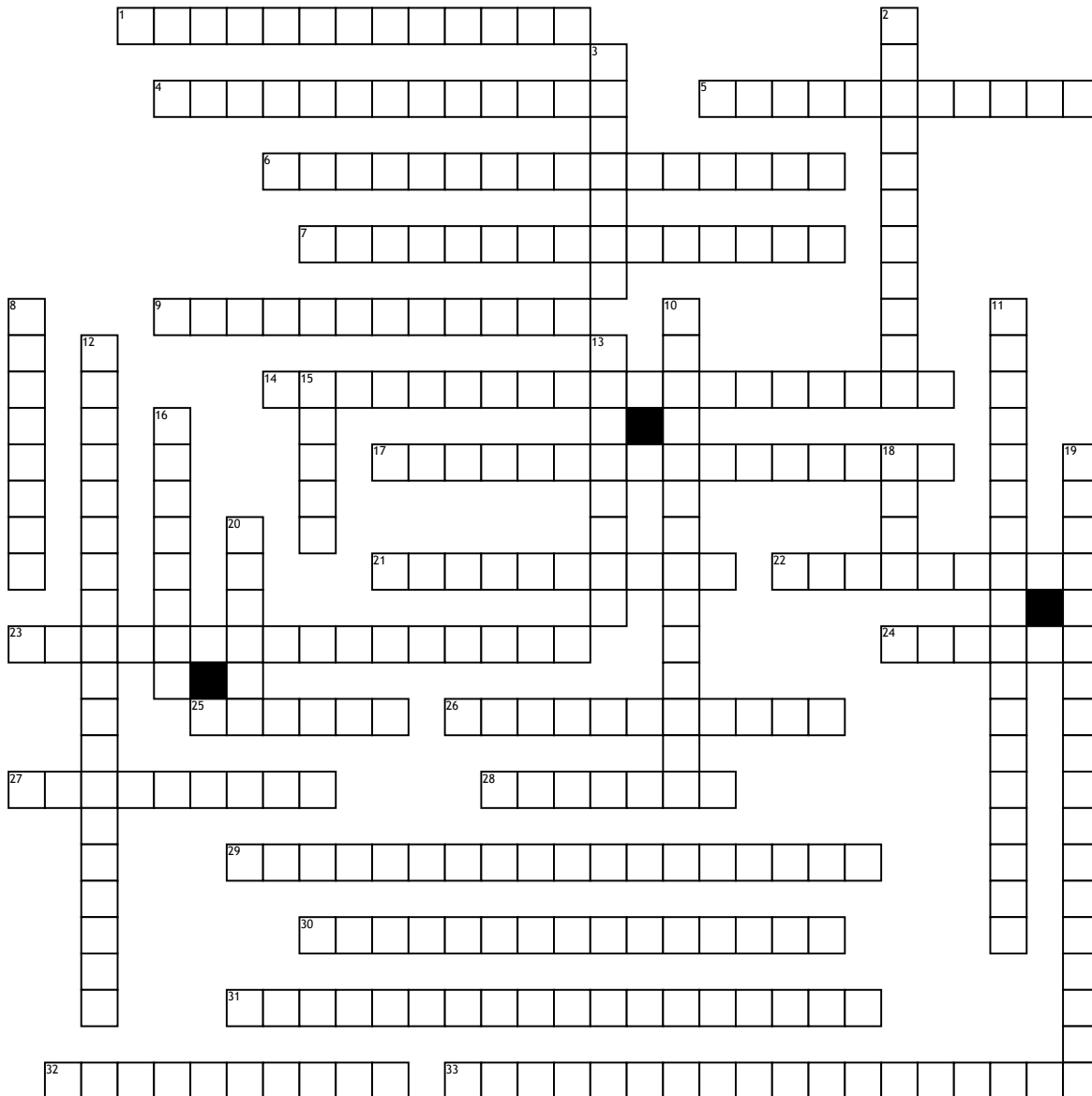


Name: _____

Date: _____

prob stats ch 1 vocab



Across

1. In an experiment, subjects respond differently after they receive a treatment, even if the treatment is neutral. A neutral treatment that has no "real" effect on the dependent variable is called a placebo, and a subject's positive response to a placebo is called the
4. is the error caused by observing a sample instead of the whole population
5. occurs when the experimental controls do not allow the experimenter to reasonably eliminate plausible alternative explanations for an observed relationship between independent and dependent variables
6. expressing a certain quantity, amount or range
7. researcher divides the population into separate groups, called clusters. Then, a simple random sample of clusters is selected from the population
9. a method of selecting a sample (random sample) from a statistical population in such a way that every possible sample that could be selected has a predetermined probability of being selected.
14. type of data collected by observing many subjects (such as individuals, firms, countries, or regions) at the same point of time, or without regard to differences in time
17. watches for outcomes, such as the development of a disease, during the study period and relates this to other factors such as suspected risk or protection factor(s)
21. complete and entire collection of elements to be studied
22. measured characteristics of a population

23. is a catch-all term for the deviations of estimates from their true values that are not a function of the sample chosen, including various systematic errors and random errors that are not due to sampling.
24. a group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of an experiment
25. collection of data from every element in a population
26. repetition of an experimental condition so that the variability associated with the phenomenon can be estimated
27. measured characteristic of a sample
28. a discrete classification of data, in which data are neither measured nor ordered but subjects are merely allocated to distinct categories
29. exposure to the risk factor at some date in the past and followed up to the present to determine incidence rates
30. is a categorical measurement expressed not in terms of numbers, but rather by means of a natural language description
31. the researcher divides the population into separate groups, called strata. Then, a probability sample (often a simple random sample) is drawn from each group
32. collection of methods of planning experiments, obtaining data, organizing, summarizing, analyzing, presenting, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on data
33. attempt to understand cause-and-effect relationships

Down

2. A testing procedure, designed to eliminate biased results, in which the identity of those receiving a test treatment is concealed from both administrators and subjects until after the study is completed
3. data type where the variables have natural, ordered categories and the distances between the categories is not known
8. practice of keeping patients in the dark as to whether they are receiving a placebo or not. It can also refer to allocation concealment, which is used to avoid selection bias
10. data are not restricted to defined separate values, but can occupy any value over a continuous range
11. sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point and a fixed periodic interval
12. is made up of people who are easy to reach. Consider the following example. A pollster interviews shoppers at a local mall
13. data can be numeric -- like numbers of apples -- but it can also be categorical -- like red or blue, or male or female, or good or bad
15. Result of one number or quantity divided by another
16. the distance between attributes
18. facts or figures from which conclusions can be drawn
19. exposure to the risk factor at some date in the past and followed up to the present to determine incidence rates
20. subset of a population