INE
Instituto Nacional
de Estatistica

POVERTY REPORT FOR ANGOLA

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE SURVEY

2020

Republic of Angola
National Statistics of Institute

Poverty Report for Angola

December 2019

CREDITS

Director General
Camilo Ceita

Editor
Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Rua Ho-Chin-Minh,
Caixa Postal n.º 1215
Tel.: (+244) 226 420 730/1
Luanda – Angola
https://www.ine.gov.ao

Quality Assurance
Camilo Ceita
Ana Paula Machado
Paulo Fonseca

Technical Team
Ana Paula Machado
Paulo Fonseca
Margarida Lourenço
Orlanda Bernardo
Teresa Spinola
Eliana Quintas
Alfredo José
Orlanda Bernardo
Sandra Oliveira
Patrick Pedro
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Dionisio Manuel
Engrácia Costa
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Noé Fiança
Joaquim Caculo
Francisco Miguel
Chissola Carvalho
Eugénia Ulo

Design, Printing, Dissemination
Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Departamento de Estatísticas Demograficas e Sociais
Departamento de informação e Difusão

Edition
100 Copies

Preço
4 000 00 Kz

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Department of Information and Distribution : geral@ine.gov.ao

INDEX

LIST OF FIGURES, GRAPHS AND TABLES

FIGURES

GRAPHS

TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
FGT	Foster-Greere-Thorbeck
IBEP	Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-estar da População
IDREA	Inquérito sobre Despesas, Receitas e Emprego em Angola
IDR	Inquérito sobre Despesas e Receitas
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas
OPM	Oxford Policy Management

1 INTRODUCTION

The National Statistics Institute (INE) of Angola, carried out the Expenditure and Revenue Survey (IDR) and the Expenditure and Revenue and Employment Survey in Angola (IDREA), from March 2018 to February 2019.

IDR was designed to estimate the poverty trend from 2008/9 to 2018/9. For this reason, it uses the diary method, which consisted of visting the household every other day for 7 days to record its expenses. This method is similar to that used in the Integrated Survey on the Welfare of the Population (IBEP) 2008/2009.

IDREA, was collected in the same clusters and used the same sampling frame and the same questions as the IDR. IDREA uses a 7-day recall method, that is, the head of the household was asked to report on the expenses incurred in the last 7 days. IDREA could be the benchmark for measuring poverty in the future and will be used to produce socio-economic indicators for the collection period.

The two surveys (IBEP 2008/2009 and IDR 2018/2019) used the some diary results, in relation to the levels of poverty, due to the methodology used by each of them, they are comparable and can be used to make assessments of the trends of poverty over time.

IDR was designed with a view to producing information for decision making. More specifically:

- Update the Poverty Profile in Angola;
- Update the weights of the Consumer Price Index (CPI);
- Estimate household consumption for National Accounts;
- Evaluate Angola's progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030, in the implementation of the National Development Plan (PDN) 2018-2022 and the African Agenda 2063.

The report aims to present the main results regarding poverty and inequality in Angola, based on the survey. The main indicators are related to income, expenses and poverty.

2 NOTE OF THANKS

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1. SAMPLING FRAME

The 2018-2019 IDR sample is a sub-sample of the Sampling Frame, based on the General Population and Housing Census 2014 (RGPH 2014), conducted by INE. This Sampling Frame was designed to serve the national household survey program during the 2014-2024 inter-census period.

3.2. COVERAGE

Households residing in non-collective and main-use housing were interviewed. The 2018-2019 IDR had national coverage, covering both rural and urban areas.

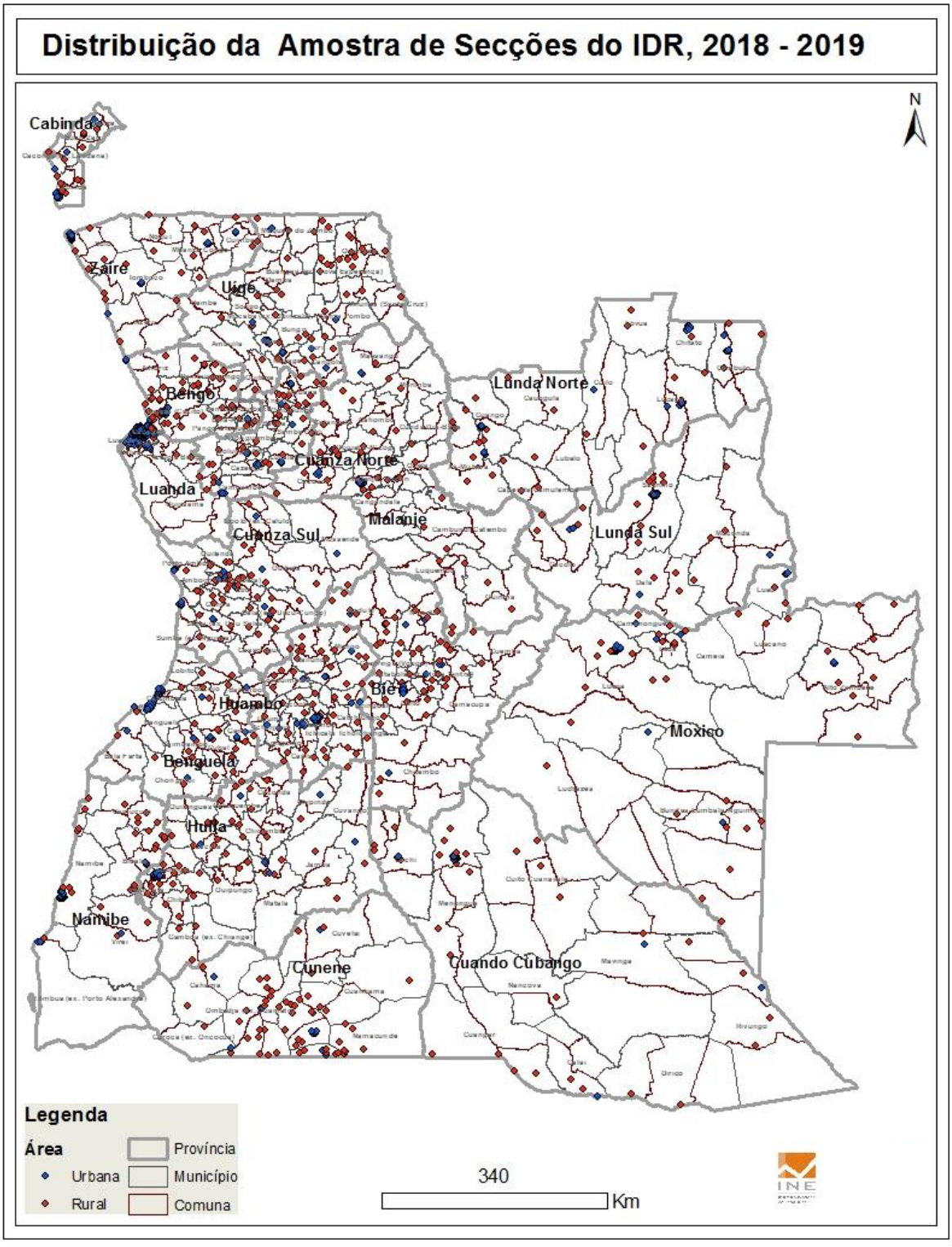
3.3. OBSERVATIONS AND SAMPLING UNITS

The sampling units were the non-collective dwellings and the observation units were the households that live in the selected dwellings, as well as the individuals that constitute it.

3.4. SAMPLE SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The Survey sample was selected independently for each of the country's 18 provinces and at the level of urban and rural residence area. For the design of the sample, information from the IBEP 2008-2009 was used.

Figure 1 - Sample Distribution of IDR Sections, 2018 – 2019



3.5. SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

The 2018-2019 IDR sample was composed of 12,448 households nationwide, with a 60.4% urban representation according to the cartography data used in RGPH 2014.

The sample size corresponds to an average of 648 households in each of the country's provinces, with the exception of Luanda, where the sample size as 1,424 (Table 1).

Table M1 – Initial and final sample of conglomerates and households by province, by area of residence

	Initial Sample						Final Sample					
	Clusters			Households			Clusters			Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Angola	**1 368**	**752**	**616**	**12 448**	**7 520**	**4 928**	**1 364**	**752**	**612**	**12 260**	**7 417**	**4 843**
Province												
Cabinda	72	56	16	688	560	128	72	56	16	675	554	129
Zaire	72	52	20	680	520	160	72	52	20	685	515	162
Uíge	72	24	48	624	240	384	70	24	46	604	236	368
Luanda	144	136	8	1 424	1 360	64	144	136	8	1 384	1 318	66
Cuanza Norte	72	40	32	656	400	256	72	40	32	654	399	255
Cuanza Sul	72	24	48	624	240	384	72	24	48	620	240	380
Malanje	72	32	40	640	320	320	72	32	40	639	320	319
Lunda Norte	72	44	28	664	440	224	72	44	28	665	438	227
Benguela	72	44	28	664	440	224	72	44	28	663	440	223
Huambo	72	32	40	640	320	320	72	32	40	618	304	314
Bié	72	28	44	632	280	352	72	28	44	616	270	346
Moxico	72	32	40	640	320	320	71	32	39	632	320	312
Cuando Cubango	72	40	32	656	400	256	72	40	32	632	398	234
Namibe	72	44	28	664	440	224	72	44	28	663	439	224
Huíla	72	24	48	624	240	384	72	24	48	616	235	381
Cunene	72	20	52	616	200	416	71	20	51	597	197	400
Lunda Sul	72	52	20	680	520	160	72	52	20	670	516	154
Bengo	72	28	44	632	280	352	72	28	44	627	278	349

A conglomerate consists of one or more census sections or villages

The sample does not include households and members who reside in collective establishments, such as barracks, residencies, hospitals, chains, hotels, etc..

The sample is random and stratified and comprises two stages of selection:

In the 1st Stage, 1,368 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected that correspond to the clusters, with Probability Proportional to the Size (PPS) of households by stratum in each province;

In the second stage 10 AF were selected in the urban stratum and 8 AF in the rural one. 4 reserve AFs were selected.

3.6. RESPONSE RATE

The overall response rate corresponds to the quotient between the number of successful and valid interviews (12,260) and the sample size (12,448) as 98.5%.

3.7. SAMPLING ERRORS

The results of sample surveys are affected by two types of errors: sample errors and non-sample errors. The former are easily controlled and result from the fact that the survey does not cover the entire population, but only a part of it.

The second type of error occurs in the data collection, processing and validation process. This type of error can be minimized with good training for field agents and with adequate supervision.

Annex 3 shows standard errors and confidence intervals (95%) for estimating key indicators at national and provincial levels. The coefficient of variation (CV), for each indicator, is the most widely used statistical tool. It means that if the survey were repeated many times, the indicator's estimate (e.g. monthly expenditures) would have a 95% likelihood of falling within the respective confidence interval.

3.8. TRAINING OF FIELD AGENTS

The training of field agents is an extremely important stage, since their success or failure usually has a direct impact on the quality of the data.

Taking into account the complexity of the questions in this survey, the training of supervisors and inquirers was conducted at the same time and in the same place by the national coordination technical team, which allowed the direct transmission of the programmatic content to all candidates..

The training included topics such as, legislation, principles of the statistical system, definitions and concepts, methods, quality control procedures, questionnaire filling in the computer application that supported the data collection, functions and administrative rules.

3.9. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

For the data collection, 19 field teams were created, one for each province, except Luanda, which had 2 teams. Each of the teams was composed of: 1 supervisor, 4 inquirers, of which 1 was in reserve (used on a rotating basis) and 1 driver. Each team was supported by a SPINE cartographer and local guides to assist in identifying the boundaries of villages in rural areas.

Each work team was tasked with interviewing 10 households in urban areas and 8 in rural areas in each conglomerate. The fieldwork was divided into 24 periods of 14 days (including rest and travel days).

3.10. DATA COLLECTION

The data collection lasted for 12 months starting on March 5, 2018 and ending on February 10, 2019. Following a diary, each interviewer was allocated to a single sampling unit to collect data for a maximum period of 4 days.

The collection of data in the selected households was carried out by direct interview, which was carried out by a suitably trained and knowledgeable survey questionnaire. The number of households interviewed by the team during a period of work in the urban area was 10, and in the rural area 8 households.

Data collection was implemented through the administration of 4 questionnaires:

1. **Model A:** Household;
2. **Modelo B**: Household Daily Food and Non-Food Expenses / Consumption;
3. **Model C**: Household Member's Daily Food and Non-Food Expenses / Consumption;
4. **Model D**: Conversion Questionnaire for Non-Standardized Measurement Units.

The main questionnaire, Model A, included a total of 20 thematic sections, defined according to the observation unit (individual or household) and the characteristics under observation were:

1. **Questionnaire A**:

Section 01: Basic characteristics of household members (applied to all household members);

Section 02: Birth registry;

Section 3: General education (applied to members aged 3 years or more);

Section 04: General health (applied to all members);

Section 5: Employment (applied to members aged 15 years or more);

Section 6A: Income from work for others (applied to employed members aged 15 years or more);

Section 6B: Income from self-employment (applied to self-employed members aged 15 years or more);

Section 6C: Received transfers and income from property (applied to all members);

Section 6D: Extraordinary income (applied to all member or a representative);

Section 7: Access to financial services (applied to all member aged 15 years or more);

Section 8: Housing characteristics;

Section 8A: Ownership of durable goods**;**

Section 9: Non-food expenditures during the past 30 days (applied to the household head or a representative);

Section 10: Non-food expenditures during the past 3 months (applied to the household head or a representative);

Section 11: Non-food expenditures during the past 12 months (applied to the household head or a representative);

Section 12A: Agriculture – Plots (applied to household head or a representative);

Section 12B: Agriculture – Cultures per plot (applied to household head or a representative);

Section 12C: Agriculture – Disposition of cultures (applied to household head or a representative);

Section 13: Livestock production (applied to head of household or a representative);

Section 14: Fishing activities (applied to household hear or a representative);

2. **Questionnaire B**:
   Section 1: Household Food Consumption During the last 7 Days;

   Section 2: Household Food Consumption (Meals Outside the house) During the Last 7 Days;

   Section 3: Household Non-Food Consumption During the Last 7 Days;

3. **Questionnaire C**:

   Section 1: Refeições Feitas Pelos Membros Fora do Agregado Familiar Durante os Últimos 7 dias;

   Section 2: Despesas não Foodes Feitas Pelos Membros Fora do Agregado Familiar Durante os Últimos 7 dias;

4. **Questionnaire D**:

   Questionário de Conversão das Unidades de Medidas não Padronizadas: foi preenchido pelo supervisor e apenas usado nas áreas rurais. Serviu para a recolha de dados sobre os preços de bens e serviços junto às principais fontes de consumo dos agregados bem como de medidas de equivalência para as unidades de medida utilizadas localmente para a venda a retalho.

3.11. MAIN DATA REFERENCE PERIODS

There reference period varies depending on the variable under study. The following periods were used:

- **Individual chracteristics**: interview moment;
- **Housing and household characteritics**: interview moment;
- **Comfort and durable goods**: interview moment;
- **Employment:** last 7 days before the interview;
- **Availability to work:** last 7 and 30 days before the interiew;
- **Job search**: last 30 days before the interview;
- **Salary**: last salary for people who work;
- **Monetary income:** last 30 days before the interview;
- **Non-monetary income:** last 30 days before the interview;
- **Annual household consumption:** applicable to goods or services generally purchased with reduced frequency, in which a correct answer is expected for the last 12 months, prior to the interview (365 days prior to the first day of the week of the interview). Comprises

expenses with sanitation services, purchase of household appliances, hospital services, purchase of vehicles or insurance;

- **Quarterly household consumption**: the last 3 months (90 days prior to the 1st day of the interview's fortnight). It is intended for goods or services purchased several times a year, but not on a monthly basis, such as clothing, footwear, repair and maintenance of housing, household items, air transport or games and toys;
- **Monthly household consumption**: the last 30 days prior to the 1st day of the interview week. It applies to expenses incurred on a monthly basis, usually of a fixed nature, such as rent, water supply, electricity, gas and some types of transport services.;
- **Weekly household and individual consumption:** current week at the time of the interview (7 days: from Monday to Sunday). Daily collection retrospective to the previous day, expenses on goods and services frequently purchased, namely food, beverages, tobacco, non-durable household items, fuels, gambling or expenses in restaurants, cafes, clubs, etc.

3.12. DATA PROCESSING

INE is committed to ensuring the quality of data collection through the use of computer equipment, which allows automatic checks and processing at the time of the interview. Entering data in the field allows field errors to be detected and corrected on the basis of clarification with the interviewees, but also a risk linked to the loss of information stored electronically. In this context, in order to minimize this risk, the teams were instructed to regularly produce back-ups of the information processed in the field. Data collection was done through data in Tablets for the 4 types of Questionnaires.

At the end of each interview, the interviewers sent the data to the Supervisor, who in turn, evaluated the data and sent it to INE Central, through the modem (Internet) connection on the computer. Data entry was performed using the CsPro software.

3.13. MAIN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household - Household means a person or a group of people connected by family ties or not, who usually live in the same house and whose expenses are borne partially or totally together.

Individuals who have been absent for more than 6 months will not be covered by the survey. In cases of polygamy, a household is considered to each of the women and their children, if they have their expenses separately. Household employees are not considered to be members of the household.

Head of household - Due to the diversity of (possible) criteria, the appointment of the head of the household is the responsibility of the household. Therefore, the Head of the Household is the person whom the other members of the household recognize as such. It can be a man or a woman. If there is any doubt, the person with the greatest economic responsibility in the household will be considered as head, and ultimately the most advanced age.

Households with dependents – Are households with members under 18 years of age.

Usual residents - A person is considered to be a habitual resident in a given dwelling if he has lived there for at least 6 of the last 12 months. Exceptionally, a person who intends to stay permanently in the dwelling although he has not yet lived there for 6 months, can also be considered as a usual member.

Urban areas – Are areas made up of the cities of the provincial capitals, headquarters of the Municipalities and some towns considered as cities. In addition to those, clusters of 2000 or more inhabitants and which have basic infrastructure (schools, roads, medical post, etc.) will also be considered as Urban areas.

Rural areas - it is all parts of the national territory not included in the urban classification. Every village is considered a rural area.

4 INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income estimates were used to source income and the ability to meet basic food and non-food needs. The analysis was made from the construction of the population's well-being measure, comprehensive to consumption obtained through data from various survey modules applied to households. Well-being could be calculated from both income and consumption measures and any one of them would lead to valid results. However, consumption based on spending and self-supply of goods produced by the household prevails in this analysis as a measure of well-being.

4.1 INCOME

Per capita income was estimated from the mean monthly income from four different sources (salary, business, transfers and other extraordinary income). The measure of nominal household income was estimated, first, from the sum of all monetary and non-monetary sources of income. Per capita income was calculated by dividing the aggregate income by the number of people in the household. This means that all per capita income figures in this report refer to income measures for the entire population and not just for those who receive some form of remuneration.

IDR collected data on the three main sources of income: sources related to work, non-labor sources and sources related to self-supply. Data on labor income were collected individually for all persons employed and self-employed. Employed persons declared their wages and self-employed persons declared their usual profits.

Revenue from non-labor sources was collected on an individual basis for all persons who claimed to have received such payments and comprises three components: transfers, property and capital income and extraordinary income. First, the receipt of transfers, which includes retirement pensions, alimony and cash transfers from other family members residing within or outside the country.

Second is the income from the rental of agricultural properties, goods or land. Third are extraordinary profits and gains that include lottery prizes, insurance payments, compensation, inheritances, money received from the sale of assets and payment of debts. Finally, the third largest source of income is self-supply. This is the only component of income obtained at the level of the households and refers, in most cases, to any good or service produced and consumed by the household and also payments in kind. This includes, for example, the food produced and consumed by families living on agricultural production.

The average monthly income per person in Angola is Kz 15,454 per month. There are significant differences between the areas of residence: in urban areas the average income per person is almost double that of the rural area (19,090 kwanzas and 9,149 kwanzas, respectively) Table 1.1.

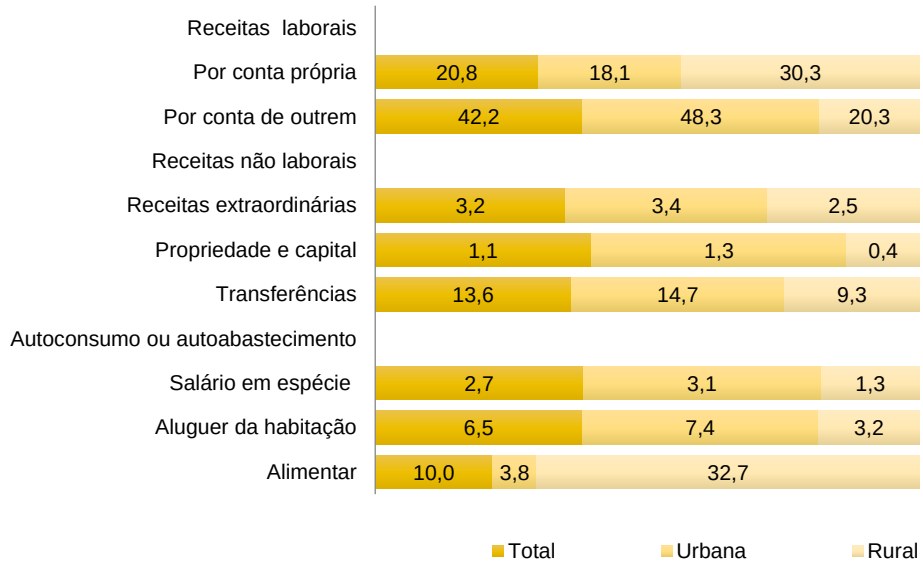
Table 1.2 – Mean income per person, by type of income (Kwanzas)

	Total	Labour income	Non-labour income	Own-consumption and from own stock
Angola	**15,454**	**9,735**	**2,751**	**2,968**
Area				
Urban	19,090	12,680	3,691	2,719
Rural	9,149	4,629	1,120	3,400

4.1.1 INCOME SOURCES

In urban areas, labor income from employment accounts for about 48% of average incomes, followed by transfers, with around 15%. In rural areas, the largest revenue comes from self-consumption (33%) and self-employment (30%).

Graph 1.1 - Mean income per person, by source



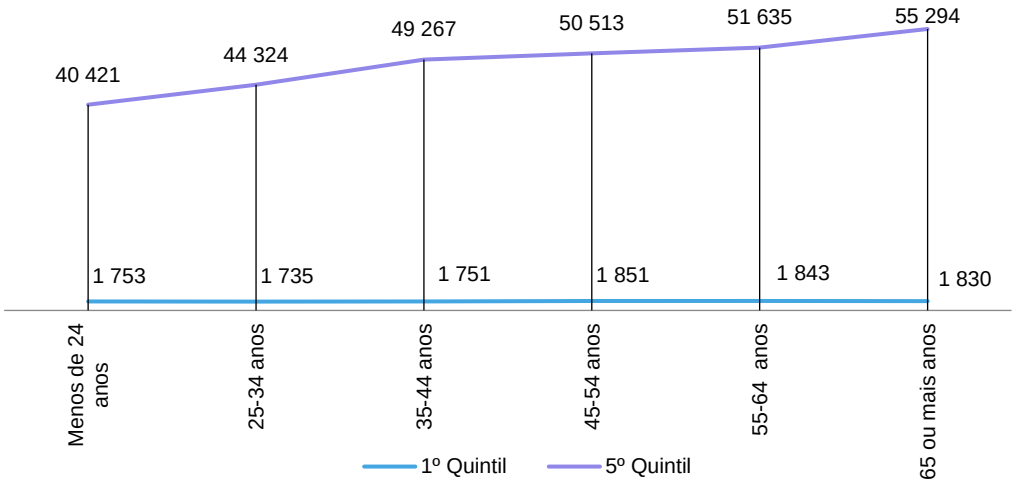
4.1.2 MEAN MONTHLY INCOME

Table 1.2 shows that average monthly earnings per person are around twenty-eight times higher in the 5th quintile e than in the 1st. The average monthly income per person is higher for households headed by men with 16,396 kwanzas, while women have a monthly income of 12,832 kwanzas. The total average income of the household increases according to the level of education of the head of the household: households whose head has secondary education (or higher) earn, on average, more than four times more than the households in which the head of household does have any education and three times more than those with primary education.

Table 1.3 – Mean income per person (in kwanzas)

Selected characteristics	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Angola	**1,783**	**4,552**	**7,946**	**14,051**	**48,946**	**15,454**
Area						
Urban	1,680	4,642	8,032	14,194	50,316	19,090
Rural	1,876	4,458	7,803	13,681	41,924	9,149
Sex						
Men	1,788	4,550	7,969	14,059	48,939	16,396
Women	1,769	4,556	7,890	14,004	48,979	12,832
Education						
None	1,737	4,465	7,873	13,895	31,466	7,277
Primary	1,837	4,523	7,861	13,838	36,785	9,294
Lower secondary	1,794	4,614	8,024	13,944	42,436	13,612
Upper secondary or more	1,658	4,716	8,058	14,352	55,743	28,618

Graph 1.2 – Mean income (in Kwanzas) , by age



Graph 1.2, in the 1st income quintile, incomes are almost constant across age groups, ranging from 1,753 kwanzas for persons under 24 to 1,830 kwanzas for people aged 65 and above. In the 5th income quintile, by contrast, income increases proportionally with the age, and the difference in income between people under 24 and people 65 and over is 14,873 kwanzas.

4.1.3 INCOME SOURCES BY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The composition of the household shows that the average monthly income is three times higher in childess households than in households with three or more children. Households with fewer members have higher earnings than households with seven or more members, 35,065 kwanzas versus 12,151 kwanzas, Table 1.3.

Table 1.4 – Income sources by charateristics of the household head (Kwanzas)

	Labour income	Non-labour income	Own-consumption or own stock	Total
Angola	**9,735**	**2,751**	**2,968**	**15,454**
Households without dependent children	24,660	8,939	5,756	39,355
Households with dependent children				
1 child	14,250	4,624	4,039	22,913
2 children	10,925	3,278	3,281	17,485
3 or more children	7,711	1,904	2,544	12,159
Household size				
1-2	22,029	7,553	5,483	35,065
3-4	11,495	3,445	3,313	18,253
5-6	9,589	2,447	2,703	14,739
7 or more	7,451	2,027	2,672	12,151

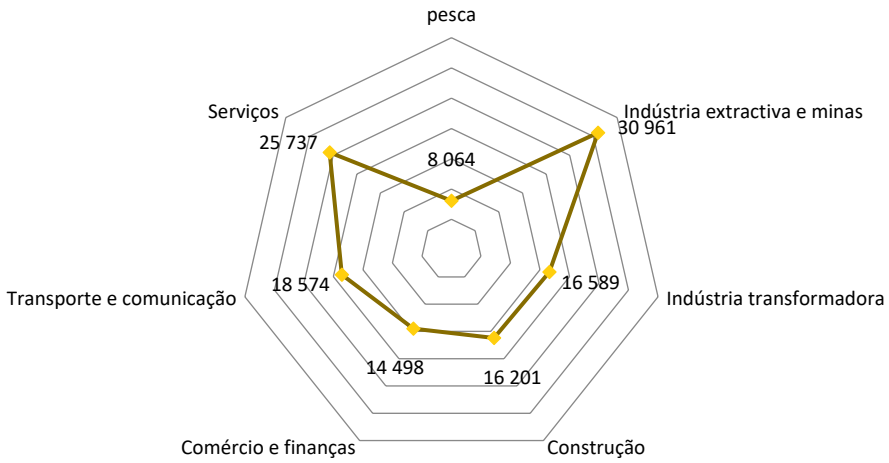
Table 1.4, the population living with an unemployed head of household has an income per capita about three times lower than those living with a head of household employed in the labor market. People living with a head of household not in the labor market, that is, inactive, have a higher per capita income than the unemployed, which is explained by the large amount of earned non-work income, composed mainly of transfers received by these families. Heads employed in the public sector have a higher income, almost twice as much as the private sector and about three times as much as the self-employed and family employees.

Table 1.5 – Income sources by employment status (Kwanzas)

	Labour income	Non-labour income	Own consumption or own stock	Total
Angola	**9,735**	**2,751**	**2,968**	**15,454**
Employment status				
Employed	11,124	2,134	3,036	16,294
Unemployed	1,471	2,677	1,924	6,071
Inactive	4,329	5,934	2,839	13,101
Sector or employment				
Public sector	22,200	3,020	3,580	28,800
Private sector	14,966	2,277	2,768	20,011
Self-employed	6,012	1,803	2,972	10,787
Family / other	5,653	1,832	2,119	9,604

Looking at the sector of economic activity of the head of the household, the per capita income of those working in agriculture is lower, while those working in the extractive industry and mines have higher income per capita, followed by those working in the provision of services.

Graph 1.3 – Average monthly income, by economic activity sector of the household head



Graph 1.4 shows that labor income is the main source of income in all sectors of economic activity. However, for household working in agriculture, a larger share of income tends to come from own-consumption. Non-labor income is higher if the head of the household is employed in the trade and finance sector.

Graph 1.4 - Distribution of the source of average monthly income according to sector of economic activity of the household head

4.1.4 INEQUALITY IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

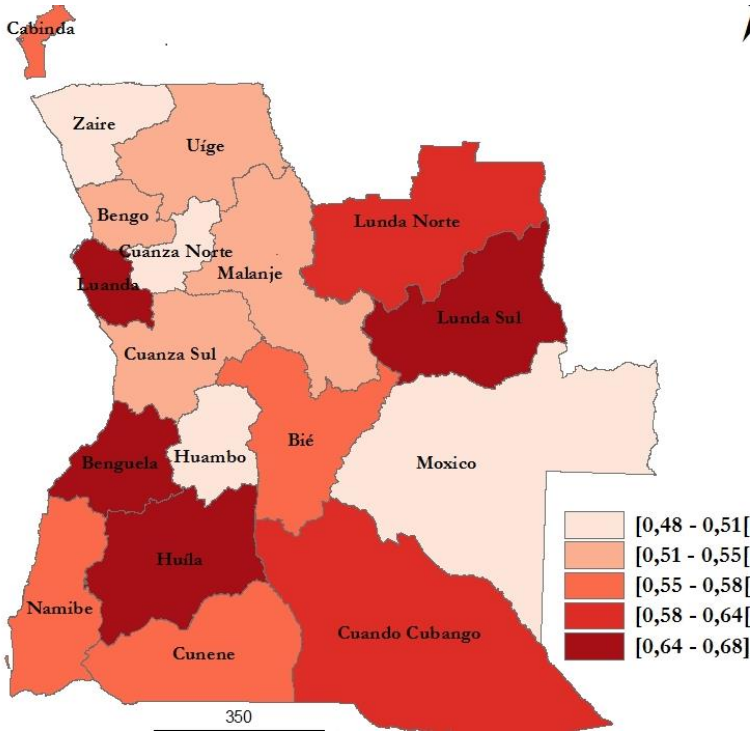
As shown in the data in table 1.6, the fifth quintile (that is, the 20% of the population with the highest income) gets 63% of all income, while the first quintile e only gets 2%. This means that the average income of a person in the richest quintile e is 31 times higher than the average income of a person in the poorest quintile. Urban inequality is similar to inequality recorded at the national level, while rural inequality is less severe, with the average income of the wealthiest population being 20 times higher than that of the poorest in these areas. This means that there is less inequality in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 1.6 – Inequality in income distribution

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total	Gini-coefficient
Angola	**2.3**	**5.9**	**10.3**	**18.2**	**63.3**	**100**	**0.597**
Area							
Urban	2.1	5.9	10.2	18.0	63.8	100	0.588
Rural	2.7	6.4	11.2	19.6	60.1	100	0.544
Sex							
Men	2.3	5.9	10.3	18.2	63.3	100	0.595
Women	2.3	5.9	10.2	18.1	63.4	100	0.590

The province of Huíla presents the biggest difference between the poorest and the richest population, the richest hold 67% of the total income (Figure 2). This means that the income level of this group is 33 times higher than that of the poorest population. Income is more evenly distributed in Huambo province, where the richest 20% of the population holds slightly more than half of the income, 17 times more than the income level of the poorest 20%.

Figure 2 - Inequality in the distribution of income



The Gini coefficient confirms the high inequality in the country. The Gini coefficient for income in Angola is 0.59. For urban areas it is approximately equal to the national and in rural areas it is relatively lower (0.54). This indicates that there are significant differences between the poorest 20% of the population and the richest 20% in urban areas. The provinces of Huíla, Luanda, Lunda Sul, Lunda Norte, Benguela and Cuando Cubango have a significantly high Gini coefficient, above the national one (0.60-0.67).

4.2 CONSUMPTION

Expenditures correspond to the volume of income spent to meet the needs of food and non-food consumption, well-being and comfort. For the purposes of this report, the analysis is based on per capita consumption. Consumption was estimated by calculating total household consumption, composed of the value of all food and non-food goods and services consumed by the family. In the case of purchased goods, only the quantity actually consumed enters the combined consumption. If the good comes from own production, exchange or payment in kind, the family is asked to estimate the value of that consumption. Data on non-food goods were collected using different recall periods (week before the survey, month before the survey, quarter before the survey and year before the survey), which were defined based on the expected frequency of those purchases.

In a second step, nominal consumption was converted into real consumption. The adjustment for differences in the cost of living was performed using a temporal and spatial price index. All consumption figures are expressed in national prices of December 2018. Real per capita consumption was calculated by dividing the household's total real consumption by the number of people at home.

4.2.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION

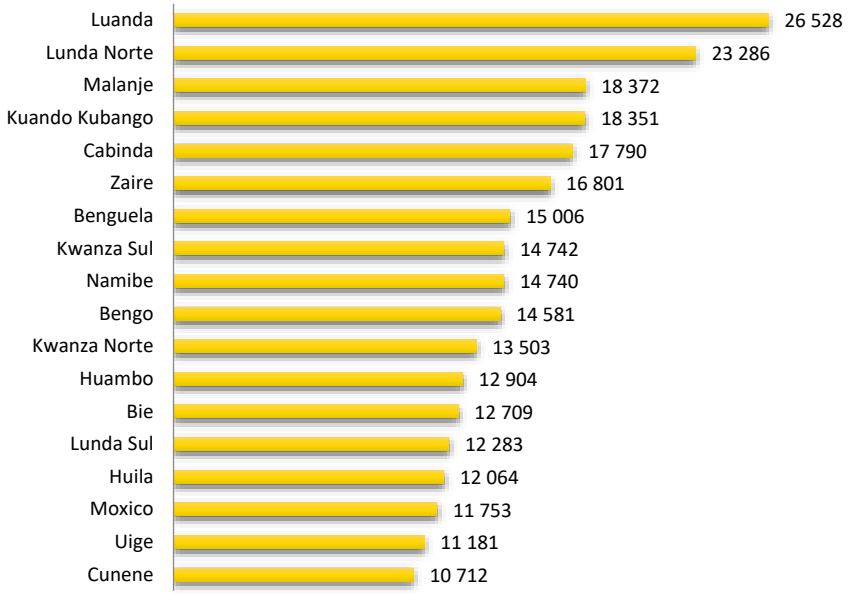
Table 2.1. shows that the average monthly consumption per person in Angola is estimated at 17,569 kwanzas. Urban areas have higher consumption than rural areas.

Table 2.1 – Average monthly consumption per capita (in Kwanzas)

	Total	95% confidence interval	
Angola	**17,569**	**16,349**	**18,790**
Area			
Urban	22,117	20,117	24,117
Rural	10,606	10,064	11,147

Luanda has the highest average consumption per capita at Kz 26,528/month, followed by the province of Lunda norte, with consumption of 23,286. The province of Cunene has the lowest consumption as shown in graph 2.1.

Graph 1.1 – Average monthly consumption per capita (Kwanzas)



4.2.2 COMPOSITION OF FOOD BASKET

Table 2.2 shows the composition of average monthly consumption of the main foods per person in the household. The most important consumption group is vegetables, with expenses estimated at 1.462 kwanzas, representing 19% of total consumption per capita. The importance of this group increases in rural areas, and decreases in urban areas, where more than half of total consumption is found.

Looking at the type of food, the products based on grain such as bread and other bakery products constitute one of the most important categories of consumption with monthly expenses per capita in the order of (745 kwanzas) which corresponds to 10% of food consumption per person. The horticultural group is also very important in the food consumption of households in Angola, representing 19% of the total value of food consumption.

Table 2.2 – Average monthly real consumption per capita (in 2018 prices), by food type and area of residence

	Total	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
Angola	**7.602**	**100**	**8.396**	**100**	**6.386**	**100**
Bread and bakery products	745	10	615	7	944	15
Cereal	621	8	658	8	562	9
Beef	198	3	285	3	59	1
Other meat	511	7	638	8	307	5
Fish	535	7	546	7	518	8
Dairy	259	3	227	3	308	5
Oil	404	5	352	4	484	8
Fruit	277	4	294	4	251	4
Vegetables	1.462	19	1.632	19	1.2	19
Sugar and sweets	187	2	182	2	196	3
Other	105	1	88	1	131	2
Non-alcoholic beverages	159	2	163	2	152	2
Alcoholic bevarages	381	5	376	4	389	6
Tobacco	1.049	14	1.439	17	453	7
Meals out	776	10	957	11	499	8

Household maintenance is the largest non-food expenditure post: it consumes an average of 2,145 kwanzas per capita or 22% of total consumption per capita, 14% goes for rent, and a similar amount to health, consuming 1,386, 1369 kwanzas per capita). The proportion of housing maintenance expenses in urban areas is higher than in rural areas (23% and 13% respectively). Apart from housing maintenance, no other major component of consumption contributes more than 22% to total consumption (In all these cases, the proportions in urban areas are higher than in rural areas). Average spending on communication and transportation is very low, especially in rural areas.

Table 2.3 – Average real non-food consumption per capita per month (in 2018 price, by type of food) by área of residence

	Total	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
Total	**9.97**	**100**	**13.723**	**100**	**4.222**	**100**
Clothes	410	4	359	3	489	12
Dwelling maintenance	2.145	22	3.182	23	558	13
Furniture and durable goods	1.304	13	1.789	13	561	13
Health	1.369	14	1.682	12	889	21
Transport	535	5	546	4	518	12
Communications	309	3	452	3	90	2
Leisure and culture	476	5	522	4	405	10
Education	447	4	610	4	199	5
Other	1.618	16	2.41	18	404	10
Rent	1.386	14	2.081	15	323	8

4.3 POVERTY

The definition of deprivation or poverty can take different approaches, in a more general approach, poverty exists when people lack the necessary means to achieve an adequate level of income, good health and education, security, self-confidence and freedom of expression, among others (Sen, 1999). Poverty refers to a situation of deprivation of some dimensions of an individual's well-being, such as limited access to health services, low human capital, inadequate housing, malnutrition, lack of certain goods and services, etc.

The poverty line consists of two components: the food poverty line and the non-food poverty line. The food poverty line is obtained through the identification of a basic food basket that:

- Reflects consumption patterns of poor families within the geographic space;
- Provides approximately 2,100 calories per person per day;
- Respects a series of spatial and temporal conditions of revealed preferences that guarantee the comparability of the quality of the baskets between the different geographical spaces and over time.

Total nominal consumption of the household is calculated by adding the value of all food and non-food goods and services consumed by the household members. Household consumption was converted into real terms, by adjusting for temporal and spatial differences in the cost of living. Actual consumption per adult equivalent is estimated by dividing the household's total actual consumption by the number of equivalent adults in the household. Adult equivalent scales are used to adjust for differences in the demographic composition of households and to allow the

exchange of a measure of consumption at the domestic level for a measure of consumption at the individual level.

The underestimation of consumption in terms of calories was shown to be a problematic issue, but the analysis showed that food consumption affected both urban and rural areas, it is probably due to the existence of more diversified diets and a greater variety of foods available in the market.

The collection of detailed food consumption data for each family is based on family members' descriptions and not on direct observation, and daily information is collected on the quantities of food items purchased for consumption or from own production. In addition, it should be noted that calories are not reported directly in the surveys but are estimated from the reported food consumption quantities and calorie consumption estimates. In any case, a match is expected between calories consumed and measures of poverty, or alternatively we expect non-poor people to consume at least a reasonable minimum number of calories.

Consequently, calorie consumption estimates can be seen as a check on the consistency of estimated poverty rates.

For each of the incomplete food groups, consumption values were imputed based on non-food consumption and the characteristics of the household. For households in the lower 2 quintile, the model accurately predicted the value of consumption within 25% of the real value of food consumption. The total poverty line was estimated per adult equivalent month at December 2018 prices, equal to the sum of the food poverty line (4,083 kwanzas) and the non-food poverty line (8,098 kwanzas).

4.3.1 POVERTY INDICES

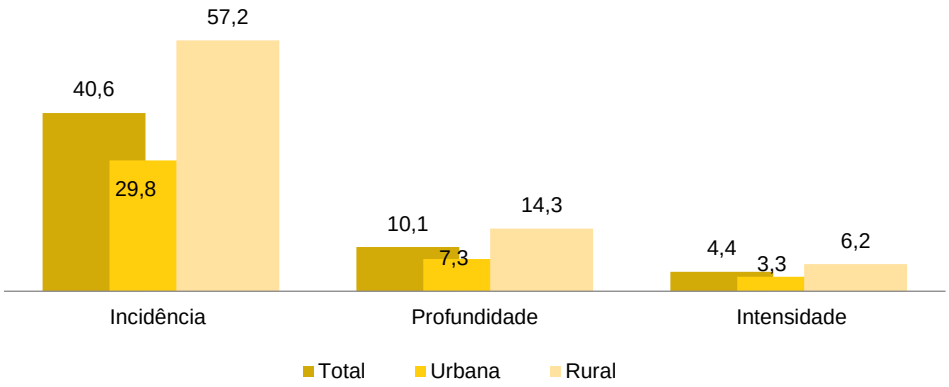
The incidence of poverty in Angola is 41%, which means that 41 out of every 100 Angolans have a level of consumption below the poverty line (12,181 kwanzas per month). Of the total poor population, 56% live in rural areas and 44% in urban areas. The depth of poverty index is 10%, that is, the average consumption deficit per person below the poverty line. The poverty intensity index is 4%, a measure that reflects the severity of poverty taking into account the existing inequality among the poor, as shown in Table 3.1. Poverty rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Analyzing by sex, there are no significant differences.

Table 2.4 – Poverty Indices

	Incidence	Depth	Severity
Total	**40.6**	**10.1**	**4.4**
Area			
Urban	29.8	7.3	3.3
Rural	57.2	14.3	6.2
Sex			
Mean	40.8	10.1	4.5
Women	40.2	9.9	4.3

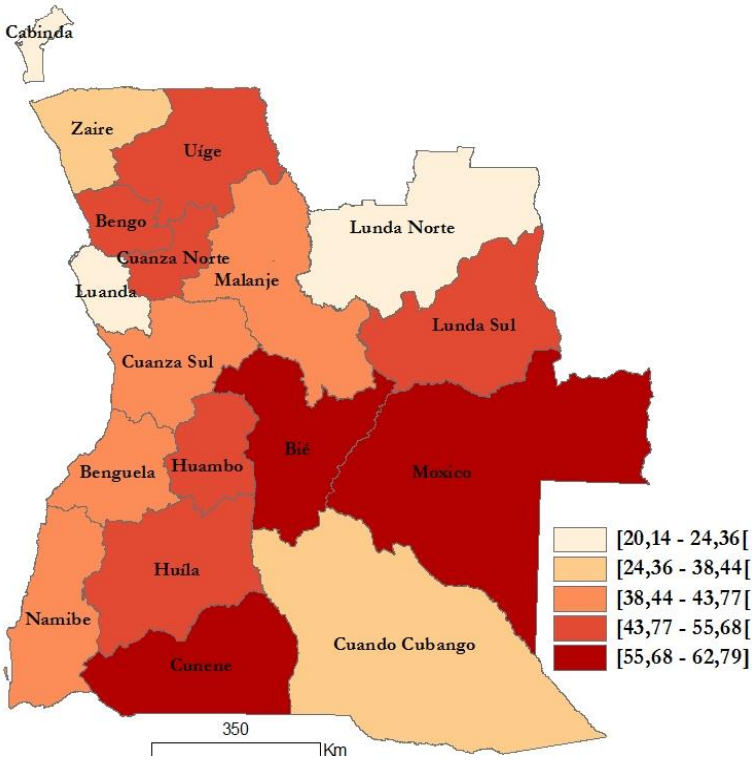
Graph 3.1 shows that the incidence of poverty almost twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. In urban areas, one third of the population is poor and in rural areas, almost two thirds of the population are poor. The same can be seen in the depth of poverty, where the consumption deficit is twice as high in rural areas 14% compared to 7% in urban areas. The severity of poverty is twice as high in rural as in the urban area.

Graph 3.2 - Poverty indices by area of residence



Analyzing by province, five stand out with an incidence rate below the national average Luanda, Lunda Norte, Cabinda, Cuando Cubango and Zaire.

Figure 3 - Poverty incidence

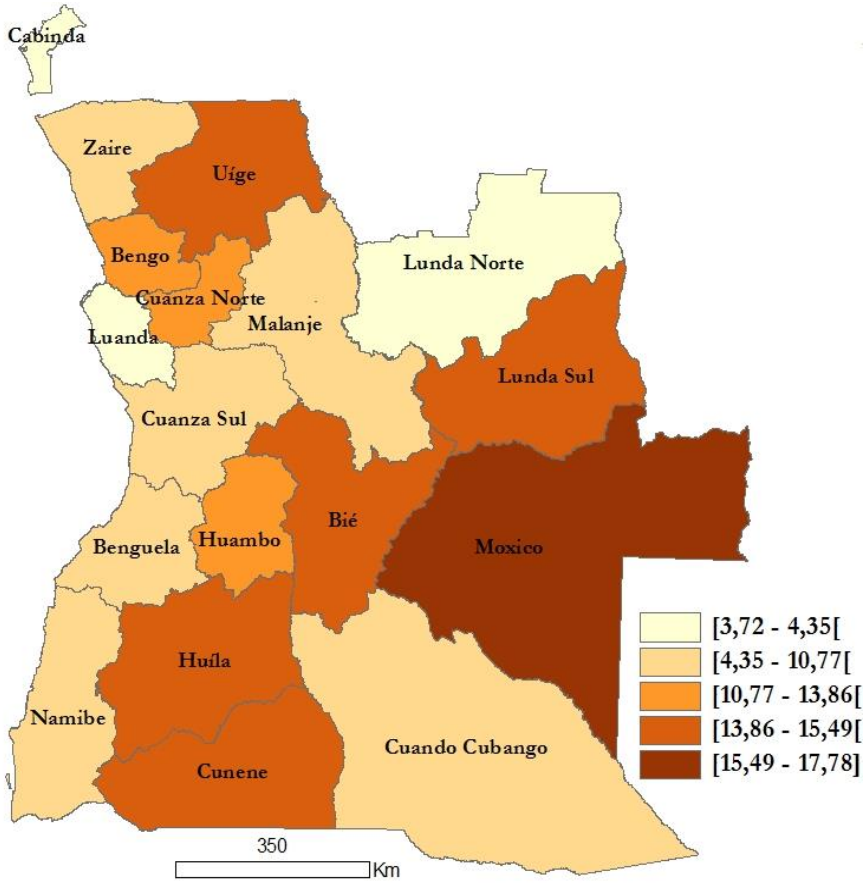


Poverty is greatest in the provinces of Cuanza Sul, Lunda Sul, Huíla, Huambo, Uíge, Bié, Cunene and Moxico where more than half of the population is poor. The provinces of Namibe, Benguela, Malanje, Cuanza Norte and Bengo have a poverty incidence between 42% and 48%. Luanda has the lowest incidence rate at 20%, while Cunene and Moxico have the highest incidence rate at 62%.

The provinces of Cunene, Bié and Moxico have the highest poverty depth indices at 16% and 18%, respectively. The lowest are in Cabinda, Luanda and Lunda Norte with 4%. The distribution of the incidence index is above the national average in the urban areas of the provinces of Bié (53%), Huambo (52%), Lunda Sul (49%), Uíge (45%), Cuanza Norte (44%) and Moxico (43%).

In rural areas, 16 provinces are above the national average except for Cabinda (39%) and Lunda Norte (32%), with the provinces of Moxico (81%) and Cunene (68%) standing out with the highest number of poor people living in rural areas. The severity of poverty index is the measure that reflects the severity of poverty taking into account inequality among the poor. The provinces of Uíge, Lunda Sul, Huíla and Moxico have the highest severity rates of 7% and 9%.

Figure 4 - Depth of poverty by province



The highest poverty rates are observed for the population aged 65 or over, with a poverty incidence of 43.7%, depth of 12.7% and severity of 5.8%. People aged below 34 years of age have poverty rates below the national average.

Table 3.1- Poverty indices by age and education

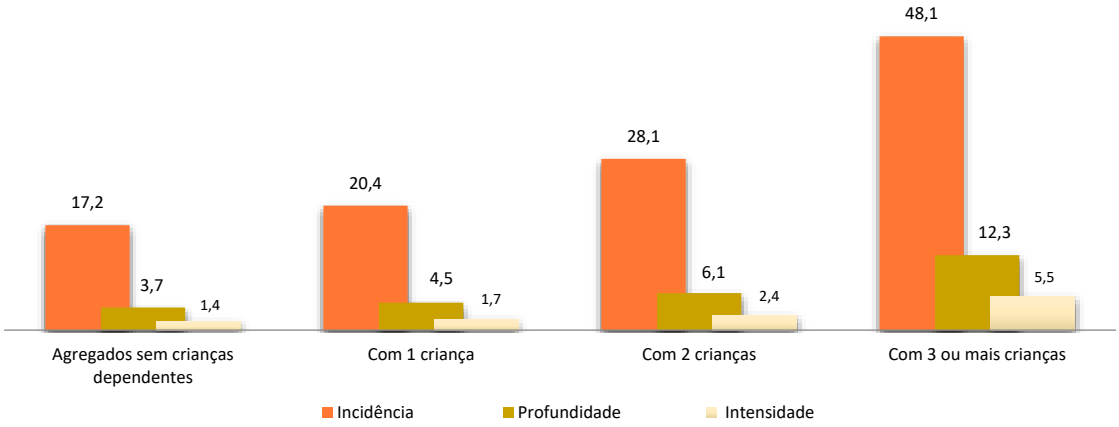
	Incidence	Depth	Severity
Total	**40.6**	**10.1**	**4.4**
Age			
Less than 24 years	29.7	5.0	1.7
25-34	34.9	7.1	2.8
35-44	42.8	10.6	4.7
45-54	45.3	12.4	5.6
55-64	40.9	11.2	5.0
65 or more	43.7	12.7	5.8
Education			
None	56.5	15.9	7.5
Primary	54.9	13.9	6.1
Lower secondary	37.0	8.5	3.5
Upper secondary or more	17.3	3.4	1.3
Other or not provided	41.3	7.7	2.7

The level of education is clearly associated with poverty. The higher the education level of the population, the lower the level of poverty. 57% of the population with no education and 55% with primary education is poor, while only 17% of the population with secondary or higher education is poor, see table 3.2.

4.3.2 DETERMINANTS OF POVETY

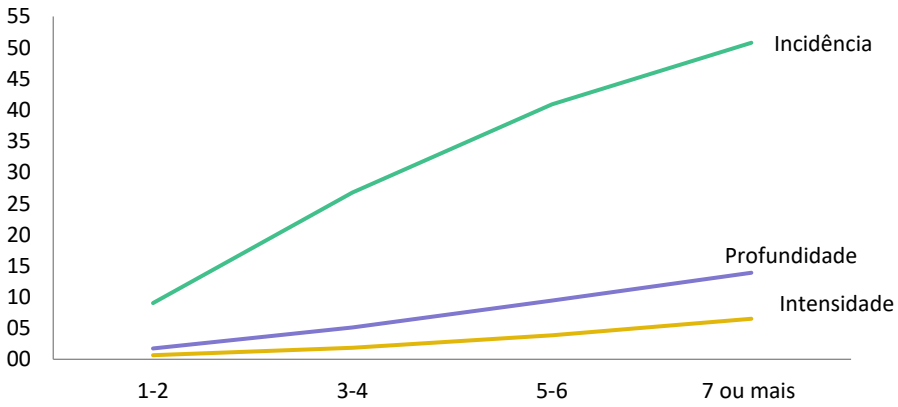
Graph 3.2 shows that poverty is positively correlated with the number of dependent children in the household. Households without dependent children are less poor (17%), while 48% of those living in households with 3 or more children are poor.

Graph 3.3 – Poverty indices, by number of dependent children



The incidence of poverty is also positively correlated with the number of members in the household: the poverty rate is five times higher among households with seven or more members compared to households with one or two members.

Graph 3.4 – Poverty indices, by household size



Poverty is greater among the population living in households whose head is unemployed (43%) than among the population living in households where the head is employed (42%), as can be seen in Table 3.2.

Regarding the occupation of the head of the household, the incidence of poverty is higher among those who live with a head of the household who is self-employed 51%, compared to those who work for others (27%).

Among salaried heads, those working in the public and private sectors experience considerably less poverty compared to those who are self-employed. 56% of those whose head of the household works with family members are poor.

Table 3.2 – Poverty indices, by employment status

	Incidence	Depth	Severity
Angola	**40.6**	**10.1**	**4.4**
Employment status			
Employed	42.1	10.3	4.5
Unemployed	43.7	11.3	5.3
Inactive	32.4	8.1	3.5
Type of employment			
Working for someone else	27.4	6.1	2.5
Self-employed	51.3	13.4	6.1
Other employment	63.4	14.3	5.7
Employement sector			
Public sector	24.3	5.6	2.3
Private sector	29.4	6.5	2.7
Self-employed	51.3	13.4	6.1
Family/ other	55.9	12.4	5.0

5 RESULT TABLES

5.1 INCOME

Table 4.1.1 - Income quintiles (Kwanzas)

Average monthly income per capita, by selected characteristics, by income quintile (Kwanzas), IDREA 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile	Total	Obs.
Angola	**1,783**	**4,552**	**7,946**	**14,051**	**48,946**	**15,454**	**11,974**
Area							
Urban	1,680	4,642	8,032	14,194	50,316	19,090	7,410
Rural	1,876	4,458	7,803	13,681	41,924	9,149	4,564
Province							
Cabinda	1,366	4,801	8,040	14,526	54,648	26,790	667
Zaire	2,274	4,915	7,957	14,058	40,705	17,986	686
Uíge	2,182	4,471	7,851	13,625	38,012	9,184	595
Luanda	1,708	4,681	8,195	14,236	68,435	25,212	1,364
Cuanza Norte	2,159	4,622	7,688	14,635	36,505	14,286	634
Cuanza Sul	1,987	4,502	7,729	13,978	39,017	10,862	605
Malanje	1,921	4,656	7,764	13,731	41,045	12,352	624
Lunda Norte	1,676	4,642	8,230	13,936	56,858	16,686	624
Benguela	1,842	4,536	8,014	13,533	52,586	13,586	654
Huambo	1,845	4,477	8,031	13,762	32,042	8,876	630
Bié	2,097	4,440	7,888	13,873	46,269	14,691	597
Moxico	2,136	4,822	7,947	14,199	38,484	15,035	589
Cuando Kubango	1,824	4,499	7,962	13,992	47,222	14,188	628
Namibe	1,699	4,426	7,934	14,069	42,783	16,186	653
Huíla	1,564	4,263	7,800	13,662	54,603	10,144	600
Cunene	2,040	4,417	7,792	14,199	45,222	11,093	544
Lunda Sul	1,196	4,575	7,793	13,686	39,322	9,365	659
Bengo	2,086	4,576	8,082	14,127	46,719	20,873	621
Sex							
Men	1,788	4,550	7,969	14,059	48,939	16,396	8,326
Women	1,769	4,556	7,890	14,004	48,979	12,832	3,645
Age							
Less than 24 years	1,753	4,640	7,915	13,879	40,421	11,490	1,001
25-34	1,735	4,542	7,986	14,174	44,324	13,686	3,385
35-44	1,751	4,556	7,913	14,070	49,267	14,649	2,903
45-54	1,851	4,505	7,972	14,033	50,513	18,178	2,187
55-64	1,843	4,638	7,975	13,976	51,635	17,831	1,405
65 or more	1,830	4,499	7,839	13,839	55,294	15,328	1,092
Schooling							
None	1,737	4,465	7,873	13,895	31,466	7,277	2,243
Ensino primário	1,837	4,523	7,861	13,838	36,785	9,294	3,836
Lower secondary	1,794	4,614	8,024	13,944	42,436	13,612	2,307
Upper secondary or more	1,658	4,716	8,058	14,352	55,743	28,618	3,461
N/R	1,885	4,469	7,599	12,871	32,354	8,422	126

Table 4.1.2 - Income quintile (%)

Average monthly income per capita, by selected characteristics, by income quintile (%), IDREA 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile	Total	Obs.
Angola	**2.1**	**5.9**	**10.2**	**18.0**	**63.8**	**100**	**11,974**
Area							
Urban	2.1	5.9	10.2	18.0	63.8	100	7,410
Rural	2.7	6.4	11.2	19.6	60.1	100	4,564
Province							
Cabinda	1.6	5.8	9.6	17.4	65.5	100	667
Zaire	3.3	7.0	11.4	20.1	58.2	100	686
Uíge	3.3	6.8	11.9	20.6	57.5	100	595
Luanda	1.8	4.8	8.4	14.6	70.4	100	1,364
Cuanza Norte	3.3	7.0	11.7	22.3	55.6	100	634
Cuanza Sul	3.0	6.7	11.5	20.8	58.0	100	605
Malanje	2.8	6.7	11.2	19.9	59.4	100	624
Lunda Norte	2.0	5.4	9.6	16.3	66.6	100	624
Benguela	2.3	5.6	10.0	16.8	65.3	100	654
Huambo	3.1	7.4	13.4	22.9	53.3	100	630
Bié	2.8	6.0	10.6	18.6	62.1	100	597
Moxico	3.2	7.1	11.8	21.0	56.9	100	589
Cuando Cubango	2.4	6.0	10.5	18.5	62.5	100	628
Namibe	2.4	6.2	11.2	19.8	60.3	100	653
Huíla	1.9	5.2	9.5	16.7	66.7	100	600
Cunene	2.8	6.0	10.6	19.3	61.4	100	544
Lunda Sul	1.8	6.9	11.7	20.6	59.1	100	659
Bengo	2.8	6.1	10.7	18.7	61.8	100	621
Sex							
Men	2.3	5.9	10.3	18.2	63.3	100	8,326
Women	2.3	5.9	10.2	18.1	63.4	100	3,645
Age							
Less than 24 years	2.6	6.8	11.5	20.2	58.9	100	1,001
25-34	2.4	6.2	11.0	19.5	60.9	100	3,385
35-44	2.3	5.9	10.2	18.1	63.5	100	2,903
45-54	2.3	5.7	10.1	17.8	64.0	100	2,187
55-64	2.3	5.8	10.0	17.5	64.5	100	1,405
65 or more	2.2	5.4	9.4	16.6	66.4	100	1,092
Schooling							
None	2.9	7.5	13.2	23.4	52.9	100	2,243
Primary	2.8	7.0	12.1	21.3	56.7	100	3,836
Lower secondary	2.5	6.5	11.3	19.7	59.9	100	2,307
Upper secondary or more	2.0	5.6	9.5	17.0	65.9	100	3,461
N/R	3.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	54.7	100	126

Table 4.1.3 - Income sources (Kwanzas)

Average monthly income per capita, by selected characteristics, by source of income (Kwanzas)

Selected characteristics	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income				Own production or own stock					
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	Salário em espécie		
Angola	**12,485**	**9,735**	**6,526**	**3,209**	**2,751**	**2,096**	**164**	**491**	**2,968**	**1,552**	**998**	**419**	**15,454**	**11,974**
Area														
Urban	16,371	12,680	9,217	3,463	3,691	2,811	239	641	2,719	720	1,407	593	19,090	7 410
Rural	5,749	4,629	1,860	2,769	1,120	854	33	233	3,400	2,994	289	118	9,149	4 564
Province														
Cabinda	23,150	19,656	13,347	6,309	3,494	2,235	378	881	3,640	589	2,048	1,002	26,790	667
Zaire	15,849	11,894	8,522	3,373	3,955	2,509	233	1,214	2,137	1,035	842	260	17,986	686
Uíge	5,850	4,769	3,004	1,765	1,081	709	38	334	3,334	2,741	310	284	9,184	595
Luanda	22,386	18,107	13,192	4,915	4,279	3,564	398	317	2,826	107	2,094	625	25,212	1 364
Cuanza Norte	10,864	8,227	6,220	2,007	2,637	2,153	92	391	3,422	2,440	480	502	14,286	634
Cuanza Sul	8,134	5,792	2,329	3,463	2,342	1,755	50	537	2,728	2,030	341	357	10,862	605
Malange	8,908	7,221	4,184	3,037	1,687	1,421	91	175	3,444	2,594	407	444	12,352	624
Lunda Norte	**14,215**	9,538	**5,531**	4,006	4,677	3,074	291	1,312	2,471	1,452	685	335	16,686	624
Benguela	9,478	6,696	4,841	1,855	2,782	2,208	248	326	4,108	951	2,856	301	13,586	654
Huambo	6,386	4,680	2,894	1,786	1,706	1,437	43	226	2,490	1,959	365	166	8,876	630
Bié	10,614	8,365	4,094	4,271	2,249	1,062	100	1,086	4,078	2,900	386	791	14,691	597
Moxico	12,413	9,939	5,786	4,153	2,475	2,312	69	93	2,622	1,751	530	341	15,035	589
Cuando Cubango	11,218	8,442	5,840	2,602	2,776	2,269	113	394	2,971	1,957	764	250	14,188	628
Namibe	14,128	11,367	7,288	4,079	2,761	2,132	107	523	2,057	572	1,343	143	16,186	653
Huíla	7,226	5,895	4,813	1,082	1,331	1,118	25	189	2,918	2,019	832	67	10,144	600
Cunene	7,345	5,491	3,803	1,687	1,854	1,226	38	591	3,747	2,713	795	240	11,093	544
Lunda Sul	7,704	6,368	4,796	1,572	1,336	987	83	266	1,661	1,050	424	187	9,365	659
Bengo	17,608	12,910	8,379	4,530	4,699	4,206	275	217	3,265	1,230	804	1,230	20,873	621
Sex														
Men	13,344	10,877	7,477	3,400	2,467	1,838	163	467	3,052	1,569	996	487	16,396	8 326
Women	10,099	6,558	3,883	2,674	3,541	2,814	167	560	2,733	1,506	1,000	227	12,832	3 645

Continua

Table 4.1.3 - Income sources (Kwanzas)

Average monthly income per capita, by selected characteristics, by source of income (Kwanzas)

Selected characteristics	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income				Own production or own stock					
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	Salário em espécie		
Age														
Less than 24 years	8,963	5,969	2,533	3,437	2,994	2,194	30	770	2,527	1,821	513	192	11,490	1 001
25-34	11,391	9,192	5,845	3,347	2,199	1,604	76	519	2,295	1,211	634	450	13,686	3 385
35-44	12,165	10,390	7,040	3,349	1,775	1,259	135	381	2,484	1,314	776	394	14,649	2 903
45-54	14,473	11,952	8,790	3,162	2,521	1,737	225	560	3,705	1,459	1,601	645	18,178	2 187
55-64	14,160	9,536	6,315	3,221	4,624	3,933	175	516	3,671	2,139	1,280	253	17,831	1 405
65 or more	11,265	5,467	3,287	2,180	5,798	4,952	463	384	4,063	2,748	1,165	149	15,328	1 092
Schooling														
None	4,357	2,914	888	2,026	1,443	1,169	57	216	2,920	2,427	424	69	7,277	2 243
Primary	6,641	4,921	2,114	2,807	1,720	1,401	84	235	2,653	1,925	564	164	9,294	3 836
Lower secondary	10,648	8,154	4,769	3,385	2,495	1,729	128	638	2,964	1,329	1,280	355	13,612	2 307
Upper secondary	25,294	20,410	16,124	4,286	4,884	3,693	343	847	3,324	743	1,638	944	28,618	3 461
N/R	4,523	2,950	1,680	1,270	1,573	1,247	48	277	3,898	2,727	606	565	8,422	126
Income quintile e														
Poorest	635	445	120	325	190	115	12	63	1,148	839	299	9	1,783	2 105
2nd	2,496	1,873	677	1,196	623	467	30	126	2,056	1,605	417	34	4,552	2 144
3rd	5,525	4,185	1,922	2,263	1,340	1,048	46	245	2,421	1,779	584	58	7,946	2 332
4th	11,169	8,596	5,015	3,582	2,573	2,059	133	381	2,882	1,779	893	211	14,051	2 507
Richest	42,611	33,582	24,900	8,682	9,029	6,790	597	1,642	6,336	1,758	2,796	1,782	48,946	2 886

Table 4.1.4 - Income sources (%)

Average monthly income per capita, by selected characteristics, by source of income (%)

Household characteristics	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Receitas laborais			Non-labour income				Own production or own stock					
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	80.8	63.0	42.2	20.8	17.8	13.6	1.1	3.2	19.2	10.0	6.5	2.7	100	11,974
Urban	85.8	66.4	48.3	18.1	19.3	14.7	1.3	3.4	14.2	3.8	7.4	3.1	100	7 410
Rural	62.8	50.6	20.3	30.3	12.2	9.3	0.4	2.5	37.2	32.7	3.2	1.3	100	4 564
Province														
Cabinda	86.4	73.4	49.8	23.5	13.0	8.3	1.4	3.3	13.6	2.2	7.6	3.7	100	667
Zaire	88.1	66.1	47.4	18.8	22.0	13.9	1.3	6.7	11.9	5.8	4.7	1.4	100	686
Uige	63.7	51.9	32.7	19.2	11.8	7.7	0.4	3.6	36.3	29.8	3.4	3.1	100	595
Luanda	88.8	71.8	52.3	19.5	17.0	14.1	1.6	1.3	11.2	0.4	8.3	2.5	100	1 364
Cuanza Norte	76.0	57.6	43.5	14.0	18.5	15.1	0.6	2.7	24.0	17.1	3.4	3.5	100	634
Cuanza Sul	74.9	53.3	21.4	31.9	21.6	16.2	0.5	4.9	25.1	18.7	3.1	3.3	100	605
Malange	72.1	58.5	33.9	24.6	13.7	11.5	0.7	1.4	27.9	21.0	3.3	3.6	100	624
Lunda Norte	85.2	57.2	33.1	24.0	28.0	18.4	1.7	7.9	14.8	8.7	4.1	2.0	100	624
Benguela	69.8	49.3	35.6	13.7	20.5	16.3	1.8	2.4	30.2	7.0	21.0	2.2	100	654
Huambo	71.9	52.7	32.6	20.1	19.2	16.2	0.5	2.5	28.1	22.1	4.1	1.9	100	630
Bié	72.2	56.9	27.9	29.1	15.3	7.2	0.7	7.4	27.8	19.7	2.6	5.4	100	597
Moxico	82.6	66.1	38.5	27.6	16.5	15.4	0.5	0.6	17.4	11.6	3.5	2.3	100	589
Cuando Kubango	79.1	59.5	41.2	18.3	19.6	16.0	0.8	2.8	20.9	13.8	5.4	1.8	100	628
Namibe	87.3	70.2	45.0	25.2	17.1	13.2	0.7	3.2	12.7	3.5	8.3	0.9	100	653
Huila	71.2	58.1	47.4	10.7	13.1	11.0	0.2	1.9	28.8	19.9	8.2	0.7	100	600
Cunene	66.2	49.5	34.3	15.2	16.7	11.0	0.3	5.3	33.8	24.5	7.2	2.2	100	544
Lunda Sul	82.3	68.0	51.2	16.8	14.3	10.5	0.9	2.8	17.7	11.2	4.5	2.0	100	659
Bengo	84.4	61.8	40.1	21.7	22.5	20.2	1.3	1.0	15.6	5.9	3.9	5.9	100	621
Sex													100	
Men	81.4	66.3	45.6	20.7	15.0	11.2	1.0	2.8	18.6	9.6	6.1	3.0	100	8,326
Women	78.7	51.1	30.3	20.8	27.6	21.9	1.3	4.4	21.3	11.7	7.8	1.8	100	3,645
Age														
Less than 24 years	78.0	52.0	22.0	29.9	26.1	19.1	0.3	6.7	22.0	15.9	4.5	1.7	100	1,001
25-34	83.2	67.2	42.7	24.5	16.1	11.7	0.6	3.8	16.8	8.8	4.6	3.3	100	3,385
35-44	83.0	70.9	48.1	22.9	12.1	8.6	0.9	2.6	17.0	9.0	5.3	2.7	100	2,903
45-54	79.6	65.8	48.4	17.4	13.9	9.6	1.2	3.1	20.4	8.0	8.8	3.5	100	2,187
55-64	79.4	53.5	35.4	18.1	25.9	22.1	1.0	2.9	20.6	12.0	7.2	1.4	100	1,405
65 or more	73.5	35.7	21.4	14.2	37.8	32.3	3.0	2.5	26.5	17.9	7.6	1.0	100	1,092

Continua

Table 4.1.4 - Income sources (%)

Average monthly income per capita, by selected characteristics, by source of income (%)

Household characteristics	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Receitas laborais			Non-labour income				Own production or own stock					
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Schooling														
None	59.9	40.0	12.2	27.8	19.8	16.1	0.8	3.0	40.1	33.3	5.8	0.9	100	2,243
Primary	71.5	52.9	22.7	30.2	18.5	15.1	0.9	2.5	28.5	20.7	6.1	1.8	100	3,836
Lower secondary	78.2	59.9	35.0	24.9	18.3	12.7	0.9	4.7	21.8	9.8	9.4	2.6	100	2,307
Upper secondary or more	88.4	71.3	56.3	15.0	17.1	12.9	1.2	3.0	11.6	2.6	5.7	3.3	100	3,461
N/R	53.7	35.0	20.0	15.1	18.7	14.8	0.6	3.3	46.3	32.4	7.2	6.7	100	126
Income quintile e														
Poorest	35.6	25.0	6.7	18.2	10.7	6.5	0.7	3.5	64.4	47.1	16.8	0.5	100	2 105
2nd	54.8	41.2	14.9	26.3	13.7	10.3	0.7	2.8	45.2	35.3	9.2	0.7	100	2 144
3rd	69.5	52.7	24.2	28.5	16.9	13.2	0.6	3.1	30.5	22.4	7.4	0.7	100	2 332
4th	79.5	61.2	35.7	25.5	18.3	14.7	0.9	2.7	20.5	12.7	6.4	1.5	100	2 507
Richest	87.1	68.6	50.9	17.7	18.4	13.9	1.2	3.4	12.9	3.6	5.7	3.6	100	2 886

Table 4.1.5 - Income sources, by area of residence (Kwanzas)

Average monthly per capita income by province and area of residence, by source of income (Kwanzas)

Province and area of residence	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income					Own production or own stock				
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	**12 485**	**9 735**	**6 526**	**3 209**	**2 751**	**2 096**	**164**	**491**	**2 968**	**1 552**	**998**	**419**	**15 454**	**11 974**
Cabinda														
Urban	22 806	19 447	13 795	5 652	3 359	2 213	401	745	3 578	391	2 180	1 006	26 383	539
Rural	24 665	20 576	11 377	9 198	4 089	2 331	279	1 479	3 913	1 460	1 469	984	28 577	128
Zaire														
Urban	17 927	13 491	10 235	3 256	4 436	2 808	285	1 344	1 840	614	963	263	19 767	532
Rural	8 240	6 047	2 249	3 798	2 193	1 415	42	736	3 225	2 576	398	251	11 465	154
Uíge														
Urban	8 859	6 994	5 169	1 825	1 865	1 293	63	508	2 543	1 568	414	561	11 402	240
Rural	3 793	3 248	1 524	1 724	545	309	20	216	3 875	3 542	239	94	7 668	355
Luanda														
Urban	23 091	18 693	13 618	5 075	4 398	3 661	415	322	2 912	106	2 170	636	26 003	1 300
Rural	8 397	6 473	4 734	1 739	1 924	1 652	72	200	1 117	133	582	402	9 514	64
Cuanza Norte														
Urban	13 790	10 507	8 389	2 118	3 283	2 703	117	464	3 158	1 810	607	740	16 948	397
Rural	4 854	3 545	1 766	1 779	1 309	1 026	41	243	3 966	3 735	219	12	8 820	237
Cuanza Sul														
Urban	11 570	7 933	4 597	3 336	3 637	2 818	99	720	2 499	1 188	577	734	14 069	237
Rural	5 675	4 260	706	3 554	1 415	995	14	406	2 892	2 633	172	87	8 567	368
Malanje														
Urban	12 058	9 503	6 296	3 206	2 555	2 152	149	254	2 489	1 120	581	788	14 547	308
Rural	5 285	4 596	1 754	2 842	689	581	23	85	4 544	4 289	207	48	9 829	316
Lunda Norte														
Urban	16 472	11 093	6 554	4 540	5 379	3 415	376	1 587	1 948	739	821	387	18 419	428
Rural	8 599	5 667	2 987	2 680	2 932	2 227	77	628	3 774	3 226	344	204	12 372	196
Benguela														
Urban	12 811	8 939	6 691	2 248	3 871	3 102	346	424	4 892	461	4 026	405	17 703	438
Rural	1 899	1 595	635	961	304	175	24	105	2 324	2 066	194	64	4 223	216
Huambo														
Urban	8 653	6 166	4 285	1 881	2 487	2 070	75	342	1 999	1 255	500	244	10 652	331
Rural	3 427	2 740	1 078	1 663	687	611	1	74	3 130	2 876	190	64	6 557	299
Bié														
Urban	14 445	10 397	6 963	3 434	4 048	1 974	190	1 885	3 930	1 827	595	1 508	18 376	266

Table 4.1.5 - Income sources, by area of residence (Kwanzas)

Average monthly per capita income by province and area of residence, by source of income (Kwanzas)

Province and area of residence	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income					Own production or own stock				
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Rural	7 020	6 459	1 403	5 056	560	207	17	337	4 216	3 907	190	118	11 235	331
Moxico														
Urban	17 203	13 576	9 350	4 226	3 627	3 371	105	151	2 034	744	746	544	19 237	320
Rural	5 273	4 516	472	4 044	757	733	16	7	3 497	3 250	209	38	8 770	269

Continua

Cuando Cubango														
Urban	15 087	11 166	7 903	3 264	3 921	3 172	169	579	2 598	1 187	1 026	386	17 685	397
Rural	4 089	3 423	2 039	1 384	666	606	9	51	3 658	3 375	283		7 746	231
Namibe														
Urban	15 359	12 014	8 647	3 367	3 346	2 665	110	571	2 042	153	1 743	146	17 401	440
Rural	11 270	9 865	4 131	5 734	1 405	894	99	411	2 093	1 545	413	135	13 362	213
Huíla														
Urban	14 410	12 055	10 564	1 490	2 356	1 871	54	430	2 899	955	1 824	121	17 309	241
Rural	2 665	1 984	1 162	822	681	639	6	35	2 931	2 695	203	33	5 595	359
Cunene														
Urban	18 244	13 877	10 340	3 536	4 367	2 659	122	1 586	3 082	572	1 821	690	21 326	205
Rural	2 415	1 697	846	851	718	577		140	4 048	3 681	331	36	6 463	339
Lunda Sul														
Urban	8 895	7 340	5 769	1 571	1 555	1 149	102	304	1 272	563	480	229	10 167	511
Rural	2 436	2 066	493	1 574	369	268	3	98	3 382	3 207	173	2	5 818	148
Bengo														
Urban	25 446	18 185	14 578	3 607	7 262	6 337	507	418	4 058	451	1 344	2 263	29 505	280
Rural	10 694	8 256	2 911	5 345	2 438	2 326	71	41	2 564	1 918	328	319	13 258	341

Table 4.1.6 - Income sources, by area of residence (%)

Average monthly income per capita by province and area of residence ,by source of income (%)

Province and area of residence	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income					Own production or own stock				
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	80.8	63.0	42.2	20.8	17.8	13.6	1.1	3.2	19.2	10.0	6.5	2.7	**100**	**11 974**
Cabinda														
Urban	86.2	61.6	49.4	12.2	24.6	21.5	1.7	1.4	13.8	1.5	4.6	7.7	100	539
Rural	80.7	62.3	22.0	40.3	18.4	17.5	0.5	0.3	19.3	14.5	2.5	2.4	100	128
Zaire														
Urban	72.4	50.5	37.8	12.7	21.9	17.5	2.0	2.4	27.6	2.6	22.7	2.3	100	532
Rural	45.0	37.8	15.0	22.7	7.2	4.1	0.6	2.5	55.0	48.9	4.6	1.5	100	154
Uíge														
Urban	78.6	56.6	37.9	18.7	22.0	10.7	1.0	10.3	21.4	9.9	3.2	8.2	100	240
Rural	62.5	57.5	12.5	45.0	5.0	1.8	0.1	3.0	37.5	34.8	1.7	1.1	100	355
Luanda														
Urban	86.4	73.7	52.3	21.4	12.7	8.4	1.5	2.8	13.6	1.5	8.3	3.8	100	1 300
Rural	86.3	72.0	39.8	32.2	14.3	8.2	1.0	5.2	13.7	5.1	5.1	3.4	100	64
Cuanza Norte														
Urban	85.5	65.1	48.5	16.6	20.5	12.5	0.6	7.4	14.5	2.7	8.5	3.2	100	397
Rural	37.4	26.3	13.1	13.2	11.1	8.9	0.0	2.2	62.6	57.0	5.1	0.6	100	237
Cuanza Sul														
Urban	81.2	57.9	40.2	17.7	23.3	19.4	0.7	3.2	18.8	11.8	4.7	2.3	100	237
Rural	52.3	41.8	16.4	25.4	10.5	9.3	0.0	1.1	47.7	43.9	2.9	1.0	100	368
Malanje														
Urban	83.3	69.6	61.0	8.6	13.6	10.8	0.3	2.5	16.7	5.5	10.5	0.7	100	308
Rural	47.6	35.5	20.8	14.7	12.2	11.4	0.1	0.6	52.4	48.2	3.6	0.6	100	316
Lunda Norte														
Urban	85.3	63.1	44.7	18.5	22.2	17.9	1.0	3.3	14.7	6.7	5.8	2.2	100	428
Rural	52.8	44.2	26.3	17.9	8.6	7.8	0.1	0.7	47.2	43.6	3.6	0.0	100	196
Benguela														
Urban	81.4	62.0	49.5	12.5	19.4	15.9	0.7	2.7	18.6	10.7	3.6	4.4	100	438
Rural	55.0	40.2	20.0	20.2	14.8	11.6	0.5	2.8	45.0	42.3	2.5	0.1	100	216
Huambo														
Urban	82.2	56.4	32.7	23.7	25.9	20.0	0.7	5.1	17.8	8.4	4.1	5.2	100	331
Rural	66.2	49.7	8.2	41.5	16.5	11.6	0.2	4.7	33.8	30.7	2.0	1.0	100	299
Bié														
Urban	88.8	71.9	52.4	19.5	16.9	14.1	1.6	1.2	11.2	0.4	8.3	2.4	100	266
Rural	88.3	68.0	49.8	18.3	20.2	17.4	0.8	2.1	11.7	1.4	6.1	4.2	100	331

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Table 4.1.6 - Income sources, by area of residence (%)

Average monthly income per capita by province and area of residence ,by source of income (%)

Province and area of residence	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income					Own production or own stock				
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Moxico														
Urban	89.4	60.2	35.6	24.6	29.2	18.5	2.0	8.6	10.6	4.0	4.5	2.1	100	320
Rural	69.5	45.8	24.1	21.7	23.7	18.0	0.6	5.1	30.5	26.1	2.8	1.6	100	269
Cuando Cubango														
Urban	87.5	72.2	56.7	15.5	15.3	11.3	1.0	3.0	12.5	5.5	4.7	2.3	100	397
Rural	41.9	35.5	8.5	27.1	6.3	4.6	0.0	1.7	58.1	55.1	3.0	0.0	100	231
Namibe														
Urban	82.9	65.3	43.3	22.0	17.6	14.8	1.0	1.7	17.1	7.7	4.0	5.4	100	440
Rural	53.8	46.8	17.8	28.9	7.0	5.9	0.2	0.9	46.2	43.6	2.1	0.5	100	213
Huíla														
Urban	89.4	70.6	48.6	22.0	18.9	17.5	0.5	0.8	10.6	3.9	3.9	2.8	100	241
Rural	60.1	51.5	5.4	46.1	8.6	8.4	0.2	0.1	39.9	37.1	2.4	0.4	100	359
Cunene														
Urban	88.3	69.0	49.7	19.3	19.2	15.3	0.6	3.3	11.7	0.9	10.0	0.8	100	205
Rural	84.3	73.8	30.9	42.9	10.5	6.7	0.7	3.1	15.7	11.6	3.1	1.0	100	339
Lunda Sul														
Urban	77.7	61.3	45.3	16.0	16.4	11.3	0.6	4.5	22.3	13.8	3.6	4.9	100	511
Rural	49.5	42.4	19.9	22.5	7.1	4.0	0.3	2.8	50.5	46.2	3.1	1.2	100	148
Bengo														
Urban	90.7	68.2	51.8	16.5	22.4	14.2	1.4	6.8	9.3	3.1	4.9	1.3	100	280
Rural	71.9	52.7	19.6	33.1	19.1	12.3	0.4	6.4	28.1	22.5	3.5	2.2	100	341

Table 4.1.7 - Income sources, by age and sex (Kwanzas)

Average monthly income per capita by sex and age group of household head , by source of income (Kwanzas)

Sex and age group of household head	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Receitas laborais			Non-labour income					Own production or own stock				
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	**12 485**	**9 735**	**6 526**	**3 209**	**2 751**	**2 096**	**164**	**491**	**2 968**	**1 552**	**998**	**419**	**15 454**	**11 974**
15 - 29	10 686	8 073	4 524	3 550	2 612	1 882	56	674	2 250	1 400	563	286	12 935	2 637
30 - 44	11 876	10 017	6 735	3 282	1 859	1 343	117	399	2 467	1 282	740	446	14 343	4 653
45 - 64	14 363	11 101	7 919	3 183	3 261	2 510	207	544	3 693	1 698	1 488	507	18 055	3 592
65 or more	11 265	5 467	3 287	2 180	5 798	4 952	463	384	4 063	2 748	1 165	149	15 328	1 092
Women														
15 - 29	8 650	4 889	2 486	2 403	3 761	2 892	54	815	1 904	1 252	555	96	10 553	810
30 - 44	9 834	7 019	4 244	2 775	2 814	2 286	151	376	2 285	1 222	815	248	12 119	1 278
45 - 64	11 753	7 646	4 592	3 054	4 108	3 235	200	673	3 550	1 783	1 441	327	15 304	1 138
65 or more	8 250	3 895	2 513	1 381	4 355	3 538	355	462	3 513	2 321	1 157	36	11 764	419
Men														
15 - 29	11 562	9 444	5 400	4 043	2 118	1 447	57	614	2 398	1 464	567	368	13 960	1 827
30 - 44	12 566	11 030	7 579	3 451	1 536	1 024	105	407	2 525	1 302	713	510	15 091	3 373
45 - 64	15 241	12 263	9 038	3 225	2 978	2 267	210	501	3 742	1 670	1 504	568	18 983	2 453
65 or more	12 634	6 181	3 637	2 543	6 454	5 594	512	348	4 312	2 943	1 168	201	16 946	673

Table 4.1.8 - Income sources, by age and sex (%)

Average monthly income per capita by sex and age group of household head , by source of income (%)

Sex and age group of household head	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income				Own production or own stock					
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	**81**	**63**	**42**	**21**	**18**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**19**	**10**	**6**	**3**	**100**	**11 974**
15 - 29	82.6	62.4	35.0	27.4	20.2	14.5	0.4	5.2	17.4	10.8	4.4	2.2	100	2 637
30 - 44	82.8	69.8	47.0	22.9	13.0	9.4	0.8	2.8	17.2	8.9	5.2	3.1	100	4 653
45 - 64	79.5	61.5	43.9	17.6	18.1	13.9	1.1	3.0	20.5	9.4	8.2	2.8	100	3 592
65 or more	73.5	35.7	21.4	14.2	37.8	32.3	3.0	2.5	26.5	17.9	7.6	1.0	100	1 092
Women														
15 - 29	82.0	46.3	23.6	22.8	35.6	27.4	0.5	7.7	18.0	11.9	5.3	0.9	100	810
30 - 44	81.1	57.9	35.0	22.9	23.2	18.9	1.2	3.1	18.9	10.1	6.7	2.0	100	1 278
45 - 64	76.8	50.0	30.0	20.0	26.8	21.1	1.3	4.4	23.2	11.7	9.4	2.1	100	1 138
65 or more	53.8	25.4	16.4	9.0	28.4	23.1	2.3	3.0	22.9	15.1	7.5	0.2	100	419
Men														
15 - 29	82.8	67.6	38.7	29.0	15.2	10.4	0.4	4.4	17.2	10.5	4.1	2.6	100	1 827
30 - 44	83.3	73.1	50.2	22.9	10.2	6.8	0.7	2.7	16.7	8.6	4.7	3.4	100	3 373
45 - 64	80.3	64.6	47.6	17.0	15.7	11.9	1.1	2.6	19.7	8.8	7.9	3.0	100	2 453
65 or more	74.6	36.5	21.5	15.0	38.1	33.0	3.0	2.1	25.4	17.4	6.9	1.2	100	673

Table 4.1.9 - Average monthly income, by household characteristics (Kwanzas)

Average monthly income per capita, by household characteristics , by source of income (Kwanzas)

Household characteristics	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income				Own production or own stock					
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	**12 485**	**9 735**	**6 526**	**3 209**	**2 751**	**2 096**	**164**	**491**	**2 968**	**1 552**	**998**	**419**	**15 454**	**11 974**
Household composition														
No children	33 599	24 660	16 509	8 150	8 939	7 175	441	1 323	5 756	2 984	2 017	756	39 355	2 075
Households with dependent children														
1 child	18 874	14 250	9 180	5 070	4 624	3 437	361	826	4 039	2 146	1 354	540	22 913	1 651
2 children	14 203	10 925	7 215	3 710	3 278	2 488	161	628	3 281	1 607	1 057	617	17 485	2 067
3 or more children	9 615	7 711	5 238	2 473	1 904	1 433	117	354	2 544	1 350	858	336	12 159	6 181
Household size														
1-2	29 582	22 029	14 312	7 717	7 553	5 985	419	1 148	5 483	3 197	1 646	640	35 065	2 243
3-4	14 940	11 495	7 076	4 419	3 445	2 589	208	648	3 313	1 847	965	501	18 253	3 302
5-6	12 036	9 589	6 559	3 030	2 447	1 800	126	521	2 703	1 438	820	446	14 739	3 346
7 plus	9 479	7 451	5 244	2 207	2 027	1 575	137	315	2 672	1 286	1 052	334	12 151	3 083
Working members aged 15+														
None	7 112	1 509	1 162	347	5 603	4 856	222	525	2 605	1 515	954	136	9 717	1 384
1	13 652	10 543	7 541	3 002	3 109	2 371	177	561	2 640	1 187	1 003	450	16 292	4 981
2	13 203	11 284	7 282	4 003	1 919	1 363	142	414	3 017	1 772	799	447	16 220	4 458
3 or more	11 133	8 795	5 431	3 364	2 338	1 668	154	517	3 875	1 855	1 571	449	15 008	1 151
Housing type														
House	21 020	15 489	11 659	3 830	5 531	3 999	406	1 127	5 943	1 088	1 922	2 932	26 963	968
Apartment	16 489	12 992	9 401	3 591	3 497	2 637	241	620	2 571	829	1 502	240	19 060	5 035
Improvised	6 201	4 768	2 318	2 450	1 433	1 173	37	223	2 756	2 409	293	54	8 957	5 107
Other	13 885	11 516	7 023	4 493	2 370	1 774	128	468	2 874	1 552	863	460	16 760	864

Table 4.1.10 - Average monthly income, by household characteristics (%)

Average monthly income per capita, by household characteristics , by source of income (%)

Household characteristics	Monetary income								Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
	Monetary income	Labour income			Non-labour income				Own production or own stock					
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	80.8	63.0	42.2	20.8	17.8	13.6	1.1	3.2	19.2	10.0	6.5	2.7	100	11 974
Household composition														
No children	85.4	62.7	41.9	20.7	22.7	18.2	1.1	3.4	14.6	7.6	5.1	1.9	100	2 075
Households with dependent children														
1 child	82.4	62.2	40.1	22.1	20.2	15.0	1.6	3.6	17.6	9.4	5.9	2.4	100	1 651
2 children	81.2	62.5	41.3	21.2	18.7	14.2	0.9	3.6	18.8	9.2	6.0	3.5	100	2 067
3 or more children	79.1	63.4	43.1	20.3	15.7	11.8	1.0	2.9	20.9	11.1	7.1	2.8	100	6 181
Household size														
1-2 pessoas	84.4	62.8	40.8	22.0	21.5	17.1	1.2	3.3	15.6	9.1	4.7	1.8	100	2 243
3-4 pessoas	81.8	63.0	38.8	24.2	18.9	14.2	1.1	3.5	18.2	10.1	5.3	2.7	100	3 302
5-6 pessoas	81.7	65.1	44.5	20.6	16.6	12.2	0.9	3.5	18.3	9.8	5.6	3.0	100	3 346
7 pessoas ou mais	78.0	61.3	43.2	18.2	16.7	13.0	1.1	2.6	22.0	10.6	8.7	2.8	100	3 083
Working members aged 15+														
None	73.2	15.5	12.0	3.6	57.7	50.0	2.3	5.4	26.8	15.6	9.8	1.4	100	1 384
1 pessoas	83.8	64.7	46.3	18.4	19.1	14.6	1.1	3.4	16.2	7.3	6.2	2.8	100	4 981
2 pessoas	81.4	69.6	44.9	24.7	11.8	8.4	0.9	2.6	18.6	10.9	4.9	2.8	100	4 458
3 pessoas ou mais	74.2	58.6	36.2	22.4	15.6	11.1	1.0	3.4	25.8	12.4	10.5	3.0	100	1 151
Housing type														
House	75.8	56.4	38.9	17.5	19.4	14.4	1.2	3.8	24.2	9.7	6.2	8.3	100	968
Apartment	86.5	68.2	49.3	18.8	18.3	13.8	1.3	3.3	13.5	4.3	7.9	1.3	100	5 035
Other	82.8	68.7	41.9	26.8	14.1	10.6	0.8	2.8	17.2	9.3	5.1	2.7	100	864

Table 4.1.11 - Average monthly income by economic characteristics (Kwanzas)

Average monthly income per person by economic characteristics, by source of income (Kwanzas)

Economic characteristics of the household head	Monetary income	Monetary income							Non-monetary income				Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income					Own production or own stock				
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	**12 485**	**9 735**	**6 526**	**3 209**	**2 751**	**2 096**	**164**	**491**	**2 968**	**1 552**	**998**	**419**	**15 454**	**11 974**
Employment status														
Employed	13 258	11 124	7 450	3 674	2 134	1 534	148	452	3 036	1 609	980	447	16 294	9 661
Unemployed	4 148	1 471	784	687	2 677	1 711	208	757	1 924	1 384	506	34	6 071	422
Inactive	10 263	4 329	2 981	1 348	5 934	5 061	234	639	2 839	1 293	1 192	353	13 101	1 891
Situação perante a actividade														
Sector público	25 220	22 200	20 557	1 643	3 020	2 174	281	565	3 580	1 031	1 428	1 121	28 800	1 864
Sector privado	17 243	14 966	13 587	1 379	2 277	1 469	131	677	2 768	616	1 175	978	20 011	1 579
Self-employed	7 816	6 012	813	5 200	1 803	1 330	105	369	2 972	2 116	792	63	10 787	6 120
Familia / outro	7 484	5 653	4 807	846	1 832	1 423	91	318	2 119	1 221	512	387	9 604	650
Actividade principal														
Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca	4 671	3 474	741	2 734	1 197	914	34	248	3 393	2 933	341	119	8 064	4 083
Indústria extractiva e minas	28 684	25 549	22 745	2 804	3 135	2 147	95	893	2 277	363	1 049	864	30 961	226
Indústria transformadora	13 852	12 289	7 445	4 844	1 563	1 149	116	298	2 737	904	1 161	672	16 589	349
Construção	14 314	12 206	6 570	5 636	2 109	1 411	115	582	1 887	636	924	326	16 201	575
Comércio e finanças	12 631	9 463	3 351	6 112	3 169	2 396	167	606	1 867	612	1 020	234	14 498	1 730
Transporte e comunicação	14 424	12 913	6 835	6 078	1 511	1 028	216	267	4 149	555	2 981	613	18 574	571
Other s serviços	22 492	19 560	17 332	2 228	2 932	1 995	287	649	3 246	893	1 383	970	25 737	2 557
Escalões de receitas														
Menos de 50.000 Kz	3 082	2 191	776	1 415	891	698	35	158	2 006	1 527	441	38	5 089	7 163
50.000,00-100.000,00	10 515	8 217	4 620	3 597	2 299	1 832	102	365	2 621	1 681	779	162	13 137	2 517
10000,00-200.000,00	22 863	17 947	13 496	4 452	4 916	3 859	311	746	3 686	1 480	1 467	739	26 549	1 822
300.000,00-500.000,00	53 985	43 276	34 746	8 530	10 709	8 247	473	1 988	6 734	1 624	3 138	1 972	60 719	304
500.000,00-1000.000,00	100 406	76 476	60 988	15 487	23 930	14 686	1 964	7 280	15 079	1 074	5 717	8 288	115 485	118
Mais de 1.000000 Kz	279 135	233 011	157 206	75 805	46 124	32 371	5 661	8 092	47 324	1 738	31 245	14 342	326 459	50

Table 4.1.12 - Average income, by economic characteristics (%)

Average monthly income per person by economic characteristics, by source of income (%)

Economic characteristics of the household head	Monetary income	Monetary income								Own production or own stock			Total	Obs.
		Labour income			Non-labour income									
		Total	Working for others	Self-employed	Total	Transfers	Property and capital	Extraordinary income	Total	Food	Rental value of housing	In-kind salary		
Angola	**80.8**	**63.0**	**42.2**	**20.8**	**17.8**	**13.6**	**1.1**	**3.2**	**19.2**	**10.0**	**6.5**	**2.7**	**100**	**11974**
Employment status														
Employed	81.4	68.3	45.7	22.5	13.1	9.4	0.9	2.8	18.6	9.9	6.0	2.7	100	9661
Unemployed	68.3	24.2	12.9	11.3	44.1	28.2	3.4	12.5	31.7	22.8	8.3	0.6	100	422
Inactive	78.3	33.0	22.8	10.3	45.3	38.6	1.8	4.9	21.7	9.9	9.1	2.7	100	1891
Situação perante a actividade														
Sector público	87.6	77.1	71.4	5.7	10.5	7.5	1.0	2.0	12.4	3.6	5.0	3.9	100	1864
Sector privado	86.2	74.8	67.9	6.9	11.4	7.3	0.7	3.4	13.8	3.1	5.9	4.9	100	1579
Self-employed	72.5	55.7	7.5	48.2	16.7	12.3	1.0	3.4	27.5	19.6	7.3	0.6	100	6120
Familia / outro	77.9	58.9	50.1	8.8	19.1	14.8	0.9	3.3	22.1	12.7	5.3	4.0	100	650
Actividade principal														
Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca	57.9	43.1	9.2	33.9	14.8	11.3	0.4	3.1	42.1	36.4	4.2	1.5	100	4083
Indústria extractiva e minas	92.6	82.5	73.5	9.1	10.1	6.9	0.3	2.9	7.4	1.2	3.4	2.8	100	226
Indústria transformadora	83.5	74.1	44.9	29.2	9.4	6.9	0.7	1.8	16.5	5.5	7.0	4.0	100	349
Construção	88.4	75.3	40.6	34.8	13.0	8.7	0.7	3.6	11.6	3.9	5.7	2.0	100	575
Comércio e finanças	87.1	65.3	23.1	42.2	21.9	16.5	1.2	4.2	12.9	4.2	7.0	1.6	100	1730
Transporte e comunicação	77.7	69.5	36.8	32.7	8.1	5.5	1.2	1.4	22.3	3.0	16.1	3.3	100	571
Other s serviços	87.4	76.0	67.3	8.7	11.4	7.8	1.1	2.5	12.6	3.5	5.4	3.8	100	2557
Escalões de receitas														
Menos de 50.000 Kz	60.6	43.1	15.3	27.8	17.5	13.7	0.7	3.1	39.4	30.0	8.7	0.7	100	7163
50.000,00-100.000,00	80.0	62.5	35.2	27.4	17.5	13.9	0.8	2.8	20.0	12.8	5.9	1.2	100	2517
10000,00-200.000,00	86.1	67.6	50.8	16.8	18.5	14.5	1.2	2.8	13.9	5.6	5.5	2.8	100	1822
300.000,00-500.000,00	88.9	71.3	57.2	14.0	17.6	13.6	0.8	3.3	11.1	2.7	5.2	3.2	100	304
500.000,00-1000.000,00	86.9	66.2	52.8	13.4	20.7	12.7	1.7	6.3	13.1	0.9	5.0	7.2	100	118
Mais de 1.000000 Kz	85.5	71.4	48.2	23.2	14.1	9.9	1.7	2.5	14.5	0.5	9.6	4.4	100	50

Table 4.1.13 - Income inequality(%)

Distribution of income(%)

Selected characteristics	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile	Total	Gini-coefficient	Obs.
Angola	**2.3**	**5.9**	**10.3**	**18.2**	**63.3**	**100**	**0.5965**	**11 974**
Area								
Urban	2.1	5.9	10.2	18.0	63.8	100	0.5877	7 410
Rural	2.7	6.4	11.2	19.6	60.1	100	0.5441	4 564
Province								
Cabinda	1.6	5.8	9.6	17.4	65.5	100	0.5683	667
Zaire	3.3	7.0	11.4	20.1	58.2	100	0.4848	686
Uige	3.3	6.8	11.9	20.6	57.5	100	0.5209	595
Luanda	1.8	4.8	8.4	14.6	70.4	100	0.6422	1 364
Cuanza Norte	3.3	7.0	11.7	22.3	55.6	100	0.4880	634
Cuanza Sul	3.0	6.7	11.5	20.8	58.0	100	0.5316	605
Malanje	2.8	6.7	11.2	19.9	59.4	100	0.5413	624
Lunda Norte	2.0	5.4	9.6	16.3	66.6	100	0.6255	624
Benguela	2.3	5.6	10.0	16.8	65.3	100	0.6357	654
Huambo	3.1	7.4	13.4	22.9	53.3	100	0.4972	630
Bié	2.8	6.0	10.6	18.6	62.1	100	0.5534	597
Moxico	3.2	7.1	11.8	21.0	56.9	100	0.4758	589
Cuando Kubango	2.4	6.0	10.5	18.5	62.5	100	0.6016	628
Namibe	2.4	6.2	11.2	19.8	60.3	100	0.5593	653
Huíla	1.9	5.2	9.5	16.7	66.7	100	0.6783	600
Cunene	2.8	6.0	10.6	19.3	61.4	100	0.5575	544
Lunda Sul	1.8	6.9	11.7	20.6	59.1	100	0.6420	659
Bengo	2.8	6.1	10.7	18.7	61.8	100	0.5395	621
Sex								
Men	2.3	5.9	10.3	18.2	63.3	100	0.5955	8 326
Women	2.3	5.9	10.2	18.1	63.4	100	0.5898	3 645
Age								
Less than 24 years	2.6	6.8	11.5	20.2	58.9	100	0.5226	1 001
25-34	2.4	6.2	11.0	19.5	60.9	100	0.5651	3 385
35-44	2.3	5.9	10.2	18.1	63.5	100	0.6076	2 903
45-54	2.3	5.7	10.1	17.8	64.0	100	0.6060	2 187
55-64	2.3	5.8	10.0	17.5	64.5	100	0.6041	1 405
65 or more	2.2	5.4	9.4	16.6	66.4	100	0.6102	1 092
Schooling								
None	2.9	7.5	13.2	23.4	52.9	100	0.4922	2 243
Primary	2.8	7.0	12.1	21.3	56.7	100	0.5188	3 836
Lower secondary	2.5	6.5	11.3	19.7	59.9	100	0.5293	2 307
Upper secondary or more	2.0	5.6	9.5	17.0	65.9	100	0.5741	3 461
N/R	3.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	54.7	100	0.5251	126

5.2 EXPENDITURES

Table 4.2.1 - Average monthly expenditures per capita on drinking water (kwanzas)

Distribution of households, by average per capita expenditures on drinking water, IDREA 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Despesa média mensal com consumo de água	Obs. familares
Angola	**1,079**	**11 974**
Area		
Urban	1,737	7 410
Rural	57	4 564
Province		
Cabinda	284	667
Zaire	442	686
Uíge	66	595
Luanda	3,572	1 364
Cuanza Norte	106	634
Cuanza Sul	86	605
Malanje	45	624
Lunda Norte	723	624
Benguela	262	654
Huambo	19	630
Bié	28	597
Moxico	121	589
Cuando Cubango	26	628
Namibe	238	653
Huíla	47	600
Cunene	37	544
Lunda Sul	323	659
Bengo	174	621
Sexo		
Men	1,351	8 326
Women	299	3 645
Grupo etário		
Under 25	245	1 001
25 - 34	411	3 385
35 - 44	2,960	2 903
45 - 54	353	2 187
55 - 64	300	1 405
65 or more	260	1 092
Household composition		
No children	996	2 075
Children	1,084	9 899
Schooling		
None	96	2 243
Primary	187	3 836
Lower secondary	326	2 307
Upper secondary or more	3,222	3 461
N/R	66	126
Household size		
1-2	915	2 243
3-4	415	3 302
5-6	2,725	3 346
7 or more	265	3 083
Employment status		
Employed	1,231	9 661
Unemployed	209	422
Inactive	454	1 890
Consumption quintile e		
Poorest	135	2 105
2nd	168	2 144
3rd	264	2 332
4th	4,132	2 507
Richest	820	2 886

Table 4.2.2 - Average monthly expenditures per capita on rent (kwanzas)

Distribution of households, by average monthly per capita housing expenditures , IDREA 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Despesa média mensal com renda da habitação	Obs. familiares
Angola	**1,462**	**11 974**
Area		
Urban	2,225	7 410
Rural	278	4 564
Province		
Cabinda	2,519	667
Zaire	1,030	686
Uíge	397	595
Luanda	2,847	1 364
Cuanza Norte	572	634
Cuanza Sul	353	605
Malanje	403	624
Lunda Norte	1,019	624
Benguela	3,065	654
Huambo	420	630
Bié	422	597
Moxico	488	589
Cuando Cubango	704	628
Namibe	1,364	653
Huíla	699	600
Cunene	638	544
Lunda Sul	456	659
Bengo	863	621
Sexo		
Men	1,514	8 326
Women	1,314	3 645
Grupo etário		
Under 25	775	1 001
25 - 34	1,089	3 385
35 - 44	1,232	2 903
45 - 54	2,131	2 187
55 - 64	1,706	1 405
65 or more	1,605	1 092
Estado civil		
Single	2,173	877
Married/union	1,408	7 916
Viúvo(a)/Divorciado(a)	1,517	3 181
Schooling		
None	477	2 243
Primary	648	3 836
Lower secondary	1,837	2 307
Upper secondary or more	2,751	3 461
N/R	575	126
Quintil de despesas		
Poorest	410	2 105
2nd	541	2 144
3rd	850	2 332
4th	1,233	2 507
Richest	4,499	2 886

Table 4.2.3- Average monthly expenditures per capita on health (kwanzas)

Distribution of households, by average monthly per capita health expenditures, IDREA 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Despesa média mensal com á saúde	Obs. familiares
Angola	**1,818**	**11 974**
Area		
Urban	2,191	7 410
Rural	1,238	4 564
Province		
Cabinda	2,075	667
Zaire	1,973	686
Uíge	2,165	595
Luanda	2,795	1 364
Cuanza Norte	1,125	634
Cuanza Sul	1,392	605
Malanje	928	624
Lunda Norte	1,992	624
Benguela	1,441	654
Huambo	1,270	630
Bié	1,598	597
Moxico	533	589
Cuando Cubango	1,315	628
Namibe	1,369	653
Huíla	1,752	600
Cunene	459	544
Lunda Sul	914	659
Bengo	1,390	621
Sexo		
Men	1,835	8 326
Women	1,766	3 645
Grupo etário		
Under 25	1,397	1 001
25 - 34	1,735	3 385
35 - 44	1,582	2 903
45 - 54	1,708	2 187
55 - 64	2,245	1 405
65 or more	2,888	1 092
Household composition		
No children	3,710	2 075
Children	1,696	9 899
Schooling		
None	1,149	2 243
Primary	1,407	3 836
Lower secondary	1,838	2 307
Upper secondary or more	2,684	3 461
N/R	945	126
Household size		
1-2	2,741	2 243
3-4	2,186	3 302
5-6	1,782	3 346
7 or more	1,570	3 083
Employment status		
Employed	1,731	9 661
Unemployed	1,188	422
Inactive	2,382	1 890
Consumption quintile e		
Poorest	1,084	2 105
2nd	1,256	2 144
3rd	1,578	2 332
4th	1,693	2 507
Richest	3,595	2 886

5.3 POVERTY

Table 4.3.1- Household characateristics

Distribution of households by selected characteristics, by area of residence, IDR 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Angola	**6 694**	**100**	**3 878**	**100**	**10 572**	**100**
Province						
Cabinda	508	3.6	128	1.4	653	2.7
Zaire	491	2.7	146	1.7	648	2.3
Uíge	231	2.8	342	10.1	575	5.7
Luanda	1 085	43.2	46	2.9	1 217	27.3
Cuanza Norte	365	1.9	200	1.5	588	1.7
Cuanza Sul	230	4.3	334	11.7	586	7.2
Malanje	308	3	296	5	612	3.8
Lunda Norte	406	3.4	202	3.3	637	3.3
Benguela	377	10.5	190	5.4	629	8.5
Huambo	290	5.3	207	11.9	569	7.9
Bié	238	3.5	278	8.9	571	5.7
Moxico	258	2.4	206	3.8	604	2.9
Cuando Cubango	365	1.9	195	2.3	592	2.1
Namibe	424	2.2	188	1.6	637	2
Huíla	204	4.9	252	16.9	590	9.6
Cunene	162	1.2	250	7.9	561	3.8
Lunda Sul	489	2.6	123	1.4	641	2.1
Bengo	263	0.8	295	2.5	576	1.5
Sex of household head						
Men	4 589	74.5	2 683	75.2	7 272	74.8
Women	2 079	25.5	1 185	24.8	3 264	25.2
Age of household head						
<25	453	3.7	372	6.6	825	4.9
25-34	2 027	25.6	882	21.9	2 909	24.1
35-44	1 868	31.9	821	26.5	2 689	29.7
45-54	1 250	23.7	720	21.1	1 970	22.7
55-64	701	10.8	573	14.4	1 274	12.2
>64	369	4.3	499	9.5	868	6.4
Marital status of household head						
Single	842	5.7	266	4.3	1 108	5.1
Married/union	4 146	73.3	2 606	77.2	6 752	74.8
Widowed/saparated/divorced	1 673	21	994	18.6	2 667	20
Schooling of household head						
None	888	10	1 386	33	2 274	19.1
Primary	1 552	21.6	1 546	44.2	3 098	30.5
Lower secondary	1 471	25.2	546	13.9	2 017	20.7
Upper secondary or more	2 697	41.5	373	8.3	3 070	28.4
N/R	60	1.8	17	0.6	77	1.3
Consumption quintile e						
Poorest	886	14.2	747	28.9	1 633	20
2nd	926	14.8	893	28	1 819	20
3rd	1 188	18.8	902	21.8	2 090	20
4th	1 460	23.4	802	14.7	2 262	20
Richest	2 234	28.8	534	6.6	2 768	20

Table 4.3.2 – Poverty determinants

Distribution of the population by selected characteristics, by poverty status, IDR 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Pobre		Não pobre		Total	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Angola	**11 947 270**	**100**	**17 444 117**	**100**	**29 391 387**	**100**
Area						
Urban	5 303 459	44.4	12 476 564	71.5	17 780 023	60.5
Rural	6 643 811	55.6	4 967 553	28.5	11 611 364	39.5
Province						
Cabinda	195 947	1.6	608 910	3.5	804 857	2.7
Zaire	261 347	2.2	418 642	2.4	679 989	2.3
Uíge	929 471	7.8	740 032	4.2	1 669 503	5.7
Luanda	1 615 037	13.5	6 403 197	36.7	8 018 233	27.3
Cuanza Norte	217 907	1.8	280 069	1.6	497 976	1.7
Cuanza Sul	1 061 098	8.9	1 058 409	6.1	2 119 507	7.2
Malanje	482 754	4.0	630 588	3.6	1 113 342	3.8
Lunda Norte	215 983	1.8	760 620	4.4	976 602	3.3
Benguela	1 050 272	8.8	1 437 411	8.2	2 487 683	8.5
Huambo	1 240 209	10.4	1 081 736	6.2	2 321 945	7.9
Bié	962 736	8.1	700 313	4.0	1 663 049	5.7
Moxico	538 933	4.5	319 332	1.8	858 265	2.9
Cuando Cubango	229 049	1.9	375 203	2.2	604 251	2.1
Namibe	237 275	2.0	334 446	1.9	571 721	1.9
Huíla	1 489 142	12.5	1 343 487	7.7	2 832 629	9.6
Cunene	696 692	5.8	430 516	2.5	1 127 208	3.8
Lunda Sul	316 147	2.6	296 662	1.7	612 809	2.1
Bengo	207 272	1.7	224 544	1.3	431 816	1.5
Sex of household head						
Men	8 942 046	74.8	12 986 312	74.4	21 928 358	74.6
Women	2 971 613	24.9	4 412 009	25.3	7 383 622	25.1
Age of household head						
Under 25	421 289	3.5	998 856	5.7	1 420 145	4.8
25-34	2 467 087	20.6	4 599 104	26.4	7 066 192	24.0
35-44	3 731 117	31.2	4 987 491	28.6	8 718 608	29.7
45-54	3 010 448	25.2	3 638 268	20.9	6 648 716	22.6
55-64	1 466 529	12.3	2 122 239	12.2	3 588 768	12.2
65 or more	817 188	6.8	1 051 624	6.0	1 868 812	6.4
Marital status of household head						
Single	532 935	4.5	973 206	5.6	1 506 141	5.1
Married/union	9 114 779	76.3	12 800 732	73.4	21 915 511	74.6
Widowed/saparated/divorced	2 265 944	19.0	3 596 016	20.6	5 861 961	19.9
Schooling of household head						
None	3 160 279	26.5	2 436 116	14.0	5 596 396	19.0
Primary	4 909 529	41.1	4 040 953	23.2	8 950 482	30.5
Lower secondary	2 242 171	18.8	3 821 575	21.9	6 063 746	20.6
Upper secondary or more	1 441 900	12.1	6 872 845	39.4	8 314 744	28.3
N/R	159 780	1.3	226 833	1.3	386 612	1.3

Table 4.3.3 - Poverty indices

Distribution of the poor population by selected chracteristics, by poverty index, IDR 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Poverty indices			Number of poor	Total population
	Incidence	Depth	Severity		
Total	**40.6**	**10.1**	**4.4**	**11 947 270**	**29 391 387**
Area					
Urban	29.8	7.3	3.3	5 303 459	17 780 023
Rural	57.2	14.3	6.2	6 643 811	11 611 364
Province					
Cabinda	24.3	4.3	1.5	195 947	804 857
Zaire	38.4	9.6	4.0	261 347	679 989
Uige	55.7	15.0	7.1	929 471	1 669 503
Luanda	20.1	3.9	1.4	1 615 037	8 018 233
Cuanza Norte	43.8	10.8	4.8	217 907	497 976
Cuanza Sul	50.1	12.4	5.7	1 061 098	2 119 507
Malange	43.4	9.9	4.0	482 754	1 113 342
Lunda Norte	22.1	3.7	1.3	215 983	976 602
Benguela	42.2	10.0	4.5	1 050 272	2 487 683
Huambo	53.4	13.9	6.1	1 240 209	2 321 945
Bié	57.9	15.5	6.9	962 736	1 663 049
Moxico	62.8	17.8	8.6	538 933	858 265
Cuando Kubango	37.9	8.4	3.5	229 049	604 251
Namibe	41.5	9.8	4.2	237 275	571 721
Huila	52.6	15.3	7.3	1 489 142	2 832 629
Cunene	61.8	15.5	6.5	696 692	1 127 208
Lunda Sul	51.6	14.8	7.2	316 147	612 809
Bengo	48.0	12.3	5.3	207 272	431 816
Sex					
Men	40.8	10.1	4.5	8 942 046	21 928 358
Women	40.2	9.9	4.3	2 971 613	7 383 622
Age					
Less than 24 years	29.7	5.0	1.7	421 289	1 420 145
25-34	34.9	7.1	2.8	2 467 087	7 066 192
35-44	42.8	10.6	4.7	3 731 117	8 718 608
45-54	45.3	12.4	5.6	3 010 448	6 648 716
55-64	40.9	11.2	5.0	1 466 529	3 588 768
65 or more	43.7	12.7	5.8	817 188	1 868 812
Schooling					
None	56.5	15.9	7.5	3 160 279	5 596 396
Ensino primário	54.9	13.9	6.1	4 909 529	8 950 482
Lower secondary	37.0	8.5	3.5	2 242 171	6 063 746
Upper secondary or more	17.3	3.4	1.3	1 441 900	8 314 744
N/R	41.3	7.7	2.7	159 780	386 612

Table 4.3.4 - Poverty incidence

Distribution of the poor population by selected chracteristics, by poverty incidence, IDR 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Total	Urban	Rural
Angola	**40.6**	**29.8**	**57.2**
Cabinda	24.3	20.6	39.0
Zaire	38.4	30.5	57.5
Uíge	55.7	45.0	60.2
Luanda	20.1	18.2	64.8
Cuanza Sul	43.8	40.6	50.0
Cuanza Norte	50.1	44.2	53.4
Malanje	43.4	27.9	57.5
Lunda Norte	22.1	15.9	31.8
Benguela	42.2	39.4	50.7
Huambo	53.4	52.3	54.2
Bié	57.9	53.0	60.8
Moxico	62.8	43.2	81.3
Cuando Cubango	37.9	33.2	43.7
Namibe	41.5	39.5	45.9
Huíla	52.6	40.5	58.0
Cunene	61.8	35.1	68.0
Lunda Sul	51.6	48.8	59.7
Bengo	48.0	24.6	60.0

Table 4.3.5 - Poverty indices, by household characteristics

Distribution of the poor population by selected characteristics, by poverty index, IDR 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Poverty indices			Number of poor	Total population
	Incidence	Depth	Severity		
Angola	**40.6**	**10.1**	**4.4**	**11 947 270**	**29 391 387**
Household composition					
No children	17.2	3.7	1.4	328 167	1 910 245
Households with dependent children					
1 child	20.4	4.5	1.7	535 424	2 626 768
2 children	28.1	6.1	2.4	1 227 286	4 374 601
3 or more children	48.1	12.3	5.5	9 856 393	20 479 773
Household size					
1-2	9.0	1.7	0.7	146 087	1 619 625
3-4	26.7	5.1	1.8	1 559 143	5 830 177
5-6	40.9	9.4	3.9	3 731 205	9 120 031
7 or more	50.8	13.9	6.5	6 510 835	12 821 554
Working members aged 15+					
None	34.7	8.7	3.8	1 902 773	5 477 441
1	34.7	8.4	3.7	3 190 991	9 188 817
2	43.9	10.4	4.4	4 811 032	10 950 850
3 ou mais	54.1	15.5	7.1	2 042 473	3 774 279
Employment status					
Employed	42.1	10.3	4.5	9 062 751	21 549 188
Unemployed	43.7	11.3	5.3	1 298 580	2 972 136
Inactive	32.4	8.1	3.5	1 552 328	4 790 655
Housing type					
House	45.7	11.5	5.1	11 123 316	27 548 427
Apartment	5.1	1.2	0.6	23 186	457 520
Cubata, Barraca, Tenda, etc.	57.8	17.2	8.4	800 768	1 384 730

Table 4.3.6 - Poverty indices, by employment status

Distribution of the poor population by selected characteristics, by employment status, IDR 2018-2019

Selected characteristics	Poverty indices			Number of poor	Total population
	Incidence	Depth	Severity		
Angola	**40.6**	**10.1**	**4.4**	**9 140 138**	**21 722 458**
Receitas laborais					
Working for others	27.4	6.1	2.5	2 543 737	9 274 079
Self-employed	51.3	13.4	6.1	5 483 386	10 693 074
Other emprego	63.4	14.3	5.7	1 113 015	1 755 306
Situação perante a actividade					
Sector público	24.3	5.6	2.3	1 035 829	4 261 546
Sector privado	29.4	6.5	2.7	1 287 656	4 381 242
Self-employed	51.3	13.4	6.1	5 483 386	10 693 074
Familia/ outro	55.9	12.4	5.0	1 333 267	2 386 596

Table 4.3.7 - Poverty indices, by housing characteristics

Distribution of the poor population by selected characteristics, by housing conditions, IDR 2018-2019

Housing characteristics	Poverty indices		
	Incidence	Depth	Severity
Angola	**40.6**	**10.1**	**4.4**
Housing status			
Remtal	23.4	4.9	2.0
Owner	31.8	7.9	3.4
Self-built	51.2	13.1	5.8
Gift	34.6	7.4	3.0
Water source			
Inappropriate	32.2	7.4	3.1
Appropriate	60.0	16.2	7.5
Time to closest water source			
Less than 15 minutes	55.4	14.0	6.2
15-30 minutes	58.9	16.4	7.7
Over 30 minutes	60.1	15.8	7.3
Water treatment			
Boiled	23.7	4.9	1.9
Chlorine	23.0	4.9	1.9
Ceramic filter	1.5	0.4	0.2
Inappropriate	35.9	9.1	3.7
None	50.8	13.1	5.9
Walls, roof, floor			
Appropriate	57.5	15.2	7.0
Inappropriate	23.8	5.0	1.9
Sanitation			
Appropriate	31.9	7.3	3.1
Inappropriate	61.9	16.8	7.8
Crowding			
Less than 3 persons per bedroom	28.3	6.2	2.4
3 or more persons per bedroom	48.6	12.6	5.7
Energy			
Electricity from grid	18.4	3.4	1.2
Generator/ solar panels	26.8	4.7	1.6
Battery / gas/ petrol	58.8	16.0	7.4
Other/ nothing	58.0	15.4	7.1
Fuel			
Non-solid	24.1	4.8	1.8
Coal	50.3	13.4	6.2
Lenha/ arbustos/Other	60.8	16.5	7.6

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ANNEX 1

1. POVERTY ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

This report focuses on consumption-poverty, that is, poverty will be measured in terms of total consumption per adult equivalent. It uses the standard methodology for poverty analysis defined in Haughton, J. and S. Khandker (2009).

Poverty analysis requires three main elements:

1. A measurable and acceptable welfare indicator to rank all the population.
2. A definition of an appropriate minimum level of welfare required to be considered non-poor.
3. A set of measures that combine individual welfare indicators and the poverty line into an aggregate poverty figure.

1.1 CHOOSING THE MONETARY INDICATOR

The main decision in poverty estimation is to choose between income and consumption as the welfare indicator to determine poverty. In Angola, consumption is the preferred measure because it is likely to be a more useful and accurate measure of living standards than income, due to issues of seasonality and informality of the economy. This preference of consumption over income is based on both theoretical and practical issues[1].

i. THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Both consumption and income can be approximations to utility, even though they are different concepts. Consumption measures what individuals have actually acquired, while income, together with assets, measures the potential claims of a person.

- The time period over which living standards are to be measured is important: if one is using a long term perspective as in a lifetime period, both should be the same and the choice does not matter. In the short-run though, say a year, consumption is likely to be more stable than income. Households are often able to smooth out their consumption, which may reflect access to credit or savings as well as information on future streams of income.

- Consumption is also less affected by seasonal patterns than income: for example, in agricultural economies, income is more volatile and affected by growing and harvest seasons, hence relying on that indicator might significantly under- or over-estimate living standards.

ii. PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are also practical considerations to take into account.

- Consumption is generally an easier concept than income for respondents to grasp, especially if income is derived from self-employment or family-owned businesses. For instance, workers in formal sectors of the economy may have no problem reporting

[1] See Deaton and Zaidi (2002), Haughton and Khandker (2009) and Hentschel and Lanjouw (1996)..

accurately their main source of income, i.e., their wage or salary. But self-employed persons in informal sectors, or engaged in agriculture, may have a harder time coming up with a precise measure of their income. Often in these cases, household and business transactions are intertwined.

- Households are less reluctant to share information on consumption than on income. They may be afraid that income information will be used for different purposes, say taxes, or they may just consider income questions as too intrusive. It is also likely that household members are more able to report on household consumption than on the level and sources of household income.

a. CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSUMPTION AGGREGATES

Construction of the consumption aggregate is also guided by theoretical and practical considerations. First, it must be as comprehensive as possible given available information. Omitting some components assumes that they do not contribute to people's welfare or that they do not affect the rankings of individuals. Second, both market and non-market transactions are to be included, which means that purchases are not the sole component of the indicator. Third, expenditure is not consumption. For perishable goods, mostly food, it is usual to assume that all purchases are consumed. But for other goods and services, such as housing or durable goods, corrections have to be made. Lastly, the consumption aggregate comprises four main components: food, non-food, durable goods and housing. The specific items included in each component and the methodology used to assign a consumption value to each of these items is outlined below.

1.2.1 FOOD COMPONENT

The food component can be constructed by simply adding up the consumption of all food items in the household, previously normalized to a uniform reference period. A few general principles are applied in the construction of this component. First, all possible sources of consumption are included, which means that the food component comprises not only consumption out of purchases, or from meals eaten away from home, but also food from previous stocks, that was produced within the household or received as a gift. Second, only food that was actually consumed, as opposed to total food purchases or total home-produced food, enters in the consumption aggregate. Third, non-purchased food items need to be valued and included in the welfare measure. The questionnaire collects information on the quantity purchased (or consumed) and its value, thus it is possible to estimate a unit value for each food item by dividing the amount paid by the quantity purchased. Ideally food items will be disaggregated enough to be regarded as relatively homogeneous within each category, however these unit values will also reflect differences in the quality of the good.

To minimize this effect and to consider spatial differences, median unit values were computed at two levels: by urban and rural areas, and for the entire country. Hence if a household consumed a food item but did not value this consumption, the median unit value from its respective urban or rural area would be used to value that consumption. If no other household consumed the same item in that area or if there were not enough observations to obtain a reliable unit value, the national median unit value was used to estimate the value of that consumption.

In order to compare unit prices, it is necessary to standardise quantities into a common measure. For non-standard units, conversion was made using the IDR model D survey, which assess the

average weight of unit, depending on the specific item and location. The conversion factors were allowed to vary by province and item, using the median value in each of these subgroups.

Because of data collection issues, the food consumption module in IDR could not be used. Consequently, the food consumption values preseted in this report have been imputed following the method described in annex 2 below.

1.2.2 NON-FOOD COMPONENT

This subsection covers the consumption of most non-food items while durable goods and housing will be dealt with later. Practical difficulties often arise for two reasons: (1) the choice of items to include and (2) the selection of the recall period. Regarding the first issue, the rule of thumb is that only items that contribute to the consumption of the household are to be included. For instance, clothing, footwear, beauty articles and recreation are included. Others such as taxes are commonly excluded because they are not linked to higher levels of consumption, that is, households paying more taxes are not likely to receive better public services than, say, houses which paid lower taxes in the same community.

Capital transactions, like purchases of financial assets, debt and interest payments should also be excluded. Finally, the case for lumpy or infrequent expenditures like marriages, dowries, births and funerals is more difficult. Given their sporadic nature, the ideal approach would be to spread these expenses over the years and thus smooth them out, otherwise the true level of welfare of the household will probably be overestimated. Lack of information prevents us from estimating a flow value for these items, and so they are left out from the estimation.

Two non-food categories deserve special attention: education and health. In the case of education there are three issues to consider. First, some argue that if education is an investment, it should be treated as savings and not as consumption. Benefits from attending school are distributed not simply during the school period but during all years after. Second, there are life-cycle considerations as educational expenses are concentrated in a particular time of a person’s life. Say that we compare two individuals that will pay the same for their education but one is still studying while the other finished several years ago. The current student might seem better-off due to higher reported spending on education but that result is just related to age and not to true differences in welfare levels.

Health expenses share some of the features of education. Expenditures on preventive health care could be considered as investments. Differences in access to publicly provided services may distort comparisons across households. If some sectors of the population have access to free or significantly subsidized health services, whereas others have to rely on private services, differences in expenditures do not correspond to differences in welfare. But there are other factors to take into account. First, health expenditures are habitually infrequent and large over the reference period. Second, health may be seen as a “regrettable necessity”, i.e., the inclusion of health expenditures incurred due to the illness of a household member in the welfare indicator implies that the welfare of that household has increased when in fact the opposite has happened. Third, health insurance can also distort comparisons. Insured households may register small expenditures when some member has fallen sick, while uninsured ones bigger amounts.

It was decided to include health expenses because, as in the case of education, their exclusion would imply making no distinction between two households, both facing the same health problems, but only one paying for treatment. The second difficulty regarding non-food consumption is related with the selection of the recall period. The key aspect to consider is the

relationship between recall periods and frequency of purchases. IDR takes that into account and collects information with four reference periods: last week, last 30 days, last quarter and last 365 days. For instance, daily transportation, newspapers and mobile phone cards will be typically reported during the last week, whereas clothing, footwear and books will be reported in the last quarter section. In the final aggregate all consumption values have been standardised to a monthly consumption, where the average length of a month is defined as 365/12.

Only health expenditures were collected in two different modules with the same last-month recall period. However, one gathers information at the individual level, while the other at the household level. In order to avoid double-counting, individual expenditures were preferred and expenditure from the household questionnaire was considered only if nothing was reported in the individual questionnaire.

1.2.2.1 DURABLE GOODS

Ownership of durable goods could be an important component of the welfare of the households. Given that these goods last typically for many years, the expenditure on purchases is not the proper indicator to consider. The right measure to estimate, for consumption purposes, is the flow value of services that households derive from all durable goods in their possession over the relevant reference period. This flow of utility is unobservable but it can be assumed to be proportional to the value of the good.

In order to ensure full comparability with IBEP for computation of the poverty trend, durable goods were estimated in the same manner as they had been in 2008: that is, annual expenditures on furniture and small household appliances/ electronics were taken from the annual non-food consumption module (model A). Expenditure values were included rather than flow values for these items. Larger durable goods, such as cars or large household appliances were excluded from the consumption aggregate.

1.2.2.2 HOUSING

Housing conditions are considered an essential part of people’s living standards. Nonetheless, in most developing countries limited or non-existent housing rental markets pose a difficult challenge for the estimation and inclusion of this component in the consumption aggregate, especially in rural areas. As in the case of durable goods, the objective is to try to measure the flow of services received by the household from occupying its dwelling. When a household rents its dwelling, and provided rental markets function well, that value would be the actual rent paid. If enough people rent their dwellings, that information could be used to impute rents for those that own their dwellings. On the other hand, if the household does not rent is dwelling, the survey asked how much respondents would have to pay if they had to rent it. Data on self-reported imputed rent can also be used as an alternative to data on actual rents, although it may not always be reliable.

For those households not renting their dwellings, the predicted imputed rent from this regression was included as part of consumption. On the other hand, for those households renting their dwellings, the actual rent paid was included in their consumption aggregate.

1.3 PRICE ADJUSTMENT

Nominal consumption of the household must be adjusted for cost-of-living differences. A temporal and a spatial price adjustment are required to adjust consumption to real terms. Temporal differences are associated with the duration of the fieldwork (Kz100 in March 2018 may not have the same value as in Febrary 2019) as well as with the different recall periods (Kz100 spent in the last week may not have the same value as in the last quarter or in the last year). Prices are also expected to differ markedly across geographical domains, for instance, Kz100 in Luanda may not have the same value as in Bie or Kuando Kubango.

In order to capture both price differences across time and space, a spatio-temporal price index was constructed. This index was preferred to the price index used in 2008, because this index allows for different rates of inflation over time in different provinces, whereas the 2008 index assumed a single national inflation rate computed from Luanda data. The drawback of this index is that it only captures quarterly price variations, as the IDR survey is designed to be representative by quarter, whereas the 2008 index captured monthly price changes.

The IDR survey is representative down to the province level. However, in order to enable both spatial and temporal disaggregation of prices, the choice was made to stick to the regional disaggregation that had been introduced in 2008, which grouped clusters into 11 regions that were considered fairly homogenous from the point of view of price formation. These regions were the following:

1. Luanda
2. Center Urban: Urban areas of Huambo, Bié, Benguela and Kwanza Sul
3. Center Rural: Rural areas of Huambo, Bié, Benguela and Kwanza Sul
4. East Urban: Urban areas of Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico and Kuando Kubango
5. East Rural: Rural areas of Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico and Kuando Kubango
6. Center-North Urban: Urban areas of Bengo, Malanje and Kwanza Norte
7. Center-North Rural: Rural areas of Bengo, Malanje and Kwanza Norte
8. South Urban: Urban areas of Namibe, Cunene and Huila
9. South Rural: Rural areas of Namibe, Cunene and Huila
10. North Urban: Urban areas of Cabinda, Uíge and Zaire
11. North Rural: Rural areas of Cabinda, Uíge and Zaire

A Fisher price index was chosen because it was used in 2008 and because it allows for variations in consumption patterns across regions, unlike the Laspeyres index, without giving excessive weight to deviant consumption patterns as may be the case in the Paasche index[2]. The index was constructed using the following formula:

$$F_i = \sqrt{L_i P_i}$$

[2] See Deaton and Tarozzi (2000).

Where *Li* refers to a Laspeyres price index and *Pi* to a Paasche price index, which are defined as:

$$L_i = \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_{0k} \left(\frac{P_{ik}}{P_{0k}} \right)$$

and:

$$P_i = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} w_{ik} \left(\frac{P_{ik}}{P_{0k}} \right)^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

where w_{0k} is the average household budget share of item *k* in the country, w_{ik} é is the average household budget share of item *k* in region *i*, p_{0k} is the national median price of item *k* and p_{ik} is the median price of item *k* in region *i*.

The food-price index was constructed using food expenditure data from the IDREA survey. IDREA provides information on budget shares for all food items. In the case of food, it is possible to estimate unit values for most food items and match them with their respective budget shares. For the non-food price index, the IDR survey was used. The IDR non-food price index was combined with the food price index computed in IDREA to obtain an overall price index, reflecting both food and non-food prices. Food prices are given 58% weight in the combined index.

The Fisher price index by region and quarter is reported in Table 1 below. The Fisher price index compares the value of a bundle in each region with the value of the same food bundle at national prices. The findings confirm that prices differ greatly across regions.

Graph 1 - Spatio-temporal Fisher indices (food + non-food), by area of residence

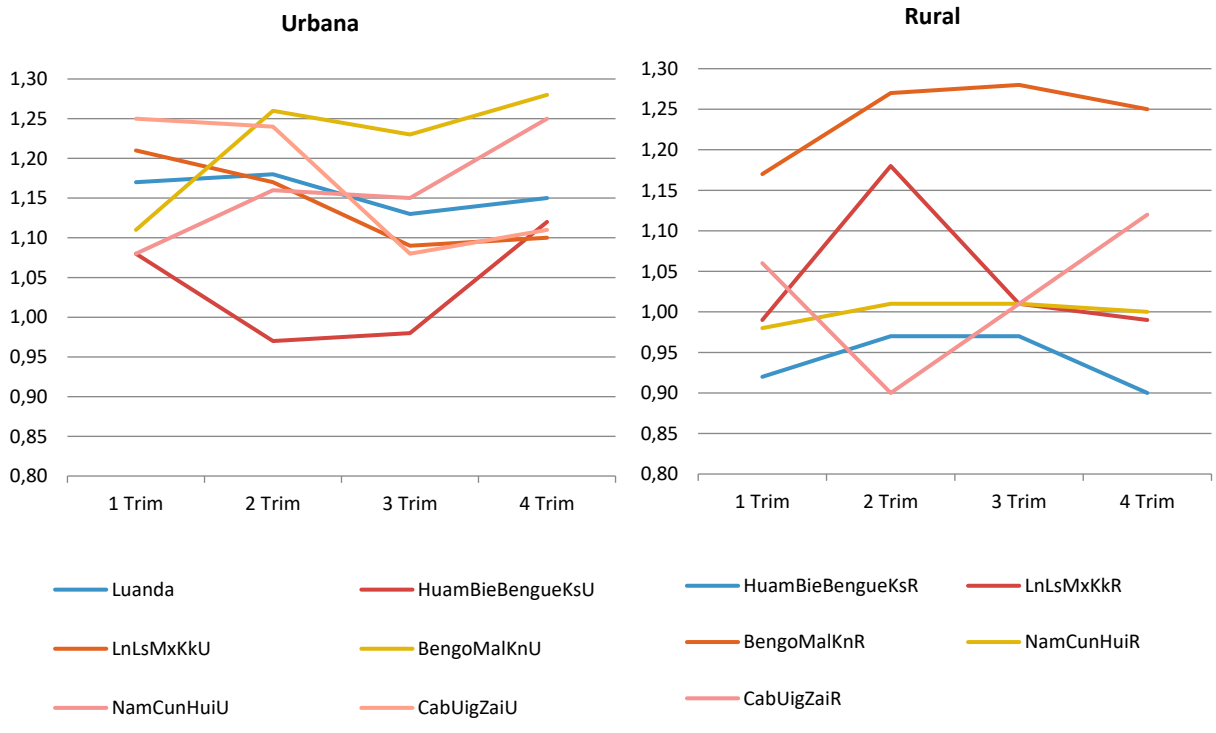


Table 1 - Spatio-temporal Fisher indices, food and non-food

Region	Food				Non-food			
	1 Trim	2 Trim	3 Trim	4 Trim	1 Trim	2 Trim	3 Trim	4 Trim
Luanda	1.17	1.18	1.13	1.15	1.18	0.97	0.93	1.19
HuamBieBengueKsU	1.08	0.97	0.98	1.12	1.08	0.87	0.75	0.81
HuamBieBengueKsR	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.95	0.91	0.74	0.71
LnLsMxKkU	1.21	1.17	1.09	1.10	1.26	1.13	1.04	1.09
LnLsMxKkR	0.99	1.18	1.01	0.99	1.13	1.25	1.19	1.00
BengoMalKnU	1.11	1.26	1.23	1.28	1.25	1.13	0.98	1.03
BengoMalKnR	1.17	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.17	1.27	1.09	1.10
NamCunHuiU	1.08	1.16	1.15	1.25	1.10	1.06	0.97	0.96
NamCunHuiR	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.20	1.00	0.78	0.83
CabUigZaiU	1.25	1.24	1.08	1.11	1.27	1.16	0.93	1.01
CabUigZaiR	1.06	0.90	1.01	1.12	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.86

1.4 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION ADJUSTMENT

The final step in constructing the welfare indicator involves going from a measure of standard of living defined at the household level to another at the individual level. Ultimately, the concern is to make comparisons across individuals and not across households. Consumption data are collected typically at the household level, so computing an individual welfare measure generally is done by adjusting total household consumption by the number of people in the household, and assigning that value to each household member. Common practice when doing this is to assume that all members share an equal fraction of household consumption. However, as will be explained later, that is a very particular case.

Two types of adjustments have to be made to correct for differences in composition and size. The first relates to demographic composition. Household members have different needs based mainly on their age and gender, although other characteristics can also be considered. Equivalence scales are the factors that reflect those differences and are used to convert all household members into “adult equivalents”. For instance, children are thought to need a fraction of what adults require, thus if a comparison is made between two households with the same total consumption and equal number of members, but one of them has children while the other is comprised entirely by adults, it would be expected that the former will have a higher individual welfare than the latter.

Unfortunately there is no agreement on a consistent methodology to calculate these scales. Some are based on nutritional grounds, a child may need only 50% of the food requirements of an adult, but is not clear why the same scale should be carried over non-food items. It may very well be the case that the same child requires more in education expenses or clothing. Others are based on empirical studies of household consumption behaviour, but have other drawbacks.[3]

The second adjustment focuses on the economies of scale in consumption within the household. The motivation for this is the fact that some of the goods and services consumed by the household

[3] See Deaton and Muellbauer (1986) or Deaton (1997).

have characteristics of “public goods”. A good is said to be “public” when its consumption by a member of the household does not necessarily prevent another member from consuming it too. Examples of these goods could be housing and durable goods. For example, a new household member can join the dwelling and this does not preclude the existing household members from living there as well. Larger households may spend less to be as well-off as smaller ones. Hence, the bigger the share of public goods in total consumption is, the larger the scope for economies of scale is. On the other hand, private goods cannot be shared among members; once one member has consumed them, no one else can. Food is the classic example of a private good. It is often pointed out that in poor economies, food represents a sizeable share of the household budget and therefore in those cases there is little room for economies of scale. Both adjustments were implemented by using the same adult-equivalent scale that had been employed in previous poverty studies in the country. (Table 2).[4]

Per capita adjustment is a special case of the formulation below and it happens when all parameters are set equal to 1, so all adults and children consume as much as the prime-aged male adults and there is no room for economies of scale. In other words, all members within the household consume equal shares of the total consumption and costs increase in proportion to the number of people in the household. In general, per capita measures will underestimate the welfare of households with children as well as larger households with respect to families with no children or with a small number of members respectively.[5]

Table 2 – Adult equivalent scale

Age	Men	Women
Less than 1 year	0.27	0.27
1-3	0.45	0.45
4-6	0.61	0.61
7-9	0.73	0.73
10-12	0.86	0.78
13-15	0.96	0.83
16-19	1.02	0.77
20 years or more	1.00	0.73

Source: IBEP (2008)

It is important then to conduct sensitivity analysis to see how robust the poverty measures and poverty rankings are to different assumptions regarding child costs and economies of scale.[6]

1.5 THE POVERTY LINE

The poverty line can be defined as the monetary cost to a given person, at a given place and time, of a reference level of welfare[7]. If a person does not attain that minimum level, she will be considered poor. Implementing this definition is, however, not straightforward because considerable disagreement could be encountered at determining both the minimum level of welfare and the estimated cost of achieving that level.

[4] See INE (1995), PNUD (2000), American University (2001) and PUC-RIO (2007).
[5] See Deaton and Zaidi (2002) and Haughton and Khandker (2009) for other adult equivalent scales and for a more detailed discussion.
[6] Lanjouw et al (1998).
[7] Ravallion (1998) and Ravallion (1996).

In addition, setting poverty lines could be a very controversial issue because of its potential effects on monitoring poverty and policy-making decisions. It will be assumed that the level of welfare implied by the poverty line should enable the individual to achieve certain capabilities, which include a healthy and active life and a full participation in society.

The poverty line will be absolute because it fixes this given welfare level, or standard of living, over the domain of analysis. This guarantees that comparisons across individuals will be consistent. For instance, two persons with the same welfare level will be treated the same way regardless of the location where they live. Second, the reference utility level has been anchored to certain attainments, in this particular case to the attainment of the necessary calories to have a healthy and active life. Finally, the poverty line will be set as the minimum cost of achieving that requirement.

The Cost of Basic Needs method was employed to estimate the nutrition-based poverty line. This approach calculates the cost of obtaining a consumption bundle believed to be adequate for basic consumption needs. If a person cannot afford the cost of the basket, this person will be considered to be poor. First, it shall be kept in mind that the poverty status focuses on whether the person has the means to acquire the consumption bundle and not on whether his/her actual consumption met those requirements. Second, nutritional references are used to set the utility level but nutritional status is not the welfare indicator. Otherwise, it will suffice to calculate caloric intakes and compare them against the nutritional threshold. Third, the consumption basket can be set normatively or to reflect prevailing consumption patterns. Lastly, the poverty line comprises two main components: food and non-food.

Food Component

The first step in setting this component is to determine the nutritional requirements deemed to be appropriate for being healthy and able to participate in society. It is difficult to arrive at a consensus on what could be considered as a healthy and active life, and hence to assign caloric requirements. Besides, these requirements vary by person, by his/her level of activity, the climate, etc.[8]

Common practice is to establish thresholds of around 2,100 to 2,400 kilocalories per person or per adult-equivalent per day. It was decided to maintain the same daily energy intake employed in previous poverty studies, that is, 2,100 kilocalories per adult-equivalent per day. Second, a food bundle must be chosen. In theory, there is a large range of different food bundles that could provide the same amount of kilocalories. One way to determine which food bundle to consider, is to take into consideration the existing food consumption patterns of a reference group in the country. As the 2008 poverty rate was close to 36%, it was decided to use the bottom 4 deciles of the population, ranked in terms of real per capita consumption, to estimate the average consumed food bundle. It is better to try to capture the consumption pattern of the population located in the low end of the welfare distribution because it will probably reflect better the preferences of the poor.

Third, caloric conversion factors were used to transform the food bundle into calories. A selection of the most reported food items was employed in these estimations: 64 items that account for slightly more than 90% of all food records gathered by IDREA. Fourth, median unit values were derived in order to price the food bundle. Unit values were computed using only market

[8] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2001, 2003).

transactions from the reference group. Again, this will capture more accurately the prices faced by the poor. Fifth, the average caloric intake of the food bundle was estimated, so the value of the food bundle could be scaled proportionately to achieve 2,100 kilocalories per adult-equivalent per day. For instance, the average daily caloric intake of the bottom 40% of the population in Angola was around 1,892 kilocalories per adult-equivalent and the daily value of this food bundle was Kwz120.5. Hence the value of the daily food poverty line is Kwz133.8 (= Kwz120.5x 2,100 / 1,892) per adult-equivalent (see Table 3 below).

Table 3 - Food bundle per adult equivalent per day

	Item	Codigo	Kcal/ kg	Quant(kg)	Preço/kg	Kcals	Custo
1	Arroz	1111	3600	0.0213	250.88	76.68	5.34
2	Pão, bolachas, pastelaria e	1112	2700	0.0128	280.72	34.60	3.60
3	Massas alimentícias	1113	3500	0.0078	321.17	27.38	2.51
4	Carne fresca, refrigerada o	1121	1840	0.0015	893.78	2.69	1.30
5	Carne fresca, refrigerada o	1122	1090	0.0014	794.89	1.48	1.08
6	Carne fresca, refrigerada o	1123	1090	0.0014	829.44	1.53	1.16
7	Carne de aves, fresca, refri	1124	1950	0.0041	659.91	7.95	2.69
8	Salsicharia, carnes e miude	1125	1090	0.0002	749.53	0.26	0.18
9	Outras carnes comestíveis,	1127	1090	0.0018	688.32	1.99	1.25
10	Peixes, crustáceos e molus	1133	1150	0.0034	868.74	3.90	2.94
11	Leite gordo e meio gordo	1141	2000	0.0016	214.32	3.30	0.35
12	Leite condensado, evapora	1143	3210	0.0002	841.49	0.58	0.15
13	Ovos	1147	1480	0.0075	138.54	11.05	1.03
14	Margarinas e outras gordu	1152	8840	0.0003	911.63	2.40	0.25
15	Óleos alimentares	1154	8840	0.0098	568.61	86.73	5.58
16	Sal, especiarias e ervas culi	1192	1	0.0097	337.41	0.01	3.26
17	Cafés, misturas e sucedâne	1211	300	0.0004	948.63	0.13	0.41
18	Chá	1212	300	0.0021	268.44	0.64	0.57
19	Refrigerantes	1222	400	0.0027	341.08	1.08	0.92
20	Sumos de fruta	1223	300	0.0006	428.63	0.17	0.25
21	Bebidas espirituosas e licoı	2110	500	0.0045	108.59	2.27	0.49
22	CERVEJA (ND)	2130	420	0.0034	363.08	1.43	1.24
23	Farinhas (Milho, massango	11152	3600	0.2696	107.38	970.39	28.94
24	Cachuchos, frescos, refrige	113113	3000	0.0010	529.51	2.85	0.50
27		113124	2080	0.0106	420.80	22.11	4.47
28	Óleo de girassol	115410	8840	0.0007	536.99	6.28	0.38
29	Óleo de soja	115420	8840	0.0025	580.61	21.89	1.44
30	Óleo de palma	115430	8620	0.0020	533.20	17.34	1.07
34	Bananas	116200	890	0.0158	139.10	14.08	2.20
37	Manga	116713	500	0.0056	134.18	2.78	0.75
38	Goiaba	116714	500	0.0026	99.48	1.29	0.26
39	Ginguba (amendoim) torra	116850	5670	0.0084	319.92	47.76	2.69
40	Dendem seco ou secado	116860	5440	0.0015	106.64	8.37	0.16
44	Folhas de feijoeiro	117174	350	0.0025	201.27	0.89	0.51
48	Couve lombarda	117230	300	0.0019	294.33	0.58	0.57
49	Abóbora	117311	260	0.0084	105.99	2.19	0.89
50	Feijão macunde	117343	3400	0.0112	161.10	38.16	1.81
51	Quiabo	117350	310	0.0017	369.33	0.52	0.62
52	Pimento	117360	300	0.0003	497.39	0.10	0.17
53	Tomate	117370	180	0.0142	311.47	2.55	4.42
54	Alho	117410	1490	0.0008	1180.93	1.17	0.93
55	Cebola	117430	400	0.0055	451.19	2.21	2.49
56	Feijão catarino	117513	3400	0.0091	301.06	30.90	2.74
57	Feijão manteiga	117515	3400	0.0141	297.31	47.83	4.18
58	Tomate inteiro ou em boca	117650	420	0.0001	1241.67	0.06	0.17
59		117710	720	0.0030	187.01	2.14	0.56
60	Mandioca	117810	1600	0.0291	105.99	46.56	3.08
61	Batata doce	117820	860	0.0285	89.23	24.50	2.54
62	Inhame	117830	300	0.0030	124.35	0.89	0.37
63	Fuba de bombô ou de man	117850	3500	0.1233	86.92	431.69	10.72
64	Açúcar branco granulado	118110	3750	0.0110	284.31	41.30	3.13

Non-food component

Setting this component of the poverty line is far from being a straightforward procedure. There is considerable disagreement on what sort of items should be included in the non-food share of the poverty line. However, it is possible to link this component with the normative judgment involved when choosing the food component. Being healthy and able to participate in society requires spending on shelter, clothing, health care, recreation, etc. The non-food allowance can also be based on prevailing consumption patterns of a reference group and no predetermined non-food bundle is required.

The initial step is to choose a reference group that will represent the poor and calculate how much they spend on non-food goods and services. This reference group will be the population whose food consumption is similar to the food poverty line. The rationale behind this reference group is that if an individual spends in food what was considered the minimum for being healthy and maintaining certain activity levels, it will be assumed that this person also has acquired the minimum non-food goods and services to support this lifestyle. Different ways are suggested in the literature to determine the average non-food consumption of those with a food spending similar to the food poverty line.

One option is to rely on econometric techniques to estimate the Engel curve, that is, the relationship between food spending and total expenditures. However, a simple non-parametric calculation as suggested in Ravallion (1998) was followed. The procedure starts by estimating the average non-food consumption of the population whose food expenditures lie within plus and minus 1% of the food poverty line. The same exercise is then repeated for the population lying plus and minus 2%, 3%, and up to 10%. Second, these ten mean non-food allowances are averaged and that will be the final non-food poverty line.

Finally, the total poverty line can be easily estimated by adding the food poverty line with the non-food poverty line. The advantage of this method is that no assumptions are made on the functional form of the Engel curve and that weights decline linearly around the food poverty line; this means that the closer a household is to the food poverty line, the higher its assigned weight. Table 4 displays the food and non-food component of the poverty line.

Table 4 - Poverty line per adult equivalent

	Value	%
Food	4,083	33.6
Non-food	8,098	66.4
Total	**12,181**	**100.0**

1.6 POVERTY INDICES

The literature on poverty measurement is extensive, but attention will focus on the class of poverty measures proposed by Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984). This family of measures can be summarized by the following equation:

$$P_\alpha = (1/n)\sum_{i=1}^{q}\left(\frac{z - y_i}{z}\right)^\alpha$$

where α is some non-negative parameter, z is the poverty line, y denotes consumption, i represents individuals, n is the total number of individuals in the population, and q is the number of individuals with consumption below the poverty line.

The headcount index ($\alpha=0$) gives the share of the poor in the total population, that is, it measures the percentage of population whose consumption is below the poverty line. This is the most widely used poverty measure mainly because it is very simple to understand and easy to interpret. However, it has some limitations. It takes into account neither how far the average consumption level of the poor are with respect to the poverty line, nor the distribution of consumption among the poor. The poverty gap ($\alpha=1$) is the average consumption shortfall of the population relative to

the poverty line. Since the greater the shortfall, the higher the gap, this measure overcomes the first limitation of the headcount. Finally, the severity of poverty ($\alpha=2$) is sensitive to the distribution of consumption among the poor, a transfer from a poor person to somebody with more consumption may leave unaffected the headcount or the poverty gap but will increase this measure. The larger the poverty gap is, the higher the weight it carries.

These measures satisfy some convenient properties. First, they are able to combine individual indicators of welfare into aggregate measures of poverty. Second, they are additive in the sense that the aggregate poverty level is equal to the population-weighted sum of the poverty levels of all subgroups of the population. Third, the poverty gap and the severity of poverty satisfy the monotonicity axiom, which states that even if the number of the poor is the same, but there is a welfare reduction in a poor household, the measure of poverty should increase. And fourth, the severity of poverty will also comply with the transfer axiom: it is not only the average welfare of the poor that influences the level of poverty, but also its distribution.

In particular, if there is a transfer from one poor household to a richer household, the degree of poverty should increase.[9] Since these estimations are based on surveys and not on census data, standard errors will take into account the elements of the sample design, that is, stratification, clustering and sampling weights.[10].

[9] Sen (1976) formulated the monotonicity and the transfer axioms.
[10] See Howes and Lanjouw (1997) for a detailed explanation.

ANNEX 2

POVERTY ESTIMATION MODELS

Several different modesl were estimated to estimate a reliable poverty trend, controlling for the problems encountered in the food consumption module of IDR. The core model is a parametric binary variable model that estimates the conditional probability of a household being classified as poor in the different surveys. As recommended by Tarozzi (2002), a logit model was preferred to the alternative probit model, because it is less likely to generate extreme values.

Deaton (2003), on the other hand, opted for a non-parametric model, using a locally weighted regression, when faced with a similar problem in India. Deaton preferred the non-parametric model because it didn't require him to make any prior assumptions about the functional form of the probability function for the poverty outcome. The drawback of this method is that it doesn't allow for complex multivariate relationships between the outcome variable (poverty) and the determining conditions.

The non-parametric model (model 3) generates poverty estimates that are lower than models 1 and 2. The fact that this model generates estimates that are so far off from the official IBEP poverty rate (32.7% vs. 36.6% for the official poverty rate), suggests that it does not provide reliable predictions of actual poverty, particularly in rural areas (51.5% vs. 58.3 official rural poverty rate in 2008) (see annex).

Another option (model 4) might have been to impute the missing food consumption data from available information on non-food consumption and household characteristics. This is done using a quantile regression, centred on the 20th percentile, so as to reflect the consumption patterns of an average poor person (see annex).

This imputed information can then be combined with actual reported non-food consumption to generate a synthetic estimate of total household consumption, which can be compared against the official poverty line, as in conventional poverty calculation.

Model 5 uses a similar 2-stage approach, but disregards the food component completely, effectively estimating a non-food poverty rate, using only the non-food consumption aggregate and the non-food component of the poverty line.

Models 4 and 5 are not recommended because they involve making very strong assumptions about the relation between food and non-food consumption. In particular, they ignore personal variations in expenditure patterns, and the fact that some people may have low non-food expenditures out of choice, despite being non-poor overall (see Deaton 2003).

Both model 4 and model 5 generate higher poverty estimates than the official poverty estimates in 2008 (39.9% and 49.2%, respectively, compared to 36.6% for the official poverty estimate) (see annex). And both models generate very low poverty estimates in 2018 (between 26.3% and 29.4%).

These models are likely to over-estimate food consumption in 2018, as they do not take into account the fact that the share of food consumption is likely to have fallen since 2008, as a result of economic growth and improvements in living conditions for large parts of the population. Consequently, they probably exaggerate the decrease in poverty between 2008 and 2018.

Model 6 imputes consumption for each of the incomplete food groups in IDR based on non-food consumption and the household characteristics observed in IDREA. For households in the bottom

2 quintiles, the allocation accurately predicts total food consumption in IDREA within 25% of the real value of food consumption in about 40% of cases. The model accurately replicates the IDREA poverty rate. When applied to IDR data, this model produced a poverty rate of 40.6%, when applying the IDREA poverty line (12,181 kwz / adult / month). As in the case of model 4, this model requires a large number of imputations (more than 50% of the total value of food consumption). The results of model 6 are the ones presented in the main body of this report.

Table 5 - Poverty incidence, by area of residence and model

Área	Estimate	Std.error	Lower bound	Upper bound
MODELO 1: LOGIT REGRESSION				
Urban	20.9	1.2	18.6	23.2
Rural	59.9	1.4	57.1	62.7
National	**36.3**	**1.2**	**34.0**	**38.8**
MODELO 3: NON-PARAMETIC (LOCALLY WEIGHTED REGRESSION)				
Urban	19.5	0.9	17.6	21.3
Rural	54.0	1.3	51.5	56.5
National	**33.1**	**1.0**	**31.1**	**35.1**
MODELO 4: IMPUTED FOOD CONSUMPTION (BASED ON IBEP)				
Urban	9.7	0.8	8.1	11.4
Rural	51.4	1.7	48.0	54.8
National	**26.3**	**1.2**	**23.9**	**28.6**
MODELO 5: NON-FOOD POVERTY				
Urban	12.8	1.1	10.6	15.1
Rural	54.6	1.9	51.0	58.3
National	**29.4**	**1.3**	**26.8**	**32.0**
MODELO 6: IMPUTED FOOD CONSUMPTION (BASDED ON IDREA)				
Urban	29.8	1.5	26.9	32.8
Rural	57.2	1.8	53.7	60.7
National	**40.6**	**1.2**	**38.2**	**43.1**

ANNEX 3

STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Table 1 - Model 1 (IBEP)

Survey: Logistic regression

Number of strata = 18 | Number of obs = 8,756
Number of PSUs = 1,103 | Population size = 15,992,909
Design df = 1,085
F(3, 1083) = 233.79
Prob > F = 0.0000

pooru	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
urban#c.lnpcnonfood						
Urbana	-4.054986	.2428199	-16.70	0.000	-4.531435	-3.578536
Rural	-2.709806	.1381031	-19.62	0.000	-2.980785	-2.438826
urban						
Rural	-10.15734	2.137683	-4.75	0.000	-14.3518	-5.962884
_cons	30.02826	1.870273	16.06	0.000	26.3585	33.69802

Table 2 - Model 2 (IBEP), urban

Survey: Logistic regression

Number of strata = 18 | Number of obs = 4,424
Number of PSUs = 500 | Population size = 8,674,115
Design df = 482
F(10, 473) = 37.84
Prob > F = 0.0000

pooru	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
lnpcnonfood2	-.3516624	.0733512	-4.79	0.000	-.49579	-.2075348
lnpcnonfood4	-.2427686	.058317	-4.16	0.000	-.3573556	-.1281816
lnpcnonfood6	-.2438981	.0388562	-6.28	0.000	-.3202466	-.1675495
lnpcnonfood7	-.1057068	.0300402	-3.52	0.000	-.1647327	-.0466808
lnpcnonfood8	-.0730153	.0590338	-1.24	0.217	-.1890107	.0429801
lnpcnonfood9	-.3431182	.0426856	-8.04	0.000	-.4269911	-.2592453
lnpcnonfood10	-1.082975	.1479895	-7.32	0.000	-1.37376	-.792191
hhsize	.2378335	.0373387	6.37	0.000	.1644667	.3112003
females	-.9171514	.5035591	-1.82	0.069	-1.906594	.0722908
depratio	.604924	.4011417	1.51	0.132	-.1832785	1.393127
urban	0	(omitted)				
_cons	8.708394	1.115601	7.81	0.000	6.516353	10.90044

Table 3 - Model 2 (IBEP), rural

Survey: Logistic regression

Number of strata = 18 | Number of obs = 4,332
Number of PSUs = 603 | Population size = 7,318,794
Design df = 585
F(10, 576) = 25.64
Prob > F = 0.0000

pooru	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
lnpcnonfood2	-.1941118	.0487246	-3.98	0.000	-.2898082	-.0984154
lnpcnonfood4	-.2008543	.0260416	-7.71	0.000	-.2520007	-.149708
lnpcnonfood6	-.2304253	.0565671	-4.07	0.000	-.3415247	-.1193259
lnpcnonfood7	-.1566347	.0375198	-4.17	0.000	-.2303246	-.0829448
lnpcnonfood8	-.1464547	.0607956	-2.41	0.016	-.2658589	-.0270504
lnpcnonfood9	-.2635179	.0313817	-8.40	0.000	-.3251523	-.2018834
lnpcnonfood10	-1.004194	.1409097	-7.13	0.000	-1.280944	-.7274434
hhsize	.2421295	.0438556	5.52	0.000	.1559959	.3282632
females	-.184797	.3162394	-0.58	0.559	-.8058998	.4363058
depratio	.7071253	.3312577	2.13	0.033	.0565262	1.357724
_cons	6.720871	.895964	7.50	0.000	4.961173	8.480569

Gráfico 1 - Model 3 (IBEP)

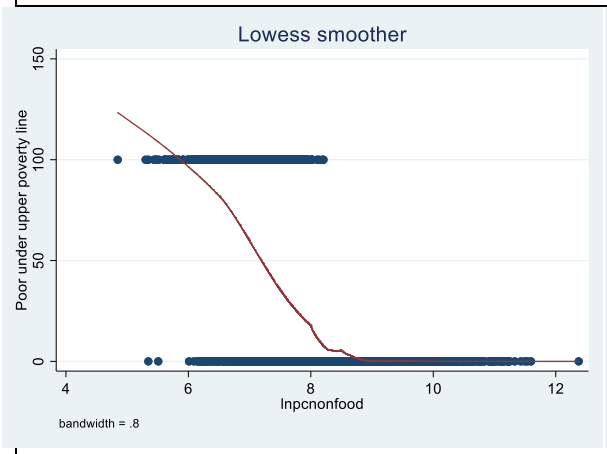
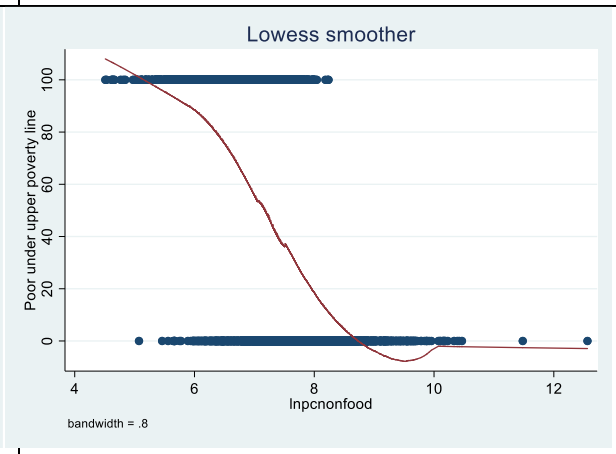
Urban	Rural
	

Table 4 - Model 4 (IBEP), Urban

```
.2 Quantile regression                          Number of obs =      4,424
  Raw sum of deviations 774.1677 (about 7.9349165)
  Min sum of deviations 602.0961                Pseudo R2     =     0.2223
```

lnpcfood	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
lnpcnonfood2	-.0155674	.0121498	-1.28	0.200	-.0393871	.0082523
lnpcnonfood4	-.0051524	.0050695	-1.02	0.310	-.0150912	.0047863
lnpcnonfood6	.0192853	.0054993	3.51	0.000	.0085038	.0300667
lnpcnonfood7	.0280676	.0066851	4.20	0.000	.0149614	.0411738
lnpcnonfood8	-.0167396	.0078609	-2.13	0.033	-.032151	-.0013282
lnpcnonfood9	.0158798	.0085291	1.86	0.063	-.0008415	.0326011
lnpcnonfood10	-.0737086	.0241442	-3.05	0.002	-.1210433	-.0263739
lnpcnonfood	.6594611	.2261714	2.92	0.004	.2160515	1.102871
lnpcnonfoodsq	-.0204935	.0132457	-1.55	0.122	-.0464618	.0054748
hhsize	-.0739398	.0055771	-13.26	0.000	-.0848737	-.0630058
females	.1291617	.0624964	2.07	0.039	.0066374	.2516859
depratio	-.0599041	.0759236	-0.79	0.430	-.2087524	.0889443
_cons	4.771949	.9762197	4.89	0.000	2.858068	6.685829

Table 5 - Model 4 (IBEP), Rural

```
.2 Quantile regression                          Number of obs =      4,332
  Raw sum of deviations 860.2065 (about 7.5427833)
  Min sum of deviations 703.9052                Pseudo R2     =     0.1817
```

lnpcfood	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
lnpcnonfood2	.0135047	.0110829	1.22	0.223	-.0082236	.0352329
lnpcnonfood4	-.0111297	.0081184	-1.37	0.170	-.0270459	.0047865
lnpcnonfood6	.0368553	.0108833	3.39	0.001	.0155185	.058192
lnpcnonfood7	.0381467	.0095574	3.99	0.000	.0194093	.0568842
lnpcnonfood8	.0113033	.0162717	0.69	0.487	-.0205976	.0432043
lnpcnonfood9	.0262995	.0091404	2.88	0.004	.0083796	.0442195
lnpcnonfood10	.0801967	.0341854	2.35	0.019	.0131758	.1472176
lnpcnonfood	.1782124	.2261567	0.79	0.431	-.2651709	.6215956
lnpcnonfoodsq	.0042813	.0143873	0.30	0.766	-.0239253	.0324879
hhsize	-.0687659	.0093039	-7.39	0.000	-.0870064	-.0505254
females	.0551261	.077008	0.72	0.474	-.0958492	.2061014
depratio	-.1278511	.0778415	-1.64	0.101	-.2804604	.0247583
_cons	5.838547	.8675841	6.73	0.000	4.137637	7.539457

Table 6 – Nationa poverty estimate in IDR, by model

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata = 18 Number of obs = 10,539
Number of PSUs = 870 Population size = 29,295,571
Design df = 852

	Linearized Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Modelo1totnfd	36.34588	1.195458	33.99949	38.69226
Modelo2log	.3588987	.0117107	.3359135	.3818839
Modelo3nonpar	33.12945	1.027655	31.11242	35.14648
Modelo4reg	.2626912	.0120778	.2389854	.286397
Modelo5nfd	.2941353	.0131252	.2683737	.3198968

Table 7 – IDR poverty estimates, by area and model

Survey: Mean estimation

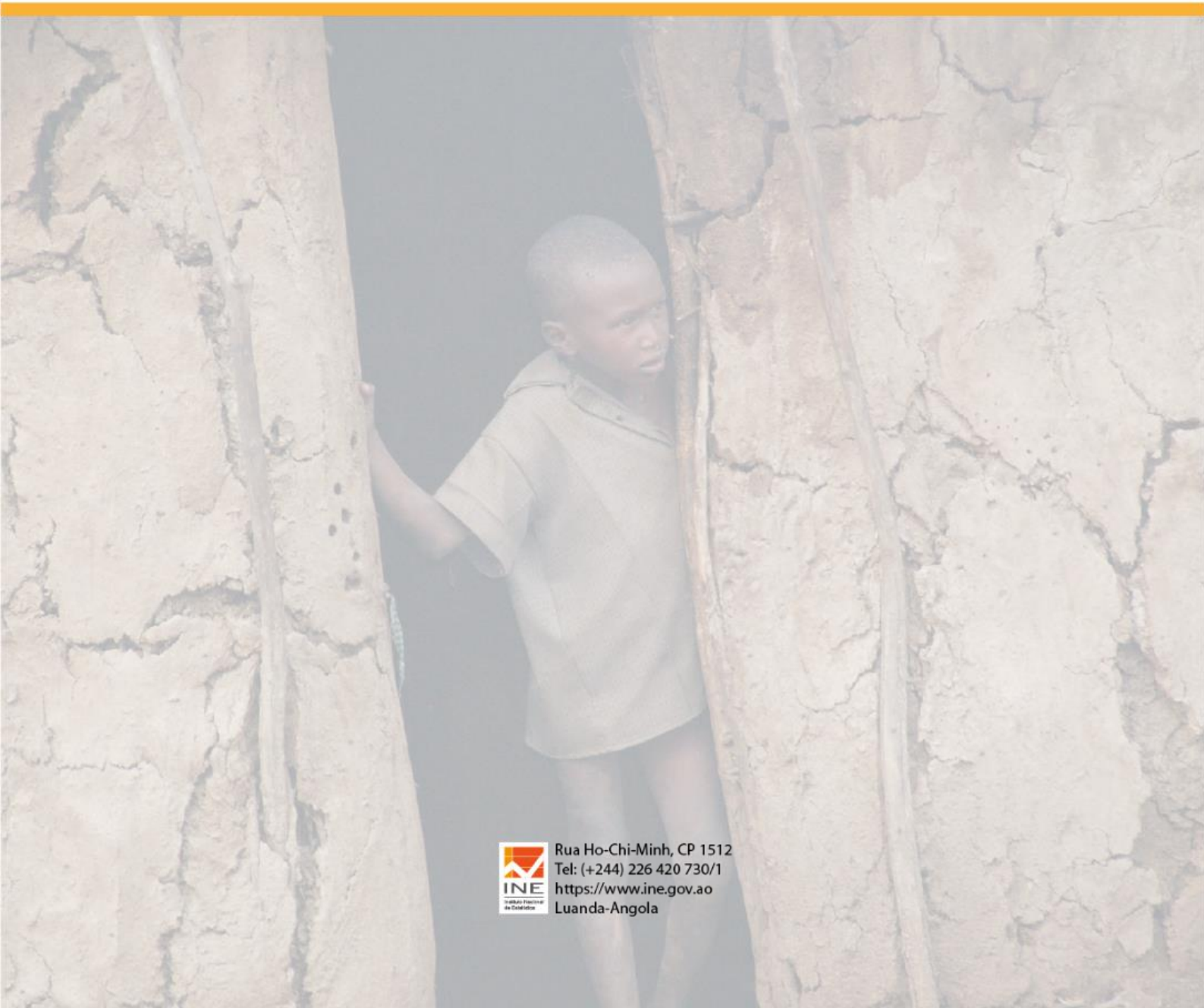
Number of strata = 18 Number of obs = 10,539
Number of PSUs = 870 Population size = 29,295,571
Design df = 852

Urbana: urban = Urbana
Rural: urban = Rural

Over	Linearized Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Modelo1totnfd				
Urbana	20.8698	1.17412	18.56529	23.17431
Rural	59.91607	1.427297	57.11464	62.7175
Modelo2log				
Urbana	.2022335	.0108725	.1808935	.2235735
Rural	.5975011	.0128402	.5722991	.6227032
Modelo3nonpar				
Urbana	19.45365	.9367676	17.61501	21.29229
Rural	53.95781	1.275844	51.45365	56.46198
Modelo4reg				
Urbana	.0974178	.0083447	.0810393	.1137963
Rural	.5144039	.0173224	.4804043	.5484035
Modelo5nfd				
Urbana	.1284854	.0113977	.1061146	.1508561
Rural	.5464215	.0186161	.5098827	.5829603

Table 8 – IDR poverty estimates, by region and model

Over	Mean	Linearized Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Modelo1totnfd				
Luanda	12.77611	1.447747	9.934545	15.61768
HuamBieBengueKsU	33.57356	3.141869	27.40685	39.74027
HuamBieBengueKsR	61.59307	2.541738	56.60427	66.58188
LnLsMxKkU	28.92834	2.267312	24.47816	33.37851
LnLsMxKkR	64.25399	3.193933	57.98509	70.52289
BengoMalKnU	21.12426	2.810309	15.60832	26.6402
BengoMalKnR	57.48214	2.74058	52.10306	62.86122
NamCunHuiU	25.09165	3.2444	18.7237	31.4596
NamCunHuiR	62.72171	2.553181	57.71045	67.73297
CabUigZaiU	21.44899	2.128389	17.27149	25.62649
CabUigZaiR	50.01752	4.215704	41.74314	58.2919
Modelo2log				
Luanda	.1308485	.0160912	.0992653	.1624316
HuamBieBengueKsU	.302047	.0227157	.2574616	.3466324
HuamBieBengueKsR	.6324776	.0194297	.5943418	.6706133
LnLsMxKkU	.2893319	.0198152	.2504395	.3282243
LnLsMxKkR	.6026352	.0248102	.5539389	.6513315
BengoMalKnU	.2596358	.0327631	.1953299	.3239416
BengoMalKnR	.5045867	.0207431	.4638731	.5453004
NamCunHuiU	.2800879	.0403495	.2008918	.359284
NamCunHuiR	.6495551	.0261783	.5981736	.7009366
CabUigZaiU	.1567835	.0184376	.120595	.1929719
CabUigZaiR	.4773351	.0358857	.4069004	.5477699
Modelo3nonpar				
Luanda	12.98442	1.180463	10.66746	15.30138
HuamBieBengueKsU	29.67742	2.540815	24.69042	34.66441
HuamBieBengueKsR	55.79577	2.25148	51.37667	60.21487
LnLsMxKkU	26.22216	1.935329	22.42359	30.02074
LnLsMxKkR	58.86372	3.069703	52.83865	64.88878
BengoMalKnU	19.3609	2.323149	14.80114	23.92067
BengoMalKnR	50.76627	2.389681	46.07592	55.45662
NamCunHuiU	22.94073	2.798219	17.44852	28.43294
NamCunHuiR	56.23601	2.294176	51.73311	60.73891
CabUigZaiU	19.99595	1.6496	16.7582	23.23371
CabUigZaiR	44.3808	3.733754	37.05236	51.70923
Modelo4reg				
Luanda	.0454995	.0108822	.0241404	.0668587
HuamBieBengueKsU	.1850658	.0260248	.1339855	.2361461
HuamBieBengueKsR	.5531467	.02931	.4956184	.610675
LnLsMxKkU	.1668883	.0212073	.1252636	.208513
LnLsMxKkR	.5612178	.0404213	.4818808	.6405548
BengoMalKnU	.0907238	.0192041	.053031	.1284167
BengoMalKnR	.4334633	.0326109	.3694563	.4974704
NamCunHuiU	.1392071	.0246226	.0908791	.1875352
NamCunHuiR	.5432512	.0339716	.4765734	.609929
CabUigZaiU	.0746555	.0142299	.0467257	.1025854
CabUigZaiR	.3965136	.048861	.3006115	.4924157
Modelo5nfd				
Luanda	.0544403	.0121073	.0306768	.0782038
HuamBieBengueKsU	.2548415	.0344386	.187247	.322436
HuamBieBengueKsR	.5819802	.0298991	.5232957	.6406646
LnLsMxKkU	.2055011	.0219929	.1623344	.2486678
LnLsMxKkR	.5955243	.0409954	.5150605	.675988
BengoMalKnU	.1267383	.023782	.0800601	.1734166
BengoMalKnR	.5010248	.0390006	.4244762	.5775734
NamCunHuiU	.154619	.0273974	.1008447	.2083933
NamCunHuiR	.5699161	.0393366	.4927081	.647124
CabUigZaiU	.1176863	.0198088	.0788064	.1565661
CabUigZaiR	.4239853	.0506049	.3246604	.5233102



Rua Ho-Chi-Minh, CP 1512
Tel: (+244) 226 420 730/1
https://www.ine.gov.ao
Luanda-Angola