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Show the numbers of the Snowball sample pages can be defined as a method for collecting research subjects by identifying the original item that is used to provide the names of other subjects. These actors themselves can discover ... All B C D E F H I J K L M N P S T U V W X Y - Entries per page: 20 40 60 Snowball Selections, where study participants recruit other participants for testing or research. It is used where it is difficult to find potential participants. This is called a snow pick because (in theory) once you have the ball rolling, it picks up more snow along the way and gets bigger and bigger. Snowball sampling is a probability sampling method. It has no likelihood of participating in, say, a simple random sample (where the odds are the same for any particular participant being selected). Rather, the researchers used their own judgments to select participants. The snowball sample consists of two stages: the identification of potential subjects in the population. Often, only one or two items can be found initially. Ask these subjects to hire other people (and then ask these people to hire, it is sometimes called a cold call as you call out of nowhere. Cold call is usually reserved for snowball sampling, where there is no risk of potential embarrassment or other ethical dilemmas. For example, cold-call study participants would find it easier to dine in fast food restaurants than cold people who have extramarital affairs. Snowball sampling can be a challenging ethical way to navigate. So you will probably be in contact with the institutional review board (such as this one) or another department similarly involved in ethics. Why is a snowball sample used? Some people may not want to be found. For example, if a study investigates cheating in exams, shoplifting, drug use, prostitution or any other unacceptable public behavior, potential participants will be wary of speaking out because of the possible consequences. However, other study participants are more likely to know other people in the same situation as themselves and be able to inform others about the benefits of the study and reassure them of their privacy. The advantages and disadvantages of snowball sampling: This allows research to be conducted where in this may not be possible due to the lack of participants. Snowball sampling can help you discover characteristics about population populations You didn't know existed. For example, a random illegal loader against a non-profit loader. Disadvantages: We are usually unable to determine the sampling error or draw conclusions about populations based on the sample obtained. Snowball sampling is also known as cold call, chain sampling, chain sampling and sampling. Links Everitt, B.S.; Skrondal, A. (2010), Cambridge Dictionary of Statistics, Cambridge University Press. Levin, D. (2014). Even you can find out the stats and analytics: It's easy to understand the guide to statistics and analytics of the 3rd edition, Pearson FT Press. -----Who not help with homework or a test question? With Chegg Study, you can get a step-by-step solution to your questions from an expert in the field. Your first 30 minutes with Chegg are free! Comments? Do you need to publish a fix? Please, you posted a comment on our Facebook page. For other purposes, see Snowball (disambiguation). In sociology and statistics studies, snow-com sampling (or chain sampling, chain sampling, sampling) is a sampling method in which existing subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances. Thus, the sampling group is said to be growing like a rolling snowball. As the sample is created, enough data is collected to be useful for research. This sampling method is often used in hidden populations, such as drug users or sex workers, which are difficult for researchers to access. Because sample members are not selected from the sample frame, snowball samples are subject to multiple biases. For example, people with many friends are more likely to be recruited. When virtual social networks are used, this technique is called a virtual snowball sample. It is widely believed that it is not possible to make objective assessments from snowball samples, but it has been shown that a variation of the snowball sample, called a sample administered by respondents, allows researchers to make asymptotically objective assessments from snowball samples under certain conditions. A snowball sample and a sample based on respondents also allow researchers to make assessments of the social network connecting the hidden population. The Snowball sample description uses a small pool of initial informants to appoint, through their social networks, other participants who meet the selection criteria and could potentially contribute to a specific study. The term snowball sampling reflects the analogy with the snowball increasing in size as it rolls down. The method of the participation program project (likely to be subject to changes, but indicative). Approach the stakeholders and ask Get contacted and ask them to participate. There may be problematic community groups that may be included in the participation program. Participation. snowball with contacts to get more stakeholders if necessary. Provide a variety of contacts by expanding the profile of individuals involved in snow com exercises. Application requirements Participants are likely to know those who share characteristics that make them eligible for inclusion in the study. The applicable Snowball sampling situation is quite suitable for use when members of the population are hidden and difficult to find (e.g. samples of homeless or illegal drug users) and these members are closely related (e.g., organized crime, exchange of similar interests, participation in the same groups that are relevant to the project at hand). The application field This list is incomplete; you can help by expanding it. 1. Social calculations snowball sampling can be perceived as a sample assessment in the field of social computing. For example, during the interview phase, a snowball sample can be used to reach populations that are difficult to reach. Participants or informants who have already been contacted can use their social networks to refer the researcher to other people who could potentially participate in the study or contribute to it. It was noted that research in conflict situations was difficult because of mistrust and suspicion. A conflict environment in which people or groups think that their needs and purpose are contrary to the goals and needs of others or groups. These conflicts between groups or people include differences in claiming territory, resources, trade, civil and religious rights, which cause considerable misunderstanding and exacerbate differences that lead to a climate of lack of trust and suspicion. In conflict situations, the entire population is marginalized to some extent, rather than a particular group of people, and it is very difficult for investigators to reach the test subjects for the study. For example, the threatening political environment under an authoritarian regime creates obstacles for investigators to conduct their research. The snowball sample was demonstrated as the second best method for conducting research in conflict situations, such as in the context of Israel and the Arab conflict. The snowball sample allows investigators to approach the marginalized population at a cognitive and emotional level and record them in the study. The snowball sample addresses the lack of confidence that arises from uncertainty about the future through the tracking methodology. [1] 3. Expert snowball intelligence collection can be used to identify experts in a specific field such as medicine, manufacturing processes, or customer relations techniques, and gather professional and valuable knowledge. For example, 3M called on all areas that are related to how surgical draping can be applied to the body using a snowball coma Each expert involved can offer another expert who they may know could offer more information. 4. Public and population health research with marginalized and stigmatized populations can be used to recruit participants in studies on marginalized, criminalized or other stigmatized behaviour and its consequences. Examples include the use of prohibited substances (e.g. unwritten drugs), the collection of illegal materials (e.g. ivory, unlicensed weapons) or stigmatized practices (e.g. anorexia support, sexual fetish). Exclusion from the majority society or fear of exposure or shame makes contact with participants by conventional means. However, the nature of many of these behaviours means that the people involved are in contact with each other. Snowball sampling is used in many studies of street populations. Benefits and disadvantages Find Hidden Populations: It's possible for surveyors to include people in a survey that they wouldn't know but, via social networking. Location of people of a certain population: There are no lists or other obvious sources to search for members of the population (e.g. homeless, illegal drug users). Investigators use previous contacts and connections with subjects, something investigators can gain access and cooperation with new actors. Trust is the key to gaining access and documenting the cooperation of the subjects. It is achieved that investigators act in good faith and establish good working relationships with the subjects. Methodology. As questions are used to find a hidden population, the researcher invests less money and time into the sample. The snowball sampling method does not require comprehensive planning, and the required staff is much smaller than other sampling methods. Snowball sampling can be used in both alternative and additional study methodology. As an alternative methodology, when other research methods cannot be used, because of the complex circumference and when random sampling is possible. As an additional methodology with other research methods to improve the quality and effectiveness of research and minimize sampling bias, like sample quotas. Disadvantages of community bias: First participants will have a strong influence on the sample. The snowball sample is inaccurate and can yield a variety of inaccurate and inaccurate results. The method largely depends on the qualifications of the person conducting the actual sampling, and the ability of that person to vertically network and find the appropriate sample. For success previous contacts in target areas, as well as the ability to keep the flow of information going throughout the task force. It's no coincidence that the snowball sample contradicts many assumptions that support the conventional wisdom about random selection Representation, however, social systems go beyond the ability of researchers to recruit randomly. Snowball sampling is inevitable in social systems. Unknown population sample size: There is no way to know the total population size. Anchor: Another drawback of a snowball sample is the lack of certain knowledge about whether the sample is an accurate reading of the target population. Focusing only on a select few people, this does not always indicate real trends in the results group. Identifying the person appropriate for the sample, as well as setting the right targets, is a time-consuming process, so that the benefits only slightly outweigh the costs. Lack of control over sampling method: As subjects find a hidden population, the study has very little control over the sampling method, which becomes largely dependent on the original and subsequent subjects, which can add to the known sample pool using the method outside the researcher's control. Compensation Best protection against weaknesses is to start with a set of initial informants that are as diverse as possible. Efforts to improve the main drawback of snowball sampling led to a sample method managed by respondents (RDS). RDS increases the direction method by weighing the sample to compensate for the initial random selection, which can lead to a reduction in errors occurring in the sample by referral method. Snowball sampling examples are a real multi-purpose method. Through its use, it can draw conclusions about social networks and relationships in areas that address sensitive, illegal or deviant issues. Equally important is its usefulness in the study of a population about which little is known. For example, Kaplan et al. used a snowball sample to study the temporal and social conditions of heroin users. A total of 214 cases were selected by 45 independent snowball sampling operations. Graphically presented samples ranged in length (i.e. in the number of cases in the sample) from two cases (1-day snowball sample) to nine cases (8-stage snowball sample). Samples were collected with different targets for saturation. In one subset, foreign origin is a trait that must be saturated; on the other hand, it is prostitution as an occupation. In this example, three samples were selected from the database of data sets for analysis as a criterion for the constant storage of the length of the three samples. It was decided on the length of four cases, as these samples are complex enough to make the statistical analysis practical, but short enough to provide a clear and simple qualitative comparison. a field worker was tasked with developing a snow-com sample of a specific trait identified as characteristic of the heroin scene. At the zero stage, the chosen subject was asked other heroin users share this trait (the maximum number of nominees was 25). From the set of nominated at each stage was made a simple random choice of one person. The field worker then tried to make contact with the candidate. The amount of time in days (speed) required for contact was recorded, as well as other specified personality traits (e.g. gender, age, drug history and patterns). Results Figure 1. The result of a single snowball sample Figure 1 graphically shows the traits in this sample in terms of days it took to find a particular candidate exploiting the speed. An example of one was started by a 27-year-old British heroin user whose referrals included a 19-year-old Italian. After this Italian candidate was selected, he took a field worker 4 days to find him. He then appointed, among other things, another Italian, 22 years old, who was found on the same day. The randomly selected candidate for this third user was a 27-year-old Belgian who was unable to nominate another. Once the items were identified, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the three samples was carried out, and graphic representations of the data were constructed and marked for the relevant traits. Descriptive statistical comparisons were made for the entire data set, as well as for sub-groups for foreign and prostitutes. To determine whether the distributions by age and time drawn by the field worker to determine the location of the candidate (speed) are significant and whether the corresponding snowballs are taken from groups of the population with the same distribution. The second question was a special sample strategy and an ascendant one, since it cannot be assumed that each snowball is composed of the same population, where there is only an imperfect sample frame consisting of a special list drawn up by the candidates. Since it was seen as particularly suitable for small samples (in only three cases), for which the population parameters are unknown and cannot be confidently assumed, the non-parametric test of Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) was used. Two-tailed KS tests were conducted on the combined data of three samples (one sample test) and on data between snowballs (subgroups) (two sample tests). Virtual Snowball Sampling Virtual Snowball Picks is a variation of the traditional snowball sample and relies on virtual network participants. This brings new advantages, but also disadvantages for the researcher. Benefits in hard-to-find and difficult-to-host populations in online sampling can better detect individuals of interest to the researcher, and allow for an expanded geography of research. According to Baltar, who used Facebook to search for participants in his study and conduct the study, it was possible to reduce the time it takes to build trust between participant and researcher. Participants were more likely to share their personal information because the researcher also shared personal information on their Facebook profile. The increased level of confidence helped to increase the response rate, which was less costly than the traditional snowball sampling method, even though the virtual sampling method could increase representativeness of the results, the sample sample focused on the characteristics of the online population, such as gender, age, level of education, socio-economic level, etc. to find participants to study a minority group - Argentine entrepreneurs living in Spain. About 60 per cent of this population has dual citizenship, both Spanish and Argentine. Spanish national statistics classify them only as European citizens, and there is no information about the place of birth tied to the profiles of entrepreneurs in Spain either. Therefore, citing only national statistics, it was not possible to create a sample framework for this study. The use of virtual networks in this example is difficult to capture the population, increase the number of items involved and, as a result, improve the representativeness of the results of the study. Ethical Issues This section is written as a research article or scientific journal that may use overly technical terms or may not be written as an encyclopedic article. Please help improve it by rewriting it into an encyclopedic style. (April 2017) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Ethical issues can prevent research staff from directly contacting many potential respondents. Thus, program directors or employees who knew about possible respondents can make initial contacts and then ask those who were willing to cooperate to personally contact the project. In each case, the newly recruited participant must be trained to understand and accept the selection criteria for the study. For example, in a study on substance use disorders that used a snowball sample, it was difficult for many to understand eligibility criteria because some criteria violate common sense with regard to treatment and non-treatment. For example, many people consider themselves untreated, despite a possible long stay in civic engagement programs, as their in front of these institutions were involuntary and/or because they re-addicted after their release and then recovered later. Therefore, the quality of informed consent was in question. In high-quality quality fears around a sense of coercion are addressed by potential ethical dilemmas and recommendations for the research process are made. Improving the Snowball sample is a recruitment method that uses participants' social media research to access specific populations. According to the research mentioned in the article written by Kat Brown, the use of social networks for research is available. In this study, Kat Brown used social media to study non-heterosexual women. Snowball sampling is often used because the population under investigation is difficult to approach, either because of the low number of potential participants or because of the sensitivity of the topic. The author pointed to the sampling snowball recruiting method, which uses

interpersonal relationships and connections within people. Through the use of social networking and interpersonal relationships, snowball sampling forms how people act and interact in focus groups, a couple of interviews and interviews. As a result, a snowball sample not only leads to a set of specific samples, the use of this method gives participants reports on their lives. To help mitigate these risks, it is important not to rely on any one sampling method to collect data on the target sector. In order to get the most accurate information, the company must do everything possible to ensure that the sample is controlled. It is also essential that the right staff be used to perform the actual sample, as a missed opportunity can distort the results. A sample driven by respondents, a new approach to the study of hidden populations. It is effectively used to avoid a bias in the snowball sample. The sample, based on respondents, includes both field sampling methods and custom evaluation procedures that correct the presence of homophobia on attributes in the population. The respondents-oriented sampling method uses a dual system of structured incentives to overcome some of the shortcomings of such samples. Like other chain-direction methods, RDS suggests that those who are best able to access members of hidden populations are their own colleagues. Peer Esteem Snowballing (PEST) Peer Snowball Esteeming is a variation of a snowball sample that is useful for studying small populations of expert opinion. Its proponents argue that it has a number of advantages over other snowball methods: reducing the selection bias inherent in the original seed samples for snowballs by advocating for a nomination stage that objectively identifies contact seeds for the first wave; by analysing network data, it provides an estimate of the population, unbiased by any researcher, determined by the population boundary; reporting an estimate of the sample size relative to the population, it provides an indicator of relative significance (optimal sample data can be presented in this context); network referrals to identify expert groups that can play an important role in explaining changes in their response profile; allows for a nomination strategy that in some cases could improve response rates, while the nomination strategy acts as the ultimate test of expert knowledge for whistleblowers and therefore enhances the credibility of content. Links - Goodman, Los Angeles (1961). 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