Step 2 Cheat Sheet by Robyn.jll via cheatography.com/146401/cs/31682/

Cheatography

Sampling for Statistical Analysis

Probability / Non-Probability sampling methods		
Probability	every member of the population has a chance of being	
sampling	selected for the study through random selection	

Non-pr-some members of the population are more likely thanobabilityothers to be selected for the study because of criteriasamplingsuch as convenience or voluntary self-selection.

Parametric / Non-Parametric tests

Parametric	can be used to make strong statistical inferences when
tests	data are collected using probability sampling. If you
	want to use parametric tests for non-probability
	samples, you have to make the case that:
	(1) your sample is representative of the population
	you're generalizing your findings to.
	(2) your sample lacks systematic bias.
Non-pa-	are more appropriate for non-probability samples, but
rametric	they result in weaker inferences about the population.
tests	
	non-probability samples are more likely to be biased,
	they are much easier to recruit and collect data from

By Robyn.jll

cheatography.com/robyn-jll/

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Calculate sufficient sample size

Before recruiting participants, decide on your sample size either by looking at other studies in your field or using statistics. A sample that's too small may be unrepresentative of the sample, while a sample that's too large will be more costly than necessary.		
Signif- icance level (alpha):	the risk of rejecting a true null hypothesis that you are willing to take, usually set at 5%.	
Statistical power:	the probability of your study detecting an effect of a certain size if there is one, usually 80% or higher.	
Expected effect size:	a standardized indication of how large the expected result of your study will be, usually based on other similar studies. tells you how meaningful the relati- onship between variables or the difference between groups is. It indicates the practical significance of a research outcome.	
Population standard deviation:	an estimate of the population parameter based on a previous study or a pilot study of your own	

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