

# Variables & Comparisons

---

---

---

---

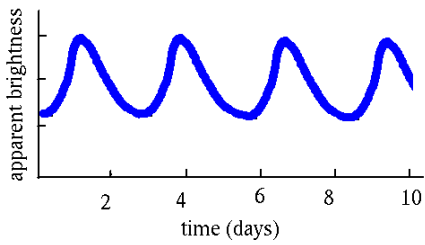
---

---

---

---

## Variables



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

A characteristic or condition that changes or has different values for different individuals

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Three Types to Know

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Whole numbers, No "in between"
  - Ex. Number of computers in a dorm room
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Separate categories only
  - Ex. Male vs. Female
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Numbers have "in between" values
  - Ex. Hormone levels in the sample

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Rules for Variables

- Must be able to find a value BETWEEN two scores on the scale
- Rarely going to find someone who scores exactly the same as someone else

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Variable

- The "cause"
- The manipulated variable (ex. media)
- Typically categorical
- Two or more "levels" or "conditions"
  - Ex. horror condition vs. comedy condition
  - Quantitative vs. qualitative
  - Experimental vs. control groups

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Variable

- The “effect”
- “Dependent on” the level of the independent variable (ex. aggression)
- Typically continuous or discrete
- Can have several dependent variables

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## between Variables

- Relationship of one variable to another
  - Correlational design
  - Ex. GPA is positively associated with the amount of time a person spends studying

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Groups

- Differences between groups
  - Experimental or quasi-experimental design
  - Ex. Employees who participate in the retention program will show significantly more job satisfaction than employees who do not

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---