

Match each word or phrase with its definition.

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| <u>D</u> 1. probability sample        | A. error which occurs when an individual chosen for the sample cannot be contacted or refuses to cooperate   |
| <u>Q</u> 2. bias                      | B. a number that describes the population  |
| <u>J</u> 3. convenience sample        | C. error that occurs when a subject gives an incorrect response  |
| <u>G</u> 4. margin of error           | D. any sample which uses chance to select the sample   |
| <u>A</u> 5. nonresponse error         | E. sampling error not related to the act of selecting a sample from the population   |
| <u>E</u> 6. nonsampling error         | F. A sample obtained by dividing the population into subgroups according to various homogeneous characteristics and then selecting members from each subgroup for the sample     |
| <u>B</u> 7. parameter                 | G. How close the sample statistic is to the population parameter   |
| <u>N</u> 8. population                | H. bias which occurs when some groups in the population are left out of the process of choosing the sample   |
| <u>O</u> 9. voluntary response sample | I. A sample obtained by numbering each element in the population and then selecting every third or fifth or tenth, etc., number from the population to be included in the sample |
| <u>R</u> 10. processing error         | J. sample which chooses the individuals easiest to reach   |
| <u>S</u> 11. question-wording bias    | K. how spread out the values of the sample statistic are when we take many samples   |
| <u>T</u> 12. random sampling error    | L. list of individuals from which a sample is actually selected  |
| <u>C</u> 13. response error           | M. number that describes a sample  |
| <u>P</u> 14. sample                   | N. the entire group of individuals about which we want information   |
| <u>L</u> 15. sampling frame           | O. sample consisting of people who choose themselves by responding to a general appeal   |
| <u>U</u> 16. simple random sample     | P. a piece of the population from which we actually collect information  |
| <u>M</u> 17. statistic                | Q. the consistent favoring of certain outcomes in a survey   |
| <u>F</u> 18. stratified sample        | R. error in mechanical tasks such as in doing arithmetic or in entering responses into a computer  |
| <u>I</u> 19. systematic sample        | S. bias created by the wording of the survey question(s)   |
| <u>H</u> 20. undercoverage            | T. deviation between the sample statistic and population parameter caused by chance in selecting a random sample   |
| <u>K</u> 21. variability              | U. a sample of size $n$ individuals from the population chosen in such a way that every set of $n$ individuals has an equal chance to be the sample actually selected            |