Chapter 9 Section 2 MA1020 Quantitative Literacy

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October 20, 2006

- Independent Sampling
- Systematic Sampling
- Quota Sampling
- Stratified Sampling
- Cluster Sampling

In independent sampling, each member of the population has the same *fixed chance* of being selected.

- Customer example
- 50% independent sample

Find a 20% independent sample of the letters of the alphabet (A = 1, B = 2, ..., Z = 26).

In systematic sampling, we decide ahead of time what proportion of the population we wish to sample.

- 1-in-10 systematic sample
- 1-in-k systematic sample

Pick a sample of letters of the alphabet using 1-in-3 systematic sampling.

Quota sampling forces the sample to be representative for known important variables by requiring that quotas are filled for respondents in various categories.

Example

In 2002, approximately 288,369,000 people were living in the US. The following table contains population information listed by race. if you plan to construct a quota sample of size 5000 such that the percentages of each race in the sample is the same as the percentages in the general population, then how many people of each race should you include in the sample?

Race	Population
African American	36,746,000
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,752,000
Asian	11,559,000
Caucasian	232,647,000
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	484,000
Two or more races	4,181,000

In stratified sampling, the population is subdivided into two ore more nonoverlapping subsets, each of which is called a stratum. A stratified random sample is obtained by selecting a simple random sample from each stratum. An obstetrician has 156 expectant patients. Of the obstetrician's patient 75 are expecting their first child, 54 their second, and 27 their third. The doctor would like to take a stratified random sample of 25 of her patients to ask their opinion about a new type of pain relief drug available to women in labor.

- Identify the strata in this sample and comment on the likelihood that members of each stratum will have opinions that are more homogeneous than the general population.
- 2 The doctor wants the proportion of each stratum in the sample to be the same as in the population. How many patients should be selected from each stratum?
- 3 Number the patients who are expecting their first child from 1 to 75, and the other patients similarly. Select the samples.

- clusters/sampling units
- frame
- sample

In cluster sampling, a simple random sample determines the clusters to be included in the sample.

As part of a research project, you will investigate how many chocolate chips are in Moonbeam Chocolate Chip Cookies. The nearby convenience store has 30 packages of these cookies, and each package contains 12 cookies. You will examine a total of 72 cookies. Use cluster sampling to select the sample.

- Identify the clusters and determine how many sampling units will be selected.
- 2 Number the packages 1 to 30. Which packages are selected in the sample?

Type of Sample	Description	Fixed Sample Size?
Simple random	Draw a sample of a given size from	Yes
sample	the entire population using a	
	predetermined random method-similar	
	to "drawing names from a hat."	
Independent sample	Select a sample so that each member	No
	of the population has the same	
	predetermined chance of being selected.	
1-in-k systematic	Order the population into groups of	Yes, if population
sample	size k and then select the member in	size is known
	the same position of each group.	
Quota sample	Establish quotas so the sample models	Yes
	the population on one or more important	
	characteristic.	
Stratified random	Divide population into strata based	Yes
sample	on some characteristic and take a simple	
	random sample of each stratum	
Cluster sample	Divide population into clusters,	Depends on makeup
	select a sample of clusters,	of sampling units
	and measure all members of those clusters.	