

Survey Study Data File Guide

(15 pts) Due 11/17 by 3:00 pm

Following the directions bellow create a data file based on the data we collected on Disgust Sensitivity. Be sure to carefully read the data entry directions before you start entering data.

I. Define the Variables

Create the following Variables

<u>Name</u>	<u>Label</u>	<u>Values & Value Labels</u>
parnum	Participant Number	None
order	Packet Order	1 = A 2 = B 3 = C
age	Age of Participant	None
sex	Sex/Gender of Subjects	1= Female 2 = Male
ethnic	Ethnicity of Participant	1= European American 2 = African American 3 = Latino/Hispanic/Chicano 4 = Asian/Pacific Islander American 5 = American Indian (Native American) 6 = Other
gpacur	Current GPA	None
gpahs	High School GPA	None
relstat	Relationship Status	1 = Single 2 = Dating 3 = Engaged 4 = Married 5 = Divorced 6 = Widowed
bsri1	BSRI item 1	None
...		
bsri60	BSRI item 60	None
bdi1	BDI item 1	None
...		
bdi21	BDI item 21	None
aq1	AQ item 1	None
...		
aq29	AQ item 29	None

II. Enter the data

- Enter the Data in the order that you numbered your subjects. Starting with the lowest numbered participant and working to the highest.
- Save the data file with following name YOURNAME_Survey_Data.sav
- The BSRI items come from the Bem Sex Role Inventory Questionnaire (which is titled What I am Like).
- The BDI items come from the Beck Depression Inventory (which is titled How I Feel)
- AQ items come from the Aggression Questionnaire
- If subjects skip a question and leave it blank (do not enter any data for that cell). Make a list of the missing data as you run across it. Use the form appended to this guide. You may need multiple copies of it.

IV. Clean the Data

- To clean the data, run a frequency analysis for each variable. It would probably be best to run each analysis separately for each questionnaire. For example, do the demographics first, ds second, morality scale third, and the Radford morality scale last.
- Check the frequency tables for two things.

1. Missing data

- For each variable check the number of missing values
- For a given variable, when the number of missing values exceeds the number of missing data points that you recorded in the missing data list (created while entering data), then you will need to check the original data.
 - go back to the data view of the data editor
 - find the variable of interest
 - scroll down the data until you find a case of missing data that was not on your missing data list.
 - look at that subjects questionnaire and determine what value should be recorded and update the data file (save your work). If it turns out to really be missing data, update your missing data list.

2. Out-of-range data (e.g. 8 on an item using a 7 point scale. This is clearly mis-entered data)

- When you find out-of-range values:
 - go back to the data view of the data editor
 - find the variable of interest
 - scroll down the data until you find the out-of-range value
 - record the subject number
 - look at that subjects questionnaire and determine what value should be recorded (i.e., what was their true answer), update the data file, and save your work.
- If you find double digit numbers for items using numerical scales (e.g., 56 on a seven point scale), this may indicate that you have entered data for two items in one cell and the data for that person may be incorrectly entered from that point on (e.g. to the right of that point). It is worth checking several of the subsequent responses against the subjects questionnaire.

V. Final Submission.

- After saving the file with all corrections made, make a copy of your questionnaires and missing data list.
- Submit the following
 - 1- electronic version of the data file, e-mailed to jaspelme@radford.edu and dlfaulkne@radford.edu.
 - 2- copy of the questionnaires.
 - 3- copy of the missing data list. Be sure that your name appears at the top of each page.

