

PARTIAL NOTE FILE

CJ 160 SEC 001 SP 05

START DATE: 2/10/05

Sequence of Topics

- ♦Decoding Exercise: Proof it works
- ♦Purposes
- ♦Basic Terms
- ♦Procedures

SAMPLING EXERCISE

- ♦PURPOSE: CREATE TWO _____ GROUPS
- ♦GROUP ASSIGNED DEPENDED ON _____
- ♦EACH OF YOU: _____ OF BEING IN EITHER GROUP

Technical Terms for Exercise

- ♦Used _____ Sampling Procedures
- ♦This variety: _____ **sampling**
- ♦“Drew” (created) **two** _____
- ♦Can also say: used **random** _____
- ♦ Did it work?
- ♦If “EQUAL” chance – either group – **two groups should be** _____
- ♦ Called **initial** _____
- ♦Q 1 – HOME RESIDENCE IN PHILLY

PERCENT IN EACH GROUP

♦ EXPRESS NUMBER IN EACH CATEGORY AS _____

♦ What _____ of group in that category

♦ RMCJ: Column percentages (p. 92)

NUMBERS AS PERCENT OF **EACH** _____ IN **EACH** _____

SAME INFORMATION

Q8 - GENDER

Q8 - GENDER

Q 2 – ETHNIC IDENTITY

Q 2 – ETHNIC IDENTITY

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT CLASS EXERCISE?

♦ Generally, have created _____ (not perfectly equal) groups

♦ Random sampling “worked”

SAMPLING PURPOSES GENERALLY

♦ **DRAW ELEMENTS FROM A _____ SUCH THAT**

♦ **ELEMENTS DRAWN (THE SAMPLE)**

♦ _____ **LARGER POPULATION**

WHY?

* ACCURATELY DESCRIBE _____

* CANNOT DO A CENSUS

* SAVE \$

To infer back to the population

One purpose of a sample

SOME TERMS

POPULATION

- ♦ _____ OF INTEREST TO THE RESEARCHER
- ♦ THE GROUP YOU WANT TO DESCRIBE WITH YOUR SAMPLE
- ♦ SOME EXAMPLES
- ♦ MUST BE _____
- ♦ POPULATIONS: TWO TYPES
- ♦ THOSE YOU CAN _____
- ♦ EXAMPLES
- ♦ THOSE YOU CANNOT _____
- ♦ EXAMPLES

SOME POPULATIONS CLOSE TO HOME

- ♦ ALL STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THIS CLASS
- ♦ ALL STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM TODAY
- ♦ ALL MALE STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM TODAY
- ♦ ALL RESIDENTS OF PHILADELPHIA AS OF 1/1/05

POPULATIONS AND SAMPLES

- ♦ **ALL INQ. ART. LAST 10 YEARS ON PPD**
- ♦ **POP. IN US**
- ♦ **ALL TU REG. UGRAD**

•RS OF 50

•2000 HHOLDS

•RS OF 100 OR

•CONV. SAMPLE - THIS CLASS

SAMPLING FRAME

•“ACCURATE _____ IN THE POPULATION”

•EXAMPLES

•Undergraduate Students at Temple

•Faculty in CRIMINAL JUSTICE

•Sworn officers in Phila. PD

TWO FAMILIES OF SAMPLING STRATEGIES

•**PROBABILITY: EACH ELEMENT’S PROBABILITY OF BEING SAMPLED IS**

•**NONPROBABILITY: (ABOVE) NOT KNOWN OR CANNOT BE ESTIMATED**

EXAMPLE OF PROBABILITY SAMPLING

•**TUESDAY**

•**STUDENTS ASSIGNED TO GROUP # 1**

•**IDENTIFY WITH DOCTOR**

•**FEATURES OF THOSE 34, *WITHIN SAMPLING ERROR*, WILL REFLECT**

•PROPORTION MALE

♦ **SAMPLE** GROUP 1 (TUESDAY):

♦ $18 / 32 = 52\%$

♦ **POP** CLASS (ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE):

♦ $40 / 84 = 48\%$

WILL SAMPLE RESULTS ALWAYS MATCH THE POPULATION EXACTLY?

No, because of _____

(RMCJ p. 189-190)

DOES SAMPLING ERROR MEAN SAMPLE IS NO GOOD?

NO

♦ Sample error SHOULD always _____ IF:

♦ You have followed _____ sampling procedures

Samples Estimate _____ in a Population (p. 184)

♦ Population parameter =

♦ **sample mean +/- sampling error**

♦ The population mean lies within a _____ around the sample mean

HOW CAN WE KNOW THIS?

♦ Probability Theory Tells Us SO!

♦ TAKE STATS!

