

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire  
Ministry of Economy and Finance  
Department of Statistics

PERMANENT HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

ANTHROPOMETRIST'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL

General Statistics Division  
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PART I. FIELD OPERATIONS

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1. INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES OF THE PERMANENT SURVEY

The main objective of the Permanent Household Survey is to provide planners and policymakers with a continuous and readily available source of basic data on the living standards of African households in Côte d'Ivoire and on changes in those standards over time.

The key elements of living standards covered by the survey are:

- \* household income and expenditures;
- \* health and education;
- \* employment and other productive activities;
- \* demographic characteristics and migration;
- \* housing.

The information gathered will be used to improve the planning and evaluation of economic and social policies in Côte d'Ivoire. It will enable policymakers to:

- \* identify target groups for government assistance;
- \* develop models to simulate the impact, both overall and on particular groups, of different policy options;
- \* analyze the effect of policy decisions already made and of the current economic situation on the living conditions of households.

The survey will thus meet the urgent needs of a number of users, including the economic planning units of the Central Government, the Department of Labor and the Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research (Centre Ivoirien de Recherche Economique et Sociale -- CIRES).

#### PURPOSE OF THE ANTHROPOMETRIC COMPONENT

An anthropometric component has been incorporated in the survey in order to collect data on the weight and height of persons. The analysis of these data will make it possible to:

- \* ascertain weight, height, age and sex relationships for the population as a whole and thus determine weight and growth curves by sex.
- \* identify categories of persons, who, in view of their low weight for their sex, age and height, might be suffering from a nutritional deficiency.
- \* study the effect of household characteristics on the weight and height of household members.

#### METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

In an effort to reconcile the objectives of the survey with the human and physical resources available, it is proposed to survey 1600 households every year. The households were selected so as to constitute a self-weighted sample of all African households in Côte d'Ivoire, using a three-step procedure:

- \* First, the country was divided into several regions or "primary sampling units" -- towns, villages, districts, etc. One hundred of these units were then selected with probabilities proportional to population size.
- \* Next, during the pre-survey stage a cluster of 64 households were chosen at random from each primary sampling unit and certain socioeconomic attributes were recorded for these households.
- \* Last, 16 households were taken at random from each cluster to make up the survey sample.

In order to follow changes in the living standards of the same households, while ensuring that the data collected would be kept continuously up to date, it was decided that half of the sample would be replaced every year.

Two types of questionnaires were developed:

- \* A questionnaire for households, to be completed in two rounds, with a two-week interval between; questionnaire sheets for the anthropometric component are added to this questionnaire in each round.
- \* A questionnaire dealing with the locality itself, aimed at identifying the variables that relate to the economic, education and health infrastructure existing in the village.

The quality of the data and their prompt processing will be ensured

because:

- \* The questionnaire design largely eliminates the coding stage, which is generally lengthy and tedious, and likely to generate certain types of errors.
- \* Microcomputers will be used in four regional offices of the Statistics Department (Abidjan, Bouake, Abengourou and Man), permitting direct entry of the data close to where they are collected.
- \* The data will be checked automatically by a data program that will find inconsistencies and enable interviewers to correct any errors on the spot when visiting households in Round 2 of the survey.
- \* There will be close supervision, with one supervisor for two interviewers, one anthropometrist and one data entry clerk.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The Permanent Household Survey will be conducted by a management team and five data collection and entry teams based at four regional offices of the Statistics Department. In order to get the results out quickly it was decided to decentralize the data entry operation, which, in previous surveys, had been done in Abidjan only. This decentralization involved installing a microcomputer in each of the four regional offices (Abidjan, Bouaké, Abengourou and Man) for the immediate entry of data from all the questionnaires completed by each team. Two teams will be based in Abidjan -- one urban and the other rural to cover nearby villages. The decision to decentralize will naturally mean greater responsibility for the data collection teams based in the regional offices.

The MANAGEMENT TEAM is composed of four members:

- \* The Deputy Director for General Statistics, who is the Project Director and therefore responsible for administering the survey and setting its broad guidelines; he directs the work of the team, authorizes expenditures and makes the necessary contacts for the smooth running of the project.
- \* The Assistant Project Director, who is responsible for conducting the survey in the field. He keeps in touch with the survey teams and, through regular inspections in the field, sees to it that the instructions for completing the questionnaires are followed. If technical or other problems arise, he must also devise prompt and appropriate solutions.
- \* The Project Systems Supervisor, who designs the microcomputer data entry software and the data processing programs. He ensures that supervisors and data entry operators follow the instructions for running the programs and for operating the microcomputers properly.
- \* A Statistics Officer, who works with the Assistant Project Director.

Each of the five data collection and entry teams has six members:

- \* The supervisor, who is the team leader and responsible for supervising, monitoring and, if necessary, correcting the work of the two interviewers, the anthropometrist and the data entry operator under him. He also manages the team's equipment, vehicles and funds. He is the management team's representative at the Regional Office.

- \* The two interviewers, who interview 160 households each during the year, in accordance with the timetable.
- \* The anthropometrist, who weighs and measures the members of 320 households during the year, following the same timetable.
- \* The data entry operator, who enters the data collected on the microcomputer.
- \* The team driver, who transports the team members between the Regional Office and the places where the survey is to be carried out.

Each team is assigned to a regional office and has the use of a vehicle for its travel needs and for transporting the measuring instruments.

## 2. THE ANTHROPOMETRIST'S TASKS

The anthropometrist plays an important role in the survey. The quality of the anthropometric component of the survey and that of the analyses to be made will depend on the quality of the anthropometrist's measurements. You must therefore be very careful to follow all the instructions contained in this manual concerning your tasks.

## MEASUREMENT AND WEIGHING OF PERSONS IN ROUND 1

Your main task is to weigh all persons who are members of a household and to measure either their height (children and adults), or their length (infants). To do this you will be provided with four measuring instruments as permanent issue, for which you will have sole responsibility.

On completion of each measurement you must record the result clearly on the form entitled "SECTION 16. PART A: ANTHROPOMETRY -- ROUND 1," which you will receive from the supervisor.

You must weigh and measure the members of 16 households each week, that is, four households each day. These households will be the same as those surveyed by the interviewers of the team to which you belong.

As soon as you have completed all the measurements and have entered the results on the form, you should hand it to your supervisor for checking and subsequent inclusion in the questionnaire that is to be based on the entries.

## COMPLETION OF MEASUREMENT AND WEIGHING IN ROUND 2

The data entry clerk will enter the data corresponding to the measurements taken by you and the data entry program will check the consistency of these measurements. Your work is therefore also checked by the data entry program, which produces a printout of all persons for whom there appears to be an inconsistency (weight and height in relation to sex and age).

These inconsistencies can be due to:

- \* errors made by you in recording sex or age or in weighing and measuring persons or in recording the results of these measurements on the questionnaire.
- \* problems peculiar to the persons who have been weighed or measured, such as physical deformity, illness or malnutrition.
- \* the existence of persons who are members of the household but whom you have omitted weighing or measuring.

In addition to the printout of errors the computer will produce a form entitled "SECTION 16. PART B: ANTHROPOMETRY -- ROUND 2," which is similar to the one used in Round 1 and which contains the names of persons whose measurements have been omitted or appear to be inconsistent with the characteristics of these persons. You will receive this form from the supervisor.

Your task in Round 2 of the household survey will therefore be to weigh and measure those persons whose names appear on the form.

As soon as you have completed all the measurements, and recorded them on the new form, you should hand it to the supervisor for checking and subsequent inclusion in the questionnaire that is to be based on the data entries.

## OTHER TASKS

Round 2 will require far fewer measurements than Round 1. You will therefore have time for another task.

This will be to collect the prices of products in the markets or shops of certain villages on the appropriate forms.

## RELATIONS WITH THE SUPERVISOR

You must keep in constant touch with your supervisor and inform him of any problem in your field work. Your supervisor is the link between you and the survey organizers. He will assign your work at the start of each week of the survey.

If you do not understand an instruction or procedure, you should ask your supervisor for an explanation. Since he is the sole representative of the management team at the regional office level, you should always follow his advice.

To satisfy himself that your work is up to standard, the supervisor will carry out the following checks in the field:

1. He will examine in detail all the forms you have filled out, to make sure that you have done all the measurements correctly and completely.
2. He will pay random visits to some of the households where you have weighed and measured members to make sure that you went to the correct addresses. He will check that all the members of these households have been properly measured.
3. He will observe one or more of your measurements to make sure that your procedure is correct. These checks will not be scheduled in advance.

4. Each day he will discuss your work with you to make sure that the questionnaire has been correctly filled out. He will send regular reports to the Statistics Department on your performance in the field.

### 3. INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES

#### ARRIVAL IN THE VILLAGE

The team will arrive in the village the day before the start of the survey. Accompanied by the two interviewers and the anthropometrist, the supervisor will visit the village chief and other prominent villagers to explain the purpose of the survey, introduce the members of the team and discuss the survey program for the week.

#### CONTACTING THE HOUSEHOLDS

As it will not be possible for you to accompany the two interviewers in visiting all the households and to explain your work, you must make sure that the interviewers duly notify households that you will be coming and tell them what you will be doing.

You must also make sure that the interviewers have clearly explained to each of the heads of household that, because you have two households to see while they have just one, you will:

- \* either have to arrive late -- in the middle or at the end of an interview, without observing all introduction formalities;

- \* or have to leave the household before them -- to go on to another household -- and that you will be unable to thank them properly for fear of disturbing the interview.

## THE INTERVIEW

The form entitled SECTION 16 A must be filled out while the interview is in progress. You must write the results of the measurements directly on the form in careful handwriting. You should not depend on your memory to enter the information after leaving the household.

It is important not to waste time because you will have two households to see every half-day, but you should still proceed with the greatest care.

Most people are hospitable and polite -- particularly to strangers -- and tend to meet any request because they want to please the visitor. You must respect this attitude and find ways of getting these people to help you with the measurements. This is particularly important in the case of mothers who can help you with the weighing and measuring of young children.

Whenever you find yourself in the same household as an interviewer you should do your best not to interfere with his or her work, which is lengthy and complex. If the interviewer is talking to persons whom you also have to weigh and measure, you must give him or her absolute priority and wait until the person is free before making the measurements.

As soon you have completed your work, you should take your leave politely, thanking the household for its cooperation while taking care not to disturb the interview under way. You should then go to the second household

and introduce yourself with similar attention to formality, while taking care not to disturb the interview in progress.

In Round 2 you must, on the very first day, visit all the households to make sure the persons you have to measure are present. Thereafter you will spend your time visiting all the households -- avoiding any interference with the interviewers -- and carrying out the price survey.

You must fill in the SECTION 16 B form during Round 2.

#### CONDUCT OF THE ANTHROPOMETRIST

The anthropometrist must scrupulously observe the following rules:

- \* Be courteous to household members (heads of household and persons who are to be weighed and measured) and team members (the supervisor, other members of the team, survey organizers). Your behavior will have great influence on the opinions of people in the locality surveyed as to the value of the whole operation.
- \* Avoid disturbing or upsetting anyone by your behavior and above all, respect the privacy of persons you weigh and measure.
- \* Dress properly, so that the respondent will be inclined to trust you as a reliable and responsible person.
- \* Arrive at the stated time if an appointment as been made, and never keep people waiting past the arranged time for their weighing and measurement.
- \* Exercise great patience and ingenuity in order to get everyone to agree to be weighed and measured and to have mothers to help with the weighing of their infants.

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PART II USE OF INSTRUMENTS

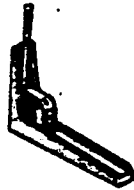
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1. MEASURING AND WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

TYPES OF INSTRUMENTS

You are responsible for four instruments which are used for different and specific measuring tasks:

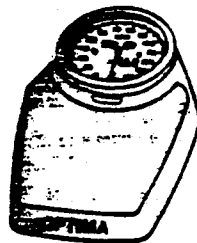
- \* a 2-m micro-calibrated height chart to measure the height of persons two years of age and up, attached to the wall with a self-adhesive.



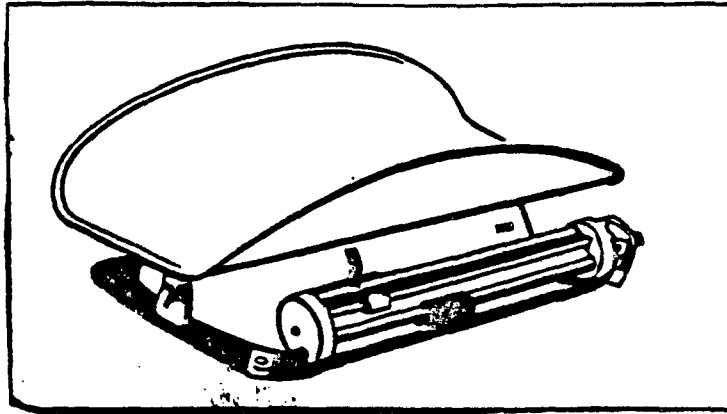
- \* a wooden measuring board to measure the length of infants, i.e., children under two years of age.



- \* a scale to weigh persons two years of age and up.



- \* an infant scale to weigh children under two years of age.



#### RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENTS

These four instruments have been selected for their sturdiness and their portability. But to preserve their measurement quality for the duration of the survey, you must see to their regular maintenance.

You must wipe the infant scale and the infant rule with a clean cloth before using them in the next household.

On returning to the Regional Office, you must clean all the instruments so that they are absolutely clean and ready for use the following week.

You must also use a standard weight to ensure that the measuring instruments have not been thrown out of adjustment in transit. All you have to do is see that the reading given by these instruments matches the standard weight used -- a procedure known as calibration. You must do this every morning before going to the households.

## ACCURACY AND PRECISION OF MEASUREMENTS

One customarily distinguishes between the ACCURACY and the PRECISION of a measurement.

If a measurement is not accurate it is wrong. This would be the case if a weight of 10 kg were recorded as 12 kg. There can be several reasons for a measurement being wrong, such as the scale not being properly adjusted, the anthropometrist misreading the figure, etc.

A measurement is precise if it measures the value as finely as possible. Thus 1.2 m is less precise than 1.23 m, which in turn is less precise than 1.235 m or 1235 mm.

A measurement can therefore be precise but wrong or accurate but imprecise. The measurements that you make must be both accurate and precise.

The degree of precision will depend on the instruments used:

- \* with the height chart, measurements will be to the millimeter. You first read the three digits shown in black above the red line, which will give you the height in centimeters, and then you add the number of millimeters.
- \* with the measuring board, measurements will be to the half-centimeter (5 mm).
- \* with the adult scale, measurements will be to the half-kilogram (500 g).
- \* with the infant scale the degree of precision will be very high and you will be able to make the measurement to the nearest gram.

## TRANSPORTING THE INSTRUMENTS

You will have to make sure that the instruments are properly protected and covered while being carried to prevent knocks that might damage them and keep out dust that might dirty them.

## ANTHROPOMETRIST'S EQUIPMENT

The complete set of equipment for the anthropometrist therefore consists of:

- \* the two height measuring instruments: the micro-calibrated height tape and the infant measuring board.
- \* the two weighing instruments: the (adult) scale and the infant scale.
- \* protective and maintenance materials: covers for the instruments, sponge and cleaning cloths, dusting brush, self-adhesive, scissors and nail for the tape, standard test weight for the weighing instruments.
- \* two additional pieces of equipment: a mat on which to lay infants while measuring them and a stepstool for measuring tall persons.
- \* a case containing forms and writing materials: pencil, eraser.

## 2. MEASURING THE LENGTH OF INFANTS

### PROCEDURE

Proceed as follows:

- \* Take the infant measuring board and place it horizontally on a flat surface -- preferably a table or even the floor -- laying the infant on the mat intended for this purpose.
- \* Have your form close at hand so that you can record each measurement.
- \* Ask the mother to place infants under two years of age on the instrument after removing footwear and headgear. Carefully position the infant along the board with the top of the head perpendicular to the flat edge of the board.
- \* Make sure that the infant is lying completely flat with its head quite straight and with its back and shoulders flat against the ground. Ask the mother to stand opposite you and keep the infant quite flat against the board.
- \* Slide the bar of the board towards the feet, making sure that it remains perpendicular to the feet. To do this you might have to hold its feet. Press down firmly on the knees when the bar reaches the heels. Be careful because this is not easy to do.
- \* Check one last time to make sure that the infant is in a good position. Note the length on the rule and write it on the form in millimeters.

## ERRORS TO AVOID

Some measuring errors are fairly common. It is best to be aware of them so that you can guard against them.

- \* forgetting to remove footwear and headgear;
- \* head not straight but leaning forward or to the side;
- \* feet not centered or not vertical in relation to bar of the rule;
- \* knees bent;
- \* infant not lying straight — body curved;
- \* bar of the rule not correctly placed at the head or against the heels.

## 3. MEASURING HEIGHT OF PERSONS

### INSTALLATION OF HEIGHT TAPE

Proceed as follows:

- \* Take the 2-m measuring tape.
- \* Find the best place to make the measurements: this should be a flat surface absolutely perpendicular to the ground, with a flat floor surface for the feet. It must be situated where it is easy to put up the tape: a flat wall or door inside a house, or a wall, beam or tree outside.
- \* Unroll the tape completely, keeping the bar (côté plat) on the ground while marking the 2-m point on the wall.

- \* Then fix the tape at this height, using adhesive tape (inside the house) or a nail (outside).
- \* Raise the bar back up to the top carefully so that the tape does not come undone. You are now ready to measure.

#### PROCEDURE

Proceed as follows:

- \* Have the form close at hand so that you can record each measurement.
- \* Measure each person two years of age and over, making sure that they have bare feet and no head covering.
- \* Make sure that each person stands with head straight and with heels, calves, back and shoulders against the wall, knees straight, and feet parallel, together and centered. With children you should get the mother to help you make sure that they are properly placed and that their legs are not bent.
- \* Lower the measuring bar to the head, making sure that it remains completely perpendicular: the person's temple must be perpendicular to the wall.
- \* Make sure that the metal of the measuring bar remains parallel to the wall. You are then ready to read the height measurement on the red line. For people who are taller than you, you should use the stepstool, which will bring you up to the height of the red line and will guard against errors caused by parallax. Then write this figure in millimeters on the form.

- \* When everyone has been measured, roll up the measuring tape and carefully take it down, making sure that it does not leave any mark on the wall.

#### ERRORS TO AVOID

Certain measuring errors are fairly common. It is best to be aware of them so that you can guard against them.

- \* Improper location of tape.
- \* Forgetting to remove shoes or hat.
- \* Feet not centered or not flat on the ground.
- \* Knees bent.
- \* Body not straight but bent forward or backward.
- \* Shoulders not flat against the wall.
- \* Head not straight and centered but bent forward or leaning to the side.
- \* Measuring bar not properly placed on head.
- \* You were not level with the red line on the chart.

#### 4. WEIGHING INFANTS

##### PROCEDURE

Proceed as follows:

- \* Place the infant scale on a flat surface - a table or the ground. Check that the scale is perfectly balanced when there is nobody on it.

- \* Have the form close at hand so that you can record each measurement.
- \* Put infants under two years of age on the scale after their mothers have undressed them. If it is impossible to get the mother to undress the baby, you must weigh a pile of equivalent clothing.
- \* See that the infant moves as little as possible while you take the measurement. This might mean waiting a couple of minutes. But if the infant does not stop moving return to the procedure later. Even if the infant urinates do not interrupt the procedure.
- \* Enter the reading in grams on the form. Then check again to see that the scales are still balanced and if not, you must check the weight again.

#### ERRORS TO AVOID

Certain measuring errors are fairly common. It is best to be aware of them so that you can guard against them:

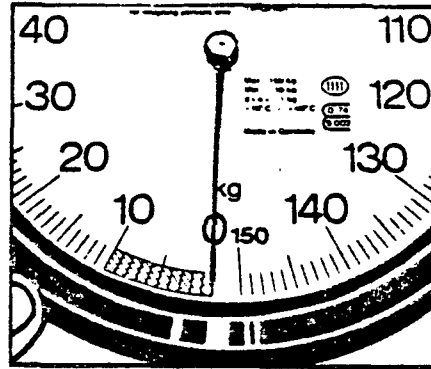
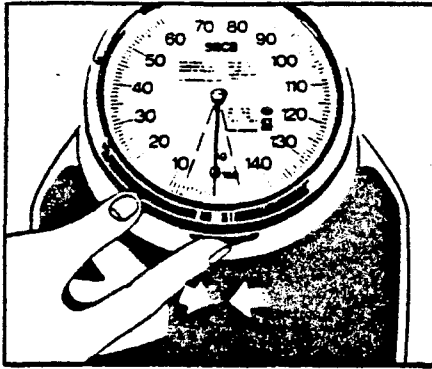
- \* Forgetting to reset the baby scale at zero.
- \* Infant moves repeatedly during the measurement.
- \* Infant has clothing on.

#### 5. WEIGHING PERSONS

##### PROCEDURE

Proceed as follows:

- \* Install the scale on a flat surface. Check that the needle is on zero when nobody is on it.



- \* Have the form close at hand so that you can record each measurement.
- \* Weigh each person two years of age and over in turn on the scale, making sure that each is barefoot, not wearing anything heavy and not resting on anything.
- \* Wait until the person is absolutely still to make the measurement.

#### ERRORS TO AVOID

Certain errors are fairly common. It is best to be aware of them so that you can guard against them:

- \* Forgetting to reset the scale at zero.
- \* Person moves while being measured.
- \* Person keeps heavy things on, such as shoes, bag etc.

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PART III. FILLING OUT THE ANTHROPOMETRIC FORM

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1. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The anthropometric component of the survey corresponds to section 16 of the questionnaire.

The anthropometric forms, which are the same for both rounds, will be called "Section 16 A" and Section 16 B" to distinguish them.

In general, you must write very legibly in pencil, without crossing out words or writing over words, in capital letters (e.g. "KOUADIO") and with figures in Arabic script (e.g. "4"). If you make an error you must erase it completely with an eraser before writing in the correct entry.

You must never write outside the space designated for a question, even if the next space is not filled in.

When you write figures you must always separate every group of three figures by a comma, reading from right to left. For example, a weight of 10 kg and 752 g is written "10,752" and not 10752 or 10 752.

For lengths and weights you must always enter the measurement in the box designated for the purpose without including the unit of measurement. For example, for a measurement of 1 m 72 cm you should write "1,720" and not 1,720 mm.

2. ROUND 1

IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

Your first task will be to identify the households where the measurements are to be made, keeping in mind that you must visit four

households per day. This should be done in conjunction with the supervisor and the two interviewers. But you must find out which household you are to visit first and which second.

#### PREPARATION OF THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

You should then prepare the list of household members so that you can identify the persons to be measured and weighed.

To do this you should copy on the Section 16 A form certain data entered by the interviewer on the household roster (Section 1 A form). These are the names of the persons and the entries in column A (which indicates household members by a cross) and column B (which gives their ages in years).

If you do this while the interview is being conducted by the interviewer you must be careful not to interrupt it.

If there are more than 20 persons, use a second sheet to write in individual identifying numbers (21, 22, 23, etc.).

#### SEX OF PERSON AND DATE OF MEASUREMENT

Four categories will be used in the anthropometric measurements for the sex variable: male, female, pregnant female, nursing female, because of the different possible weight distributions for each category of person.

In the case of women, you must determine the category to which she belongs, i.e., female, pregnant female, nursing female.

As soon as you have clearly established the sex, enter the appropriate code number in column 1. For "female," for example, you should immediately put 2.

The date of measurement should be entered in column 2, with the day in the first box, the month in the second box and the year in two digits, e.g. 17 08 85.

#### MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH, HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

The length (for infants under two years of age) and height measurements (for persons two years and over) should be shown in millimeters. If the micro-calibrated rule gives exactly 140 (which means 140 centimeters) as the measurement you write 1,400 (which means 1400 millimeters). The measurement reading is entered in column 3 of the form.

Weights of persons are expressed in grams and recorded in column 4 of the form.

For sick persons you must distinguish between:

- \* those who are sick (malaria, nausea, fatigue) but who can be weighed and measured with someone's help, and
- \* those who are very ill (bedridden with fever and unable to get up), who will not be weighed or measured.

In the case of handicapped persons you must distinguish between:

- \* those who are permanently handicapped (congenitally deformed or deformed as the result of an accident), and
- \* those who are temporarily handicapped (broken limb in cast, major surgically dressed injury).

You must decide what to do on a case-by-case basis. But you must weigh and measure all those wishing to be included, and above all not give the impression of refusing someone because of a handicap.

#### REASONS FOR NOT MAKING MEASUREMENTS

You must do your utmost to weigh and measure all household members.

If you are unable to do so, you must write the reasons in column 5 of the questionnaire, using the appropriate codes: WORK, SCHOOL, PERMANENT ILLNESS OR HANDICAP, TEMPORARY ILLNESS OR HANDICAP, OTHER.

The supervisor will ask you some questions to check the accuracy of the reasons given.

#### OBSERVATIONS

You must first indicate all members of the household whom you have been unable to measure for any reason: illness, handicap, school, work, travel, absence, etc.

Then write down anything you think is important to provide a physical description and to help explain a particular weight and height measurement.

This information will help prevent particular results from being taken as measurement errors, ensuring that they are instead treated as accurate results that reflect the physical problems of certain persons (illness, handicap, nutritional imbalance).

### 3. ROUND 2

#### LIST OF PERSONS TO BE MEASURED

This list appears on the "Section 16 B" form, which is computer generated. The names and ages of the household members you are to weigh and measure are shown on the form. You must arrange a time in the week with these persons when you can measure and weigh them.

#### SEX OF PERSON AND DATE OF MEASUREMENT

Proceed to record the pertinent data as in Round 1.

#### MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH, HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

Proceed as in Round 1 to measure and weigh the persons selected and enter the results on the form. The quality of the measurements must be perfect, because there will be no further rounds to correct any errors.

#### OBSERVATIONS

Since this is the last visit to the household you must without fail note any observations that you think might help explain the results of the weight and height measurements you are making. This will enable you to identify members with physical handicaps (illness, malformation, nutritional imbalance, etc.).

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PART IV. PRICE SURVEY IN ROUND 2

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1. PROCEDURE

You should organize your time so that you can complete the few measurements left for you to do and the price surveys all in the same week.

The price survey concerns 18 food products and five other items. You are to collect three prices for each of these products and items. You should, if you can, go to three different tradesmen at different places in the market.

For the food products, the data collection will consist of weighing each item and recording the price and the weight in grams on the form. To help you do this your supervisor will provide you with a 5-kg scale. If the item is in a container, you must first balance the scale with the empty container and then add the product. Rebalance the scale for the next product.

Products in canned form, such as tomato sauce, have their weight written on the can. In such cases it is not necessary to weigh them.

The five non-food items need not be weighed either. Instead, you must find these articles with the specific characteristics mentioned and record their prices. Use the interviewer's metric tape measure to check the dimensions of the items.

You must always explain to vendors at the outset that you do not intend to buy their products. You should reassure them by explaining that you are only conducting a price survey, which is not in any way tax related. You should record the first price quoted by the vendor without any discussion.

Sometimes vendors of food products might refuse to weigh something that is not going to be purchased. In such a case you can wait for a customer to purchase the product and then record the weight and price of what has been purchased.

## 2. FILLING OUT THE FORM

You will be given the price survey forms by your supervisor in the course of Round 2.

This form will list the 18 food products and five other items.

[illegible]

GRAPPE:		SECTION 16. PARTIE B: ANTHROPOMETRIE - 2ME PASSAGE		ANTHROPOMETRIE:	
066 MENAGE: 01 CHEF DU MENAGE: BABBA LAMINE ADRESSE:		1 SEXE 2 DATE DE LA MESURE 3 POIDS 4 TAILLE OU LONGUEUR 5 SI PAS MESUREE, RAISSON:		1 ANTHROPOMETRIE: 2 OBSERVATIONS: 3 OPERAIRE: 4 DATE SAISIE: 5 OBSERVATIONS	
A	B	C	D	E	F
		01	1		
X 85		BABBA LAMINE			
X		02	0		
		BABBA MADJIRA			
X 50		04	2		
		BABBA BANASSA			
X 14		05	1		
		SEKOU KONNE			

SECTION 16. PARTIE B: ANTHROPOMETRIE - 2ME PASSAGE				
1	2	3	4	5
C 1	SEXE	DATE DE LA MESURE	POIDS	ST. FMS
D 0	HOMME..1		TAILLE	MESUREE,
D 1	FEMME..2		OU	HAUSSE:
D 2	FEMME ENCEIN..3		LONGUEUR	IRAV...1
D 3	FEMME ALLAIT..4			ECOLE..2
D 4				M PERM..3
D 5				M TEND..4
D 6				M AUTRE..5

SECTION 16. PARTIE B: ANTHROPOMETRIE - 2ME PASSAGE				
1	2	3	4	5
C 1	SEXE	DATE DE LA MESURE	POIDS	ST. FMS
D 0	HOMME..1		TAILLE	MESUREE,
D 1	FEMME..2		OU	HAUSSE:
D 2	FEMME ENCEIN..3		LONGUEUR	IRAV...1
D 3	FEMME ALLAIT..4			ECOLE..2
D 4				M PERM..3
D 5				M TEND..4
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D 2	FEMME ENCEIN..3		LONGUEUR	IRAV...1
D 3	FEMME ALLAIT..4			ECOLE..2
D 4				M PERM..3
D 5				M TEND..4
D 6				M AUTRE..5

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D 3	FEMME ALLAIT..4			ECOLE..2
D 4				M PERM..3
D 5				M TEND..4
D 6				M AUTRE..5

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D 2	FEMME ENCEIN..3		LONGUEUR	IRAV...1
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D 4				M PERM..3
D 5				M TEND..4
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D 4				M PERM..3
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D 2	FEMME ENCEIN..3		LONGUEUR	IRAV...1
D 3	FEMME ALLAIT..4			ECOLE..2

ENQUETE PERMANENTE AUPRES DES MENAGES:  
COLLECTE DES PRIX

NOM DE LA LOCALITE: \_\_\_\_\_ GRAPPE:

DATE DE LA COLLECTE:     
JOUR MOIS AN

NOM DU SUPERVISEUR: \_\_\_\_\_ CODE:

1. PRIX ALIMENTAIRES

NOTE: LE POIDS EST TOUJOURS ECRIT EN GRAMMES

CODE	ARTICLE	1RE OBSERVATION		2E OBSERVATION		3E OBSERVATION	
		POIDS	PRIX	POIDS	PRIX	POIDS	PRIX
01	Viande de boeuf (avec os)						
02	Poisson frais (app, capit, each)						
03	Riz importe						
04	Riz local decortique						
05	Oignon sec						
06	Salade						
07	Sel (gros grain)						
08	Conserve de tomate (70 g)						
09	Pate d'arachide						
10	Huile de palme						
11	Mais local (grain)						
12	Mil local (grain)						
13	Manioc (brut)						
14	Igname precoce						
15	Banane plantain						
16	Noix de palme (grain)						
17	Arachide decortiquee						
18	Oeufs de poule (piece)						

A SUIVRE

## II. PRIX DES ARTICLES NON-ALIMENTAIRES

CODE	ARTICLE	DIMENSIONS	1RE PRIX	2E PRIX	3E PRIX
19	Pagne domestique	non-max, pièce (6 metres)			
20	Sandalette plastique	un pair, adulte pneu usage/SOVA			
21	Cuvette émaillée	36 ca. diametre			
22	Mentholatus	boite blanche, 4 g.			