1

00:00:08,630 --> 00:00:11,020

Welcome to Step 4!

2

00:00:11,020 --> 00:00:13,150

You have just finished Step 3.

3

00:00:13,150 --> 00:00:17,450

You developed survey instruments, hired enumerators,

and collected data.

4

00:00:17,450 --> 00:00:22,170

Now you are ready for Step 4, analyzing and

reporting the data you collected!

5

00:00:22,170 --> 00:00:28,040

You will report estimates like the estimated

percentage in child labor.

6

00:00:28,040 --> 00:00:31,890

You will also report the standard error of

each estimate.

7

00:00:31,890 --> 00:00:36,500

In this video, we will show how to calculate

estimates and standard errors.

8

00:00:36,500 --> 00:00:38,520

This is the last video.

9

00:00:38,520 --> 00:00:44,300

In this video, we will use the sampling errors

template to calculate estimates and standard errors.

10

00:00:44,460 --> 00:00:49,800

This template is based on a sampling errors

template provided by the ILO.

11

00:00:49,800 --> 00:00:56,000

Once you've opened the template, you will see

that it has three parts: input values, output

12

00:00:56,000 --> 00:00:59,570

values, and intermediary calculations.

13

00:00:59,570 --> 00:01:04,960

You can ignore the intermediary calculations

and just focus on the input values and output

14

00:01:04,960 --> 00:01:06,290

values.

15

00:01:06,290 --> 00:01:09,150

The input values are where you put your data.

16

00:01:09,150 --> 00:01:13,720

The template comes already filled with the

example from earlier videos.

17

00:01:13,720 --> 00:01:17,780

Your PSUs and strata are coded using numbers.

18

00:01:17,780 --> 00:01:21,440

The strata are coded as 1, 2, 3.

19

00:01:21,440 --> 00:01:26,850

The PSUs are coded using numbers 1 to 21.

20

00:01:26,850 --> 00:01:29,810

Each row is a sampled PSU.

21

00:01:29,810 --> 00:01:32,909

Column 1 is the PSU code.

22

00:01:32,909 --> 00:01:36,560

Column 2 is the code for the stratum it belongs

to.

23

00:01:36,560 --> 00:01:40,409

You can see here that PSU 2 belongs to stratum

1.

24

00:01:40,409 --> 00:01:44,659

PSU 5 also belongs to stratum 1.

25

00:01:44,659 --> 00:01:47,110

Column 3 gives the sampling weights.

26

00:01:47,110 --> 00:01:51,409

For equal probability designs, all the sampling

weights are the same.

27

00:01:51,409 --> 00:01:54,749

The basic sampling design is equal probability.

28

00:01:54,749 --> 00:02:01,299

In the example, we sampled 32 households out

of the total 200 households.

29

00:02:01,299 --> 00:02:07,290

Each household had an equal probability of being sampled, so they all have the same sampling

30

00:02:07,290 --> 00:02:08,520

weight.

31

00:02:08,520 --> 00:02:13,849

The sampling weight is calculated as 200 divided

by 32.

32

00:02:13,849 --> 00:02:19,530

Columns 4 through 10 are where you put the

data you collected from each PSU.

33

00:02:19,530 --> 00:02:25,950

In the example in the template, the sample

from PSU 2 has 10 children that are 5 to 17

34

00:02:25,950 --> 00:02:32,080

years old, and 5 of them work, with 4 of those

in child labor.

35

00:02:32,080 --> 00:02:35,850

Of those 4 children, 2 are in hazardous work.

36

00:02:35,850 --> 00:02:42,000

One works in agriculture, one in industry,

and 2 in services.

37

00:02:42,000 --> 00:02:44,440

The output values are over here.

38

00:02:44,440 --> 00:02:48,110

The first few rows of indicators are estimated

totals.

39

00:02:48,110 --> 00:02:54,000

For example, the estimated total number of

children in child labor is 400.

40

00:02:54,000 --> 00:02:57,590

The next group of indicators are estimated

percentages.

41

00:02:57,590 --> 00:03:03,860

For example, the estimated percentage in child

labor is 47.1 percent.

42

00:03:03,860 --> 00:03:07,930

The output also includes standard errors and

confidence intervals.

43

00:03:07,930 --> 00:03:14,600

For example, the standard error for the estimated

percentage in child labor is 8.6 percent.

44

00:03:14,600 --> 00:03:19,080

The standard error measures how close you

expect the estimate to be to the true percentage

45

00:03:19,080 --> 00:03:20,970

in child labor.

46

00:03:20,970 --> 00:03:25,610

The standard error is used to calculate the

confidence interval, shown here.

47

00:03:25,610 --> 00:03:30,330

The confidence interval gives a range of child

labor prevalences that are consistent with

48

00:03:30,330 --> 00:03:32,640

your data.

49

00:03:32,640 --> 00:03:37,640

The template comes filled with example data,

but you will fill it with your own data.

50

00:03:37,640 --> 00:03:41,450

To begin inputting your data, delete the current

input values.

51

00:03:41,450 --> 00:03:44,340

Now fill in your data!