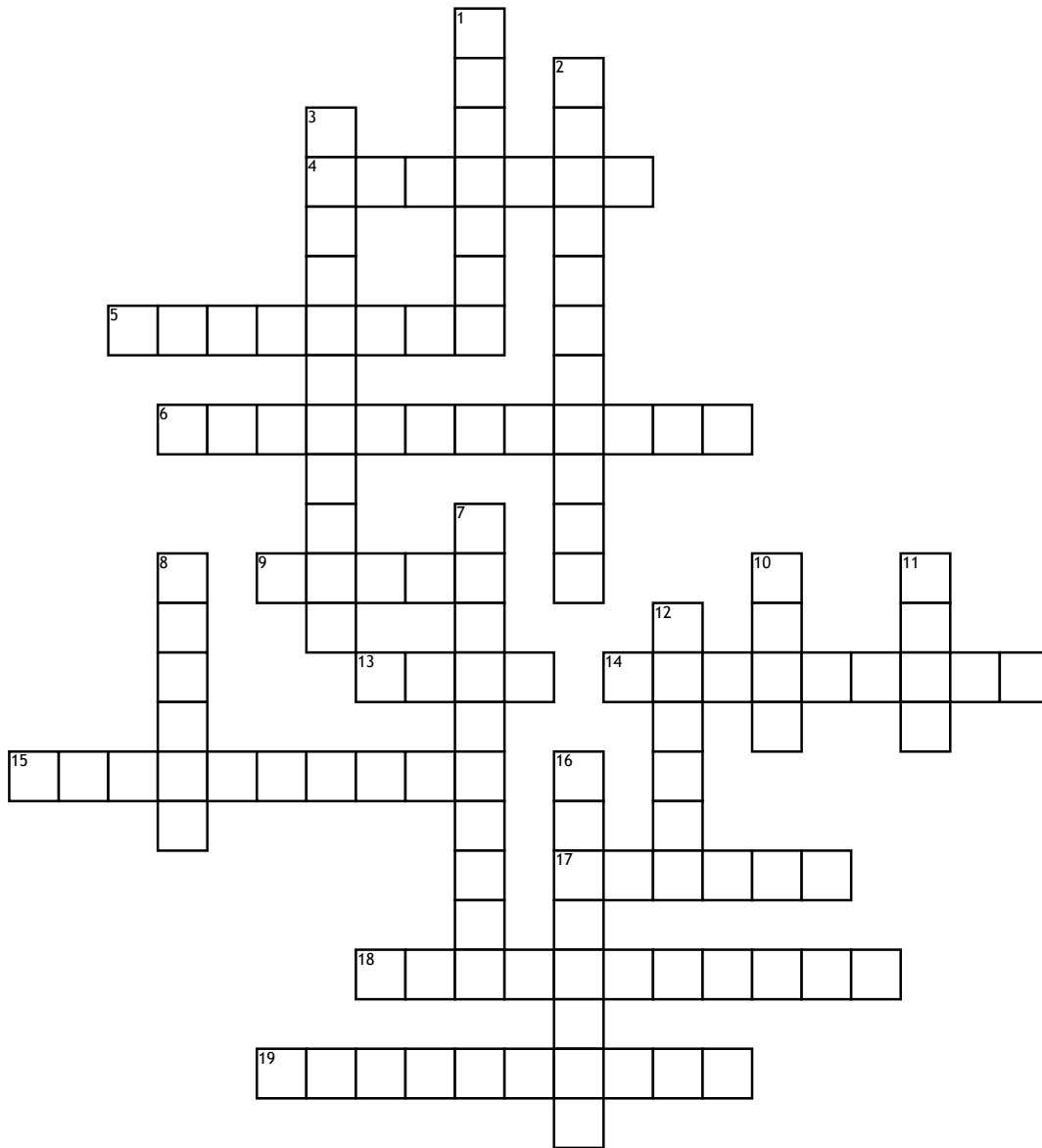


Introduction to Stats



Across

- 4. type of measurement that is used to label; does not have numeric meaning
- 5. measurement with numeric scales where both order and differences matter
- 6. Numerical measurements
- 9. has all the qualities of interval data (meaningful order, equal intervals) and a natural zero point
- 13. any observation that has been collected
- 14. describes entire population
- 15. consists of all elements - individuals, items, or objects - whose characteristic is being studied

17. select a portion (or subset) of the larger population to gain information

- 18. type of statistics that involves organizing, summarizing and presenting data
- 19. the science of collecting, analyzing, presenting and interpreting data as well as making decisions based on such analyses

Down

- 1. type of data where the order of values is significant but the difference between values is meaningless
- 2. categorical measurement expressed in terms of description

3. type of statistics that use sample results and probability to help make decisions or predictions about population

- 7. infinite # of values within a certain range
- 8. Collecting information from every member of the population
- 10. composition of the sample favors certain outcomes
- 11. the result of sampling from a population
- 12. part of the sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen
- 16. countable, can only take certain values