Sampling People, Records, & Networks

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Unit I

- I Research designs ...
- 2 Surveys
- 3 Why sample?
- 4 Why randomize?
- 5 Types of sampling
- 6 Evaluating samples
- 7 Units sampled

- Unit I: Sampling as a research tool
 - Lecture I Research design & sampling
 - Lecture 2 Surveys & sampling
 - Lecture 3 -- Why sample at all?
 - Lecture 4 Why might we randomize, and how do we do it?
 - Lecture 5 What happens when we randomize?
 - Lecture 6 How do we evaluate how good the sample is?
 - Lecture 7 What kinds of things can we sample?
- Unit 2: Mere randomization
- Unit 3: Saving money
- Unit 4: Being more efficient
- Unit 5: Simplifying sampling
- Unit 6: Some extensions & applications



Unit I

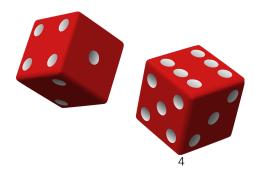
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- 3 R's

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Research designs & surveys?



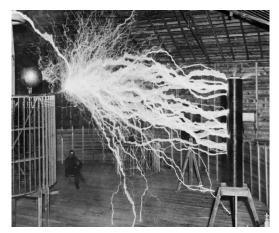
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• Experiments



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- Experiments
 - Dependent variable
 - Factors
 - Control or randomization of disturbing variables



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 - Two study designs: Observed control & Double blind randomized control experiment



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- 1954 Field Trial of the Salk Poliomyelitis Vaccine
- Two study designs: Observed control & Double blind randomized control experiment
- 220,000 vaccinated 2^{nd} graders & 725,000 unvaccinated 1^{st} & 3^{rd} graders



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- 200,000 vaccinated 2nd graders & 200,00 controls



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 - 1954 Field Trial of the Salk Poliomyelitis Vaccine
 - Two study designs: Observed control & Double blind randomized control experiment
 - 220,000 vaccinated 2nd graders & 725,000 unvaccinated 1st & 3rd graders
 - 200,000 vaccinated 2nd graders & 200,00 controls
 - Conclusion from randomized study: vaccine effective, safe



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- Doll & Hill 1951-4 British Doctors Study
- All registered physicians in UK





Survey Data Collection & Analytic Specialization

- Research design
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- Experiments
 - Dependent variable
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 - Control or randomization of disturbing variables
- Quasi-experimental: observational
 - Doll & Hill 1951-4 British Doctors Study
 - Survey of all registered physicians in UK
 - 40,000 (2/3) responded, & followed



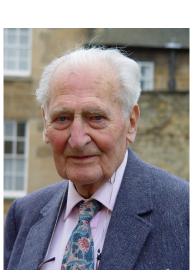


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- Experiments
 - Dependent variable
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- Quasi-experimental: observational
 - Doll & Hill 1951 British Doctors Study
 - Survey of all registered physicians in UK
 - 40,000 (2/3) responded, & followed no randomization
 - Link between smoking & lung cancer, heart disease





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- Survey samples: observational



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 - Nationally representative sample



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- Survey samples: observational
 - Nationally representative sample
 - Levels & trends on fertility, infant & child mortality, family planning, maternal & child health



Survey Data Collection & Analytic Specialization

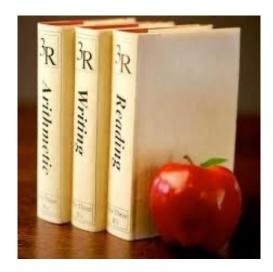
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- Experiments
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- Quasi-experimental: observational
- Survey samples: observational
 - Nationally representative sample
 - Levels & trends on fertility, infant & child mortality, family planning, maternal & child health
 - Randomized selection of 11,974 households & 9,746 women 15-49 years of age



- Research design
- 3 R's

• The 3 R's



- Research design
- 3 R's

- The 3 R's
- Realism



- Research design
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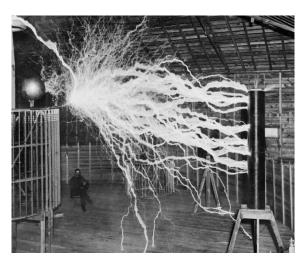
- The 3 R's
- Realism
- Randomization

The 3 R's: FDR's approach

- Relief: to provide jobs for the unemployed and to protect farmers from foreclosure
- Recovery: to get the economy back into high gear, "priming the pump"
- Reform: To regulate banks, to abolish child labor, and to conserve farm lands

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- The 3 R's
- Realism
- Randomization
- Representation



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