

TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

SPSS Workbook 1 – Data Entry :
Questionnaire Data

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SPSS – data entry

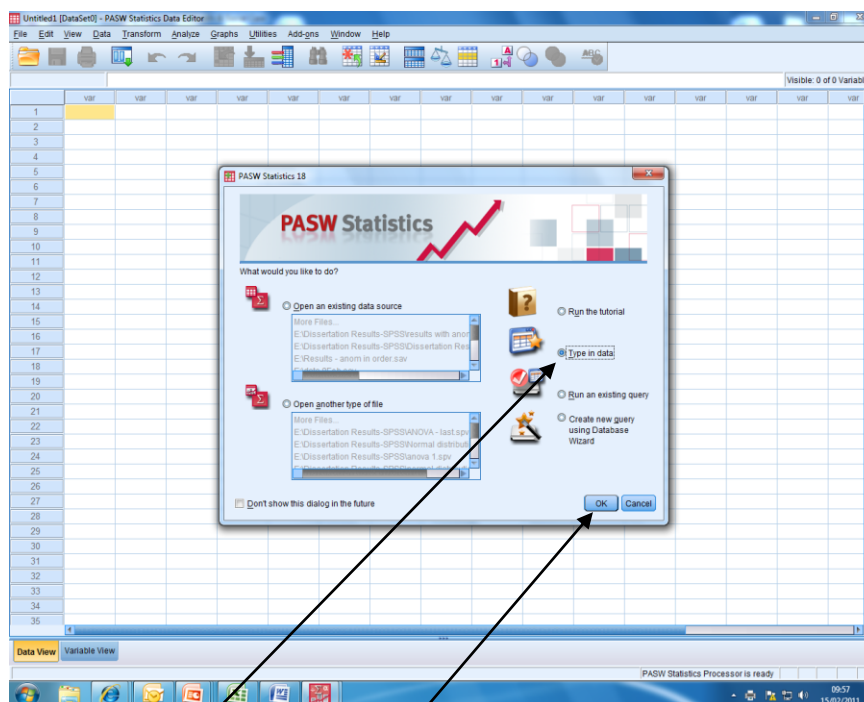
This workbook is designed to introduce you to the statistical software package SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). This package enables you to enter data, perform descriptive statistics and execute inferential statistical tests. This workbook focuses on data entry.

SPSS is constantly being updated, as are all software packages, so there are a variety of versions in use, this workbook has been written for SPSS 18. Some of you may have the same or other versions on your home or work place computers. The variations in the versions do not alter the package in a dramatic manner and you should be able to transfer your skills from one package to another without too much difficulty. Some of the images may vary depending on the version of SPSS you are using.

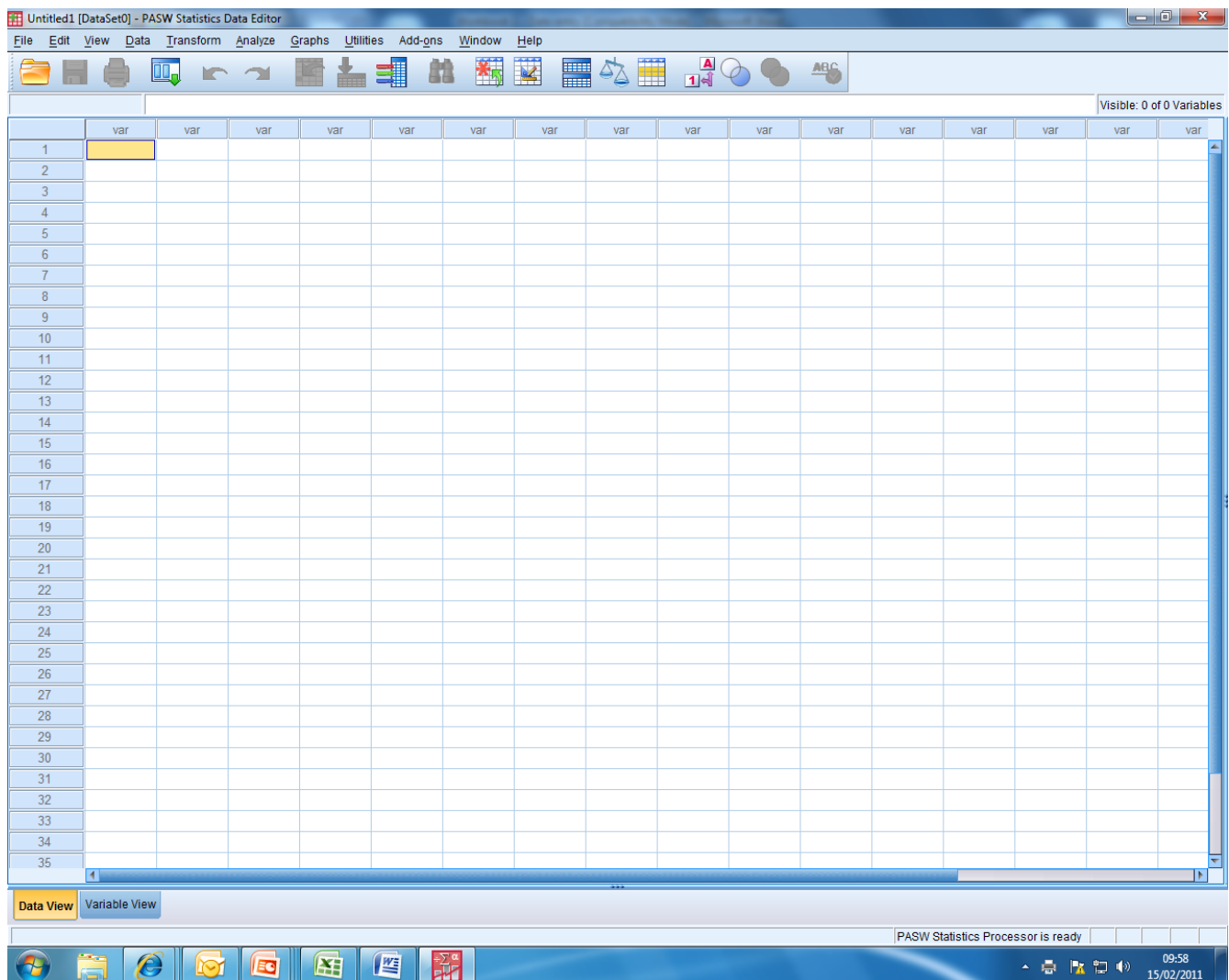
Part one: Finding your way around the package.

Before you can use the package you obviously need to turn on the computer. Once the computer is turned on you need to access SPSS by clicking on the SPSS icon or going through the programmes menu. (*Note: there is a tutorial package included in SPSS that it might be worth you working through at a later stage*)

Once you have started the SPSS package you will be presented with an image similar to the one below.



At this screen click on 'Type in data' and then 'OK'. This will take you to the next screen that is the Data Editor.



This is the data editor. The data editor is basically a spread-sheet in which data is entered; this is the first stage in using SPSS to analyse data. Notice that the data editor screen has a row of drop down menus at the top of the screen. The menus, as with all Windows® applications, begin with **File** and end with **Help**. The help menu is useful and can take you through the procedures. Try clicking on the menus and familiarise yourself with the options they offer. Some are self explanatory, for example in the **File** menu you can open a file, print a file etc.

The Data Editor

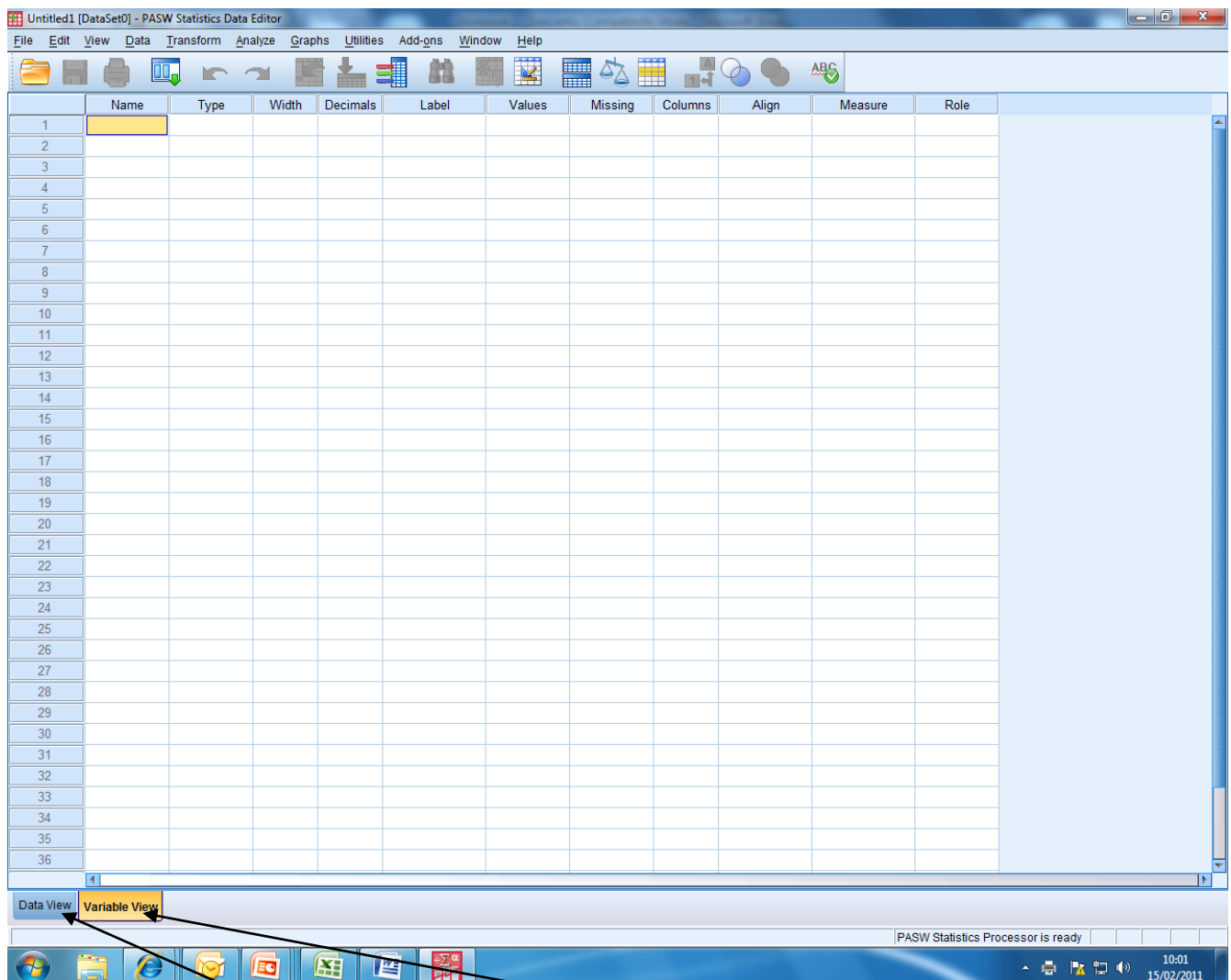
Before you begin to enter data into the data editor it is useful to remember the nature of data. Researchers collect or generate data from a variety of sources and there are many types of data. It is the analysis of the data that produces information; data analysis aims to make sense of what is known as the 'raw data'. Thus, it is vital that data are collected and recorded meticulously and that every stage in the process of data entry and analysis is accurate, this avoids misrepresentation of the raw data and enhances the validity and reliability of the study. All entered data needs to be checked for mistaken entries.

Remember the data editor is basically a spread-sheet. Down the left-hand side of the data editor you will see a column of numbers beginning with the number 1. Each number represents a row in the data editor. We use each row to represent a single case in our research. So, if we were entering data collected from the administration of a questionnaire to Health Students regarding "Attitudes to EBP" then each row would represent a single participant. For other studies then the rows may represent a single ward or a single hospital, so you need to think about your data before you start to enter it. If we had collected data for a study on the number of goals scored in the premier league, each row or case could represent an individual player or team. So remember, the rows represent cases, a case is the unit of analysis that can be anything from cars to people.

Naming Variables

Now notice that across the top of the data editor, below the menus, is a set of columns. Each column represents a particular variable that we have collected data on. Each column has **var** in the top cell, **var** means variable. A variable is the characteristic we are studying which may vary from case to case. So in the example of “Attitudes towards EBP” we could collect data on various variables that may help us have more information about attitudes and what might affect these attitudes. We could collect data on age of the participants, gender, profession and length of clinical experience. In the example of goals scored in the premier league we may collect data on variables such as home or away matches, age of the player, position played, cost of player, type of boots worn, the type of playing surface etc. We can change the title in the top cell of each column from **var** to something that represents the variable of concern, so we can name the variable. We do this by clicking on the ‘**Variable View**’ tab at the bottom left hand corner of the window ([see above](#)).

This will bring you to a different spread-sheet that allows you to define each of the variables that you intend to enter data for. It looks very similar to the Data View sheet but it serves a different purpose.



You **enter** the actual data in **Data View** and **define** each variable in **Variable View**.

Notice that in **Variable View** the top of each column no longer says ‘**VAR**’ but has Name, Type Width etc. In this window the rows 1, 2, 3 etc refer to each variable and the columns (Name, Type, Width) allow you to specify what type of data is being entered.

The first variable we are going to define (in row 1) is about our Health Students and gives the unique identifier for the questionnaire (ie data collected by anonymous questionnaire still needs to be checked for accuracy so

having an identifier makes it easier to go back and check data later). So in row 1 under Name you can now type a variable name. Try it, type in a name that reflects the data you are identifying (**eg ID**). We will ignore the other options for now. Blank spaces or full stops are not allowed. Variable names should be unique, as they are the names by which the computer sorts all the information. When you have typed in the variable name you want, press the enter key on your keyboard and some other information will appear under each column. This allows you to let SPSS know the type of data that will be entered into this variable of the database. The name you typed should appear along with some other information, as below.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
1	ID	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

As our identifiers for our Health Students comprise of the Cohort and a number ie (19/01 to 19/19) we need to change the type of data as this is not a true number. To do this click on the **Type** box as shown.

Now we want to change the type of data to **“string”** ie this data contains a value that is not a number and change the number of characters that can be entered to **“5”**. Now click on **OK**

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	ID	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input

Variable Type

☐ Numeric
☐ Comma
☐ Dot
☐ Scientific notation
☐ Date
☐ Dollar
☐ Custom currency
☒ String

Characters:

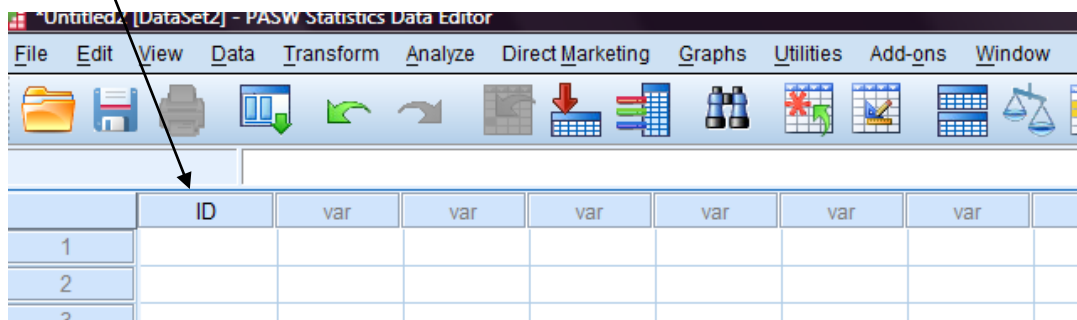
OK Cancel Help

These changes can now be seen below in the database. You will also see that the information relating to **Measure** (which identifies the type of data) has now changed from **Scale** to **Nominal** (we discuss this later in the module)

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	ID	String	5	0		None	None	8	Left	Nominal	Input
2											
3											
4											

Entering data on one variable

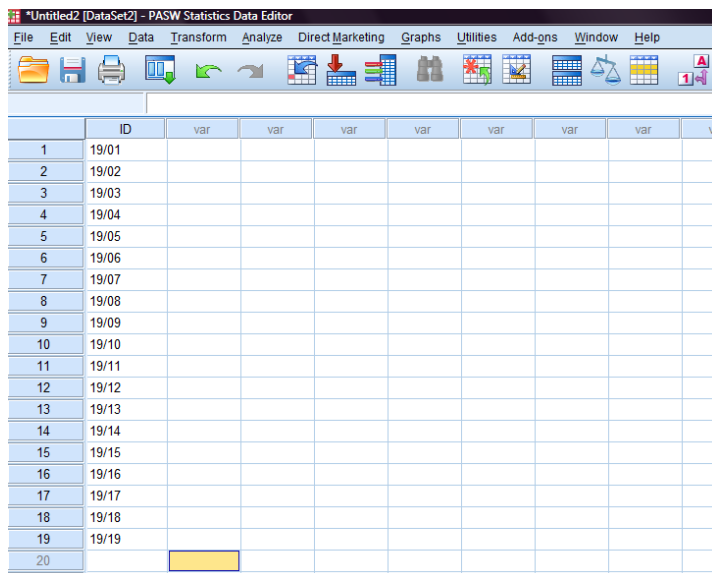
Now that you have defined the first variable you can enter the unique identifiers for all of the participants in your study. To do this return to the **Data View** using the tab in the bottom left corner. The name of the variable you typed (ID) should now appear at the top of the first column (replacing 'var').



The raw data (see copy at back of Workbook) we have, tells us that the identifiers range from 19/01 through to 19/19

Remember each row of the spread-sheet represents a patient or case. Each column represents a variable. To enter data the process is simple.

1. The cursor needs to be in the first cell in the first row of the first column. This cell will be highlighted in bold: this denotes the active cell. You can use the mouse or the cursor direction keys (the keys with arrows on them) to move around the data editor.
2. Type in the unique identifier for participant 1.
3. Press the down arrow key on the keyboard, this will move the cursor to the next cell down in the column. Alternatively you can use the enter or return key. Then enter unique identifier for participant 2 and so on until you have entered the data for all 19 participants
4. If you make a mistake move back to the cell and re enter the correct number then move to the next cell. You can delete an entry by using the backspace key or the delete key.



After entering all of the data you should have reached row 19 (see above). If you are not at 19 then something has been entered wrongly. You might have mistyped a number, entered something twice, or not entered data for one participant. Therefore make sure all the data has been entered correctly. This can be time consuming, especially for large data sets, but if you enter data incorrectly your analysis will also be affected.

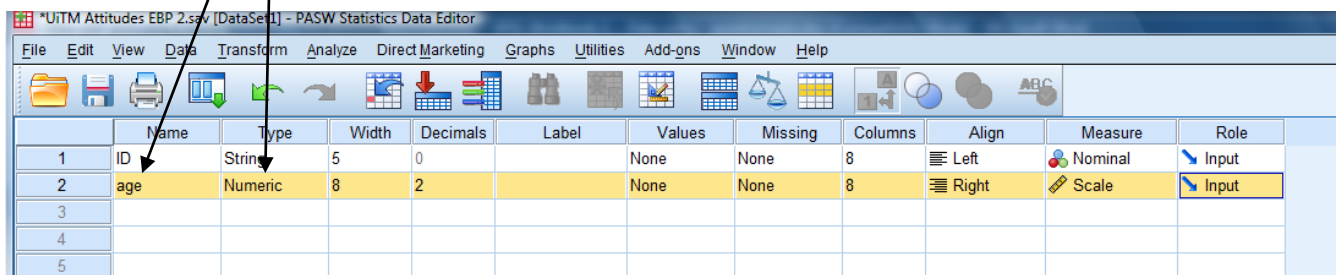
We now want to define the rest of the variables that we will be using in our database – this means one variable for each piece of demographic information and every question on the questionnaire.

Defining Variables

It is necessary to enter other information about the data that you are intending to analyse in order to describe the variables more accurately. SPSS allows you to use variable labels; these are descriptions of the variables. This allows you to describe in detail what a variable name stands for. This is helpful, especially in terms of questionnaire data where we may simply want to use the question number as the variable name but would like more information (eg the question itself) to appear in the analysis. We have already defined the variable **ID** and will now define the remainder of the variables (please see data record at back of workbook)

Use the tab button at the bottom to return to **Variable View**.

We will now set up the remainder of the variables in the database before entering the data itself. Into row 2 enter the variable name **age**. Unlike our first variable, age represents numerical data and therefore we do not need to change the variable type.



	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	ID	String	5	0		None	None	8	Left	Nominal	Input
2	age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
3											
4											
5											

Notice when the numeric option is highlighted, this allows you to enter numeric data that can consist of 8 digits of which 2 can be decimal places. These can be changed, if for example you are entering data that has no decimals and only consists of three digits. These options also get added to the appropriate column in data view. However, for the purpose of this exercise we will leave this at the default settings.

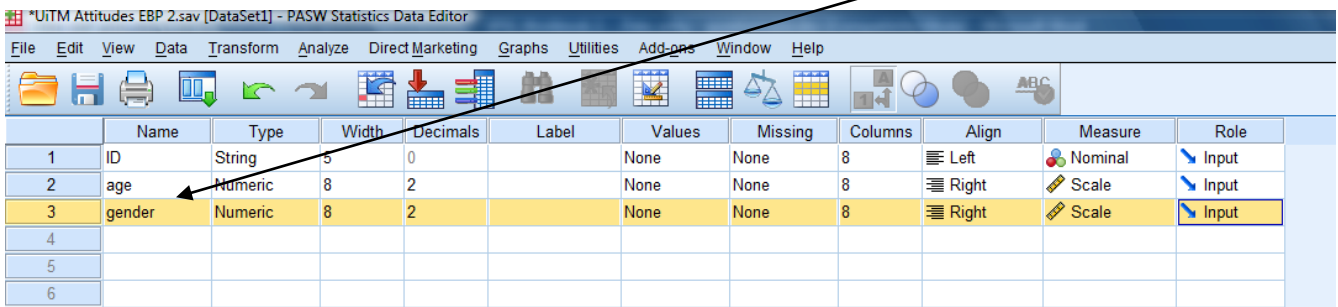
Entering Coded Data

Our next variable is gender. In SPSS we do not enter words into the database, instead you would code the data so that you enter a number instead of the categories **male** or **female** ie **1 = male, 2 = female**.

Many variables are typically entered in this way eg if we had data on how the patients rated their length of stay in hospital we could code it: 1= shorter than I expected, 2=what I expected, 3=longer than I expected. Similarly as in our questionnaire you can code responses as 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree. These value labels can be entered into SPSS.

Now we will enter data for our third variable (gender). We need to specify details of this variable in Variable View. This time we will be using 1 and 2 to represent male and female and will need to specify these as value labels.

In order to enter coded data you first of all need to give the third variable a name.

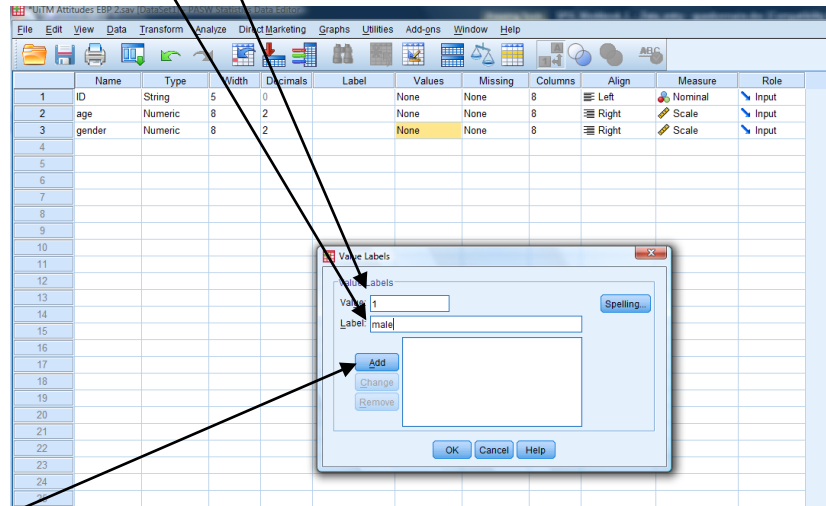


	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	ID	String	5	0		None	None	8	Left	Nominal	Input
2	age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
3	gender	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
4											
5											
6											

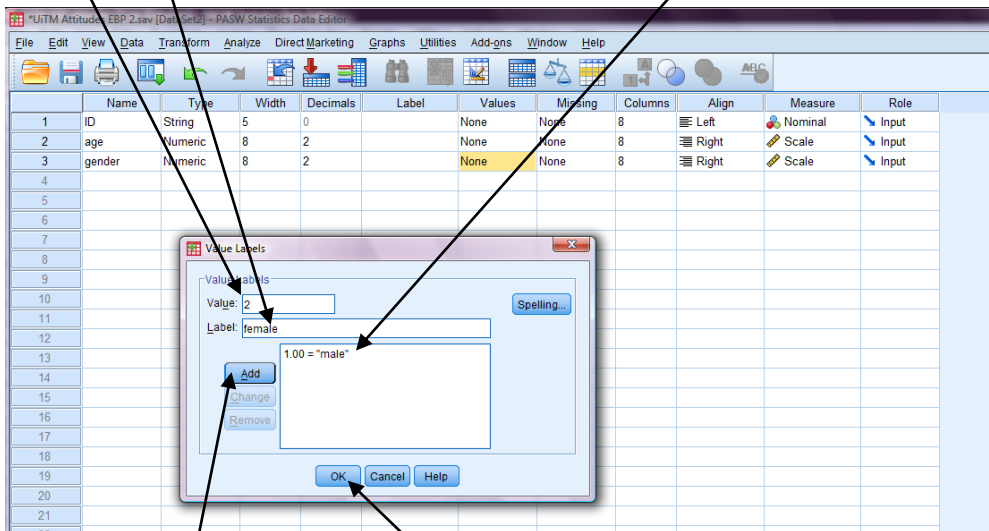
Because we are going to enter a number instead of male/female we need to tell SPSS what each of the numbers mean. To do this we use Value Labels.

Value Labels

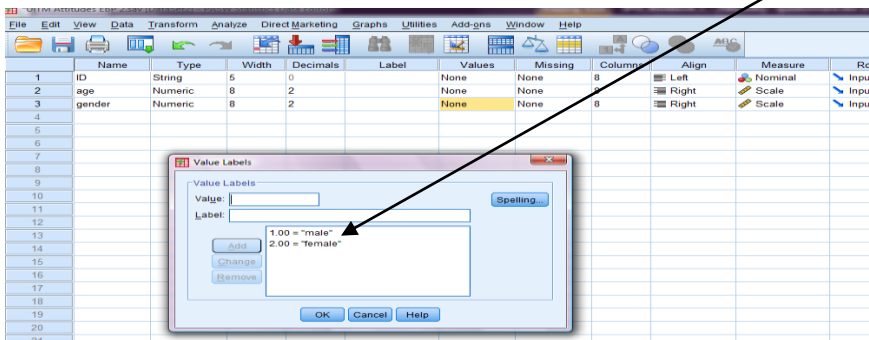
1. In the Variable View spreadsheet you need to define value labels. Make sure you stay on Row 3 (our variable for gender) and go to the cell under the column headed 'Values', and click on the little grey box (with 3 dots) this will bring up the window below:
2. Place the cursor in the box **"Value"** and type in the number one.
3. Place the cursor in the box **"Label"** and type in male.



4. Click on **"Add"** you should see that 1 equates with **male** in the lower box. Repeat this for the other values. (2=female)



Again click on **Add** and then select **OK** and you will see that the 2 values are now in the box. Click on **OK**

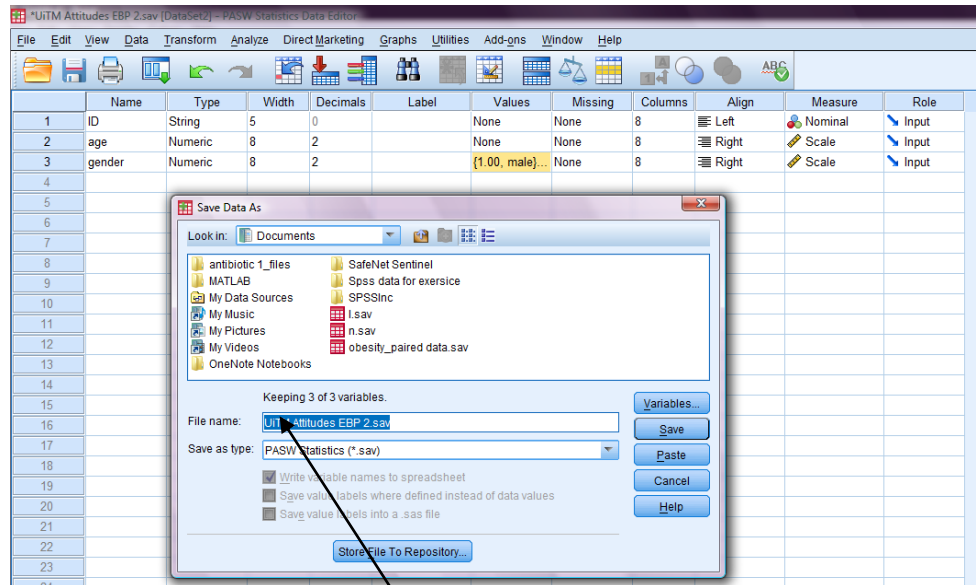


Note that we assigned numbers to code the data but you must take care **not** to treat the data on gender as if they were a true number. The number merely represents a category “gender”. It has no numeric meaning. So what type of data is it? (Nominal Ordinal, Interval or Ratio – Remember our lecture last week?)

Saving Data

Having entered some data it may be an idea to make sure how to save it.

1. Click on the **File** menu.
2. **Click on Save As** and save file to an appropriate location (that is – somewhere **SAFE**)



Give the file a name by placing the cursor in the **File name** box. The file will automatically be given a type **.sav** after the name. The file extension **.sav** is used so that you can recognise files that have SPSS data in them from other files. You will come across the other file extensions when you perform data analysis. Do not click on **save** until you have selected the place that you wish the data to be saved in. To do this click on the arrow next to the dialogue box **Look in:** and select where you would like to save it to.

It is sensible to regularly save data entered so that you do not lose anything.

When you save your file SPSS automatically opens an Output window that details where you have just saved the data file (**you do not need to save this file** until you start to carry out your statistical summaries and tests)

Now define the variables for the rest of the questionnaire. Remember to include values for Profession.

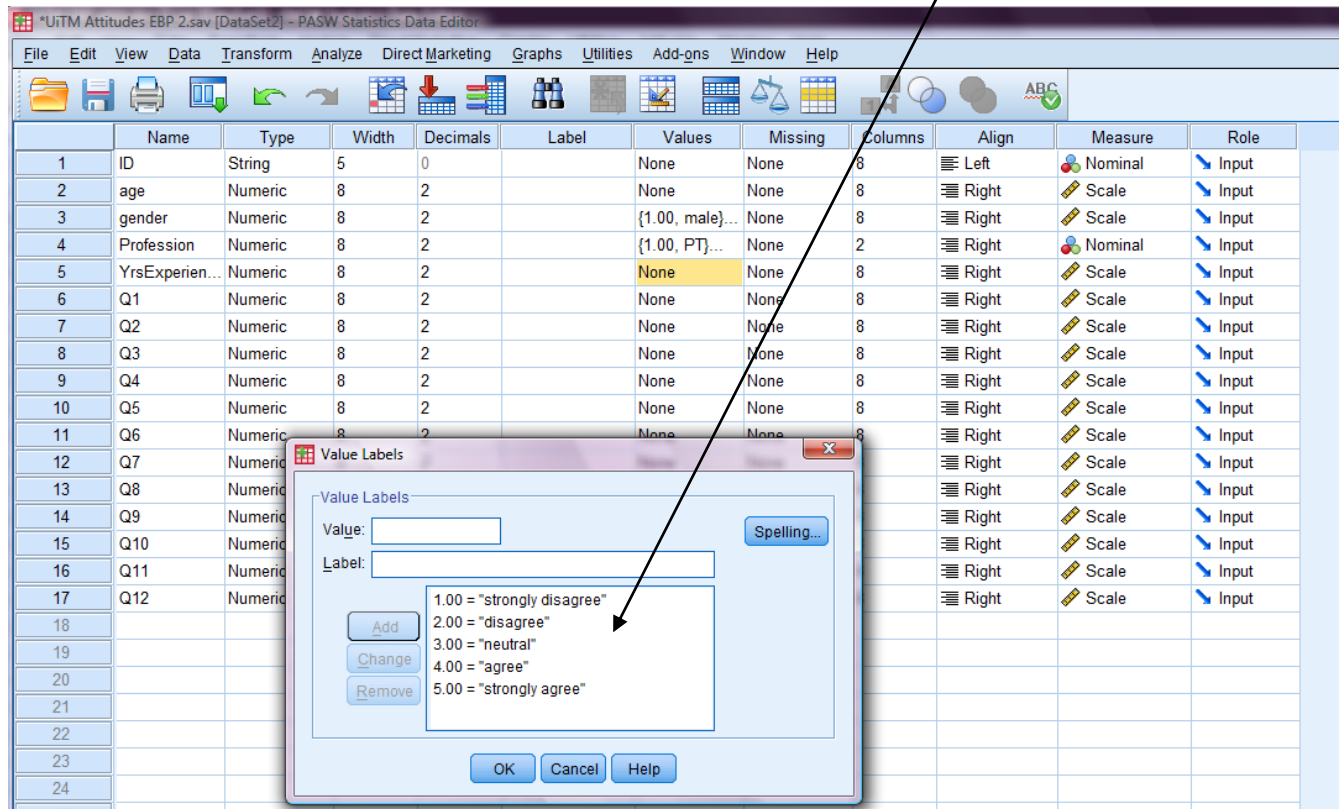
	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	ID	String	5	0		None	None	8	Left	Nominal	Input
2	age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
3	gender	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, male}...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
4	Profession	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, PT}...	None	2	Right	Nominal	Input
5	YrsExperien...	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
6	Q1	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
7	Q2	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
8	Q3	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
9	Q4	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
10	Q5	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
11	Q6	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
12	Q7	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
13	Q8	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
14	Q9	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
15	Q10	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
16	Q11	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
17	Q12	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input

Creating variable for Questions 1 -12 of the questionnaire

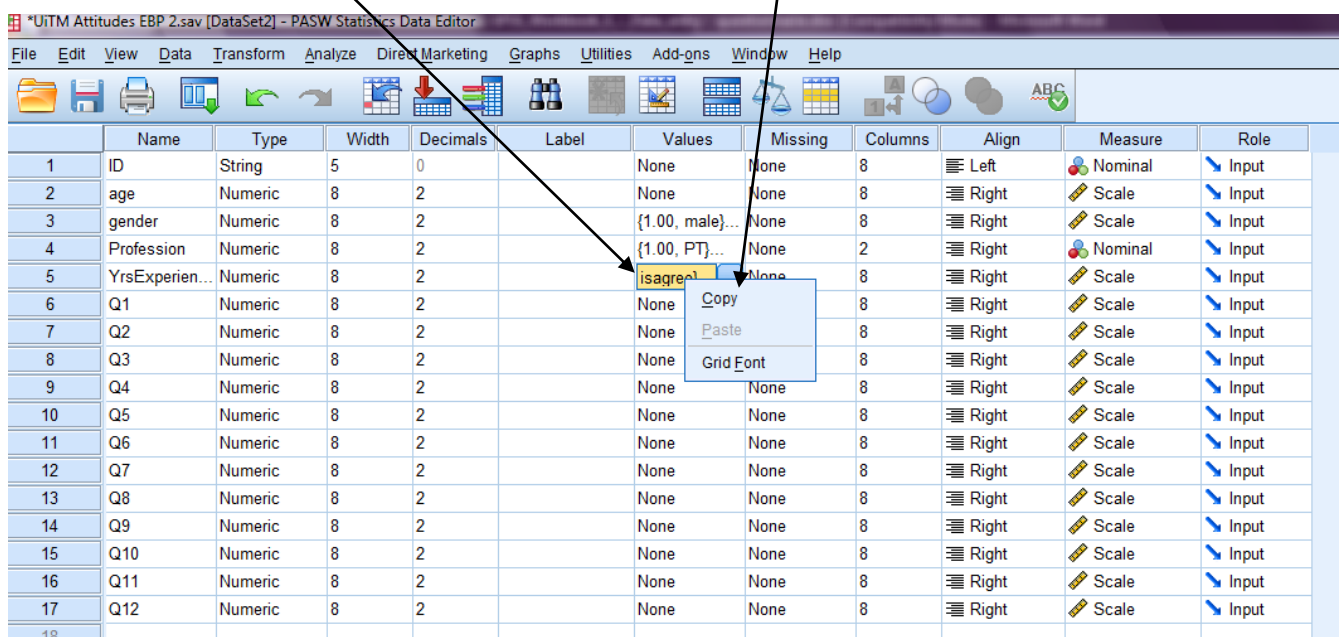
We have created variables for questions 1 -12 of the questionnaire but have not as yet added the values. This is because we can create one set of values for Question 1 and then copy and paste the same values into the remaining 11 questions.

For the variable Q1 create the following values:

1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree, 5= strongly agree (See below) – then click on **OK**



Right-hand click on the Values box for this variable and select **copy**.



Highlight the **Values** boxes for the remaining questions by clicking and dragging the cursor over these. When highlighted they will appear in yellow as below. When you have highlighted these select **Paste**.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	ID	String	5	0		None	None	8	Left	Nominal	Input
2	age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
3	gender	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, male}...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
4	Profession	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, PT}...	None	2	Right	Nominal	Input
5	YrsExperien...	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
6	Q1	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
7	Q2	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
8	Q3	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
9	Q4	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
10	Q5	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
11	Q6	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
12	Q7	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
13	Q8	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
14	Q9	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
15	Q10	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
16	Q11	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
17	Q12	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
18											
19											
20											
21											

You can now see that the value labels have been copied into all of the remaining boxes.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	ID	String	5	0		None	None	8	Left	Nominal	Input
2	age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
3	gender	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, male}...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
4	Profession	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, PT}...	None	2	Right	Nominal	Input
5	YrsExperien...	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
6	Q1	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
7	Q2	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
8	Q3	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
9	Q4	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
10	Q5	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
11	Q6	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
12	Q7	Numeric	8	1		{1.0, strongl...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
13	Q8	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
14	Q9	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
15	Q10	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
16	Q11	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
17	Q12	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, stron...	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
18											

You will note that we have named the variables from the questionnaire according to the question number **IF YOU WANTED TO** you could type the full question for each of these into the **Label** column of the database (you do not however need to do this)

Additionally the Measure for these variables needs to be changed from **Scale** to **Ordinal**. Both of these can be seen below.

***UiTM Attitudes EBP 2.sav [DataSet2] - PASW Statistics Data Editor**

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

Rows 6-17 - Questions from the questionnaire have been included in the dataset

Rows 6-17 for all variables the measure has been changed to **ordinal**.

Na	ID	age	gender	Profession	YrsExperien...	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
1	ID												
2	age												
3	gender												
4	Profession												
5	YrsExperien...												
6	Q1												
7	Q2												
8	Q3												
9	Q4												
10	Q5												
11	Q6												
12	Q7												
13	Q8												
14	Q9												
15	Q10												
16	Q11												
17	Q12												

Now you need to enter your data from the data sheet in Appendix B. You will need to change from Variable view to Data View and will see that the columns are now all labelled.

***UiTM Attitudes EBP 2.sav [DataSet2] - PASW Statistics Data Editor**

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

1: Q1 5.00 Visible: 17

	ID	age	gender	Profession	YrsExperien...	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
1	19/01	24.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.0	2.00
2	19/02	24.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	2.00
3	19/03	25.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	1.00
4	19/04	26.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	3.00
5	19/05	26.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.0	2.00
6	19/06	22.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	3.00
7	19/07	25.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	3.00
8	19/08	30.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	4.00
9	19/09	32.00	1.00	2.00	6.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	4.00
10	19/10	31.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.0	2.00
11	19/11	31.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	1.00
12	19/12	28.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	1.00
13	19/13	29.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.0	2.00
14	19/14	30.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.0	2.00
15	19/15	42.00	1.00	2.00	13.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	3.0	4.00
16	19/16	38.00	2.00	1.00	12.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	2.00
17	19/17	24.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	2.00
18	19/18	25.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.0	4.00
19	19/19	36.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	5.0	2.00
20													
21													

When you have collected your own data you are most likely to enter the data directly from some questionnaires. Rather than give you a whole lot of questionnaires to look through we have provided a spread sheet containing all of the raw data (see end of the workbook).

Appendix A : Levels of Measurement for the Variables in the SPSS Dataset: EBP Questionnaire

Variable (and levels where applicable)	Level of Measurement
ID	Nominal
Age: Age in years	Ratio (Scale)
Gender: 1 = Male, 2 = Female.	Nominal
Profession: 1= PT, 2 = OT	Nominal
Experience: Experience in years	Ratio (scale)
Question 1: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 2: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 3: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 4: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 5: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 6: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 7: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 8: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 9: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 10: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 11: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal
Question 12: 1=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree	Ordinal

Appendix B: SPSS DATA SET FOR EBP QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>ID</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>gender</u>	<u>prof</u>	<u>exp</u>	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>Q5</u>	<u>Q6</u>	<u>Q7</u>	<u>Q8</u>	<u>Q9</u>	<u>Q10</u>	<u>Q11</u>	<u>Q12</u>
19/01	24.00	1.00	1.00	3	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.0	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
19/02	24.00	2.00	1.00	3	5.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
19/03	25.00	1.00	1.00	3	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
19/04	26.00	2.00	1.00	4	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
19/05	26.00	2.00	2.00	3	4.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.0	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
19/06	22.00	2.00	1.00	3	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	3.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
19/07	25.00	2.00	1.00	4	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
19/08	30.00	1.00	1.00	6	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
19/09	32.00	1.00	2.00	6	1.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
19/10	31.00	2.00	1.00	6	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.0	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
19/11	31.00	2.00	1.00	5	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	1.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
19/12	28.00	2.00	1.00	4	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
19/13	29.00	2.00	2.00	6	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.0	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
19/14	30.00	2.00	1.00	6	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.0	2.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00
19/15	42.00	1.00	2.00	13	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	3.0	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
19/16	38.00	2.00	1.00	12	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
19/17	24.00	2.00	1.00	3	5.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
19/18	25.00	2.00	2.00	3	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.0	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
19/19	36.00	2.00	1.00	5	5.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	5.0	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00

