

**Survey Data
Lab Report #3
30 points
Due before lab starts**

Instructions: For this lab report you will write a methods, results, and discussion of your survey data. Remember, *copying words from the textbook, articles, lecture notes, a friend, or any other source is plagiarism. Use your own words!* As stated in the syllabus, no late assignments will be accepted. You will submit the completed report to the Turnitin link on the lab Blackboard.

PART I: Writing a Method Section

- Describe the survey and the process by which you collected data **so that a stranger could read this section and replicate exactly what you did.**
- Your Method section must begin with the heading “Method” centered at the top of the page and contain 2 subsections (Participants and Stimulus Materials), be sure to label each subsection.
- **Participants**
 - How many people participated? What is the distribution of gender and year in school range?
 - What was the sampling plan? How did you administer the survey?
- **Stimulus Materials:**
 - Do not include the question “Please enter the name of the person who sent you this survey. Do not enter your own name.” in this section or any part of the paper.
 - How many questions were on the survey (including demographics, count each Likert scale question as one)?
 - For each question on the survey (excluding demographics): Which construct did it assess? What type of question was it (Likert Scale, quantitative, etc.)? What was the exact question wording? What were the response options and their underlying coding values (see codebook on blackboard)?
 - For Likert scales you must write out all three statements that comprise of the composite score and state which are positively or negatively coded/valenced

PART II: Writing a Results Section

- The results section for this class is greatly simplified. For each hypothesis you stated in your introduction (lab report 2), you must include a result. **You must include all results that you plan to discuss in the Discussion section.** For each result, you should report the statistical measurement and describe the finding.
- You will include the Results section in the same document as your Method section. It should begin immediately after the Method section (not on a new page) with the heading “Results” centered.

IF YOU USE CAUSAL LANGUAGE, YOU WILL LOSE POINTS

You must include:

- 1 qualitative result based on the open-ended question

- 1 quantitative correlational result that answers your research question
 - Provide strength and direction, and correct interpretation in the context of your constructs and research question
- 1 quantitative result that is not a correlation (e.g., mean)
 - Provide the statistic and interpretation in the context of your research question

Example of how to report results:

- When assessing the correlation between the semantic differential question tapping into stress and the quantitative question tapping into sleep, we found a weak positive correlation ($r = .27$), which means that as sleep increases, how relaxed someone feels increases as well.
- In response to the question "I like candy" the mean response was 4.59 ($SD = 0.44$) on a 5-point scale where 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree.
- Overall, participants reported liking candy $M = 4.59$ ($SD = 0.44$) on a 5-point scale where 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree with the statement "I like candy."

Helpful hints:

- A survey typically evaluates correlations, we cannot "**prove**" anything, do not use that word. Similarly, you cannot evaluate causation with a survey (e.g., you cannot say sleeping causes an increase in GRE scores based on the correlation in the example above).
- Include the question in the Results section (do not say Question 4, the reader does not have your survey to look at when reading your paper) as in the example above.

PART III: Writing a Discussion Section

- You will include the Discussion section in the same document as your Method and Results section and it begins immediately after Results (not on a new page), with the centered header "Discussion".
- The discussion must be shaped like a birthday hat: it starts narrow and ends broad. Begin by summarizing your specific results and stating whether your specific hypothesis was supported. Then relate your findings to other peer-reviewed literature (refer to some of the 3 articles you cited in your Introduction). Then discuss limitations of the study and suggest other related studies to conduct and close with a statement about the broad implications of this study to the world.
- You may find that you need to get an additional peer-reviewed article from the literature to better understand your results. See Appendix A for a reminder of how to cite papers in the text of your Discussion.

Template for the Discussion Section

- **Paragraph 1:** Briefly review your research question, your specific hypothesis and the survey results. State whether your prediction was supported or refuted.
- **Paragraph 2:** Is your result consistent with one of the peer-reviewed research papers you discussed in the Introduction? If yes, what new information does this survey provide? If not,

why not? What potential 3rd variable might be at play here? Discuss a new peer-reviewed research article, if appropriate.

- **Paragraph 3:** Is your result consistent with another peer-reviewed research papers you discussed in the Introduction? If yes, what new information does this survey provide? If not, why not? What potential 3rd variable might be at play here? Discuss a new peer-reviewed research article, if appropriate.
- **Paragraph 4:** What are the limitations of this research? Why are they important? How might a researcher address these limitations in future research? If you give a limitation – give a suggestion for how you might fix it, otherwise do not include that limitation.
 - **NOTE:** Do not say collect more data (sample size) *or* conduct the study somewhere other than Syracuse, those limitations will not earn credit. What are other interesting avenues to explore in relation to your research question?
- **Paragraph 5:** What are the broad and general implications of your survey?

PART IV: Reference Section and General Formatting

- **Reference Section**
 - You will include the Reference section in the same document as your other sections. It should begin on a new page after the Discussion section with the heading “References” centered.
 - Include a properly formatted APA-style reference section for anything you cite in your paper.
- **APA Formatting**
 - You are expected to use correct APA in-text citation for all paraphrased information
 - Refrain from using quotations (instead, paraphrase and use an in-text citation)
- **General writing**
 - Do not say something is “proven” (look in your notes and/or textbook for the appropriate language to use)
 - Do not use causal language (look in your notes and/or textbook for the appropriate language to use for different types of claims)
 - Do not say things like “construct 1” or “Quant 1” when referring to constructs and questions. Instead, write out the actual constructs (i.e. “academic achievement” and the question types “the quantitative question assessing the construct of sleep”)

Appendix A

APA Style Formatting of References

APA Formatting: References in the Reference section:

References must be in alphabetical order by the first author's last name. For each specific source, the authors should be listed in order of authorship. All authors should be included for each source. If two or more sources have the same authors in the same order, list those similar references in chronological order. (In the rare situation that two or more sources have identical authors and years, add an "a" after the year for the source whose title comes first alphabetically, followed by "b" after the year of the next source, etc.) You must use "hanging indent" (see the "paragraph options" of your word processor and look under special indent options) so that only the first lines are flush with the left side of the page and all other lines are indented by .5 in. Pay close attention to the punctuation and capitalization standards in APA style. Must be double spaced!

See Purdue Writing Center Online:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html

Reminder: Reference list should be in alphabetical order regardless of the type of source that you're referencing. They are separated below so you know how to cite different sources but when you create your final list you will alphabetize them.

Journal Articles (peer-reviewed sources)

Bushman, B., & Anderson, C. (2009). Comfortably numb: Desensitizing effects of violent media on helping others. *Psychological Science, 20*, 273-277.

Epstein, R. (1997). Skinner as self-manager. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 30*, 545-569.

Most, S., Smith, S. Cooter, A., Levy, B., & Zald, D. (2007). The naked truth: Positive, arousing distractors impair rapid target perception. *Cognition and Emotion, 21*, 964-981.

Book Chapter

Sternberg, R. J. (2003). Giftedness according to the theory of successful intelligence. In N. Colangelo & G. Davis (Eds.), *Handbook of Gifted Education* (pp. 88-99). Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

Book

Maslow, A. (1954). *Motivation and Personality*. New York: Harper.

Webpage

Zelizer, J. E. (2009). Without jobs, where's the recovery? Retrieved October 28, 2009, <http://www.cnn.com/2009/OPINION/10/27/opinion.julian.zelizer/index.html>

APA Formatting: Citations within the Text (e.g., introduction):

Whenever you refer to someone else's ideas, you must cite them. When writing your paper text, you can cite another's idea in one of two ways: (1) the source's name as part of the text of the sentence and the year in parentheses or (2) the name and year of the source in parentheses after the sentence text.

Citations also differ depending on how many authors created the source:

If a source has just one author:

1. Use the author's name in the sentence and include the date of publication inside parentheses after the author's name:

"Smith (1975) found . . ."

2. If you do not incorporate the author's name into the sentence, include the information in the following format at the end of the sentence:

“ . . . (Smith, 1975).”

If a source has two authors:

1. Use the authors' names in the sentence and include the date of publication inside parentheses after the authors' names:

“Jones and Ross (1995) found. . .”

2. If you do not incorporate the authors' names into the sentence:

“ . . . (Jones & Ross, 1995)”

For a source with three or more authors, use the first author's name followed by “et al.” and the date of the publication:

1. Use the authors' names in the sentence and include the date of publication inside parentheses after the authors' names:

“Black et al. (2005) argue that. . .”

2. If you do not incorporate the authors' names into the sentence:

“ . . . (Black et al., 2005).”