

HUBUTANI FOR SAQA

PREPARATION FOR KHA RI GUDE SITE VISITS 2017

CONSTRUCTING THE SAMPLE

The key figures

The agreed number of sites visits to be aimed at is 170, or just under 2% of the total. Because of the smallness of the sample, the sampling must be meticulous.

The available figures are as follows:

Kha ri Gude implementation 2016/2017

PROVINCE	# Learning Sites	# Coordinators	# Supervisors	# % Sites x Prov	N Site visits / 170
Eastern Cape	854	6	83	9	15
Free State	174	3	17	2	3
Gauteng	2350	14	211	24	40
KwaZulu Natal	2510	13	257	25	41
Mpumalanga	1176	7	102	12	20
Northern Cape	167	1	16	2	3
Limpopo	1766	13	175	18	31
North West	765	6	65	8	14
Western Cape	216	3	19	2	3
TOTAL	9978	66	945	102*	170

* Effect of rounding off

Sampling considerations

Desiderata

The sample should be constructed to satisfy a number of concerns:

1. External determination: the sample should not be influenced by self-selection, which would create a bias to the better-performing and more effective sites. The sampling must at all times be at the discretion of SAQA / Hubutani. While local advice is inescapable, asking KRG management at any level to appoint sites for visits would be entirely unacceptable.
2. Broad proportionality: as far as possible, taking the other factors below into account, the sample should represent key factors in reasonable proportion to the whole. The basic factor is the provincial distribution.
3. Language distribution: There are no guiding figures for language distribution. In order for the findings to reflect the major African languages catered for by KRG, judgements have to be made on the basis of the team's knowledge of the regions in the provinces.
4. Coverage for feedback on KRG management performance: As far as possible, all, or most, of the Coordinators in the system should have sites

represented in the sample. This factor should help in securing overall representativeness.

5. Rural / Urban distribution: There are no system figures to help ensure that there is not an over-concentration of convenient urban sites in the sample. This requirement is helped however by the two major sets in the figures above: Gauteng is almost entirely urban, while the KZN sites are largely rural. However, care must be taken in the overall balance.
6. Feasibility and economy: For the site visits to be at all possible and affordable, sites need to be selected in clusters to limit travelling and accommodation expenses. In making decisions about the location of these clusters or nodes, all the other concerns above need to be taken into consideration. Care must be taken that some remote rural contexts are served by the clustering.
7. Contingency: Because the site visits are happening some time after the closing of the programme, it is inevitable that some sites chosen will simply not be available. Ad hoc decisions will have to be made by the SAQA / Hubutani team in these cases. As far as possible these decisions must not compromise the sampling principles implicit here.

Suggested procedures for selection

1. Decision on small provincial sets: a consulted policy decision will be needed on whether to make visits at all to the provinces with tiny samples, notably the 3 each in WC, NC and FS. Pragmatic judgements are needed here.
2. Maps: It is strongly recommended that the sampling be done with an SA Atlas, roadmap or Google maps readily to hand. Ideally, photocopies of provincial maps would enable pencil marking of possible sites on the map in order to be able to make judgements regarding the factors above.
3. Work through the spreadsheets supplied by Morvest.
4. Hide the irrelevant columns, so that you need only read the KRG code number, the Coordinator, Supervisor and VE names PLUS the addresses and contact details of the site.
5. Use the filter function to filter out sites listing RESIGNED (former areas or sites no longer functioning).
6. For initial selection, aim at choosing 3 sites for every Coordinator. (3-Digit code).

7. First, inspect the addresses falling under the different Supervisors. Using your knowledge of the country, or consulting the map, select one or two Supervisors whose sites in some way satisfy the desiderata above. (As you go, you will have to adjust these decisions.)
8. For each selected Supervisor or local pair of Supervisors, select the 2nd and 7th site. (Any arbitrary systematic numbers will do.) Where this does not work for some reason, choose the adjacent site number.
9. Working by province, consider the fit of the emerging sample with the desiderata above. Make pragmatic adjustments that do not compromise the principles of the sampling.
10. It is likely that in the process a number of Coordinators will necessarily fall out of the net. (e.g. Because they are too remote or their terrain is too scattered, or their selection leads to over-representation of, say, urban sites in the province.)
11. We should end up with 40-50 Coordinators, who will then all need to be phoned and engaged with once the project and budget have been signed off.
12. For this purpose, you should tabulate the results of the process.