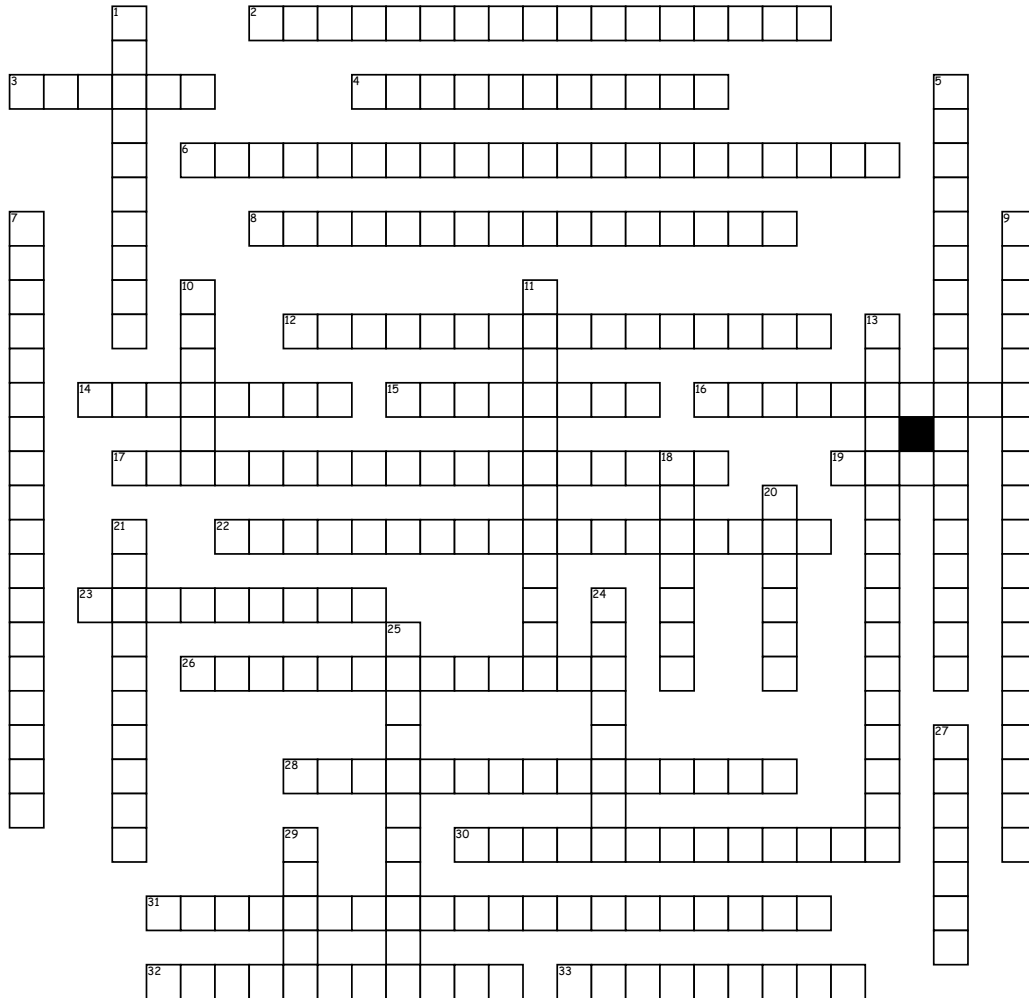


# Chapter 1 Vocab



## Across

2. Dividing the population area into sections (or clusters), then randomly selecting a few of those sections, and then choosing all the members from those selected sections
3. A sub-collection of elements drawn from a population.
4. Repetition of an experiment
6. Sampling in which data are selected because they are readily available
8. Study of subjects in identified groups sharing common factors (called cohorts), with data collected in the future
12. Data consisting of numbers representing counts or measurements
14. Data with the property that the number of possible values in either a finite number or a "countable" number
15. Procedure used in experiments whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or a placebo
16. Numerical data result from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continuous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps.
17. Sampling in which every kth element is selected
19. Observations that have been collected. Also is mispronounced a lot

22. Procedure in an experiment whereby each element is given the same chance of belonging to the different categories or treatment
23. Measured characteristic of a population
26. Effect that occurs when an untreated subject incorrectly believes that he or she is receiving a real treatment and reports an improvement in symptoms
28. Data that can be separated into different categories distinguished by some numeric characteristic
30. Difference between a sample result and the true population result: results from chance sample fluctuations
31. Sampling in which samples are drawn from each stratum (class)
32. A situation that occurs when the effects from two or more variables cannot be distinguished from each other
33. Measured characteristic of a sample

## Down

1. Complete and entire collection of elements to be studied
5. Study in which we observe and measure specific characteristics, but don't attempt to manipulate or modify the subjects being studied
7. Study in which data are collected from the past by going back in time (through examination of records, interviews, and so on)

9. Study in which data are observed, measured, and collected at one point in time
10. A group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of an experiment
11. Sample selected in a way that allows every member of the population to have the same chance of being chosen
13. Errors from external factors not related to sampling
18. Categories only
20. The collection of data from every member of the population.
21. A collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data. Hint: This class is called "Probability and \_\_\_\_\_"
24. Differences but no starting point
25. Procedure used in an experiment whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or placebo, and the person administering the treatment does not know
27. Categories with some order
29. Differences and a natural starting point

## Word Bank

Cross-Sectional study  
Interval  
Convenience (sampling)  
Discrete  
Replication  
Non sampling Error  
Double-Blind

Quantitative Data  
Nominal  
Stratified (Sampling)  
Sample  
Complete randomized  
Observational Study  
Ordinal

Statistics  
Ratio  
Data  
Continuous  
Blinding  
Qualitative Data  
Retrospective study

Prospective study  
Systematic sampling  
Cluster (sampling)  
Parameter  
Blocks  
Statistic

Placebo effect  
Census  
Confounding  
Random Sample  
Sampling error  
Population