Notes about some of the table items are on the next page.
1. For data obtained from a book, newspaper, magazine or journal, give the title, the volume number (if any), and the page numbers.
   
   For data obtained from a website, give the title or a short description of the website and the address of the website.
   
   For data you collected yourself, describe the subjects you used, and describe the data you collected from each of the subjects.

2. For data obtained from a book, newspaper, magazine or journal, give the date of publication.
   
   For data obtained from a website, give the date you obtained the data from the website.
   
   For data you collected yourself, give the date or dates when the data was collected.

3. When you receive credit for ESA 2, make a new copy of your table of data with the shaded row removed. Put this new copy in a safe place because this copy will be the last page of your semester project.

4. Use the “Designators” column to identify non-human subjects or subjects that are public figures. Professional actors, professional athletes, and politicians are examples of public figures.
   
   For human subjects who are not public figures, leave the “Designators” column blank.

5. Two quantitative variables are comparable if a large portion of the data values for one variable are similar in size to the data values of the other variable. If the same measurement is made on the same group of subjects under two different conditions, then the measurements for each of the two different conditions are comparable variables. For example, high temperatures for a group of cities on two different days are comparable, and points scored by a group of basketball players in two different seasons would be comparable.

6. Quantitative Variable C should measure or count something different from Quantitative Variables A and B.

7. Your qualitative variable should have at least four possible values.
   
   If none of the values repeat, you may be using a designator instead of a qualitative variable.