

Glossary

1. Convenience Sampling

Convenience samples are based on convenience and may include members of affiliation groups, interest groups, or random intercepts on website.

2. Mixed Sampling

The use of two or more methods of sampling; for example, in multistage sampling, if samples are drawn at random at one stage and drawn by a systematic method at another is known as Mixed Sampling.

3. Non-probability Sampling

Non-probability sampling is any sampling method where some elements of the population have no chance of selection, or where the probability of selection can't be accurately determined.

4. Opportunity Sampling

Opportunity sampling is the sampling technique most used by psychology students. It consists of taking the sample from people who are available at the time the study is carried out and fit the criteria looking for.

5. Probability Sampling

A probability sampling scheme is one in which every unit in the population has a chance of being selected in the sample, and this probability can be accurately determined.

6. Quota Sampling

A quota sample assures that various subgroups of the population are represented on relevant sample characteristics. The quota sample does not use population proportions.

7. Referral Sampling

A referral sample is used to locate a population of rare individuals by referral.

8. Restricted Sampling

In Restricted sampling all the other forms of sampling are covered.

9. Sampling Design

A sample design is a definite plan determined to obtain a sample from a given population before any data are actually collected.

10. Self Selected Sampling

Self selected sampling (or volunteer sampling) consists of participants becoming part of a study because they volunteer when asked. This sampling technique is used in a number of the core studies.

11. Simple Random Sampling

A simple random sample is a subset of samples chosen from a larger set of a [population](#). Each individual is chosen [randomly](#) and entirely by chance, such

that each individual has the same [probability](#) of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process.

12. Snowball Sampling

Snowball sampling can be used if the population is not easy to contact.

13. Stratified Random Sampling

A method of sampling that involves the division of a population into smaller groups known as strata. In stratified random sampling, the strata are formed based on members' shared attributes or characteristics.

14. Systematic Random Sampling

A systematic sample occurs when all potential respondents have a known and equal chance of being selected. Typically a systematic sample would select every n^{th} person from the list of potential respondents.

15. Unrestricted Sampling

When each sample element is drawn individually from the population at large, then the sample so drawn is known as unrestricted sample.