

### **Exploring Non-Random Sampling in Research**

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**Paper Title:** "Putting Tools in Their Place: The Role of Time and Perspective in Human-AI Collaboration for Qualitative Analysis"

**Source/Link:** <https://par.nsf.gov/servlets/purl/10344921>

**Type of Research:** Qualitative Research

**Non-Random Sampling Method(s) Used:** Purposive Sampling, Convenience Sampling, and Snowball Sampling.

**Brief Explanation:**

The researchers used three types of non-random sampling methods: purposive, snowball, and convenience sampling. They used purposive sampling by carefully choosing participants who met specific criteria, such as being CSCW and HCI scholars with experience in qualitative methods and analyzing short texts in large datasets. This helped them gather information from people who really understood the topic and could share meaningful insights about using algorithmic and AI tools in qualitative research. The main goal was to make sure everyone they interviewed had enough experience and knowledge to give useful and relevant answers.

They also used snowball and convenience sampling to find more participants. With convenience sampling, they invited people from their own professional and social circles since it was easier and faster to contact them. Snowball sampling happened when participants shared the recruitment flyer and recommended other qualified scholars they knew. These methods helped the researchers reach a total of 15 experts in a small, specialized field. While this made the study stronger by focusing on experienced voices, it also meant that the results might not fully apply to other fields outside of CSCW and HCI.

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