Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Balancing measure

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Categorical data

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Clinical measure

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Continuous data

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Demographic data

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Deviation

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Discrete data

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Dispersion

Data split into mutually exclusive groups.	A performance measure that looks at a system from multiple angles or dimensions to avoid unintended consequences from a change in a different part of the system.
Data that can be measured on a continuum or scale.	A type of performance measure designed to evaluate the processes or outcomes of care associated with the delivery of clinical services, to allow for intra- and interorganizational comparisons to be used to continuously improve resident health outcomes, and to focus on the appropriateness of clinical decision making and implementation of these decisions.
The difference between an individual value in a data set and the mean value.	Data that is socio-economic in nature (e.g., age, sex, race).
The distribution of data around the mean.	Data representing whole numbers.

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Event data

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Level of significance

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Mean

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Measures of central tendency

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Median

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Minimum performance threshold

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Mode

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Performance measure

The probability value arbitrarily chosen by the researcher as the desired level of probability at which one may feel secure in rejecting the null hypothesis; typically set at 0.05 or 0.01.

Data related to high-volume, high-risk events within a faciility (e.g., HAIs, immunization rates).

Describe how observations cluster around a middle value and locate only the center of a distribution measure; include mean, median, and mode.

The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.

The level below which the process being used to reach a higher goal needs revision or improvement.

The midpoint of a set of observations

A quantitative tool that provides an indication of an organization's performance in relation to a specified process or outcome.

The observation that occurs most frequently in a data set.

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Process data

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Qualitative data

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Quantitative data

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Range

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Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Standard deviation

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Structural measure

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Time data

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Validity

Data representing qualities or characteristics.

Data related to facility protocols and practices (e.g., standard precautions, environmental cleaning).

The difference between the smallest and largest values in a data set.

Data representing counts or values on a numeric scale.

A measure that assesses features of a healthcare organization or clinician relevant to its capacity to provide healthcare. (CMS)

A measure that reflects the distribution of values around the mean; it is the average of all deviations in a data set and indicates how spread out the data are around the mean.

The extent to which a measure accurately reflects the concept or construct that it is intended to measure. (The Joint Commission)

Data bound by a unit of time (e.g., month, year).

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
Variance

Module 5
Section A: Basic Statistical Concepts

Term
p value

Module 5
Section B: Using Data Effectively for Decision Making

Term
Standardization

Module 5
Section B: Using Data Effectively for Decision Making

Term
Statistical process control (SPC)

Module 5
Section B: Using Data Effectively for Decision Making

Term
Stratification

Module 5
Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Area map

Module 5
Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Bar graph

Module 5
Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Chart

The probability of observing a sample in which the test statistic is greater than or equal to the test statistic for the sample that was actually observed.

The deviation around the mean of a distribution.

A set of methods for improving systems, processes, and outcomes; the primary goal is to recognize and understand common and special cause variations that affect a process.

Used when one needs to compare the event rates of different groups, for example, if an IP wants to compare catheter-associated urinary tract infection rates for two facilities.

Map that uses different shades of chosen colors to indicate different rates of infection (or other disease/health condition), with the darker shades indicating higher rates or an increasing disease burden.

The process by which the population in a dataset is separated into distinct categories.

A form of visual data presentation used when the magnitudes of different events is important or when one wants to compare parts of the bigger picture.

Presents data as side-by-side bars for an easy comparison of magnitudes, frequency distributions, and time-series data.

Module 5
Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Flowchart

Module 5
Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Histogram

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Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Line chart

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Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Pareto chart

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Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Pie chart

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Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Spot map

Module 5
Section C: Communicating Quality Metrics & Performance Results

Term
Table

Module 5
Section D: Technology & Quality

Term
Reproducibility

A graphic of frequency distribution that looks much like a bar graph but in which each bar represents a different time interval.

A diagram with boxes that show process steps, questions, people, systems, or other data of interest, with lines illustrating how the elements are interrelated.

A type of bar chart that sorts a data series into vertical bars, each of which depicts an action or cause of interest, in descending order of height from left to right.

Chart used to display the same data over time, for example, the rate of ICU CLABSIs over a year; each time point is equidistant from the previous and next time points, with time running along the x axis.

A tool for illustrating the geographic distribution of cases; uses dots or other symbols to show where each case-patient lives or was exposed.

Shows the proportion that a group represents within the whole population.

Evaluates whether findings can be repeated consistently when applied to new populations, to different institutions, or by different individuals. (Quality Indicator Study Group)

A data set presented in rows and columns.