A close-up photograph of a microscope objective lens. The lens is metallic and has some orange and blue light reflecting off its surfaces. The numbers "90" and "1.25" are visible on the side of the lens, indicating its magnification and numerical aperture. The background is blurred, showing other parts of the microscope.

Dependent Variables Under the Microscope

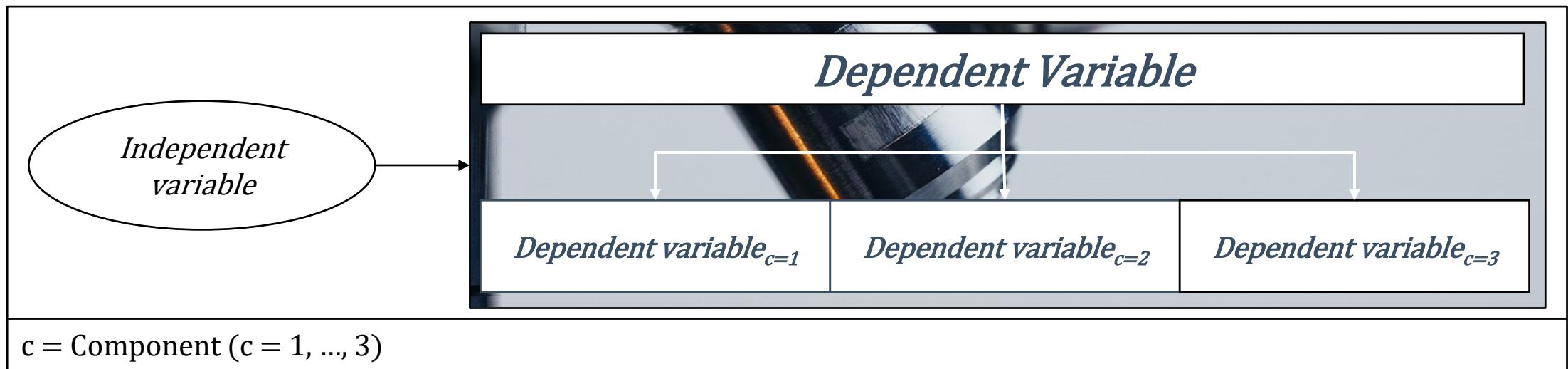
A New Method to Decompose and Comparatively Analyze Dependent Variables

Dr. Philipp Brüggemann



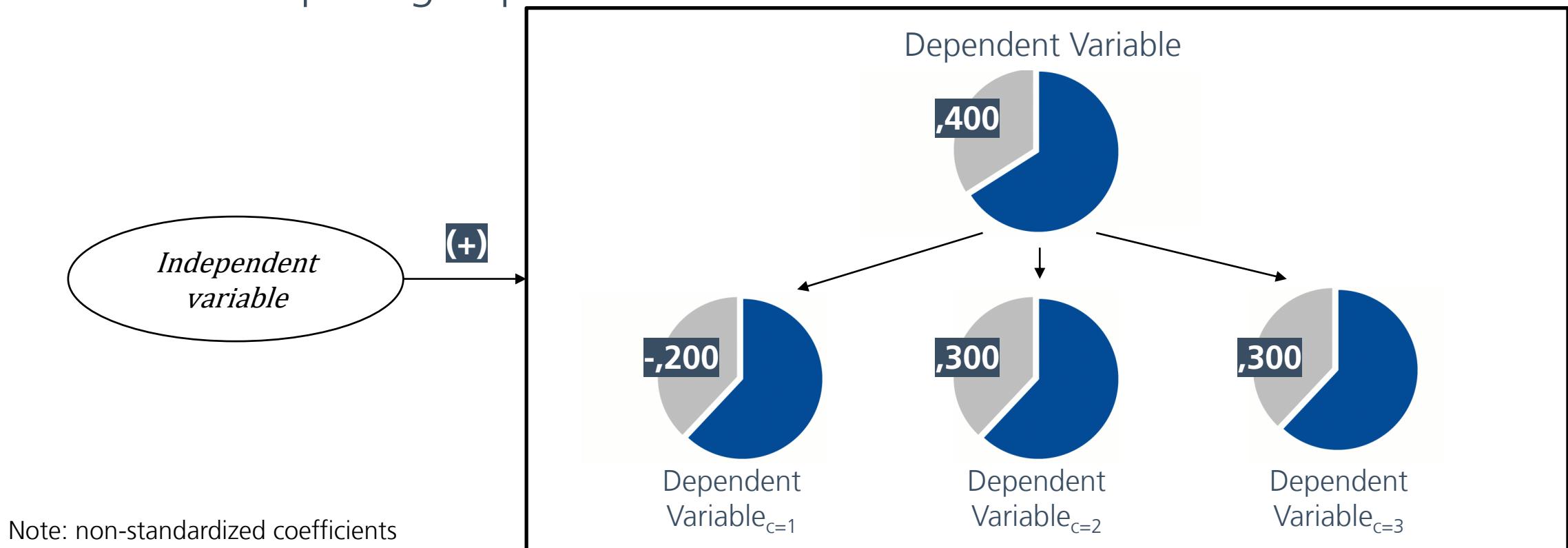
2. Methodology Details

Idea of decomposing dependent variables



2. Methodology Details

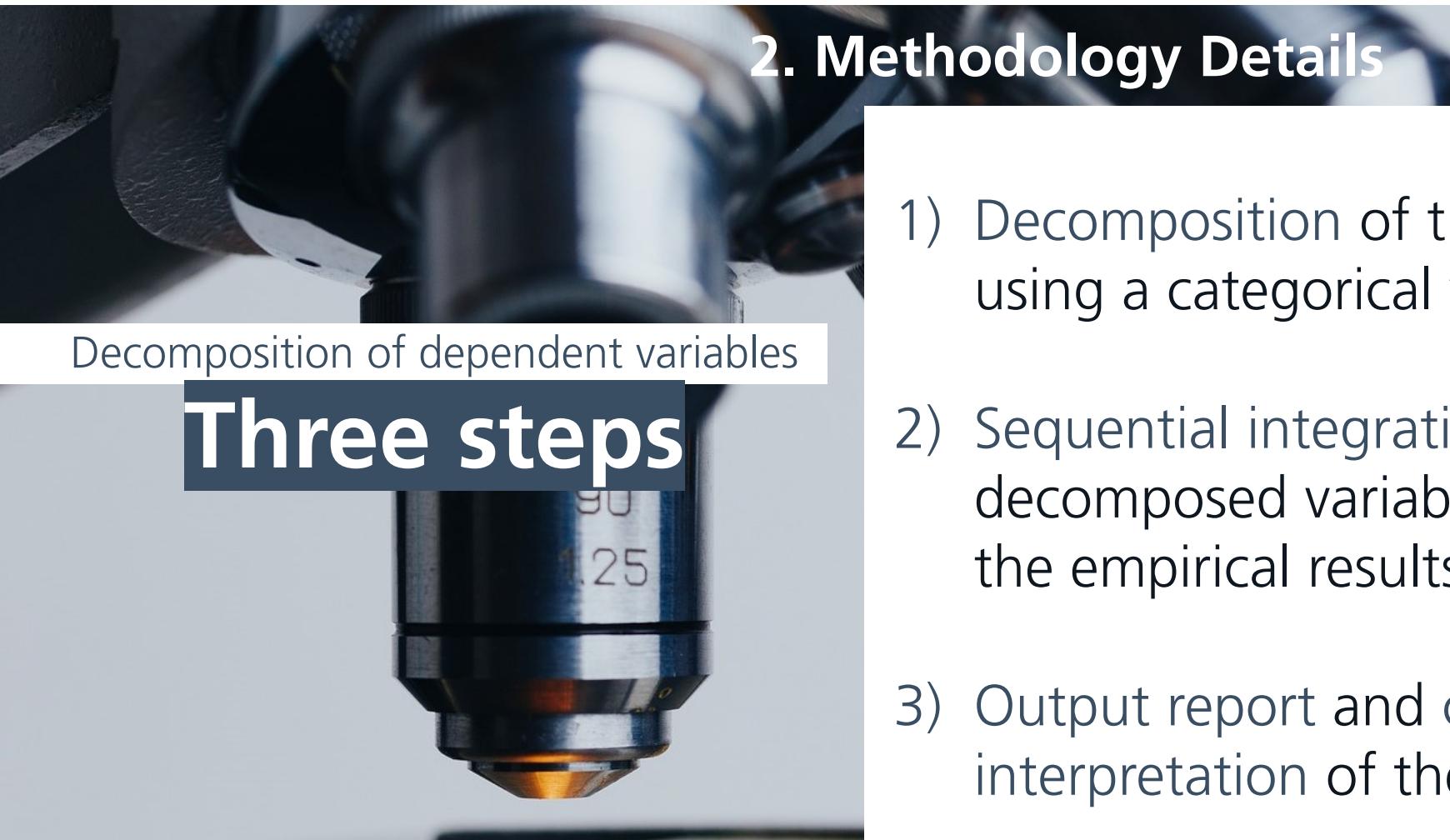
Idea of decomposing dependent variables



2. Methodology Details

Output presentation

Decomposition of <i>Dependent variable</i>				
	<i>Dependent variable</i>	<i>Dependent variable</i> _{c = 1}	<i>Dependent variable</i> _{c = 2}	<i>Dependent variable</i> _{c = 3}
R ²	R ²	R ² _{c = 1}	R ² _{c = 2}	R ² _{c = 3}
Standardized path coefficient β (path coefficient b)				
<i>Independent variable</i>	β (b)***	$\beta_{c = 1}$ ($b_{c = 1}$)***	$\beta_{c = 2}$ ($b_{c = 2}$)***	$\beta_{c = 3}$ ($b_{c = 3}$)***
$c = \text{Component}; * p < .050; ** p < .010; *** p < .001$				

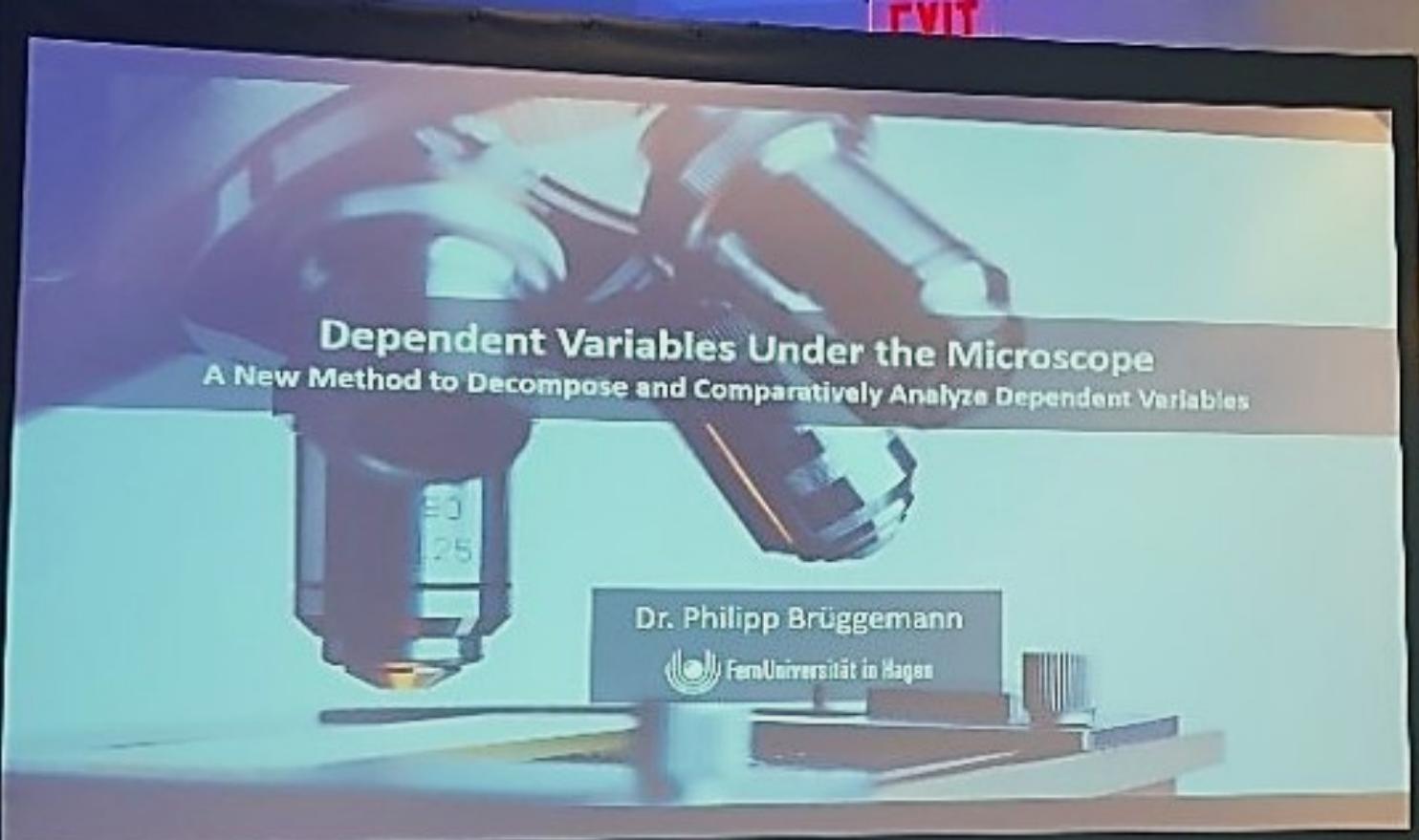


2. Methodology Details

Decomposition of dependent variables

Three steps

- 1) Decomposition of the dependent variable using a categorical variable
- 2) Sequential integration of the decomposed variables and calculation of the empirical results
- 3) Output report and comparative interpretation of the result



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