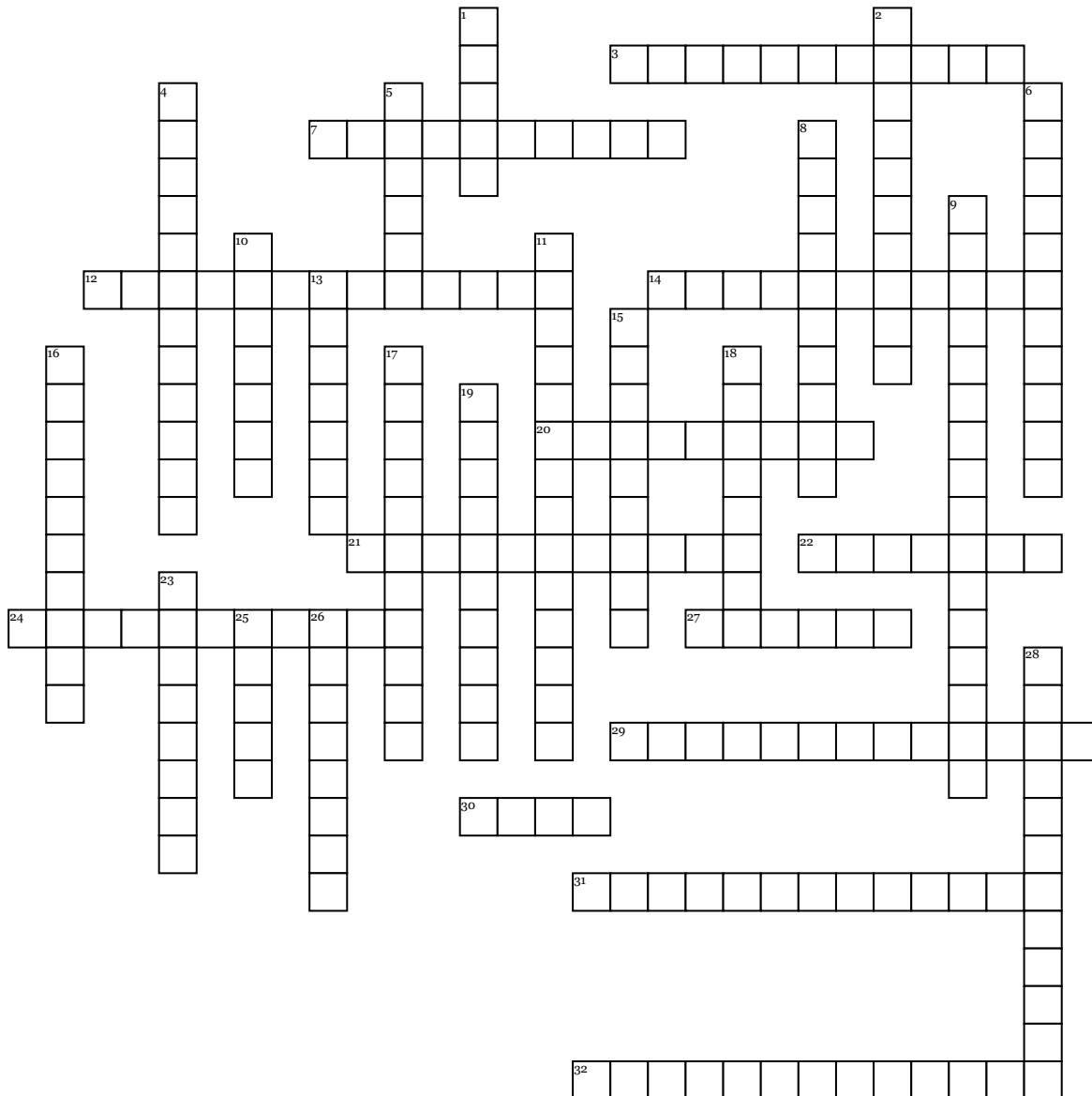


Chapter One Statistics Vocab



Across

3. repetition of an event
 7. collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on data
 12. difference between the sample result and the true population result
 14. Sampling in which data are selected because they are readily available
 20. measured characteristic of a sample
 21. data that can be separated into different categories distinguished by some non-numeric traits
 22. data can be arranged in order, but math cannot determine the connection between the data (i.e. least favorite to favorite)
 24. the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or placebo, and the person administering the treatment also doesn't know
 27. collection of data from every element in a population
 29. study in which observing and characterization takes place, but don't attempt to manipulate the subjects
 30. information describing some trait
 31. an untreated subject incorrectly believes that he or she is achieving real treatment
 32. study in which data is collected from the past

Down

1. data that can be arranged in order, for which differences between values are meaningful, and there is an inherent zero starting point
 2. sampling in which samples are drawn from each stratum (class)
 4. sample selected in a way in which people have an equal chance of being chosen
 5. subset of population
 6. study of subjects in identified groups sharing common factors
 8. sampling in which every kth element is selected
 9. errors from external factors not related to sampling
 10. dividing the population area into sections, then randomly selecting a few of those sections, and then choosing all the members from those selected sections
 11. study in which the data can be observed, measured, and collected at one point in time
 13. names, labels, or categories only; no math involved
 15. measured characteristic of a population
 16. data resulting from infinitely possible values that correspond to some continuous scale
 17. effects of two + variables cannot be distinguished from each other
 18. the number of possible values is either finite or "countable", which results in zero, one, two (etc.) possibilities

19. complete and entire collection of elements to be studied
 23. Procedure used in experiments whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or placebo
 25. a group of subjects that are similar in the ways that it might affect the outcome of an experiment
 26. data that can be arranged; differences between data values are meaningful
 28. data consisting of numbers representing counts or measurements