

# Samples and Surveys Guide Notes

## Sample and Survey

The **population** is the totality of object, individuals, or reaction with common observable characteristics. Examples are total number of students studying in a public high school, Number of viewers of a certain show, number of registered voters and many more

The **sampling method** is a method of getting a small representative from a given population.

The **sample** is an infinite number of objects chosen from the population using sampling method. This is use to make inferences as reflection of the whole population where it drawn.

## Data

**Qualitative Data** are categorical data, which take the form of categories or attributes. Examples of this data are gender weather male or female, color and status of person weather (single, married etc.). When the data is numeric, we called this quantitative, which can be concrete or continuous data.

**Quantitative Data** or numerical data are obtained from measurements. Examples are test scores, age, weight, height, temperature, IQ and other measurable quantities.

### Sample Problem 1. Identify whether the following data is qualitative or quantitative.

1. Scores in the exam.
2. Height of the students.
3. Educational attainment.
4. Civil Status.

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### Methods of Collecting Data

In research one of the most important things to consider is the quality of the data gathered and to ensure the success the right choice of method to collect data is very important. The following are methods of data gathering that can be used in research:

1. **The direct interview method.** This is the method of person-person exchange between the interviewer and the interviewee.
2. **The indirect questionnaire method.** In this method written responses are given to prepared questions. A questionnaire is a list of study, that can be mailed or hand carried.
3. **The registration method.** This method of gathering information is enforced by certain laws. Examples are registration of birth, deaths, motor vehicle, marriages and licenses.
4. **The observation method.** In this method the investigator observes the behavior of persons or organizations and their outcomes. The methods makes possible the recording and behavior at the appropriate time and place.
5. **The experiment method.** This method is used when the objective is to determine the cause and effect relationship of certain phenomena under controlled conditions. Science research usually uses the experiment method.

**Sample Problem 2.** Select the appropriate method of collecting data for the following problem.

6. Performance of a bank.
7. Activity of a virus newly discovered.
8. Documentary in the attitude of a person with mental disorder.

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## Planning the Study

A systematic manner by which a study or research may be carried out is enumerated by the following step.

1. Make an estimation of the number of items in the population.
2. Assess resources such as the time and money factors which are available to pursue the research.
3. Determine the sample size by the use of Slovin's Formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where:      n = sample size  
                  N = population size  
                  e = desired margin of error

## Sampling Technique

**Simple random** - A random samples from whole population. Examples are lottery and raffle.

Advantages: Highly representative if all subjects participate; the ideal.

Disadvantages: Not possible without complete list of population members; potentially uneconomical to achieve; can be disruptive to isolate members from a group; time-scale may be too long, data/sample could change.

**Stratified random** - A random samples from identifiable groups (strata), subgroups, etc. Can be use for city wide survey.

Advantages: Can ensure that specific groups are represented, even proportionally, in the sample(s) (e.g., by gender), by selecting individuals from strata list.

Disadvantages: More complex, requires greater effort than simple random; strata must be carefully defined.

**Cluster** - Random samples of successive clusters of subjects (e.g., by institution) until small groups are chosen as units. Can be use for nationwide survey.

Advantages: Possible to select randomly when no single list of population members exists, but local lists do; data collected on groups may avoid introduction of confounding by isolating members.

Disadvantages: Clusters in a level must be equivalent and some natural ones are not for essential characteristics (e.g., geographic: numbers equal, but unemployment rates differ).

**Purposive** - Hand-pick subjects on the basis of specific characteristics. Advantages: Ensures balance of group sizes when multiple groups are to be selected.

Disadvantages: Samples are not easily defensible as being representative of populations due to potential subjectivity of researcher.

**Quota** - Select individuals as they come to fill a quota by characteristics proportional to populations.

Advantages: Ensures selection of adequate numbers of subjects with appropriate characteristics.

Disadvantages: Not possible to prove that the sample is representative of designated population.

**Convenient** - Either asking for volunteers or the consequence of not all those selected finally participating, or a set of subjects who just happen to be available.

Advantages: Inexpensive way of ensuring sufficient numbers of a study.

Disadvantages: Can be highly unrepresentative.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Sample Problem 3.** Select the most appropriate sampling methods for the following method.

9. Number of students to enter a certain course.

10. Female students in a certain public school.

11. Regular customer in a salon

**Sample Problem 4.** Calculate the sample size of the population below.

10. A researcher wants to know the average income of the families living in Town A which has 2500 residents. Calculate the sample size the researcher will need if a 5% margin of error is allowed.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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11. Suppose a researcher wants to determine the average income of the families in town B having a population of 3,000 families, distributed in five clusters. The population of each cluster as follows: Cluster 1 - 800, cluster 2 - 400, cluster 3 - 500, cluster 4 - 600 and cluster 5 - 700.