**Working with Data Assignment**

1. Open the “Working with Data.xlsx” spreadsheet.
2. Familiarize yourself with the scales.
   1. We are interested in the correlation between Scale 1 scores and Scale 2 scores (validity).
   2. Scale 1 has 5 items.
   3. Scale 2 has 10 items.
   4. Scale 2 contains two reverse-scored items.
      1. After screening, but before data analysis, you should reverse-score these items in Excel.
         1. Reverse-scoring means that high values become low and vice versa. For example, a 9 is recoded as a 1, an 8 is recoded as a 2, a 7 is recoded as a 3, …, a 2 is recoded as an 8, and a 1 is recoded as a 9.
         2. Figure out a short way to do this in Excel (you shouldn’t have to do each one independently or by hand).
   5. There is one “instructed” item in the dataset.
      1. The “correct” answer to this question is 7.
      2. This item should not be included in the total (summed) scale score.
3. Compute and/or answer the following:
   1. Find three respondents who should be screened out of the dataset before analysis.
      1. What is the rationale for screening each of these participants?
   2. Compute α for Scale 1 and Scale 2.
   3. Compute the correlation between total scores for Scale 1 and Scale 2.
      1. Hint: Correlations can be computed using the “=correl()” function in Excel.
   4. Correct the correlation for attenuation using the formula from the presentation.