

# 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

## Simple random sampling

- A simple random sample is one in which each and every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected

## Stratified random sampling

- Is a process in which certain sub groups or strata are selected for the sample in the same proportion in the population

## Cluster random sampling

- The selection of groups or cluster of subject rather than individuals

# Non Random Sampling

## Systematic sampling

- In a systematic sampling, every  $n$ th 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, investigator use personal judgment to select sample

# 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 represent the population of interest