

INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES STUDY

Diponegoro University  
Semarang, Indonesia

Technical Report: October 1, 1981 - April 30, 1982

## TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

### A. CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY

#### 1. Survey Instrument

1.1. Based on the hypothesis mentioned in the proposal and a core questionnaire received from Population Council, the team designed first Indonesian draft which was then sent to New York. The first draft was given some comments from the Consortium.

1.2. During Dr.V.H.Laukaran's visit, the draft questionnaire was reviewed with the team and some modification was made. With the 2<sup>nd</sup> visit of Dr.V.Esterik late in October, again the 2<sup>nd</sup> draft was reviewed to put in some contribution from ethnographic Study's findings.

At the same time the Consortium was preparing a Memo on the revised questionnaire carried by Dr.V.H.Laukaran, which was already tested in 5 Households to get the idea on the length of the time taken for interview and the perception of each question both by interviewer and by the mother sample. From both input and result of pretest, another Indonesian draft questionnaire was designed which was taken for discussion in New York, in the middle of December 1982.

December meeting produced final draft to be translated into Indonesian and again pretested.

1.3. Final survey instrument was pretested in the first week of January 1982 and some minor revision was made, i.e. changing some sentences to clarify the meaning, and putting certain "key words, (Indonesian/Javanese)" in certain questions. Pretest was carried out in Poncowolo area both in MCH clinic and in surrounding households. Ten respondents were interviewed by field workers. Some questions which were found to have ambiguous choices of answers, have to be given special instruction in the field manual, such as :

"When you were pregnant (bearing their child), to whom do you seek for prenatal care"?

(the answer may be more than one, interviewer should choose one which are most trusted by the mother).

Some questions with open-end answer, have been changed to become close-end with choices/options of answer derived or input from the Junior Ethnographers.

The end product of the questionnaire is attached to this report, together with the field manual.

- 1.4. Exercises to acquire skills in weighing, measurement of the length and upper arm circumference of the body using Salter Scale; Infantometer and a film tape (according to Shakir) have been carried out in Poncowolo MCH center and Kariadi General Hospital during the day of healthy baby care service.

Based on the exercises, it was decided that :

- the weighing trauser could only be used for older babies, i.e. babies between 20-24 months. To avoid baby falling forward or backward, due to the oversize neck-hole on this bags for smaller baby, the weighing trousers have to be replaced by a more suitable size of baby pouch, in form of quartangle bag.
- The weighing scale has to be hanged to horizontal bar in order to get an easier and stable weighing. The <sup>u</sup>accuracy of the Salter Scale is only 0,5 kg; and Semarang team has decided to open the glass shield and marked to 0,25 kg.
- Weighing of the babies would not be performed from house to house visit, but instead a collecting point system was used.

For each block which has been totally interviewed, date for weighing all index-babies would be scheduled and the implementation would be arranged by field supervisor, with the help of the local women welfare organization, in one of the respondent dwelling easily reached by other respondents within the block.

## 2. FILED ORIENTATION :

On the first week of January 1982, Principle Investigator and all researchers paid visit to head of each sub district, accompanied by the Head of Statistic and Census Office.

In the meeting, P.I. explained the general objective of the study, and asked for their cooperation and assistance when data collection is carried out. Special help would be needed from the sub district Statistic & Census Officer to prepare the field ready for interviews.

The following week, team members drove along each sub district with Statistic and Census Officer, who showed examples of block and its physical boundaries.

### 3. SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In the previous sampling design it was intended to use different sampling fractions for each of the 6 sub districts covered in the study.

During Mr. Irvin Sivin's visit to Semarang, it was decided by the team upon his recommendation to use a new sampling fraction of 3% for all sub districts, this was a modification from the previous design presented in the study proposal.

Officially published census data uses age grouping of 5 years interval, and to obtain approximate total number of children 0-24 months extrapolation has to be calculated from the age group 0-4 years which come out to be approximately 1000.

The Statistic and Census Officer then calculated the blocks selected for the study using 3% sample <sup>fraction</sup> selected from a continuous listing of all census blocks in the areas (6 sub-districts) to be covered.

Attachment I shows the 67 blocks selected for the study

### 4. ORGANIZATION OF FIELD ACTIVITIES

4.1. Seven fifth year medical students were assigned to locate the selected blocks accompanied by sub district Statistic & Census Officer.

The following day they listed all addresses and household composition according to age. They will be respondents were identified from those lists and were visited by the interviewers three to four days after the listing.

Obstacles were often met during listing, for instance : empty house because all household members went to work, and lack of cooperation among some of the households, especially from the upper class. The listing began on February 1, for about two weeks, and for each block the lister was accompanied by a "Pamong" (=village Officials) who would explain the reason of the listing to suspicious household. Semarang Barat (west) was the first area to be listed, followed by Semarang Tengah (middle), Semarang Timur (East), Semarang Selatan (south), Tugu and Semarang Utara (north).

When the listing was finished on February 13, it was found that total index cases listed were only about 70% of the expected total number of samples, calculated statistically.

To find the reasons of the above fact, the listing result was compared to Census data of 1980. It was found that "underlisting" happened in 30 blocks.

Causes contributing to the "underlisting" were :

- The block maps of 1980 Census were not available in some of the village offices
- The official Census personnel was the only person knew the exact block boundaries. Some of the village attendents who acts as guides were not very helpful when it came to block boundaries.
- Moreover, Census stickers, which were put in every house in 1980, could not be found anymore in some households.
- Small number of dwellings located in main street had high fences and barbed wire, refused to open the door or rejected to be interviewed.
- In some blocks, buildings and physical establishments were identified as offices, shops and hotels. Although Census stickers were found in those buildings, the owners lived in other place.

To revise those above mistakes, in the coordinating meeting held every Thursday afternoon, it was decided that blocks severely underlisting would be revisited.

The second visit was carried out on February 15-20, 1982.

The relisting was easier as the listers were already familiar with the areas.

The target of the relisting was to achieve minimum number of households as the 1980 Census data, except in some areas which have undergone demolition, burnt down by fire or used for extension of ring.road project.

4.2. Interviews began in February 4; (at the same time relisting was still carried out).

For data collection, 20 interviewers consisting of 7 junior ethnographers, 5 nutritionists and 8 tutors from Department of Nutrition and Public Health Department were assigned.

Field workers were divided into 8 groups, in which each group consists of 3-4 interviewers under supervision of one field supervisor. Each group was assigned to cover block by block based on areal task subdivision determined by survey coordinator. Name of field workers and field supervisors are attached to this report (attachment II).

4.3. Fourty Eight ethnographic cases were revisited by fieldworkers and interviewed using cross sectional survey questionnaire. The interviewers were not the junior ethnographers, to avoid "bias" responses.

Data obtained from them, would be analized apart from 1300 respondents.

Only 38 ethnographic cases were interviewed, because of the following reason :

- Krobokan : 1 index case moved to different sub-district.  
1 index case was away for 1 month visiting parent  
1 index case became sample in Cross Sectional Survey
- Kranggan Dalam : 5 index cases were not found on the week of the interview (away to another city or other part of the city or the house could not be located
- Tugu : 2 index cases became sample in Cross Sectional Survey

Total number of respondents calculated from first listing, second listing and actual number covered from the survey is presented in attachment III.

In block 52, 9 index-cases were listed but only one could be interviewed, since this area is poor underworld area. The <sup>field</sup> supervisor decided to stop the interview after experiencing himself the hostill atmosphere in the first case interviewed together with the field worker.

There were 15 dropped out index cases, because they were visiting relatives in another city, or because they refused to be interviewed deliberately.

B. PROGRESS REPORT ETHNOGRAPHY I

I. The main work during the period is data analysis and first draft writing

Data analysis work is divided to three members (Darmanto Yatman, Soesatyo Darnawi, and Nico L.Kana). Based on their analysis, first draft of each chapter assigned to each member will be written.

Until April 1982 data analysis is finished except for chapter IV. First draft for chapter II, III (one part), V have been finished.

II. Work to be done after April 1982

writing the final draft of chapter I (Introduction), chapter II, chapter III, data analysis and final draft of chapter IV, chapter V, and the last chapter (Conclusion).

As it is agreed upon, The outline of Ethnography I report is as follows :

- Chapter I : Introduction
- Chapter II : The Communities
- Chapter III : The Households : (1) Cases of mothers  
(2) Important/significant points of the mothers in each community
- Chapter IV : The pattern of IFP and significant background of mothers of those patterns.
- Chapter V : Views on IFP (based on Formal Analysis Approach)
- Chapter VI : Conclusion (IFP patterns in communities compared, accounts for differences and similarities among communities, policy recommendations, and further research topics).

Team members :  
Darmanto Yt  
Soesatyo Darnawi  
Nico L. Kana

TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT --  
MARKETING STUDIES ON INFANT FORMULAS.

( January - April 1970 )  
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1. Retail Audit.

Out of 321 retail stores sold infant formulas in Semarang Municipality, 30 stores had been taken as sample. These samples which covered four -- drugstores, four department stores, and 22 common retail stores, were-- deeply interviewed.

The general description of the interview result are as follows :

1.1. Drugstores.

- It had been identified that infant formulas commonly provided in the drugstores were SGM, S.26, Enfamil, Nutricia, Dancow, Frisian Flag, Morinaga and KLIE.

These formulas were sold freely beside the drugs which was mostly sold under physicians prescription. However, some individual bought infant formulas under physicians prescription too.

- The stock of several brands was in between 1.5 and 8 boxes ( 1 box = 24 tins ) per month. There was a tendency that drugstores with central position or isolately located provided more complete brands.

1.2. Department stores

- Principally the selling method of formulas in the department store did not differ from the selling method in the common retail stores. These department stores were grouped into retailing trade that sold commodities directly to consumer.
- Commonly these department stores did not stress on the completeness of brands provided, but only provided some brands which frequently demanded by consumer.

1.3. Common Retail Stores

- Nearly all retail stores sold these brands which strongly demanded by consumers i.e. SGM, Dancow and Frisian Flag (or "Susu Bendera"). In about 64 % of retail stores also provided LLH, 50 % also provided S.26, 59 % also provided Lactogen, 23 % provided Vitalac, 54 % provided Morinaga, 9 % provided Sustagen, 27 % provided Enfamil, 32 % provided Klim, 41 % provided Lactona, and 9 % provided Prosobee.
- The experience in dealing with formulas of these retail stores was in between 3 - 8 years.
- The monthly stock of several brands was in between 1 - 3 boxes.

## 2. State of industry.

There is no infant formula factory in Central Java Province. The nearest factory is PT Sari Husada which locates in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (another province). The team has visited that factory for several times.

In order to get more complete information about the state of industry, interviews had been done with three sole distributors in Central Java i.e. the distributor of Nestle products, Nutricia products and Morinaga.

## 3. Medical infra structure

The team was focussing on health institutions which had relevant relationship with marketing of infant formulas e.g. Regional Health Department and Hospitals.

Beside that, the team had interviewed midwives ( 30 ) as persons who involved directly with the use of infant formulas. The interview with physicians, especially pediatricians and gynecologists were still in process.

List of selected blocks.

No.	Sub-district	Desa	No. selected		code of block		
			area	block			
I.	Semarang Selatan (south)	Tegalsari	I	3	01		
		Conekari	I	4	02		
		Lempungan	II	3	03		
		Bendungan	IV	4	04		
		Karanghimpul	I	2	05		
		Wonotingal	III	2	06		
		Karangrejo	II	4	07		
		Srondel Wetan	III	1	08		
		Banyuwani	IV	4	09		
		Wondri	VI	4	10		
		Karangdadul	IV	3	11		
		Pekunden	V	2	12		
		Pekunden	XV	1	13		
		Karanganyar	II	4	14		
		Tandang	VI	3	15		
II.	Semarang Timur (east)	Lampar Tengah	IX	3	16		
		Lampar lor	I	11	17		
		Lampar lor	XII	1	18		
		Peterongan	VII	1	19		
		Jombang	IX	3	20		
		Cayambari	V	3	21		
		Kauman	II	2	22		
		Karang Tengah	I	4	23		
		Kembangari	III	2	24		
		Kranggan	I	1	25		
		Sukolilo	III	1	26		
		Drumbungan	IV	2	27		
		Jagalan	V	1	28		
		Kuningan	V	4	29		
		Banjarsari	III	3	30		
III.	Semarang Tengah	Purwosari	VIII	2	31		
		Panggung	III	1	32		
		Plombokan	II	2	33		
		Bulu lor	I	1	34		
		Bulu lor	XII	2	35		
		Bulu lor	XXIII	2	36		
		Lebah gempal	I	4	37		
		Bojongsalam-	III	5	38		
		an					
		Bongsari	VII	4	39		
		Manyaran	I	3	40		
		Krebokan	VIII	3	41.		
		IV.	Semarang Barat (west)				

CONSULTAN :

1. Prof. Loedin
2. Dr. Darwin Karyadi
3. I. Tarwotjo M. Sc

PINAN PROYEK :

Prof. Moelyono S. Trastotomoyo

FUNLLITI :

1. dr. Hariyono.
2. Dr. Ag. Soemantjo
3. Dis. Soesatyo Darmawi
4. Drs. Darmanto Yatman
5. dr. Budiaro MPH.
6. dr. Ny. Fatimah Moelis M. Sc.
7. Drs. Sahid

Lamp :

Hal :

No.	Sub-District	Desa	No. selected		code of block.
			area	Block	
V.	Semarang utara (north)	Karangsayu	III	2	42
		Sakramaloyo	III	2	
		Kalibanteng Kidul	IV	2	44
		Krapyak	V	2	45
		Mlatiharjo	IV	1	46
		Mlatiharjo	XV	1	47
		Kemijen	II	2	48
		Rejomuljo	VIII	2	49
		Bandarharjo	IV	2	50
		Bandarharjo	XV	2	
	Purwodinatan	I	1		
	Kebon Agung	II			
	Karangsari	II			
	Rejosari	III	1		
	Rejosari	XIII	2	51	
	Rejosari	XXIII	2	52	
	Dugangan	IV	2	53	
	Tugurejo	II	1		
	Tugurejo	V	3		
	Randugarut	-	1	54	
Mangkang wetan	II	3	55		
Mangkang wetan	V	3	56		
Mangkangkulon	IV	1	57		
Mangkaharjo	II	2	58		
Podorejo	II	2	59		
Mgaliyan	I	1	60		
Total		57		67	

CONSULTAN :

1. Prof. Luedin
2. Dr. Darwin Karyadi
3. I. Tarwojo M. Sc.

IMPINAN PROYEK :

Prof. Moelyono S. Trastotenojo.

TAF PENELITI :

1. dr. Hariyono.
2. Dr. Ag. Soemantri.
3. Drs. Soesatyo Darmawi
4. Drs. Darmanto Yatman
5. dr. Dudlora MPH.
6. dr. Ny. Fatimah Moeis M. Sc.
7. Drs. Salid.

Semarang, January, 1953.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

Name of Field Workers

Field Supervisor

Enumerator

JLTAN :

- 1. Prof. Loedin
- 2. Dr. Darwin Karyadi
- 3. I. Tarwojo M. Sc.

- 1. dr. Anggoro D.P. Sachro
- 2. dr. Tuti Harbandinah Pitoyo

VAN PROYEK :

- Prof. Maelyono S. Trastotenuyo

- 3. dr. Fatimah Moelis, Msc.
- 4. dr. Sutadji

UNELITI :

- 1. dr. Harlyono
- 2. Dr. Ag. Soemantri
- 3. Drs. Soesatyo Darmawi
- 4. Drs. Darmanto Yatman
- 5. dr. Budioro MPIL
- 6. dr. Ny. Fatimah Moelis M. Sc.
- 7. Drs. Sahid.

- 5. dr. Darmeno S.S.
- 6. dr. Dudhi Santoso
- 7. dr. H. Sulchan
- 8. dr. Istiana Harsoyo

- dr. Endang Basuki
- dr. Vekti W. Kabulrachman
- dr. Arwedi
- Dra. Kodyah
- Mumpuni SH
- Ir. Yuningasih
- Ludi Wiyarti Esc.
- Nurkinasih, Esc.
- dr. Pradipto
- dr. Irawan
- dr. Nuryati
- Krisnamurni, Esc.
- Yun Astuti, Esc.
- Djakaludin, Esc.
- dr. Ludfi Santoso
- Drs. Dantiyo
- Dra. Sri Hartati
- Dra. Suci Murti Karini
- dr. Rochadi
- Drs. Laksmeno
- Drs. Syakban
- dr. Ludi Basuki.

Semarang, February 1, 1990.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

Attachment III

Number of Population, House-hold and Index case in selected blocks

January 1982.

lot	Block	H.H.	H.H.	Pop	I.C.	H.H./Block	Pop/Block	X H.H./Block	I.C./Pop
	Sample	1980	1982						
!	3	-	412 ( 50)	2523 ( 216)	120 ( 18)	46	292	4,4	13,3
!	12	662	636 (140)	3127 ( 852)	184 ( 66)	53	360	4,9	15,3
!	7	358	306 ( 19)	1508 ( 105)	57 ( 3)	44	215	4,8	8,1
!	17	1129	782 (425)	3936 (1860)	254 (105)	46	235	2,1	14,8
!	9	819	628 (187)	3003 ( 561)	195 ( 71)	70	443	6,35	21,7
!	13	869	667 (129)	3605 (1576)	206 ( 41)	53	277	5,24	15,6
!	57	3933	3451 (1000)	18.952(4374)	11016 (304)	51	281	5,46	15,15
!			(4451)	(23,126)	( 1320)	( 60 )	( 345 )	( 5,9 )	( 15,70)
!					( (1327))				

Relisting = 30 blocks.

Household  
Index Case  
Data from 2<sup>nd</sup> listing  
actually interviewed  
by middle of March 1982.

- S.West : 11 blocks - S. East : 6 blocks  
- S.Middle : 1 blocks - S. South : 1 block  
- S.Utara : 4 blocks - Tumpu : 7 blocks

## TRAINING FOR ETHNOGRAPHY II STUDY

1. Time : August 2-5, 1982
2. Participants : Dra.Suci M. and Dra. Rodhiyah
3. Training Leader : Dr.Nico L.Kana
4. The objective of the training : To develop skill of doing research independently (design evriting, field work, analysing and report writing ).
5. August 2, 1982 :
  - 5.1. Ethnography II program and training stage :
    - a) Ethnography II cnsists of :
      - Training stage (August 2-5, 1982)
      - Field work (suggested period : August 10-Sept.4, 1982)
      - Analysis A Report Writing (suggested period : September 4-20, 1982)
    - b) Training program :
      - Research topics formul<sup>a</sup>tion
      - Identifications of research topic's aspects and questions to be expl<sup>a</sup>red
      - What kinds of information needed to answer those questions:
        - a. what information already known ?
        - b. what information needed ?
      - Method and techniques to be used to gather information

### 5.2. Training

- a) Formulation of research topics : There are at least three things eg behind the choice of research topics, namely the experience of Ethnography I, study, the experience in assis-ting the collecting data stage of the cross-sectional study, and the researcher's (junior ethnographer) own interest. First there are three ethnographers who are ~~en~~terested in doing further ethnography study, However, due to illness, one of their unfortunately cannot partici~~p~~ate. The remain-ning two are.

Dra.Suci M, and Dra.Rodiyah, both are from Diponegoro Uni-versity. Dra.Suci M's topic is : "The Role of Puskesmas Ka-rang Balong (Health Clinic) in provid<sup>i</sup>ng service and infor-mation related to IFP to mothers".

*Second topic?*

Both topic aim at identifying the influence of service ins-titutes (Clinic~~s~~ & shops) to mothers knowledge of IFP, and also to see how mothers use those kind of services.

- b). Identification of aspects and questions to be asked: First each participant is asked to write as extensive as possible what are the aspects covered by her topic and what questions to be asked. Following that a group discussion is carried out in order to make sure the relevance of each aspect and question and to incorporate any other aspect and question left behind.

6. August 3, 1982

- c). The systematic report is presented and again discussed.  
d). Method and techniques are discussed :

In the discussion location of the study must be determined. For clinic study one clinic is chosen in Kelurahan Krobokan, and for shopkeeper study one apotik, one shop, and one kios (small shop) in a market in the same community are chosen.

Techniques to be applied are interview, observation, gathering secondary data. Each junior ethnographer is also equipped with a camera to take some pictures <sup>white</sup> ~~white~~ <sup>night</sup> in the field.

Both ethnographers have to collect field notes, analyse them, and write their own report, with consultation with Dr. Nico L. Kana

- e). Analysis

The analysis stage will be <sup>d</sup>guided by the Dr. Nico Kana, as consultant. More detail information and further training will be given prior to the analysis stage. The proposed data to do this small training is September 5, 1982.

- f). Report writing

The detail information and consultation will be given on September 5, 1982, and in the consultation meetings with each junior ethnographer. But first though outline of the report has been expressed by the junior ethnographers as following :

- Chapter I : Introduction ( ± 10 pp )
- The background of the topic
  - The formulation of research problem and its scope
  - Methodology
  - Brief outline of the ~~p~~resentation

- Chapter II : General Description of the study site (+ 15 pp)
- Chapter III : The role of service and Information (+ 25 pp)  
(seen from the service offering side,  
" " the mothers <sup>e</sup>perception, discussion about  
them)
- Chapter IV : Conclusion (+ 5 pp)
- summary
  - policy recommendation
  - recommended further research topics

7. August 4, 1982

Orientation visit takes place on this day. The visit is done to different location than the proposed location of actual study. The aim of this orientation is to give the junior ethnographer opportunity to get to know the field and on the basis of that to improve the research questions.

8. August 5, 1982

The report of orientation visit is discussed and important aspects are incorporated in the research question. Additional information already known is added to the junior ethnographer's knowledge.

9. August 6-8, 1982

A report is prepared by the junior ethnographers to be discussed in a meeting of IFP team.

10. August 9, 1982

A discussion is carried out with the IFP team. Any important aspects and <sup>if</sup> ~~comet~~ will be incorporated into the research design. Suggested time table will be decided on the meeting, and needed logistics will be provided to carry out the work (e.g. letter of introduction, financial support field notes paper supply, camera, etc.)

11. During the field work stage, consultation will be offered once a week; and also at the analysis and report writing phase consultation will be provided once week. Consultation will be done with Dr. Bico Kana.