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| I have experimental units.  Who has a selected subset of a population from which data are gathered? | I have sample.  Who has one of the values or categories making up a factor? |
| I have levels.  Who has a variable that lies in the background and may or may not be apparent at the outset but, once identified, could explain the batter between the variables? | I have lurking variable.  Who has a sampling method in which every kth number is selected starting at a random number? |
| I have systematic sample.  Who has an explanatory variable, usually categorical, in a randomized experiment or observational study? | I have factors.  Who has conditions assigned to different groups of subjects to determine whether subjects respond differently to different conditions? |
| I have treatments.  Who has a study that observes every individual in a population? | I have census.  Who has all possible samples of a given fixed size are equally likely? (All units have the same chance of belonging to the sample, all possible pairs of units have the same chance of belonging to the sample, and so on) |
| I have simple random sample.  Who has a bias that occurs because people with strong opinions or interest in the survey topic tend to respond more frequently? | I have voluntary response bias.  Who has an experimental design in which the subjects are sorted into subgroups before treatments are assigned? |
| I have randomized block design.  Who has a characteristic of an entire population (for example, mean or proportion)? | I have parameter.  Who has what happens when both the subject and researcher don’t know whether they are in the control or treatment group? |
| I have double blinding.  Who has a bias that occurs when because of the manner in which an interview is conducted, because of the phrasing of questions, or because of the attitude of the respondent, inaccurate data are collected? | I have response bias.  Who has an experimental design in which all experimental units are assigned treatments solely by chance; where there is no grouping of experimental units done prior to assignment of treatments? |
| I have completely randomized design.  Who has the process of setting up an experiment by dividing the units into groups of similar units and then assigning the treatments at random within each group? | I have blocking.  Who has subjects that receive a placebo? |
| I have control group.  Who has a sampling method where you divide a population into mutually exclusive groups and take a simple random sample from each? | I have stratified sample.  Who has a fake treatment? |
| I have placebo.  Who has what happens when people do better because they think they are receiving good care? | I have placebo effect.  Who has the process by which treatments are assigned by a chance mechanism to the experimental units? |
| I have randomization.  Who has a type of cluster sampling in which in each subgroup chosen, a simple random sample of the subgroup is surveyed? | I have two-stage cluster sample.  Who has a sampling method in which the entire population is divided into subgroups then a simple random sample of the subgroups is done and each individual in the chosen subgroup is surveyed? |
| I have cluster sample.  Who has a set of people or things that you want to know about? | I have population.  Who has units that are related by some variable and thus paired together where one is given each treatment (or one unit that receives each treatment at different times)? |
| I have matched pairs.  Who has a study in which no treatments get assigned to the units by the experimenter – the conditions of interest are already built into the units being studied? | I have observational study.  Who has subjects that are assigned the treatment in an experiment? |
| I have treatment group.  Who has a study where the researcher deliberately influences individuals by imposing conditions and determining the individuals’ response to those conditions? | I have experiment.  Who has a sampling method in which subjects are composed of individuals who are easily accessed or contacted? |
| I have convenience sample.  Who has what happens when a patient doesn’t know whether they are in the control or treatment group? | I have blinding.  Who has a result of a sample survey used to estimate the parameter? |
| I have statistic.  Who has what happens two influences on an observed outcome are mixed together in a way that makes it impossible to separate their effects on the responses? | I have confounding.  Who has the random assignment of the same treatment to different units? |
| I have replication.  Who has the people, animals, families, classrooms, and so on to which treatments are randomly assigned? |  |

KEY:

Experimental Units

Sample

Level

Lurking Variable

Systematic Sample

Factors

Treatment

Census

Simple Random Sample

Voluntary Response Bias

Randomized Block Design

Parameter

Double Blinding

Response Bias

Completely Randomized Design

Blocking

Control Group

Stratified Sampling

Placebo

Placebo Effect

Randomization

Two-Stage Cluster Sample

Cluster

Population

Matched Pairs

Observational Study

Treatment Group

Experiment

Convenience Sample

Blinding

Statistic

Confounding

Replication

WORD BANK

Blinding

Blocking

Census

Cluster

Completely Randomized Design

Confounding

Control Group

Convenience Sample

Double Blinding

Experiment

Experimental Units

Factors

Level

Lurking Variable

Matched Pairs

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Placebo

Placebo Effect

Population

Randomization

Randomized Block Design

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Response Bias

Sample

Simple Random Sample

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Treatment

Treatment Group

Two-Stage Cluster Sample

Voluntary Response Bias