**Chapter four**

**DATA ANALYZE, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION**

**4.0 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researchers present the findings, interpretation and analysis of the data collected. The presentation, interpretation and analysis of the data collected was in accordance with the main purpose of the study, that is factors which effecting malnutrition under five children in GU riel District.

**4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC: SUMMARY STATISTICS OF RESPONDANTS**

**Frequencies**

**Figure 4.1 Gender of the respondents**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Category | Frequency | Percent | | Male | 43 | 53.8 | | female | 37 | 46.3 | | Total | 80 | 100.0 | |

**Comments**: In the below figure identifies that majority of the respondents were male represented by 46.3% while minority of respondents were female represented by 53.8 %

**Figure:4.2 Age of the respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Frequency | Percent |
| 20-30 | 57 | 71.3 |
| 31-40 | 23 | 28.7 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

**Comment:** The respondents were asked to specify their ages in the questionnaire and the offered choices classified the age into three parts.

Part one was intended for those whose age is between 20-30 years.

Part two was intended for those whose age is between 31-40 years.

Part three was intended for those whose age is 41-and above.

Findings in table 4.1 indicate that 71.3% of respondents were 20-30 years ,28.7% were between ages of 31-40 and 0% were 40 and above. This shows that the most respondents were at the age between 20-30 years.

**Figure: 4.3 marital status**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Single | 31 | 38.8 |
| Married | 48 | 60.0 |
| Divorced | 1 | 1.3 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

**Comment:** figure 4.3 discovered that 38.75 % of the respondents were single while 60.0% of the respondents were married, and 1.3% were divorced. This clearly shows that most of the respondents were married.

**Table 4.1 respondent’s educational level**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Valid** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Illiterate | 1 | 1.3 |
| Secondary level | 14 | 17.5 |
| Diploma | 18 | 22.5 |
| Bachelor | 46 | 57.5 |
| Master | 1 | 1.3 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

**Comment:** The results of the study from table 4.1 revealed that 57.5 %of the respondents were bachelor level, 22.5 %of the respondents were diploma 17.5%were secondary level, 1.3% were master and 1.3% were illiterate. This obviously shows that the most respondents were bachelor degrees.

**Figure 4.2 respondent’s occupation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Frequency | Percent |
| House wife | 4 | 5.0 |
| Teacher | 11 | 13.8 |
| Health worker | 44 | 55.0 |
| Others | 21 | 26.3 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

**Comments:**  Results in 4.4 indicate that 55.0% of the respondents were health workers, 5.0 % of the respondents were house wife, 13.8% were teachers and 26.3 %were worked other works. Although most of respondents were health workers.

**4.2 4.2 classification responders according independent variable**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** |  | **N** | MEAN | Standard deviation | RESONDERS,Interpretation |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.What cause malnutrition | 80 | 2,45 | 1,7698 | Lack or in adequate food | High |
| 2. What is malnutrition | 80 | 2,54 | .810 | Child will be crying | high |
| 3. When child is started to give complementary food | 80 | 3,14 | .882 | Above one years | moderate |
| 4. what type of food did you start with. | 80 | 2.00 | .763 | Potatoes | High |
| 5. how to improve the awareness of mother to the child health | 80 | 1.86 | .443 | giving awareness in MCH | Low |
| 6. when do you given exclusive breast feeding t the child. | 80 | 1.11 | .450 | from birth to 6months | Low |
| 7. Do the mothers give exclusive breast feeding t the infants | 80 | 1.09 | .284 | yes | Low |
| 8. if the mother does not give exclusive breast feeding to the infants does it cause malnutrition? | 80 | 1.07 | .265 | yes | Low |
| 9. how long have you breast feed your child | 80 | 3.26 | 1.05 | Complete 2years | moderate |
| 10. do you know importance  breast feed | 80 | 1.02 | 1.04 | yes | Low |
| 11. if child is not giving  Breast milk effected malnutrition | 80 | 1.04 | .192 | yes | Low |
| 12. :Measles are effected children under five years thus cause malnutrition do you agree | 80 | 1.06 | .245 | yes | Low |
| 13. DO you know how marasmus and kwashikor effect children | 80 | 1.02 | .157 | yes | Low |
| 14. IF child are malnourished how to cured? | 80 | 1.58 | .497 | Giving plumpnut | Low |
| 15. When did your child start weaning | 80 | 2.25 | 1.392 | 6months | High |
| 16. How do mothers prevent malnutrition in their child | 80 | 1.78 | .477 | Continuous breast feeding. | Low |
| 17. Which of following do you think is the most risk groups of nutrition | 80 | 1.21 | .589 | Children and infants | Low |
| 18. What are the common factor that causes malnutrition in children | 80 | 1.75 | .436 | Lack of care | Low |
| 19. :Why is exclusive breastfeeding so important | 80 | 1.72 | .449 | To get immunity | Low |
| 20. Can mothers exclusively breastfeed for a year  **Mean index** | 80 | 1.24 | .428 | Yes | Low |

**Comments:** The above table shows When the in investigated the verge of effect of malnutrition responders mean are yes (3.2), while STD responders are low.

**4.3Classification responders according dependent variable**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Variables | N | Mean | Standard deviation | Responders | Interpretation |
| 1. | What Type of weaning food is given to the child? | 80 | 2.07 | .854 | any food available. | High |
| 2. | What are some of the foods that children are allowed to eat in the house- hold? | 80 | 3.04 | 1.579 | all foods. | Moderate |
| 3. | Which are the foods that children are not allowed to eat | 80 | 1.76 | .815 | Mixed foods. | Low |
| 4. | Do you have any other taboos with regards to foods? | 80 | 1.61 | .490 | No | low |
| 5. | what will happen if he or she will not be malnourished? | 80 | 2.23 | .675 | Child will be crying | High |
| 6. | IF mother malnourished does cause infants malnutrition | 80 | 1.21 | .412 | Yes | Low |
| 7. | A good diet or meal necessary for prevention of malnutrition includes | 80 | 4.37 | 1.277 | All foods | Low |
| 8. | If mother know how to prevent malnutrition in children are supported prevention mal nutrition | 80 | 1.06 | .244 | Yes | Low |
| 9. | Diarrhea can cause mal nutrition?  **Mean index** | 80 | 1.13 | .333 | Yes | Low |

**Comments**: The above table shows when the checkups the verge of effect of malnutrition on children under five years responders mean are agree (3.59), while STD responders are low.

**4.3.1Correlation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Correlations | Mothersknowledgeonchildnutrition | Nutritionalstatus |
| Mothersknowledgeonchildnutrition | Pearson Correlation  Sig. (1-tailed) | 1 | .315\*\*  .002 |
| Nutritional status | Pearson Correlation | .315\*\* | 1 |
|  | Sig. (1-tailed) | .002 |  |

Correlation is significant the0.01 level (1-tailed).

The above table shows the relationship between nutritional status and mothers knowledge of child ‘nutrition **(p=**.315\*\***, R=.002),** Which means in their correlation significant is ( R≤0.05).

* The above table shows the relationship between nutritional status and mothers knowledge of child ‘nutrition **(p=**315**\*\*R=.0.02),** Which means in their correlation significant is (R≤0.05).

**4.2.4 Reliability Statistics**

The reliability test analysis the internal consistence of the variable of the study to test it is acceptance to generalization and further investigation .the flow table shows the reliability test of this research work.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | | Variable | Number of items | Cronbach's Alpha | | |
| **1.** | Nutritional status | 9 | | .595 |
| **2.** | Mothers knowledge | 5 | | .585 |
| **3.** | Condition of exclusive breast feeding | 16 | | .714 |

The above table shows that all variable of this study are internally consistence with Cronbach’s Alpha of (7) which means all the variable of the study are accepted and can be generalized and can be studied in further investigation**.**

**4.4 Research major Findings and Discussion**

the main objectives of the study wasto find out effects of Malnutrition among children under five years in GU riel District, to get healthily child to maintain and keep the wellbeing of the environment, the effects of malnutrition among children under five years in GU riel distract the researchers obtained many children that suffering from it.

This section discovers the research result and findings derived from the distributed questionnaires. The main purpose of this study was to find out effecting the quality of medical laboratories of some selected MCH.

**First objective:** to investigate the effect of unbalanced diet on child’s nutrition. The researchers found during conducting of the study that there is a huge impact between these two variables, which are unbalanced diet and child nutrition.

**Second objective:** To find out How to improve awareness of mother’s child nutrition. The research team found that there is negative and positive relationship between these variables, if there is a good health awareness this indicate appositive relationship and if there is poor health 49 awareness it indicates negative relationship, these variables are directly proportional with each other.

**Third objective**: To determine How to ensure that the mother gives her baby exclusive breast feeding, the researchers find out during this study that there is huge relationship between these two variables, poor exclusive breast feeding and child health.

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