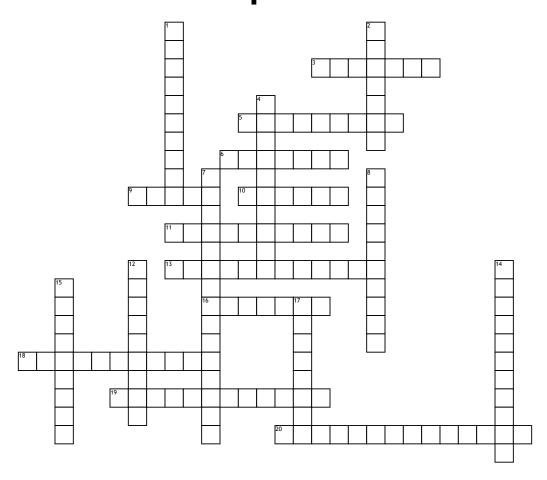
Chapter 5



<u>Across</u>

- 3. Data that cannot be ranked
- **5.** Individuals are allowed to decide whether to participate or not
- **6.** Divide population into groups, randomly select a number of groups and sample each member of the selected groups
- **9.** Individual set of data about a single respondant
- **10.** A group of items or people selected from the population
- 11. Sample is divided into groups with the same proportions as those groups in the population
- 13. Respondents change their answers to influence the result. Often used to avoid embarrassment or to give the answer that is wanted
- 16. Data that can be ranked
- **18.** Samples chosen easily accessed and results tend to be unreliable
- **19.** The sample does not closely represent the population
- **20.** Collection method is such that the characteristics are consistently over or under represented

Down

- 1. Population is ordered and chosen at regular intervals
- 2. Data collected directly by the researcher and has not been summarize or manipulated

- **4.** All the individuals in a group that is being studied
- **7.** The opinions of the respondents differ in meaningful ways from those of non respondents
- **8.** Population is divided into levels and a random sample is chosen at each level
- 12. Data in the form of any number
- **14.** Data that can be sorted into distinct groups or categories
- **15.** Data used by someone other than those who collected it
- **17.** Data that is combined or summarized and microdata can no longer be determined

Word Bank

Ordinal Secondary Nominal Measurment Bias Aggreate Sample Primary Stratified Numerical Multistage Categorical Convenience **Systematic** Cluster Voluntary Micro Non response Bias Response Bias Population Sampling Bias