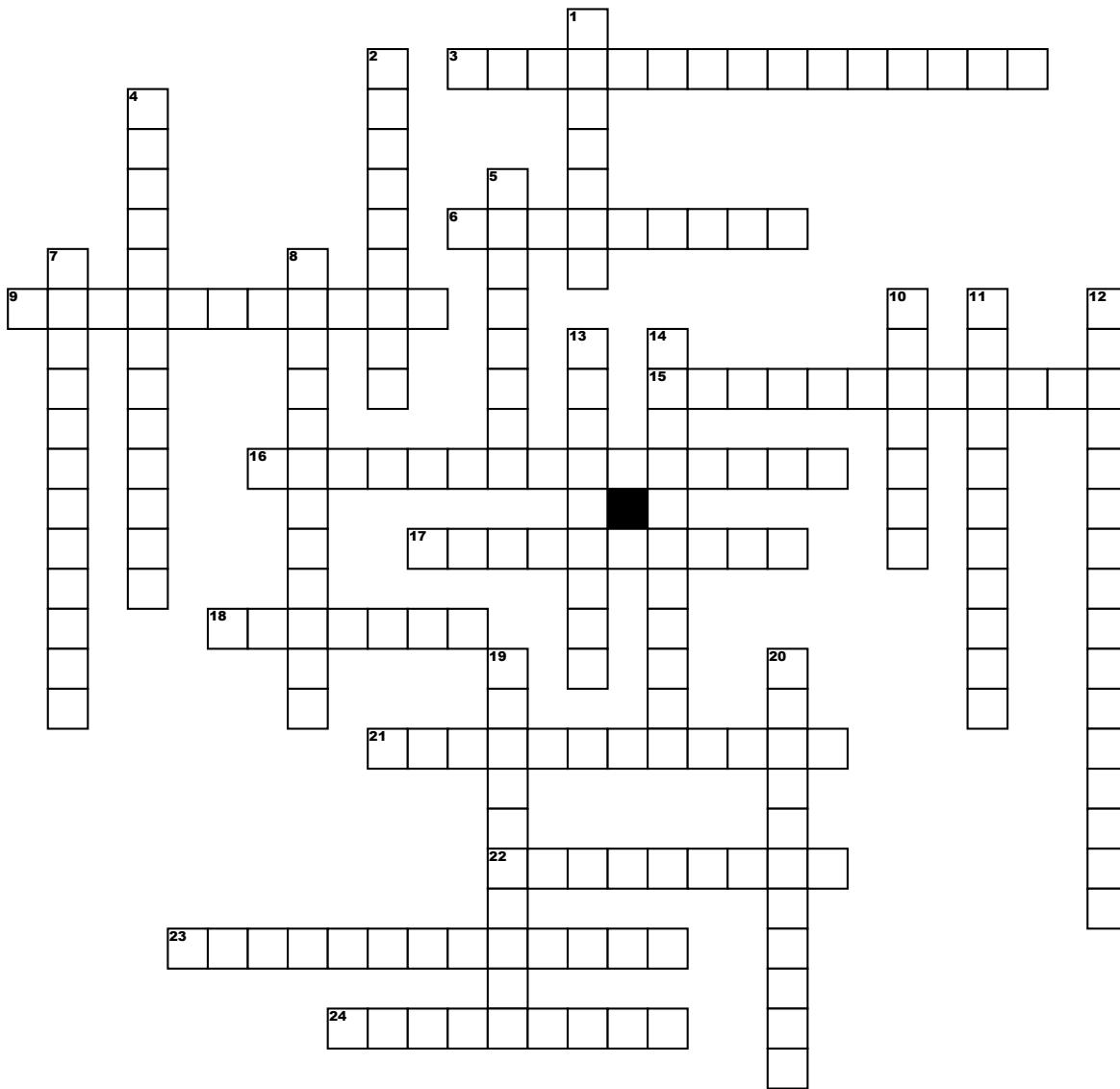


ORGANIZATION OF DATA ANALYSIS



Across

- 3. when there is a significant difference between those who responded to your survey and those who did not.
- 6. observation data collected on certain small topics
- 9. these kind of datas are differentiated in different groups
- 15. can be measured through standard objectives based on needs
- 16. characteristics are consistently over or under-represented
- 17. data that also includes decimal numbers
- 18. involves placing information into an order
- 21. they may feel pressure to give answers that are socially acceptable

22. data combined from several sources

23. basically get data by being a spectator and spectator doesn't have any control over it

24. a sample where they allow participants to choose whether they want to participate or not

Down

- 1. is specifically tailored to your research needs and is expensive to obtain
- 2. this kind of data is used in census and is based on others
- 4. researcher divides the population into small groups to sample
- 5. usually have whole numbers or specific number

7. some members are less likely to be included than others in this kind of sampling

8. everybody has the equal chance of being chosen in this sample

10. data that shares a Latin root with the word "name" and can't be ranked

11. subjects are selected because of their convenient accessibility

12. complex form of cluster sample in different hierarchy

13. any number is possible in this data

14. samples are destroyed so that the population is changed in the process of sampling.

19. a sample where they take a subset of something that represents the whole population

20. a.k.a categorical data