

## TECHNICAL NOTE

### Demographic indicators

*Population below 15 years and population 60 years and above* are estimated by taking the ratio of all individuals below 15 and 60 years and above, respectively, to the total number of individuals in the population.

*Age dependency ratio* is calculated as the ratio of dependents —the population under age 15 and above age 65— to the working-age population —those aged 15-64.

*Average household size* has been estimated for each quintile as well as for regional and national levels by taking the average household size in each quintile.

### Education and literacy indicators

*Net primary enrollment rate* is defined as the total number of children of primary school age (6 to 12 years) enrolled in primary school as a proportion of the total number of children of primary school age. *Net secondary enrollment rate* is defined as the total number of children of secondary school age (13 to 18 years) enrolled in secondary school as a proportion of the total number of children of secondary school age.

*Literacy rate* is the proportion of the population above 15 years old able to read and write a sentence, in any language.

### Head of household indicators

*Monogamous male-headed* refers to a male-headed household having one and only one spouse.

*Polygamous male-headed* refers to a male-headed household with more than one spouse. Differences exist in the way in which countries define polygamous households depending, in some cases, on whether the wives live under the same roof.

*Single male-headed* refers to a male-headed household where the head is either divorced or has never been married.

*De facto female-headed* refers to household where the husband is not present and the wife is the head by default and the main decision-maker in his absence.

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

*Educational level of the head* refers to the percentage of household heads who have the corresponding level (no level, coranic school, primary not completed, primary completed but no secondary, secondary not completed, secondary completed or higher level).

### Labor market indicators

Labor market indicators have been computed for population aged 15 years and above.

*Proportion of employed* is the proportion of the population age 15-64 who is currently employed.

*Labor force participation* is the proportion of the population aged 15-64 who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. Labor force includes employed people and job-seekers.

### Household expenditure indicators

These indicators provide information on per capita expenditure in local currency (including the value of food produced and consumed by the household) and the food share in household expenditures. Price deflators, when available, have been used to compensate for the effect of regional price differences.

*Mean per capita expenditure* is provided in local currency and is estimated as the weighted average per capita household expenditure.

*Poverty line* is a relative poverty line defined as two-thirds of the national mean per capita expenditure. This definition of the poverty line may differ from the country-specific definitions used by national statistical offices.

*Share of food in total expenditure* provides 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**

These indicators provide estimates of the percentage of households using different types of household amenities.

*Types of fuel for cooking* include, mainly, firewood, gas and kerosene, charcoal, and electricity.

*Access to sanitation* refers to households equipped with a flush toilet or pit latrine.

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