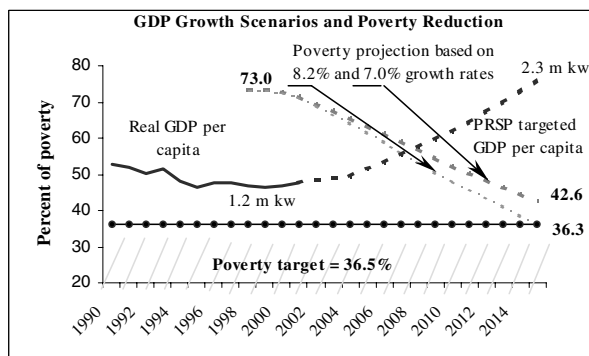# Standardized Survey Bulletin 5

June 2003

The *Standardized Survey Bulletin* presents key welfare outcome indicators extracted from surveys conducted by African National Statistical Offices (NSOs). The survey data files have been reformatted and "standardized" by the Operational Quality and Knowledge Services Unit of the World Bank's Africa Region to facilitate comparisons across and within data sets.

Zambia Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998

Findings

Zambia, which until two decades ago was one of the most prosperous countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, now ranks as one of the Least Developed Countries. Per capita GDP has shown a downward decline over the years since independence, which had the most telling effect on poverty in the country (PRSP 2002). Because poverty is concentrated in rural areas and land is abundant, agriculture is the main priority for future growth. Higher productivity mining and manufacturing

GDP Growth Scenarios and Poverty Reduction

*Data source: PRSP 2002 and World Bank Africa LDB.

sectors are critical for urban poverty reduction. HIV/AIDS prevalence among adults (aged 15 to 49) is over 20 percent, undermining economic development potentials. Life expectancy is 38 years.

Poverty reduction

Between 1991 and 1998, poverty in Zambia increased from 69.7 percent to 72.9 percent of the population (Central Statistics Office: Living Conditions in Zambia 1998). As rural poverty declined from a very high level of 88 percent to 83 percent, urban poverty went up from 49 percent to 56

percent. In order to halve poverty by 2015, this bulletin estimates that the Zambian economy needs to grow by 8.2 percent annually over the intervening period.* But even at the slightly lower rate of 7 percent, as envisioned by the PRSP, poverty could be substantially decreased to 43 percent of the population. On the other hand, these long-term growth rates seem highly ambitious, given current projections of 4.3 percent annual GDP growth in 2002 and 4 percent in 2003 and 2004, not to mention the negative growth during much of the 1990s. As pointed out by the PRSP, higher growth rates are possible only after significant institutional and structural reforms.

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* Mathematically, future poverty is based on two main factors: the level of growth and the distribution of the growth. To predict poverty we took household expenditures computed from Zambia 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS II) as the baseline income distribution. Using this distribution, we then gave each household a percentage growth that is the same as the future GDP per capita growth rate, commonly known as "distributional neutral growth." This poverty prediction is based on the assumption that future growth will be distributed proportionally to each household, thus the current income distribution will be constant for the coming years.

The Africa Household Survey Databank and Standardized Survey Files

The Africa Household Survey Databank (AHSDB) contains one of the largest collection of household surveys on Africa in the World. It is maintained by the Bank, but the surveys remain the property of the relevant National Statistical Office (NSO) that carried out the survey. The AHSDB currently contains Household Budget Surveys (HBS), Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Integrated and Priority Surveys (IS and PS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) surveys. The surveys vary greatly in scope and structure, the need to make the data more accessible and available in user friendly formats has led to the establishment of the Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) Project. For more information, visit http://www.worldbank.org/afr/poverty/databank on the web.

one household level and one individual level data. They provide readily accessible social and living standards at the national level, as well as at sub-national levels for different income groups. Once survey data files have been "standardized," they can be accessed and queried through the World Bank's Intranet. The program is still in its development stage, but once completed, the standardized files and indicators will be directly accessible on the Internet.

This Standardized Survey Bulletin is one of the products from the SFSI program. It provides a description of the key survey findings, which can be used to facilitate the monitoring of a country's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To find out more, visit http://www.worldbank.org/ afr/stats on the web.

What are Standard Files and Standard Indicators?
The objective of the SFSI program is to facilitate the monitoring of social and economic outcomes of national development programs, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Standard files, extracted from household survey data, comprise a common set of core variables. These variables have common definitions and can be used to produce needed indicators in real time. Two standard files are produced for each survey,

What are the Millennium Development Goals?
The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress. The goals focus efforts on achieving significant, measurable improvements in people's lives. The first seven goals are directed at reducing poverty in all its forms. The last goal is about global partnership for development. For information, visit: http://www.developmentgoals.org

What are the major characteristics of Zambian households and how are they related to poverty?

- The average household size in Zambia is 5.4 persons, with very little difference between rural and urban households. Poor households have more dependents per working age adult than richer ones, across all forms of headship (male/female headed). Families in rural areas have more dependents than those in the cities.
- Age dependency ratios are particularly high in poor, de facto female headed households: 1.3 dependents per working age adult are counted in such families, compared with only 0.7 in wealthier de facto female headed households.

- Households in Zambia are predominantly monogamous and male headed (70 percent). Poor households are more likely to be headed by females, 29 percent compared with 21 percent among the richest 20 percent. In most single, female-headed households the head has never been married, or is divorced, separated, or widowed. In contrast, single male-headed families are clustered in the richest households, making up 11 percent of this category in rural areas and 17 percent in urban centers.
- Education levels for household heads vary by income group and region. Forty-nine percent of heads in the poorest group have not completed their primary education, in

contrast to 18 percent in the wealthiest group. Households where the head had some form of secondary or tertiary education are mostly found in the richest urban quintile (85 percent), compared with 48 percent in the poorest urban quintile. In rural areas the gap of educational achievement of the household head by income group is also substantial, with 40 percent of the non-poor versus 20 percent of the poor having obtained some form of secondary education.

How do Zambian households spend their money?

- Average per-capita monthly expenditures of about 47,000 Kwacha vary by a factor of almost 19 between the poorest and the richest 20 percent of households. Expenses, which were not deflated for regional differences in the cost

of living, are more than twice as high in urban than in rural areas. All households with the exception of the urban rich spend more than 66 percent of their income on food, with little difference between the poor and the better off in rural areas (76 versus 70 percent). Food outlays also dominate the consumption basket of the urban poor

(67 percent). Food prices are likely to have a major impact on people's food access and food security.

- While the overall amount spent on health and education is relatively small for all households (a proportion of 1.4 and 2.4 percent of total expenditures respectively), some patterns emerge. Wealthier households spend a slightly higher

			National			Expenditure Quintile Rural			Urban	
Indicators	Unit of Measure	**All**	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	**All**	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	**All**	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
Demographic Indicators										
Sample size (households)	Number	**16,422**	2,374	4,896	**8,317**	1,414	2,226	**8,105**	1,298	2,153
Total Population	000s	**9,989**	1,981	2,011	**6,276**	1,239	1,260	**3,712**	712	753
Age dependency ratio	Number	**0.9**	1.0	0.6	**0.9**	1.0	0.8	**0.8**	1.0	0.5
Average household size	Number	**5.4**	6.0	4.3	**5.3**	6.0	4.3	**5.5**	6.9	4.2
Head Of Household Characteristics										
Age Dependency by household structure										
Monogamous male	Number	**0.9**	1.0	0.7	**0.9**	1.0	0.8	**0.8**	1.0	0.6
Polygamous male	Number	**..**	..	..	**..**	..	..	**..**	..	..
Single male	Number	**0.5**	1.0	0.3	**0.6**	0.9	0.4	**0.4**	0.7	0.2
De facto female	Number	**1.0**	1.3	0.7	**1.1**	1.3	1.0	**0.8**	1.3	0.5
De jure female	Number	**0.8**	1.0	0.5	**0.9**	1.0	0.7	**0.7**	1.0	0.4
Education level of head										
No level	Percent	**..**	..	..	**..**	..	..	**..**	..	..
Primary, not completed	Percent	**30.2**	49.0	17.5	**41.7**	50.6	35.9	**13.2**	28.3	6.9
Primary completed, no secondary	Percent	**23.1**	30.2	15.3	**27.6**	29.6	24.1	**16.5**	24.5	8.2
Secondary not completed	Percent	**26.1**	16.4	26.3	**22.0**	15.6	25.2	**32.0**	32.6	23.5
Secondary completed	Percent	**12.7**	3.7	22.5	**5.9**	3.7	9.3	**22.8**	9.8	30.4
Tertiary	Percent	**7.9**	0.8	18.3	**2.8**	0.4	5.4	**15.5**	4.8	30.9
Pre-school	Percent	**0.1**	..	0.0	**0.1**	..	0.1	**0.0**	..	0.1
Undefined	Percent	**0.0**	0.0	..	**0.0**	0.0	..	**..**	..	..
Marital Status of head										
Monogamous male	Percent	**70.1**	66.6	64.8	**70.1**	66.1	67.4	**70.1**	68.4	62.3
Polygamous male	Percent	**..**	..	..	**..**	..	..	**..**	..	..
Single male	Percent	**7.4**	4.2	13.8	**6.2**	3.4	10.6	**9.6**	6.1	17.1
De facto female	Percent	**3.4**	4.4	3.2	**4.2**	4.4	4.1	**2.1**	2.4	1.6
De jure female	Percent	**19.0**	24.8	18.2	**19.5**	26.1	17.8	**18.2**	23.2	19.1
Labor Market										
Proportion aged 15-64 in population	Percent	**53.8**	49.3	61.1	**52.3**	49.4	56.7	**56.2**	50.4	64.5
Proportion employed (aged 15 to 64)	Percent	**60.3**	66.8	56.5	**72.0**	70.0	72.1	**42.0**	35.4	49.8
Females among employed (aged 15 to 64)	Percent	**47.0**	53.7	41.6	**50.9**	54.8	48.6	**36.6**	42.0	36.7
Employment Ratios (among labor force)										
Employment Ratio	Percent	**87.9**	89.4	86.8	**94.4**	92.5	95.0	**74.3**	61.9	82.9
Formal Employment among Employed	Percent	**18.5**	3.4	37.8	**5.7**	2.3	10.6	**53.2**	35.1	63.5
Public Employed among Formal Employment	Percent	**51.2**	33.4	55.5	**49.7**	19.5	57.0	**51.6**	40.7	54.3
Informal Employment among Employed	Percent	**80.6**	96.2	60.8	**93.8**	97.3	88.8	**44.6**	63.9	33.9
Self-Employed among Informal Employed	Percent	**67.5**	62.6	76.9	**63.3**	61.4	67.5	**91.7**	85.9	96.3
Employers among Employed	Percent	**0.4**	0.2	0.5	**0.2**	0.3	0.2	**1.0**	0.4	1.1
Proportion Employed in Agriculture	Percent	**67.0**	89.7	40.0	**87.8**	92.9	82.5	**10.7**	26.8	5.2
MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger										
Mean monthly per capita expenditure	Zambian kwacha	**46,798**	6,641	124,063	**32,948**	5,268	85,708	**71,512**	13,061	174,264
Mean monthly share on food	Percent	**67.5**	75.8	57.0	**73.7**	75.7	69.8	**56.5**	66.9	44.8
Mean monthly share on health	Percent	**1.4**	1.1	1.6	**1.3**	1.1	1.5	**1.7**	1.5	2.0
Mean monthly share on education	Percent	**2.4**	2.8	2.4	**1.8**	3.0	1.1	**3.6**	4.2	3.5

amount and percentage of their income on health services than poorer ones (1.6 versus 1.1 percent). In contrast, poor households spend around 2.8 percent of their total income on education compared with only 2.4 percent in the better off households.

- Owner occupancy rates decrease with higher incomes, both in rural and urban areas (on average from 93 percent in the poorest to 54 percent in the wealthiest quintiles).

Who is employed and what sectors provide the jobs?

- On average, 54 percent of the population are of working age, which is defined as adults aged 15 to 64 years. Lower figures in rural areas (52 percent vs. 56 percent in urban) reflect higher dependency ratios.
- Of those of working age 60 percent are actually employed or self-employed. The rest are unemployed, homemakers, retirees, students, or other dependents. Rural areas show a significantly higher share of employment (72 percent) than urban areas (42 percent), mainly as a result of the absorptive capacity of the agricultural sector for labor and high urban unemployment. Employment varies little between the poorest and richest expenditure quintiles in rural areas, but is significantly lower for the poorest in urban areas compared with the better-off (35 vs. 50 percent respectively).
- Females make up slightly more than half of the employed in rural Zambia (51 percent), but only 37 percent in urban centers. Interestingly, in poorer families females are more likely to work. There they represent 54 percent among those employed, compared with only 42 percent among the most wealthy households.

- About 12 percent of the labor force (those employed and unemployed, aged 15–64) are unemployed. This figure reaches 26 percent in urban areas compared to only 5 percent in rural areas. At 38 percent unemployment, the urban poor are particularly affected by insufficient job opportunities.
- Of those employed, 19 percent work in the formal, and 81 percent in the informal sector (the latter includes agriculture). Formal employment is particularly important in urban areas where more than half of those employed rely on formal sector work (53 percent). Sixty-four percent of the wealthiest urban households are formally employed, compared to only 35 percent of the poor. This indicates the importance of formal employment for higher incomes.
- Among formal employment, the public sector provides slightly more than half the jobs (51 percent). Public employment is more important for the better-off households than the poor, supplying 56 percent of all formal sector jobs for this category, compared with only 33 percent for the poor.
- In contrast, informal employment is very important for the poor, providing 96 percent of all jobs. Informal employment is particularly extensive in rural areas where it provides 94 percent of all employment opportunities, compared with 45 percent in urban areas. More than two-third of all those working in the informal sector are self-employed. The rest is either employed or works as unpaid family labor.
- The poorest 20 percent of the population relies mainly on agriculture for their incomes (90 percent), compared with only 40 percent among the wealthiest 20 percent. Not surprisingly, agriculture is the predominant source of employment in rural areas, for poorer and wealthier households alike (93 and 83 percent respectively). But

even the poor in urban areas depend at least partly on farming; 27 percent report being employed in agriculture related jobs.

How do gender, poverty, and location affect school enrollment?

- About two-thirds of children between the age of 7 and 13 are enrolled in primary school, but only about one in four (23 percent) aged 14–18 are enrolled in secondary school. With the exception of the rural poor there is little difference in enrollment between boys and girls in primary school. On the other hand, girls are clearly disadvantaged in attending secondary school, both in poorer and better-off households.
- Altogether, there are marked differences in primary and secondary enrollment between the poor and the rich, and rural and urban areas. Primary enrollment in rural areas is 59 percent while it is 77 percent in urban areas.
- Children from poor households need to be encouraged to enroll in primary schools because their number currently is only 49 percent compared to 80 percent for children from non-poor households. Net secondary enrollment rates in wealthier households are almost triple of those in poor households (31 versus 11 percent).

Who reported illness and how do they cope?

- About one in ten persons (11 percent) reported having been sick in the previous two weeks. Not only do wealthier respondents report a higher incidence of sickness than poorer ones (13 and 10 percent respectively), but they are also more likely to seek treatment when sick (45 versus 30 percent). A closer analysis reveals that the majority of patients sought their treatment from clinics/dispensaries. Compared to the poor, a higher per-

| | | National | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Unit of Measure	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%

Expenditure Quintile

Indicators

MDG2: Education and Literacy; MDG3: Promote Gender Equality

Indicator	Unit	National All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Rural All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Urban All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
Access to primary school (within 30 minutes)	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net primary enrollment rate										
Total	Percent	65.5	49.1	80.2	59.0	46.4	69.9	76.8	64.7	86.3
Male	Percent	65.4	50.9	80.6	59.2	48.6	70.4	76.7	64.2	86.6
Female	Percent	65.7	47.0	79.8	58.7	43.7	69.4	76.9	65.3	85.9
Net secondary enrollment rate										
Total	Percent	23.3	8.4	42.8	14.1	7.6	20.8	37.9	21.0	55.4
Male	Percent	24.8	10.3	45.9	16.1	10.2	23.6	40.2	20.8	57.9
Female	Percent	21.7	6.1	39.9	12.0	4.6	18.0	35.9	21.3	53.4
Tertiary enrolment rate per 10,000										
Total	per 10,000	33.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult literacy rate										
Total	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Youth literacy rate										
Total	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality; MDG5: Improve Maternal Health

Indicator	Unit	National All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Rural All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Urban All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
Proportion with distance to Health Center less than 5 km	Percent	67.0	52.0	80.7	50.0	47.2	52.1	97.3	95.8	98.1
Morbidity	Percent	11.4	10.2	12.5	12.5	9.3	14.8	9.7	10.3	11.0
Action taken when sick	Percent	37.0	30.1	45.4	33.0	29.9	37.6	45.6	38.3	56.1
Health provider ownership										
Public	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private - Modern Medicine	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private - Traditional Healers	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child survival and malnutrition										
Birth assisted by trained staff	Percent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-year-olds immunisation coverage	Percent	58.6	52.0	64.6	55.7	46.2	66.6	64.4	64.3	69.9
1-year-olds immunized against measles	Percent	89.4	82.4	92.8	87.3	78.6	91.5	93.6	95.3	95.4
Stunting (6-59 months)	Percent	62.4	68.5	54.5	65.6	70.0	64.6	56.7	63.8	44.9
Wasting (6-59 months)	Percent	5.6	7.1	4.7	5.7	8.2	4.6	5.3	6.1	5.4
Underweight (6-59 months)	Percent	27.3	35.0	19.9	29.8	36.8	24.4	22.7	31.3	14.0

MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Indicator	Unit	National All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Rural All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Urban All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
Owner occupancy rate	Percent	73.9	92.5	54.4	90.2	95.0	83.9	44.7	63.2	33.2
Access to sanitation facilities	Percent	81.1	65.8	91.0	71.0	61.2	76.9	99.2	98.3	99.5
Proportion with distance to Water Source less than 2 km	Percent	98.3	98.2	98.5	97.5	97.5	97.8	99.7	99.9	99.6
Proportion with distance distance to Market less than 5 km	Percent	59.7	40.7	77.1	37.9	34.7	42.8	98.6	97.2	99.2
Access to improved water source										
Pipe (own tap)	Percent	15.8	2.1	32.5	1.4	0.2	3.5	41.4	27.1	55.4
Pipe borne	Percent	16.6	6.6	23.4	3.7	3.4	4.9	39.7	40.9	32.3
Well (Protected)	Percent	23.2	28.5	16.4	31.8	29.1	33.1	7.7	10.7	5.7
Total	Percent	55.5	37.3	72.3	36.9	32.7	41.6	88.8	78.7	93.3
Access to unimproved water source										
Surface Water	Percent	43.3	61.9	26.2	61.7	66.4	56.1	10.2	20.7	5.1
Other	Percent	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.6	1.6
Total	Percent	44.5	62.7	27.7	63.1	67.3	58.4	11.2	21.3	6.7
Traditional Fuel Use										
Firewood	Percent	61.7	88.4	36.7	89.8	94.6	83.6	11.6	28.5	7.5
Charcoal	Percent	23.1	10.3	26.6	9.0	5.3	13.1	48.4	56.9	29.1
Total	Percent	84.8	98.8	63.3	98.7	99.9	96.6	60.0	85.5	36.6
Nontraditional Fuel Use										
Kerosene	Percent	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Electricity	Percent	14.9	1.1	36.3	1.1	0.0	3.1	39.6	14.4	62.8
Gas	Percent	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.3
Other	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
Total	Percent	15.2	1.2	36.7	1.3	0.1	3.4	40.0	14.5	63.4

centage of wealthier persons go to hospitals rather than health centers. This may be related to the costs of treatment or to the distance from health care providers.

- The rural population is more likely to report illness than the urban population (13 vs. 10 percent), but they are less likely to seek treatment (33 vs. 46 percent).
- Access to sanitation, which means flush toilets or pit latrines, is almost universal in urban centers (between 98 percent for the poor and 100 percent for the rich). But it is only available for roughly 70 percent of the rural population (for 57 percent of the poor and 74 percent of the non-poor). Better propagation and support for building-appropriate sanitation facilities in rural areas might reduce the spread of communicable diseases.
- Better access to safe drinking water in rural areas—which currently is only available for 37 percent of the rural households compared with 89 percent of the urban households—may reduce water borne diseases that result from widespread use of surface water. Again, the poor are more likely to use unsafe surface water than the better-off (62 versus 26 percent).

How many children are immunized, and how widespread is malnutrition?

- Many children aged 12–23 months do not have full immunization coverage. Over 40 percent do not enjoy full protection against major childhood diseases, with a higher proportion in poor than in non-poor households (48 percent and 35 percent respectively). The difference in immunization by income group is particularly marked in rural areas, where only 46 percent of the children from poor households are fully covered, as opposed to 67 percent of those from non-poor households. The income gap is narrower in urban areas. Urban areas in general have higher immunization rates than rural ones (64 vs. 56 percent).

- At 89 percent, immunization against measles is widespread among 12–23 month old kids. While children in urban areas, both poor and non-poor are almost fully covered (more than 95 percent for both groups), the coverage of children from poor households in rural areas reaches only 79 percent, compared with those from better-off families with 92 percent.

- A very high rate of stunting for children aged 6–59 months in Zambia points to chronic, long-term nutritional deficiencies. On average 62 percent of all children are stunted (height-for-age lower than minus two z-scores of mean). All areas and income groups are affected, but children from poor backgrounds and from rural areas suffer more than those from wealthier families and urban upbringings.

- Relatively few Zambian children between 6 and 59 months suffer from wasting (low weight-for-height), which indicates acute nutritional problems. Wasting affects 6 percent of all children, 7 percent in poor and 5 percent in better-off households. There is very little difference by location.

- Overall, 27 percent of children are underweight for their age (weight-for-age), which means they exhibit signs of short- and long-term nutritional problems. Children from poor families are likely to be significantly more underweight (35 percent) than those from better-off households (20 percent). Kids from rural areas are worse off than those from urban centers (30 vs. 23 percent).

What energy sources are used for cooking?

Rural populations and the poor account for a large share of firewood and charcoal use for cooking, which may be particularly damaging to the environment. In rural areas, 99 percent of the population report wood-based sources of energy, while 60 percent in urban centers do so. Rich households in urban areas rely mostly on electricity (63 percent compared with 14 percent among the poor). In rural areas rich households more often use charcoal than poor households. Kerosene and gas play only a minor role for cooking in Zambia.

Definitions

Household. Defined as a person or group of people living in the same compound (fenced or unfenced), answerable to the same head, and sharing a common source of food and/or income. In polygamous unions, if each household makes its own decisions, they are then considered different households.

Expenditure quintiles are derived by ranking weighted sample individuals according to annual deflated per capita expenditure. Individuals are used as the basis for estimating quintiles. Quintiles are constructed such that the first quintile represents the poorest 20 percent, the second quintile the next poorest 20 percent (less poor), and so on; the fifth quintile represents the richest 20 percent.

Price deflators are used to adjust expenditures for regional price differences.

Demographic indicators
Number of households in each quintile varies due to differences in household size, although the total number of individuals in each quintile is the same.

Total population. Sampled population weighted by the cluster weighs to give the actual estimated population size.

Age dependency ratio. Ratio of people below 15 years and above 64 years old over people between 15 and 64 years old.

Education indicators (enrollments rates based on UNESCO definitions)

Net primary enrollment rate. The total number of children of primary school age (7 to 13 years) enrolled as a proportion of the total number of children of primary school age.

Net secondary enrollment rate. The total number of children of secondary school age (14–18 years) enrolled as a proportion of the total number of children of secondary school age.

Literacy indicators

Literacy (adult). The percentage of people aged 15 and above who can read and write a short, simple statement on everyday life. The survey did not actually do any testing to confirm respondent's ability to read and write.

Literacy (youth). The percentage of people aged 15–24 who can read and write a short, simple statement on everyday life. The survey did not actually do any testing to confirm respondent's ability to read and write.

Head of household indicators

Monogamous male-headed. Male-headed household having no more than one spouse.

Polygamous male-headed. Male-headed household with more than one spouse. However, differences exist in the way in polygamous households are defined. Wives do not have to live under the same roof.

Single male-headed. Male-headed household where the head is either divorced or has never been married.

De facto female-headed household
• without a resident male-head or where the husband is not present

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How to interpret the Table of Key Indicators

The indicators shown in this bulletin are presented by consumption (expenditure plus own produced consumption) quintiles. First, the survey data are used to calculate household consumption (consumption is used in favor of income because it is considered easier to measure).

This household consumption variable is then adjusted using regional price deflators so that the expenditure levels of urban households (who face different prices from rural households) can be compared with those of the rural households.

The adjusted household expenditure variable is then used to rank the households from poorest to richest, and split into five equal sized quintiles. (The table only shows figures for the top and bottom quintiles.)

For the purpose of this report, the poor are defined as the households in the lowest quintile (i.e., those households that contain the bottom 20 percent of the population). The non-poor are taken to be those in the top quintile. This "relative" concept of poverty should not be confused with an absolute concept based on the percentage of the population living below an absolute poverty line (such as a dollar a day). In addition to showing national quintiles, the table also shows urban and rural quintiles. In order to calculate these, the population is first divided into urban and rural households; each group is then ranked and split into quintiles as described above.

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and the wife is the head by default and the main decision-maker in his absence;
• may include a household where the resident male head has lost most of his functions as the economic provider due to infirmity, inability to work, etc.

De jure female-headed single female-headed household, where the head has never been married, or is divorced or separated or widowed.

Household expenditure indicators

These indicators provide information on per capita expenditure in local currency (including the value of own-produced food consumed in the household) and the share of food in household expenditures.

Mean per capita expenditure, in local currency, is estimated as the weighted average per capita household expenditure. It includes both food (value of own-produced food and purchased) and non-food consumed in the household.

Food share in total expenditure. A weighted estimate of total per capita household expenditure allocated to food, including a valuation of own-produced food consumed by the household.

Household amenities indicators

Type of fuel for cooking includes firewood, gas and kerosene, charcoal, and electricity.

Access to safe sanitation refers to households equipped with a flush toilet or simple but protected pit latrine.

Access to improved safe water indicates the percentage of households with access to safe sources of safe drinking water.

Child survival indicators

Births assisted by trained staff include doctors, nurses, midwives and trained traditional birth attendants (TTBA). A trained traditional birth attendant (TTBA) is one who has undergone a course conducted by the modern healthcare sector.

One-year-olds immunization refers to children aged 12–23 months.

Anthropometrics indicators

Stunting refers to children 6–59 months of age who have height-for-age Z-scores below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

Wasting refers to children 6–59 months of age who have weight-for-height Z-scores below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

Underweight refers to children 6–59 months of age who have weight-for-age Z-scores below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

Employment indicators

Employment ratio includes only persons who are employed and the unemployed in the age categories 15–64. Excludes homemakers, retired, dependent, student and other.

Formal/informal sector

Formal private sector includes business units that are well organized, structured, and legally registered.

Employed by *informal sector* is anyone employed in a semi-organized unit; can be legally registered or not. Informal sector employment includes all a) own-account workers, b) unpaid family workers who work for 7+ hours per day, and c) employers and employees in small establishments (< 5 workers).

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