Diabetes: data description

This set of data consists of 68 cases (rows) and 8 variables (columns). Quantitative variables are in columns 1 to 6, categorical variables are in columns 7 to 8.

Column	Variable		Numerical value in data sets
1	Y	GHb, Glucose control in percent	(10Y)
2	X	Knowledge about illness	(X)
3	Z	Fatalistic externality	(Z)
4	U	Social externality	(U)
5	V	Internality	(V)
6	W	Duration of illness in years	(12W)
7	A	Duration of formal schooling	(A)
		-1: less than 13 years	
		1: 13 years or more (i.e. Abitur)	
8	B	Gender	(B)
		-1: male	
		1: female	

Selection criterion: less than 24 years since first diagnosis

variable description		possible range of scores
Y	glucose control values up to 7/8 indicate a good glucose control measured by glucose level (glycosylated haemoglobin, GHb, milligram per deciliter) in the blood	
X	knowledge about illness measured by the sum of 50 multiple choice questions	0 - 50
Z U V	perceived control of diabetes, i. e. do diabetes patients perceive diabetes-related incidents as consequences of their own behaviour? measured by the 'Illness-Specific Locus of Control in Type-I Diabetics Questionnaire' (IPC-D1, Kohlmann, Kuestner, Schul & Tausch, 1994)	
Z	fatalistic externality belief that mere chance determines what happens scale 'fatalistic externality' of IPC-D1	8 - 48 8: no such belief 48: strong belief
U	social externality belief that powerful others such as doctors are responsible for what happens scale 'powerful others' of the IPC-D1	8 - 48 8: no such belief 48: strong belief
V	internality belief that oneself is responsible for what happens scale 'internality' of the IPC-D1	8 - 48 8: no such belief 48: strong belief
W	time since onset of illness in years	0 - 24
A	duration of formal schooling after 13 years of formal schooling usually the 'Abitur' is obtained which allows one to start studying at university	-1, 1 -1: less than 13 years 1: 13 years or more
B	gender	-1, 1 -1: male 1: female