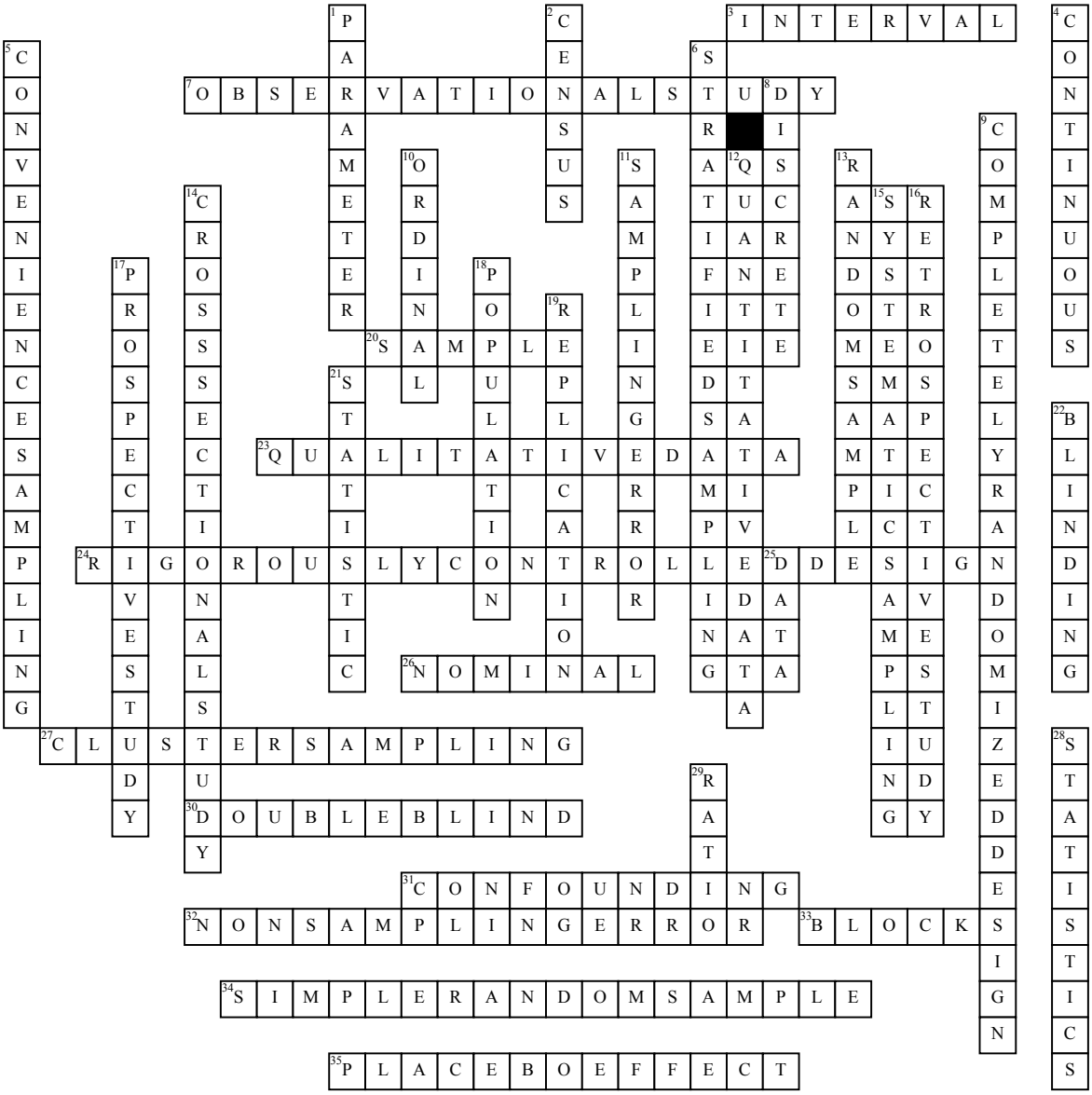
Name: _____ Date: _____

Statistics Vocabulary



Across

3. Characterizes data that can be arranged in order, but differences between data values are meaningful

7. Study in which we observe and measure specific characteristics, but dont attempt to manipulate or modify the subjects being studied

20. A small part or quantity intended to show what the whole is like

23. Is typically descriptive data and as such is harder to analyze than Quantitative data

24. Subjects that are very carefully chosen

26. Level if measurement of data; characterizes data that consists of names, labels ,or categories only.

27. sampling technique used when "natural" but relatively heterogeneous groupings are evident in a statistical population

30. denoting a test or trial, especially of a drug, in which any information that may influence the behavior of the tester or the subject is withheld until after the test.

31. a variable in a statistical model that correlates (directly or inversely) with both the dependent variable and an independent variable.

32. 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.

33. With a randomized block design, the experimenter divides subjects into subgroups called blocks, such that the variability within blocks is less than the variability between blocks. Then, subjects within each block are randomly assigned to treatment conditions.

34. subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen.

35. noun: placebo effect; plural noun: placebo effects a beneficial effect, produced by a placebo drug or treatment, that cannot be attributed to the properties of the placebo itself, and must therefore be due to the patient's belief in that treatment.

Down

1. A numerical or other measurable factor forming one of a set that defines a system or sets the conditions of its operation

2. Official count or survey of a population

4. Results from infinitely many possible values that can be on a continuous scale without gaps or interruptions

5. One of the non-probability sampling methods

6. Type of sampling method where the researcher divides the population into seperate groups, called strata

8. Results from either a finite number of possible values or a countable number

9. subjects are put into blocks through a process of random selection

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

11. the error caused by observing a sample instead of the whole population

12. Data expressing a certain quantity, amount or range

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

15. type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point and a fixed periodic interval.

16. Studies a cohort of individuals that share a common exposure factor to determine its influence

17. Longitudinal cohort study that follows over time a group of similar individuals who differ with respect to certain factors under study, to determinehow these factors affect rates of certain outcome

18. The entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn

19. the repetition of an experimental condition so that the variability associated with the phenomenon can be estimated.

21. A fact or piece of data from a study of a large quantity of numerical data

22. The practice of keeping patients in the dark as to whether they are receiving a placebo or not.

25. Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis

28. Practice or science of collecting and analyzing numerical data in large quantities

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