Data Dictionary

**Name – Explanation of the variable and how it is coded, scale of measurement**

ID – Give each participant a unique numerical identifier, categorical

Group – Give each independent group its own numerical designation, control/non-exposure = 0 and treatment/exposure = 1, categorical (there can be more than two levels or independent groups)

Demographic – If you are using categorical demographic variables such as gender and race, given them numerical designations, male = 0, female = 1, categorical (there can be more than two levels)

If the demographic variable is ordinal, such as with age ranges, then enter the ordinal values into the column, ordinal

If the demographic variable is continuous, such as with age, then enter the value into the column, continuous

Predictor – Predictor variables can be categorical, ordinal, or continuous. Keep track of your predictor variable names and how they are codified if categorical (0 = male, 1 = female), ordinal (0 = 0-10 years, 1 = 11-20 years, 2 = 21-30 years, 3 = 31-40), or continuous (years, centimeters, inches, pounds, score).

Confounder – Confounding variables can be categorical, ordinal, or continuous. Keep track of your confounder variable names and how they are codified if categorical (0 = male, 1 = female), ordinal (0 = 0-10 years, 1 = 11-20 years, 2 = 21-30 years, 3 = 31-40), or continuous (years, centimeters, inches, pounds, score).

Outcome – Outcome variables can be categorical, ordinal, or continuous. Keep track of your outcome variable names and how they are codified if categorical (0 = No outcome, 1 = Outcome), ordinal (Grade I, Grade II, Grade III, Grade IV), or continuous (value or number).

Covariate – **Covariate variables are continuous when tested with an ANCOVA or MANCOVA**. Keep track of the covariate name and how it is codified as a value or number, continuous

Time – **In survival analyses**, time is recorded using a **continuous** time signature (minutes, hours, days).

Observation 1 – **In within-subjects designs**, each variable or observation has its own column. These observations can be categorical, ordinal, or continuous. Keep track of your observation names and how they are codified if categorical (0 = No, 1 = Yes), ordinal (Likert scale from 1-5), or continuous (value or number).

Observation 2 – **In within-subjects designs**, each variable or observation has its own column. These observations can be categorical, ordinal, or continuous. Keep track of your observation names and how they are codified if categorical (0 = No, 1 = Yes), ordinal (Likert scale from 1-5), or continuous (value or number).

Observation 3 – **In within-subjects designs**, each variable or observation has its own column. These observations can be categorical, ordinal, or continuous. Keep track of your observation names and how they are codified if categorical (0 = No, 1 = Yes), ordinal (Likert scale from 1-5), or continuous (value or number).

Variable 1 – **When conducting correlations**, each variable has its own column. The variables can be categorical, ordinal, or continuous. Keep track of your variable names and how they are codified if categorical (0 = No, 1 = Yes), ordinal (Liker scale from 1-5), or continuous (value or number).

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Outcome 2 – **When using MANOVA and MANCOVA**, there are multiple outcomes. Each outcome is continuous. Enter the value or number into the column, continuous

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