Sampling

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Sampling

- Sample is a group in a research study on which information is obtained.
- A population is the group to which the result of study are intended to apply.
Example

• An researcher in UNY is interested in determining the opinions of students about a character education program
Example

• Research problem: the effect of computer-assisted instruction on the reading achievement of the first and second graders in Sleman.

• Population: All first and second grade children in Sleman

• Sample: ten percent of the first and second grade children in Sleman
## Random Sampling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple random sampling</td>
<td>A simple random sample is one in which each and every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratified random sampling</td>
<td>Is a process in which certain sub groups or strata are selected for the sample in the same proportion in the population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster random sampling</td>
<td>The selection of groups or cluster of subject rather than individuals</td>
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Non Random Sampling

**Systematic sampling**
- In a systematic sampling, every nth individual in the population list is selected for the inclusion in the sample.

**Convenience sampling**
- Is a group of individual who (conveniently) are available for the study.

**Purposive sampling**
- Based on previous knowledge of a population and the specific purpose of the research, investigators use personal judgment to select samples.
Sample size

- Adequate sample?
- No clear cut answer
- Minimum 30
- Rumus Job Cohen, Issac & Michael, Paul Leddy
Population generalizability

- Refers to the degree to which a sample represents the population of interest