Data Article

Questionnaire data on visual, perceptual, and emotional characteristics of Japanese adults

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ABSTRACT

The dataset comprises 344 Japanese adults’ responses to validated psychological scales to assess the following: (1) visual function and its relation to quality of life, (2) susceptibility to visual discomfort, such as aversion to stimuli and eyestrain, (3) hypersensitivity and hyposensitivity across sensory modalities, (4) positive and negative moods, and (5) proneness and sensitivity to disgust. The dataset also includes participants’ gender, age, dates of participation, and response times. The dataset might be used for exploratory analyses and cross-cultural studies.

**ARTICLE INFO**

**Article history:**
- Received 14 May 2019
- Received in revised form 23 July 2019
- Accepted 29 July 2019
- Available online 5 August 2019

**Keywords:**
- Online survey
- Visual discomfort
- Quality of life
- Hypersensitivity
- Mood
- Disgust

1. Data

The data include responses from Japanese adults to the items of validated psychological scales that assess: (1) visual function and its relation to quality of life, (2) susceptibility to visual discomfort (e.g., aversion to stimuli, eyestrain, reading problems, or headache), (3) hypersensitivity and hyposensitivity across sensory modalities, (4) positive and negative trait moods, and (5) proneness and sensitivity to disgust. Further, the data include gender and age, dates of participation, and response times. The
2. Experimental design, materials, and methods

2.1. Survey procedure

Data was obtained from an online, cross-sectional survey conducted in January 2017, in which 344 Japanese adults (173 females; mean age 40.1 years, SD = 10.0, range 22–81) voluntarily participated on Lancers, a crowdsourcing platform available in Japan, using their personal computers. Questionnaire presentation and data collection were performed on the Qualtrics survey website. The survey website first presented the ethical statement and consent form. The participants who gave their informed consent reported their gender and age and completed the battery of five psychological scales (see Measures) presented to them in a pseudo-random order. Last, participants were paid 108 JPY (about 1 USD) as a token of appreciation for their participation.

Probably because of repeated participation, 18 participants had an identical IP address, gender, and age. To ensure data quality, these cases were considered invalid [1]. The filtered data on 326 participants (165 females) are shown in Table 1 and the Supplementary Data. Jamovi version 0.9.6.9 (https://www.jamovi.org) was used to calculate the summary statistics. The ethics committee of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, approved this survey.

2.2. Measures

The 25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI VFQ-25) [2], Japanese version [3], is a self-report index comprising 12 subscales (e.g., General Vision, Ocular Pain; Table 1) to assess visual functionality and its relation to quality of life on a daily basis. The items were answered using different Likert-type scales. Subscale scores were standardized to a scale ranging from 0 to 100. A higher score indicates a better visual function and quality of life.
Table 1
Descriptive statistics on a sample of Japanese adults’ responses to the items comprising the visual, perceptual, and emotional psychological scales ($n = 326$).

|                         | Mean (SD) | Median [IQR] | Range | Skewness | Kurtosis | Shapiro-Wilk (p) | Cronbach’s α |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|----------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| **Age (year)**          | 40.2 (10.1)| 40 [33, 46]  | 22–81 | 0.66     | 0.60     | <.001           | N/A         |
| **Response time (min.)**| 18.1 (16.7)| 15.0 [11.5, 19.8]| 4.4–210.3| 7.19     | 68.55    | <.001           | N/A         |
| **NEI VFQ-25**          |           |              |       |          |          |                 |             |
| General Health          | 46.8 (20.0)| 50.0 [25.0, 50.0] | 0–100 | -0.03    | -0.12    | <.001           | N/A***      |
| General Vision          | 67.9 (16.5)| 80.0 [60.0, 80.0] | 0–100 | -0.91    | 1.11     | <.001           | N/A***      |
| Near Vision             | 80.8 (18.7)| 79.2 [75.0, 100] | 0–100 | -1.14    | 1.90     | <.001           | .881        |
| Distance Vision         | 82.7 (16.2)| 83.3 [75.0, 100] | 16.7–100| -1.07    | 1.23     | <.001           | .759        |
| Driving                 | 80.2 (14.6)| 87.5 [75.0, 87.5] | 37.5–100| -0.71    | 0.37     | <.001           | .599        |
| Peripheral Vision       | 76.2 (19.7)| 75.0 [75.0, 100] | 0–100 | -0.60    | 0.46     | <.001           | N/A***      |
| Color Vision            | 93.6 (12.3)| 100 [100, 100] | 50–100| -1.72    | 2.12     | <.001           | N/A***      |
| Ocular Pain             | 74.4 (19.4)| 75.0 [62.5, 87.5] | 0–100 | -0.73    | 0.50     | <.001           | .614        |
| Role Limitations        | 84.0 (20.7)| 87.5 [75.0, 100] | 0–100 | -1.54    | 2.78     | <.001           | .892        |
| Dependence              | 91.0 (15.2)| 100 [83.3, 100] | 25–100| -1.92    | 3.52     | <.001           | .789        |
| Social Function         | 89.8 (14.1)| 100 [87.5, 100] | 25–100| -1.54    | 2.51     | <.001           | .772        |
| Mental Health           | 81.1 (18.5)| 87.5 [86.8, 93.8] | 12.5–100| -1.17    | 0.82     | <.001           | .807        |
| VDS                     | 10.1 (9.4)| 7.0 [3.3, 13.8] | 0–57 | 1.57     | 2.81     | <.001           | .932        |
| **GSQ**                |           |              |       |          |          |                 |             |
| Visual, Hyper           | 2.31 (2.08)| 2 [1, 4]     | 0–12 | 1.14     | 1.70     | <.001           | .624        |
| Visual, Hypo            | 2.34 (1.95)| 2 [1, 3]     | 0–12 | 1.11     | 1.99     | <.001           | .561        |
| Auditory, Hyper         | 6.93 (2.66)| 7 [5, 9]     | 0–12 | -0.08    | -0.70    | <.001           | .680        |
| Auditory, Hypo          | 3.69 (2.22)| 4 [2, 5]     | 0–11 | 0.59     | 0.28     | <.001           | .534        |
| Gustatory, Hyper        | 3.06 (2.11)| 3 [1, 4]     | 0–11 | 0.75     | 0.34     | <.001           | .572        |
| Gustatory, Hypo         | 1.44 (1.74)| 1 [0, 2]     | 0–10 | 1.83     | 4.10     | <.001           | .614        |
| Olfactory, Hyper        | 3.77 (2.71)| 3 [2, 6]     | 0–12 | 0.73     | 0.16     | <.001           | .710        |
| Olfactory, Hypo         | 1.90 (1.47)| 2 [1, 3]     | 0–7  | 1.12     | 1.19     | <.001           | .477        |
| Tactile, Hyper          | 2.77 (2.18)| 3 [1, 4]     | 0–12 | 0.78     | 0.62     | <.001           | .336        |
| Tactile, Hypo           | 2.74 (1.77)| 2.5 [1, 4]   | 0–8  | 0.54     | -0.02    | <.001           | .439        |
| Vestibular, Hyper       | 2.91 (2.02)| 3 [1, 4]     | 0–9  | 0.51     | -0.25    | <.001           | .428        |
| Vestibular, Hypo        | 1.75 (1.95)| 1 [0, 3]     | 0–11 | 1.44     | 2.31     | <.001           | .647        |
| Proprioceptive, Hyper   | 2.01 (2.04)| 1 [1, 3]     | 0–12 | 1.39     | 2.34     | <.001           | .592        |
| Proprioceptive, Hypo    | 2.04 (1.89)| 2 [0, 3]     | 0–10 | 0.93     | 0.69     | <.001           | .569        |
| **PANAS**               |           |              |       |          |          |                 |             |
| Positive Affect         | 30.7 (7.0)| 31 [27, 35]  | 10–50 | -0.02    | 0.25     | <.001           | .837        |
| Negative Affect         | 32.1 (9.1)| 32 [26, 39]  | 10–57 | 0.21     | -0.21    | .078            | .900        |
| **DPSS-R**              |           |              |       |          |          |                 |             |
| Propensity              | 19.5 (6.3)| 19 [15, 23]  | 8–40 | 0.70     | 0.60     | <.001           | .897        |
| Disgust Sensitivity     | 16.4 (6.5)| 15 [11, 20]  | 8–40 | 0.97     | 0.86     | <.001           | .883        |

Note: *n = 194; **n = 313 due to “not applicable” responses; ***these subscales comprise single items. NEI VFQ-25: 25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire; VDS: Visual Discomfort Scale; GSQ: Glasgow Sensory Questionnaire; PANAS: Positive and Negative Affect Schedule; DPSS-R: Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-Revised; IQR: interquartile range.

The Visual Discomfort Scale (VDS) [4], Japanese version [5], is a 23-item index with a single factor structure. The VDS assesses frequency of daily experiences of visual discomfort, such as unpleasantness, eye fatigue, and headache induced by visual stimuli (e.g., striped pattern, fluorescent lights). The items are answered using a four-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (“Event never occurs”) to 3 (“Almost always”). Scale scores on the VDS ranged from 0 to 69. A higher score indicates a stronger visual discomfort.

The Glasgow Sensory Questionnaire (GSQ) [6], Japanese version [7], is a 42-item index of 14 subscales that assesses hypersensitivity and hyposensitivity in seven sensory modalities (Table 1). Initially, the GSQ was developed to investigate anomalous sensory processing in autism spectrum disorders, but it also can be applied to individuals with typical development [6,7]. Each item is answered using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (“Never”) to 4 (“Always”). The scores on each subscale ranged from 0 to 12. A higher score indicates a stronger hypersensitivity or hyposensitivity.

The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) [8], Japanese version [9], is a 20-item scale consisting of Positive Affect and Negative Affect subscales. By modifying the instructions [8], PANAS in
this survey assessed the participants’ “general” emotional state (i.e., positive or negative mood on a daily basis). The original PANAS uses a five-point Likert scale (1 “Very slightly or not at all” to 5 “Extremely”), but the validated Japanese version uses a six-point scale ranging from 1 “Not applicable” to 6 “Very applicable”. Thus, in this survey, the scores on each subscale ranged from 10 to 60. A higher score indicates a more positive or negative trait mood.

The Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-Revised (DPSS-R) [10], Japanese version [11], is a 16-item index comprising Disgust Propensity and Disgust Sensitivity subscales (e.g., frequency with which the individual experiences disgust and the extent to which the individual feels uncomfortable because of disgust, respectively). Each item is answered using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (“Never”) to 5 (“Always”). The subscale scores ranged from 8 to 40. A higher score indicates a stronger disgust propensity or sensitivity.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by Grant-in-Aids for JSPS Research Fellow (16J00411) and Young Scientists (B) (17K12701) from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Conflict of interest

The author declares that he has no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104362.

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