Study sampling scope term paper

Sociology, Population

Introduction

We face a continuous encounter, with the environment that surrounds us, however the response of each person remains different, at times people of different ages also show different reactions to similar situations, and this phenomenon is investigated here and can be derived by capturing the relative reactions of different aged groups to hypothetical situations. The whole idea behind the exercise will be to study and calculate the impact of positive and negative situations on emotions according to the age.

This study will be based on the interpretation of positive and negative emotions, which are introduced by means of images and to different age groups hence it is important for us to find out the relative sample size and the set of age groups to define our scope. A random set of people are selected and the accessible population will be subdivided between the age groups i. e. Group 1 (10 Persons, Mage = 23 years, age range: 18-32 years) are selected, in Group 2 we have (10 Persons, Mage= 42 years, age range: 35-52 years) and in Group 3 we have (10 Persons, Mage= 65 years, age range: 58-75 years), in the above mentioned sampling frame, the place and gender will remain out of scope.

As per the above defined age groups we have covered the total age range between 18-75 years, the population aged below and above this range will the out of scope for this study and therefore the population frame defined is satisfactory. We have used external validity to define the above sample and the same has been generalized through equal class representation.

Methods and Measurements

The qualitative research will be carried out in the form of an experiment where probability sampling will take place; the groups chosen will be shown images in four categories (flowers, reptiles, domestic animals and wild animals), every person is subjected to see 4 different images from each category for 4 seconds each and after the exercise they were asked to recall any four images. The images displayed were randomized by using combinations of 10C4 so that the impact remains neutrally distributed. Face validity is used to capture and keep the details of observation retained from each subject and the theoretical construct is developed to define the interrelation.

The experimental design will be restricted to a quasi-experimental design considering that multiple groups are present and though the random samples are used to obtain the results the testing units remain the same. Once the data of the first four recalled images is obtained, we will clean, organize and arrange the same in the following manner, Group 1 total number of images obtained 10x4= 40, they are now subdivided between the four groups and then further between (reptiles and wild animals) and (flowers and domestic animals). The same exercise is repeated for the other two groups and then we obtain the descriptive statistics of the data as follows.

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

(flowers and domestic animals) Positives

9

16

29

(reptiles and wild animals) Negatives

31

24

11

Conclusion

The data as captured shows, that as we move on from the selected date range, the impact of negative images decreases and positive increases and there fore we can deduce that with increasing age the positive emotions are more persistent and stable than the negative emotions.