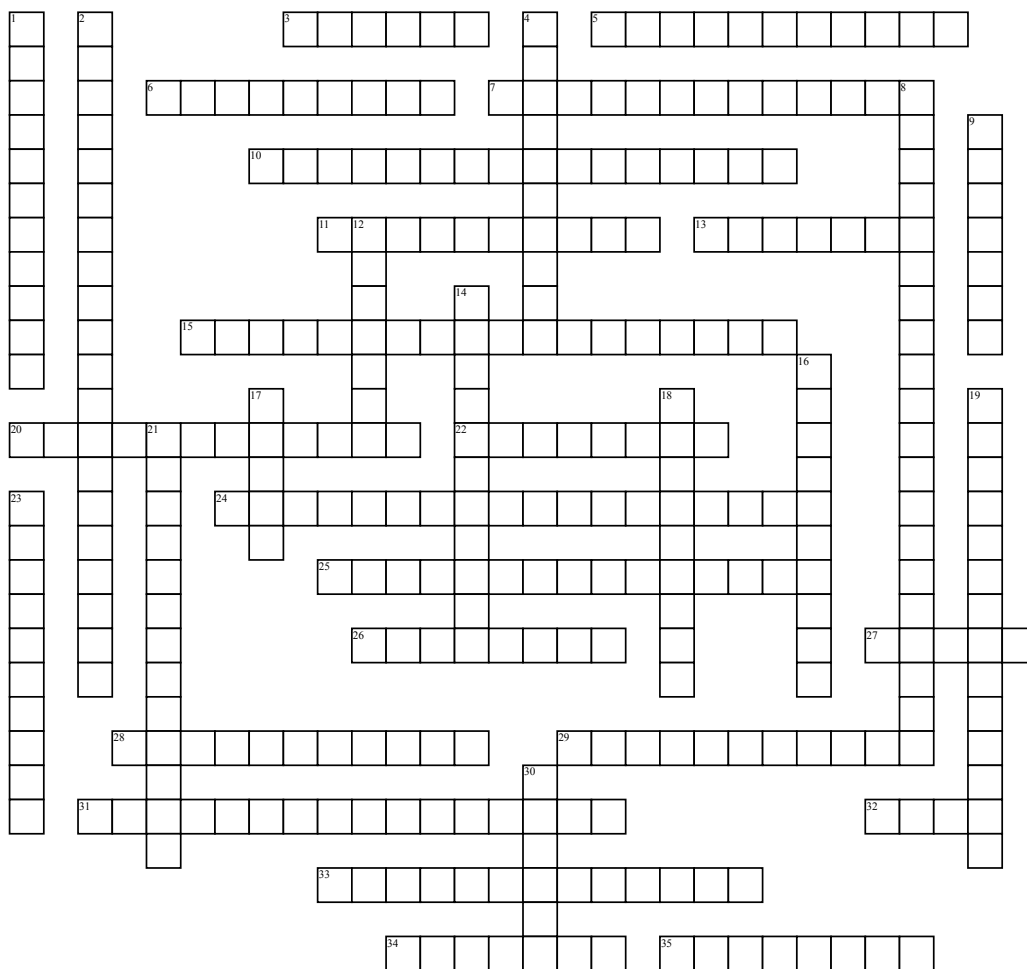# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

Across

3. Collection of data from every element in a population

5. A situation that occurs when the effects from two or more variables cannot be distinguished from each other

6. measured characteristic of a sample

7. difference between a sample result and the true population result; results from chance sample fluctuations

10. errors from external factors not related to sampling

11. Complete and entire collection of elements to be studied

13. Diving the population are into sections, then randomly selecting a few sections and choosing all members of the sections

15. sampling in which samples are drawn from each stratum

20. sample selected in a way that allows every member of the population to have the same chance of being chosen

22. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that can be arranged in order and for which differences between data values are meaningful

24. Sample of a particular size selected so that every possible sample of the same size has the same chance of being chosen

25. data that can be separated into different categories distinguished by some nonnumeric characteristic

26. The subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or a placebo.

27. group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of an experiment

28. Sampling in which data are selected because they are readily available

29. the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or placebo and neither does the person administering

31. data consisting of numbers representing counts or measurements

32. A body of facts information

33. study in which data are collected from the past by going back in time

34. effect that occurs when an untreated subject incorrect believes that he or she is receiving a real treatment and reports an improvement in symptoms

35. Data with the property that the number of possible values is is either a finite number or a countable number, which results in in 0, 1, 2, etc. possibilities

Down

1. study of subjects in identified groups sharing common factors, with data collected in the future

2. Procedure in an experiment whereby each element is given same chance

4. collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, summarizing, analyzing, drawing conclusions, etc. based on data

8. Design of experiment in which all factors are forced to be constant so that effects of extraneous factors are eliminated

9. level of measurement of data; characterizes data that consist of names, labels, or categories only

12. Characterizes data that my be arranged in order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless

14. repetition of an experiment

16. sampling in which every Kth element is selected

17. Characterizes data that can be arranged in order, of which differences between data values are meaningful, and there is an inherent zero starting point

18. measured characteristic of a population

19. Study in which data are observed, measured, and collected at one point in time

21. study in which we observe and measure specific characteristics bt don't attempt to manipulate or modify the subjects being studied

23. Redata resulting from a scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps

30. subset of a population

Word Bank

observational	simple random sample	Discrete	census	Confounding
nonsampling error	sampling error	ordinal	retrospective	Blinding
Cross-sectional	stratified sampling	rigorously controlled	prospective	Data
parameter	convenience	sample	placebo	replication
statistic	continuous	nominal	Population	Cluster
Completely Randomized	Interval	quantitative data	ratio	random sample
Statistics	qualitative data	systematic	block	Double Blind