Poverty measures from 2014 to 2018

National Bureau of Statistics, Moldova

Version date: 06 March 2020

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Preface

The National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova asked support from the World Bank in the revision of the national poverty measures derived from the Household Budget Survey in relation to updated population estimates and new approaches to consider the usual resident population. Moreover, it also asked for technical assistance in the analysis of the 2019 HBS, which used a new sampling frame and made some significant questionnaire changes. OPM was selected to provide this short term support given previous involvement on poverty measurement in the country.

The main objective of this report is to provide the results on poverty estimates from 2014 to 2018 using the new methodology developed in 2018 and adjusted in 2019 for the new estimates of the usual resident population.

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List of abbreviations

GDP   Gross Domestic Product

HBS   Household Budget Survey

NBS   National Bureau of Statistics

1   Introduction

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is the main source for the measurement of poverty in the Republic of Moldova. In particular, it has been used to set the national poverty line, for official poverty measurement and as the main source of analysis to understand the impact of various socio-economic policies on poverty.

The HBS provides comprehensive information on living standards in Moldova through the collection of households' income and consumption data, as well as non-monetary indicators covering education, health, employment, housing, asset ownership, and self-assessed living conditions.

Measures of consumption, income and living standards are published regularly by the NBS and in 2019 such indicators have been revised to take into account the new estimates on resident population developed in collaboration with UNFPA and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

The new estimates of the usual resident population take into account not only the results of the 2014 Housing and Population Census, but also establish the principle of excluding people who reside abroad for more than 12 months.

The HBS is a nationally representative survey, whereby households are randomly selected to represent other households, so that it is possible to produce estimates not only for the 5000 households interviewed, but for those of the entire country. This is done assigning to each household a 'sampling weight', in practice a multiplier, so that the sum of such weights provides the overall number of population in the country. However, it is important to say that not all households have the same weight, since this depends on where they live and how they have been selected. It follows that weights do not only affect absolute estimates of number of people or households, but also relative ones, such as percentages.

The revision of population figures and the approach to usual resident population has two significant impacts on HBS estimates: a) adjustment in the weights associated to households in the sample; b) exclusion of some household members who are reported as being abroad for more than 12 months.

In 2017 the NBS had reviewed the methodology to establish the poverty line and also produced some basic poverty estimates for 2016. This revised approach was published on the [NBS website](#) in 2018 (thereafter quoted as the 2018 technical note). However, those calculations were conducted before the adjustment of population figures and approach to usual resident population, so they need to be revised.

The remainder of this note is organized as follows. In the next section we provide details on the adjustment to the poverty line as a result of the new usual resident population figures. In section three we give the main results on poverty estimates from 2014 to 2018. We then conclude with some remarks on the NBS commitment to ensure the regular publication of poverty estimates.

2   Adjustments of the poverty line to the new population

Poverty measurement always requires two fundamental steps: a) the choice of the space in which we want to measure poverty and b) the setting of the minimum requirement under which we consider people to be poor (the poverty line). Poverty can be measured using monetary aggregates, such as consumption expenditure or income, but also using non-monetary indicators and multi-dimensional approaches.

In the Republic of Moldova, official poverty measures are made using consumption expenditure and an absolute poverty line that is computed in a specific year as to capture the monetary value of a consumption basket deemed to provide minimum acceptable living conditions in the

circumstances of the country. That poverty line is then updated over time using the consumer price index. However, with changing living conditions in the country, time to time it is important to review the calculation of the absolute poverty line. In Moldova the absolute poverty line was computed using 2006 HBS data and then again using 2016 HBS data. As a result of economic growth and other socio-economic changes, living conditions in Moldova have improved significantly over time, real GDP per capita in 2016 being more than 40% higher than in 2006, and thus it is normal to expect that what was considered minimum and essential in 2016 is significantly more than in 2006. This means that the poverty line in 2016 is higher than the poverty line computed in 2006, even after adjusting for inflation.

The poverty line is made of a food and non-food component. The food component is computed as to identify the cost of achieving certain minimum calorie intake considering the diet and consumption habits of the population, and in particular of the population in the bottom part of the consumption distribution. The non-food component is then added considering what people spend on non-food items when their food consumption is approximately equal to that of the food poverty line. The rationale being that if people do not consume more for food, it is because also their non-food expenditure must be essential in the context where they live. When the overall living standards in a country improve, we usually observe that food consumption habits change and people obtain the same calories at relatively higher cost. Moreover, also what is deemed to be essential as non-food expenditure tends to increase.

In the 2018 technical note the poverty line for 2016 was set at 1852**.**4 lei per adult equivalent per month in 2016 prices, while the 2006 poverty line updated by inflation is 1467**.**2 lei per adult equivalent. However, such calculation was conducted with the old population estimates, and we have reviewed the computation, but maintained exactly the same methodology described in the 2018 technical note. Therefore, details on the methodology used to estimate the poverty line and the calculation of the consumption aggregate are still valid and can be found in the document published on the NBS website.

Repeating the calculation, but adopting the new population and related weights as well as excluding household members abroad for more than 12 months, provided a slightly lower poverty line at **1819.2 per adult equivalent per month in 2016 prices**, still approximately 25% higher than the 2006 poverty line updated at 2016 prices. The food basket is also slightly different and reported in Annex A as an updated version of the one reported in the 2018 technical note.

In 2006 the NBS also set a lower and extreme poverty line, this was followed also in the 2018 technical note. The lower poverty line was set adding to the food poverty line the amount of non-food expenditure incurred by households whose total consumption expenditure is equal to the food poverty line, while the extreme poverty line was equal to the food poverty line. However, since the percentage of population with a consumption approximately equal to the food poverty line is very small, and those falling below the extreme poverty line is less than 1%, the setting and use of such lines is both compromised and limited. Therefore, the approach to the extreme poverty line has now been revised. In particular, it is proposed that the old 2006 poverty line becomes the new extreme poverty line. It is considered extreme because it is the poverty line set when living conditions in the country where significantly worse.

Table 1 Absolute and extreme poverty lines at 2016 prices

|	Extreme poverty line	Absolute poverty line
Food component	793.4	923.6
Non-food component	673.8	895.6
Total poverty line	**1467.2**	**1819.2**

It is important to be aware that these poverty lines exclude both the cost of housing (rent or imputed rent) and that of durable goods. Because housing and durable items (such as cars, fridges, washing machines, furniture, etc.) are not frequent expenses, and benefit from these expenses are enjoyed for many years, it is not the occurrence of the expenditure that matters, but their use. The calculation of the relevant consumption of such items involves an imputation that is particularly complex both for durable items and for housing. For housing the complexity comes from a rental market that is very small or inexistent (for example in rural areas). The implication of not including such expenditure is that the poverty line underestimates somewhat the full cost of living since it does not account for the necessary 'investment' in durable items and housing. Nevertheless, measurement of poverty over time and the inter-household comparison of living standards are still valid.

3 Poverty measures

The most commonly used poverty measure is the percentage of people whose consumption expenditure is below the poverty line, and therefore are classified as poor. This simply measures the percentage of the poor among the population.

Figure 1 shows this indicator over time using two different poverty lines and weights based on old and new population estimates. This results in three different measures. The first measure is reported for the whole period between 2006 and 2018 and uses the 2006 poverty line and the old population weights. Starting from 2014, the year of the Population and Housing Census, we plot a second line using the same poverty line, but applying the new population weights. Finally, a third line, also starting from 2014, uses the new population weights as well as the new poverty line. The first poverty measure with the old weights are provided mainly as a comparison, but the measures that we want to adopt and we believe are more accurate are those with the new weights.

We can observe that between 2006 and 2015 there was a very significant poverty reduction, something that was reported and analysed also previously by the Ministry of Economy, but here we add estimates up to 2018. The overall trend is consistent with the macroeconomic performance. Poverty reduction stagnated during periods of recession (2008-2009, 2012 and 2015-2016) and achieved significant gains during strong economic growth. Poverty measures at the lower poverty line, but with the new population weights, follow the same trend, though it has slightly higher poverty rates, about one percentage point difference. Finally, using the higher poverty line, we observe not only a much higher percentage of people falling below the poverty line, but also higher variation. For example, while at the lower poverty line between 2015 and 2017 poverty is basically constant, at the higher poverty line there is a more obvious increase, but also a steeper decline in 2018.

Figure 1: Percentage of poor population, 2006 and 2016 poverty line (2006-2018)
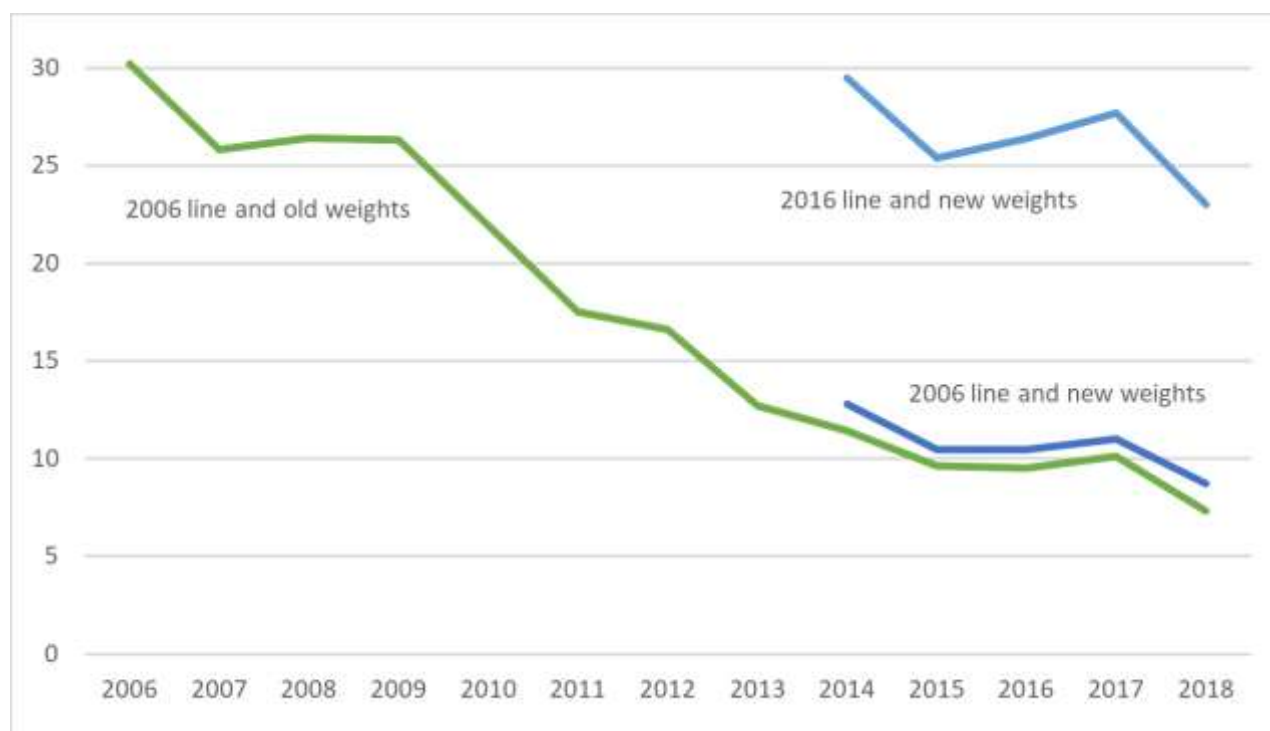
Besides the percentage of poor, other commonly used poverty measures are the poverty gap and the severity of poverty, which are part of the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984) class of measures. However, as explained in the 2018 technical note, it is important to be mindful that the traditional formula for such measures assumes that we deal with per capita consumption expenditure, whereas we use per adult equivalent consumption expenditure. Therefore, the correct formula to use is indicated in the 2018 technical note. Failing to adjust for the adult equivalent size tends to overestimate these measures, while for the percentage of poor the estimate is the same for the canonical and the adjusted formula.

Figure 2 shows both the poverty gap and the severity of poverty for the 2016 poverty line and the new population weights between 2014 and 2018.

Figure 2: Poverty gap and severity of poverty for the absolute poverty line (2014-2018)
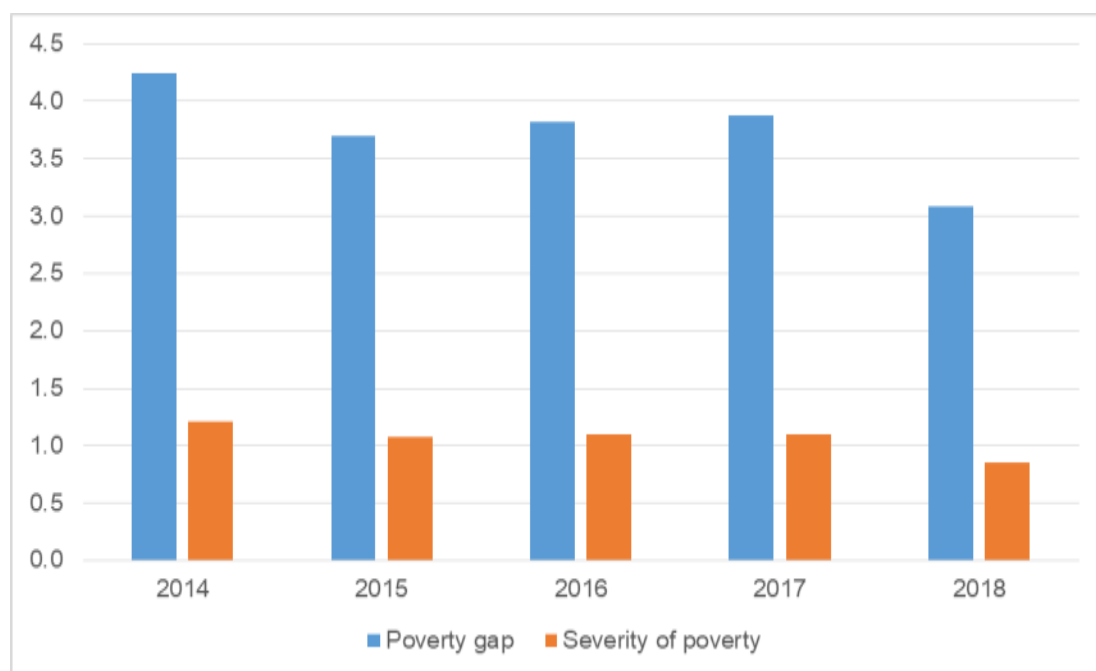
It is also relevant to understand who the poor are and one way of doing this is to look at the incidence of poverty among different population sub-groups. It is possible to look at difference across geographical areas, household types, education of household members, etc. Details about these poverty across these different groups can be found in Annex B, where we provide disaggregated tables.

One of the most interesting analysis is one that looks at the percentage of poor by household types. These measures are also reported in Figure 3 for 2018 and using the new absolute poverty line. Household types include single person, couples, households with children, and other households. Poverty incidence varies significantly, it is the lowest among single member households aged less than 60, with just 10% of poor people, and the highest among households with three or more children at 42%. This group of households represent about 8% of the population. The percentage of poor among single parents with children is unusually low in 2018, but observations are relatively few and so estimates should be taken with caution.

Figure 3: Percentage of poor by household type in 2018 (absolute poverty line)

Household type	Percentage
Single, <60	10,2
Single, >=60	24,3
Couple, head <60	20,7
Couple, head >=60	24,8
Couple with children	20,2
Single parent with children	23,7
Other hhs with children	28,4
Other hhs without children	25,5
HH with 1 child	18,0
HH with 2 children	22,3
HH with 3+ children	42,0
HH without children	22,1
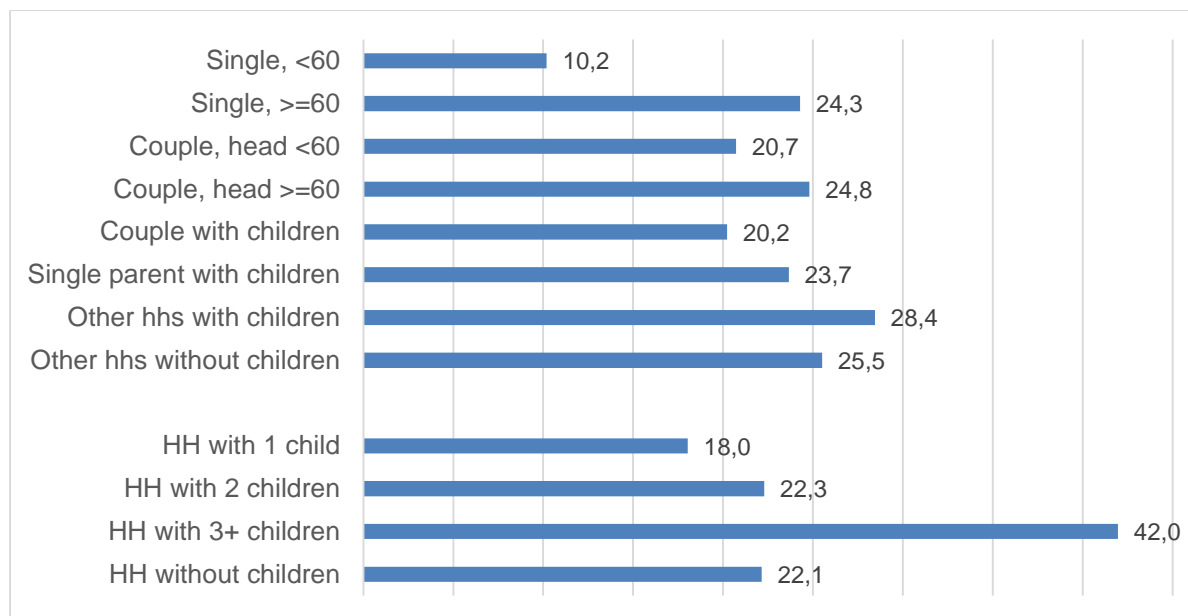
Conclusions

From now onwards the NBS will provide regularly, on an annual basis, poverty estimates and a simple profile of poverty generating tables as shown in Annex B. The poverty lines adopted are: the poverty line calculated in 2016, which is the absolute poverty line and the main poverty line, as well as the 2006 poverty line, which is to be considered an extreme poverty line.

Annex A   Updated poverty line food basket

Code	Name	Unit	Kcal/unit	Quantity	Kcal	Price	Value
11111	Orez	kg	3198	0.031	99.1	18.4	0.571
11121	Piine din faina de griu	kg	2245	0.174	390.7	10.8	1.884
11122	Piine din secara si alta	kg	3249	0.002	7.8	10.5	0.025
11131	Paste fainoase	kg	3306	0.036	118.6	14.8	0.529
11141	Faina de griu	kg	3249	0.130	421.1	6.3	0.818
11142	Faina de porumb	kg	3167	0.026	82.8	8.8	0.231
11151	Torte, pateuri, franzelute	kg	4055	0.002	8.9	60.0	0.131
11161	Biscuiti, etc.	kg	4055	0.019	75.2	32.4	0.601
11191	Orice fel de crupe	kg	3136	0.040	125.8	18.2	0.731
11192	Semifabricate din faina	kg	3136	0.005	16.1	37.3	0.191
11211	Carne de bovine	kg	1300	0.001	1.8	71.3	0.096
11221	Carne de porcine	kg	3120	0.024	73.8	64.4	1.523
11231	Carne de oaie si capra	kg	1330	0.004	5.0	53.8	0.201
11241	Carne de alte animale domestice	kg	1375	0.003	4.0	84.0	0.244
11251	Carne de pasare domestica	kg	1375	0.082	112.1	39.5	3.218
11261	Preparate din carne si semifabricate	kg	2799	0.005	14.9	59.0	0.314
11271	Mezel.calit.super.cu dur.lunga pastr.,	kg	2799	0.004	10.5	99.4	0.374
11272	Mezeluri fierte	kg	2799	0.016	45.2	71.4	1.153
11273	Mezeluri lebarvurst si alte	kg	2799	0.000	0.3	69.2	0.007
11274	Afumaturi	kg	2799	0.000	1.1	111.2	0.044
11275	Prep. de culin.din carne si pasare	kg	2799	0.002	4.5	58.9	0.094
11276	Conserve din carne	kg	2408	0.001	2.1	57.8	0.050
11277	Preparate de culin.din carne si legume	kg	600	0.000	0.0	47.3	0.002
11291	Subproduse	kg	1108	0.004	4.4	26.1	0.103
11311	Peste proaspat si congelat	kg	541	0.043	23.4	34.5	1.495
11321	Peste sarat,uscat,afumat incl.scrumbie	kg	1193	0.007	8.6	45.5	0.326
11391	Conserve din peste	kg	1358	0.001	1.6	73.6	0.085
11392	Produse culinare de peste	kg	1358	0.000	0.2	70.3	0.009
11411	Lapte integral	lt	574	0.109	62.8	9.7	1.064
11431	Conserve din lapte si lapte uscat	kg	3013	0.000	0.9	45.7	0.013
11441	Iaurt	kg	790	0.001	0.6	48.2	0.038
11451	Brinza de vaci, pasta de brinzi	kg	1731	0.034	59.5	36.7	1.262
11452	Cascaval si brinza	kg	2905	0.012	33.9	62.7	0.732
11461	Smintina si frisca	kg	2050	0.027	54.9	31.2	0.836
11462	Produse din lapte acru	lt	501	0.020	10.0	12.5	0.250
11471	Oua, bucati	kg	75	0.625	46.9	1.5	0.924
11511	Unt	kg	6570	0.006	42.0	94.8	0.606
11521	Margarina si alte grasimi vegetale	kg	7078	0.005	37.3	48.4	0.255
11541	Ulei de masline	lt	8541	0.043	368.5	21.3	0.918
11591	Slanina,alte grasimi de prov.animal.	kg	8460	0.004	33.5	30.9	0.122
11611	Citrice	kg	380	0.005	1.8	27.0	0.126
11621	Fructe de livada samint. - proaspete	kg	460	0.069	31.6	5.9	0.403
11622	Fructe de livada simbur. - proaspete	kg	460	0.025	11.5	6.9	0.173
11623	Fructe exotice - proaspete	kg	380	0.003	1.0	27.5	0.076
11631	Struguri proaspeti	kg	690	0.013	9.1	9.7	0.128
11641	Pomusoare de livada - proaspete	kg	410	0.006	2.4	20.6	0.123

Code	Name	Unit	Kcal/unit	Quantity	Kcal	Price	Value
11661	Fructe si pomusoare de padure	kg	2734	0.000	0.7	36.6	0.009
11662	Struguri uscati	kg	2734	0.000	0.1	62.5	0.001
11671	Nuci	kg	3244	0.005	17.0	20.5	0.107
11691	Cons.fructe,pomus.,fructe,pomus.conge.	kg	547	0.071	38.6	10.0	0.709
11711	Varza	kg	179	0.065	11.6	5.0	0.327
11712	Varza murata	kg	140	0.008	1.1	10.3	0.084
11721	Rosii	kg	140	0.041	5.7	8.2	0.334
11722	Castraveti	kg	140	0.017	2.3	10.2	0.170
11723	Ardei (chiperi) dulci, gogosari	kg	275	0.023	6.3	7.4	0.169
11724	Patlagele vinete	kg	275	0.008	2.2	5.9	0.048
11725	Usturoi	kg	275	0.007	1.8	31.1	0.209
11726	Alte legume	kg	275	0.004	1.0	19.8	0.075
11727	Rosii murate	kg	80	0.019	1.5	10.3	0.194
11728	Castraveti murati	kg	80	0.008	0.6	10.5	0.080
11731	Sfecla rosie	kg	279	0.021	6.0	6.1	0.130
11732	Morcov	kg	279	0.037	10.4	7.0	0.261
11733	Alte radacinoase de masa	kg	279	0.006	1.6	15.7	0.088
11734	Ceapa	kg	275	0.050	13.7	6.0	0.300
11735	Dovlecei, bostani	kg	211	0.012	2.6	4.2	0.051
11736	Harbuji, zemosi	kg	380	0.036	13.8	3.1	0.113
11737	Ciuperci	kg	134	0.003	0.4	37.2	0.098
11741	Boboase	kg	2781	0.021	59.7	18.5	0.396
11742	Floarea soarelui	kg	5980	0.000	1.9	59.3	0.019
11751	Conserve din legume	kg	553	0.018	10.0	22.0	0.396
11781	Cartofi	kg	589	0.163	95.7	5.1	0.825
11791	Semifabr.si alte produse din cartofi	kg	3410	0.000	0.0	211.8	0.001
11811	Zahar si surogatii lui	kg	3956	0.039	153.3	14.3	0.553
11821	Dulceata, gem, magiun	kg	2556	0.010	26.2	20.8	0.213
11822	Miere de albine (naturala)	kg	3034	0.002	4.7	60.3	0.093
11831	Ciocolata si bomboane de ciocolata	kg	5400	0.001	6.0	97.3	0.108
11841	Bomboane, halva,creme ciocolata s.a.	kg	4203	0.008	32.6	46.2	0.358
11891	Inghetata	kg	1718	0.002	3.3	49.0	0.095
11921	Sare	kg	0	0.004	0.0	5.2	0.020
12111	Cafea naturala boabe si macinata	gr	0.223	0.036	0.0	0.2	0.009
12112	Cafea solubila	gr	0.223	0.214	0.0	0.8	0.168
12121	Ceai	gr	0	0.594	0.0	0.4	0.256
12131	Cacao si bautura din cacao	gr	0.23	0.012	0.0	0.1	0.002
12211	Apa minerala	lt	0	0.007	0.0	5.2	0.037
12221	Bauturi nealcoolice	lt	330	0.014	4.7	5.2	0.074
12231	Sucuri din fructe si pomusoare	lt	610	0.003	1.6	16.6	0.045
12241	Sucuri din legume	lt	300	0.004	1.2	10.2	0.040
	Total				**3007.6**		**30.36**

Annex B Detailed poverty profile tables

Table 2 Poverty measures

Indicator/population groups	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Absolute poverty line					
Poverty line	1558.6	1709.8	1819.2	1939.3	1998.4
% of poor population					
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0
Urban	15.6	11.2	11.6	11.8	10.6
Large cities	8.3	5.2	6.5	8.4	6.7
Other urban	24.6	19.0	18.2	16.6	16.5
Rural	39.5	35.6	37.1	38.8	31.6
North	31.9	26.5	30.5	31.1	28.4
Centre	38.5	35.6	35.7	36.6	28.7
South	35.1	30.9	30.8	33.8	28.8
Chisinau	10.7	6.9	6.5	7.5	4.7
Other poverty measures:					
Poverty gap	4.25	3.70	3.82	3.87	3.09
Severity of poverty	1.20	1.07	1.10	1.10	0.85
Extreme poverty line					
Poverty line	1257.0	1378.9	1467.2	1564.0	1611.7
% of poor population					
Total	12.8	10.5	10.4	11.0	8.7
Urban	5.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Large cities	3.5	.7	1.1	1.8	1.9
Other urban	8.2	6.4	5.7	4.8	5.1
Rural	18.0	15.7	15.7	16.6	12.5
North	13.8	11.5	13.3	10.7	10.5
Centre	16.0	16.6	13.6	17.1	11.2
South	16.4	10.7	11.8	13.8	11.6
Chisinau	4.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.1
Other poverty measures					
Poverty gap	1.50	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.01
Severity of poverty	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.26

Table 3 Poverty profile based on household characteristics

Population sub-groups	% of poor					Distribution of poor				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of hh members										
One member	24.9	20.8	25.2	20.9	18.2	8.5	9.1	11.1	9.1	11.6
Two members	25.0	22.8	23.3	22.9	21.6	21.6	22.7	23.3	23.0	25.4
Three members	21.7	20.0	24.8	22.5	16.2	15.9	17.4	20.4	16.6	15.2
Four members	27.1	25.2	22.7	25.6	22.8	21.7	24.0	20.5	21.5	21.4
Five or more members	49.5	39.5	40.1	49.5	39.6	32.3	26.7	24.6	29.9	26.4
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household type										
Single, <60	16.4	12.8	16.6	13.0	10.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.8
Single, >=60	31.0	27.1	31.7	27.2	24.3	6.2	6.7	8.0	6.6	8.7
Couple, head <60	21.3	20.2	18.8	17.3	20.7	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.0	9.3
Couple, head >=60	29.2	28.0	29.5	30.1	24.8	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.4
Couple with children	25.7	23.6	24.0	25.1	20.2	21.5	25.7	24.7	24.8	24.7
Single parent with children	38.1	28.8	33.1	32.9	23.7	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.5	2.5
Other hhs with children	37.5	31.6	32.2	36.7	28.4	33.4	28.2	26.6	29.3	26.1
Other hhs without children	29.0	24.6	25.7	29.7	25.5	19.1	18.6	18.4	17.7	16.5
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with children										
With children	32.0	27.3	27.9	30.4	23.7	57.7	56.0	54.5	56.6	53.3
With 1 child	*24.6*	*23.6*	*24.3*	*25.1*	*18.0*	*21.2*	*22.3*	*22.0*	*19.9*	*18.3*
With 2 children	*31.6*	*24.4*	*24.0*	*27.0*	*22.3*	*21.6*	*19.7*	*18.0*	*21.2*	*18.9*
With 3+ children	*57.8*	*46.9*	*48.8*	*54.4*	*42.0*	*15.0*	*14.1*	*14.5*	*15.6*	*16.1*
Without children	26.6	23.4	24.8	24.8	22.1	42.3	44.0	45.5	43.4	46.7
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of HH head										
Male	28.8	26.0	26.6	28.4	22.6	65.5	70.5	66.3	68.0	64.9
Female	30.8	24.1	26.1	26.1	23.6	34.5	29.5	33.7	32.0	35.1
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education of HH head										
Primary or less	62.8	48.4	52.1	51.7	48.5	6.8	6.0	5.0	3.7	3.6
Less than general	44.6	41.1	44.8	47.9	40.1	27.7	30.4	35.5	36.8	36.7
General secondary	31.2	26.0	27.9	29.3	25.1	19.3	19.1	18.6	20.2	18.6
Vocational education	32.8	28.3	28.2	29.1	25.3	33.3	30.9	28.3	28.0	29.8
Specialized education	17.0	16.5	17.5	14.4	11.1	8.3	9.0	9.5	7.2	7.1
Higher education	8.6	6.6	4.3	6.6	5.2	4.7	4.7	2.9	4.1	4.2
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main source of income (HH head)										
Farmer	46.5	44.1	46.1	54.0	42.2	15.9	16.6	17.3	16.2	13.8
Paid employee in agricultu	22.0	19.1	19.2	21.0	17.9	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.9
Other paid employees	51.5	50.1	51.9	42.7	39.9	10.7	12.3	12.7	11.8	12.7
Other self-employed	19.5	14.9	14.6	14.9	12.0	24.2	20.0	19.1	19.1	18.8
Pensioners	37.7	29.8	32.7	34.6	28.9	30.4	29.4	31.5	32.3	31.0
Remittances	21.5	21.2	19.0	21.9	19.7	10.7	12.8	10.0	10.2	12.7
Other	49.9	41.2	43.8	48.6	51.8	2.8	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.2
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4 Poverty profile based on individual characteristics

Population sub-groups	% of poor					Distribution of population				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sex										
Male	30.4	26.5	26.8	28.8	23.3	48.3	49.4	47.1	48.7	47.6
Female	28.7	24.4	26.1	26.7	22.6	51.7	50.6	52.9	51.3	52.4
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age groups										
0-14	32.9	26.3	27.8	29.0	23.6	19.9	18.7	19.1	19.4	19.3
15-24	29.3	27.4	26.4	33.9	27.2	14.0	13.3	12.2	13.7	12.2
25-34	24.9	20.2	19.0	19.7	16.8	11.1	10.5	9.3	9.2	8.9
35-44	29.3	25.7	26.7	26.9	23.3	11.7	12.8	13.2	12.2	12.8
45-54	26.9	22.9	25.3	25.8	22.2	15.1	14.7	14.9	14.7	15.9
55-64	28.1	25.2	26.1	26.3	21.0	14.3	15.3	15.0	15.5	14.4
65 or more	35.3	31.1	33.5	33.1	27.2	13.8	14.7	16.4	15.4	16.5
Total	29.5	25.4	26.4	27.7	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education: persons 18 or more										
Primary or less	57.4	48.6	53.0	51.9	49.3	7.8	7.3	6.7	5.4	5.5
Less than general	43.3	39.2	43.3	46.0	38.5	33.1	33.8	37.6	37.9	37.6
General secondary	30.0	25.6	25.5	25.6	23.6	22.2	21.7	20.4	20.2	20.4
Vocational education	30.3	28.0	27.7	28.5	24.3	23.7	23.7	22.8	23.3	24.2
Specialized education	16.6	14.7	16.7	16.2	12.2	8.7	8.5	9.2	8.6	8.2
Higher education	8.0	6.6	4.7	6.7	5.0	4.5	4.9	3.3	4.5	4.1
Total	28.5	24.8	25.8	26.7	22.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main personal income source: persons 18 or more										
Farmer	43.4	39.6	43.4	47.4	41.0	16.3	17.0	17.6	16.8	15.7
Other self-employed	22.2	17.6	17.9	17.5	14.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.2
Paid employee in agricultu	49.7	45.8	50.2	41.8	35.7	8.0	9.3	9.9	8.1	8.5
Other paid employees	16.7	13.2	11.9	13.1	11.0	18.6	16.5	14.6	15.8	15.8
Pensioners	34.8	29.7	32.3	32.6	27.1	30.2	30.8	32.8	32.6	32.2
Remittances	21.4	19.4	16.4	20.0	16.0	7.8	8.6	6.6	7.6	7.6
Other	33.5	29.9	33.9	37.5	34.2	15.5	14.1	15.3	16.1	17.0
Total	28.5	24.8	25.8	26.7	22.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0