

Bangladesh - Nutrition Survey 1992

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD-BBS-NUT-1992-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
1994-05-01

Overview

ABSTRACT

In order to make national-level estimates on nutritional status of children aged 6-71 months, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been periodically conducting Nutrition Surveys (CNS) as part of its regular activities since 1985. The first such survey was conducted in 1985-86 and a second survey' was conducted in 1989-90. The reports on the surveys were published in 1987 and 1991. The present survey which is the third in the series was conducted in 1992.

Objectives:

The objectives of the 1992 child nutrition survey are not different from those of the two earlier surveys. Specifically the objectives are:

1. To document a consistent national level time series data on nutritional status of children in Bangladesh.
2. To identify the nutritional status of children aged 6-71 months by age, sex, residence, season and other relevant factors and characteristics.
3. To identify the relationship of common factors with the nutritional status of children and to identify the determinants of malnutrition in the country.
4. To highlight issues which the policymakers and program managers need to address in order to improve the nutrition situation of children in the country.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

The nutrition survey teams identified if a 6-71 months old child was available for weighing and measuring in the selected households, and if a parent or guardian was available for interview.

Scope

NOTES

The purpose of this report is to present the results of the 1992 child nutrition status survey in a way that is not too difficult to interpret by the users, especially by policymakers and program managers. At the same time, care was taken so that the report does not become inconsistent with the earlier two surveys. Attempts have been made to present a multivariate analysis to identify the important determinants of child malnutrition. The report also analyses the relevance of policy measures for addressing child malnutrition prevailing in the country. Results of the present survey have also been compared with the results of 1985-86 and 1989-90 child nutrition surveys.

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-1992-v01

Sampling

Weighting

Weight is the most commonly used anthropometric measurement of nutritional status. The well-known Gomez classification of PEM, based on weight-for-age has been extensively used. The major difficulty in this classification, based on weight-for-age, is that in most developing countries correct ages of children are not known. Moreover, single measurement of body weight gives no indication of the child's past history. A single weight measurement is a static estimate of the dynamic process of growth at one point of time. Protein-energy malnutrition is best indicated by growth failure in children, which can be detected by serial measurements of weight. Interpretation of weight measurement on single occasions should be made with caution, and preferably in combination with clinical diagnosis (where possible), and with other measurements, especially the height (or length) in all age groups.

Questionnaires

Overview

The survey covered 2110 (1325 rural and 785 urban) children aged 6-71 months from 196 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) distributed over the whole of Bangladesh, except the hill districts of Chittagong. In addition to anthropometric assessment of nutritional status, information on household demographic characteristics, environmental conditions, and child feeding and caring practices were also obtained. Household socio-economic information was transcribed from the HES questionnaire.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1992-02-07	1992-02-26	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

The nutritional status assessment data were collected through a structured questionnaire. Apart from anthropometric measurements of nutritional status of the child, information on various factors that affect directly or indirectly the nutritional outcome, were also obtained. They include information on household demographic and other characteristics; household environmental and sanitary conditions and practices, including use of safe water; information about the child's mother or care taker; breast-feeding and supplementary/complementary feeding practices; health conditions of the child, including disease history, immunization status and medicare practices. The questionnaire was duly approved by the planning committee of the survey after successful pretesting and field trials, both in urban and rural areas. An English version of the questionnaire may be seen in Appendix F. For assessment of household socio-economic status, necessary information was transcribed from the HES questionnaires on to the CNS questionnaires at the end of each data collection period.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics Division	SD	Ministry of Planning

Supervision

In each data collection period, lists of 16 sample households for each selected PSU were obtained from the HES unit and made available to the survey team. Each team covered approximately 10 PSUs in each data collection period (season). Four Nutrition Survey Administrators which included one Deputy Director, one Statistical Officer and two Assistant Statistical Officers were responsible for the supervision of the fieldwork.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Field Editing

The survey teams checked the completed questionnaires at the end of each household interview, at the end of the day, and before departing from the PSU.

Editing at BBS

At the end of the data collection of each period, the questionnaires were checked by the enumerators and the four survey administrators. Finally, a random checking was done by the survey co-ordinators. The enumerators were asked questions on obtaining information on any particular variable.

Other Processing

Computer editing and analysis

Data were edited and cleaned, and inconsistencies or missing values were identified using the computer. The BBS IBM microcomputer was used for data entry, and IBM 4341 mainframe was used for edit program, tabulation, and data analysis. COBOL, FORTRAN and IMPS were used to write programs for data tabulation. The US National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) reference standards for child growth were entered into the BBS system for comparing the survey data. Cross tabulations were created from the data where the unit of analysis was the survey child. Statistical analyses including multivariate and regression analyses presented in this report were done in the IBM compatible PC.

Data Appraisal

No content available