MBF 3CI

# Warm-up: Sampling Techniques You do NOT need to copy these down.

You have learned about several sampling techniques: Given the following situations, state which sampling technique is used:

- Simple random
- 2. Stratified random
- 3. Cluster
- 4. Voluntary response
- 5. Convenience
- 6. Systematic random

a) A survey of the speed of cars on a particular section of a street (section is not randomly chosen), to determine the average speed of drivers.

### **d**→Convenience

b) Names of family members at a reunion are placed on pieces of paper 3 cm by 3 cm. The great grandfather randomly draws names for gifts from a box that contains these pieces.

### Simple random

c) A survey of 120 students at HHSS is conducted.

At HHSS (student population size of 1100), the student body is distributed as:

Grade 9: 30%

Grade 10: 25%

Grade 11: 25%

Grade 12: 20%

The sample is created so that there are 36 grade 9s, 30 grade 10s, 30 grade 11s and the rest grade 12s.



d) After randomly choosing an apartment to begin with, every third apartment on one floor is chosen



Before we begin, are there any questions from last day's work?

## Today's Learning Goal(s):

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

- a) Understand the difference between primary and secondary data
- b) Understand what bias is.
- c) Distinguish between different types of bias.

From yesterday's homework p.108 #9

9 307  
10 242 
$$\frac{307}{991} \times 100 = \frac{210}{191} \times 100 = \frac{230}{191} \times 100 = \frac{210}{191} \times 100 = \frac{210}{191$$

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Date: 04.17

Define: Primary vs. Secondary Data Refer to text p.111

### 3.2 Bias in Data

**Bias** is any factor that favours certain outcomes or responses in a statistical study. A survey with bias *may* have incorrect results.

The methods used for choosing the sample and collecting the data must be free from bias.

Bias	Characteristics	Example(s)
Sampling Bias	The sample does not reflect the characteristic(s) of the population based on the sampling technique chosen.	eomitted certain groups from the sample
		incorrectly calculated the number to be sampled

Non-Response Bias	Member(s) are under- represented in a sample because they chose not to participate.	too few from 1 or more strata gave responses

Bias	Characteristics	Example(s)
Measurement Bias	The data has not been collected properly. This is due to human error and/or the wording of survey questions is poor.	Original Wording of Parents' Night Question Do you make sure your teen eats breakfast daily?
	Questions that are worded poorly tend to be either loaded and/or leading.	Modified Wording of Parents' Night Question
	ivaded und of Rading.	Eating breakfast results in better school achievement.
		Do you make sure your teen eats breakfast daily?
		The statement of fact "leads" the responses.

Response Bias	Participants in a survey give false answers on purpose.			
		Do you ever drive		
		above the speed limit?		
		Would you ever cheat on your partner?		
Review the learning goals. Were we successful today?  Today's entertainment: pp. 114-117 #1 to 5, 7 to 14				

Note: \*\* Answers to 3 a,d are incorrect
\*\*they should be MEASUREMENT BIAS!!

Be ready for a Quiz on Thursday!

The 1936 Presidential poll...next page

The 1936 campaign concluded with the *Literary Digest* (1936a) publishing survey results forecasting a landslide victory for the Republican presidential candidate, Alf Landon. The actual election was, of course, won by the incumbent, Franklin Roosevelt, by a large margin. Thus the *Literary Digest* poll gained an infamous place in the history of survey research.

**1** How many of you have studied President Landon?

2

3 Something went wrong with their telephone survey. Can you guess what it was?