

Session 6. Sampling and Sample size

Sampling:

“ What are the different sampling methods used?

- . In PIA: Convenience sampling
Purposive sampling
Random sampling

“ What is the strengths and weakness of these sampling methods

Sampling Methods	Strengths / Advantage	Weakness / Disadvantage
Random	" Most scientific " more truthful results	" costly and time consuming " often not practical
Convenience	Save time and money	" Least scientific " Samples may not be representative
Purposive	Save time and money	" results may not represent other villages

Which sampling methods is / are right and which one (s) is/are wrong, and why?

“ There is no right or wrong answer on sampling methods!!

➤ consider the end users of the assessment findings

- ✓ Influence policy
- ✓ publish findings in scientific journals
- ✓ extrapolate the result

} Random Sampling

- ✓ For internal use of the findings : Purposive & convenience

- ” What is the appropriate sample size needed for PIA?
- ” No correct answer on actual sample size!
 - capture the overall trends -smaller sample size can be used for this.
 - Factors to be taken into consideration:
 - ✓ type and number of questions to be answered (many questions, stratification by gender, wealth group ò etc)
 - ✓ type and number of assessment tools (e.g. %pair-wise+and %matrix+ranking are time consuming)
 - ✓ attribution methods needed (the use of control group)

Validity and Reliability

- “ Systematic application of the PIA tools
 - the same tools should be applied consistently
 - use the same indicators
 - use the same number of counters
 - framing the questions in exactly the same way