**Glossary terms from module 3**

**Terms and definitions from Course 4, Module 3**

**Central Limit Theorem**: The idea that the sampling distribution of the mean approaches a normal distribution as the sample size increases

**Cluster random sample**: A probability sampling method that divides a population into clusters, randomly selects certain clusters, and includes all members from the chosen clusters in the sample

**Convenience sample**: A non-probability sampling method that involves choosing members of a population that are easy to contact or reach

**Descriptive statistics**: A type of statistics that summarizes the main features of a dataset

**Inferential statistics**: A type of statistics that uses sample data to draw conclusions about a larger population

**Non-probability sampling**: A sampling method that is based on convenience or the personal preferences of the researcher, rather than random selection

**Nonresponse bias**: Refers to when certain groups of people are less likely to provide responses

**Point estimate**: A calculation that uses a single value to estimate a population parameter

**Population**: Every possible element that someone is interested in measuring

**Population proportion**: The percentage of individuals or elements in a population that share a certain characteristic

**Probability sampling**: A sampling method that uses random selection to generate a sample

**Purposive sample**: A non-probability sampling method that involves researchers selecting participants based on the purpose of their study

**Random seed**: A starting point for generating random numbers

**Representative sample**: A sample that accurately reflects the characteristics of a population

**Sample**: A subset of a population

**Sample size**: The number of individuals or items chosen for a study or experiment

**Sampling**: The process of selecting a subset of data from a population

**Sampling bias**: Refers to when a sample is not representative of the population as a whole

**Sampling distribution**: A probability distribution of a sample statistic

**Sampling frame**: A list of all the items in a target population

**Sampling variability**: Refers to how much an estimate varies between samples

**Sampling with replacement**: Refers to when a population element can be selected more than one time

**Sampling without replacement**: Refers to when a population element can be selected only one time

**Simple random sample**: A probability sampling method in which every member of a population is selected randomly and has an equal chance of being chosen

**Snowball sample**: A method of non-probability sampling that involves researchers recruiting initial participants to be in a study and then asking them to recruit other people to participate in the study

**Standard error**: The standard deviation of a sample statistic

**Standard error of the mean**: The sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size

**Stratified random sample**: A probability sampling method that divides a population into groups and randomly selects some members from each group to be in the sample

**Systematic random sample**: A probability sampling method that puts every member of a population into an ordered sequence, chooses a random starting point in the sequence, and selects members for the sample at regular intervals

**Target population**: The complete set of elements that someone is interested in knowing more about

**Undercoverage bias**: Refers to when some members of a population are inadequately represented in a sample

**Voluntary response sample**: A method of non-probability sampling that consists of members of a population who volunteer to participate in a study

**Terms and definitions from previous modules**

**A**

**A/B testing**: A way to compare two versions of something to find out which version performs better

**Addition rule (for mutually exclusive events)**: The concept that if the events A and B are mutually exclusive, then the probability of A or B happening is the sum of the probabilities of A and B

**B**

**Bayes’ rule**: (Refer to **Bayes’ theorem**)

**Bayes' theorem**: A math formula for stating that for any two events A and B, the probability of A given B equals the probability of A multiplied by the probability of B given A divided by the probability of B; Also referred to as Bayes’ rule

**Bayesian inference**: (Refer to **Bayesian statistics)**

**Bayesian statistics**: A powerful method for analyzing and interpreting data in modern data analytics; Also referred to as Bayesian inference

**Binomial distribution**: A discrete distribution that models the probability of events with only two possible outcomes: success or failure

**C**

**Classical probability**: A type of probability based on formal reasoning about events with equally likely outcomes

**Complement of an event**: In statistics, refers to an event not occurring

**Complement rule**: A concept stating that the probability that event A does not occur is one minus the probability of A

**Conditional probability**: Refers to the probability of an event occurring given that another event has already occurred

**Confidence interval**: A range of values that describes the uncertainty surrounding an estimate

**Continuous random variable**: A variable that takes all the possible values in some range of numbers

**D**

**Dependent events**: The concept that two events are dependent if one event changes the probability of the other event

**Discrete random variable**: A variable that has a countable number of possible values

**E**

**Econometrics**: A branch of economics that uses statistics to analyze economic problems

**Empirical probability**: A type of probability based on experimental or historical data

**Empirical rule**: A concept stating that the values on a normal curve are distributed in a regular pattern, based on their distance from the mean

**F**

**False positive**: A test result that indicates something is present when it really is not

**I**

**Independent events**: The concept that two events are independent if the occurrence of one event does not change the probability of the other event

**Inferential statistics**: A type of statistics that uses sample data to draw conclusions about a larger population

**Interquartile range**: The distance between the first quartile (Q1) and the third quartile (Q3)

**L**

**Literacy rate**: The percentage of the population in a given age group that can read and write

**M**

**Mean**: The average value in a dataset

**Measure of central tendency**: A value that represents the center of a dataset

**Measure of dispersion**: A value that represents the spread of a dataset, or the amount of variation in data points

**Measure of position**: A method by which the position of a value in relation to other values in a dataset is determined

**Median**: The middle value in a dataset

**Mode**: The most frequently occurring value in a dataset

**Multiplication rule (for independent events)**: The concept that if the events A and B are independent, then the probability of both A and B happening is the probability of A multiplied by the probability of B

**Mutually exclusive**: The concept that two events are mutually exclusive if they cannot occur at the same time

**N**

**Normal distribution**: A continuous probability distribution that is symmetrical on both sides of the mean and bell-shaped

**O**

**Objective probability**: A type of probability based on statistics, experiments, and mathematical measurements

**P**

**Parameter**: A characteristic of a population

**Percentile**: The value below which a percentage of data falls

**Poisson distribution**: A probability distribution that models the probability that a certain number of events will occur during a specific time period

**Population**: Every possible element that a data professional is interested in measuring

**Posterior probability**: Refers to the updated probability of an event based on new data

**Prior probability**: Refers to the probability of an event before new data is collected

**Probability**: The branch of mathematics that deals with measuring and quantifying uncertainty

**Probability distribution**: A function that describes the likelihood of the possible outcomes of a random event

**Q**

**Quartile**: A value that divides a dataset into four equal parts

**R**

**Random experiment**: A process whose outcome cannot be predicted with certainty

**Random variable**: A variable that represents the values for the possible outcomes of a random event

**Range**: The difference between the largest and smallest value in a dataset

**Representative sample**: A sample that accurately reflects the characteristics of a population

**S**

**Sample** : A subset of a population

**Sampling**: The process of selecting a subset of data from a population

**Sample space**: The set of all possible values for a random variable

**Standard deviation**: A statistic that calculates the typical distance of a data point from the mean of a dataset

**Standardization**: The process of putting different variables on the same scale

**Statistic**: A characteristic of a sample

**Statistical significance**: The claim that the results of a test or experiment are not explainable by chance alone

**Statistics**: The study of the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data

**Subjective probability**: A type of probability based on personal feelings, experience, or judgment

**Summary statistics**: A method that summarizes data using a single number

**V**

**Variance**: The average of the squared difference of each data point from the mean

**Z**

**Z-score**: A measure of how many standard deviations below or above the population mean a data point is