

Review of Methods and Tools Employed by Tulane University for the Oversight Project

Tulane University

Capacity Building of Government Officials

Module 5

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Tulane University Law School's

PAYSON CENTER

FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Presentation Overview

Part 1. Household Surveys of Child Labor in the Cocoa-Growing Areas

Part 2. Surveys of Child Trafficking and Migration to the Cocoa-Growing Areas

Part 3. Research on Intervention Activities Addressing WFCL in the Cocoa Sector

Household Survey

- Helps gather representative information about a population
- Questions may be open ended or standardized

Advantages

- Large number of respondents
- Allows for answers from broadest range of population
- Advanced statistical analysis

Disadvantages

- Expensive
- Requires skill/time
- Sometimes has low return rate
- Often does not work well with difficult to reach populations

Sampling Method

- **Census vs. Sampling**
 - Census measures all units in a population
 - Sampling identifies and measures a subset of individuals within the population
- **Probability vs. Non-Probability Sampling**
 - Probability sampling results in a sample that is representative of the population
 - A non-probability sample is not representative of the population

Probability Sampling

Sample representative of the population, large sample size

- Simple random/systematic sampling
- Stratified random/systematic sampling
- Cluster sampling

Advantages

- Survey findings representative of the population
- Advanced statistical analysis

Disadvantages

- Often costly and time consuming
- Significant training needs

Non-Probability Sampling

Sample not representative of the population, often small sample size

- Convenience sampling
- Quota sampling

Advantages

- Relatively inexpensive
- Can be implemented quickly
- Limited training needs

Disadvantages

- Results not representative of population
- Limited options for statistical analysis of the data

Part 1

Household Surveys of Child Labor in the Cocoa-Growing Areas

Research Objectives

- Conduct annual, nationally representative surveys of child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana
- Produce information that provides data on:
 1. Household demographics and socioeconomic status
 2. Estimates of number of children working in the cocoa sector
 3. Working conditions of children on cocoa farms
 4. Origin and mode of recruitment of hired child labor
 5. School attendance of children in the cocoa growing areas

Sampling

- Household-based population survey
- Stratified two-stage cluster sampling based on census enumeration areas
 - First stage:
 - Stratification on the basis of cocoa production (high, medium, low production)
 - Selection of 40 enumeration areas with probability proportional to size (rural and semi-urban only)
 - Second stage:
 - Complete enumeration of selected enumeration areas
 - Selection of 20 agricultural households in each selected area with equal probability (including cocoa producing households and agricultural households that do not produce cocoa)
 - Only households with at least one household member that performed work in agriculture in the past year were included (“agricultural households”)
 - Interviews with heads of household and all children between 5 and 17 years in the selected households

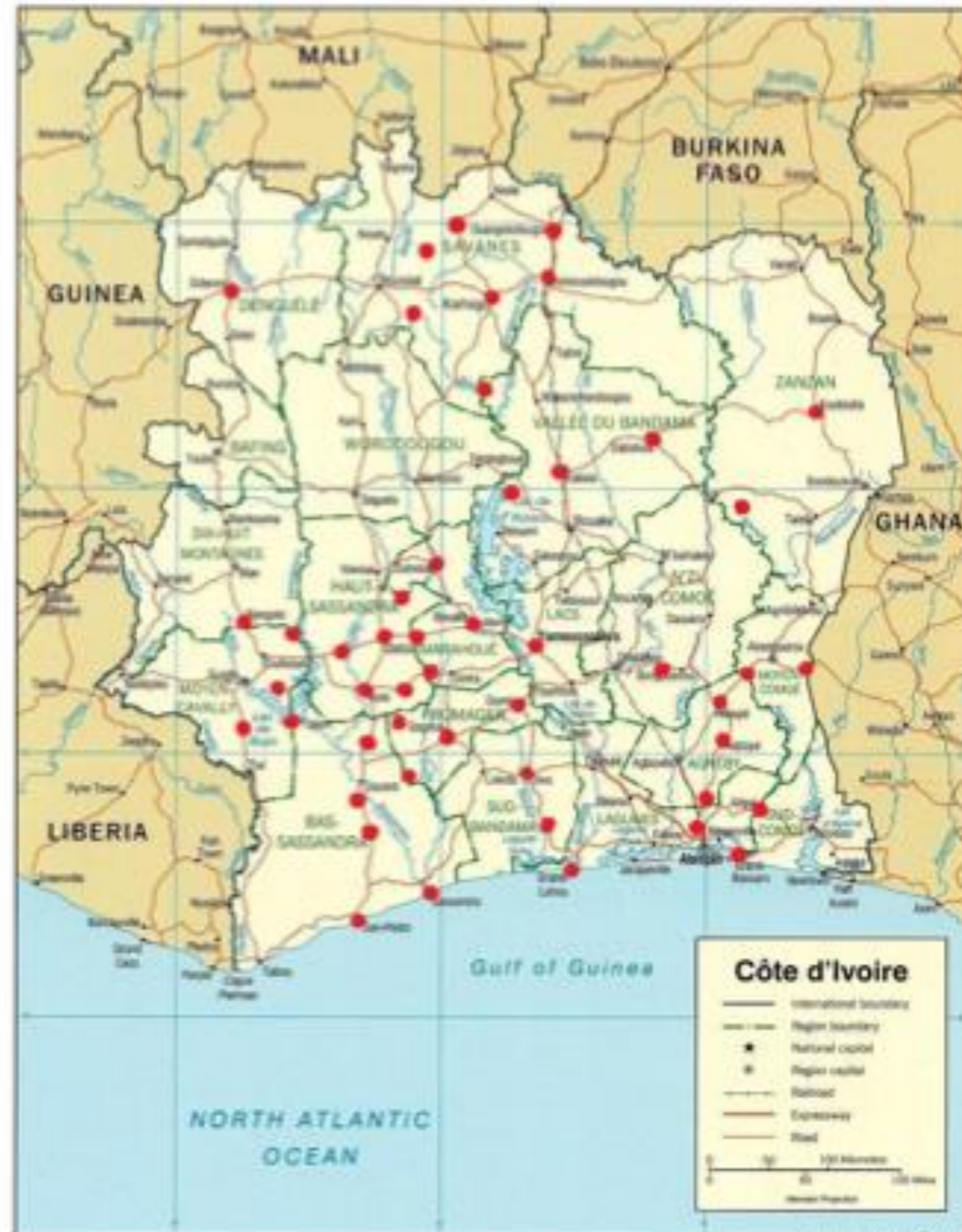
Sampling (cont.)

- Interviews with all adults in selected households who have been paid in cash or in kind for economic activity performed in the previous 12 months (second survey only)
- Comparison group of 10 enumeration units in areas that do not produce cocoa (second survey only)
- First survey of child labor in the cocoa-growing areas carried out in Nov 2007 - Dec 2007, and second survey of child labor in the cocoa-growing areas carried out in Nov 2008 - Jan 2009

Survey Locations (First Survey 2007)



Survey Locations (Second Survey 2008/09)



Sampling: Interviews at Border Crossings

Cote d'Ivoire

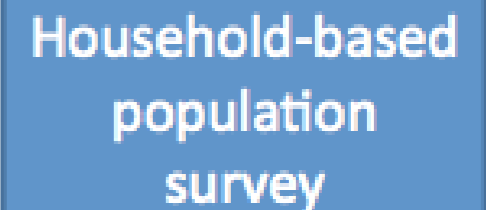
- Border police interviews (29 interviews completed)
- Community leader interviews in border communities (20 interviews completed)
- Infrastructure checklist (20 forms completed)

Ghana

- Border police interviews (34 interviews completed)
- Community leader interviews in border communities (20 interviews completed)
- Infrastructure checklist (20 forms completed)

Questionnaires

- Household questionnaire (2007 & 2008/09)
- Caregiver questionnaire (2007 & 2008/09)
- Child questionnaire (2007 & 2008/09)
- Adult worker questionnaire (2008/09)



Household-based
population
survey

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- Teacher questionnaire (2007)
 - Child questionnaire for schools (2007)
 - Health center questionnaire (2007)
 - Project questionnaire (2007)
 - Community leader questionnaire (2008/09)
 - Cocoa shed questionnaire (2008/09)
 - Cocoa depot questionnaire (2008/09)
 - Infrastructure checklist (2007 & 2008/09)



Additional
questionnaires

Sample Size

	Cote d'Ivoire		Ghana	
	2007	2008/09	2007	2008/09
Household interview	839 (households) 6024 (individuals)	1002 (households) 7194 (individuals)	863 (households) 5433 (individuals)	1053 (households) 5812 (individuals)
Head of household interview	826	1002	866	1053
Child interview (household sample only)	2236	2734	2084	2582
Adult worker interview	0	175	0	541

Sample Size (cont.)

	Cote d'Ivoire		Ghana	
	2007	2008/09	2007	2008/09
Teacher interview	40	0	51	0
Child interview (school sample only)	727	0	832	0
Health center interview	34	0	40	0
Project interview	5	0	24	0
Community leader interview	0	50	0	55
Cocoa shed interview	0	32	0	29
Cocoa depot interview	0	31	0	17
Infrastructure checklist	40	50	51	60

Data Entry and Analysis

- **Ghana:**
 - Data entry: EpiData
 - Data analysis: SPSS, Excel, Stata
- **Cote d'Ivoire:**
 - Data entry: CS Pro
 - Data analysis: SPSS, Excel, Stata