

Sampling	Political Polling I	Political Polling II	Hypothesis Testing & Regression	Wildcard
<p>200</p> <p>This type of sampling means that the probability of any given unit being drawn from the population is uniform.</p> <hr/> <p>What is a random sample?</p>	<p>200</p> <p>These types of polls are conducted outside of election precincts and, more recently, by telephone on Election Day.</p> <hr/> <p>What are exit polls?</p>	<p>200</p> <p>Since the 2016 election, pollsters must account for this characteristic of respondents to generate accurate poll results.</p> <hr/> <p>What is education?</p>	<p>200</p> <p>The hypothesis of no difference.</p> <hr/> <p>What is H_0?</p>	<p>200</p> <p>When the dependent variable is binary (1s and 0s), we fit a linear _____ model.</p> <hr/> <p>What is probability?</p>
<p>400</p> <p>We are 95% confident that the true population percentage is within this range.</p> <hr/> <p>What is the margin of error?</p>	<p>400</p> <p>This famous George was the first person to use scientific sampling to conduct political polls.</p> <hr/> <p>Who is Gallup?</p>	<p>400</p> <p>This technique is used to correct for Missing At Random (MAR) data where some groups are more likely to respond to a survey than others.</p> <hr/> <p>What is weighting?</p>	<p>400</p> <p>A hypothesis test that tests for a difference between two groups.</p> <hr/> <p>What is a two-sample, two-tailed t-test?</p>	<p>400</p> <p>According to a 2021 <i>Washington Post</i> poll, residents of these DC Wards are more likely to want to leave DC than residents of Wards 2 & 3.</p> <hr/> <p>What are Wards 7 & 8?</p>
<p>600</p> <p>When the sample size gets larger, the sampling distribution becomes _____.</p> <hr/> <p>What is tighter (or narrower)?</p>	<p>600</p> <p>This magazine ultimately shut down after incorrectly predicting the result of the 1936 Presidential election.</p> <hr/> <p>What is <i>Literary Digest</i>?</p>	<p>600</p> <p>This is the first thing that pollsters at <i>The Washington Post</i> look for when writing a survey question.</p> <hr/> <p>What is old questions (or a trend)?</p>	<p>600</p> <p>Linear regression attempts to fit this geometric feature through a multi-dimensional space.</p> <hr/> <p>What is a best fit line?</p>	<p>600</p> <p>This set of responses has five levels ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree.</p> <hr/> <p>What is a Likert scale?</p>
<p>800</p> <p>We can quantify the uncertainty that results from our sample size, but we cannot quantify error due to this type of bias.</p> <hr/> <p>What is selection bias?</p>	<p>800</p> <p>The idea that supporters of Donald Trump are less likely to admit their true views to a pollster.</p> <hr/> <p>What is the "shy Trump voter" theory?</p>	<p>800</p> <p>This type of sample involves randomly calling phone numbers in particular area codes.</p> <hr/> <p>What is random digit dialing (RDD)?</p>	<p>800</p> <p>This term (β) represents the effect of X on Y.</p> <hr/> <p>What is the coefficient, estimate, or slope?</p>	<p>800</p> <p>To conduct a weighted t-test in R, it is necessary for the grouping variable to be of this class (type).</p> <hr/> <p>What is factor?</p>
<p>1000</p> <p>The sampling distribution is centered around this estimate.</p> <hr/> <p>What is the mean?</p>	<p>1000</p> <p>This type of missingness cannot be corrected using statistical techniques, and may explain the polling misses in 2020.</p> <hr/> <p>What is missing not at random (MNAR)?</p>	<p>1000</p> <p>This type of behavior occurs when respondents do not spend enough mental energy answering questions.</p> <hr/> <p>What is satisficing?</p>	<p>1000</p> <p>This term (ϵ) represents the difference between the regression estimate and the actual value of the dependent variable.</p> <hr/> <p>What is error?</p>	<p>1000</p> <p>The excluded category when using a categorical variable as an explanatory variable in a regression.</p> <hr/> <p>What is the reference level?</p>