Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey 2018-19 (BAHWS 2018-19)

Field Completion Final Report

Submitted to:



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Dhaka: 12 April 2020

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Abbreviations

BAHWS Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey

HDRC Human Development Research Centre

HPNSP Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program

icddr,b International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh

KAP Knowledge, attitude and practice

MoHFW Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NIPORT National Institute of Population Research and Training

TRD Training, Research and Development

USA United States of America

USAID United States Agency for International Development

WVA Women's Voluntary Association

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Background

Considering adolescent health as a critical area of sharp focus, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has formulated the National Strategy for Adolescent Health- 2017-2030. This national strategy focuses on four strategic health areas: i) adolescents sexual and reproductive health, ii) violence against adolescents, iii) adolescent nutrition, and iv) mental health of adolescents. It also includes two cross-cutting issues: i) social and behaviour change communication and ii) health systems strengthening.

Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) has been awarded to conduct the **Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey-2018-19 (BAHWS 2018-19).** This survey, the pioneering and first of its kind in Bangladesh, the BAHWS 2018-19, has been conducted for the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) under the operational plan of Training, Research and Development (TRD)- an integral part of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022. In the whole process of the conduct of this national survey---the BAHWS 2018-19---the icddr,b, MEASURE Evaluation, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (USA), and the USAID/Bangladesh provided technical assistance.

Objectives of the Study

The **primary objective** of the Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey 2018-19 (BAHWS 2018-19) is to understand the state of health and wellbeing among unmarried male and married and unmarried female adolescents aged 15-19 in Bangladesh.

In congruence with the primary objective, the specific objectives of this survey are to:

- 1. Document adolescents' exposure to various media;
- 2. Assess adolescents' knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) regarding sexual and reproductive health (menstruation, marriage and contraception);
- 3. Assess the mental health and wellbeing status of adolescents;
- 4. Document adolescents' time use patterns regarding various issues;
- 5. Document different forms of violence, bullying and sexual harassment against adolescents;
- 6. Assess adolescents' connectedness to family and friends;
- 7. Assess adolescents' attitude towards gender norms;
- 8. Understand adolescents' perception and practice on the utilization of health services;
- 9. Measure the nutritional status of adolescents.

Study Design

The BAHWS 2018-19 is a nationally representative cross-sectional survey at one point in time. The BAHWS 2018-19 aims to provide estimates of primary indicators, in line with the above-mentioned primary and specific objectives, for three following adolescent groups of 15-19 years of age:

- Ever-married female
- Never-married female
- Never-married male.

There are two types of survey domains for which the indicators are estimated, in addition to the national level: urban and rural.

- 1) Urban domain: urban areas comprises urban and other urban mohallas and mouzas
- 2) Rural domain: rural areas comprises rural mouzas in three domains by regions:
 - Central domain: Dhaka, Mymensingh, and Barishal divisions

- Eastern domain: Chattogram, and Sylhet divisions
- Western domain: Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur divisions.

Target Population and Sample Size

Target Population

The sample for the BAHWS 2018-19 is representative of the above-mentioned three groups of adolescents aged 15-19 residing in non-institutional dwelling units. The sample size is determined by the binding constraints of the conditions stated below:

Sample Size

The survey followed a stratified multistage random sampling procedure. The sample size was determined considering the precision of the parameter estimates within 3%- points from the true value at the national level, and 4%- points from the true value at domain (sub-national) level.

Completion of Field Survey Activities

Table 1 presents the number of sample PSUs (clusters) by domain and residence (urban and rural) and the number successfully completed in the survey.

Table 1: Distribution of sample clusters and completion status

Region	Division	Rural/urban	# of sample clusters	Number of clusters where data collection activity is complete	Completion percentage
	Khulna	Rural	62	62	100
	KIIUIIIa	Urban	20	20	100
	Daichahi	Rural	75	75	100
	Rajshahi	Urban	24	24	100
West	Danamin	Rural	67	67	100
	Rangpur	Urban	16	16	100
	Rural total		204	204	100
	Urban total		60	60	100
	Total		264	264	100
	Dhaka	Rural	95	95	100
		Urban	79	79	100
	Mymensingh	Rural	42	42	100
		Urban	12	12	100
Central	Barishal	Rural	31	31	100
		Urban	9	9	100
	Rural total		168	168	100
	Urban total		100	100	100
	Total		268	268	100
	Chattogram	Rural	105	105	100
	Chattogram	Urban	49	49	100
	Sylhot	Rural	38	38	100
East	Sylhet	Urban	11	11	100
	Rural total		144	144	100
	Urban total		60	60	100
	Total		204	204	100
Rural to	Rural total		516	516	100

Region	Division	Rural/urban	# of sample clusters	Number of clusters where data collection activity is complete	Completion percentage
Urban t	otal		220	220	100
Nationa	l total		736	736	100

There were a few (8) clusters where data collection was not complete after two visits due to unavoidable reasons. With the decision of the TWG and suggestion of NIPORT, HDRC made a third attempt to complete data collection from those clusters (NIPORT provided additional support by providing a letter for those clusters). Finally, in the third attempt, the data collection in those clusters could be completed. So, the data collection activity is complete, as per the original design.

Table 2 presents various aspects of the status of completion of individual-level interviews.

Table 2: Completed individual interviews

Type of individual interview	Completed interview	Identified eligible adolescent	Interview completion ratio (%)	Number of completed interview per cluster
Never-married adolescent male	5,609	6,505	86	7.7
Never-married adolescent female	7,800	8,251	95	10.7
Ever-married adolescent female	4,904	5,064	97	6.7

The Description of Field Works

The Recruitment

HDRC recruited experienced field personnel from their panel of field personnel. Also, an advertisement for the recruitment was placed, and the interview session was arranged. The survey manager, along with other team members, interviewed the interested participants and made the best possible selection.

The Training

The training activities involved training and orientation of different personnel at different levels. The training schedule by type of trainees and duration are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Training under BAHWS and their timing and duration

Type of training	Duration of training
Training of Trainers	16-17 June 2019
Training of Listers	16-18 June 2019
Training of Data Collectors and Supervisors (Batch 1)	18 June-8 July 2019
Training of Paramedics	19-21 August 2019
Training of Editors and Data Entry Operators	25-26 August 2019
Training of Data Collectors and Supervisors (Batch 2)	21 October-3 November 2019

Training for Data Collectors and Supervisors (Batch 1) took place in Women's Voluntary Association (WVA) training venues, Dhanmondi. The training of all other types of field personnel was held at the HDRC training venue, Mohammadpur. The experts from NIPORT, USAID, icddr,b, MEASURE Evaluation, and HDRC acted as trainers for the field personnel. The training was inaugurated by the Director-General of NIPORT. The training took place for three weeks before the initial deployment of the field teams. The training was conducted through classroom lectures, demonstration interviews, role plays, field practice, data entry and mock interview, review of lessons learned, and working out suggested solutions. A separate training session was conducted for the field supervisors. Training sessions involved the use of audiovisual devices through multimedia. GoB representative associated with BAHWS attended the training session and disseminated the pertinent aspects of the HPNSP, told about their expectation from the BAHWS survey, and forwarded many relevant suggestions.

Training Session for Field Personnel





The inauguration of the training session

Lecture session

Training of new field team

In order to complete the survey within the year 2019, HDRC trained seven new teams. The training took place at the HDRC training venue. Technical Experts from icddr,b and NIPORT were present in the training sessions.

Training Session for new Field Personnel





Classroom lecture

MOCK session

The field practice

The trainees went for field practice in two batches. The field practice took place near Dhaka. The trainees in each batch were divided into 4-5 teams. The field practice took place in Manikganj.

Questionnaire finalization

In order to make data collection easier and accurate, the questionnaire went through necessary revision during the training session. Many necessary revisions and suggestions were forwarded by the experts from NIPORT, USAID, and icddr,b.

The Field Manual

Field manual was prepared for the household survey with necessary instructions and explanations in Bangla. The purpose was to minimize recording errors by ensuring uniform understanding.

The Fieldwork

Upon completion of training, the first round of fieldwork was initiated on 23 July 2019. In the first round, a total of 16 teams (each team comprising four female interviewers, one male interviewer, one field editor, one supervisor and one field monitoring officer)were deployed to conduct the field survey. The first phase of the survey covered 80 clusters (5 per cluster). The consecutive phases covered a greater number of clusters, but the field personnel were dropping out in each phase. Hence, additional field team was trained to complete the survey. The fieldwork of Phase-5 was completed on 13 January 2020. The final data collection with the third visit to 8 difficult-to-reach clusters was completed in the last week of March 2020. The phase-wise coverage of the survey by the number of teams deployed and clusters covered by time is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Phase-wise survey coverage by teams and clusters

Data Collection phase	Duration of fieldwork in the phase	Number of teams	Number of clusters per team	Number of clusters with complete data Collection
Phase-1	23 July 2019 – 06 August 2019	16	5	80
Phase-2	23 August 2019 – 18 September 2019	14	10	140
Phase-3	24 September 2019 – 30 October 2019	13	12	156
Phase-4	5 November 2019 – 5 December 2019	18	10	180
Phase-5	11 December 2019 – 13 January 2020	18	10	180
			Total	736

Debriefing sessions

Upon completion of each phase of data collection, a whole day-long debriefing session was arranged with the field personnel. A total of four debriefing sessions were arranged during the whole fieldwork. Some of the pertinent particulars about the debriefing sessions can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5: Debriefing sessions by phases and date

Debriefing session	Debriefing held after completion of the	Date of debriefing
First debriefing session	1 st phase of data collection	18-19 August 2019
Second debriefing session	2 nd phase of data collection	21 September 2019
Third debriefing session	3 rd phase of data collection	4 November 2019
Fourth debriefing session	4 th phase of data collection	7 January 2020

The Data entry activity

Upon receiving the filled-in questionnaire, a team of office editors inspected the questionnaires for errors and inconsistencies. Such inspection was completed for 100 per cent of the received questionnaires. Upon completion of the inspection, the filled-in questionnaires were then sent to data entry operators for computerization. A double data entry system was followed using an appropriate verification process. The double data entry process is complete. Data cleaning and consistency checks have been performed, and the database is ready for submission with the necessary guideline. The status of data entry and data cleaning (as on 10th April 2020) is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Status of data entry and cleaning (as on 10th April 2020)

Status	Complete clusters	Percentage
Total cluster for survey	736	100
Data collection complete	736	100
Frist entry complete	736	100
Second entry complete	736	100
Data verification complete	736	100

Household listing

The household listing activity was completed by the 3rd week of November 2019. Some of the key particulars about the household listing work can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7: Status of household listing by sample domains, divisions, and clusters

Region	Division	Number of sample	Number of completed	Completion
		clusters	clusters	percentage
	Khulna	82	82	100
West	Rajshahi	99	99	100
	Rangpur	83	83	100
	Total	264	264	100
Central	Dhaka	174	174	100
	Mymensingh	54	54	100

Pogion	Region Division	Number of sample	Number of completed	Completion
Region		clusters	clusters	percentage
	Barishal	40	40	100
	Total	268	268	100
	Chattogram	154	154	100
East	Sylhet	50	50	100
	Total	204	204	100
National total		736	736	100

Difficulties during field survey

- 1. Lack of cooperation from Upazila Chairman and Members (the first letter issued for the survey did not include Local Governance Institutes)
- 2. Rumor of "Galakata" resulted in the complication in some instances
- 3. Rough weather (Heavy Rain, Storm)
- 4. Challenging Communication (Slippery muddy road, hosehold surrounded by water, hilly areas etc.).