Bangladesh - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1990

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD-BBS-CPS-1990-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
1995-08-01

Overview

ABSTRACT
Anaemia is one of the most common public health problems in the world today. It is the condition when the blood haemoglobin (Hb) concentration falls below certain age and sex specific threshold levels (Table 1.1). A recent WHO estimate indicates that about 40% (2 billion) of worlds population is affected by anaemia (INAC 2000), of which 90% are found in developing countries. The prevalence of anaemia is particularly high in South Asia.

The survey was conducted for full filling the need of data on the prevalence of different types of impairments and disabilities. The statistics on disability is needed for short-term and long-term development planning for the persons having different types of impairments! disabilities. Finding disability profile presented here will be useful for providing guidelines to improve the situation regarding disability in the country. The potential uses of statistics on disabled persons of different ages of this profile include:

- Public education and awareness;

- Assessing the need for programmes, action plans and policies;

- Planning and formulating action programme;

- Allocating resources for programme;

- Geographical distribution of resources;

- Monitoring and evaluation;

- Assessing programme and policy output and impact on the level and quality of life of disabled persons of different ages.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
The survey covered the following population groups:

1. Pregnant women aged up to 49 years;

2. Lactating mothers aged up to 49 years;

3. Non-pregnant, non-lactating women aged 20- 49 years (NPNL);

4. Adolescent girls (13-19 years, non-pregnant);

5. Adolescent boys (13-19 years); and

6. Under-five children (6-59 months).

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Statistics Division	SD	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-BGD-BBS-CPS-1990-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was followed. To obtain representative estimates for all survey areas, a total of 45 clusters were selected, 15 non-slum clusters from the whole of Bangladesh, 15 slum clusters from the whole of Bangladesh, and 15 clusters from the three districts of the CHT. Clusters were defined as compact areas of three adjacent Enumeration Areas (EAs) comprising approximately 300 households which were selected randomly with probability proportional to size (PPS). Data from the Bangladesh Population Census 1991 were used as the Sampling Frame for rural (CHT) and urban nonslum areas, and data from the Census of Slum Areas 1989 were used for the urban slum areas. The sampling design, selection of the clusters and listings of the 300 households in each cluster were done by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) with technical assistance from SURCH.

Questionnaires

Overview

One drop of capillary blood was collected from each subject by finger pricking with a one-time-use lancet and the haemoglobin concentration was determined using a HemoCue photometer. Demographic and socio-economic information of the selected households was also collected and recorded in a pre-tested structured questionnaire. All questionnaires were edited manually and the data entered into a computer and analyzed using SPSS statistical package. Anaemia was diagnosed in accordance with cut-off values recommended by WHO/UNICEF/UNU (1998): haemoglobin <110 g/L for pregnant women and children aged <5 years, <120 g/L for children (both sex) aged 12-14 years, lactating mothers and females aged ~: 15 years, and <130 g/L in males aged ~! 15 years. Haemoglobin concentration below 70 g/L indicated severe anaemia in all population groups.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start
1990-01-07

End
1990-03-08

Cycle
N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics Division	SD	

Supervision

One supervisor traveled with a team of 4 data collectors and was responsible for the quality of the data collection. During the entire data collection period, supervisors monitored and improved, when Ilecessary, the data collection activities of the data collection teams.

Data Processing

Data Editing

All survey forms were edited and coded manually to verify correctness. Professional coders coded and checked all data for correctness and inconsistencies. One trained data entry supervisor supervised the data entry and processing at the Data Processing Unit of BRAC.

Data Appraisal

No content available