THE TRANSFER PROCESS TO STANFORD

Thursday, August 27, 2015
4:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.
NS-138

Join us to learn about:
✓ Admissions information on Stanford School of Medical Physician Assistant Program
✓ Important deadlines for Stanford
✓ Cost to attend Stanford

Space is limited to 20 students on a first come, first served basis. Please send an email with your name and student ID number to stemprogram@palomar.edu or call 760-744-1150, ext. 2265 to reserve your spot.

Sponsored by the Palomar College STEM Center & Stanford School of Medicine
Prepare for Transfer

1-15 Transfer Units
- Start GE (IGETC or CSU)
- Start the process of deciding on a transfer major/school.
- Start Math and English as soon as possible.
- Submit any AP, IB or Official transcripts to the Records office.
- Start major prep work ASAP. For UC/CSU go to ASSIST.org*

*Visit the College Fair in October*

15-30 Transfer Units
- See a Transfer Counselor
- Identify Transfer Schools
- Start prep for major* (Decide on major by end of 2nd semester at the latest)
- Check Major Prep for UC & CSU at ASSIST.org
- Start campus visits

*Talk to Reps at the October College Fair *

30-45 Transfer Units
- Attend UC/CSU Application Workshop
- Apply for UC TAG (September)
- Apply to CSU (October-November)
- Apply for AD-T Degrees
- Apply to UC (November)
- Complete Golden Four on CSU GE Sheet or Math and English and Critical Thinking for UC (IGETC)
- Take Campus Tours
- Update Ed Plan w/Counselor

*Participate in College Fair in October*

45-60 Transfer Units
- Petition for IGETC or CSU Certification
- Complete remaining application requirements for UC/CSU
- Meet with a counselor to make sure you are transfer ready.

*Attend the College Fair in October*

60+ Transfer Units
- Celebrate your Transfer Success!!!

*Please note that some majors may have high unit major preparation and it is strongly recommended and often required to complete all prep for major before transfer. Using ASSIST.org work together with a counselor to establish an appropriate path.

The Transfer Center
Phone: 760-744-1150 ext. 2552
Location: SSC-24
Across from Admissions

#PalomarCollegeTC
Facebook
Pinterest
Instagram
Twitter
Google+

Want Text Reminders? Text: @PCTransfer to 81010
Stats Tutors in Math Center

1. Jack (Jacques)  
   MW 11:30am - 8pm  
   TTh 2:30pm - 8pm  
   Fri 8am - 2pm

2. Eva  
   Fridays 11am - 2pm

3. Hien  
   Mon - Thurs. 10am - 1pm

www.webassign.net

→ Set up an online account
→ 2 week grace period (free)
→ Online homework
→ Electronic copy of book

→ I will post your grades there
→ Page left side - scroll down to resources - syllabus, lecture notes, exam reviews
**Sec. 1.2**

Idea: We want to collect good data.

Goal: How do we collect good data?

**Simple Random Sample (SRS)** ideal

A SRS of n measurements from a population is selected in such a way that every sample of size n has an equal chance of being selected.

Note: n represents the sample size.

Why is an SRS good?

1. Each sample of size n has an equal chance of being selected.

2. No researcher bias occurs.

3. A random sample might not always represent the diversity of the pop. ex: Pop. 20 men 20 women $n = 10$ (sample 10) It is possible all 10 are men (or women).
Sum up groups by those unhappy.

Pick random pt. in plane.

Count off 1-38.

38 ppl currently in class.

Random number table.

How much work?

Mix after each choice.

Draw 100 pieces of paper.

Put all numbers on a piece of paper.

1, 2, 3, ... 1999, 2000.

Assign each student a number.

We want to randomly sample 100.

Ex: 3, 100 students in a local high school.

How do we get our 100?
Late 20th century tech - random number generators

1. Enter "seed" value

   9 9

2. To get 10 random numbers

   1 - 38

TI-84

MATH \rightarrow PRB

randInt ( 1 , 38 , 10 )

TI-83

randInt ( 1 , 38 , 10 )

Start: 1
Step: 38
N: 10
Paste
Question
Using calculator:
How can we simulate tossing a coin 50 times and counting the number of heads?

1 = Heads
2 = Tails
n = 50

A simulation is a numerical representation of a real-world event.
Often used when things are expensive to do or tedious to do.
0. **Stratified Sampling**
   - Divide entire pop. into distinct subgroups (called strata).
   - Strata (groups) are based on specific characteristics (age, income, ethnicity).
   - Draw an SRS from each strata.

**Note**
- Exam next Tuesday on Sec. 1.1 and 1.2
- Homework for 1.1 & 1.2 due Sunday @ 11:59 pm.
  - If you get it done 24 hrs. in advance you get extra credit!

2. **Systematic Sampling**
   - Number each member of pop. sequentially in our class 1 - 38
   - Pick a starting pt. at random.
sample every km person after the starting point

3) **Cluster Sampling** clusters are often geographical (location)
   - Divide pop. into clusters
   - Make a random sample of clusters
     Include each member of each selected cluster in the sample.

4) **Multi-stage Sampling**
   - read in book
   - not on exam

5) **Convenience Sampling**
   - Create a sample from data that is readily available.

next page is solution to group activity.
### Types of Sampling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Random</th>
<th>Systematic</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Stratified</th>
<th>Convenience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students in a class are numbered from 1-32. A calculator is used to randomly assign project presentation dates to each student.</td>
<td>Students are standing in line at the bookstore. Every tenth person in line is asked to fill out a survey.</td>
<td>Twenty-five math classes are randomly selected. Each student in those classes is asked to fill out a survey.</td>
<td>Divide the subscribers of a magazine into three income categories. Select a random sample from each category to survey.</td>
<td>A researcher stands in front of the school and asks students passing by to fill out a survey about their classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a random number table to select a sample of books. Determine the number of pages in each book.</td>
<td>Using the membership list, every fifteenth member of a gym is asked to select their preferred time of day to join a class.</td>
<td>Take a sample of 5 zip codes from San Diego and survey all the car dealerships to determine the number of cars sold.</td>
<td>Conduct a survey at the university that includes 100 of each level; freshmen, sophomore, junior and senior.</td>
<td>Determine the annual salary of each of the nurses that is on duty at the time you choose to interview at the hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number all the units in the complex. Use a random number table to select the units to include in your sample.</td>
<td>Contact every fiftieth apartment complex listed in the yellow pages and record the rent per month.</td>
<td>Select 5 city blocks at random, then survey each household in those blocks.</td>
<td>Divide the apartment units according to the number of bedrooms. Sample from each group.</td>
<td>Look in the newspaper and include the first 10 apartment units that list the rent per month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Sec. 1.2 continued)

1) **Sampling Error**
Difference between the measurements from a sample and measurements from population.
Sample ≠ pop.

2) **Non-Sampling Error** result because (b/c)
poor sample design
sloppy data collection
bad measurement instruments
bias in questions etc.
Sec. 1.3 Experimental Design

P. 22 Statistical study

1. Identify your population
2. Specify variables
   - determine procedures by which you take measurements or ask questions.
3. Use entire pop. or a sample?
   - Sample?
     - SRS
     - Cluster
     - Stratified
     - etc.
4. Address issues of ethics
   - Subject confidentiality
   - Privacy
5. Collect Data
6. Descriptive stats (ch. 2, 3, 9)
   or
   Inferential stats (ch. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)
Define In a census data from the entire pop. are used.

2 types of studies

1) **Observational Study**
   - Observe subjects and record info.
   - Do not change the response or variable being measured.

2) **Experiment** (often medical studies)
   - A treatment is used on individuals to observe any changes.
   - A "Placebo" or "Placebo Effect" up to 50% of ppl will feel better.
We often want to control variables that influence response to treatment.

**Pitfalls of giving a survey**

1. Non-responsive
2. People lie
3. Convenience sample
4. Faculty recall
5. Hidden bias
6. Vague wording
7. Interviewer influence
8. Polls that voluntary response

**Lurking variables**

No data has been collected but influences on data.

Ex: High School GPA's - Survey college students