The scores included in the dataset are responses to a 10-item self-report measure of difficulties with attention and concentration, called the Attention Problem Scale (APS). Turn in your SPSS output and an electronic copy of your completed spreadsheet.

1) Score the APS by computing each individual’s average response to the items.
2) Calculate the mean of the APS scores.
3) Calculate the standard deviation of the APS scores.
4) Conduct a reliability analysis on the APS data. Turn in your SPSS output.
5) Calculate the SEM of the raw APS scores.
6) Construct 95% confidence intervals about the raw APS scores.
7) Convert each individual’s APS score into z-score form.
8) Convert each individual’s APS score into a metric with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15 (“IQ equivalent”).
9) Calculate the SEM of the standardized APS scores.
10) Construct 95% confidence intervals about the standardized APS scores.
11) Convert each individual’s APS score into a metric with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10 (T score).
12) Transform the raw APS scores into T-scores.
13) Calculate the SEM of the APS T-scores.
14) Construct 95% confidence intervals about the APS T-scores.
15) What is the correlation between item 1 and item 7 on the APS?
16) Assuming that the data are normally distributed, calculate the percentile rank for each individual.