| Statistical report | Conclusion |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Evidence | Inference |
| Bias | Survey |
| Poll | Experiment |
| Observational study | Causal relationship |
| Margin of error | |

| The final judgment, decision, or inference reached based on the analysis of statistical data and evidence. | A report or document that presents and analyzes statistical data, typically including findings, conclusions, and recommendations based on the analysis. |
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| A conclusion or judgment derived from statistical data and evidence through reasoning or logic. | The statistical data, facts, or information that support or refute a particular conclusion or claim. |
| A data collection method that involves gathering information from a sample of individuals or entities through questionnaires, interviews, or other techniques. | A systematic error or distortion in a statistical analysis or data collection process that leads to inaccurate or misleading results. |
| A controlled study or investigation conducted under specific conditions to test a hypothesis or explore causal relationships between variables. | A survey or study that collects opinions, views, or preferences from a sample of people on a particular topic or issue. |
| A relationship between two variables where one variable (the cause) directly influences or determines the other variable (the effect). | A study that involves observing and collecting data without any intervention or manipulation of the variables under investigation. |
| | A measure of the potential variability or uncertainty in a statistical estimate or result, typically expressed as a range around the estimated value within which the true value is likely to fall. |