Evaluation of Kinesiology

1. Yes, it can be improved, for example, if you want to understand how your toothpaste can be marketed in France, people would be living in France. If you are trying to figure out how many days your toothpaste company would like, participants would be employees of your toothpaste company.
2. “Stratified or stratified sampling is a two-step process in which a population is divided into subgroups (layers, strata, strata). Layers should mutually exclude and mutually complement each other. So that each element of the population refers to one and only one layer, and not a single element is missed. Further, elements are randomly selected from each layer, and the simple random sampling method is usually used”. Banyard, Tufano, Delgado, Thompson& Nosaka, 2019).
3. An appropriate sampling method is used to ensure the representativeness of the sample. The best representative sample is obtained using randomness (draw)
4. Statistical generalization is based on the methods of mathematical statistics and is suitable, first of all, for summarizing the results of research regarding people who belong to the general population. Analytical generalization can be achieved with the help of qualitative approaches, in which not a sample is representative, but concepts. The latter means that the developed theoretical formulation can be applied to situations or circumstances similar to those observed in the study. When conditions change, the theoretical formulation must also adapt to satisfy the new terms. Thus, analytical generalization is most suitable for summarizing the results of different social contexts. (Luborsky & Rubinstein, 1995).
5. “The bias is cold to the arguments of logic and indifferent to the facts. Stereotypes give rise to it, and at the origins are the fear of change, laziness, and inertness of thinking. It draws strength from pride, self-confidence”(Bar-Hillel, 2009).
6. A sampling bias usually leads to a non-representative sample of the study population. This non-representativeness may come from under-represented or over-represented categories of respondents or an abnormally present characteristic in the sample.

References

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