Surveys: Finding the message in the tables

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The Executive

As an executive you want to manage your organization using data. It gives you the bottom line and tells you if you are heading in the right direction. Sometimes you call in your research team and you ask them questions that are on your mind---and they say “You’ll need to do a survey to answer that one”. So while they take time and can be somewhat costly, you totally get their value to you and the organization. So off the research team goes and a few week or even months later they show up with lots of tables and say “here’s the results of the survey”. You thank them profusely and then just stare at all of those tables.

The Research Team

We are so glad the boss values our contribution and so let’s get busy doing this next survey. We’ve lined up people who know how to write the questions and we have someone to write the code to analyze the survey. So let’s deliver a table for each question in the survey. And, each question had a typical 5 option rating and a no basis to judge and some people left the question blank. So all together for each question there would be 7 percentages. But let’s make it more informative by showing for each question the demographics. So if we have 4 demographic questions, we should have a table for each question that has the results for everyone, but also for each of the demographics. In the case study described in this article there would be 22 rows for each of 100 questions. Let’s see 100 question times 22 rows times 7 response options. That would mean we’d be delivering 15,400 numbers. But the boss values our contribution and the boss is smart he’ll figure out the message.

My experience

This happened to me exactly like it was described in the two paragraphs above. Fortunately, the boss was transparent and would take those 15,400 tables and try over a few weekends to find a few hours to transcribe the relevant numbers into a spreadsheet so maybe the message would jump out. How many times have you said to yourself “A computer can do what you are doing manually? Please stop! Let me figure out how to get the computer to do what you are doing.” This article describes how to get to the message when you are faced with 15,400 percentages. After reading this I hope you never just deliver the 100 tables, but take the time to do this additional analysis. You want the 100 tables as backup if you need to deep dive into any of the questions. But you’ll never find the message in any timely way and you’ll likely miss some important messages simply because you ran out of time and patience. So take this journey and read this article. The boss will love you for it. Trust me.
Analysis

For the executive

Instead of asking for the rows of demographics for each table ask for the rows to be the questions on the survey and the columns to be the demographics. It doesn't matter how the research team accomplishes this.

**Rows**

With the rows as the questions, if you have 100 questions, then you have 100 rows. Since paper can accommodate 100 rows you will get two pieces of paper rather than 100 pages of tables.

**Columns**

The columns will be your 22 demographics which would fit nicely on a page. You don't initially need all 7 percentages. And mostly when you read about a survey they report the positive, neutral, negative, and everything else. So you only need at most 4 response options for your 22 demographics. So that you would need 88 columns of numbers. But, really, you want to know where are the strengths (positives) and weakness (negatives or opportunities for improvement) That reduces the columns to 44 numbers. It might take 2 pieces of paper or printing on something larger than 8 ½ x 11, maybe go landscape. The research team will figure this out. In the end, you only have a few pieces of paper to figure out the message, not 100 pages of 15,400 numbers.

**Color reveals the message**

Color can be your best friend. It is intuitive. Green is good. Red is bad. So ask your research team to do this: if the positives are greater than 85% (you pick this number) color the number green. If the negatives are greater than 15% (you pick this number) color the number red.

Interpretation: As you read across the columns, which is the answer to a single question, you can see if the demographic groups differ. If everyone is the same color, then they hold the same view. As you read down a column, you can see if a demographic group holds similar views across a variety of questions.

For the research team

This case study will be using Statistical Analysis System (SAS) code to describe how this process was used for a survey at the Government Accountability Office (GAO) on its telework evaluation. As the agency introduced teleworking, it was important to the executives to periodically take the “pulse” of the roll out to see if any adjustments were needed. So it was very important to get to the message as quickly as possible, since employees were waiting to start teleworking as soon as possible.

The traditional way of creating tables using SAS and proc tabulate.

1. I give it path to create the an1 file.
2. I create a macro where I can specify any skip patterns, the survey question, and the title for the table
3. I repeat the invocation of the macro for each of the variables in the survey.

**SAS Code**

**Tip:** Before examining the output I have a tip.

Tip1: To create the invocation the line that begins %an3 for each of the questions in the survey, use the output of proc contents to have SAS write its own code. If you do it this way you can never have the incorrect title on a table

```
proc contents noprint data=fin2 out=newone; run;
```
data newone2; set newone; keep name varnum label; if format ne ' '; run;

data newone3; length name $6.; set newone2;
pt1="%an1 (var=";
pt2=pt1||left(trim(name));
pt3=pt2||', title="';
pt4=pt3||left(trim(label));
pt5=pt4||'"');run;

proc sort data=newone3; by varnum;
proc print data=newone3; var pt5; run;

filename out 'g:\teleworkereval\analysis\data.TXT';
DATA OUT; FILE OUT lrecl=32532; SET newone3;
PUT pt5 '09'x;
run;

**Traditional Method**

Below is the code for the traditional proc tabulate for the first set of questions from the survey. The Attachment 1 shows the ten pages of tables from this tabulate. Of course, many of you would expect to recode the data and collapse categories. But initially I believe you would have this as your first deliverable.

ods html body="s:\cdma\feldesmana\private\teleworkeval\analysis\tabulate _example1.html"
   (Title='teleworker8 2018 Survey')
headtext="<style> hr {page-break-after:always} thead {display:table-header-group}
@media all {font {font-size=80%}} </style>" style=styles.test1;

%macro an1 (var=var, title=title);
proc tabulate data=fin missing; class &var/preloadfmt; where 1<=&var<=6 and finish=1 ;
class q17;
tables all='Total' q17='Position' ,
(&var=' '*pctn<&var>='%'*f=6.1 n='Number of Cases'*f=comma8.) all*n='Total Cases'*f=6.0) /
rts=55 printmiss misstext='0';
title &title; run;
%mend an1;

%an1 (var=q1a,title= 'Q1a. Topic 1' ); run;
%an1 (var= q1b,title= 'Q1b. Topic 2'); run;
%an1 (var= q1c,title= 'Q1c. Topic 3'); run;
%an1 (var= q1d,title= 'Q1d. Topic 4'); run;
%an1 (var= q1e,title= 'Q1e. Topic 5'); run;
%an1 (var= q1f,title= 'Q1f. Topic 6'); run;
%an1 (var= q1g,title= 'Q1g. Topic 7'); run;
%an1 (var= q1h,title= 'Q1h. Topic 8'); run;
%an1 (var= q1i,title= 'Q1i. Topic 9'); run;
%an1 (var= q1j,title= 'Q1j. Topic 10'); run;
%an1 (var= q1k,title= 'Q1j. Topic 11'); run;
%an1 (var= q1l,title= 'Q1j. Topic 12'); run;
ods html close; run;

The output of the tabulate appears on the handout of the examples. While you will need this detailed table for your follow on analyses, you will never figure out the message in a timely way from this complex table.

**Alternative Method**

Below is the SAS code for my alternative method. While this code is more complex, the interpretation of the tables is considerably easier. You will see in Attachment 2 that the table fits on one page and is color coded.

- When you read across a row you are comparing the groups on a single question.
- When you read down a column you are examining how a specific group views the various topics.
- And because this is an easy to manage single table, you can read this table into excel and calculate any differences between groups with basic excel formulas.

The basics of this approach are:

- Create data sets of the total and for each of your subgroups through transforming your rows into columns
- You need to have a "place holder" since not all response categories might be selected. If a category is missing, then proc transpose will shift your data and your results will be wrong.
- The cut points of 5 percent negative and 85 percent positive are arbitrary. You might even consider running several versions of these cut points to get to a variety of messages.
- The presentation is made in the order of the survey. Consider sorts by the values in any of the columns and make tables so that you can readily see the most extreme values.
OPTIONS SOURCE NOSTIMER NOCENTER PAGESIZE = 60 LINESIZE = 132 NOQUOTELENMAX;

proc template;
  define style styles.test;
    parent=styles.minimal;
    style systemtitle from systemtitle /
      font_face=helvetica font_size=3
      font_weight=bold just=l;
    style systemfooter from systemfooter /
      font_face=helvetica font_size=3;
    style header from header/
      font_face=helvetica
      just=l vjust=b;
    style data from data/
      font_face=helvetica;
    style rowheader from rowheader/
      font_face=helvetica;
    style table from table /
      just=left;
  end;
run;

options nocenter;
ods path work.templat(update) sashelp.tmplmst(read);

proc template;
  define style styles.test2;
    parent=styles.sasweb;
    class rowheader /
      protectspecialchars=off;
  end;
run;

LIBNAME qpldir 's:\cdma\feldesmana\private\teleworkeval\analysis';
FILENAME qpldir 's:\cdma\feldesmana\private\teleworkeval\analysis';

PROC FORMAT;

VALUE _0001_  1='Very positive impact'
      2='Generally positive impact'
      3='No impact'
      4='Generally negative impact'
      5='Very negative impact'
      6='Not applicable/No basis to judge'
      7='No response';

VALUE _0010_  1='PDP, Band I or Band II Analyst, Analyst-Related (Specialist), Communications Analyst (Band I or II)'
      2='Administrative Professional and Support Staff (APSS) (AC or PT)'
      3='Band III Analyst, Analyst-Related (Specialist), Supervisory Communications Analyst (Band III), Supervisory or non-Supervisory Attorney in PA payplan, or Managerial and Supervisory (MS)'
      4='SES or Senior Level (SL); including Attorneys in SES payplan'
proc format;
  value neg 5-high='red';
  value pos 75-high='light green'; run;

data fin; set qpidir.fin; one=1; run; /*I set one=1 because I want a generally place holder for any where clauses*/
data holderpos; input cols val @@; cards;
1 0 2 0 3 0
;
data holderpos2; input cols val @@; cards;
1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 11 0 12 0
;
run;

%macro ch (var=var,demo=demo,lab=lab, where=where);
data finy; set fin; demo=&demo; if finish=1;
if 1<=&var<=3 then new&var=1; else if 4<=&var<=5 then new&var=2; else new&var=3;
proc freq data=finy noprint; tables new&var/out=gao&var sparse; where &where; data gao&var; set gao&var; drop count; run;
data gao&var; set gao&var;
if new&var=1 then cols=1;
if new&var=2 then cols=2;
if new&var=3 then cols=3;
run;
proc sort data=gao&var; by cols;proc sort data=holderpos; by cols; RUN;
data gao&var; merge gao&var holderpos; by cols;
if percent=. then percent=0;
IF cols=1 and new&var=. then new&var=1;
IF cols=2 and new&var=. then new&var=2;
IF cols=3 and new&var=. then new&var=3;
run;
proc transpose data=gao&var out=tgao&var; run;
data tgao&var; set tgao&var; if _NAME_='PERCENT'; if _NAME_='PERCENT' then _NAME_='perct'; run;
data tgao&var; set tgao&var;
col13=col1;
col14=col2;
col15=col3;
drop col1 col2 col3 _LABEL_; run;
**Data Preparation and Sorting**

- **Sorting Data:**
  
  ```sas
  proc sort data=finy; by &demo; run;
  ```

  /*SPARSE option includes cell frequencies of 0 in the output data set*/

  ```sas
  proc freq data=finy noprint; tables &demo*new&var/out=&var&demo sparse; where 1<=&demo<=4 and &where; run;
  ```

  ```sas
  DATA &var&demo; SET &var&demo;
  if new&var=1 and &demo=1 then cols=1;
  if new&var=2 and &demo=1 then cols=2;
  if new&var=3 and &demo=1 then cols=3;

  if new&var=1 and &demo=2 then cols=4;
  if new&var=2 and &demo=2 then cols=5;
  if new&var=3 and &demo=2 then cols=6;

  if new&var=1 and &demo=3 then cols=7;
  if new&var=2 and &demo=3 then cols=8;
  if new&var=3 and &demo=3 then cols=9;

  if new&var=1 and &demo=4 then cols=10;
  if new&var=2 and &demo=4 then cols=11;
  if new&var=3 and &demo=4 then cols=12;
  RUN;
  ```

- **Data Merging and Sorting Continuation**

  ```sas
  proc sort data=&var&demo; by cols; run;
  ```

- **Data Merging and Sorting Again**

  ```sas
  proc sort data=&var&demo; by cols; run;
  ```

  ```sas
  DATA &var&demo; merge &var&demo holderpos2 by cols;
  if PERCENT= . THEN PERCENT=0;
  IF COLS=1 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=1 THEN NEW&VAR=1;
  IF COLS=2 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=1 THEN NEW&VAR=2;
  IF COLS=3 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=1 THEN NEW&VAR=3;
  IF COLS=4 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=2 THEN NEW&VAR=4;
  IF COLS=5 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=2 THEN NEW&VAR=5;
  IF COLS=6 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=2 THEN NEW&VAR=6;
  IF COLS=7 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=3 THEN NEW&VAR=7;
  IF COLS=8 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=3 THEN NEW&VAR=8;
  IF COLS=9 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=3 THEN NEW&VAR=9;
  IF COLS=10 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=4 THEN NEW&VAR=10;
  IF COLS=11 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=4 THEN NEW&VAR=11;
  IF COLS=12 AND NEW&VAR=. and &demo=4 THEN NEW&VAR=12;
  run;
  ```

- **Means Calculation and Sorting**

  ```sas
  proc sort data=&var&demo; by &demo; run;
  proc means data=&var&demo sum noprint; var count; by &demo; output out=s&var&demo sum=scount; run;
  ```

  ```sas
  data s&var&demo; set s&var&demo; drop _TYPE_ _FREQ_; run;
  proc sort data=s&var&demo; by &demo; run;
  ```

  ```sas
  data m&var&demo; merge &var&demo s&var&demo;by &demo; perct=(count/scount)*100;
  if perct=. then perct=0;
  run;
  ```
proc sort data=m&var&demo; by cols; run;
proc transpose data=M&var&demo out=t&var&demo; run;
data t&var&demo; length lab $200.; set t&var&demo; if _NAME_='perct'; lab=&lab; run;
data &var&demo; merge tgao&var t&var&demo; run;
%mend ch;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1A, demo=q19, lab='Q1a. Topic 1');run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1B, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1b. Topic 2'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1C, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1c. Topic 3'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1D, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1d. Topic 4'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1E, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1e. Topic 5'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1F, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1f. Topic 6'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1G, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1g. Topic 7'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1H, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1h. Topic 8'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1I, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1i. Topic 9'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1J, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1j. Topic 10'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1K, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1k. Topic 11'); run;
%ch (where=one=1,var=Q1L, demo=q19,lab = 'Q1l. Topic 12'); run;
data all; set q1aq19 q1bq19 q1cq19 q1dq19 q1eq19 q1fq19 q1gq19 q1hq19 q1iq19 q1jq19 q1kq19 q1lq19; run;
ods listing close;
ods html body="s:\cdma\feldesmana\private\teleworkeval\analysis\Position_example_2018.html" (Title='Position Pulse 2018 Survey') headtext="<style> hr {page-break-after:always} thead {display:table-header-group} @media all {font {font-size=80%}} </style>" style=styles.test;
proc report data=all nowindows spacing=1 pspace=1 split="*" missing headline;
column lab col13 col14 col15 col1 col2 col4 col5 col7 col8 col10 col11;
define lab /display ' ' format=$220. style ={just=left cellwidth=2in};
define col13/display 'GAO-wide*pos*1' format=4.1 style(column)={background=pos.};
define col14/display 'GAO-wide*neg*2' format=4.1 style(column)={background=neg.};
define col15/display 'GAO-wide*unk*3' format=4.1 style(column)={background=oth.};
define col1/display 'Staff*pos*1' format=4.1 style(column)={background=pos.};
define col2/display 'Staff*neg*2' format=4.1 style(column)={background=neg.};
define col4/display 'Support*pos*1' format=4.1 style(column)={background=pos.};
define col5/display 'Support*neg*2' format=4.1 style(column)={background=neg.};
define col7/display 'Manager*pos*1' format=4.1 style(column)={background=pos.};
define col8/display 'Manager*neg*2' format=4.1 style(column)={background=neg.};
define col10/display 'SES*pos*1' format=4.1 style(column)={background=pos.};
define col11/display 'SES*neg*2' format=4.1 style(column)={background=neg.};
title1 'All respondents-by position'; run;
%macro an1 (var=var, title=title);
proc tabulate data=fin missing; class &var/preloadfmt; where 1<=&var<=7 and finish=1; class q19;
tables all='Total' q19='Position',
(&var=' '*pctn<&var>='%'*f=6.1 n='Number of Cases'*f=comma8.) all*n='Total Cases'*f=6.0) /
  rts=55 printmiss misstext='0';
title &title; RUN;
%mend an1;

%an1 (var=Q1A, title  = 'Q1a. Topic 1'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1B, title  = 'Q1b. Topic 2'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1C, title  = 'Q1c. Topic 3'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1D, title  = 'Q1d. Topic 4'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1E, title  = 'Q1e. Topic 5'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1F, title  = 'Q1f. Topic 6'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1G, title  = 'Q1g. Topic 7'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1H, title  = 'Q1h. Topic 8'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1I, title  = 'Q1i. Topic 9'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1J, title  = 'Q1j. Topic 10'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1K, title  = 'Q1k. Topic 11'); run;
%an1 (var=Q1L, title  = 'Q1l. Topic 12'); run;

ods html close; run;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q1a. Topic 1</th>
<th>GAO-wide pos 1</th>
<th>GAO-wide neg 2</th>
<th>GAO-wide unk 3</th>
<th>Staff pos 1</th>
<th>Staff neg 2</th>
<th>Support pos 1</th>
<th>Support neg 2</th>
<th>Manager pos 1</th>
<th>Manager neg 2</th>
<th>SES pos 1</th>
<th>SES neg 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1b. Topic 2</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1c. Topic 3</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1d. Topic 4</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1e. Topic 5</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1f. Topic 6</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1g. Topic 7</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>93.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1h. Topic 8</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>90.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1i. Topic 9</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1j. Topic 10</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>94.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1k. Topic 11</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1l. Topic 12</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>83.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q1a. Topic 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Very positive impact</th>
<th>Generally positive impact</th>
<th>No impact</th>
<th>Generally negative impact</th>
<th>Very negative impact</th>
<th>Not applicable/No basis to judge</th>
<th>No response</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>11.7</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>57.0</td>
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<td>14.9</td>
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<td>21.4</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>11.8</td>
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<td>55.4</td>
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Total Cases: 2127
### Q1b. Topic 2

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<th>Very negative impact</th>
<th>Not applicable/No basis to judge</th>
<th>No response</th>
<th>All</th>
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<td>% Number of Cases</td>
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<td>% Number of Cases</td>
<td>% Number of Cases</td>
<td>% Number of Cases</td>
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<td>SES or Senior Level (SL); including Attorneys in SES payplan</td>
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<td>8.7 8</td>
<td>52.2 48</td>
<td>29.3 27</td>
<td>3.3 3</td>
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Total                                                                 | 11.6 246             | 15.8 336                  | 58.4 1,242 | 10.8 230                 | 1.6 34               | 1.6 33                     | 0.3 6       | 2127 |

Position                                                               | 5.6 2                | 8.3 3                     | 61.1 22    | 16.7 6                   | 5.6 2                | 2.8 1                      | 0.0 0       | 36 |

0                                                                      |                      |                          |           |                          |                      |                            |            |     |

PDP, Band I or Band II Analyst, Analyst-Related (Specialist),          | 12.1 159             | 16.1 212                  | 61.2 803  | 8.0 105                  | 1.2 16               | 1.1 14                     | 0.3 4       | 1313 |
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<th>Generally negative impact</th>
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<th>Not applicable/No basis to judge</th>
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