

Index

- Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation
Survey. *see* census
- additive error. *see* error term
- adjustment, 13, 53, 55, 65–66, 69–76, 78–82, 141, 179, 204–06, 209, 260
census. *see* census
regression, 137, 195
- alternative hypothesis, 229, 323–24, 330
- assumption, modeling, xi, xiv–xvi, 10, 12–16, 20, 24–39, 41–43, 46, 52, 56–62, 69–70, 72, 77, 80, 82, 84–85, 87–93, 95–99, 101–03, 110–13, 122, 136, 139, 141, 144, 147, 152, 159, 162, 169–70, 172–73, 175–77, 185, 187–89, 191, 196–98, 203–05, 207–8, 217, 219, 221–22, 224, 230, 235, 237, 242, 245–50, 252–53, 256–68, 271–76, 284–85, 290–92, 296, 299–306, 316, 320, 323, 330–33, 352
behavioral, 24, 29, 84, 92, 96, 99, 256, 301, 315
causal Markov condition, 245–46, 251–53
constancy, 84, 90–91, 93, 95–96, 103, 196–98, 257–58
diagnostic test, 83–84, 87, 89, 95, 98, 100, 323–34
exogeneity, 46, 59, 221–22, 258, 261, 263–66, 271, 285, 291–92, 306, 330
faithfulness, 245–47, 351–53
homogeneity, 70–71, 77, 80
independence, 26, 29–31, 34, 36, 46, 69, 84, 92, 95–96, 170, 172–73, 175, 191, 221, 224, 257–58, 260–61, 263–64, 266, 271, 292, 299, 304, 306, 330
independent and identically distributed (IID), 12–13, 15, 32–34, 52, 59, 92, 101, 112, 204, 224, 257, 263, 265–66, 268, 285, 291–92, 303, 306
invariance, 188, 255–56, 258–59, 261–62, 264–67, 271, 274, 277–78, 332–33
proportional-hazard, 169, 176, 180, 187–88, 323, 331
random-sampling, 24–29, 36–41, 43
stationarity, 169, 172–73, 176
- asymptotic bias. *see* bias
- asymptotic standard error. *see* standard error
- asymptotic variance. *see* variance
- Bayes, Thomas, 4–5
procedure, 9–10, 19
rule, 124, 126–27, 129
- Bayesian. *see also* subjectivist, 4, 7–9, 15, 103, 112, 117, 126–28
- beriberi. *see also* Eijkman, 344–46, 355
- Bernoulli, Daniel, 170, 173, 190, 234
- bias, xiv, 28–29, 31–32, 36, 40–42, 58–59, 69, 71–73, 80, 84–85, 88, 90, 92, 100, 132, 143–44, 152–53, 161, 173,

- bias (*cont.*)
 175, 180, 184, 186, 195–96, 198, 200–03, 207–08, 213–14, 226–29, 264, 279–82, 287–88, 290–91, 294–95, 300, 303, 305–15, 320, 333
 asymptotic, 200, 228
 conditional, 208
 selection, 58, 320
 small-sample, 282, 287, 310, 312
- bivariate probit. *see* model/modeling
- blood pressure. *see also* hypertension, salt, 131–48, 181
 diastolic, 137–38, 142–43
 systolic, 133, 135–37, 143
- Bose-Einstein statistics, 118, 127–28
- boson, 118
- breast cancer. *see also* hormone replacement therapy, 174–75, 182, 184
- case selection, 105, 107, 352
- case study, 12, 153
- causal inference, xiii–xvi, 14, 55–56, 60–61, 112, 188, 229, 243–44, 247, 252–53, 255–56, 258, 260, 262, 265–66, 275–76, 300, 304, 323, 332–33, 338, 352
- causal model. *see* model/modeling
- Causal Process Observation (CPO), 338
- causation, 52–54, 56, 60, 110, 151–54, 156, 161, 180–81, 188, 229, 243–46, 248, 252, 255–56, 260, 274, 277, 332
 general, 151–52, 154
 specific, 151–53, 156, 161
- census, 11, 31, 40, 52, 65–82, 85, 87, 91
 Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (ACE) Survey, 68–76, 80–81
 adjustment, 70, 75, 80
 Census 2000, 81
 Demographic Analysis (DA), 67–68, 73–74
 One-Number Census (ONC), 81
 Post Enumeration Survey (PES), 68
 small-area estimation, 69
 U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau), 66–67, 69, 72–73, 75–78, 80, 82, 98
 undercount, 11, 66–67, 70, 72, 74, 76–77
- chance, 3, 5–7, 17, 20–21, 30, 40, 43, 58, 80, 111, 115–130, 152, 159, 172, 176–178, 228, 257, 287, 351
- chance experiment. *see* experiment, accidental
- chance fluctuations, 159, 285
- chance process, 5, 35
- chance variation, 15, 39
- cholera. *see also* Snow, xv, 45, 47–52, 57, 341–44, 353–54
- cluster/clustering, 49, 88, 153, 301, 343, 351, 354
- coin-gas, 128
- competing risk. *see* risk
- conditional bias. *see* bias
- conditional probability. *see* probability
- conditional variance. *see* variance
- confidence, 24, 29, 88, 93, 95, 102, 174, 181–83, 259, 302
 bands, 88, 93, 95, 102
 interval (CI), 24, 90, 174, 181–83, 259
 level, 29, 182
- confounder/confounding, xiii–xv, 46, 51, 132, 136, 140–42, 152–53, 161, 177, 181–82, 184–85, 187, 195, 201, 223, 247, 260, 262, 268, 270, 272–73, 280, 291, 293
- consistent estimator. *see* estimator/estimation
- convenience sample. *see* sample/sampling
- convergence, 125, 215, 227, 300, 314
 almost sure, 241
 in probability, 215
- coronary heart disease (CHD). *see also* hormone replacement therapy, 181–83
- correlation, 30–32, 41, 51, 53, 69, 71–73, 79–80, 94–95, 120, 133, 139–40, 146, 205, 248, 253, 263, 266, 278, 306–10, 313–14, 316–17, 319–20, 325–26
 correlation coefficient, 56, 79, 92
 ecological, 51, 90
 serial, 30, 33
- cowpox. *see also* Jenner, 338–40, 353
 vaccination, 339
- Cox model. *see* model/modeling
- Data Set Observation (DSO), 338
- de Finetti, Bruno, 5
 theorem, 10–11, 19–20
- Demographic Analysis. *see* census
- Department of Commerce. *see* U.S. Department of Commerce
- design
 balanced, 206
 complex, 209
 experimental, 61, 142
 factorial, 145
 nonexperimental, 58

- quasi-experimental, 61
- repeated-measures, 256
- research, xiii, 152, 344, 351
- sample, 41
- study, 37, 42, 57
- design matrix, 201, 203, 206, 211, 217, 230, 312
- diagnostic, 83, 85, 87–90, 92, 95–98, 100–02, 104, 187, 302, 323, 329–30, 332–34
 - regression, 302, 332–33
- diagnostic plot, 85, 88, 92
- diagnostic test. *see* test/testing
- diastolic blood pressure. *see* blood pressure
- dice-gas, 128
- Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension. *see* salt
- diethylstilbestrol (DES). *see also* Herbst, 351, 356
- Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG), 245–46, 251
- distribution
 - conditional, 171, 177–78, 191, 196, 201, 208, 210, 217, 220–21, 230, 245, 247, 252, 256, 258–62, 265–71, 274, 282–83, 300, 316, 330
 - empirical, 231–32
 - exchangeable, 7, 10, 16, 19–20, 112, 216, 218
 - hypergeometric, 28, 233, 235
 - joint, 200, 210, 216, 227, 233, 242, 245–47, 253, 266–70, 272, 274–75, 282, 285, 316–17, 319–320
 - logistic, 221, 224, 228, 271, 285
 - marginal, 5, 317, 330
 - multinomial, 128, 246, 253
 - normal/Gaussian, 9, 32, 92–95, 102–103, 121–22, 128, 139, 200, 228, 246, 250–53, 258–59, 262, 285, 299, 307, 316–20
 - prior, 5, 7–11, 15–17, 20, 94, 103, 110, 126–27, 129
 - posterior, 19, 103
- disturbance. *see* error term
- Dual System Estimator. *see* estimator/estimation
- earthquake, 115–17, 119–24, 126, 128–29
 - magnitude. *see also* Gutenberg-Richter relationship, 115, 117, 121–22, 124
 - models for recurrence, 119, 121–24
 - Brownian passage time, 122–23
 - Poisson, 122–23
- ecological analysis, 49, 52–53, 83–85, 90–91, 96–97, 99, 101, 103
- ecological regression. *see* regression
- Eijkman, Christiaan. *see also* beriberi, 344–46, 355
- endogenous/endogeneity, 262, 264, 266, 277, 288, 293, 305–08, 311–13, 320
- equally likely outcome, 116–118, 124, 128
- error term/measurement error/additive error, xiv, 12–16, 20, 32, 36, 43, 46, 55, 57, 59, 62, 91, 133, 136, 140–41, 147, 186, 196, 204, 213, 250, 255–59, 261–66, 271, 273, 275, 280, 282–83, 288, 292, 305, 315, 330
- estimator of log odds. *see* log odds
- estimator/estimation, 69, 85–87, 100, 103, 161, 195, 223, 266, 289–90, 292, 306, 314, 320, 333
 - consistent, 208, 219
 - Dual System Estimator (DSE), 68–70, 73–74, 78
 - Heckman, 320
 - Huber, 295, 297, 299–302
 - intention-to-treat (ITT), 197, 200, 203, 205, 212, 216, 221, 225, 227, 231–32, 239, 241
 - joint, 314
 - King, 86–88, 95
 - maximum-likelihood (MLE), 19, 84, 92, 103, 177, 191, 221, 223, 226–27, 230, 240–41, 271, 295, 299–300, 303, 307–15, 320–21
 - multiple-regression, 196–98, 200–03, 207–08
 - nonparametric, 292
 - robust, 57, 333
 - unbiased, 43, 195, 197, 221, 241, 261, 291
- excess risk. *see* risk
- exchangeable. *see* distribution
- exogenous/exogeneity, 46, 59, 222, 256–58, 261–66, 276, 280, 285, 291, 330
- experiment, xv, 4–5, 17, 23, 37–38, 46, 50, 57, 60, 116, 119, 132, 141–42, 145, 181–85, 188, 208–09, 226–27, 229–30, 257–59, 263, 333, 338–39, 345–47, 349, 354
 - accidental/chance, 116, 345, 352
 - animal, 131–32, 148
 - chance. *see* accidental

- experiment (*cont.*)
 coin-tossing, 5
 controlled, xv, 35, 38, 152, 183, 190,
 195, 198, 209, 226, 240–41, 346
 human, 132, 141
 natural, xv, 52–53, 341, 344, 351, 354
 randomized, xv
 thought, 263
- faithfulness, 252
 assumption, 245–47
 condition, 247, 252
- Farr, William. *see also* cholera, 354–55
- Fermi-Dirac statistics, 118
- fermion, 118–19
- Fisher information, 296–97, 300
- Fleming, Alexander. *see also* penicillin,
 190, 349–51, 355–56
- fluoridation. *see also* McKay, 355
- forecast/forecasting, 39–40, 115–17, 119–
 21, 123–24, 126, 323–24, 333
- frequency theory. *see also* Bayesian
 inference, 117, 125–26
- frequentist. *see also* objectivist, 4, 19,
 110, 112, 117, 119, 126, 128
 procedure, 19
- gedanken experiment. *see* experiment,
 thought
- general causation. *see* causation
- Geological Survey. *see* U.S. Geological
 Survey
- German measles. *see also* Gregg, 350–51
- Goldberger, Joseph. *see also* pellagra, 48,
 347–48, 351, 355
- Goodman, Leo, 90, 103
- graphical model. *see* model/modeling,
 path model
- Gregg, Norman. *see also* German
 measles, 350–51, 356
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS). *see also*
 swine flu, vaccination, 151, 153–61
 late-onset, 156–61
 smoldering, 156, 161
- Gutenberg-Richter relationship. *see also*
 earthquake, magnitude, 122, 124
- hazard rate, 170–73, 175–80, 185–88,
 330–32
- hazard ratio, 180, 182–87
- Heckman
 estimator, 320
 two-step selection, 305
- Hempel, Carl, 105–07, 111
 paradox of the ravens (raven paradox,
 105–06)
- Herbst, Arthur. *see also* diethylstilbestrol,
 351, 356
- Hessian, 177, 313–14
- homogeneous/homogeneity, 70–71, 182,
 277
- Hooke's law, 3, 11, 13–14, 20, 258
- hormone replacement therapy (HRT),
 169, 181–84, 190, 209
- Huber, Peter, 295, 297, 299–303
 estimator. *see* estimator/estimation
 Huber-White correction, 282, 284
- hypertension. *see also* blood pressure,
 salt, 134, 139–40, 145
- hypothesis
 alternative, 229, 323–24, 330
 null, 15, 28, 31, 38, 43, 61, 139, 229,
 247, 324–28, 330–31
 research, 53, 55–56, 108, 112, 181
 salt, 131–32, 137, 140, 147–48
 test. *see* test/testing
- identifiability, 265–66, 321
- independence. *see also* independent and
 identically distributed, 16, 26, 29–31,
 34, 36–37, 39, 46, 62, 69, 120, 147,
 169–70, 172–73, 175, 177, 188, 245,
 247, 251–52, 257, 261, 263–64, 271,
 303, 324, 326, 330
 between-group, 34
 competing risks, 172
 conditional, 62, 245, 247, 251–52
 departure from, 26
 exact, 247
 violation of, 29, 31, 39
 within-group, 34
- independent and identically distributed
 (IID), 12, 14–15, 34, 52, 57, 92, 112,
 173, 253, 257, 259, 265, 268, 271, 274,
 280, 285, 291, 300, 306–07, 316, 324,
 330
- insufficient reason. *see* Laplace's
 principle
- intention-to-treat (ITT), 175, 189, 197,
 209, 220, 225
 analysis, 189, 209
 estimator. *see* estimator/estimation
 parameter, 220
 principle, xv, 175, 197, 220
- interaction, 52, 124, 131–32, 145, 206,
 208, 216, 257, 290

INDEX

397

- internally generated standard error. *see* standard error, nominal
- Intersalt study. *see* salt
- invariance, 58, 256, 258–59, 261, 265, 267, 271, 277–78
 condition, 255–56
 lemma, 211, 214, 216
 of errors/error distributions, 255–56, 258, 264
 to intervention, 188, 258, 265, 332
- Jenner, Edward. *see also* cowpox, 338–40, 351, 353
- joint estimation. *see* estimator/estimation
- Kaplan-Meier estimator. *see* estimator/estimation
- King/King's method, 83, 85, 87, 92, 95–96, 98–102, 104
 estimate. *see* estimator/estimation model. *see* model/modeling
- Langmuir report. *see also* Guillaïn Barré syndrome, 156
- Laplace, Pierre-Simon, 5, 19, 318–19
 principle of insufficient reason, 117–19, 128
- least squares, 12–13, 32, 46, 91, 285
 generalized, 57
 multi-stage, 46, 62, 209, 264, 266
 ordinary (OLS), 301–02, 315
 weighted, 288, 294
- likelihood, 8–9, 18, 29, 107–09, 122–23, 126, 129, 147, 248
 equal, 119
 partial, 177, 179
- likelihood function, 176–78, 230, 235, 239, 286, 296–97, 299–300, 303, 311, 314, 321
 biprobit, 305
 log-, 176, 230, 235, 239, 286, 296–97
 partial, 177
- linear regression. *see* regression
- logistic regression. *see* regression
- logit model. *see* model/modeling
- Markov
 chain, 30–31, 41
 condition, 245–46, 251–52
 inequality, 328
 kernel, 256, 265–66, 274
 property, 246, 253
- maximum likelihood. *see* estimator/estimation, maximum likelihood
- Maxwell-Boltzman statistics, 118, 127–28
- McKay, Frederick. *see also* fluoridation, 348–49, 355
- measurement error. *see* error term
- meta-analysis, 33–34, 36–38, 40, 42, 132, 141–42, 144
- model diagnostic. *see* diagnostic
- model/modeling
 Bayesian, xiii
 causal, 55, 60, 223, 251–52, 276, 279–81, 285, 287–89, 291, 293–94
 Cox, 169, 185, 188
 proportional-hazards, 169, 175, 177–81, 183–84, 186–90, 288, 323–24, 330–32
 definition, xiii
 King, 87–90, 92–93, 95–96
 linear regression, 139, 208, 305
 logit, 208, 219–22, 224–30, 240–42, 302
 neighborhood, 83–87, 89–92, 96, 98–100
 Neyman, 196–97, 202, 204, 224
 nonparametric, 291
 path, 55, 61, 243–44, 255, 260, 277
 graphical, xiii, 245, 255–56, 266–67, 269, 272, 274–75, 277–78
 probability, 80, 115, 123–24, 126, 153
 stochastic, 115–16, 120–23, 256
 probit, 208, 228, 281, 288, 305–08, 311–12, 315–16
 bivariate (biprobit), 309, 315
 regression, 3, 11–12, 14–15, 27, 32, 45–46, 53, 55–57, 59–62, 147, 190, 195–97, 201, 208, 277, 305, 323, 330
 Rubin, 229, 275
 stochastic. *see* probability model
- Monte Carlo, 92, 121, 128–29, 227, 310
- simulation, 92, 121–22, 128, 226–27, 310
- standard error. *see* standard error, estimated
- multiple-regression estimator. *see* estimator/estimation
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 134, 145–46
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), 145, 147, 149

- natural experiment. *see* experiment
- neighborhood model. *see* model/modeling
- Neyman model. *see* model/modeling
- nominal standard error. *see* standard error
- nonparametric estimation. *see* estimator/
estimation
- nonparametric model. *see* model/
modeling
- null hypothesis, 15, 28, 31, 38, 61, 139,
229, 247, 324–28, 330–31
- Nurses' Health Study. *see also* hormone
replacement therapy, 181–84
- objectivist. *see also* frequentist, 3–7, 11,
15–16, 18, 20, 126
- observational, 32, 34–35, 59–60, 120,
131–32, 146–47, 169–70, 175, 177, 181,
183–84, 188, 260, 262, 279, 332–33,
337–39, 345
data, xiii, xv, 47–48, 57, 188, 260,
262, 279, 332–33, 338, 351–52
study, xv, 34–35, 38, 59–60, 131–32,
146–47, 169–70, 175, 177, 181,
183–84, 188, 273, 337, 345, 347,
356
- odds ratio. *see also* log odds, 112–13, 208
- One-Number Census. *see* census
- paradox of the ravens. *see* Hempel
- path model. *see* model/modeling, 55, 61,
243–44, 255, 260, 277
- pellagra. *see also* Goldberger, 48, 346–48,
355
- penicillin. *see also* Fleming, 349–51, 355–
56
- population
imaginary, 27, 32, 40–41, 139
- Post Enumeration Survey. *see* census
- potential outcome, 229, 257, 276
- principle of insufficient reason. *see*
Laplace's principle
- probability, 4–6, 10–11, 15–17, 19–20,
25–26, 29–30, 38, 41–43, 52, 80, 92,
110, 113, 115–29, 134, 139, 149, 152–
53, 161, 170, 172–73, 187, 191, 202–03,
213, 216–18, 237, 241, 245–46, 249,
251–53, 257–58, 264, 266, 268, 270,
274, 281, 289, 292, 302, 307, 324–25,
328
conditional, 171, 221, 260, 265–66,
268, 271, 280
definition, 4
prior, 5, 7–9, 15, 129
- probability model. *see* model/modeling
- probability sample. *see* sample/sampling
- probit model. *see* model/modeling
- propensity score, 279–80, 287–90, 294
weighted, 279, 287, 289–90
- proportional-hazards model. *see* model/
modeling, Cox
- puerperal fever. *see also* Semmelweis, 48,
340–41, 351, 355
- qualitative analysis, 103, 105, 110, 114,
337–38, 340–42, 344, 351–52
- random sample. *see* sample/sampling
- randomization, xv, 35, 51, 172, 177, 183,
187, 189, 191, 195–96, 204, 208, 210,
219–20, 222, 224–25, 228–29, 234
- raven paradox. *see* Hempel
- red herring, 111
- regression. *see also* least squares, xiv–xv,
3, 11–15, 27, 32, 37, 39, 45–47, 52–53,
55–57, 59–61, 83–89, 91–93, 95–96,
98–101, 103, 133, 136–37, 140–41, 143,
147–48, 188–89, 195–98, 200–09, 211–
12, 214–17, 219, 228, 243–44, 255–60,
262, 264–65, 275, 277, 280–91, 293–94,
302, 305, 315, 323–24, 330, 332–33
ecological (ER), 83–89, 91–92, 95–
96, 98–100, 103
linear, 52, 62, 139, 208, 229, 257, 260,
283, 289, 305, 315–16
logistic, 189, 209, 219–20, 285, 287,
289
- regression adjustment. *see* adjustment
- regression diagnostic. *see* diagnostic
- regression model. *see* model/modeling
- regression standard error. *see* standard
error, nominal
- relative risk. *see* risk, 151–61, 181
- response schedule, 260
- risk, 19, 41, 52, 131, 145–47, 151–54,
156–57, 159, 161, 174, 176–77, 179,
181–82, 184, 339, 350
competing, 169–70, 172–73, 175, 188
excess, 154, 156, 158, 182
relative, 151–161, 181
- risk factor, 148, 159, 182, 184
- risk reduction, 181
- robust estimation. *see* estimator/
estimation
- robust standard error. *see* standard error
- Rubin model. *see* model/modeling,
Neyman

- σ -algebra, 119
- σ -field, 4, 16, 325
- salt, 131–149, 209
 - Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), 144–46
 - hypothesis. *see also* blood pressure, hypertension, 131–32, 137, 147–48
 - Intersalt study, 131–41, 145–48
- sample/sampling
 - cluster, 41, 301
 - convenience, 18, 23–25, 27, 29, 36, 38–41, 111
 - imaginary, 26–27
 - random/probability, 24–27, 29, 32, 35–43, 110, 134, 139, 253, 272
 - simple random, 41, 111
 - stratified cluster, 41
- selection bias. *see* bias
- Semmelweis, Ignaz. *see also* puerperal fever, 48, 340–41, 351, 355
- shoe leather. *see also* subject-matter knowledge, xiv–xv, 51, 53, 337
- simulation, 30, 104, 122, 126, 185, 219, 227–28, 248, 280–82, 285, 287, 306–07, 309
- small-area estimation. *see* census
- Snow, John. *see also* cholera, xv, 45, 47–49, 51–53, 56, 341–44, 351, 353–55
- standard error (SE), 15–16, 24–26, 28–30, 35, 38–39, 41, 57–58, 85–89, 96, 99, 101, 141, 183, 226–27, 229, 266, 281, 289, 294, 299, 302, 309, 314, 321, 333
 - asymptotic, 177
 - estimated, 28–30, 32, 226–27, 279
 - Huber-White. *see also* robust, 297
 - nominal, 203, 281, 287–88, 290, 294–95, 302, 313–14
 - robust. *see also* Huber-White, 229, 289–90, 297, 299–302, 333
- stochastic model. *see* model/modeling, probability
- stratified/stratification, 41, 76–79, 157–60, 164, 182, 331
 - Goldfield-Mantel, 156–60
 - post stratification, 76–79
- subjectivist. *see also* Bayesian, 3–7, 9–10, 15–17, 19–20, 126
- subject-matter knowledge. *see also* shoe leather, xiii, xv–xvi, 243–44
 - super-population, 272, 275
 - hypothetical, 42–43, 139, 272
 - Supreme Court. *see* U.S. Supreme Court
 - survival analysis, 169, 174
 - survival rate. *see also* model/modeling, Cox, 174
 - swine flu, 151, 153–56, 159
 - vaccine/vaccination. *see also* Guillain Barré syndrome, 151, 153–54
 - systolic blood pressure. *see* blood pressure
- test/testing, 14–15, 28, 45, 58, 61, 259, 324–28, 330–31, 337, 351
 - diagnostic, 84
 - hypothesis, 57, 110, 229, 259, 337, 339, 352
- TETRAD. *see also* causal inference; model/modeling, causal, 246–47, 249–51, 253
- thought experiment. *see* experiment
- ticket-gas, 128
- U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau). *see* census
- U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce Department), 72–73, 80–81
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), 115–17, 121–24, 126, 129
- U.S. Supreme Court, 81
- unbiased estimator. *see* estimator/estimation
- usual standard error. *see* standard error, nominal
- vaccine/vaccination. *see* cowpox, swine flu
- variance, 32–38, 42–43, 58, 92, 95–96, 110, 177, 187, 191, 195, 200–01, 204–05, 216, 227, 230, 259, 280, 282, 291, 295, 300–01, 303, 306–07, 310, 315–19
 - asymptotic, 43, 199, 202–04, 208, 216
 - conditional, 204
- weighted propensity score. *see* propensity score
- White's correction, 302–03
- Women's Health Initiative (WHI). *see also* hormone replacement therapy, 182–84, 190