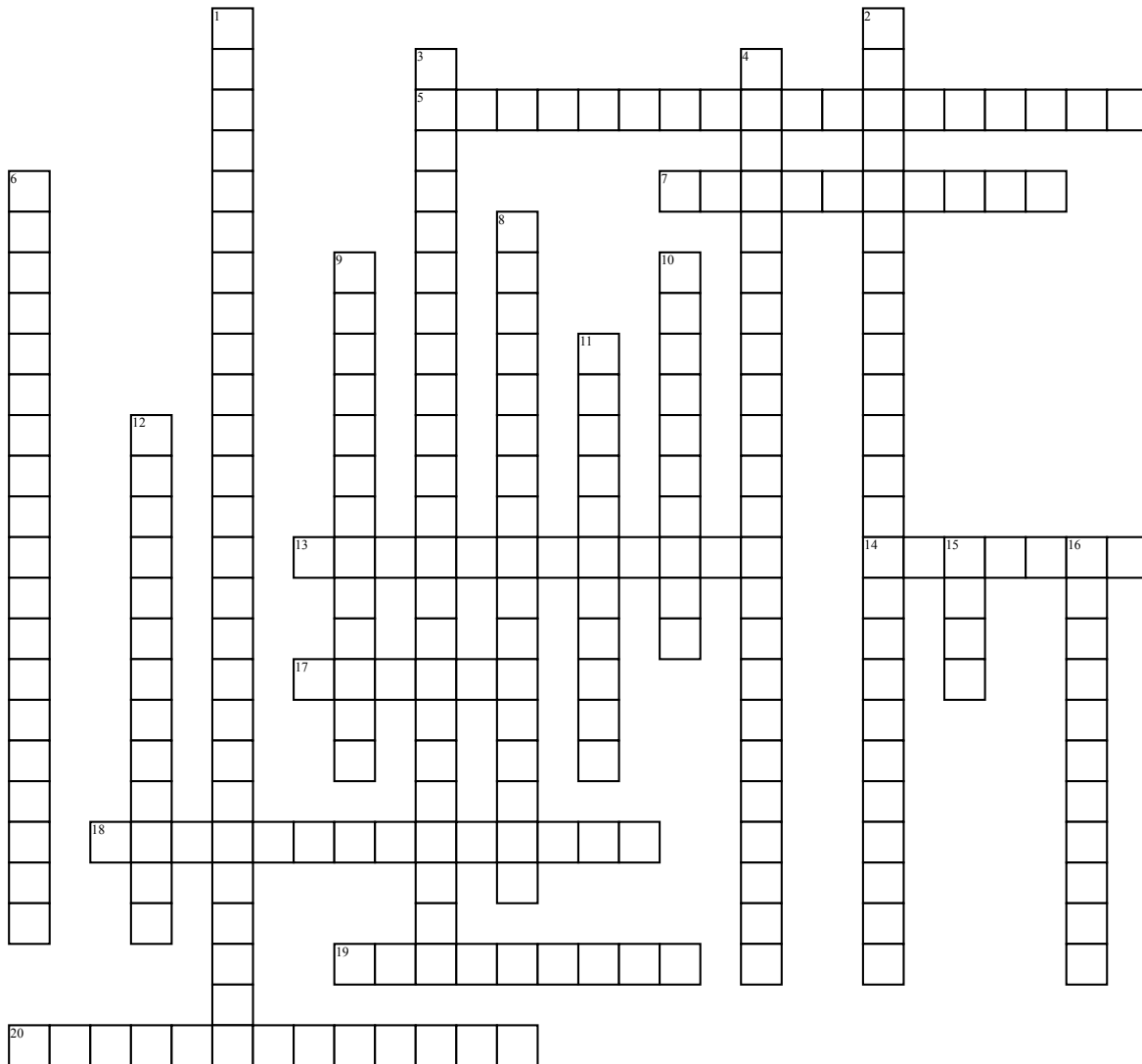


Crossword Vocabulary



Across

5. This observes individuals and measures variables of interest, but does not attempt to influence the responses.
7. This deliberately imposes some treatment on individuals to measure their responses.
13. This occurs when there is a consistent pattern of inaccurate responses to a survey question.
14. When the units are human beings, they often are called _____.
17. This collects data from every individual in the population.
18. This involves using a chance process to determine which members of a population are included in the sample.
19. A _____ is a specific condition applied to the individuals in an experiment.
20. The _____ of an estimate describes how far, at most, we expect the estimate to vary from the true population value.

Down

1. In a _____, the experimental units are assigned to the treatments completely by chance.
2. When an observed difference in responses between the groups in an experiment is too large to be explained by chance variation in the random assignment, we say that the result is this.
3. This consists of people who choose to be in the sample by responding to a general invitation. _____s are sometimes called self-selected samples.
4. A _____ of size n is a sample chosen in such a way that every group of n individuals in the population has an equal chance of being selected as the sample.
6. The fact that different random samples of the same size from the same population produce different estimates is called this.
8. Choosing individuals from the population who are easy to reach results in a _____.

9. This describes the fact that some subjects in an experiment will respond favorably to any treatment, even an inactive treatment.
10. The _____ in a statistical study is the entire group of individuals we want information about.
11. In a _____ experiment, either the subjects don't know which treatment they are receiving or the people who interact with them and measure the response variable don't know which subjects are receiving which treatment.
12. This occurs when some members of the population are less likely to be chosen or cannot be chosen for the sample.
15. The design of a statistical study shows this if it would consistently underestimate or consistently overestimate the value you want to know when the study is repeated many times.
16. This occurs when two variables are associated in such a way that their effects on a response variable cannot be distinguished from each other.