

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**  
**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION**  
**DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR 3**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION – 2021**

<b>TITLE OF PAPER</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO DATA ANALYSIS</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>AED302</b>
<b>TIME ALLOWED</b>	<b>3 HOURS</b>
<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>	<b>ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B MAKING A TOTAL OF FOUR (4).</b>  <b><u>ANSWER EACH SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET</u></b>

**SECTION A : QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS**

**Answer any two (2) questions from this section.**

**Question 1**

(a) What do you understand by qualitative data analysis? (6)

(b) What does data reduction mean in qualitative data analysis? (6)

(c) What does data display entail in qualitative data analysis? (6)

(d) What does drawing conclusion and verification mean in qualitative data analysis? (7)

### Question 2

**Table 1. Campus A: What was done to share the knowledge?**

<b>Respondent group</b>	<b>Activities named (a)</b>	<b>Which most effective (b)</b>	<b>Why (c)</b>
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) Analyse the displayed data regarding the activities done to share the knowledge by three different respondents of the project. (15)

(ii) Draw the conclusion and provide verifications to support your conclusion about effective activities used to share the knowledge. (10)

### Question 3

(i) What do you understand by content analysis? (5)

(ii) What is inductive analysis? (5)

(iii) Differentiate between intra-case analysis and cross-case analysis (10)

(iv) Mention any five qualitative methods used to collect data. (5)

## **SECTION B: QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS**

**Answer any two (2) questions from this section.**

**Question 4**

- a) Examine the procedure for saving data in SPSS. **[7 marks]**
- b) With the aid of examples; explain how scales of measurement influence data analysis in SPSS  
**[18 marks]**

**Question 5**

- a) When using SPSS as a data analysis technique, why would it be of importance for the researcher to pay attention to variable naming? **[5 marks]**
- b) Explain at least two reasons that would make a researcher to transform variables  
**[6 marks]**
- c) With the aid of examples, explain how the decision to transform variables would impact on the data and their analyses. **[7 marks]**
- d) Explain the significance of missing data on the study results / or findings and how this could be addressed. **[5 marks]**
- e) What is a 'label' as used in variable naming? **[2 marks]**

**Question 6**

- a) With the aid of examples, describe what you understand by a normal distribution. **[5 marks]**
- b) Examine the process of variable naming in SPSS **[8 marks]**
- c) Explain how you would construct a bi-variate table. **[6 marks]**
- d) Explain at least three purposes of running frequencies in data analysis.  
**[6 marks]**