Bangladesh - Child Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh 1988-89

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

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Overview

ABSTRACT
The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) implemented a child nutritional assessment module with the Household Expenditure Survey in 1985-86. The present survey, the 1988-89 Nutrition Modules the second nutrition survey carried out by the BBS. Both the 1985-86 and 1989-90 surveys are designed to produce national level statistics on nutrition situation of children. Since, the data were collected over a period of one year, season specific nutrition status can also be estimated.

The Nutrition survey of the BBS collects nutrition data from households surveyed by the Expenditure Survey. This allows matching nutrition data with HES data for each of the nutrition survey households. The potential benefits of integrating the nutrition survey with the HES are many. First, this process will generate a time series of national level cross-sectional surveys of child nutrition and household economic situation. Second, the household level matching of the data sets will be extremely useful to understand the determinants of nutrition status and to identify wider policy alternatives. Moreover, since the nutrition module uses the HES data collection infrastructure, the additional cost of incorporating the module is relatively low.

The purpose of this report is to present the results of the 1989-90 Nutrition survey and to compare them with the 1985-86 results. The 1985-86 data were reanalyzed to ensure consistency in presentation of the results and analytical methods followed. This report also presents a multivariate analysis to identify some important determinants of child nutrition status.

The objectives of the Child Nutrition Survey are:

1. To describe the nutrition situation of children of age 6 to 71 months by different age categories, sex, area of residence, and seasons.

2. To generate a consistent, national level time series of nutrition status of children in Bangladesh.

3. To know the nature and pattern of household lei'el health practices, sanitation, water supply and education related variables and their possible impacts on nutrition status of children.

4. To know the prevalence of childhood diseases, nature and pattern of breast-feeding and weaning food practices and other child specific variables and their impact on nutrition status of children.

5. To allow integration of the nutrition module data with the Household Expenditure Survey data to examine the importance of various socio-economic variables on nutrition status of children.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Table 5 present the number of PSU, households, and children enumerated by time period. Nutrition Survey teams identified if a 6-71 month old child was available for weighing and measuring, and if a parent/guardian was available to interview.

Mean coverage rate was 85.8% (varying from 90.0% to 82.3%). Non-response rate was 14.2% (varying from 10.0% to 17.7%). Non-response rate was 7.7% during 1985-86 survey. Due to flood situations, the data collection of the nutrition survey was delayed and same of the households were visited almost one year after the HES visit. Due to flood damage more households were found transferred than 1985-86. There was only one case of refusal during 1988-89 compared to 7 in 1985-86.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The "Integrated Multipurpose Sample (IMPS)'' has been used by BBS for four surveys: the Household Expenditure Survey (HES), Labour Force Survey, Demographic Survey, and the Child Nutritional Status Survey. which was however, carried Out as a component of the HES, 1988-89.
Entire Bangladesh, excluding Chittagong FLT., Khagrachari, Bandarban, constituted the universe for the sample. Two stage stratified sampling was used to select the sample. At the first stage, 360 Mauza or Mahallah Primary Sampling Units (PSU) have been selected from the universe. Out of 360 PSUs, 120 were located in urban areas and remaining 240 in rural areas. Sixteen households were selected randomly from each of the PSUs for the Household Expenditure Survey of 1988-89. Child Nutrition Module of 1989-90 is based on a sub-sample of about 50 percent of 1988-89 HES. At least two PSU was taken from each sub-strata. Out of 360 PSUs instead of 180 PSUs, 196 PSUs were selected by NS. A sample of 45 to 52 PSUs were drawn randomly in each quarter from the list of HES PSUs. Out of 196 PSUs 77 were urban and 119 were rural.

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1988	1989	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

Data Collection Notes

Nutritional status assessment data were collected through a structured questionnaire developed by the planning committee of this survey (appendix I). Before finalizing the questionnaire, field trials had been conducted both in urban and rural area. The english version of the questionnaire may be seen in appendix H. Lists of 16 households for each PSU's for each data collection period were obtained from the liES unit and made available to the survey teams. Each team completed approximately 10 PSUs in each data collection period. Four Nutrition Survey Administrators i.e. one Statistical Officer and three Assistant Statistical Officers were responsible for the supervision of the field work. Nutrition Survey teams visited the same households at different times shown below:

HES data collection time period
January-March, 1989
April-June, 1989
Nov.'88-Jan.'89 (Due in July-Sept.,1988)
Nov.'88-Jan.'89 (Due in Oct.-Dec.,1988)

NS data collection timeperiod
June 1988 (first Qtr.)
August, 1988 (second Qtr.)
October, 1988 (third Qtr.)
January, 1989 (fourth Qtr.)

Questionnaires

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	Ministry of Planning

Supervision

Enumerator training took place before each of the data collection periods as follows:
Training period
1. May 14-18,1988
2. July 27-August 1, 1988
3. September 28-October 1, 1988
4. January 2-4, 1989
Eighteen enumerators (12 females and 6 males), most of whom had graduate and post graduate degrees, were selected from the permanent staff of BBS and were trained for data collection. Out of 18 enumerators 14.worked in 1985-86 survey. Training was held from 10.00 A.M. to 3.00 PM daily, having a lunch break for an hour. Training on filling up questionnaire

form, which included practicing completing the questionnaire, role playing and age assessment, took place at the BBS. For the anthropometric measurement training children ued were brought by the enumerators and the training was held at the BBS too. Enumerators practiced each type of measurements i.e. height, length, weight and arm circumference for hours, after which a standardization test was administered to test enumerator competence.
A one day field trial was held in Sonargaon. Practice of enumeration of the entire questionnaire, including nutritional status measurements were closely supervised.
Teams were formed based on both standardization test results and subject evaluations of all trainees. Fifteen enumerators were selected to form five teams consisting of two females and one male per team.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data editing was done at three different stages:
Field Editing: The survey team§ checked completed questionnaires at the end of each household interview, at the end of the day and before departing from the PSU.
At BBS: At the end of the data collection of each period, questionnaires were checked by enumerators and the four survey administrators. Finally a random checking was done by the survey co-ordinators, enumerators were questioned on difficulty of obtaining information on any particular variable.
Computer Editing: Data were edited and cleaned and any consistencies or missing values were identified.
Results of seven variables were transcribed from the HES questionnaires on to the nutrition questionnaires at the end of each data collection period. The BBS IBM 5280 (micro computer) was used for data entry; the IBM 4341 mainframe mainframe was used for the edit program, tabulation, and data analysis. Cobol, Fortran and Cents 4 were used to write programs for. data tabulations. The US National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) reference standards for child growth were entered into the BBS system for comparing survey data. Cross tabulations were created from the data where the unit of analysis was the survey child.
All the tabulations and other statistical analyses presented in Z-score in this report were produced by using the SPSSPC package program in an IBM PC with 40 MB hard disk.

Data Appraisal

No content available