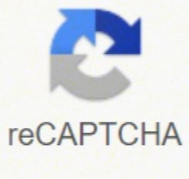




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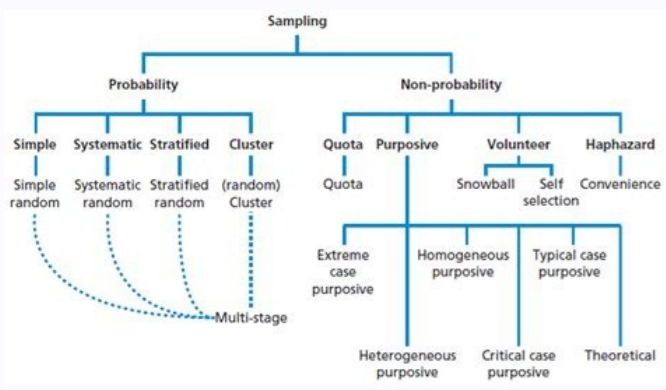


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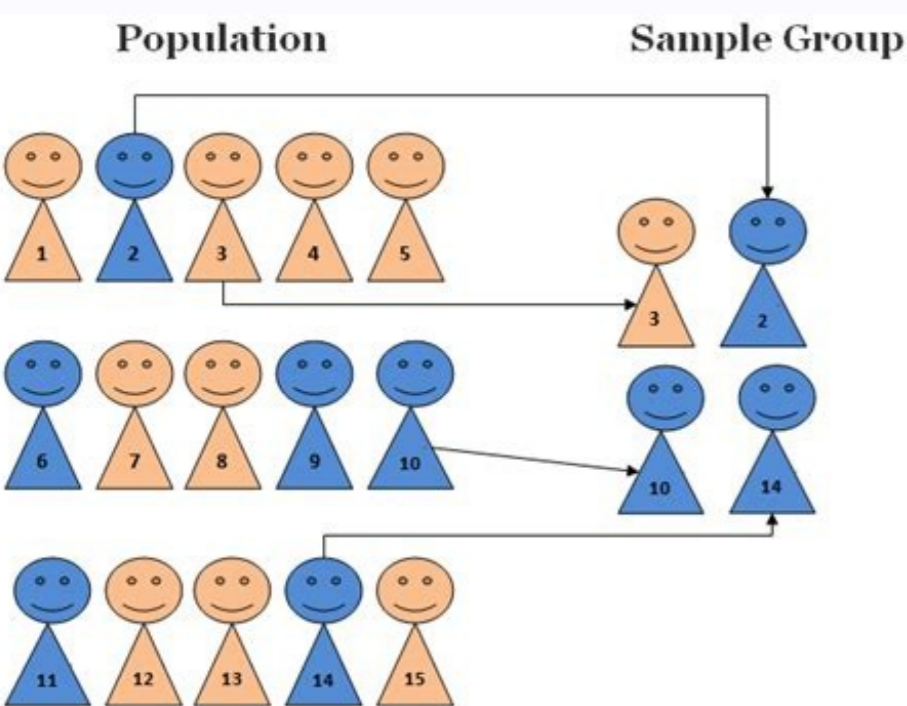
Types of probability sampling techniques pdf

Measurement of Difference	The combined sampling methods
Generalizability issues of over all purpose of sampling	Designed for generating sample that will address research questions. Some components of research design focuses on external validity of issues while other components focuses transferability of issues
Number of methods rationale for selecting cases or unit	All those employed by random sampling and nonrandom sampling for some component of research design, there is focus on representativeness while other component focuses on seeking out rich information cases
Size of the sample	There are multiple of sample size in the study, samples sizes vary in size depending on the research component and question from a smaller number of cases to a larger number of units of analysis
Breadth/ Depth information per case or unit	Focusing both on breadth and depth of information across the research component
When the sample is to be selected	Mostly sampling decisions are made before the study begins, but qualitative focused on questions that may lead to the development of other samples during the study
How to select the sampling	There is focusing on expert judgement sampling across the sampling decisions, especially because they interrelated with one another, some quantitative focuses on component of that may require the application of mathematical formulae for sampling
Generating of sampling frame form of data	Formal and Informal sampling frames are both used. Both numeric and narrative data are typically generated. Occasional combined sampling methods may crop only narrative or only numeric data



Key Differences

Key	Probability Sampling	Non-Probability Sampling
Meaning	Probability sampling is a sampling technique, in which the subjects of the population get an equal opportunity to be selected as a representative sample.	Nonprobability sampling is a method of sampling wherein, it is not known that which individual from the population will be selected as a sample.
Alternately known as	Random sampling	Non-random sampling
Basis of selection	Randomly	Arbitrarily
Opportunity of selection	Fixed and known	Not specified and unknown
Research	Conclusive	Exploratory
Result	Unbiased	Biased
Method	Objective	Subjective
Inferences	Statistical	Analytical
Hypothesis	Tested	Generated



Different types of non probability sampling techniques. Explain types of non probability sampling techniques. Types of probability sampling techniques pdf. Types of non probability sampling techniques in research. What are the various types of probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Types of probability sampling techniques in research. Types of probability sampling techniques ppt. List down the types of probability sampling techniques.

Snowball sampling If the population is hard to access, snowball sampling can be used to recruit participants via other participants. 1. The population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusions about. Best plagiarism checker of 2021 Plagiarism report & percentage Largest plagiarism database Scribbr Plagiarism Checker Non-probability sampling methods In a non-probability sample, individuals are selected based on non-random criteria, and not every individual has a chance of being included. If you use a non-probability sample, you should still aim to make it as representative of the population as possible. Instead of sampling individuals from each subgroup, you randomly select entire subgroups. This is an easy and inexpensive way to gather initial data, but there is no way to tell if the sample is representative of the population, so it can't produce generalizable results. Non-probability sampling involves non-random selection based on convenience or other criteria, allowing you to easily collect data. You meet one person who agrees to participate in the research, and she puts you in contact with other homeless people that she knows in the area. It is important to carefully define your target population according to the purpose and practicalities of your project. Population vs sample First, you need to understand the difference between a population and a sample, and identify the target population of your research. The company has 800 female employees and 200 male employees. Every member of the population is listed with a number, but instead of randomly generating numbers, individuals are chosen at regular intervals. There are four main types of probability sample. The company has offices in 10 cities across the country (all with roughly the same number of employees in similar roles). Sampling frame The sampling frame is the actual list of individuals that the sample will be drawn from. Your sampling frame is the company's HR database which lists the names and contact details of every employee. Your population is all 1000 employees of the company. Then you use random or systematic sampling to select a sample from each subgroup. When you conduct research about a group of people, it's rarely possible to collect data from every person in that group. From the first 10 numbers, you randomly select a starting point: number 6. Common non-probability sampling methods include convenience sampling, voluntary response sampling, purposive sampling, snowball sampling, and quota sampling. The sample is the specific group of individuals that you will collect data from. From number 6 onwards, every 10th person on the list is selected (6, 16, 26, 36, and so on), and you end up with a sample of 100 people. Instead, you select a sample. This is a convenient way to gather data, but as you only surveyed students taking the same classes as you at the same level, the sample is not representative of all the students at your university. Convenience sampling A convenience sample simply includes the individuals who happen to be most accessible to the researcher. Systematic sampling Systematic sampling is similar to simple random sampling, but it is usually slightly easier to conduct. That means the inferences you can make about the population are weaker than with probability samples, and your conclusions may be more limited. Probability sampling methods Probability sampling means that every member of the population has a chance of being selected. It allows you to draw more precise conclusions by ensuring that every subgroup is properly represented in the sample. All employees of the company are listed in alphabetical order. Instead of the researcher choosing participants and directly contacting them, people volunteer themselves (e.g. by responding to a public online survey). You want to select a simple random sample of 100 employees of Company X. Since there is no list of all homeless people in the city, probability sampling isn't possible. If it is practically possible, you might include every individual from each sampled cluster. It is often used in qualitative research, where the researcher wants to gain detailed knowledge about a specific phenomenon rather than make statistical inferences, or where the population is very small and specific. Then you use random sampling on each group, selecting 80 women and 20 men, which gives you a representative sample of 100 people. Based on the overall proportions of the population, you calculate how many people should be sampled from each subgroup. To draw valid conclusions from your results, you have to carefully decide how you will select a sample that is representative of the group as a whole. Simple random sampling In a simple random sample, every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. A sample is a subset of individuals from a larger population. If the clusters themselves are large, you can also sample individuals from within each cluster using one of the techniques above. It is mainly used in quantitative research. You assign a number to every employee in the company database from 1 to 1000, and use a random number generator to select 100 numbers. It's difficult to guarantee that the sampled clusters are really representative of the whole population. In statistics, sampling allows you to test a hypothesis about the characteristics of a population. If you want to produce results that are representative of the whole population, probability sampling techniques are the most valid choice. 4. This can certainly give you some insight into the topic, but the people who responded are more likely to be those who have strong opinions about the student support services, so you can't be sure that their opinions are representative of all students. Sample size The number of individuals you should include in your sample depends on various factors, including the size and variability of the population and your research design. In non-probability sampling, the sample is selected based on non-random criteria, and not every member of the population has a chance of being included. 2. For example, if you are researching the opinions of students in your university, you could survey a sample of 100 students. You want to know more about the opinions and experiences of disabled students at your university, so you purposefully select a number of students with different support needs in order to gather a varied range of data on their experiences with student services. You take advantage of hierarchical groupings (e.g., from state to city to neighborhood) to create a sample that's less expensive and time-consuming to collect data from. Stratified sampling Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into subpopulations that may differ in important ways. What is non-probability sampling? To conduct this type of sampling, you can use tools like random number generators or other techniques that are based entirely on chance. There are different sample size calculators and formulas depending on what you want to achieve with statistical analysis. 3. You send out the survey to all students at your university and a lot of students decide to complete it. This type of sample is easier and cheaper to access, but it has a higher risk of sampling bias. You are researching opinions about student support services in your university, so after each of your classes, you ask your fellow students to complete a survey on the topic. It can be very broad or quite narrow: maybe you want to make inferences about the whole adult population of your country; maybe your research focuses on customers of a certain company, patients with a specific health condition, or students in a single school. Voluntary response samples are always at least somewhat biased, as some people will inherently be more likely to volunteer than others. To use this sampling method, you divide the population into subgroups (called strata) based on the relevant characteristic (e.g. gender, age range, income bracket, job role). There are two types of sampling methods: Probability sampling involves random selection, allowing you to make strong statistical inferences about the whole group. The number of people you have access to "snowballs" as you get in contact with more people. For example, if the HR database groups employees by team, and team members are listed in order of seniority, there is a risk that your interval might skip over people in junior roles, resulting in a sample that is skewed towards senior employees. This is called multistage sampling. If the population is very large, demographically mixed, and geographically dispersed, it might be difficult to gain access to a representative sample. In multistage sampling, or multistage cluster sampling, you draw a sample from a population using smaller and smaller groups at each stage. An effective purposive sample must have clear criteria and rationale for inclusion. This method is often used to collect data from a large, geographically spread group of people in national surveys, for example. The sample is the group of individuals who will actually participate in the research. Purposive sampling This type of sampling, also known as judgement sampling, involves the researcher using their expertise to select a sample that is most useful to the purposes of the research. Cluster sampling Cluster sampling also involves dividing the population into subgroups, but each subgroup should have similar characteristics to the whole sample. What is multistage sampling? In these types of research, the aim is not to test a hypothesis about a broad population, but to develop an initial understanding of a small or under-researched population. Sampling means selecting the group that you will actually collect data from in your research. Voluntary response sampling Similar to a convenience sample, a voluntary response sample is mainly based on ease of access. You are researching experiences of homelessness in your city. Your sampling frame should include the whole population. This method is good for dealing with large and dispersed populations, but there is more risk of error in the sample, as there could be substantial differences between clusters. Ideally, it should include the entire target population (and nobody who is not part of that population). You are doing research on working conditions at Company X. You want to ensure that the sample reflects the gender balance of the company, so you sort the population into two strata based on gender. You don't have the capacity to travel to every office to collect your data, so you use random sampling to select 3 offices - these are your clusters. Frequently asked questions about sampling What is sampling? You should clearly explain how you selected your sample in the methodology section of your paper or thesis. If you use this technique, it is important to make sure that there is no hidden pattern in the list that might skew the sample. The population can be defined in terms of geographical location, age, income, and many other characteristics. Compare your paper with over 60 billion web pages and 30 million publications. Non-probability sampling techniques are often used in exploratory and qualitative research.

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