



Sampling

- The process of selecting members
 of the population to be included
 in the sample.
 - Research uses data obtained from
 a sample to make inferences about
 the population.

Population

- · A defined group of individuals from which (e.g., married individuals, psychology students
- The sample must reflect the population!!! Otherwise, we face the risk of sampling bias... (örnekleme yanlılığı) – not reflecting that sample or population!

Sampling =

Ideal: Including the entire population... (nüfus sayımı)

Determining a sample from the population of interest...

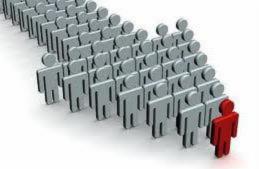
Adolescents, adults, prisoners, teachers...

 Good sampling allows us to make inferences about the entire population.

Statistical Theory

Sample → population

Statistical significance (later on)



Sampling Techniques

Probability Sampling

- Simple Random Sampling equal chance of selection
- Stratified Random Sampling
- Cluster Sampling

Nonprobability Sampling

- Haphazard sampling Ulaşılabilirlik
- Purposive Sampling
- Quota Sampling
- Snowball Sampling



Probability Sampling

- You can determine the probability of any member of the population being included in the sample. . The best way to make inferences
 - about a population...

Probability Sampling

Simple Random Sampling

 The <u>probability of sampling</u> all individuals in the <u>population is equal.</u>

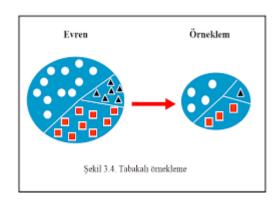
- N's are randomly selected using various methods;
 - e.g., psychology students.
- If you are interested in surveying ÇAĞ
 UNIVERSITY students, you will need a complete
 list of all students...

Probability Sampling

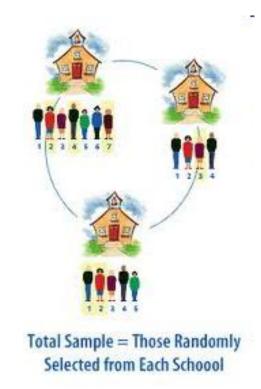
Stratified Sampling

Tabakalı Rastgele Örnekleme

• Dividing the population into subgroups e.g., age, gender, education level, political views.



- Random selection within strata/layers
 e.g., we want to select 9 cubes from a total of 30...
- When categorized by color (blue, green, pink) and taking 3 from each group, we get 9 cubes...

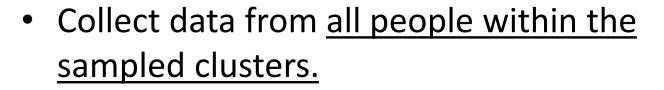


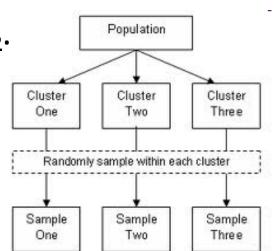
Probability Sampling Cluster Sampling Küme Örnekleme

Population lists are usually unavailable!!

Used when you can't identify individuals.

- Randomly sample clusters of people in identifiable groups.
 - e.g., sample from each ENG102 section.





FARKLARI??

- <u>Tabakalı Örnekleme</u>: Alt gruplar (tabakalar) homojendir.
- Aynı tabakada yer alan bireyler benzer özelliklere sahip!!
 - Örneğin, yaş, cinsiyet ya da gelir seviyesine göre tabakalar oluşturulabilir.
- Küme Örnekleme: Kümeler heterojendir.
- Her küme popülasyonun küçük bir temsili olarak kabul edilir.
 - Küme içindeki bireyler çeşitli özellikler taşıyabilir.

- A type of sampling procedure in which one cannot specify the probability that any member of the population will be included in the sample
- Accidental or convenience sample
- Cheap and convenient
- Introduces biases big problem when people select themselves to be part of the survey (return a magazine survey, for example)

Haphazard Sampling

- Kolayda Örnekleme (Convenience Sampling)
- Select Ss "conveniently" En kolay yol ile
- Population: ÇAĞ UNIVERSITY. Stand in front of the caféteria between 12:00 and 13:30 and ask people to participate your research.
- Disadvantages
 - Biases → e.g., you'd exclude students who eat at dorms...
 - Difficulty in sample → population (generalisation)

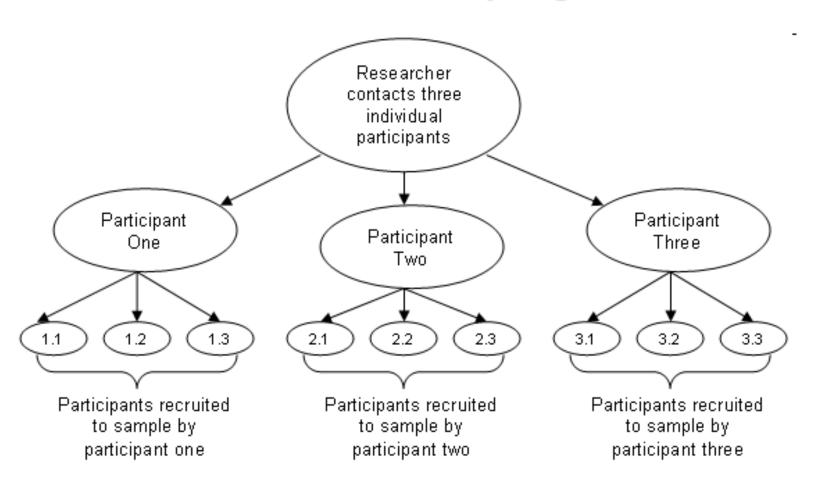
Purposive Sampling Amaçlı Örnekleme

- Aim

 selecting Ss who meet predetermined criteria.
- e.g., population: young theatre goers
 - Not just anyone walking towards the theatre
 - Under, say, 30 years of age.
 - Students (or who look like students)
- A smart practical way of approaching to having a good sample
- But, recall that not a probabilistic sampling process



Snowball Sampling



Sampling Frame

- Sampling frame → the actual population of
- Population: residents of Tarsus ©
- Possible sampling frames can be:
 - People who go to Kebapçı Eyüp

