A Level Maths - S3 Sam Robbins 13SE

2.2 Sampling

	What it is	When to use	Advantages	Disadvantages
Census	A collection of data from an entire population	Gives a completely accurate result	 Small population Easy to collect data Large variation of opinion 	 Time consuming+Expensive Can not be used when testing involves destruction Large volume of data to process
Random Sampling	Each sample has an equal chance of being selected	 Large population Have a sampling frame 	 Numbers truly random and free from bias Easy to use Each number has a known equal chance of being selected 	• Needs a sampling frame
Systematic sampling	Required elements are chosen at regular intervals in an ordered list	• Time constraint	Simple to useSuitable for large samples	 Only random if ordered list is truly random Can introduce bias
Stratified sampling	Population is divided into groups and a simple random sample is carried out in each group	 More accurate when strata are present Reflects population structure 	 It can give more accurate estimates than simple random sampling where clear strata are present Reflects the population structure Allows you to observe relationships between subgroups 	 Within the strata, the problems are than same as for any simple random sample If the strata are not clearly defined they may overlap
Quota sampling	The population is divided into groups by gender etc. A quota of people in each group is set to try and reflect the group's proportion in the whole population	• There is no sampling frame	 Enables fieldwork to be done quickly because a small sample size is taken. Costs kept to a minimum Administering test is easy 	 Not possible to estimate the sampling errors Interviewers may not be able to judge characteristics easily Non responses are not recorded Can introduce interview bias