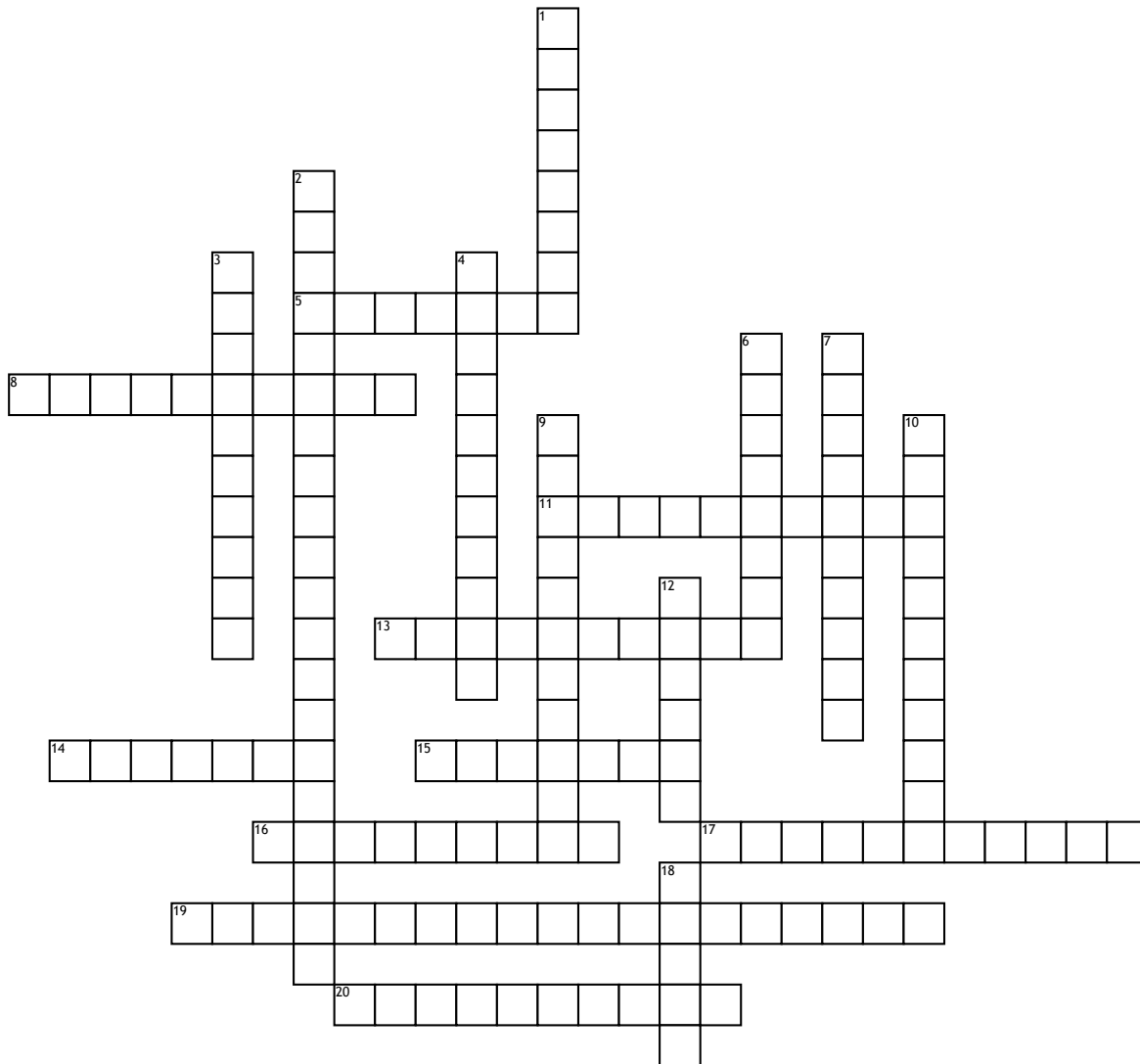# STATS

Across
5. applies to data that consists of names, labels or categories
8. the data is from every individual of interest
11. a numerical facsimile or representation of a real world phenomenon
13. a sampling technique where you use a variety of sampling methods to create successively smaller groups at each stage
14. a sampling technique where you divide the entire population into pre-existing segments that are oftentimes geographic
15. apples to data that can be arrange in order but differences between data values cannot be determined
16. a numerical measure that describes an aspect of a population

17. a method of statistics that involved using information from a sample to draw conclusions regarding the population
19. describes an individual by placing the individual into a category or group, such as male or female
20. a sampling technique where you number all members of the population sequentially, then from a starting point selected at random, include every kth member of the population in the sample
Down
1. apples to data that can be arrange in order and the differences between data values are meaningful
2. has a value or numerical measurement for which operations such as addition or averaging makes sense
3. a sampling technique where you divide the entire population into distinct subgroups called strata

4. the people or objects included in the study
6. a characteristic of the individual to be measure or observed
7. the study of how to collect, organize, analyze, and interpret numerical information from data
9. a method of statistics that involves organizing, picturing, and summarizing information from samples or populations
10. a sampling technique when you create a sample by using data from population members that are readily available
12. the data is only from some of the individuals of interest
18. apples to data that can be arranged in order and both differences between data values and ratios of data values are meaningful