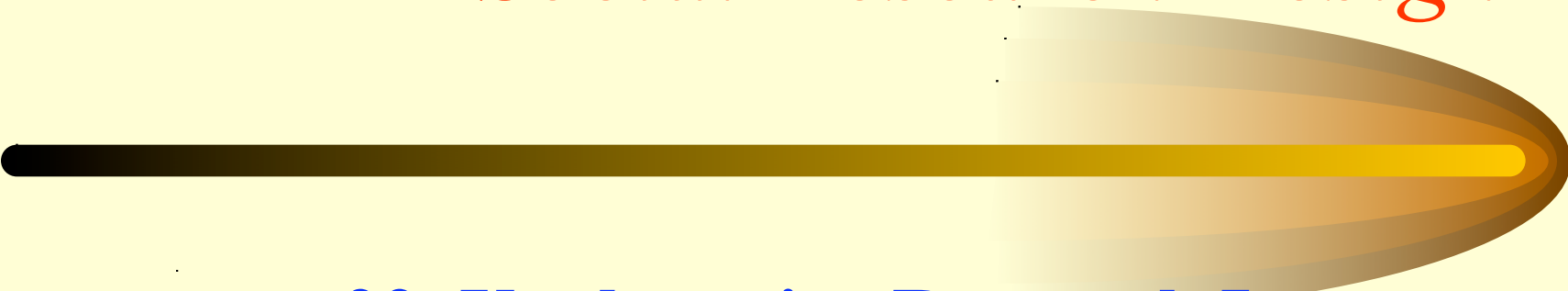


*Sociology 201:  
Social Research Design*



**12. The Logic of Sampling**

# Preview



- *Workbook assignments due: 7.1, 7.2*
- Review Chapter 6 homework
- Video on Sampling
- History of Sampling
- Logic of Probability Sampling
- Sampling Techniques

# *Review Chap 6 Workbook Assignments*

- Range: 0 to 98



Total = 98 slides

## 6.2 Semantic differential



- Attitudes toward fast food
  - **Nutrition:** nutritious, junk
  - **Taste:** Tastes good, tastes bad
  - **Cost:** Expensive, cheap

# *Semantic Differential Format*

	<u>Very</u> <u>Much</u>	<u>Some-</u> <u>what</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Some-</u> <u>what</u>	<u>Very</u> <u>Much</u>	
Nutritious	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	Junk
Tastes good	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	Tastes bad
Cheap	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	Expensive

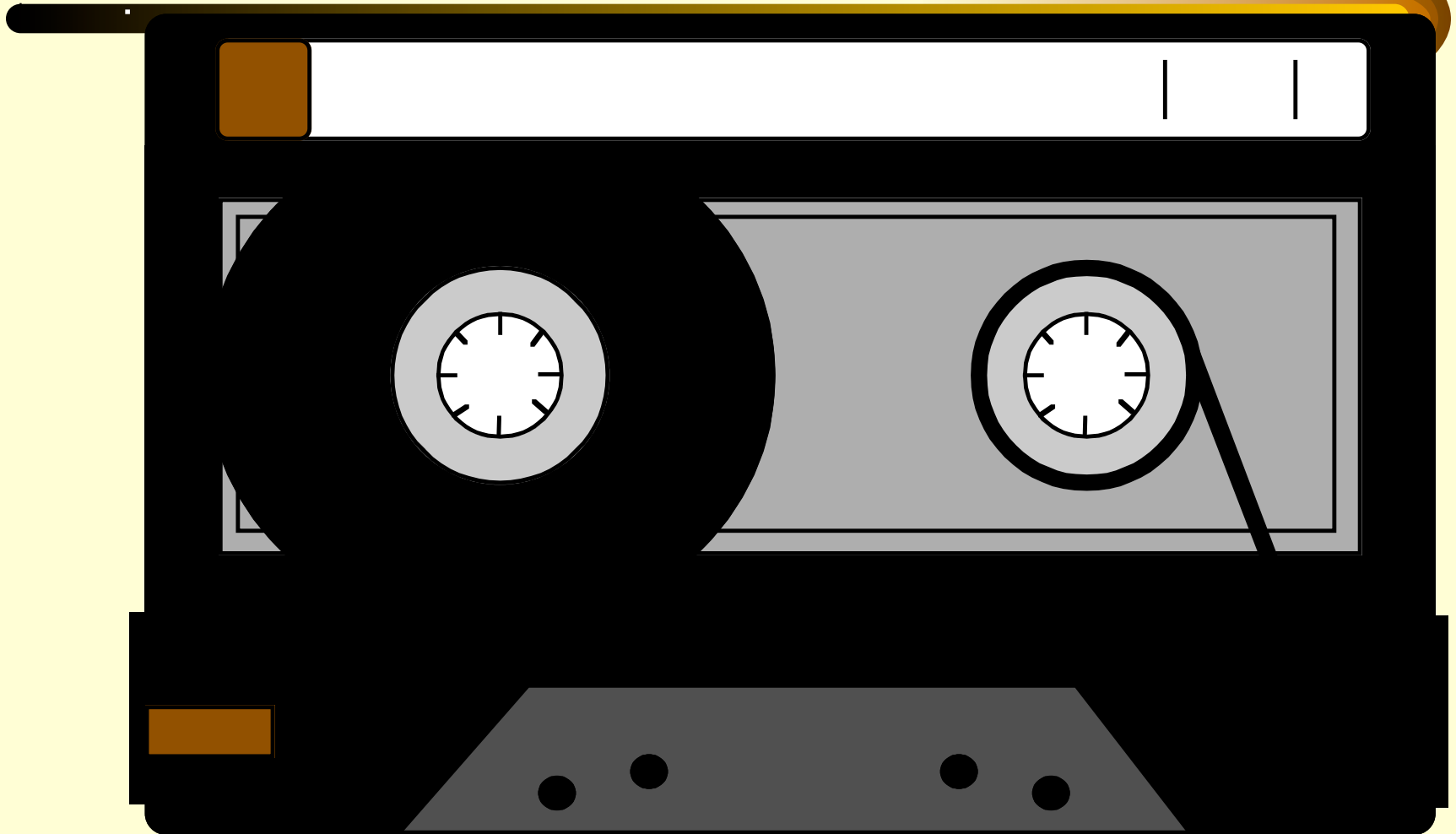
How would you score the various responses?

# Scoring Semantic Differential

	<u>Very</u> <u>Much</u>	<u>Some-</u> <u>what</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Some-</u> <u>what</u>	<u>Very</u> <u>Much</u>	
Nutritious	4	3	2	1	0	Junk
Tastes good	4	3	2	1	0	Tastes bad
Expensive	0	1	2	3	4	Cheap

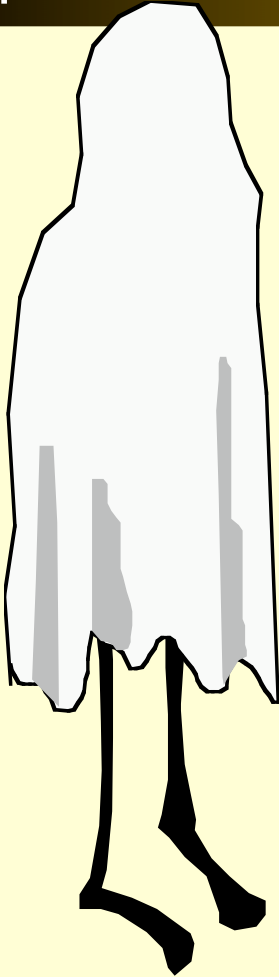
Range = 0 (Bad) to 12 (Good)

# It's Showtime!



Total = 31 slides

# Intuitive sampling



- Chapman student experience of sexual harassment
- “Have you ever been sexually harassed?”
- Ask all? -- too many
- Ask some?
- How many?
- Which ones?



# Sampling History: Literary Digest

- Picked winner in 1920-1932
- Picked Landon over FDR in 1936
  - Mailed 10,000,000 ballots
  - 2,000,000 came back
- FDR won with enormous landslide
- Who knows what went wrong?
- Sampling frame: cars and phones
- Excluded the poor--during Depression
- 20% return isn't very good
  - 70% or more is common in good studies

# Sampling History: Gallup

- Gallup predicted FDR in 1936



# Sampling History: Gallup

- Gallup predicted FDR in 1936
  - Quota Sampling

Men	Women

# Sampling History: Gallup

- Gallup predicted FDR in 1936
  - Quota Sampling

	Men	Women
Rural		
Urban		

# Sampling History: Gallup

- Gallup predicted FDR in 1936
  - Quota Sampling

		Men		Women	
		College	Less	College	Less
Rural					
Urban					

# Sampling History: Gallup

- Gallup predicted FDR in 1936
  - Quota Sampling

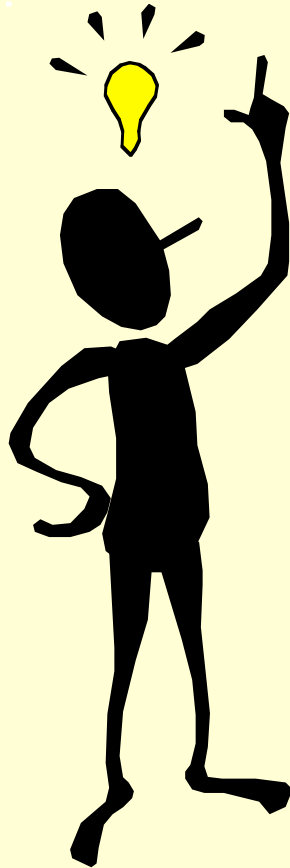
		Men		Women	
		College	Less	College	Less
Rural	White				
	Non-white				
Urban	White				
	Non-white				

# Sampling History: Gallup

- Gallup predicted FDR in 1936
  - Quota Sampling

		Men		Women	
		College	Less	College	Less
Rural	White	%	%	%	%
	Non-white	%	%	%	%
Urban	White	%	%	%	%
	Non-white	%	%	%	%

# Sampling History: Gallup



- Accurate in 1936-1944
- Predicted Dewey in 1948



# Sampling History: Gallup



- Accurate in 1936-1944
- Predicted Dewey in 1948
- Truman won

# What did Gallup do wrong?



- Quota frames were based on 1940 census
  - Urban migration during WWII
  - Underrepresented urban masses
- Stopped polling too soon
  - Extrapolation of trends pointed to Truman

# 1992 Presidential Election

			Clinton	Bush	Perot
•					
•	Oct 25-26	Gallup/USA Today/CNN	44	38	18
•	Oct 25-26	ABC News	43	35	22
•	Oct 26-27	Gallup/USA Today/CNN	43	40	17
•	Oct 26-27	ABC News	43	36	21
•	Oct 27	NBC News/Wall St Jour	46	38	16
•	Oct 27-28	Gallup/USA/Today/CNN	43	40	17
•	10/31/92	Gallup	46	38	16
•	10/31/92	CBS News/New York Times	45	37	18
•	10/31/92	ABC News	44	39	18
•	10/31/92	Gallup/CNN/USA Today	44	41	15
•	11/01/92	Gallup/CNN/USA Today	47	38	15
•	11/02/92	ABC News	45	38	16
•	11/02/92	CBS News/New York Times	46	38	15
•	11/02/92	NBC News/Wall St. Jour	46	38	16
•	11/03/92	Harris Poll	44	38	17
•					
•	<b>11/03/92</b>	<b>ELECTION RESULTS</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>

Total = 31 slides

# 1996 Presidential Election

Dates	Agency	Clinton	Dole	Perot
Other				
10/28-31 2	Hotline/Battleground	49	40	9
10/30-11/2 9	CBS/New York Times 2		54	35
10/31-11/3 2	Pew Research Center	52	38	8
11/1-3 2	Reuter/Zogby	49	41	8
11/1-3 1	Harris	51	39	9
11/2-3	ABC	52	30	7

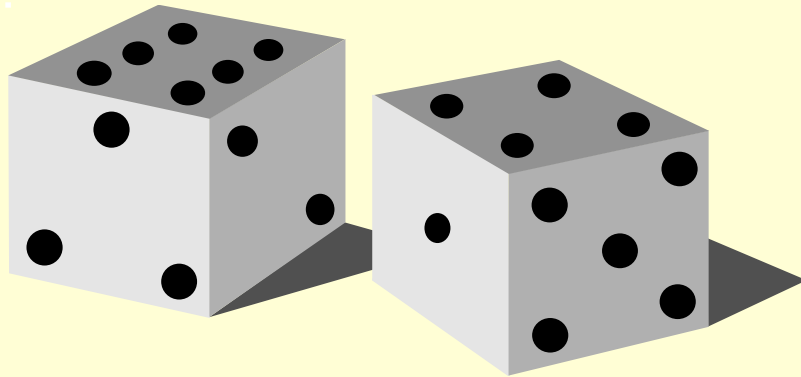
Total = 31 slides

# 2000 Presidential Election

	Gore	Bush	Nader	Buchnan*	
•	11/5: Hotline [Polling Co/GSG]	43	51	4	1
•	11/5: Marist College		46	51	2
•	11/5: Fox [Opinion Dynamics]	47	47	3	2
•	11/5: Newsweek [PRSA]		46	49	6
•	11/5: NBC/Wall St. Journal [Hart/Teeter]		45	48	4
•	11/5: Pew		46	49	3
•	11/5: ICR		44	46	7
•	11/5: Harris	47	47	5	1
•	11/5: Harris (online)		47	47	4
•	11/5: ABC/ Washington Post [TNSI]		46	49	3
•	11/6: IDB/CSM [TIPP]		47	49	4
•	11/6: CBS		48	47	4
•	11/6: Portrait of America [Rasmussen]		43	52	4
•	11/6: CNN/USA Today [Gallup]	46	48	4	1
•	11/6: Reuters/MSNBC [Zogby]	48	46	5	1
•	11/6: Voter.com [Lake/Goeas]	45	51	4	0
•					
•	<b>November 7<sup>th</sup> Election Results</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

Total = 31 slides

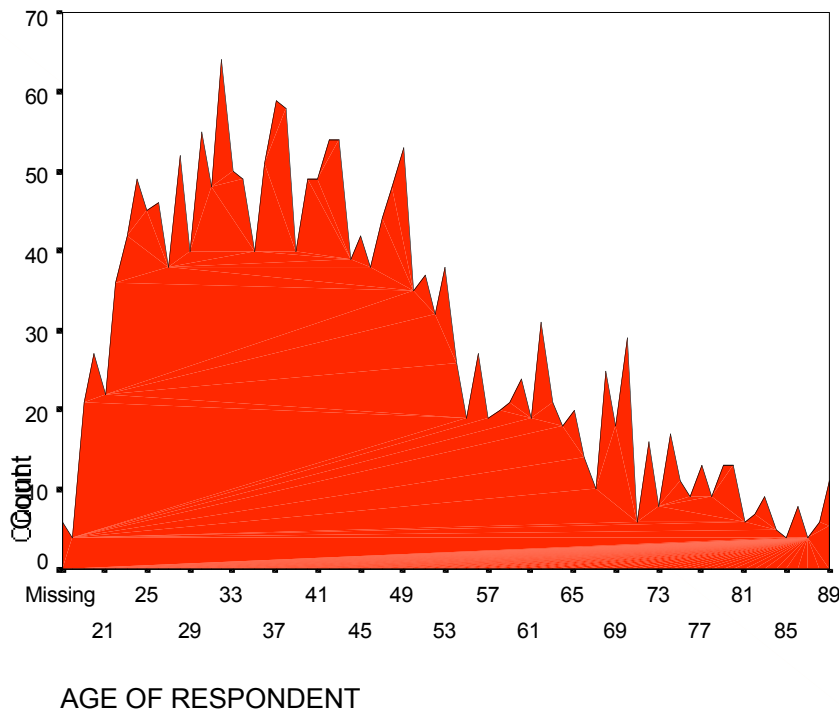
# Probability sampling--EPSEM



- **Equal**
- **Probability of**
- **Selection**
- **Method**

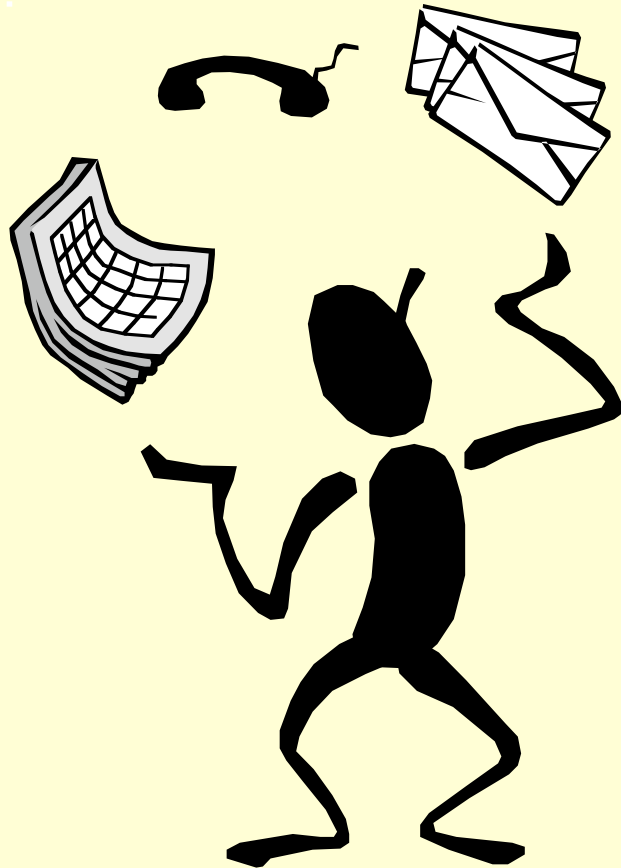
# Calculate sampling error

95 percent confidence level is a standard



100 =  $\pm 10$  percentage points  
400 =  $\pm 5$  percentage points  
1600 =  $\pm 2.5$  percentage points

# Populations and Sampling frames



- Problem of phone directory
- Problem of radio call-ins
- Problem of newspaper write-ins



# Types of Sampling designs

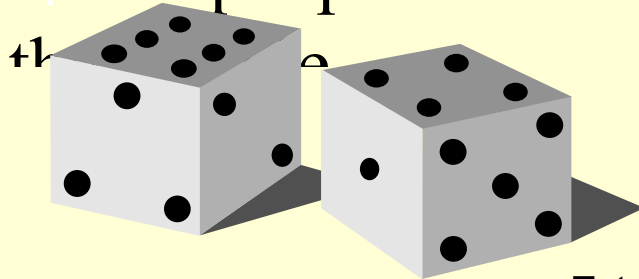
- Simple Random Sample
- Systematic
- Stratified
- Cluster sampling
- Probability proportionate to size (PPS)



Total = 31 slides

# Simple Random Sample

- Number each person in the population
- Select random numbers (from table or computer)
- Those people are in



Total = 31 slides

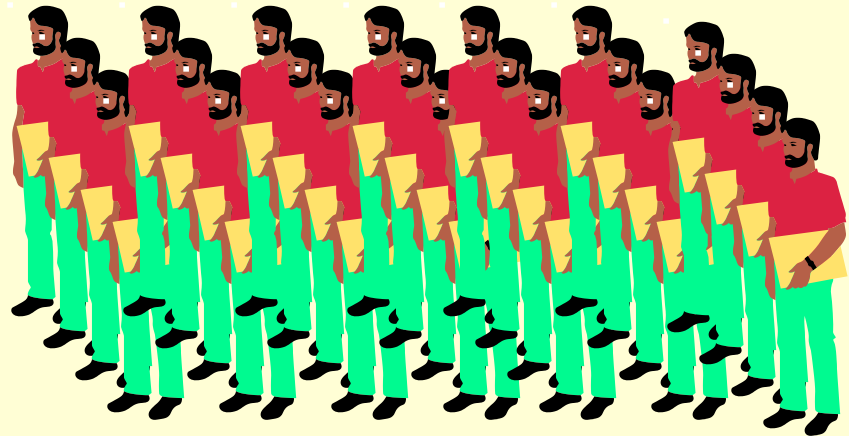
# Systematic Sample

- Divide population size by desired sample to get sampling interval:  
K
- e.g.,  $1,000,000 / 2,000 = 500$
- Select every 500th person



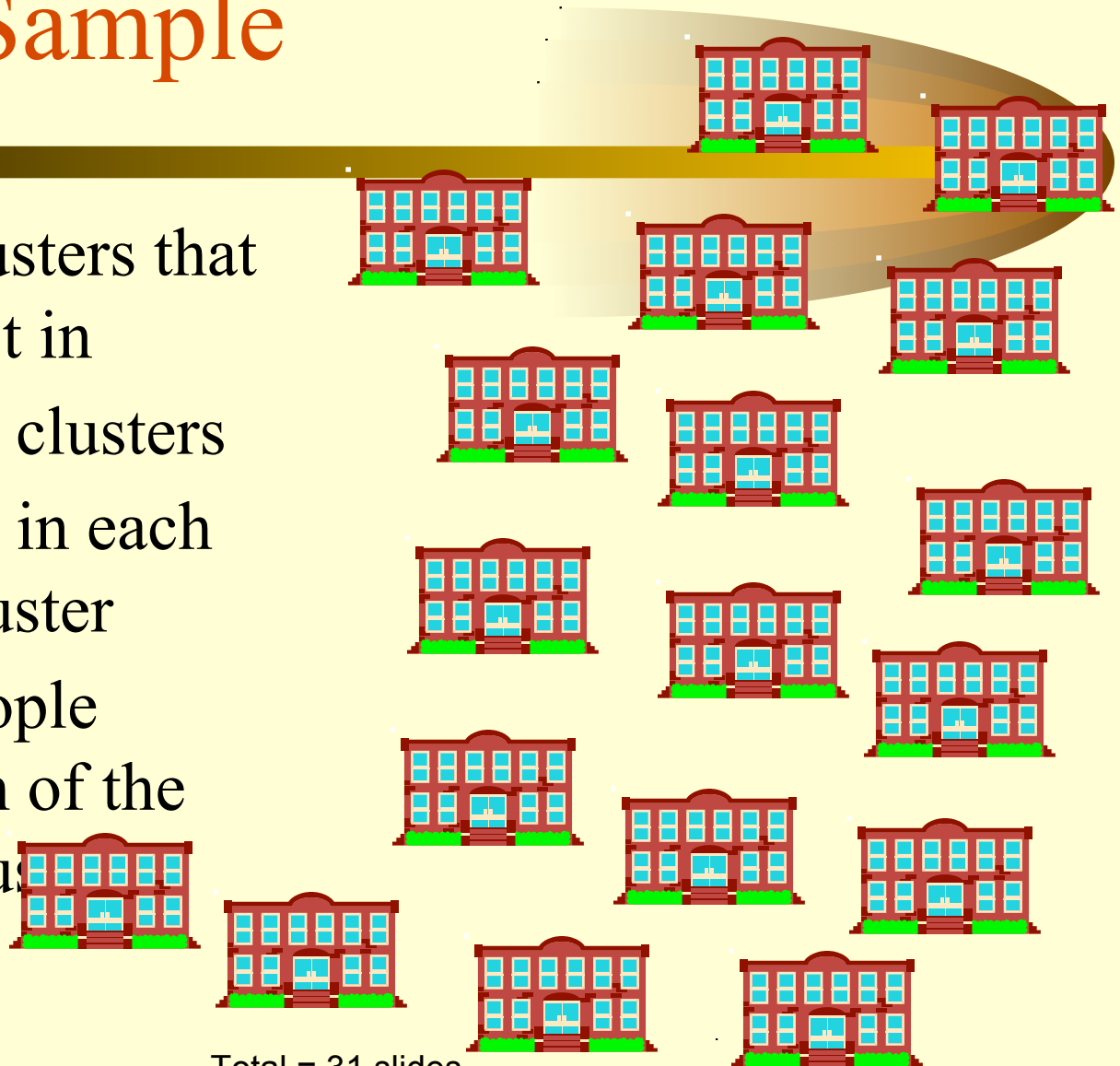
# Stratified Sample

- Group population according to some variable(s), e.g., gender
- Then select random or systematic sample in each subgroup



# Cluster Sample

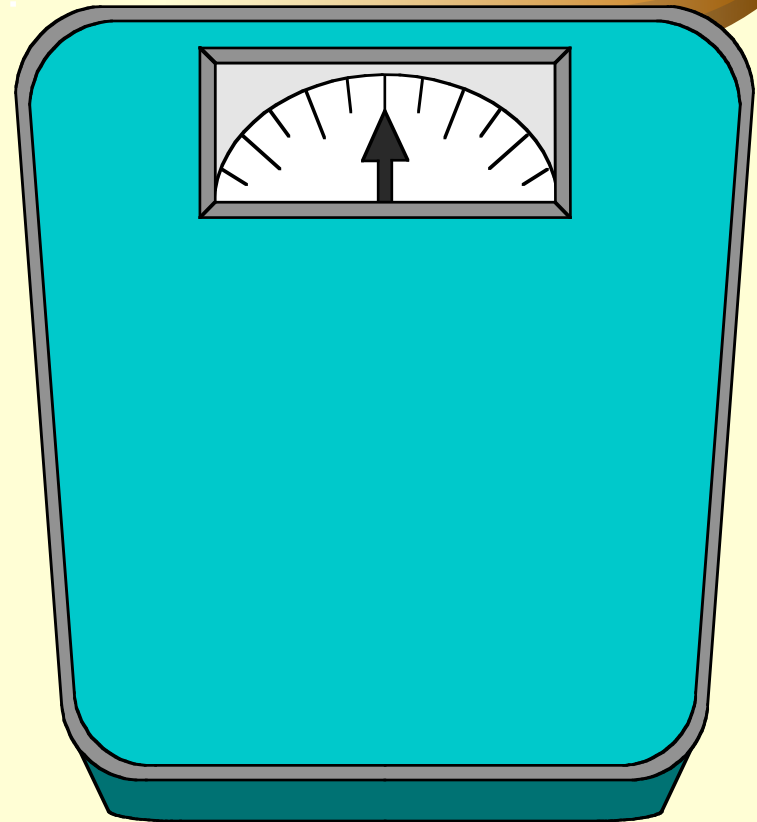
- Identify clusters that people exist in
- Sample the clusters
- List people in each selected cluster
- Sample people within each of the selected clusters



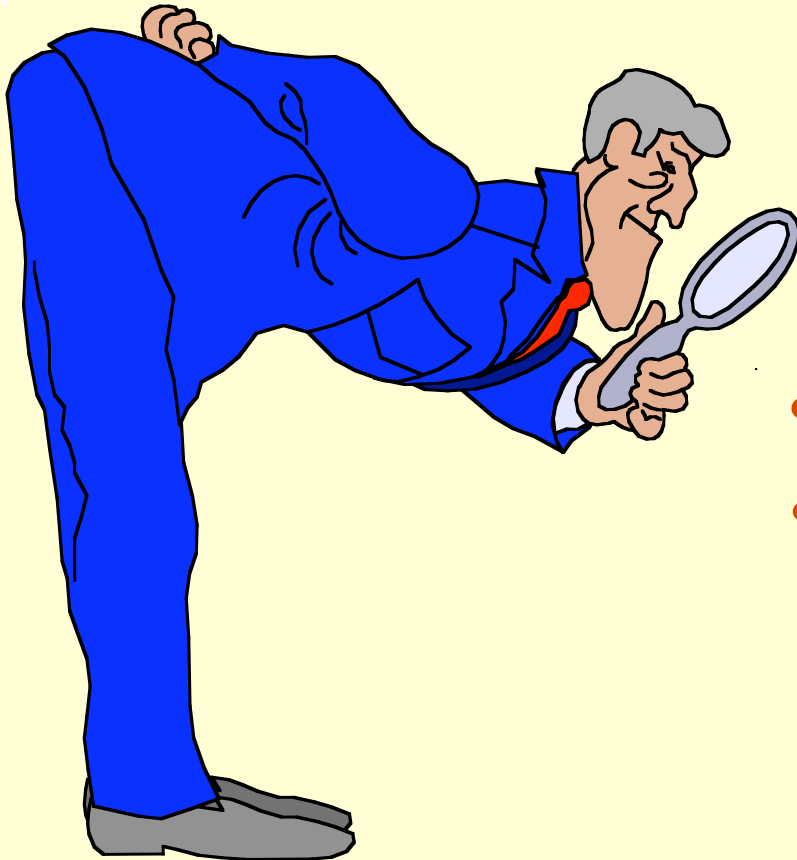
Total = 31 slides

# Weighting

- Recall  
Quota  
Sampling
- Logic
- Methods



# *Next Time*



- **Sampling Examples**
- Review Chapter 7