation female * type of program Crosstabulation
Var1: female 1.00 Count 24 58 27 109

Command_: Crosstabs Crosstabulation female * type of program Crosstabulation
Var1: Total Count 45 105 50 200

Number of cases read: 3 Number of cases listed: 3

Example 2

Now let's try a slightly more complex example.
We will have two OMS sessions running concurrently

and use one to obtain the
regression coefficients from a regression analysis and the other to obtain the
correlation coefficients from the correlations procedure. As you can see
with the regression analyses, you can save the output from various analyses in
the same data set. We have also used the numbered keyword on the
destination subcommand to add a new variable to our data set called
Table_Number. This will tell us from which table the data are taken.

```
get file "D:hsb2.sav".
oms select tables
/destination format = sav numbered = "Table_Number"
outfile = "D:results1.sav"
/if commands = subtypes =
/tag = "reg".

oms select tables
/destination format = sav outfile = "D:results2.sav"
/if commands = subtypes =
```

```
/tag = "cor".

regression
dependent = write
/method = enter female read.

correlations
/variables = write read math female.

omsend tag = .
regression
dependent = write
/method = enter female math.

regression
dependent = write
/method = enter female read math.

omsinfo.
```

OMS Active Commands

Tag	Select	If	Destination File	Destination Format	Viewer
reg	Tables	COMMANDS = [" REGRESSION"] SUBTYPES = [" COEFFICIENTS"]	D:\results1.sav	SAV	Yes

OMS logging is off

omsend tag = .

get file "D:results1.sav".
list.

Table_Number Var2 B Std.Error Beta t Sig

1 (Constant) 20.228 2.714 . 7.454 .000
1 female 5.487 1.014 .289 5.410 .000
1 reading score .566 .049 .612 11.459 .000
2 (Constant) 16.614 2.909 . 5.711 .000
2 female 5.218 .998 .275 5.231 .000
2 math score .633 .053 .626 11.906 .000
3 (Constant) 11.896 2.863 . 4.155 .000
3 female 5.443 .935 .287 5.822 .000

3 reading score .325 .061 .352 5.355 .000
3 math score .397 .066 .393 5.986 .000

Number of cases read: 10 Number of cases listed: 10

get file "D:results2.sav".
list.

Var1 Var2 writingscore readingscore mathscore female

writing score Pearson Correlation 1 .597 .617 .256
writing score Sig. (2-tailed) . .000 .000 .000
writing score N 200 200.0 200.0 200.0
reading score Pearson Correlation 1 1.000 .662 -.053
reading score Sig. (2-tailed) 0 . .000 .455
reading score N 200 200.0 200.0 200.0
math score Pearson Correlation 1 .662 1.000 -.029
math score Sig. (2-tailed) 0 .000 . .680
math score N 200 200.0 200.0 200.0
female Pearson Correlation 0 -.053 -.029 1.000
female Sig. (2-tailed) 0 .455 .680 .
female N 200 200.0 200.0 200.0

Number of cases read: 12 Number of cases listed: 12

Example 3

For our last example, we will output different tables from the output to different data files. This is handy because you cannot combine certain tables with other tables into the same data set using OMS.

For example, you cannot create a data set with the regression coefficients and the model summary statistics. Therefore, we will output these tables to different data sets. If you want them in the same data set, you can then merge the two data files.

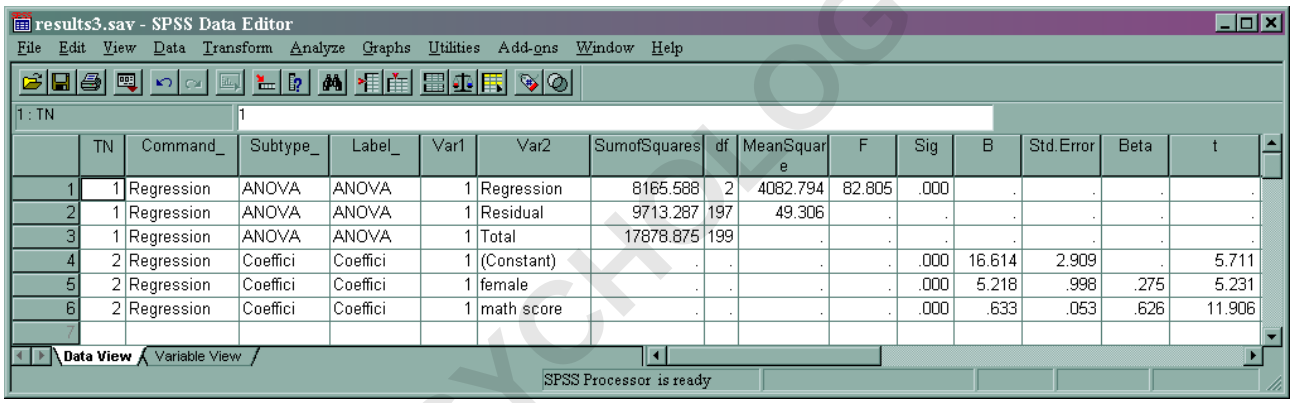
```
get file "D:hsb2.sav".

oms select tables
/destination format = sav
numbered = "TN"
outputset = Coefficients Anova folder = "D:results3.sav"
Model Summary folder = "D:results4.sav"
```

```
/if commands = subtypes = .

regression
dependent = write
/method = enter female math.

omsend.

get file "D:results3.sav".
list
/var = TN subtype_ to t.

get file "D:hsb2.sav".

oms select tables
/destination format = sav
numbered = "TN"
outputset = Coefficients Anova folder = "D:results3.sav"
Model Summary folder = "D:results4.sav"
/if commands = subtypes = .

regression
dependent = write
```

/method = enter female math.

omsend.

get file "D:results3.sav".
list
/var = TN subtype_ to t.



	TN	Command_	Subtype_	Label_	Var1	Var2	SumofSquares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig	B	Std.Error	Beta	t
1	1	Regression	ANOVA	ANOVA	1	Regression	8165.588	2	4082.794	82.805	.000	.	.	.	.
2	1	Regression	ANOVA	ANOVA	1	Residual	9713.287	197	49.306	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	Regression	ANOVA	ANOVA	1	Total	17878.875	199	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	2	Regression	Coeffici	Coeffici	1	(Constant)	.	.	.	.	.000	16.614	2.909	.	5.711
5	2	Regression	Coeffici	Coeffici	1	female	.	.	.	.	.000	5.218	.998	.275	5.231
6	2	Regression	Coeffici	Coeffici	1	math score	.	.	.	.	.000	.633	.053	.626	11.906
7															

get file "D:results4.sav".
list.

Adjus
Va RSqu tedRS Std.Errorof
TN Command_ Subtype_ Label_ r1 R are quare theEstimate

1 Regression Model Summary Model Summary 1 .676 .457 .451 7.02182

Number of cases read: 1 Number of cases listed: 1

Note that the length of the string variables Subtype_ and Label_ may be
different in the two files. If they are, you will need to make them the
same before you can merge the files. The easiest way to do this is to
change them in the Variable View of the Data Editor. You can then use the
command below to merge the two files.

```
match files file = "D:results3.sav"
/table = "D:results4.sav"
/by TN.
exe.
```