Measurement & Variables Worksheet Psyc 201 || Dr. Root

Answer the following questions by indicating whether it is referring to a population or a sample. 1. A ______ is always *larger* than a _____ 2. The data that we actually analyze from our research comes from a ... 3. are represented with statistics and English letters (e.g., \bar{X} and s). 4. are represented with parameters and Greek letters (e.g., μ and σ). 5. The goal of research is to understand how variables behave at the _______level. Fill in the appropriate scale of measurement (nominal, ordinal, interval, or ratio) for the examples below. Think about how we would use numbers to represent each example. 6. Arm Span (in inches): _____ 7. Score on a statistics test (0 – 100 scale): 8. Score on an attractiveness ratings questionnaire (1 – 5 scale): ______ 9. Finish in a race: 10. Major in college: ______ Answer the questions below as they pertain to the hypothetical research study being described. Remember to not assume anything beyond what is being given (i.e., don't overthink it!). 11. A researcher studying how job training affects an individual's ability to maintain steady employment recruits a sample of soldiers returning from combat in the Middle East and randomly assigns them to either receive job training or no job training. She then follows them for a year and records the number of days they were able to maintain steady employment. Average days of employment were compared between the two groups. What is the independent variable (IV)? _____ b. What is the scale of measurement for the independent variable? _____ What is the **dependent variable** (DV)?

d. What is the scale of measurement for the dependent variable?