APPENDIX B
SAMPLE DESIGN

The major objective of the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey sample design was to provide estimates with acceptable precision for important population characteristics such as fertility, infant and child mortality, contraceptive prevalence, and maternal and child health indicators. These estimates were required at the national level, for urban and rural areas and for five major residential subgroups (Urban Governorates, Lower Egypt (urban and rural) and Upper Egypt (urban and rural)). In addition, estimates of contraceptive prevalence and the basic health indicators were required for each of 21 governorates.

To achieve these objectives, a three-stage probability sample was adopted. The following is a detailed description of the 1992 EDHS sample design. A description of the field activities involved in the implementation of the sample design is included in Chapter 1 of this report.

B.1 Sample Coverage

Administratively, Egypt is divided into 26 governorates. The 1992 EDHS sample covered 21 of these 26 governorates. Only the Frontier governorates were excluded from the sample frame because of the disproportionate resources required to survey the population in these governorates; the net effect on national estimates of excluding these governorates is negligible because they include only about 1 percent of Egypt’s population.

B.2 Sample Design

The main concern in developing the sample design for the 1992 EDHS was to secure a sufficient number of cases in each domain in order to increase the precision of estimates and reduce sampling error. Sampling error has two components, one corresponding to variation between primary sampling units (PSUs) and the other to variation within PSUs; the major component is usually the variation between PSUs. Thus, the total number of PSUs is an important factor in controlling the size of the sampling error since the variation between PSUs depends on this number.

The DHS sampling policy recommends a minimum of 1000 women per domain. Moreover, with an optimal sample take of about 25 cases per PSU, it is recommended that a minimum of 40 PSUs be selected per domain. This recommendation reflects a balancing of the desire to increase the "spread" of the sample (i.e., to increase the number of PSUs) and the interest in avoiding oversampling, which can result in unnecessarily high costs and increased problems in controlling the quality of the interview process.

The standard DHS approach had to be modified in the design of the Egypt DHS sample because estimates were required for each governorate. The main variables for which governorate-level estimates were needed involved proportions rather than rates (e.g., contraceptive prevalence). Thus, a smaller sample could be selected from each governorate than would have been needed for the calculation of fertility or mortality measures. The EDHS sample design called for a minimum of 450 women in each governorate, and a minimum of 25 clusters per governorate.

The target sample was fixed at 10,000 interviews with ever-married women age 15-49. Using information from the 1988 EDHS on the number of eligible women per household and response rates, it was estimated that 12,030 households had to be selected in order to yield the desired number of interviews. The EDHS design called for these households to be selected from a total of 378 primary sampling units (209
villages and 169 shiakhas/towns). Table B.1 presents the distribution of the PSUs and the target sample by governorate.

Table B.1. Distribution of target sample and number of primary sampling units (PSUs) by governorate and sector (urban-rural)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Urban Sample</th>
<th>Urban Segment</th>
<th>Urban PSUs</th>
<th>Rural Sample</th>
<th>Rural Segment</th>
<th>Rural PSUs</th>
<th>Overall sampling fraction</th>
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<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>600</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/1220</td>
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<td>560</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suez</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>385</td>
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<td>220</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Souhag</td>
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<td>125</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>1/920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qena</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1/1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aswan</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1/300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5814</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>6216</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>209</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B.3 Sample Frame

For each governorate, a list of shiakhas/towns constituted the initial primary sample frame for urban areas, and a list of villages constituted the frame for the rural area. The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics provided updated population information for each of the administrative units in the frame.

For the second stage selection, a frame was required for the selected PSUs only. Before carrying out the second stage selection, detailed maps were obtained for each PSU.

B.4 Sample Selection

First Stage

In this stage, a total of 377\(^1\) PSUs were selected from 21 governorates (169 urban, 208 rural). A list of PSUs allocated according to governorate and residential sector (urban/rural) is shown in Table B.2. Figures B.1.1-B.1.3 show the geographical distribution of the 377 sampling selected in the 1992 EDHS.

\(^1\) One of the rural primary sampling units (El-Sebaiaa village in Aswan) had become a town and was excluded from the sample.
Table B.2 Primary sampling units by governorate, Egypt DHS 1992

**URBAN GOVERNORATES**

### Cairo
- El-Barad
- Sherif
- Mahmasha
- Masaken El-Zawia El-Hamraa
- El-Amiria
- El-Zatoun El-Keblia
- Masaken El-Amiria El-Shamalia
- El-Ezab
- Arab Abo-Tawila
- El-Zahraa And Masaken El-Helmia
- Tolumbate Ain Shams
- El-Salam El Sharkia
- Kaf El-Shorafa
- El-Bostan
- El-Abasia El keblia
- Hadayck El Koba
- Masaken El-Amiria El Ganoubia

### Alexandria
- El-Bitash Gharb
- Zawiat El-Kabania
- El-Hadraa Keble
- Ezbat Saad
- El-Kassee Keble
- Dana El-Gadida And Ezbat El-Wastania
- San Estifano
- El- Scout Keble

### Port Said
- EL-Gala
- El-Saraye
- El-Manaakh
- Abo El-Hassan
- Montazah Saad
- El-Arab

### Suez
- Fisal (City)
- El-Ganaen (City)
- Kism Talqet

### LOWER EGYPT

### Damietta
- Kism Awal
- Kism Tani
- Kism Rabia

- El-Teraa El-Boulakia
- Roud El-Farag El-Balad
- El-Sabtia
- El-Sakayeen
- El-Birkadar
- Nasser
- Nasr El-Keblia
- El-Kadria
- El-Baghala
- Abo El-Scoud And El-Madabegh
- El-Manial El-Gharbi
- El-Basatin El Gharb
- Dar El-Salam
- El-Hagaraa
- El-Massara El-Balad
- Helwaen El-Balad
- 15th Mayou (Town)
- El-Mandarah Keble
- Sidi Beshr Keble
- Mergahm
- Embrouzo and Moharam Beck
- El-Mesalah Gharb and Sherif Basha
- Gheet El-Enab Gharb
- El-Wardiaan Shark
- Ibrahim Hassanin
- Port Fouad(Town)
- Gazirat Pohairet El-Manzalah
- El-Kaboute
- Kism Rabia
- Sheikha Owlaa
- Sheikha Taniaa

203
### Rural

- El-Mohamdia (Monshet Farouk)
- Kafr El-Morabian El-Sharkia
- Kafr El-Wastany
- El-Sawalem
- El-Sananiah
- Shat El-Khayata
- Shat El-Sheikh Dorgham

### Shat Ezbet-El-Lahm
- Shat Mouheb and El-Sayale
- El-Barashia
- El-Tarha
- Sharabas
- Dakahlia
- Kafr Turky

### Dakahlia

- Sherbine (Town)
- Manzalaa (City)
- Kism Awal Meet Talkha

### Rural

- El-Satamouni
- El-Dahria
- El-Bousraat
- El-Azzazna
- El-Salam
- Taranis El-Bahrc
- El-Tawela

### Kafr El-Berdmaase
- Aggaa (Town)

### Sharkia

- Fakouse (Town)
- Sherbine (Town)
- Manzalaa (City)
- Kism Awal Meet Talkha

### Rural

- El-Satamouni
- El-Dahria
- El-Bousraat
- El-Azzazna
- El-Salam
- Taranis El-Bahrc
- El-Tawela

### Rural

- El-Satamouni
- El-Dahria
- El-Bousraat
- El-Azzazna
- El-Salam
- Taranis El-Bahrc
- El-Tawela

### Rural

- Shenbaraa Mankelaa
- Manshat Ebn-EI-Aas
- El-Monagaa Al-Kobra
- Akiaad El-Keblyia
- Dawamah
- Manshat El-Manesterli
- El-Nakhase

### Kalyubia

- Kafr Manaker
- El-Kanater El-Khayria (Town)
- Bahtim

### Rural

- Kafr Sharaf El-Deen
- Kafr El-Gazzar
- El-Shoubak
- Nobe Taha
- Dandana

### Kafar El-Sheikh

- Mostorod
- Bigam

### Rural

- Kafr Sharaf El-Deen
- Kafr El-Gazzar
- El-Shoubak
- Nobe Taha
- Dandana

### Urban

- Baltim (Town)
- Fouah (Town)

### Kafar El-Sheikh

- Desouk (City)
- Awade El-Zawawi
Rural
El-Komision Shark
Abo Ghenima
Koume El-Dahab (Zohaida El-Bahari)
El-Rasif
El-Sahel El-Bahari (Dabloosh)
Kafir El-Garaydad
Ketah El-Hamoul

Al-Khadimia
Sandalaa
El-Safiaa And Meet El-Hamide
Shabase El-Shohadaa
Manshat Zahlouk
El-Manshaa El-Kobra

Urban
Katoure (Town)
Naser
Habibe Youssef Al-Sengawy

Rural
Ketamet El-Ghabaa
Shoubra Baloulah El-Sakhaweya
Bashbishe
Mahalet Abo Ali Al-Kantararah
Kafir Al-Azyzia
Sandbaste

Gharbia

Urban
El-Santa (Town)
Wabouere El-Noure
Ali Aghaa

Rural
El-Bandarah
Monshat Abo Abd Allah
Shabshir El-Hessah
Maneil El-Howishat
Kolaibe Abyaare

Menoufia

Urban
Hassan Hassan Amer El-Kammash
Menouf (City)

Rural
Kafir Betebs
Toukh Tanbasha
Shoubra Bakhoume
Meet Abo Shiha
Dakma
Meet Affiah
Kafir El-Shabaa

Menouf (City)

Behera

Urban
Kafir El-Dawarc (City)
Edko (City)

Rural
Ezzab Dafashou
El-Meadya
Fisha Balakhah
Botorus
Zawyet sakr
Abaadiat Damanhoure
Ezbet Al-Sarwe

Houshe Issa (City)
Kartassaa

Ismailia

Urban
El-Kantararah Shark (Town)
Haye El-Sheikh Zayed
El-Temsah
El-Arayshah El-Gadidah

Monshat El-Shohadaa
El-Haikre
El-Tale El-Kabire (Town)
Rural
Al-Akharsa
Abo Khalifa
Abo Sowaie El-Mahatah
El- sabaa Abaare El-Gharbia
Eine Ghosine
Nafisha
El-Manayef
Saraabiume
El-Kassassin El-Gadida
El-Kassassin El-Kadima

UPPER EGYPT

Urban
El-Mounira
Gezirat Embabah
Gezirat Meet Okbah
El-Dokki
Zenine
El- Omraniah El-Gharbia
Harah Oulaa
El-Mounibe
Monshat El-Bakari
El-Saff (Town)

Rural
Bortos
Oum Dinaar
Kerdasah
Warak El-Arab
Tamouah
Maghouna
Kafr Turkey and Kafr Tourkhan
El-Beremble

Beni Suef

Urban
Nasser (Town)
Al-Mermah and El-Ezab
Beba (Town)
El-Feshne (Town)

Rural
Aboyate
Gazirat El-Masadah
Maydoume
Gazirat Abo Saleh
Bani Hani
Mayyanah
Baroute
Damoushia
Beni Kasem
Konboshe El-Hammra
Dashashah
El-Gafadune
Shenery

Fayoum

Urban
Abshwaye (Town)
Taamiah (Town)
Kism Tani
Kism Rabia

Rural
Abo Kassah
El-Mosharak
Senrou El-Bahriah
Kasr Bayade
Terssa
Matar Tarres
El-Mazatly
Masaret Sawi
El-Mandarah
Amiriet El-Fayoum (El-Masloub)
Abo Sirc Defnou
El-Menya
Kalmashah

Menya

Urban
Mataye (Town)
Kism Talet
El-Fekriah (Town)
Darc Mouase (Town)
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<td>Aswan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al-Atali</td>
<td>Al-Hagze Bahari</td>
<td>El-Akkabe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aklite</td>
<td>El-Redissia Bahari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure B.1.1
Distribution of Sampling Points, Urban Governorates, Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 1992
Figure B.1.2
Distribution of Sampling Points, Lower Egypt, Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 1992
Figure B.1.3
Distribution of Sampling Points, Upper Egypt, Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 1992
Within each governorate and residential sector (urban/rural), the list of first-stage units was arranged in serpentine order, beginning from the northwest corner of the governorate, using the map of each governorate. The sample of PSUs was selected systematically with probabilities proportional to 1986 Census population using the equation;

\[ P_{ni} = \frac{aMos_i}{\sum Mo_1} \]

where

\[ a = \text{the total number of PSUs to be selected from the residential sector in the governorate,} \]

\[ Mos_i = \text{the measure of size for the PSU, which was obtained by dividing the total population in the PSU by 5000 for urban units or 1500 for rural units and rounding the result to the nearest integer, and} \]

\[ \sum Mos_i = \text{the sum of the Mos, values for all PSUs in the governorate-residential sector.} \]

Second Stage

The second stage of selection involved several steps. First, detailed maps were obtained for each shiakha and for villages with populations over 20,000. These maps were divided into a number of parts (with equal size). One part was then selected from each PSU.

In both urban and rural PSUs, a quick-count operation was carried out in the field to provide information about the number of dwelling units (see Chapter 1 for a description of the quick-count operation). These counts were used to divide the selected parts (or the entire village in the case of rural PSUs with less than 20,000 population) into a number of roughly equal size segments. Two segments from urban areas and one segment from rural areas were then selected systematically from each PSU with probability proportional to size using the following equations:

\[ p_{yj} = \frac{2M_{ij}}{N\sum M_{ij}} \quad \text{for urban} \]

\[ p_{yj} = \frac{M_{ij}}{N_j\sum M_{ij}} \quad \text{for rural} \]

where

\[ M_{ij} = \text{the estimated housing units assigned to the j-th segment in the i-th PSU,} \]
\[ \Sigma M_{ij} = \text{the estimated number of housing units in the selected part in the PSU, and} \]
\[ N_s = \text{the number of parts in the PSU}. \]

**Third Stage**

A list of all the households living within the selected segments was prepared for third stage selection (see Chapter 1 for a description of the household listing operation). Using the household lists, a systematic sample of households was selected with the selection interval,

\[ I = \frac{P_t P_j}{f_s} \]

where

- \( P_t \) and \( P_j \) = as calculated above, and
- \( f_s \) = the overall sampling fraction for each governorate based on estimated 1992 population for the governorate (see Table B.1).

A systematic subsample of one-third of the household sample was selected for the husband survey.

**B.5 Results of Sample Implementation**

Results of the sample implementation are presented for the women's survey in Table B.3.1. The results indicate that of the 11,304 households selected, the EDHS field teams successfully interviewed 10,761. The household response rate was 98 percent. In the interviewed households, 9,978 eligible women were found, of whom 99 percent were interviewed.

Response rates for the husband's survey were somewhat lower than for the women's survey. Table B.3.2 shows that 3,027 eligible husbands were found, of which 82 percent were interviewed.
Table B.3.1 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the interview, and household response rates, eligible woman response rates, and overall response rates, according to sample domain and urban-rural residence, Egypt 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Lower Egypt</th>
<th>Upper Egypt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selected households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed (C)</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>96.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household present but no competent respondent at home (P)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postponed</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused (R)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling not found (DNF)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household absent (1A)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling destroyed (DD)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (O)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>6082</td>
<td>5222</td>
<td>3243</td>
<td>4215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household response rate (HRR)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible women</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed (EWC)</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>98.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at home (EWNH)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused (EWR)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially completed (EWPC)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (EWO)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>4725</td>
<td>5253</td>
<td>2517</td>
<td>3864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eligible woman response rate (EWRR)\(^2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall response rate (ORR)(^3)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed (%)</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>97.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household response rate is calculated for completed households as a proportion of completed, no competent respondent, postponed, refused, dwelling not found and household absent. The eligible woman response rate is calculated for completed interviews as a proportion of completed, not at home, postponed, refused, partially completed and "other." The overall response rate is the product of the household and woman response rates.

\(^1\)Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

\[
\text{HRR} = \frac{C}{C + IP + P + R + DNF}
\]

\(^2\)Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

\[
\text{EWRR} = \frac{EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWO}
\]

\(^3\)The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

\[
\text{ORR} = \text{HRR} \times \text{EWRR}
\]
Table B.3.2 Sample implementation: Husbands

Percent distribution of households and eligible husbands by results of the interview, and household response rates, eligible husband response rates, and overall response rates, according to sample domain and urban-rural residence, Egypt 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Lower Egypt</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Upper Egypt</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selected households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed (C)</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>95.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household present but no competent respondent at home (P)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused (R)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household absent (HA)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling destroyed (DD)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (O)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2026</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>3774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household response rate (HRR)¹</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>98.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible husbands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed (EHC)</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at home (EHNH)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postponed (EHP)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused (EHR)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (EHO)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>3027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible husband response rate (EHRR)²</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall response rate (ORR)²</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household response rate is calculated for completed households as a proportion of completed, no competent respondent, postponed, refused, dwelling not found and household absent. The eligible husband response rate is calculated for completed interviews as a proportion of completed, not at home, postponed, refused, partially completed and "other." The overall response rate is the product of the household and man response rates.

¹Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

\[
\text{HRR} = \frac{C}{C + \text{HP} + P + R + \text{DNF}}
\]

²Using the number of eligible men falling into specific response categories, the eligible man response rate (EHRR) is calculated as:

\[
\text{EHRR} = \frac{\text{EHC}}{\text{EHC} + \text{EHNH} + \text{EHP} + \text{EHR} + \text{EHPC} + \text{EHO}}
\]

²The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

\[
\text{ORR} = \text{HRR} \times \text{EHRR}
\]