|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VARIABLE WORKSHEET At least five variables are required. You should only have one dependent variable unless you are using similar measures that are indicators of the same thing. For example, a health professional might measure a person’s overall health by looking at body mass index, heart rate, and blood oxygen level. The correct procedures for handling this—Repeated Measures and MANOVA—are not the best for handling dichotomous dependent variables but I will allow it for purposes this class.  Independent and control variables are treated when entered into a computer model, but they differ their relationship to the theoretical framework. If a variable is specified in the proposition or hypothesis, it is an independent variable. If not, it is a control variable. (Of course, the dependent variable is specified in the proposition or hypothesis, too.) | | | |
|  | | | |
| *Project Variables* | | | |
| Type of Variable D=dependent  I=independent  C=control | Variable Name (use name on the data set) | Variable Label(use label on the data set) | Level of MeasurementN=nominalO=ordinalI-R=interval-ratioB=Binary L=Likert Scale |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

# *What is the weight variable for your data set?*

# [Put the weight variable here. If none, then put N/A. We will discuss the use of the weight variable in future weeks.]