Assessment 3: Analysis Report 2 (50%)

**7036CCJ:** Report two

**Weight:**50%

**Length:** no more than 2,750 words, including all tables, figures and text. Please note that the word limit is 2,750 words, not 2,750 words + 10%. Also, you do not have to write to the word limit. A good report can be substantially shorter.

**Format:** APA 7 format. Some specific formatting requirements are noted in the instructions below, but students should refer to the APA 7 resources, and the example report.

**References:** References are not required. A [background paper](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297985?wrap=1)[Download background paper](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297985/download?download_frd=1)is provided. You must not quote directly from this background paper.

OVERVIEW

In this assessment you will report descriptive and inferential statistics using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013- 2014: Teaching Dataset. This report extends your first report. In this report you will present some descriptive statistics, but you will also carry out and interpret and report a series of bivariate analyses and a multivariate regression analysis.

In addition to the data, you will need the Data Dictionary and User Guide, all provided on the course site. These materials will be introduced and explained in recorded lectures, instructional videos, and during the weekly Q&A sessions.

Using these data, you will address the following three sets of research questions:

**1. Do women fear crime more than men? Does this match their experience of crime?**

* 1. Are women more worried about being a victim of crime than men?
	2. Are women more likely to report having been a victim of crime than men?
	3. Are women and men who have been victims of crime significantly more worried about crime than women and men who have not been victims of crime?

**2. Do older adults fear crime more than younger adults? Does this match their experience of crime?**

* 1. Are older adults (75+) more worried about being a victim of crime than younger age groups?
	2. Are older adults (75+) more likely to report having been a victim of crime than younger age groups?
	3. Are older and younger people who have been victims of crime significantly more worried about crime than older and younger people who have not been victims of crime?

**3. After controlling for age, neighbourhood disorder, and victimisation, are women more worried about being a victim of crime than men?**

AIMS

The aims of this assessment are for you to:

1. use a data dictionary and user guide to understand the format and content of real data
2. carry out bivariate and multivariate analyses to answer research questions
3. report your work using the Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion format (IMRD format). This will be introduced and explained during the course.

INSTRUCTIONS

**1. GATHER YOUR RESOURCES**

You will need the following resources, all provided in the ‘Assessment’ module on the course site:

1. SPSS or other stats software

2. The [data](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297983?wrap=1" \o "csew1314teachingopen.sav" \t "_blank)[Download data](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297983/download?download_frd=1)

3. The [User Guide](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297982?wrap=1)[Download User Guide](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297982/download?download_frd=1)and[Data Dictionary](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297984?wrap=1" \o "csew1314teachingopen_ukda_data_dictionary.rtf" \t "_blank)[Download Data Dictionary](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297984/download?download_frd=1)

4. The [background paper about fear of crime](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297985?wrap=1)[Download background paper about fear of crime](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5297985/download?download_frd=1)

5. The [example paper](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5298005?wrap=1)[Download example paper](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5298005/download?download_frd=1)(useful for seeing how to format tables and figures in APA 7 format)

6. Refer to the APA 7 styleguide examples ([https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\_and\_citation/apa\_style/apa\_formatting\_and\_style\_guide/index.htmlLinks to an external site.](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/index.html))

**2. PREPARE THE DATA**

* 1. Use the ‘worry about crime’ scale that you created for the first report.
	2. Use the ‘perceived neighbourhood disorder scale’ that you created for the first report.
	3. Create a new age variable with the following categories: older (75+) and everybody younger (all other categories). Make sure it is coded so that it is easy to interpret in analysis.
	4. You will also use gender (sex) in your analysis. Make sure it is coded so that it is easy to interpret in analysis.
	5. Identify a variable that indicates whether a person has been a victim of a crime. Determine whether this needs recoding and recode if necessary.

**3. DO THE DATA ANALYSIS**

*In preliminary steps:*

* 1. Run appropriate descriptive statistics for: ‘worry about crime’ for men and women; and being a victim of crime for men and women. Run appropriate descriptive statistics for: ‘worry about crime’ for younger and older people; and being a victim of crime for younger and older people.
	2. Run bivariate correlations for all variables

*To address the first research question:*

* 1. Use an appropriate method to test whether the means of worry about crime are significantly different between men and women.
	2. Use an appropriate method to test whether women are more likely to be a victim of crime than men, and whether any difference is statistically significant
	3. Use an appropriate method to test whether people who have been victims of crime are significantly more worried about crime than people who have not been victims of crime, and do this separately for women and men.

*To address the second research question:*

* 1. Use an appropriate method to test whether the means of worry about crime are significantly different between younger and older people.
	2. Use an appropriate method to test whether older people are more likely to be a victim of crime than younger people, and whether any difference is statistically significant
	3. Use an appropriate method to test whether people who have been victims of crime are significantly more worried about crime than people who have not been victims of crime, and do this separately for younger and older people.

*To address the third research question:*

* 1. Run a multiple regression model examining worry about crime. In the first model, include gender. In the second model, include the other independent variables.

**4. WRITE THE REPORT**

Use the [Assessment 3 template](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5305857?wrap=1)[Download Assessment 3 template](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5305857/download?download_frd=1)[Download Assessment 1 template](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5305851/download)to write the report.

**Formatting instructions**

* Follow APA 7 format (refer to [example report](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5298005?wrap=1)[Download example report](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/21670/files/5298005/download)) –
* e.g. TNR 12pt font, double-space, indent the first line of each new paragraph, include a running head, include page numbers, do not use dot-point or lists
* Tables and Figures should be **at the end of the document (after the Discussion)**, **starting on a new page**
* DO NOT copy figures or tables directly from SPSS

Marking Criteria

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| --- | --- |
| Introduction (10) | A cohesive, well-written summary of the background material pertinent to the report.It is clear why the study is importantThe research questions are clearly outlined and based in the preceding material |
| Method (30) | All key information is reported, such that another author could replicate the study with the same data and get the same resultsThe measures are clearly described, including any re-coding of variablesMissing data is reported appropriatelyThe data analysis plan is fully described, with software for analysis noted. |
| Results (30) | Appropriate descriptive statistics are reportedResults are reported clearly and conciselyTables and Figures (if used) are clearly and consistently formatted, following APA 7 formatThe directions of group differences are clearly interpretedThe meaning of correlations are clearly explainedThe results of statistical tests are clearly interpretedThe coefficients in regression models are interpreted |
| Discussion (10) | Describes results and relates findings to the background paper.Main findings are clearly summarisedLimitations are sensible, and future directions either address those limitations, or would move the research area forward in interesting and innovative waysSensible and concise conclusion |
| Format (10) | APA 7 format is followed throughoutThe report is written following the Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion format.Formatting is consistent throughout the text, and across Tables and Figures (if used) |
| Style (10) | Free of grammatical and spelling errorsWritten in a formal academic styleAvoids repetition, key information is presented clearly and concisely |