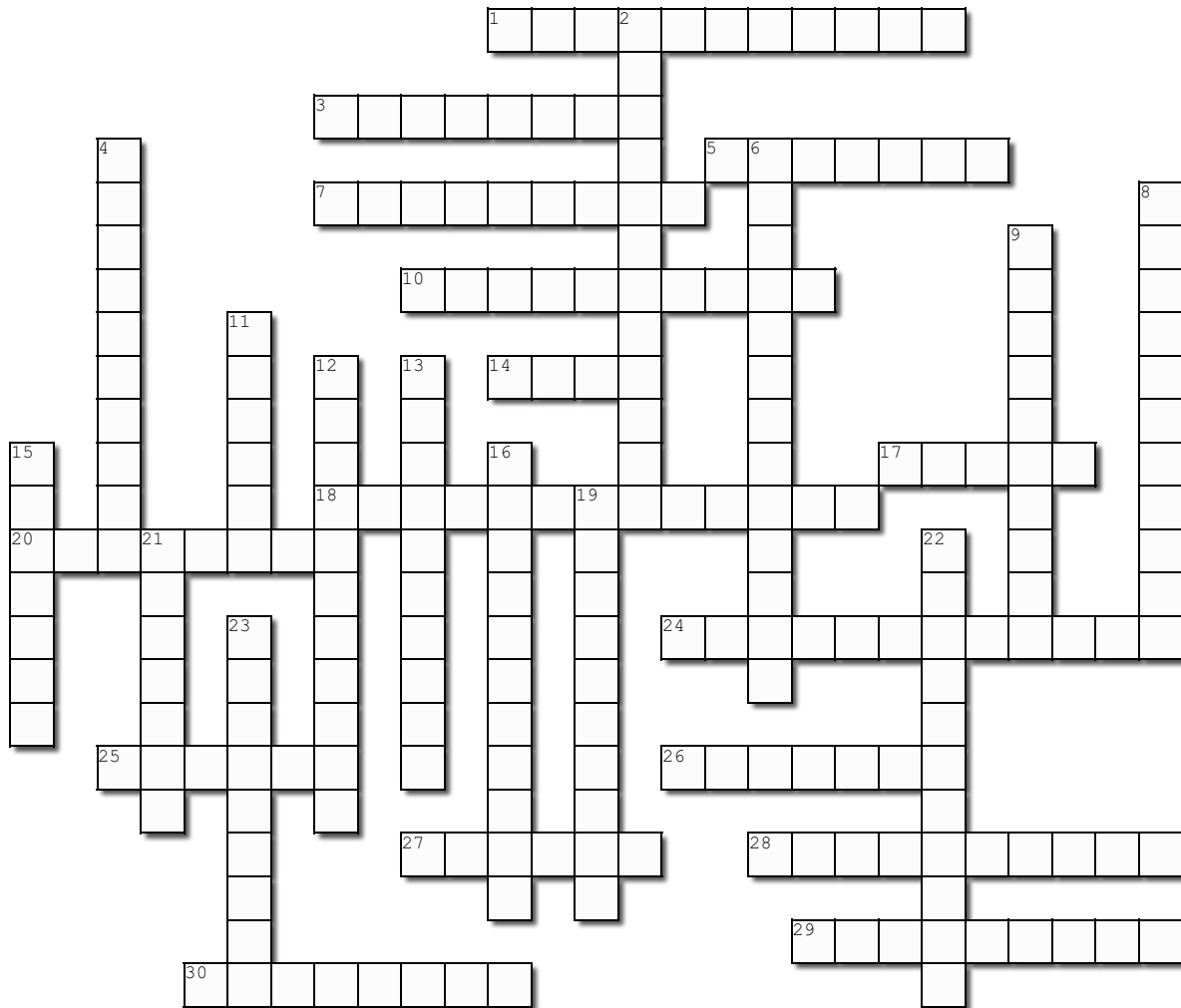


Statistics Fun

These are all one word terms from chapter 1.



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

1. Type of study that goes forward in time to collect data
3. when a subject does not know if they are receiving a treatment or not
5. A level of measurement of data that is just names, labels, or categories only
7. A measurement describing a characteristic of a sample
10. Type of sampling where you divide the population into subgroups and then randomly select some members from each subgroup
14. Collections of observations
17. A level of measurement of data that can be arranged in order, has meaningful differences, and has a natural zero
18. Type of study that goes back in time to collect data
20. Data where the number of values is countable or finite
24. Data that consists of numbers representing counts or measurements
25. Collection of data from every member of population
26. in an experiment where one group receives a treatment and another group receives this
27. Type of sampling where each member of the population has the same probability of getting selected
28. Data where the collection of values is not countable or infinite
29. A measurement describing a characteristic of a population
30. A level of measurement of data that can be arranged in order, has meaningful differences, but has no natural zero

Down

2. This can be analyzed from a statistical or practical perspective
4. The science of collecting-organizing- presenting- analyzing- and interpreting data
6. A type of study where we simply observe and measure something, but do not attempt to 'modify'
8. Type of sampling where you simply collect data in the easiest way possible
9. When we apply some sort of 'treatment' and observe the effects
11. Subcollection of members selected from a population
12. This occurs when someone either refuses to respond or is unavailable
13. Type of sampling where you start at some point and then select every k-th element
15. A level of measurement of data that can be arranged in order but have no meaningful differences
16. Occurs when investigators are not able to distinguish between different effects
19. Complete collection of all data being considered
21. Type of sampling that divides population into sections and then randomly selects some entire sections
22. Data that consists of names or labels that are not quantitative
23. This is not implied just because of correlation