

Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey 2002

University of San Carlos, Office of Population Studies Foundation (USC-OPS)

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

PHL_2002_CLHNS_v01_M_v01_A_ESS

TITLE

Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey 2002

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

CLHNS 2002

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Philippines	PHL

STUDY TYPE

Individual Food Consumption/Dietary Survey [hh/ifcs]

ABSTRACT

Conducted by a team of researchers from the United States and the Philippines, the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey (CLHNS) is part of an ongoing study of a cohort of Filipino women who gave birth between 1 May 1983 and 30 April 1984. The CLHNS was originally conceptualized as an interdisciplinary study of infant-feeding patterns, particularly focusing on the overall sequencing of feeding events (milks and complementary foods), on the factors affecting feeding decisions, and on how feeding patterns affect the infant, the mother, and the household. The study was subsequently expanded to cover a wide range of maternal and child health as well as demographic issues that could be well studied using a prospective, community-based sample.

The cohort of children born during the 1983-1984 period, their mothers, other caretakers, and selected siblings were interviewed for the first time in the 1983-1986 survey and have been followed through the surveys conducted in 1991-1992, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2012, and 2015. Index children have now been followed through adolescence and into young adulthood, and the CHLNS is tracking their offspring as they begin to have children themselves. The objective is to have a high quality, longitudinal intergenerational study of health. Mothers are followed to the end of their reproductive period to understand the effects of reproductive cycles on maternal health and nutritional status and to track the development of chronic disease risk factors and aging-related disabilities.

In the 2002 survey, the index "children" were young adults, and data were collected on their schooling outcomes and entry into the labor force. Health and anthropometry continued to be monitored; while reproductive histories of the young adults were added.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

Scope

NOTES

The survey collected information on:

- SUBJECTS: information on the participants such as age, sex and geographical location
- CONSUMPTION: information on all foods consumed by each participant in each survey day, including quantities and nutrient values

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Sub-national coverage, both rural and urban areas.

UNIVERSE

The population groups covered in this follow-up survey were adolescents and adult women.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name
University of San Carlos, Office of Population Studies Foundation (USC-OPS)

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

At the baseline survey conducted in 1983, a single-stage cluster-sampling procedure was used to randomly select 17 urban and 16 rural barangays from the 243 barangays of Metro Cebu identified in the 1980 census. The selected barangays, representing approximately 28 000 households, were surveyed to locate all pregnant women, who were asked, in person, to join the study. In 2002, a follow-up was done of the mothers enrolled at Baseline and their children born between 1 May 1983 and 30 April 1984 (birth cohort).

WEIGHTING

No survey weights were used in this survey.

Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2002-02-23	2003-03-31

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The methods used to collect the 24-hour dietary recall data were designed to reflect standard practice and were not validated in the sample. Participants in the study were asked to recall each food they had eaten the previous day from the time they woke up to the time they went to bed. Prompts were included (e.g., "before breakfast", "breakfast", "morning snack", "lunch") to help participants recall each individual meal and snack. Meals and snacks eaten outside of the home were also recalled and recorded. To provide complementary information about the reliability of the 24-hour dietary recall, subjects were asked to indicate the usual number of meals eaten, usual food items and whether meals on the recalled day represented "usual" intake. "Usual" was defined as occurring at least three to four times a week.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Abbreviation
University of San Carlos, Office of Population Studies Foundation	USC-OPS

Access policy

CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email
Food and Nutrition Division	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	fao-who-gift@fao.org

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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

USC-Office of Population Studies Foundation, Inc. (OPS); Philippines; 2002; Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey, Philippines, 2002 Follow-up Survey

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DISCLAIMER

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_PHL_2002_CLHNS_v01_M_v01_A_ESS_FAO

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Food and Nutrition Division		Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Metadata producer
Statistics Division		Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Metadata adapted for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank Group	Metadata adapted for World Bank Microdata Library

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Identical to a metadata (PHL_2002_CLHNS_v01_M_v01_A_ESS) published on FAO microdata repository (<https://microdata.fao.org/index.php/catalog>). Some of the metadata fields have been edited.

data_dictionary

Data file	Cases	variables
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study_resources

technical_documents

Codebook

title Codebook
filename fao_who_gift_code_book.xlsx
