1

00:00:07,629 --> 00:00:09,700

Welcome to Step 1.

2

00:00:09,700 --> 00:00:14,750

You have just watched the introduction and

now you are ready for Step 1, defining the

3

00:00:14,750 --> 00:00:17,160

population of interest.

4

00:00:17,160 --> 00:00:20,860

The population of interest is the population

we want to study.

5

00:00:20,860 --> 00:00:27,220

To define it, we need to answer three questions:

First, what is the geographic target area

6

00:00:27,220 --> 00:00:28,949

you want to study?

7

00:00:28,949 --> 00:00:33,329

For example, which regions, districts, or

villages?

8

00:00:33,329 --> 00:00:38,440

In most cases, you would want to study the

area where you plan to implement your program.

9

00:00:38,440 --> 00:00:41,900

Second, what is the time period you want to

study?

10

00:00:41,900 --> 00:00:44,770

In most cases, this is when you collect your

data.

11

00:00:44,770 --> 00:00:50,300

For example, to estimate child labor prevalence

at baseline, you want to study the time period

12

00:00:50,300 --> 00:00:52,330

before project implementation.

13

00:00:52,330 --> 00:00:55,750

Third, who are the people you want to study?

14

00:00:55,750 --> 00:01:04,400

The International Labor Organization, or ILO, age range

for defining child labor is ages 5 through 17.

15

00:01:04,460 --> 00:01:09,720

So you sample and survey households that have

children ages 5 through 17.

16

00:01:09,720 --> 00:01:12,600

Here is an example population of interest.

17

00:01:12,600 --> 00:01:16,560

The geographic target area is districts A,

B, and C.

18

00:01:16,560 --> 00:01:21,180

The data collection for baseline needs to happen before the project starts.

19

00:01:21,180 --> 00:01:24,820

Suppose the project starts in April 2019.

20

00:01:24,820 --> 00:01:30,180

So we collect baseline data between January and March of 2019.

21

00:01:30,189 --> 00:01:35,360

The people of interest are children ages 5

through 17 and their households.

22

00:01:35,360 --> 00:01:38,249

We see that the households are grouped into

clusters.

23

00:01:38,249 --> 00:01:43,280

In this example, these are census enumeration

areas, which are geographic areas that are

24

00:01:43,280 --> 00:01:45,560

used to help with counting in the census.

25

00:01:45,560 --> 00:01:51,560

If, like most countries, your government has

a census, then your country has census enumeration

26

00:01:51,560 --> 00:01:53,189

areas.

27

00:01:53,189 --> 00:01:55,939

Now it is your turn to complete Step 1.

28

00:01:55,939 --> 00:02:00,930

Open up your Sampling Worksheet and answer

the three questions under Step 1.

29

00:02:00,930 --> 00:02:03,520

Example answers are shown in green.