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Data Article

Data of the Modified Somatic Perception Questionnaire (MSPQ) administered to a sample of immigrants in Genoa (Italy)



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ABSTRACT

This article reports the data of the Modified Somatic Perception Questionnaire (MSPQ) administered to a sample of 143 immigrants accessing an outpatient clinic or the general practitioners offices in Genoa (Italy) compared with 186 Italian patients. For further details and for the interpretation of the data, the reader is referred to the original publication "Somatic perception, cultural differences and immigration: results from administration of the Modified Somatic Perception Questionnaire (MSPQ) to a sample of immigrants" by Bragazzi et al. (2014) [1].

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Specifications Table

Subject area	<i>Psychology</i>
More specific subject area	<i>Immigration psychology</i>
Type of data	<i>Table, graphs</i>
How data was acquired	<i>Administration of a questionnaire in its Italian version to a sample of immigrants</i>
Data format	<i>Raw, analyzed</i>
Experimental factors	<i>Questionnaire scores</i>
Experimental features	<i>Psychometric properties, including Cronbach's alpha coefficient, and partial least-square structural equation modeling of the questionnaire in its Italian version administered to a sample of immigrants</i>
Data source location	<i>Genoa, Italy</i>
Data accessibility	<i>Data are within this article</i>

Value of the data

- Scores and psychometric properties of the Modified Somatic Perception Questionnaire (MSPQ) administered to a sample of immigrants in Genoa (Italy) are reported.
- These data could be useful for the scientific community in providing insights about the usefulness of the MSPQ, especially when working with immigrant subjects.
- These data could be further replicated in order to demonstrate the usefulness and validity of the MSPQ in a more robust way.

1. Data

This paper contains the scores and the psychometric properties of the Modified Somatic Perception Questionnaire (MSPQ) administered in its Italian version to a sample of 143 immigrants in Genoa (Italy) compared with a sample of 186 Italian patients. Univariate and multivariate descriptive statistics is reported in [Tables 1](#) and [2](#) and pictorially shown in [Figs. 1](#) and [2](#), with the fit indexes of the 1-factor model reported in [Table 3](#), whilst results of the receiver operator characteristic (ROC) analysis are shown in [Tables 4](#), [5](#), [6](#) and [7](#), and pictorially shown in [Figs. 3](#) and [4](#), the outcomes of the 2-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) analysis are tabulated in [Table 8](#), whilst [Table 9](#) reports the overall Cronbach's alpha coefficient and the effect of dropping each item. Structural models are shown in [Figs. 5](#) and [6](#). For further details (such as the composition of the sample) and the interpretation and discussion of the data, the reader is referred to the original publication [[1](#)].

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

Descriptive statistics analyses (mean and standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis) were carried out. Independent sample Student's test, analysis of variance/ANOVA one- and two-ways, ROC analyses were performed in order to assess the impact of geographic provenience and presence of a chronic pathology on the total MSPQ score. Figures with p -value < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed using the commercial software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS v22.0; IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). The factorial structure was assessed using the software Factor Analysis for Windows (v10.4.01, Rovira i Virgili University, Tarragona, Spain), performing a Parallel Analysis (PA) on a polychoric correlations-based dispersion matrix.

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