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# What are the advantage of purposive sampling

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Meta-synthesis: merging qualitative studies to develop nursing knowledge. *Int J Hum Carng*. 1999;3:37–42. Google Scholar 43. Sandelowski M. Using qualitative research. *Qual Heal Res*. 2004;14:1366–86. Article Google Scholar Page 2 Skip to main content From: The use of purposeful sampling in a qualitative evidence synthesis: A worked example on sexual adjustment to a cancer trajectory Purposeful sampling strategy Purpose (Patton, 2002) Purpose in qualitative evidence synthesis (Suri, 2011) Extreme of deviant case sampling Learning from highly unusual manifestations of the phenomenon of interest Focusing on how things should be or could be, rather than how things are Suitable for realist syntheses Intensity sampling Information-rich cases that manifest the phenomenon intensely, but not extremely, such as good students/ poor students, above average/below average. To develop a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena that is been researched in the synthesis Maximum variation sampling identifying key dimensions of variations and then finding cases that vary from each other as much as possible. To identify essential features and variable features of a phenomenon among varied contexts Identifies important patterns that cut across variations To construct an holistic understanding of the phenomenon Homogenous sampling Picking a small, homogeneous sample. Reduces variation, simplifies analysis, facilitates group interviewing To overcome the critique of “mixing apples and oranges”:i.e. to overcome the epistemological incommensurability of different qualitative methods To describe some particular subgroup in-depth Suitable for participatory syntheses Typical case sampling Illustrates or highlights what is typical, normal, average To study how common themes recurring in the published literature might be related to the relative strengths and weaknesses of the typical methodologies or theories underpinning the typical studies Critical case sampling Permits logical generalization and maxi-mum application of information to other cases To assist stakeholders in making informed decisions about the viability of a certain innovation Snowball sampling Seeking information from key informants about details of other information-rich cases in the field To identify studies that are highly valued by different stakeholders To identify studies outside the academic mainstream Criterion sampling Selecting all cases that meet some predetermined criterion of importance To construct a comprehensive understanding of all the studies that meet certain pre-determined criteria Theoretical sampling Selecting cases that represent important theoretical constructs about the phenomenon of interest Research synthesis who employ constant comparative methods or grounded -theory approaches Confirming sampling Selecting cases that are additional examples that fit already emergent patterns; these cases To advocate a particular stance for ethical, moral and/or political reasons Suitable for openly ideological synthesis Disconfirming sampling Selecting cases that do not fit. They are a source of rival interpretations as well as a way of placing boundaries around confirmed findings To shake our complacent acceptance of popular myths and generalizations in a field Stratified purposeful sampling Sampling within samples where each stratum is fairly homogeneous To examine variations in the manifestation of a phenomenon as any key factor associated with the phenomenon is varied. In a research synthesis, this factor may be contextual, methodological, or conceptual. Opportunistic sampling Adding cases to a sample to take advantage of unforeseen opportunities after fieldwork has begun To be used in a research area which is at its exploratory stage or when the synthesis does not have an insider status in the relevant field of research Suitable to participatory syntheses where the synthesis purpose evolves in response to the changing needs of the participant co-synthesists Purposeful random sampling Adds credibility to sample when potential purposeful sample is larger than one can handle. Reduces judgment within a purposeful category To locate most of the primary research reported on a topic and then randomly select a few reports from this pool for in-depth discussion Sampling politically important cases Selecting a politically sensitive site or unit of analysis To gain attention of different stakeholders and the synthesis findings get used. Suitable for synthesis of hot topics, in which several stakeholders are interested Convenience sampling Involve selecting cases that are easy to access and inexpensive to study Not a recommendable technique, because its neither purposeful, nor strategic Combination or mixed purposeful sampling To use a combination of two or more sampling strategies to select evidence that adequately addresses their purpose To facilitate triangulation and flexibility in meeting the needs of multiple stakeholders 1. Saini M, Shlonsky A. Systematic synthesis of qualitative research. USA: OUP; 2012. Book Google Scholar 2. Thorne S. Metasynthetic madness: what kind of monster have we created? *Qual Health Res*. 2017;27(1):3–12. Article Google Scholar 3. Noyes J, Booth A, Cargo M, Flemming K, Garside R, Hannes K, Harden A, Harris J, Lewin S, Pantoja T. Cochrane qualitative and implementation methods group guidance series-paper 1: introduction. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2017;4. 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Article Google Scholar Page 2 • Constructed by: - identifying key dimensions of variation, and then - finding cases that vary from each other as much as possible along these dimensions • This sampling yields: - ‘high-quality, detailed descriptions of each case, which are useful for documenting uniqueness, and - important shared patterns that cut across cases and derive their significance from having emerged out of heterogeneity’ (Patton, 2002, p. 235)







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