Vocabulary List

# AS 91266: Evaluate a statistically based report | Te arotake i te pūrongo tauanga hei tautohu i te whaihua o ngā whakapae (version 3)

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| Term | Definition |
| audience | The audience is the people or groups who are interested in the information in a statistical report. |
| likert scales | Likert scales are a type of closed question that gives respondents a statement and asks them to rate how much they agree or disagree with that statement. |
| mean | The mean is an average calculated by adding all the data values together and dividing by the number of data values. |
| median | The median is a value used to describe a characteristic of a set of data, for example, a median or mean. |
| non-response bias | Non-response bias is the tendency for some respondents in a survey to choose not to participate or to leave some questions unanswered. |
| non-sampling error | Non-sampling errors are errors or inaccuracies in data that are caused by any factor other than a sampling error.  |
| population measures | Population measures are values used to describe a characteristic of a population, for example, a median or mean. |
| qualitative data | Qualitative data describes qualities or characteristics. |
| quantitative data | Quantitative data is based on counting or measuring something. |
| response bias | Response bias is the tendency for participants in a survey to provide answers that are inaccurate or untrue. |
| sample | A sample is a small part or quantity intended to show what the whole is like. |
| sample population | A sample population is a group who are selected from a population for a survey instead of surveying the whole group. |
| sampling bias | Sampling bias occurs when not every member of a population has an equal chance of being selected for a sample. |
| sampling error | A sampling error occurs when the results of a sample are not identical to the results you would get if you did a census. We can never guarantee that the information that a questionnaire gathers is a perfect match for the whole population because a sample is only a part of the population. No two samples are identical. If we take a different sample we might get a different result. The only way to avoid sampling errors is to do a census. |
| statistical enquiry cycle | The PPDAC statistical enquiry cycle is a cycle that is used to carry out a statistical investigation. The cycle consists of five stages: Problem, Plan, Data, Analysis, and Conclusion. |
| statistical error | A statistical error is the difference between the value you get from a data collection process and the true value for a population. If the error is small, the data you have gathered accurately represents the population. If a statistical error is large, the data you have collected is not very accurate. |
| statistical report | A statistical report is a written document that interprets and communicates the results of a data gathering process such as a survey. |
| target population | The target population is the total group of people you want to learn something about. |