Speaking Notes
PADM 5502
Week 10, Fall 2022
Dr. Neubauer

WHERE WE ARE

- We must complete the assignment/form in preparation for the capstone course soon.
- I distributed the ACTIVITY assignment yesterday.
- We will skip the portfolio assignment and you will receive credit for it in my gradebook.

Discussion forum 3 **Due Oct. 23 in GeorgiaVIEW**	**"Awareness of world events" is a concept and is a variable in that some people have a greater awareness of world events than others. Using the format was in the "Jessica" survey sample, write a Likert type survey item WITH FACE VALIDITY that intends to measure awareness of world events. Then write two additional Likert type survey items that also intend to measure awareness of world events but not with the same high degree of face validity.** **Rubric:** • **Correct use of Likert format of creating the survey item to measure the "Awareness of world events" variable with face validity.** • **Correct use of Likert format of creations two additional survey items also intended to measure the "Awareness of world events" variable.**

Activity Due Nov 20 in GoergiaVIEW.	**Draft as of October 18 to be finalized Oct. 19 during class meeting.** **Group 1** **Aala, Atif** **Allen, Yasmeen** **Anagbo-Dowetin, Vanessa B.** **Anderson, Jasmine T.** **Group 2** **Dipasalegne, Joslyn** **Grier, Tykivious R.** **Henderson, Anjelicia** **Jackson, Brittany D.** **Group 3** **Jones, Tiara R.** **Mccoy, Erin A.** **Pierce, Malik D.**

	Pierre, Stephan R. **Sapp, Tori D.** **Group 4** **Spencer, Courtney J.** **Stokes, Angelique N.** **Walden, Dora A.** **Young, Deante J.** **Working in groups, select a select a variable concept that city official or public administrator may have reason to better understand, explain or predict. Identify the type of administrator and the relevant venue/jurisdiction. Let me know what you have in mine and let me approve (or at least comment on) the idea.** **Create a visual policy model including the five demographic variables plus two or more other relevant independent variables, and one or more dependent variables, as per the variable concept identified above. It is not necessary to have intervening variable concepts.** **Write (in the way prescribed in this course) as many hypotheses as there are combinations of pairs of independent variables and dependent variables. Some of your group's hypotheses can be null hypotheses.** **Operationalize all of your variables as taught in this class. Measure age at the interval level of measurement.** **Create a survey research instrument (that looks like Jessica's example) including the "informed consent." Format it correctly, as in Jessica's example. Get the spacing right. And make the Likert items appear as in Jessica's example.** **Designate one person in your group to submit the whole project as one Word or Adobe .pdf document into GeorgiaVIEW by the due date.** **Provide me individual reports on roles within your group and the distributions of workload among all the members of your group.**

REVIEW

This page may be helpful.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sampling_(statistics)

SAMPLES AND POPULATIONS

To test hypotheses we want to do INFERENTIAL STATISTICS. Without a sample of people to survey that "is an accurate reflection of" the RELEVANT POPULATION of people (we want to infer something about), we cannot really test hypotheses.

A CENSUS is a survey of an entire POPULATION. It is usually impossible to do; and is not necessary to do.

Difference between a POPULATION and a SAMPLE.

Difference between a PARAMETER and a STATISTIC.

SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLE – every entity in the population has an EQUAL KNOWN PROBABILITY of being asked to participate.

SAMPLE OF CONVENIENCE.

STRATIFIED SAMPLE. (Divide the population into parts and then sample from within each part of the population.)

SNOWBALL SAMPLE.

With a "good" sample, STATISTICS derived from the sample ARE ACCURATE ESTIMATES of PARAMETERS in the population.

You can test HYPOTHESES using STATISTICS derived from a SAMPLE, if you have a sample of reasonable size (and if the sample itself is not BIASED).

To draw a SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLE, you need a SAMPLING FRAME. A sampling frame is the list from which to draw participants RANDOMLY.

A voter registration list is a sampling frame.
A list of citizens eligible for jury duty may be a sampling frame.
THE SELECTION OF A SAMPLING FRAME/LIST DEPENDS UPON THE POPULATION OF INTEREST.

For many POPULATIONS there is no sampling frame available. It may not be possible to draw a simple random sample. But you should do better than a SAMPLE OF CONVENIENCE.

If a survey instrument is given to an entire POPULATION of people of interest, that is called a CENSUS.

If a sample from a population is a SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLE, it is not necessary to complete a census. You can INFER from your findings in the sample to the population.

If you really have a SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLE (every person in the population has an equal, known probability of being asked to participate) a sample of 200 or so is usually adequate in order to estimate the relevant PARAMETERS IN THE POPULATION by using STATISTICS IN THE SAMPLE.

A SAMPLE OF CONVENIENCE is NOT a simple random sample.

A SNOWBALL SAMPLE is NOT a simple random sample.

A STRATIFIED SAMPLE ***may*** approach being a simple random sample.

To "draw" a simple random sample, you need a SAMPLING FRAME. A sampling frame is a list of everyone in the population. Usually, a sampling frame is not available. If you are interested in certain opinions of REGISTERED DEMOCRATS in Dougherty County, a list is available. If you are interested in certain opinions of women who have had abortions in Georgia since 1990, it is very unlikely a list is available.

When there is no sampling frame (list) available, you draw the best sample you can, but it is not a simple random sample.

The BENEFIT of a simple random sample is that STATISTICS derived from the sample are likely to be good estimates of PARAMETERS in the population.

You cannot assume this if you use a SAMPLE OF CONVENIENCE. Predicting the outcome of an election by sampling people who live in a very expensive neighborhood is not likely to produce an accurate prediction.

You cannot assume this if you use a SNOWBALL sample.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowball_sampling