

- types of research
 - quantitative
 - closed response
 - testing hypothesis
 - numerical
 - standardized data collection
 - deductive process
 - easier comparison with other studies
 - qualitative
 - open-ended questions
 - generating hypothesis
 - text or visual
 - flexible data collection
 - inductive process
 - identify reasons or themes
- Bias
 - prejudice in the favor of or against a person or group in a way that is unfair
 - publication bias
 - significant/positive results are more likely to be published
 - reported bias
 - focusing on some desirable results and omitting unfavorable results
 - confirmation bias
 - results are amplified or ignored to fit an expectation of belief
 - recall bias
 - events or exposures are misremembered
- statistical tests
 - numerical data analysis
 - between-group comparison
 - terminology
 - standard deviation = measure of spread
 - sample = set of observation
 - population = whole group
 - sample size(n) = how many observation in a given population
 - One sample test
 - comparing sample to expected mean
 - population standard deviation known
 - more than two group comparison
 - ANOVA test
 - two-way
 - one-way