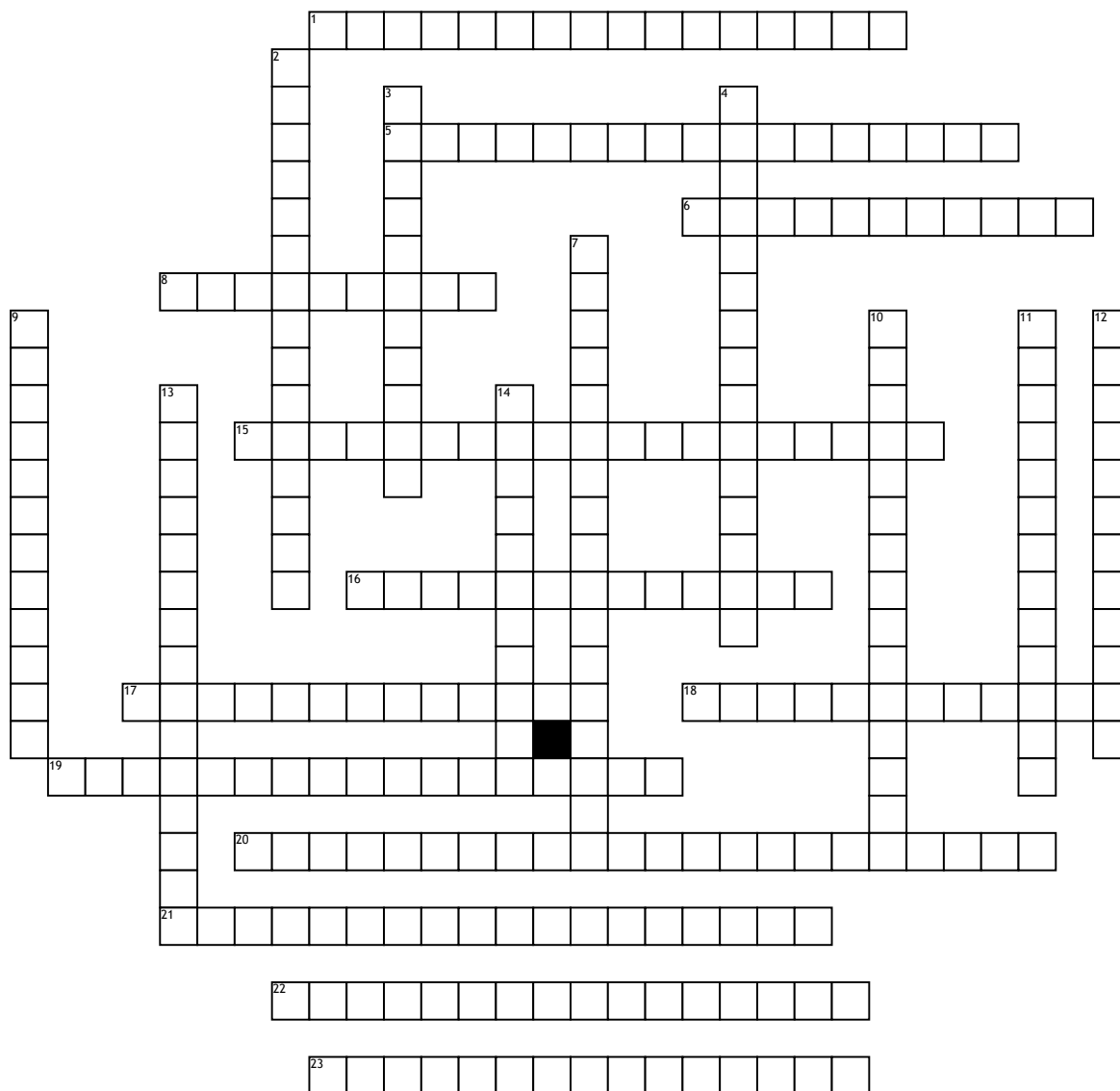


Name: _____

Date: _____

Organization of data analysis



Across

1. data produced by a measurement, test method, experimental design or quasi-experimental design.

5. Its an observational study which they observe people in different circumstances over which the researcher has no control.

6. a categorical, statistical data type where the variables have natural, ordered categories and the distances between the categories is not known.

8. a statistical term for individual response data in surveys and censuses

15. What type pf sample would a researcher use that divides the population into separate groups

16. data that is measurable, such as time, height, weight, amount, and so on.

17. data that was collected by someone other than the user.

18. information that can be categorized into a classification.

19. Sampling technique- samples destroyed so the population is changed in the process of a random sampling

20. it is a type of sampling which involves dividing the population into groups.

21. a subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen.

22. a set of data collected and/or selected from a statistical population by a defined procedure.

23. sample that is made up of people who self-select into the survey. Often, these folks have a strong interest in the main topic of the survey.

Down

2. types of data which may be divided into groups.

3. statistics a discrete classification of data, in which data are neither measured nor ordered but subjects are merely allocated to distinct categories

4. introduced bias in statistics when respondents differ from non respondents.

7. sample that is made up of people who are easy to reach.

9. the tendency of a person to answer questions on a survey untruthfully or misleadingly

10. information about qualities; information that can't actually be measured.

11. data combined from several measurements.

12. a bias in which a sample is collected in such a way that some members of the intended population are less likely to be included than others.

13. The errors are random rather than biased: They neither understate nor overstate the actual measurement.

14. information that you collect specifically for the purpose of your research project.