

Bangladesh - Nutrition Survey 1988-1989

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

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BGD-BBS-NUT-1988-89-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
1991-03-30

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) implemented a nutritional assessment module with the Household Expenditure Survey in 1985-86. The present survey, the 1988-89 Nutrition Module, is the second nutrition survey carried out by the BBS. The BBS planned to collect the data during 1988-89 but the survey was delayed due to flood conditions in the country. 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 objectives of the Nutrition Survey are:

1. To describe the nutrition situation 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 in Bangladesh.
3. To know the nature and pattern of household-level health practices, sanitation, water supply and education-related variables and their possible impacts on nutrition status.
4. To know the prevalence of childhood diseases, nature and pattern of breast-feeding and weaning food practices and other specific variables and their impact on nutrition status.
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.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Nutrition Survey teams identified if a 6-71 month old 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 some 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 1989- 90 compared to 7 in 1985-86.

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-NUT-1988-89-v01

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 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.

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.

Weighting

The weighting factors estimated using the above approach assumes that the rural-urban ratio of sample size remains more or less constant over the four quarters of the survey. However, the ratio of rural to urban households surveyed varied significantly over the quarters. For example, the ratio in quarter 2 was only 1.287 while in quarter 4 it was 2.387. If we use the weights estimated by the above process, data from rural areas will get a higher weight in quarter 4 than in quarter 2. In other words, quarter specific prevalence rates will reflect not only the seasonality of malnutrition but also the differential ratio of rural-urban sample sizes. Therefore, the weighting factors must be corrected for the differential rural-urban ratio of sample sizes. The sample size in rural and urban areas of a division by quarter is often too small to derive statistically acceptable correction factors.

Questionnaires

Overview

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 used 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.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1988-03-07	1989-02-12	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

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 IIES 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.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics Division	SD	Ministry of Planning

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 inconsistencies or missing values were identified.

Other Processing

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.

Data Appraisal

No content available