## 1A Populations \& Samples

Population

Census

Sample

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Census $\rightarrow$ Completely accurate result | $\rightarrow$ Time consuming <br> $\rightarrow$ Cannot be used if the sampling <br> process would render the items <br> unusable |
| $\rightarrow$ Processing a lot of data takes a |  |
| long time |  |$|$

1. A supermarket wants to test a delivery of avocados for ripeness by cutting them in half.
a) Suggest a reason why the supermarket should choose a sample rather than a census

The supermarket tests a sample of 4 avocados and find that 4 of them are ripe. They estimate that $80 \%$ of the total are ripe.
b) Suggest a way this estimate could be improved

## 1B Random Sampling (Simple Random, Systematic \& Statified)

## Simple Random

## Systematic

## Stratified

|  | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple random sampling | $\rightarrow$ Free of bias <br> $\rightarrow$ Easy and cheap to implement <br> $\rightarrow$ Every unit has an equal chance of selection | $\rightarrow$ Not suitable for a large population or sample size <br> $\rightarrow$ A sampling frame is needed |
| Systematic Sampling | $\rightarrow$ Simple and quick to use <br> $\rightarrow$ Suitable for large samples and populations | $\rightarrow$ A sampling frame is needed <br> $\rightarrow$ Possible bias as units do not have an equal chance of selection |
| Stratified Sampling | $\rightarrow$ Sample accurately reflects the population <br> $\rightarrow$ Guarantees proportional representation of groups | $\rightarrow$ Population must be classified into groups which can be time-consuming <br> $\rightarrow$ Selection within a group has the same issues as simple random sampling |

1. A yacht club with 100 members are listed alphabetically in the club's membership book. The committee wants to take a sample of 12 members to fill in a questionnaire.
a) Explain how they could use a random number generator to generate the sample
b) Explain how they could use a lottery system to generate the sample
2. A factory manager wants to find out what his workers think of the canteen facilities. He decides to give a questionnaire to a sample of 80 workers. It is believed that different age groups will have different opinions.

The table to the right shows the number of workers in each age bracket.
a) What sampling method should be used?

| Age | Quantity |
| :--- | :--- |
| $18-32$ | 75 |
| $33-47$ | 140 |
| $48-62$ | 85 |

b) How many workers should be selected from each age bracket?

## 1C Non-Random Sampling (Quota \& Opportunity)

## Quota Sampling

## Opportunity Sampling

|  | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quota Sampling | $\rightarrow$ Allows a small sample to represent the population <br> $\rightarrow$ No sampling frame required <br> $\rightarrow$ Quick and inexpensive <br> $\rightarrow$ Allows comparison between groups | $\rightarrow$ Potential for bias to be introduced <br> $\rightarrow$ Can take time to divide the population into groups after <br> $\rightarrow$ A more in-depth study would require an increasing number of different groups <br> $\rightarrow$ Some people might not be willing to take part |
| Opportunity Sampling | $\rightarrow$ Easy to carry out $\rightarrow$ Inexpensive | $\rightarrow$ Unlikely to give a proportional sample <br> $\rightarrow$ Researcher's ability can affect the outcome <br> $\rightarrow$ People might not want to be interviewed/asked |

## 1D Types of Data

Quantitative Data

Qualitative Data

Discrete Data

Continuous Data

## Class Boundaries

Midpoint

| Length of wing <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Number of <br> butterflies, f |
| :---: | :---: |
| $30-31$ | 2 |
| $32-33$ | 25 |
| $34-36$ | 30 |
| $37-39$ | 13 |

1. Is the length Qualitative or Quantitative?

| Length of wing <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Number of <br> butterflies, $f$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $30-31$ | 2 |
| $32-33$ | 25 |
| $34-36$ | 30 |
| $37-39$ | 13 |

2. Is the length Discrete or Continuous?
3. Write down the class boundaries, midpoint and class width for the class 34-36
