

## **UWEZO 2011 ASSESMENT SAMPLING REPORT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the sampling frame, the methods and sample drawn for UWEZO Uganda second national assessment.

### **2. THE SAMPLING FRAME**

The number of districts in the country has continuously been increased from 56 in 2002 to 80 in 2008 and then currently to 112 hence the changes in the sampling frame. The 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC) frame has therefore been updated to have the current 112 districts.

It had been planned earlier that UWEZO Uganda in their second national assessment covers the “whole country” of 80 districts. However, due to the continuous increasing number of districts in the country it was agreed with the secretariat that; the 55 districts that have not been split in the past one year be assessed ,while for the recently split districts, ‘the mother district’ (one that remained with the old name) also be assessed. This implies that the newly created districts will are not include in the UWEZO 2011 assessment.

### **3. SAMPLING DESIGN**

The sample for the 2011 UWEZO national assessment is designed to allow separate estimates at national, district and urban & rural areas of the country. A representative sample of 2520 villages and 50,400 households is to be to be selected.

A two stage stratified sampling design is to be adopted in the second assessment just like in the first assessment. Since each district (except Kampala) in the country is divided into administrative units known as sub counties, in the first stage 30 villages are selected in each of the 80 districts using probability proportional to size (of sub county) i.e. a bigger sub county has more villages selected than a smaller one. This implies that all sub counties are included in the sample hence an evenly distributed sample in terms of population distribution and rural/urban residency.

The second and ultimate stage will be the selection of 20 households from each of the 30 villages selected in the first stage. This can not be done now because updated household listings are not available. However, the steps to be used to come up with the final sample of households are explained here below.

Listing of all the households in the selected villages will be done a month or so before the assessment. 20 households will then be systematically selected from each village. Systematic sampling for 20 households from each selected village will be done as follows;

Given village A with n households and we need to select 20 households for enumeration, then,

The sampling interval k is

$$k=n/20$$

You then select a random start r where  $1 \leq r \leq k$  and so r is the first household to be selected. You then take every household that comes at interval k on the generated list.

**For example:**

*If n=562 households, then,*

$$k= 562/20= 28.1 \sim 28$$

*It implies that we take a sampling interval of 28 and that the process begins at a random household number r that must be between 1 and k, that is,  $1 \leq r \leq 28$*

*If we take r=8,*

*Then the selection will be,*

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	.....	20 <sup>th</sup>
8	8+28	8+28+28	8+28+28+28		8+(19*28)
8	36	64	92		540

#### 4. Deviation from the design

##### ❖ Districts in the first assessment (panel)

UWEZO has been designed to have a continuous assessment and reporting on the progress of children's learning, it is therefore expected that some of the villages and households in the first assessment be retained even in the second assessment.

So for the 27 districts that were part of the first assessment, the 20 villages to be retained were randomly selected from the 30 assessed villages. The 10 'new' villages were then sampled using the probability proportional to size.

On the other hand, for districts that were recently split, if less than 20 of the assessed villages 'remained' in the old district, then all the assessed villages were automatically taken on and then topped up to make 30 villages. Notably speaking, all the procedures taken on in the selecting of villages took into considerations of the size of sub counties.

#### ❖ **Kampala (city)**

Kampala district is unique in many ways and therefore it needs to be handled in a unique way. The total number of households in Kampala are more that those in West Nile sub-region (Adjumani, arua, Koboko, Moyo, Nebbi, Nyadri and Yumbe districts). The whole of Kampala district is urban and her population takes about 50% of the total "urban population in Uganda". So since we plan to have urban rural estimates it was deemed necessary to increase the number of enumeration areas and households in the district. Administratively the district is sub divided into five units called Divisions, therefore each division has been treated like a district.

30 villages have been selected in each division using the sampling design described above in section 3 like wise 20 households will be selected from each selected village systematically, hence a total of 150 villages and 3000 households in Kampala district.

## **5. THE SAMPLE**

Lists of sampled villages in their respective districts are attached.

