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Michael Crumb's crossword

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| **Across****1.** a number, or a person who is an unnamed piece of data to be studied**3.**  looks backwards and examines exposures to suspected risk or protection factors in relation to an outcome that is established at the start of the study**4.** a catch-all term for the deviations of estimates from their true values that are not a function of the sample chosen**5.**  is probably the simplest experimental design, in terms of data analysis and convenience**7.** usually refers to the practice of keeping patients in the dark as to whether they are receiving a placebo or not**9.**  the error caused by observing a sample instead of the whole population**16.**  arranging of experimental units in groups**20.**  any numerical quantity that characterizes a given population or some aspect of it.**21.**  measurement the distance between attributes **22.** mathmatics dealing with the masses of numerical data**24.** the entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn**25.**  data are neither measured nor ordered but subjects are merely allocated to distinct categories**26.** there is a value for corresponding variable at a time**30.**  a type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected**31.** the repetition of an experimental condition**32.**  a categorical measurement expressed not in terms of numbers, but rather by means of a natural language description**33.**  every possible sample that could be selected has a predetermined probability of being selected | **Down****2.** ordered categories and the distances between the categories is not known. **6.** a subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen**8.** the researcher divides the population into separate groups**10.** a study population, in statistics and econometrics is a type of data collected by observing many subjects**11.** attempt to understand cause-and-effect relationships**12.** made up of people who are easy to reach**13.** In an experiment, subjects respond differently after they receive a treatment, even if the treatment is neutral. **14.**  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 factors**15.** when the experimental controls do not allow the experimenter to reasonably eliminate plausible alternative explanations**17.**  the researcher divides the population into separate groups, called strata**18.** field of math that deals with the colletion**19.** official population count**23.**  be analyzed by using statistical method and can also be represented by using graph**27.** commonly observed within a business context might be the market price of a product or the amount of time required to complete a project**28.** differences and a natural starting point**29.** a set of data collected and/or selected from a statistical population by a defined procedure |