

Statistics Terminology and Phraseology Long List (In the Public Domain. No rights reserved.)

2 x 2 Tables
2 x 3 Tables
5-number summary
80-20 Rule (Pareto Principle)
99% of lawyers give the rest a bad name.
99th Percentile Values for the F Distribution
absolute dispersion
acceptance of the alternative hypothesis
acceptance of the null hypothesis
Actuarial Science
actuary
Additive Property of χ^2
adjusted Fischer-Pearson standardized moment coefficient
algorithmic sufficient statistic
alpha coefficient (Cronbach's alpha: re internal consistency)
alternative hypothesis (aka research hypothesis)
Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)
Analysis of Time Series
Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
Analysis of Variance for Two-Factor Experiments
Analysis of Variance Tables
ANCOVA (Analysis of Covariance)
ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)
approximate value of the sample standard deviation
approximating curve
ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average)
arithmetic mean
array
Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA)
average
average deviation
bad-sampling example: Truman's victory over Dewey
bar graph
Bayesian Statistics
Bayesian sufficiency
bell-shaped curve
biased estimate
Binomial distribution
Binomial test
bivariate data
blind test
Bonferroni correction (re multiple comparisons)
bootstrapping (re accuracy of sample estimates, similar to jackknifing)
box plot (box-and-whisker diagram)
box-and-whisker diagram (box plot)
categorical by categorical variable interactions

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categorical by continuous variable interactions
categorical variable
cell frequency
CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis)
Characteristics of Estimators
Charlier's check
chart
Chi-square distribution
Chi-square test
Chi-square test for goodness of fit
Chi-square test of hypothesis
class boundaries
class intervals
class limits
class mark
class width
Cochran's Q test
Coding Methods
Coding Techniques
coefficient of contingency
coefficient of correlation
coefficient of determination (r^2)
coefficient of multiple correlation
coefficient of variation
Coefficients of Skewness
Cohen's d (re effect size)
Cohen's f^2 (re effect size)
Cohen's kappa (re inter-rater agreement)
comparison of performance
comparison of two machines
complete randomization
completely randomized design
components of a time series
confidence coefficient
confidence intervals
confidence intervals for χ^2
confidence-interval estimates of population parameters
confidence-intervals for differences
confidence-intervals for means
confidence-intervals for proportions
confidence-intervals for standard deviations
confidence-intervals for sums
Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)
confounding factor
conservative goodness-of-fit statistic: G^2
contingency tables

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continuous data treated as discrete data (such as time)
continuous variable
Contrast coding (re categorical variables)
control chart (process-behavior chart, Shewhart chart)
correction for finite population
correlation coefficient (r)
Correlation Coefficients
Correlation does not imply causation.
Correlation Theory
count data
countings
covariance
Cronbach's alpha coefficient (re internal consistency)
cumulative frequency distribution
cumulative relative frequency distribution
Curve Fitting
cyclical movement
cyclical variation
Cyhelsky's skewness coefficient
 d statistic of Cohen (re effect size)
data-grouping
data-summarization
deciles
Deductive Statistics
defective
degrees of freedom: v
dependent t-test
Descriptive Statistics
deviance (quality-of-fit statistic)
deviation
diagram
dichotomous classification
dichotomy
differences of means
differences of proportions
different formulas for population and sample quantities
discrete data treated as continuous data (such as money)
discrete variable
distribution-free tests
dot frequency graph
double-blind test
due to chance
Dummy coding (re categorical variables)
EFA (Exploratory Factor Analysis)
effect size (θ)
Effects coding (re categorical variables)

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efficient estimate
Eighty-Two Rule (Pareto Principle)
empirical distribution function
Empirical Rule
endpoint convention
ensemble average
enumeration
equations of approximating curves
Ergodic Theory
error of estimation
errors regarding hypothesis acceptance or rejection
estimand
Estimation of Parameters
estimator
eta (η) (linear predictor, median)
example of bad sampling: Truman's victory over Dewey
expected frequency
Expected Values of Variations
Experimental Design
experimental subject
experimental unit
explained variation
explanatory variable
exploratory data analysis
Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)
exponential distribution (J-shaped)
F distribution
F test for the null hypothesis of equal means
Factor Analysis
failure
false negative
false positive
finite population correction
first quartile: Q_1
Fisher (Ronald A. Fisher)
Fisher's exact test
Fleiss' kappa (re reliability of rater agreement)
fluctuations
frequency
frequency density
frequency distribution
frequency polygon
Friedman two-way analysis of variance
 G^2 (conservative goodness-of-fit statistic)
Gallagher index (of disproportionality)
Gaussian distribution (= Normal distribution)

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General Linear Model Inferences
General Linear Models
Generalizations to more than Three Variables
Generalized Logistic Curve
geometric distribution
geometric mean
Gini coefficient
Gini index
Gini ratio
Glass's delta (re effect size)
Gompertz curve
goodness of fit
Gosset (Willaim Sealy) - aka "Student"
Gosset's t-distribution (proposed updated term)
Graeco-Latin squares
Groeneveld & Meeden's coefficient of skewness
grouped data
H Test Corrected for Ties
harmonic mean
Hedges's g (re effect size)
histogram
how many standard deviations from the mean
hypergeometric distribution
improving average yield
incorrect acceptance of the null hypothesis (type 2 error)
incorrect rejection of the null hypothesis (type 1 error)
Independent Samples t-test
Independent t-test
indices
Inductive Statistics
Inferential Statistics
insurance
interaction effects
Interactions (re categorical variables)
inter-quartile range
interval data (such as temperature on the Fahrenheit scale)
interval estimate
inverse correlation
IQR (Inter-Quartile Range)
jackknifing (similar to bootstrapping)
J-shaped distribution (exponential)
Kendall's tau (τ) (measure of association)
Kolmogorov structure function
Kolmogorov's goodness-of-fit test
Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test
Krippendorff's alpha (re rater agreement)

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Kruskal-Wallis H test
kurtosis
Lamp Post Statistics (more for support than illumination)
Latin squares
Law of the vital few (Pareto Principle)
leaf
least-squares line
least-squares parabola
least-squares regression lines
leptokurtic (great peakedness of a distribution)
L-estimator (re linear combination of order statistics)
level of significance
Likert item
Likert scale
line frequency graph
linear correlation
linear correlation coefficient
linear relationship
linear sufficiency
linguistic status of the word "data"
linked relatives
Logistic curve
logistic regression
Lognormal distribution
longer tail on the left (= negatively skewed)
longer tail on the right (= positively skewed)
long-term movement
Loosemore-Hanby index (of disproportionality)
loss of detail
loss of original detail
lower class boundary
lower class limit
lurking variable
Mann-Whitney U Test
MANOVA (Multivariate Analysis of Variance)
marginal frequency
Mathematical Model for Analysis of Variance
maximum
maximum likelihood
maximum-likelihood estimator
McNemar's test (re nominal data)
mean
mean sojourn time
mean time to failure
measurement
measurement scale

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measures of central tendency
measures of correlation
measures of dispersion
measures of disproportionality
measures of spread
measures of variation
median
Median test
mesokurtic (medium peakedness of a distribution)
M-estimator (re minima of sums of functions of the data)
Method of Least Squares
midhinge
midpoint
minimum
Minitab
modal class
mode
modifications for unequal numbers of observations
modified mean
moment
moment coefficient of kurtosis
moment coefficient of skewness
Monte Carlo Methods
mortality tables
moving average
multimodal distribution
multinomial distribution
multiple correlation
multiple regression
Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA)
 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (parameters for a Normal distribution)
negatively skewed (= longer tail on the left)
Newman-Keuls Test
No causation without manipulation. (Paul Holland)
nominal data (such as school attended)
nondefective
nonlinear relationship
nonparametric skew
nonparametric tests
Nonsense coding (re categorical variables)
normal deviate
Normal distribution
normal equations for the least-squares regression plane
not due to chance
null hypothesis
number of standard deviations from the mean

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Numerical Methods of Describing Data

observed frequency
odds ratio (re effect size)
ogive
omega squared (re effect size)
one-factor experiments
one-tailed tests
one-way classification
order statistics
ordered stem-and-leaf diagram
ordinal data (= ranked data, such as service rating)
outlier
overfitting
paired samples t-test
parameter
Pareto Principle (80-20 Rule, Principle of Factor Sparsity)
partial correlation
peakedness (described by "leptokurtic", "mesokurtic" and "platykurtic")
Pearson correlation coefficient (r)
Pearson first skewness coefficient
Pearson mode coefficient of skewness
Pearson's Correlation
percentiles
perfect correlation
pictograph
pie chart
placebo
placebo effect
platykurtic (lack of peakedness of a distribution)
point estimate
Poisson distribution
polygon frequency curve
pooled point estimate
population
population mean: μ
population standard deviation: σ
population variance: σ^2
positively skewed (skewed to the right)
post hoc test
power
Principle of Factor Sparsity (Pareto Principle)
probable error
Problems involving more than Two Variables
process-behavior chart (Shewhart chart, control chart)
product-moment formula for the linear correlation coefficient
programming language for Statistics: R

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pseudonym: "Student" (used by William Sealy Gosset)
p-value correction methods
Q₁ (first quartile)
Q₂ (second quartile, = the median)
Q₃ (third quartile)
quality-of-fit statistic: deviance
quantiles
quartiles
R (programming language for Statistics)
r: correlation coefficient
r: Pearson correlation coefficient
r²: coefficient of determination
random movement
random numbers
random samples
random variation
randomized blocks
range of the data
ratio data (such as age)
raw data
rectangular distribution (uniform)
Regression
Regression Equations
regression planes
rejection of the alternative hypothesis
rejection of the null hypothesis
relation between the Binomial and Normal distributions
relation between the Binomial and Poisson distributions
relations between different means
relations between moments
relationship between the mean, median, and mode
relationships between multiple and partial correlation coefficients
Relationships between Variables
relative dispersion
relative risk (re effect size)
relative-frequency distributions
repeated measures analyses of variance
repeated values
replication
representative sample
research hypothesis (aka alternative hypothesis)
residual
results expected
results observed
robust statistics
robust to variation in soil and climate

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Ronald A. Fisher
root mean square
Runs test
Runs test for randomness
s: sample standard deviation
s²: sample variance
Sainte-Langue index (of disproportionality)
sample
sample mean: \bar{x}
sample size
sample standard deviation: s
sample survey
sample variance: s²
sampling distribution of differences
sampling distribution of means
sampling distribution of proportions
sampling distribution of sums
sampling distributions
Sampling Methods
Sampling Theory
Sampling Theory of Correlation
Sampling Theory of Regression
sampling unit
sampling with replacement
sampling without replacement
SAS (Statistical Analysis System)
scatter diagram
seasonal movement
seasonal variation
second quartile: Q₂ (= the median)
SEM (Standard Error of the Mean)
semi-inter-quartile range
sensitivity
Shewhart chart (process-behavior chart, control chart)
shrinkage
Sidak correction
Siegel-Tukey test
Sign test
signal-to-noise ratio
significance
Significance Tests
simple formulas for computing χ^2
simple random sample
skewed
skewed to the left (negatively skewed)
skewed to the right (positively skewed)

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small samples
Small Sampling Theory
SNK test (Student-Newman-Keuls)
Spearman's rank correlation
Spearman's rho
spread
SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)
spurious correlation
spurious data
spurious relationship
Square root biased sampling
s-shaped curve
SSP (Statistical Subroutine Package)
standard deviation
standard deviations from the mean (how many)
standard error
standard error of estimate
Standard Error of the Mean (SEM)
Standard Errors of Estimate
standard scores
standardized variable
statistic
Statistical Analysis System (SAS)
Statistical Control Theory
Statistical Decision Theory
Statistical Decisions
statistical ensemble
Statistical Estimation Theory
Statistical Field Theory
Statistical Hypotheses
Statistical Mechanics
Statistical Methods for Research Workers (book by Ronald A. Fisher)
statistical model
Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)
Statistical Physics
statistical power
Statistical Process Control
Statistical Subroutine Package (SSP)
statistically insignificant
statistically significant
Statistics
statistics-based process improvement methods
stem
stem-and-leaf diagram (box plot)
stochastic
strata (singular: stratum)

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stratified sample
Stratified Sampling
stratum (plural: strata)
Student t-test
Student: pseudonym of William Sealy Gosset
Studentization
Student-Newman-Keuls (SNK) test
Student's t-distribution
success
sufficient statistic
survey
symmetrical
symmetry
systematic sample
t score
t statistic
tabular arrangement of data
tally
tally mark
t-distribution
test statistic
Tests Involving Normal Distributions
Tests Involving Sample Differences
Tests of Hypotheses
Tests of Significance
the study of methods for the reduction of data (R. A. Fisher)
the study of populations (R. A. Fisher)
the study of variation (R. A. Fisher)
theoretical frequencies
Theory of Errors
third quartile: Q_3
tie scores
ties
time series
total variation
treatment
treatment effect
trend
trimean
trimmed mean
truncated mean
T-score
t-test for correlated means
t-test for correlated proportions
t-test for independent means
t-test for independent proportions

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Tukey's test of significance
two-factor experiments
two-factor experiments with replication
two-tailed tests
two-way classification
type 1 error (incorrect rejection of the null hypothesis)
type 2 error (incorrect acceptance of the null hypothesis)
types of data (nominal, ordinal (= ranked), interval, ratio)
unbiased estimate
unexplained variation
uniform distribution (rectangular)
unimodal
unit root (re statistical inference involving time series models)
univariate data
universe
upper class boundary
upper class limit
variance
variation between treatments
variation within treatments
Variations for Two-Factor Experiments
Wald-Wolfowitz test
Weibull distribution
weighted arithmetic mean
Wilcoxon sign rank test
Wilk's lambda (λ)
William Sealy Gosset - aka "Student"
Windsor mean (truncated mean)
Winsorized mean (high end and low end replaced by most extreme remaining values)
Without data, you're just another person with an opinion. (Constance Hunter)
x bar (\bar{x} : sample mean)
Yates' correction for continuity
z statistics
zero-order correlation coefficients
z-score
Z-test
 τ : Kendall's tau
 η : (linear predictor, median)
 θ : effect size
 κ : statistic of Cohen
 λ : statistic of Wilk
 μ : population mean
 ν : degrees of freedom
 σ : population standard deviation
 σ^2 : population variance
 χ : Chi

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χ^2 : Chi-square

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