

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
RE-SIT EXAMINATION, JULY 2019
DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION LEVEL 3

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO DATA ANALYSIS
COURSE CODE: AED302
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B MAKING A TOTAL OF FOUR**
- 2. ANSWER EACH SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK**

SECTION A : QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

Answer any two (2) questions from this section.

Question 1

- (a) What do you understand by qualitative data? (5)
- (b) What do you understand by qualitative data analysis? (5)
- (c) What does inductive approach mean? Give an example. (5)
- (d) What does deductive approach mean? Give an example. (5)
- (e) Why is "text" very important in qualitative data analysis? (5)

Question 2

- (a) Differentiate between intra-case analysis and cross-case analysis (4)
- (b) Mention any five qualitative methods used to collect data. (5)
- (c) Mention three significant reasons for involving more than one person in qualitative data analysis. (3)
- (d) What does data reduction mean in qualitative data analysis? (4)
- (e) What does data display entail in qualitative data analysis? (4)
- (f) What do you understand by content analysis? (5)

Question 3

Table 1: Communication about project implementation in Campus A.

Respondent group	Activities named (a)	Most effective (b)	Why (c)
Participants	*Structured seminars *E-mail *Informal meetings *Lunchtime meetings	*Structured seminars *E-mail	* Concise way of communicating a lot of information
Nonparticipants	*Structured seminars *Informal meetings *Lunchtime meetings	*Informal meetings *Structured seminars	*Easier to assimilate information in less formal settings *Smaller bits of information at a time
Department chair	*Structured seminars *Lunchtime meetings	*Structured seminars	*Highest attendance by nonparticipants *Most positive comments given to chair

(i) Examine the displayed data, showing the similarities and differences across the participants regarding communication about project implementation in Campus A. (15)

(ii) Draw the conclusions and verification of the findings. (10)

SECTION B QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.

ANSWER THIS SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET

Question 4

- a) What is a contingency table? **[3 marks]**
- b) Explain the purpose of using cross tabulations / contingency tables in data analysis **[8 marks]**
- c) Describe two software that you are likely to use to analyse quantitative data. **[4 marks]**
- d) Compare and contrast the software mentioned above. **[10 marks]**

QUESTION 5

- a) Explain the purposes of a code book? **[5 marks]**
- b) Explain how you can prepare your data before running any quantitative analysis in SPSS. **[15 marks]**
- c) What is the purpose of running frequencies in quantitative data analysis? **[5 marks]**

Total [25 marks]

QUESTION 6

- a) Identify and describe four ways in which you can present your quantitative data **[20 marks]**
- b) Choose one of these ways and describe its advantages **[5 marks]**