

SOME SDG INDICATORS IN 2022

INDICATOR	Urban	Rural	Men	Women	Total
Poverty rate (%)	21.6	56.3	37.3	38.0	37.7
Poverty depth (%)	6.5	20.6	12.8	13.2	13.0
Severity of poverty (%)	2.7	9.8	5.9	6.1	6.0
Net primary school enrolment rate (6-11 years)	89.1	72.3	81.2	79.6	80.4
Literacy rate among persons aged 15-24 years	92.1	70.8	87.7	79.6	83.3
Percentage of the population with access to an improved drinking water source (dry season)	92.5	69.6	81.9	81.9	81.9
Percentage of the population with access to an improved drinking water source (rainy season)	91.6	68.0	80.8	80.5	80.6
Percentage of the population with access to improved non-shared toilets	64.5	28.2	47.2	48.1	47.7
Percentage of the population aged 15 years or more with property rights to agricultural land	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.0
Percentage of the population aged 15 years or more with an account (bank, MFE, post office, savings account), using mobile money or a prepaid card	61.0	25.2	52.2	40.2	45.7
Percentage of the population aged 15 years or more using mobile money	57.5	23.0	47.8	38.4	42.7

OBJECTIVES AND FINDINGS

The fifth Cameroon Household Survey (ECAM5) saw the implementation of a new approach to measuring poverty, based on the methodology of the Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey, developed by the World Bank and adopted in CEMAC and WAEMU countries.

ECAM5 has two components :

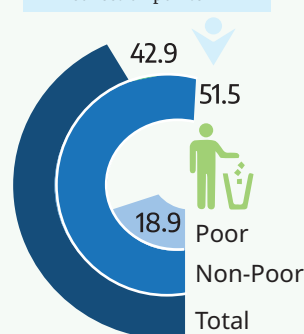
1. A main survey based on the Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey methodology and the results of which mark the start of a new series of data on poverty in Cameroon, not comparable with the previous series. This component was conducted in 2021/2022 ;
2. A test survey based on the ECAM4 methodology, the results of which make it possible to assess poverty trends in Cameroon since 2001. This component was conducted in 2021.

ECAM5 aims to produce indicators to monitor poverty and households living conditions in Cameroon.

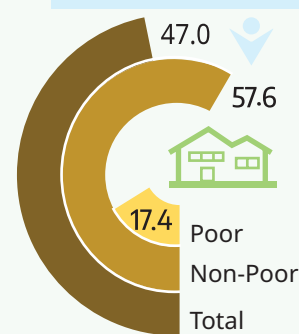
Specifically, ECAM5 aims to :

- ❖ Update the poverty profile, monitor and evaluate public policies ;
- ❖ Monitor the various development challenges that align with national agendas (National Development Strategy 2030-NDS30), and international agendas (the SDGs, Paris Agreement, African Union Agenda 2063) ;
- ❖ Define poverty determinants ;
- ❖ Improve various statistics, especially the national accounts, agriculture and rural activities, estimate household consumption in the national accounts and update weightings for calculating price indices ;
- ❖ Themes relating poverty and :
 - Health,
 - Education,
 - Child labour,
 - Labour market,
 - Accessibility to basic infrastructures,
 - Housing and the living environment, etc.

Percentage of households with access to bins/garbage collection points ↓



Percentage of households living in a dwelling in final materials ↓



MAIN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED

Income poverty : Approach used by the World Bank to describe poverty from the perspective of consumption or income. This approach is based on the threshold which can vary from one context to another or from one era to another.

Welfare indicator : Aggregate obtained by relating the household total consumption to its size. It stood on average at 1,363 CFA francs per person per day in 2022.

Poverty line : This is the level of the welfare indicator below which it is impossible to afford the minimum consumption basket, i.e. obtain a diet adapted from a nutritional point of view and satisfy basic non-food needs. This poverty line stood at 296,691 CFA francs per person per year in 2022, i.e. 24,724 CFA francs per month and 813 CFA francs per day.

Poor person : Person living in a household whose consumption value per person is below the poverty line.

Poverty rate or incidence : Ratio of the number of poor individuals to the total number of the population. A person is considered poor if they live in a poor household.

Poverty depth : Measurement of the average gap between the annual consumer spending per person of poor households and the poverty line.

Severity of poverty : Measures differences in intensity of poverty between the poor.

GINI Index: Index measuring the extent to which the distribution of individuals or households consumption (income) in a country deviates from a perfectly egalitarian distribution.

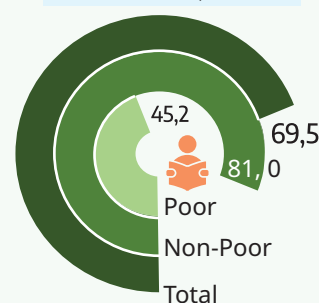
Q1: Set of the poorest 20% of the population in terms of level of consumer spending per capita. This is also referred to as the first quintile or poorest quintile.

Q5 : Set of the richest 20% of the population in terms of level of consumer spending per capita. This is also referred to as the fifth quintile or richest quintile.

Q5/Q1 ratio : This ratio measures the consumption gap between the richest 20% of the population and the poorest 20% of the population.

Vulnerability : It is defined as the risk of falling into poverty in the future, even if the person is not necessarily poor now. It is often associated with the effects of “shocks” such as a drought, a fall in agricultural prices or a financial crisis.

Women literacy rate (15 years and more) ↓



ECAM5

FIFTH CAMEROON HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

KEY INDICATORS



JANUARY 2024

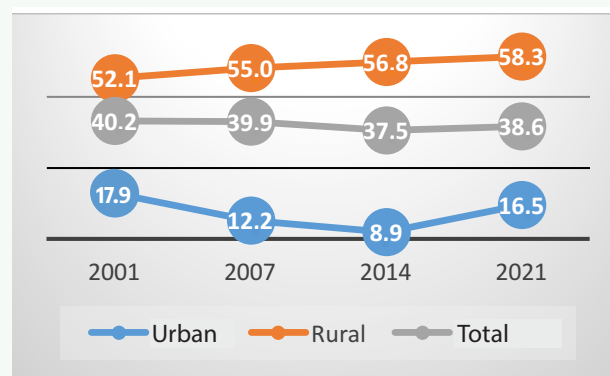


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POVERTY TRENDS FROM 2001 TO 2021

After a decline, poverty is on the rise again, much more in urban areas.



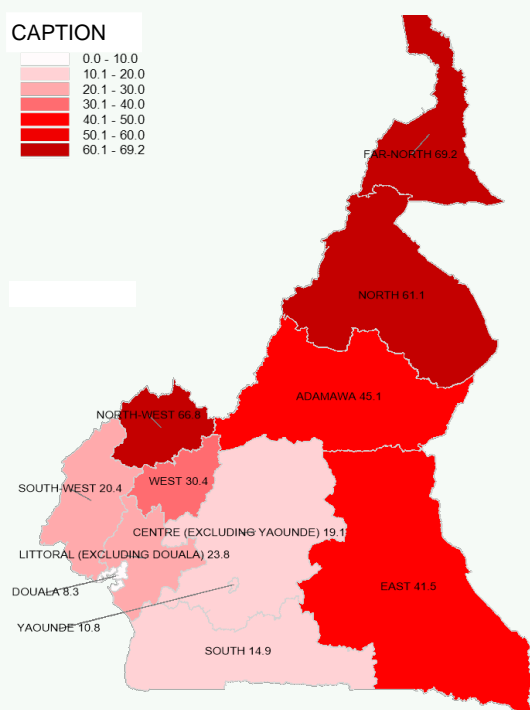
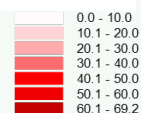
POVERTY LEVEL IN 2022

In 2022, approximately four in ten persons were poor (37.7%). Thus, out of a population estimated at nearly 26.7 million inhabitants in 2022, 10.1 million people lived on less than 813 CFA francs per day, i.e. 24,724 CFA francs per month. This means that in 2022, a worker with the monthly minimum wage of 36,270 CFA francs, who lived alone, and who had no additional income in kind (self-consumption of produce from the farm, dwelling as in owner, etc.) would fall into poverty as soon as another person without income would be added to the household.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN POVERTY RATE IN 2022

The highest rates are recorded in the Far-North and North survey regions. In contrast, Yaounde, Douala, the South, Centre and Littoral have the lowest poverty levels and below the target of 30.8% set by the NDS30.

CAPTION



Area of residence	Incidence of poverty (%)	Poverty depth (%)	Severity of poverty (%)	Distribution of the poor (%)	Population distribution (%)
Total urban	21.6	6.5	2.7	30.8	53.7
Yaounde	10.8	3.0	1.1	3.0	10.3
Douala	8.3	1.8	0.6	2.8	12.5
Other urban	30.6	9.5	4.1	25.0	30.9
Rural	56.3	20.6	9.8	69.2	46.3
Cameroon	37.7	13.0	6.0	100.0	100.0

INEQUALITIES IN 2022

	Urban	Rural	Cameroon
Gini index (%)	37.2	37.3	40.1
Q5/Q1 ratio	7.8	7.2	7.8

POVERTY AND INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR IN 2022

Poverty mostly affects more people who live in a household whose head works in the primary sector.

	Poverty rate (%)	Poverty depth (%)	Severity of poverty (%)	Distribution of the poor (%)	Population distribution (%)
Unemployed	26.8	9.4	4.5	7.3	10.3
Primary	59.0	21.6	10.3	64.9	41.5
Secondary	26.6	7.7	3.2	7.6	10.8
Trade	23.3	7.2	2.9	7.5	12.0
Other tertiary	18.9	5.6	2.3	12.7	25.4
Total	37.7	13.0	6.0	100.0	100.0

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS IN 2022

Population aged 14 years or more	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Unemployment rate	2.3	4.5	3.8
ILO participation rate	61.4	62.7	62.3
Employee rate	12.8	34.4	27.6
Employment rate (old approach)	60.0	59.8	59.9

HOUSEHOLD OPINIONS ON POVERTY IN 2022

For household heads, jobs should be created to eradicate poverty which, according to them, is precisely caused by the lack of employment.

	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Main cause of poverty (lack of employment)	39.6	51.6	48.4
Priority action 1 to fight poverty (job creation)	38.2	44.9	43.1

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS AND POVERTY IN 2022

	Poor	Non-Poor	Total
EDUCATION			
Adult literacy rate (15 years or more)	53.9	84.9	75.3
Women literacy rate (15 years or more)	45.2	81.0	69.5
Net primary school enrolment rate (6-11 years), 2021-2022	70.4	89.4	80.4
Net secondary school enrolment rate (12-18 years), 2021-2022	32.4	65.3	51.8
Proportion (%) of persons aged 14 years or more having undergone vocational training	6.3	4.1	4.8
Share (%) of education spending in total spending	4.4	4.5	4.4
HEALTH			
Percentage of the population consulting skilled health personnel	56.1	59.7	58.6
Share (%) of health spending in total spending	5.5	5.5	5.5
DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT			
Percentage of households owning a gas cylinder	5.5	47.2	36.2
Percentage of households owning a radio	9.7	14.1	12.9
Percentage of households owning a television	15.5	56.5	45.7
Percentage of households with access to electricity	31.3	77.1	65.0
Percentage of households using non-shared improved toilets	25.1	55.5	47.5
Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source (dry season)	70.9	87.4	83.0
Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source (rainy season)	69.0	86.5	81.9
Percentage of households with access to bins/garbage collection points	18.9	51.5	42.9
Percentage of households that own their dwelling	74.0	50.6	56.8
Percentage of households living in a dwelling in final materials	17.4	57.6	47.0
Percentage of households with a member who owns a mobile phone	74.1	91.2	86.7
Percentage of households with an Internet connection	0.5	2.9	2.3
HERITAGE AND SOCIAL CAPITAL			
Percentage of households where at least one member has property rights to agricultural land	1.2	2.9	2.5
Percentage of household head with a bank account, mobile money, etc.	39.2	76.3	66.5