

Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh 2017-2018

University of Dhaka (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), Institute of Nutrition and Food Science
(পুষ্টি ও খাদ্য বিজ্ঞান ইনস্টিটিউট)

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

BGD_2017-2018_NSB_v01_M_v01_A_ESS

TITLE

Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh 2017-2018

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

NSB 2017-18

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Bangladesh	BGD

STUDY TYPE

Individual Food Consumption/Dietary Survey [hh/ifcs]

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of the survey was to provide estimates with acceptable precision for selected measurable dietary indicators. These would be used to assess the current food consumption, dietary and nutrient intake, and the food security situation in Bangladesh; as well as to evaluate subsequent responses to inform and refine future nutrition programming interventions. Secondary objectives were the:

- Assessment of the food intake of individual family members and study of the intra-familial distribution of food by age and sex, as well as activity choices, physiologic condition, and socio-economic sub-groups which the individuals fall under.
- Determination of the mean energy and nutrient intakes of each of the individuals in the household and calculation of the population percentage 'at risk' of inadequate nutrient intake.
- Analysis of food consumption by food groups and conversion into nutrients using the updated Food Composition Tables.

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

National coverage, both urban and rural areas.

UNIVERSE

General population was covered in the survey.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name

University of Dhaka (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), Institute of Nutrition and Food Science (পুষ্টি ও খাদ্য বিজ্ঞান ইনস্টিটিউট)

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The study employed a stratified sampling procedure. For each of the 30 selected villages, 30 households were identified. The final sample included 841 households, and food consumption data was collected for 3541 individuals living in those households. Different age and sex groups were covered by this survey.

Households included met the following inclusion criteria:

1. Households with children under five years of age
2. Households with pregnant and lactating women, and women in the 14 to 49 years age group
3. Landless, marginal and small farmer households
4. Households from the panel population :
 - a. Included in the sample were villages/urban sites with more than one household or individual
 - b. The exclusion criteria for the sample were villages/urban sites with only individuals who did not reside in the selected households.

WEIGHTING

No survey weights were used in this survey.

Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2017-03-31	2018-03-30

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Food consumption was assessed at both the household and individual levels, with the resulting data being expressed in terms of foods, food groups, and nutrients. A 24-hour food weighing method for measuring household and individual consumption was used. Information on the dishes and ingredients used and consumed was recorded first; followed by details on quantity, focusing particularly on those foods that are important sources of energy and other micronutrients.

To estimate per capita values, the consumption of each single food for the household was recorded, and then the grand total was divided by the total number of consumption units. An individual present at every meal within the 24-hour period was counted as a full-time consumer, valued at one unit. All children, including breast-fed infants, were included as consumers using an adult equivalent, valued at half units compared to adult members. Arithmetical adjustment was made for absent members and for visitors at family meals (FAO, 1967). For infants, the WHO (2003) guidelines were used to evaluate nutrient intakes of breast fed and non-breast-fed infants and those receiving complementary foods.

Food taken outside home and between meals was recorded using the recall method.

The recall was repeated after one week on 10 percent of the surveyed households.

DATA COLLECTORS**Affiliation**

University of Dhaka (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), Institute of Nutrition and Food Science (পুষ্টি ও খাদ্য বিজ্ঞান ইনস্টিটিউট)

Access policy

CONTACTS

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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

The Institute of Nutrition and Food Science (INFS), University of Dhaka; Bangladesh; 2017-18; Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh, 2017-18

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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_BGD_2017-2018_NSB_v01_M_v01_A_ESS_FAO

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Food and Nutrition Division	ESN	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Metadata producer
Statistics Division	ESS	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 (BGD_2017_2018_NSB_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