**Questions of Research Exam**

1. **Types of Non-Probability Sampling**

* **Convenience Sampling:**  this involves collecting a sample from somewhere convenient to you: the mall, your local school
* **Purposive Sampling:** The study participants are chosen based on the study’s purpose
* **judgment Sampling**: in this method, the researcher draws the sample from a list of experts in the field.
* **Quota Sampling**: where the groups (i.e. men and women) in the sample are proportional to the groups in the population.

## Types of Probability Sampling

* [**Simple random sampling**](https://www.statisticshowto.datasciencecentral.com/simple-random-sample/) is a completely random method of selecting subjects. These can include assigning numbers to all subjects and then using a random number generator to choose random numbers. Classic ball and urn experiments are another example of this process (assuming the balls are sufficiently mixed). The members whose numbers are chosen are included in the sample.
* **Stratified Sampling: it** involves splitting subjects into mutually exclusive groups and then using simple random sampling to choose members from groups.
* **Systematic Sampling: it** means that you choose every “nth” participant from a complete list. For example, you could choose every 10th person listed.
* **Cluster Sampling:** is a way to randomly select participants from a list that is too large for simple random sampling. For example, if you wanted to choose 1000 participants from the entire population of the U.S., it is likely impossible to get a complete list of everyone. Instead, the researcher randomly selects areas (i.e. cities or counties) and randomly selects from within those boundaries.