



Survey of Professional Organizations Representing the Informal Economy Actors (IOPREI) in Luanda, Angola



**Survey of Professional Organizations
Representing the Informal Economy
Actors (**IOPREI**) in Luanda, Angola**

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INFORMAL ECONOMY IN ANGOLA	17
2. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF THE SAMPLE	27
3. EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON THE ORGANIZATIONS OF INFORMAL ACTORS	29
4. BARRIERS TO THE TRANSITION FROM THE INFORMAL TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY	31
5. SOCIAL PROTECTION	37
6. PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	39
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	43
ANNEX	49

PREFACE

The informal economy is the daily reality for about six out of ten workers and four out of five businesses worldwide. Over 8.5 million people are estimated to be informally employed in Angola. The Covid-19 pandemic has brought to light the high vulnerability and risks faced by communities and drawn attention to the need for effective and more sensitive public policies in this area, which facilitate the transition to formality by considering the specificities of the different groups of workers in the informal economy.

There has been growing interest in the informal economy in Angola, leading to the implementation of the Government's Programme for the Reconversion of the Informal Economy (PREI). However, research on the effects of the pandemic on the country's informal economy is limited. The study entitled 'Confronting the Socioeconomic Consequences of Covid-19 in Angola: prospects and policy responses to an evolving multidimensional crisis' - conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank in 2020 - noted, among other recommendations, the need for more in-depth research into the effects of the pandemic on the informal economy.

Within this context, the Survey of Professional Organizations Representing the Informal Economy Actors (IOPREI) in Luanda - conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in partnership and coordination with the UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) - seeks to address this need for a better understanding of the informal economy by giving voice to thousands of people who work in this setting daily.

The analysis is based on ILO Recommendation 204 (2015), which provides guidelines to promote the transition from the informal to the formal economy with a view to enhanced economic inclusion of workers, recognition of their fundamental rights and promotion of decent work.

The findings of the study show that Covid-19-related constraints harmed the people working in the informal economy, including through decreased economic activity and corresponding income. This report shows that financial inclusion is a challenge in the transition toward the formal economy, which implies the need to foster access to education, financial literacy, banking and financial services, and the use of digital tools, as well as the capacities of the organizations representing the informal actors.

The study highlights the urgency of extending social protection to workers in the informal economy by reforming the social security system in a way that allows for greater adherence through constant social dialogue. There is little awareness of both the current social security system and its benefits, which contributes to the limited coverage of the system and exacerbates the vulnerability of people, in the event of economic shocks, particularly women and youth.

the survey reveals inequalities in education and gender levels that further compound the vulnerability of informal female workers in accessing banking and financial services, business management and social security coverage, among others. As women account for the largest group of informal workers in Angola, at national and provincial levels, it is paramount to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment principles into the strategy for the transition from the informal to the formal economy.

We wish to thank the INE, the African Development Bank (AfDB) for the co-financing of the study, the ILO office for Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic and Chad for the partnership, as well as all those who made the study possible, in particular the informal workers who gave up some of their valuable time to collaborate on the survey. We hope that the findings presented here may promote active social dialogue with stakeholders of the informal economy, as well as guide inclusive and gender-sensitive policies to accelerate the transition from the informal to the formal economy inclusively and equitably.

Edo Ferdinand Stork

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Nteba Soumano

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Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo,
Gabon, Central African Republic and Chad

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As part of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and its annual activity plans for the years 2021 and 2022, the National Institute of Statistics (INE), in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), conducted the Survey of Professional Organizations Representing the Informal Economy Actors (IOPREI) in Luanda.

With the completion of this survey, for the first time, Angola is part of the list of countries that have already done so, and its results will provide the necessary information for the country, mainly in the field of informal economy.

INE is particularly grateful to the UNDP and the ILO for the financial and technical support provided to all the entities and wishes to highlight the commitment of the UNDP and INE officers, the representatives and members of the organizations representing the informal actors, the field researchers (supervisors, interviewers and drivers) and all those who directly or indirectly assisted in making this operation a reality, and acknowledges and congratulates the effort and performance of all the stakeholders, whose participation was essential to the success of this statistical operation.

We thank all those who transformed the operation into its final product, from the Provincial Government of Luanda, the Police, the Municipal and Communal Administrations, and the informal markets.

Luanda, May 2023

José dos Santos Francisco Calengi

General Director of the National Institute of Statistics (INE)

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES

Table 1. Population and informal employment	17
Table 2. Social security in Angola, main indicators (number of people)	24
Table 3. Social security in Angola, by scheme (number of people)	25

FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Age structure of the working age population by employment status, 2021	18
Figure 1.2. Informal employment rate by age group, age and gender, 2021	18
Figure 1.3. Informal employment rate, by year and gender	19
Figure 1.4. Informal employment rate by area of residence and gender, 2021	19
Figure 1.5. Informal employment rate in the province of Luanda, 2021	19
Figure 1.6. Number of people in informal employment by gender, 2021	20
Figure 1.7. Number of people in informal employment by area of residence, 2021	20
Figure 1.8. Number of people in informal employment by economic activity and gender, 2021	20
Figure 1.9. Informal employment rate, by province, 2021	22
Figure 1.10. Informal employment rate by province and gender, 2021	22
Figure 1.11. Informal employment rate, by economic activity and gender, 2021	23
Figure 1.12. Informal employment rate, by employment status and gender, 2021	24
Figure 1.13. Number of people in informal employment in the province of Luanda, by gender, 2021	26
Figure 1.14. Informal employment rate in the province of Luanda by gender (% of total informal employment in each variable), 2021	26
Figure 2.1. Percentage distribution of respondents by gender	27
Figure 2.2. Percentage distribution of respondents by age group	27
Figure 2.3. Percentage distribution of respondents by level of education	27
Figure 2.4. Percentage distribution of respondents by level of education	27
Figure 3.1. Percentage distribution of respondents, by effects of Covid-19 on turnover or wages	29
Figure 3.2. Percentage distribution of respondents, by effects of Covid-19 on number of persons employed or hours worked	29
Figure 3.3. Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on the number of their clients	30
Figure 3.4. Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on the number of their clients, according to the employment status	30
Figure 3.5. Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on social security contributions	30
Figure 3.6. Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on access to social services	30
Figure 4.1. Percentage of respondents by possession of key documents	31
Figure 4.2. Percentage distribution of respondents, according to the reason for not having key documents	31
Figure 4.3. Percentage distribution of respondents who are aware of the benefits from the formalization of their activities	31

Figure 4.4. Percentage distribution of respondents by the most used technology for work or business, by gender	32
Figure 4.5. Percentage distribution of respondents by the most used technology for work or business, by level of education	32
Figure. 4.6. Percentage of respondents by ownership of a bank account, by gender	33
Figure. 4.7. Percentage of respondents by ownership of a bank account, by level of education	33
Figure 4.8. Percentage distribution of respondents who applied for a micro-credit in the last 12 months	34
Figure 4.9. Percentage distribution of respondents who applied for some type of micro-credit in the last 12 months, according to those who obtained that or not	34
Figure 4.10. Percentage distribution of respondents, according to the main reason for not securing a micro-credit	35
Figure 5.1. Percentage distribution of respondents according to people who are aware of the advantages of being registered in the social security system	37
Figure 5.2. Percentage distribution of respondents by age group, according to those who are not aware of the benefits of being registered in the social security system	37
Figure 5.3. Percentage distribution of respondents, according to social security registration	38
Figure 5.4. Percentage distribution of respondents, according to social security registration, by gender	38
Figure 5.5. Percentage distribution of respondents by social security registration and by employment status	38
Figure 6.1. Percentage distribution of respondents according to their membership	39
Figure 6.2 - Distribuição percentual dos entrevistados, segundo o género do seu público-alvo	39
Figure 6.3 - Distribuição percentual dos entrevistados, segundo a posse de algum fundo para ajuda financeira aos membros mais vulneráveis	39

ACRONYMS

BNA	National Bank of Angola
CAE	Classification of Economic Activities
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (Entrevista Pessoal Assistida por Computador)
CSPRO	Survey Processing System
IEA	Angola Employment Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INSS	National Institute of Social Security
IOPREI	Survey of Professional Organizations Representing the Informal Economy Actors
OIT	International Labour Organization
PREI	Informal Economy Reconversion Programme
PREI	Programa de Reconversão da Economia Informal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the Survey of Professional Organizations Representing the Informal Economy Actors (IOPREI) in Luanda, Angola. The survey was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) from July to September 2022, after a wide consultation process with several organizations about the objectives and methodology of the study, including conducting pilot tests before data collection.

In Angola, there has been a growing interest in the phenomenon of the informal economy, leading to the approval and implementation of the Informal Economy Reconversion Program (PREI). However, recent research on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the informal economy in Angola has been limited¹.

IOPREI was carried out through a sample of more than 11,000 units, aimed at organizations representatives of the informal economy in the province of Luanda. For each organization selected, it was necessary to identify its manager and members, who participated in the semi-executive interviews.

The main objective of this survey was to give voice to the women and men who work in the informal economy and to investigate possible solutions that might encourage an inclusive and equitable transition from the informal economy to the formal economy.

Major findings

- The survey includes 19 organizations, 19 representatives and 11,010 people aged 15 years and over;
- About half (50.2%) of the respondents are men and 49.8% are women;
- The age groups 25-29 years and 30-34 years account for the highest percentage of respondents;
- The vast majority (81.3%) of respondents stated that during the most difficult periods of the Covid-19 pandemic, the volume of business or wages decreased;
- Over two-thirds of respondents (73.9%) indicated that during the most difficult periods of the Covid-19 pandemic, they experienced a significant decrease in their customer base;
- The majority (76.6%) of respondents reported that they did not contribute to social security;
- At least eight out of ten respondents (85.9%) claim to have an identity document and 12.3% have no document at all;
- The respondents highlighted the major barriers to obtaining the necessary documents required for the formalization of economic activity: the high cost of the public service fees (25.8%), the poor quality of public service received (15.5%), the physical distance to the public institution to obtain the documents (13.5%), and the excessive number of documents required to finalize the administrative process (11.2%);
- About two-thirds (69.3%) of the people interviewed are not familiar with the advantages or the added value of making their economic activity formal;

¹ The National Bank of Angola (BNA) carried out an online survey to investigate the possible effects of COVID-19 in companies, without distinguishing between formal and informal; the BNA also promoted a study carried out by the Higher Polytechnic Institute of Technologies and Sciences (ISPTEC) on the supply of foodstuffs in squares and markets of food products in markets informalities of Luanda.

- About eight out of ten respondents (83.0%) are not familiar with the advantages of being registered with the social security system. Among age groups, the 15-19-year-olds surveyed reported the highest percentage of people who are not familiar with these benefits;
- Nearly half (49.7%) of respondents indicated that they have not registered for social security, (43.2%) did not know and only 7.1% of this population indicated that they had registered in the social security system;
- The majority of the heads/presidents of the surveyed organizations stated that the major target audiences of their organizations were the informal self-employed (77.8%), informal employees (38.9%), and small and medium-sized enterprises (27.8%);
- Almost all (94.1%) of the organizations surveyed do not have funds to provide financial assistance to their most vulnerable members.

Conclusions and recommendations

1. **Informality remains widespread.** Informality affects about 8 out of 10 employed people in Angola; youth and women face the highest informal employment rate, and they also account for most informal workers in absolute number. Informality is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
2. **Gender division of labor.** Women employed in the informal economy work mainly in agriculture, commerce, and domestic work, whereas men are mostly concentrated in agriculture, commerce, transport, construction and industry.
3. **Effects of Covid-19.** Workers and economic units in the informal economy were among the most vulnerable groups during the Covid-19 pandemic, which manifested mainly in the reduction of economic activities, turnover and clients.
4. **Heterogeneity.** The informal economy in Angola is heterogeneous. The survey revealed notable differences among the informal workers by age, gender, economic activity, level of education and area of residence, with intersectionality across these factors. This heterogeneity must be taken into account when designing policies and strategies to promote the transition from the informal to the formal economy, as each group has different needs and priorities.
5. **Financial inclusion.** Financial inclusion remains a key challenge for people working in the informal economy, not only because of limited access to finance but mainly in terms of literacy, confirming the trend that the higher the level of education, the more likely access to credit. Improved access to quality education and strengthening financial literacy are two crucial priorities for greater inclusion of informal workers, particularly women and youth.
6. **Technology and digitalization.** In a context where the majority of respondents still use the telephone as their main means of communication, especially among the less educated, greater public and private investment in expanding connectivity, as well as in strengthening digital literacy and the adoption of digital tools, could facilitate access to financial services and digital business.
7. **Social protection.** This study corroborates that social security coverage is very limited among informal workers, most of whom are self-employed. There is low awareness of social security benefits and of the INSS itself among all the groups examined, as well as minimal take-up among those who are better informed.

- 8. Gender equality and women's empowerment.** Gender inequalities persist within the informal economy and overlap with other socio-economic and cultural inequalities, such as income level, educational level and access to social and financial services, among others. In this regard, including a gender perspective in the transition strategy from the informal to the formal economy is crucial for its success and transformation.
- 9. Organizations of informal economy actors.** The organizations representing informal economy actors studied in this report are heterogeneous and not well-connected. With a few exceptions, most of them lack adequate financial and technical resources to function fully. These challenges are also noticeable among labor unions representing workers, which often lack sufficient income from their members. Empowering these organizations with stronger agency, including through their inclusion in social dialogue, is key to improving the living conditions of the thousands of people they represent.
- 10. Further research.** Despite its limitations, the findings of this study open the way to new lines of research, including the analysis of other socio-economic determinants (multidimensional poverty, inequality, digitalization, etc.), the interconnection between informality and governance, the inclusion in the survey of other organizations representing actors in the informal economy, as well as the extension of the survey to other provinces of the country.

1. INFORMAL ECONOMY IN ANGOLA

Between 2019 and 2021, the number of informally employed people in Angola increased, as did the total population and the employed population. However, during this period, the informal employment rate also increased, both across the country and in the province of Luanda (Table 1). It is estimated that in 2021 the number of informally employed people in Angola was about 8.6 million, of which about 1.5 million were in the province of Luanda. It is worth noting that the informal employment rate in Luanda in the same year was significantly lower (62.2%) than the country average (80.4%).

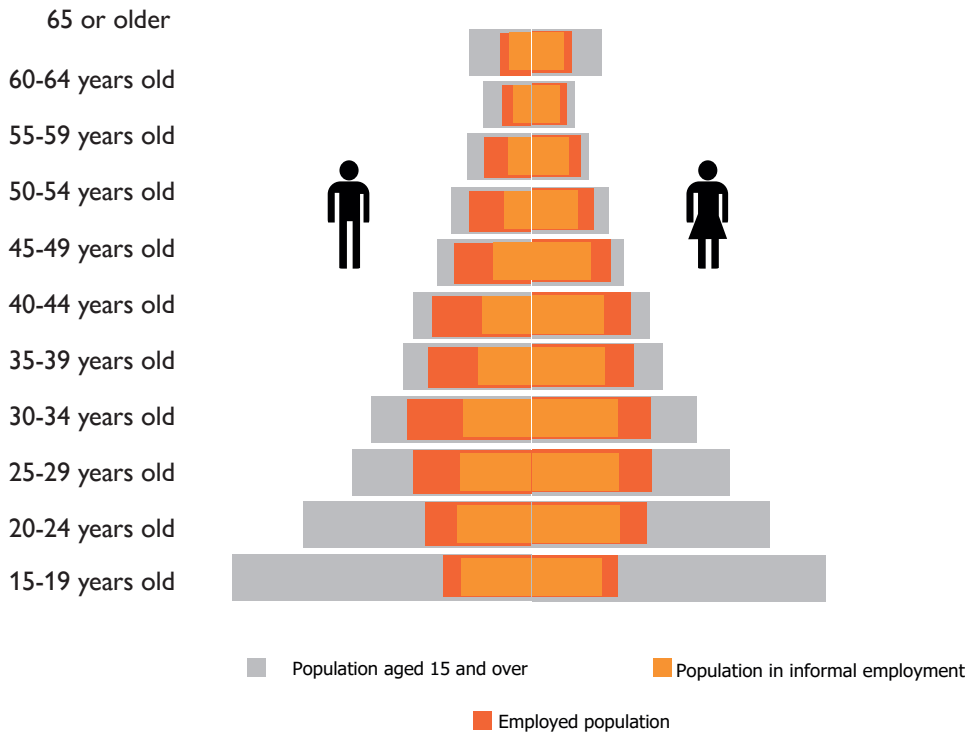
Table 1 - Population and informal employment

Indicators		Number and percentage in each year			Year-on-year difference)	
		2019	2020	2021	Change (2020 - 2019)	Change (2021 - 2020)
Angola	Population aged 15 and over	16 303 659	16 873 347	17 511 778	569 688	638 431
	Employed population	9 976 235	10 254 736	10 768 250	278 501	513 513
	Population in informal employment	7 436 467	8 240 047	8 662 789	803 580	422 742
	Employment rate (%)	61,2	60,8	61,5	-0,4	0,7
	Informal employment rate (%)	74,5	80,4	80,4	5,8	0,1
Luanda	Population aged 15 and over	4 800 728	4 959 049	5 132 983	158 320	173 934
	Employed population	2 238 417	2 134 932	2 538 592	-103 485	403 660
	Population in informal employment	1 171 109	1 278 816	1 580 012	107 707	301 196
	Employment rate (%)	46,6	43,1	49,5	-3,6	6,4
	Informal employment rate (%)	52,3	59,9	62,2	7,6	2,3

Source: INE, Angola Employment Survey (IEA).

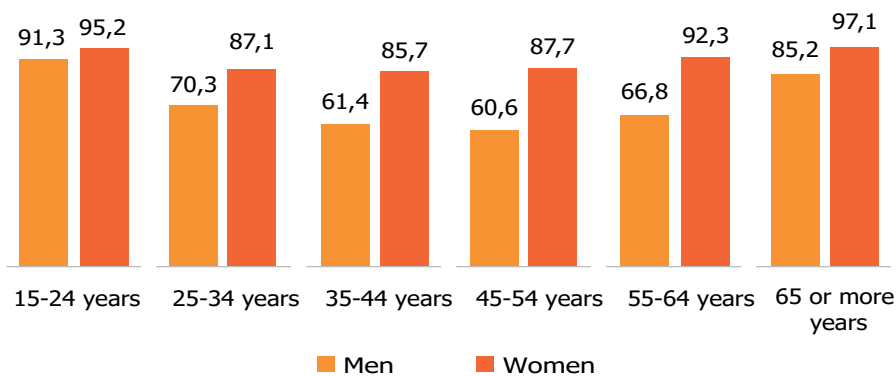
According to employment status in 2021, the age structure of the working-age population in Angola shows accentuated differences between age groups. Profiled by a broad base of the pyramid, which represents the younger population and the top of the pyramid, which represents the older population. The majority of the working-age population is young, between 15 and 24 years (Fig. 1.1). In all age groups, the rate of informal employment is higher among women than men (Fig. 1.2).

Figure 1.1 – Age structure of the working age population by employment status, 2021



Source: INE, IEA, 2021

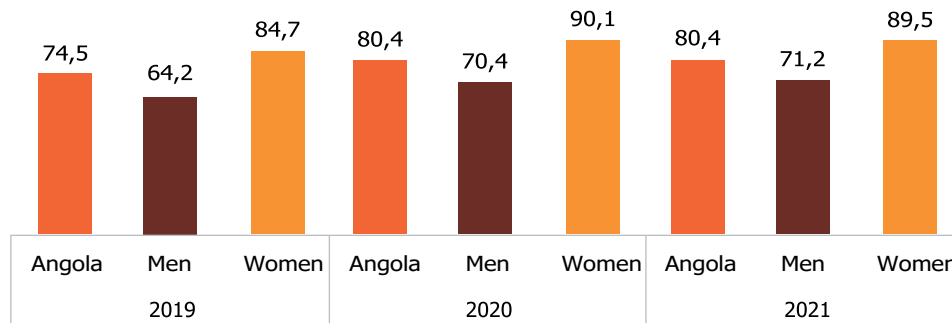
Figure 1.2 – Informal employment rate by age group, age and gender, 2021



Source: INE, IEA, 2021

Between 2019 and 2021, the informality rate increased by about 6 per cent, with women accounting for a higher proportion. In 2021, 8 out of 10 employed individuals in Angola were informally employed; the informal employment rate is much higher for women (89.5%) than men (71.2%), see Fig. 1.3.

Figure 1.3 – Informal employment rate, by year and gender



Source: INE, IEA, 2019 - 2021

When considering the area of residence, the informal employment rate in rural areas (94.4%) is significantly higher than that in urban areas (66.0%), as shown in Fig. 1.4. The same trend is also observed for the province of Luanda (Fig. 1.5).

Figure 1.4 - Informal employment rate by area of residence and gender, 2021

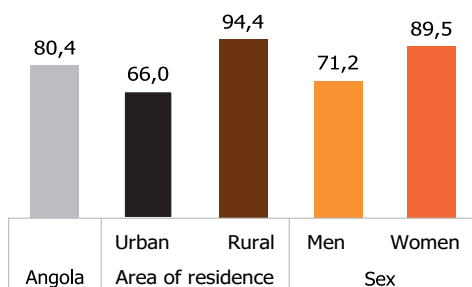
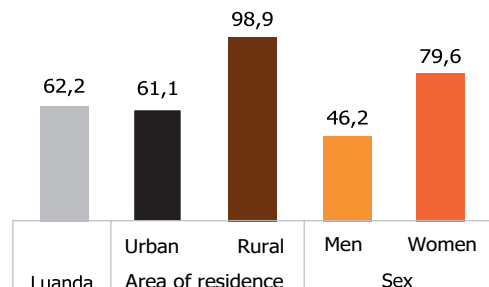


Figure 1.5 - Informal employment rate in the province of Luanda, 2021



Source: INE, IEA, 2021

Looking at the total number of informal workers in Angola, women (4.8 million people) far outnumber men (3.8 million people), as shown in Fig. 1.6. The rural areas hold the most informal workers (5.1 million people) compared to the urban areas (3.5 million people), as shown in Fig. 1.7. In other words, informal commerce and domestic work together employ mostly women, whilst informal transport and construction employ mostly men.

Female informal workers are mainly concentrated in agriculture, with a notable representation in commerce and domestic work. Male informal workers are mostly found in agriculture, commerce, transport, construction and industry (Fig. 1.8).

Figure 1.6 – Number of people in informal employment by gender, 2021

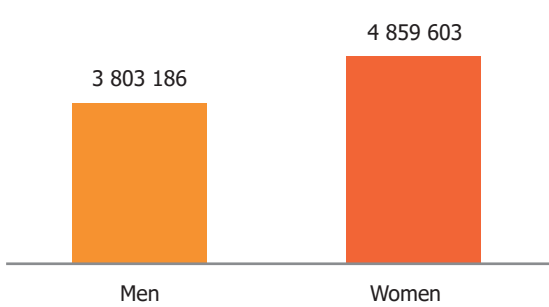
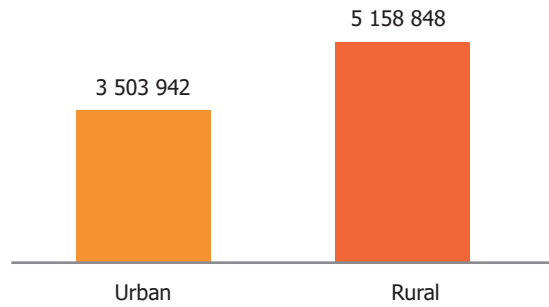
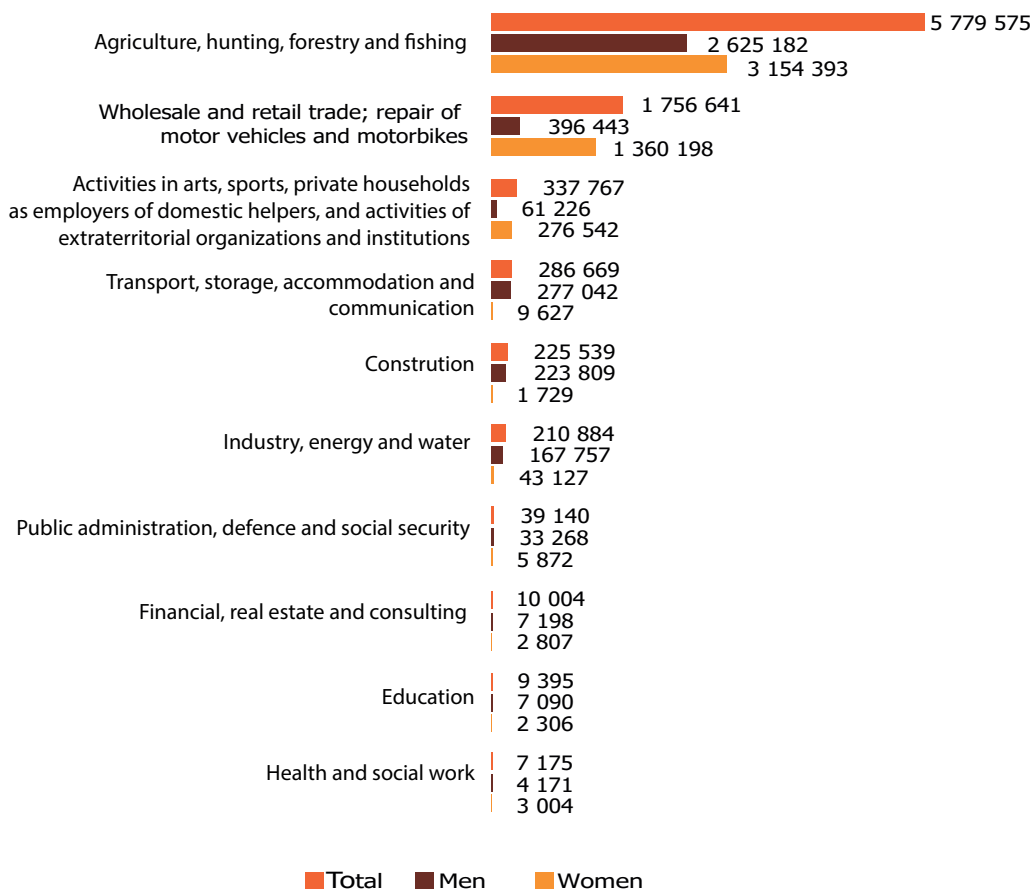


Figure 1.7 – Number of people in informal employment by area of residence, 2021



Source: INE, IEA, 2021

Figure 1.8 - Number of people in informal employment by economic activity and gender, 2021



Source: INE, IEA, 2021

In 2021, the provinces of Bie, Huambo and Cuanza Sul and Uige recorded the highest rates of the informally employed, above 90%. While Luanda and Cabinda have the lowest rates of informally employed, below 70% (Fig. 1.9).

In all provinces of Angola, most informal workers are women, with Uige having the highest rate (98.2%) and Malanje having the lowest (77.8%), as shown in Figure 1.10. In Luanda, the female informal employment rate (79.6%) is significantly higher than the male informal employment (46.2%).

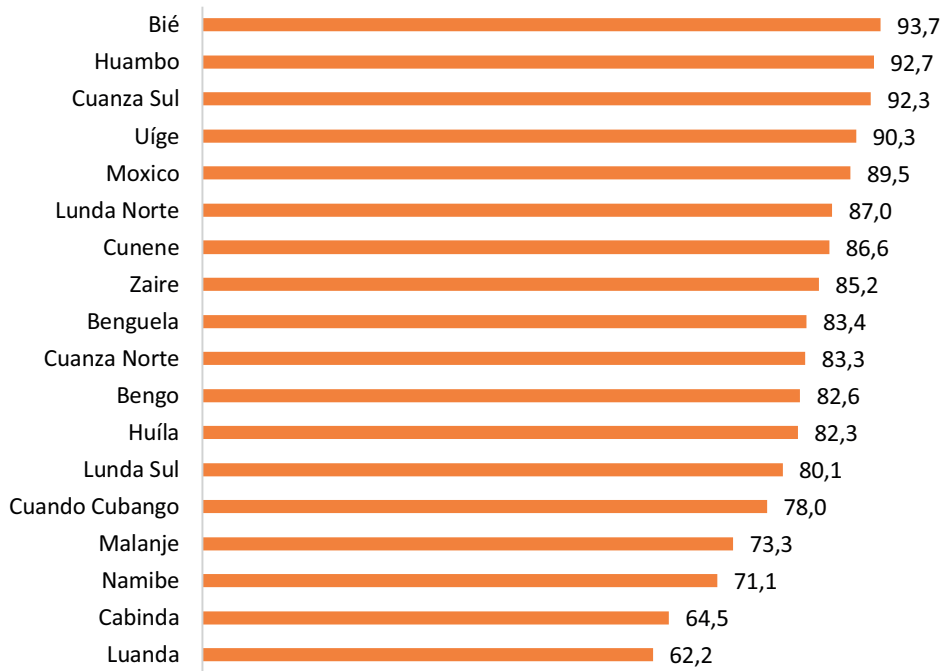


According to the main economic activity, the rate of informal employment in 2021 was highest in agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing (97.3%) and wholesale and retail trade (85.1%) (Fig. 1.11).

It is worth noting, that in trade, the informal employment rate of women (92.8%) is much higher than that of men (66.3%); the same is true in the domestic employment sector (91.0% for women and 63.6% for men). In contrast, in the transport sector, the informal employment rate of men (67.9%) is much higher than for women (18.1%); the same occurs in the construction sector (71.0% for men and 44.4% for women).

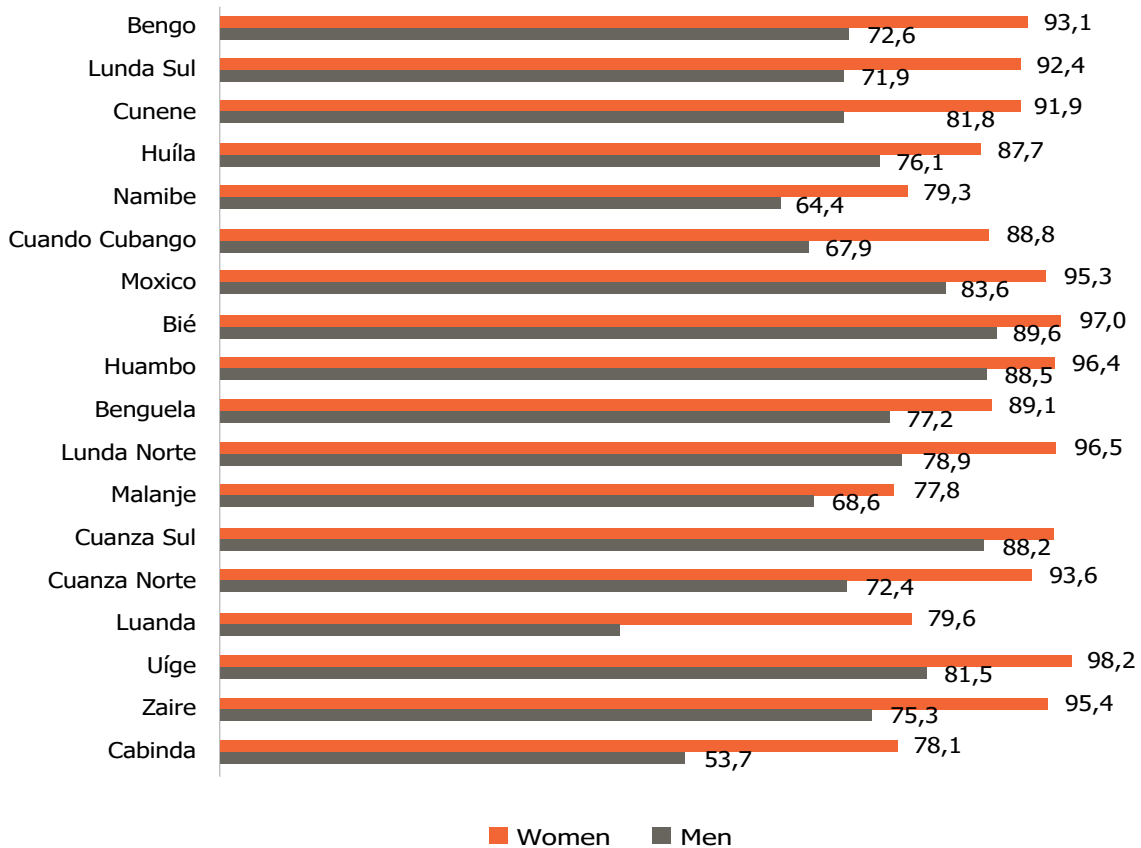
In sum, the estimates presented so far show that the informal economy in Angola is heterogeneous and that it is crucial to adopt a gender perspective to better analyze the phenomenon and design inclusive policies for the transition to the formal economy.

Figure 1.9 - Informal employment rate, by province, 2021



Source: INE, IEA, 2021

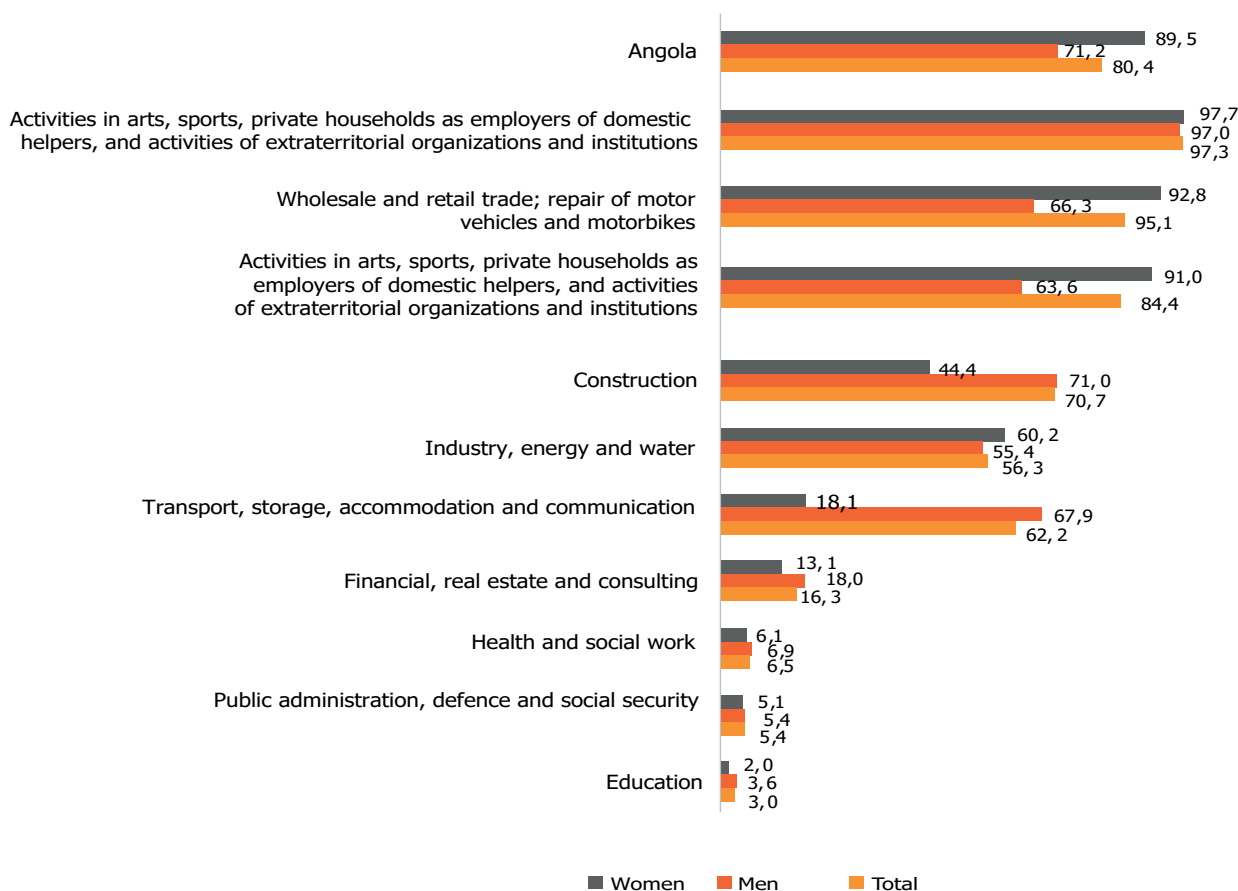
Figure 1.10 - Informal employment rate by province and gender, 2021



■ Women ■ Men

Source: INE, IEA, 2021

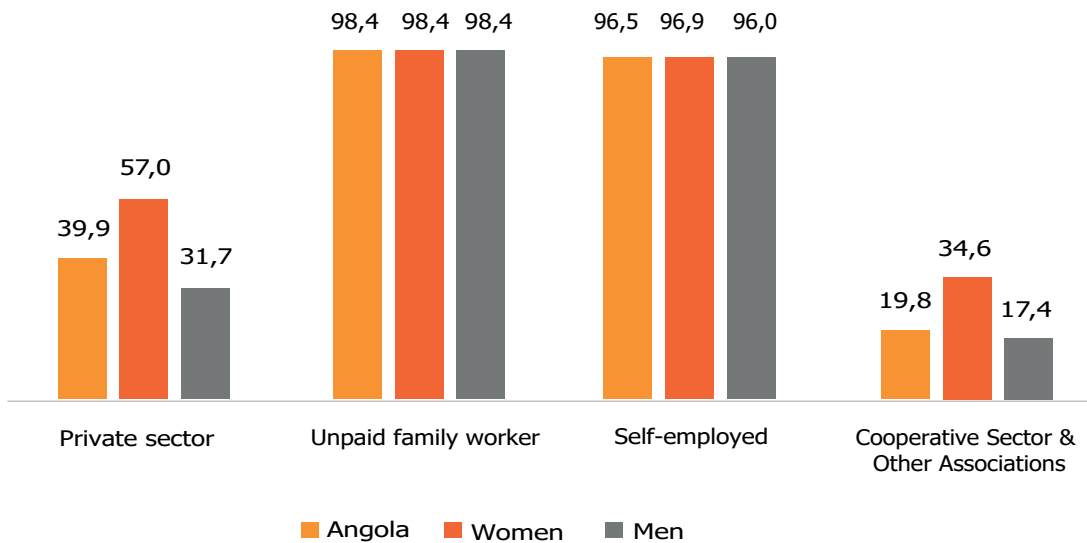
Figure 1.11 - Informal employment rate, by economic activity and gender, 2021



Fonte: INE, IEA, 2021

In 2021, the highest informal employment rate was found in the unpaid family business (98.4%), self-employment (96.5%) and the private sector (39.9%), as shown in Fig. 1.12. This situation of unpaid family employment is particularly prevalent in the agricultural, livestock farming and fisheries sectors. In other words, almost all own-account workers and unpaid family workers are in informal employment, with few differences between men and women. This is a key finding because unpaid family workers and own-account workers constitute most informal workers in Angola, but at the same time, they are the minority of those registered with social security, as the next section shows.

It is noteworthy that for the women working in the private sector, the informal employment rate (57%) is almost double that of men (31.7%); the same gender disparity occurs in the cooperative sector (Fig. 1.12). This issue requires deeper research on the determinants and dynamics of this phenomenon that appears to have a key implication for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Figure 1.12 - Informal employment rate, by employment status and gender, 2021

Source: INE, IEA, 2021

Social security

Angola's social security data show an overall upward trend in the number of people registered in the social security system including contributors and pensioners (Table 2). However, these three groups together account for less than 8% of the estimated population of Angola in 2021. It is noteworthy that, in 2021, about 70% of people insured under the social security system and about 60% of old-age pensioners and survivors were males.

Table 2. Social security in Angola, main indicators (number of people)

	2019	2020	2021
Contributors	179 219	191 485	209 152
Insured	1 849 583	1 967 627	2 130 287
Pensioners	142 817	160 168	177 792

Source: National Institute of Social Security (INSS).

Notes: (i) contributor: is the employer, i.e. public, private or public-private enterprises, cooperatives, institutions of the central state administration, diplomatic and consular representations, religious organizations, non-governmental organizations, as well as all organizations that have, under their protection, workers providing paid services; (ii) insured person: any worker registered with the social security system; (iii) pensioner: any person entitled to a social benefit in the form of a pension in the event of old age or death: is the person entitled to a social benefit as a pension in the event of old age or death. The Angolan social security system currently encompasses the old age pensioners and the survivors' pensioners.

It was previously shown that about two-thirds of informal workers are self-employed, with or without employed workers. However, it is interesting to note that the self-employed account for a minority within the group of persons covered by social security (Table 3). In other words, although self-employed men and women account for most of the informal employment, they make up less than 0.3% of the total population covered by the social security system.

Table 3. Social security in Angola, by scheme (number of people)

	2019	2020	2021
Employees	1 841 840	1 958 506	2 117 355
Men	1 297 256	1 378 835	1 491 483
Women	544 584	579 671	625 872
Self-employed	2 654	3 035	5 513
Men	1 783	2 027	3 411
Women	871	1 008	2 102
Clergy	577	634	1 001
Men	364	405	676
Women	213	229	325
Domestic workers	4 512	5 452	6 418
Men	1 080	1 295	1 494
Women	3 432	4 157	4 924
Workers in low-income economic activities	-	-	163
Men	-	-	106
Women	-	-	57
TOTAL	1 849 583	1 967 627	2 130 450
Men	1 300 483	1 382 562	1 497 170
Women	549 100	585 065	633 280

Source: National Institute of Social Security (INSS)



Brief overview of informal employment in Luanda

In 2021, the population with informal employment in Luanda was estimated at 1 580 012 with an informal employment rate of 62.2%, of which nearly one million people were females. In the same year, the female informal employment rate was estimated at 79.6%, significantly higher compared to 46.2% for males (Fig. 1.13 and Fig. 1.14).

Figure 1.13 – Number of people in informal employment in the province of Luanda, by gender, 2021

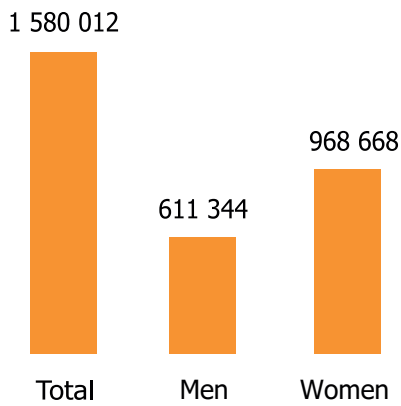
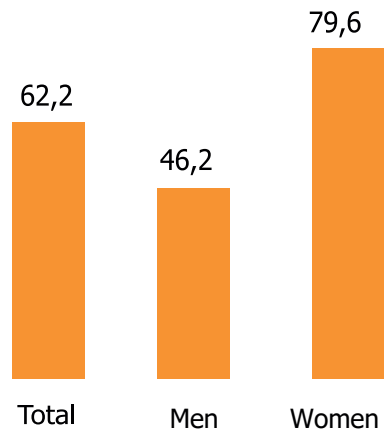
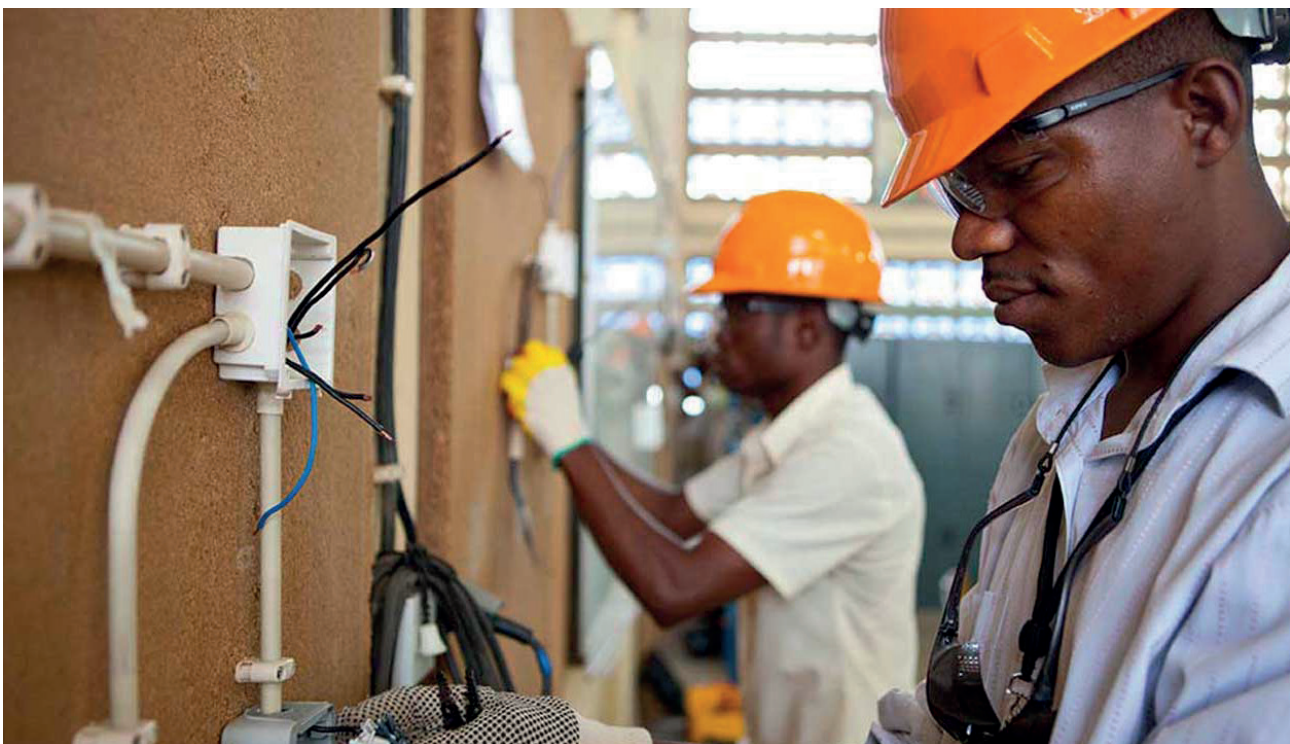


Figure 1.14 - Informal employment rate in the province of Luanda by gender (% of total informal employment in each variable), 2021



Source: INE, IEA, 2021



2. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF THE SAMPLE

The IOPREI allowed surveying 19 organizations - including professional associations, federations, professional groups, labor unions and employers' organizations - 19 heads/presidents of those organizations, as well as 11,010 people over 15 years of age who were members and target audience of the same organizations.

Nearly half (50.2%) of the respondents were men and 49.8% were women (Fig. 2.1). The age groups 25-29 years and 30-34 years have the highest percentages of respondents 16.5% and 15.6% respectively (Fig. 2.2).

Figure 2.1 - Percentage distribution of respondents by gender

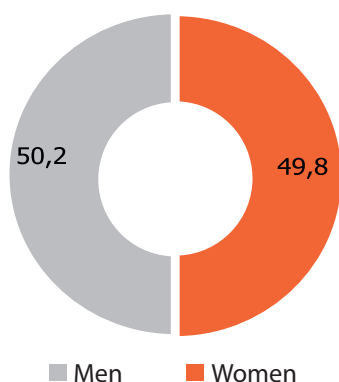
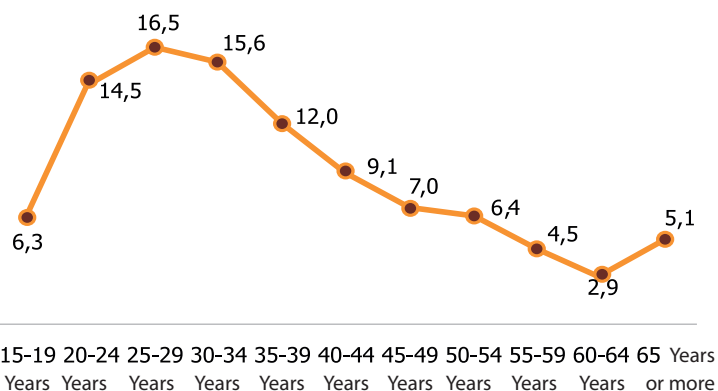


Figure 2.2 - Percentage distribution of respondents by age group



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

About one-third of the respondents (31.6%) completed primary education, 42.5% completed secondary education and only 3.7% completed any higher education. It is important to highlight that among those respondents who never attended school, 88.1% were women; among those with no formal education attained, 72.4% were women (Fig. 2.3 and Fig. 2.4).

Figure 2.3 - Percentage distribution of respondents by level of education

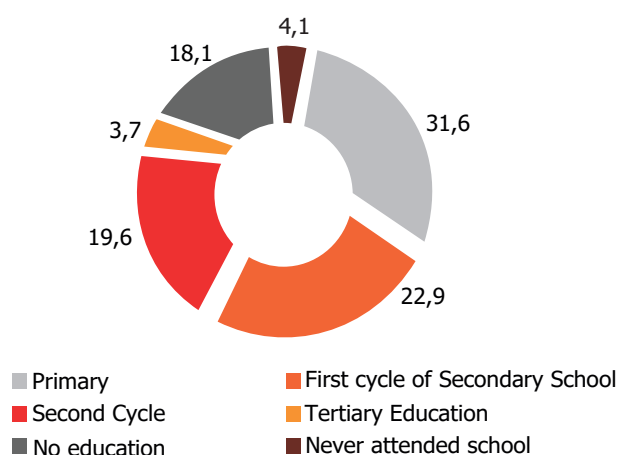
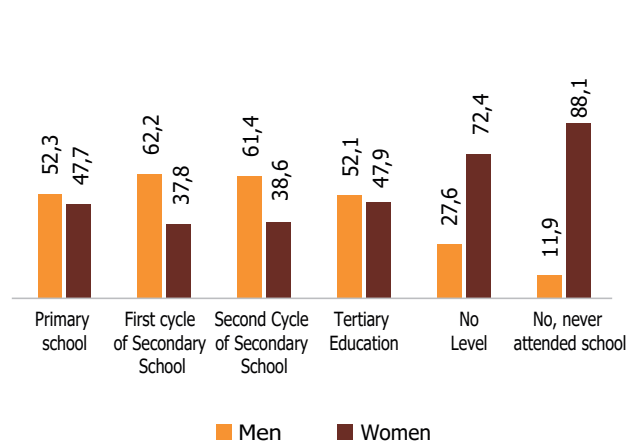


Figure 2.4 - Percentage distribution of respondents by level of education



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

3. EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON THE ORGANIZATIONS OF INFORMAL ACTORS

The IOPREI survey covered people aged 15 and over who are self-employed, employed, in cooperatives, or in other working conditions who in the reference period (June, July and August 2022) reported situations or effects of Covid-19 referring to the most challenging times of the pandemic, i.e., when there was the highest number of daily cases in the country, as well as the most stringent health restrictions.

About seven out of ten respondents (69.9%) indicated that Covid-19 affected negatively both men and women (Table C.7 in the Annex).

Over 81% of respondents indicated that in the most difficult times of the pandemic, their turnover or wages decreased and only 12.8% stated that turnover or wages were maintained (Fig. 3.1). The same pattern was observed in terms of a reduction in the number of people employed or hours worked (Fig. 3.2). The municipalities of Cazenga and Cacuaco are the ones where most people experienced a reduction in their turnover/wage and number of worked hours (Tables C.1 and C.2 in the Annex).

Figure 3.1 - Percentage distribution of respondents, by effects of Covid-19 on turnover or wages

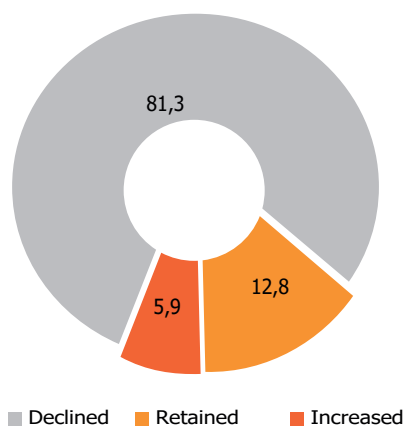
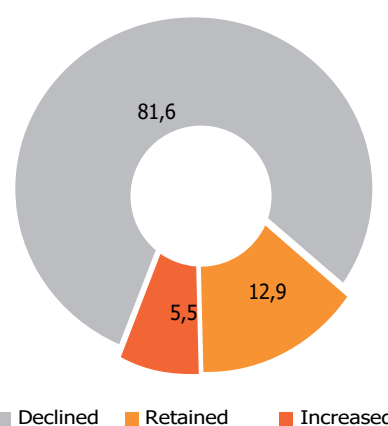


Figure 3.2 - Percentage distribution of respondents, by effects of Covid-19 on number of persons employed or hours worked



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022



About three out of four respondents revealed that, during the most difficult times of the Covid-19 pandemic, they experienced a considerable decline in the number of customers. The majority of self-employed (85.0%) reported a decline in the number of customers (Fig. 3.3 and Fig. 3.4); this shows that the self-employed were much more affected than employees, probably due to higher vulnerability in this occupational category.

Figure 3.3 - Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on the number of their clients

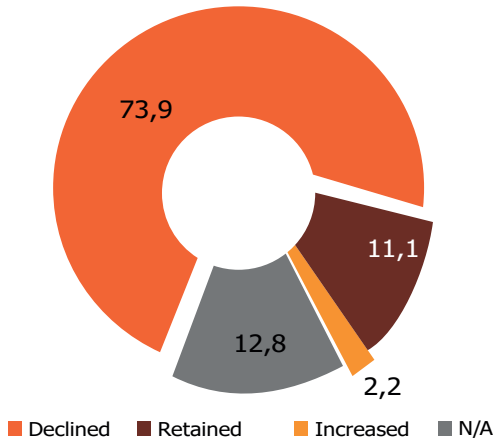
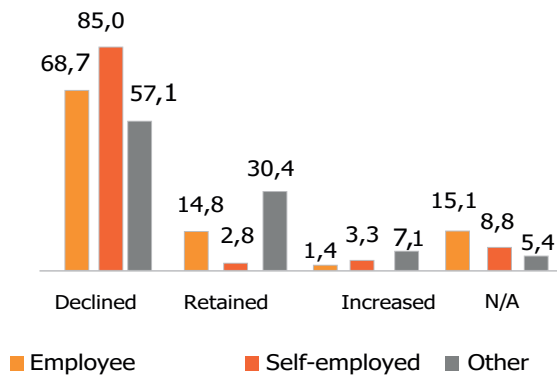


Figure 3.4 - Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on the number of their clients, according to the employment status



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

The data show that during the peak of the restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, 76.6% of the people interviewed did not make social security contributions, while 20.2% of them reduced their contributions (Fig. 3.5). Notably, 80.3% indicated that access to social services decreased during the period of Covid-19 restrictions (Fig. 3.6).

Figure 3.5 - Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on social security contributions

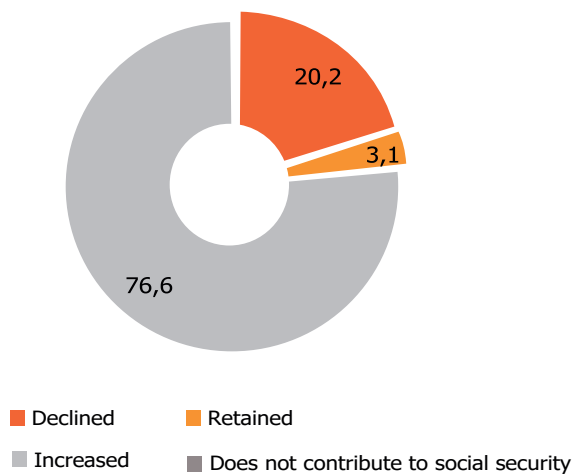
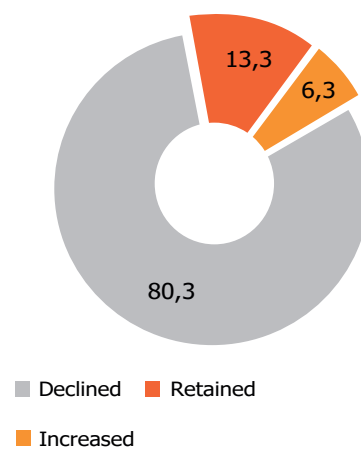


Figure 3.5 - Percentage distribution of respondents by effects of Covid-19 on social security contributions



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

4. BARRIERS TO THE TRANSITION FROM THE INFORMAL TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY

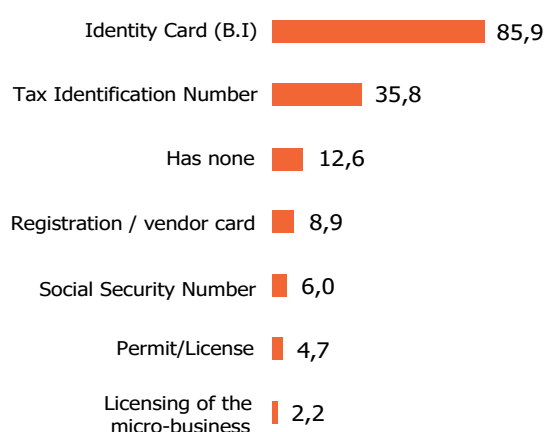
The informal economy takes place in a setting of high unemployment, underemployment, multidimensional poverty, gender and income inequality and precarious work. Informality plays an important role in these circumstances, particularly in income generation because of the relative ease of access and low requirements for education, skills, technology and capital. However, most people join the ranks of the informal economy not out of choice, but out of the need to survive and to access activities that allow them to earn a basic income.

This chapter attempt to outline the major barriers faced by the respondents in transitioning from the informal to the formal economy, their interests in formalizing their business, applying for loans and using technology for their work or business.

The large majority of respondents (85.9%) reported that they have at least one identity document, whereas 12.6% have no identity document at all (Fig. 4.1).

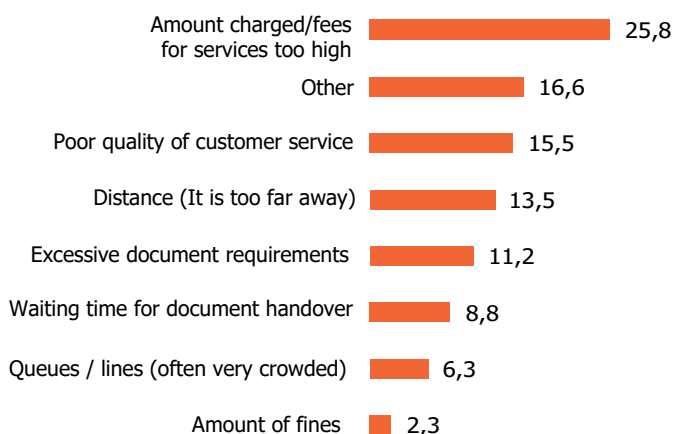
The survey attempted to investigate the reasons for not having such documents; 25.8% of respondents indicated that the amount or fees charged for services are too high, 15.5% stated that the quality of service is poor, 13.5% the distance and 11.2% indicated that too many documents were needed (Fig. 4.2).

Figure 4.1 - Percentage of respondents by possession of key documents



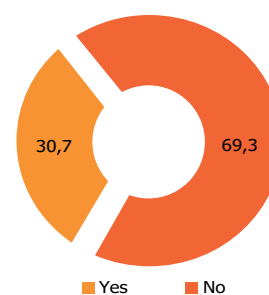
Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

Figure 4.2 - Percentage distribution of respondents, according to the reason for not having key documents



On the other hand, the survey reveals that over two-thirds of the respondents (69.3%) (66% of men and 72% of women) are not familiar with the benefits or added value of formalizing their businesses (Fig. 4.3). Nonetheless, nearly 8 out of 10 interviewed people expressed interest to register and legalize their business activity, with the highest percentage in the municipalities of Cacuaco, Luanda and Cazenga, with slight differences between men (87% of them) and women (82% of them) (Table D.1 in the Annex).

Figure 4.3 - Percentage distribution of respondents who are aware of the benefits from the formalization of their activities

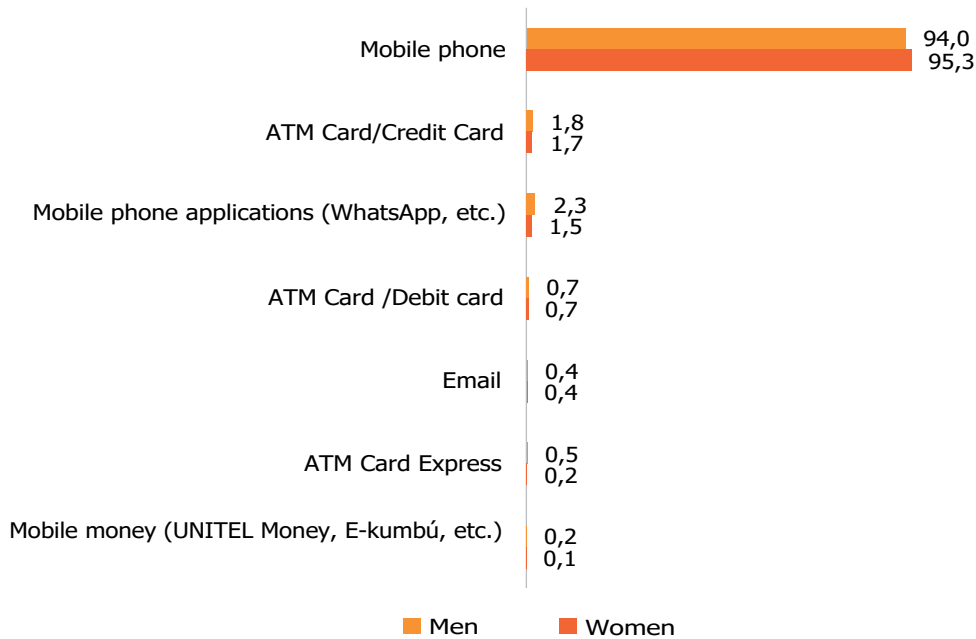


Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

Mobile phones remain the most used technology by informal actors. Among those interviewed, 94% of men use mobile phones more frequently, compared to 95.3% of women. Mobile money (Unitel Money, E- Kumbu, etc.) is the least used means for working or doing business among both men and women (Fig. 4.4).

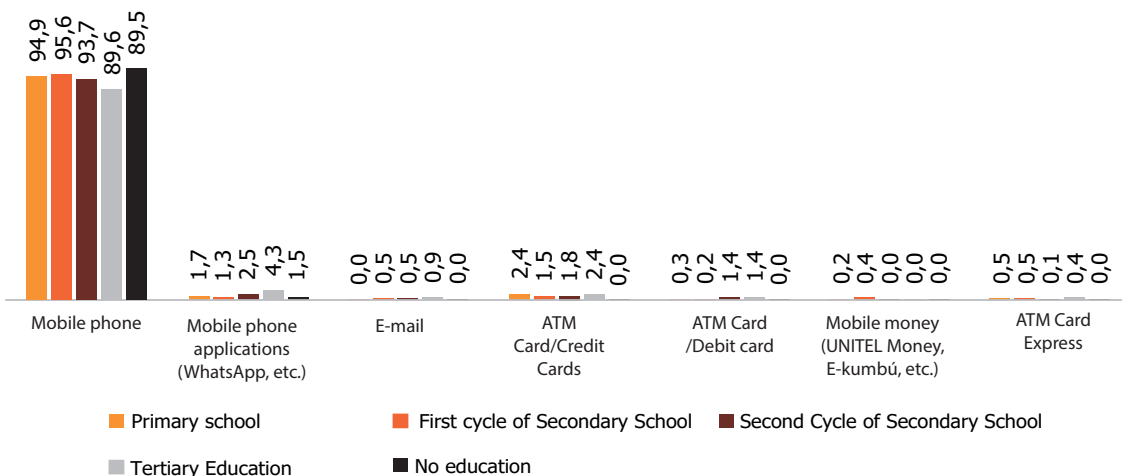
It is noteworthy that the use of mobile phone applications and e-mail is much more frequent among those with a higher level of education (Fig. 4.5).

Figure 4.4 - Percentage distribution of respondents by the most used technology for work or business, by gender



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

Figure 4.5 - Percentage distribution of respondents by the most used technology used for work or business, by level of education



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022



Financial inclusion remains a challenge in the informal economy, especially for women and youth. The data show that 41.7% of respondents reported having a bank account, with a strong difference between men (49.9%) and women (33.4%) (Fig. 4.6). Only 10% of the respondents aged 15-19 years have a bank account, a percentage that reaches 36.4% for those aged 20-24 years (Table D.4 in the Annex).

The survey reveals that 87.7% of respondents with tertiary education have a bank account, and just 29.2% with primary education have one (Fig. 4.7).

About 3 out of 4 surveyed, especially among younger women, are unaware of the possibility of opening a simplified bank account, including the “Bankita” account (Table D.5 in the Annex). In other words, holding a bank account is more prevalent among people with a higher level of education and vice versa.

Figure 4.6 - Percentage of respondents by ownership of a bank account, by gender

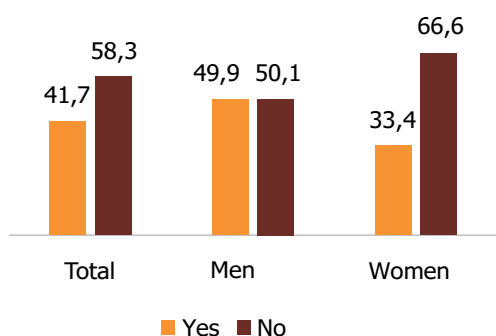
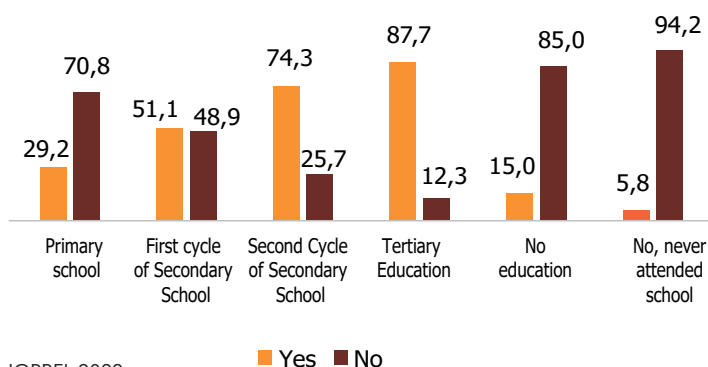


Figure 4.7 - Percentage of respondents by ownership of a bank account, by level of education



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

⁶ A conta Bankita faz parte do programa de inclusão financeira do BNA e permite a subscrição dos serviços bancários, com condições de acesso mais reduzidas.

The study attempted to investigate the issue of access to lending. A loan agreement is one whereby a financial institution (lender or creditor) makes money available to a bank customer (debtor or borrower), who is liable to repay that amount within an agreed period, with interest and other costs. This survey focused particularly on micro-credit.

In the last 12 months before the survey 97.7% of the surveyed individuals applied for a micro-credit (Fig. 4.8), with men and women equally divided, mainly among individuals over 30 years of age and with a higher level of education (Table D.7 in the Annex).

Among the 2.3% of respondents who applied for a micro-credit, only one-third (33.2%) of them secured it, 34.1% among men and 32.3% among women. Nearly two out of every three surveyed (66.8%) did not secure micro-credits, with a similar percentage among men and women (Fig. 4.9). Among the main reasons for not securing a micro-credit, bureaucracy in processing the documents to be applied for was mentioned by 57.8%, with a higher response among women, and not having the necessary documents by 12.7%, with a higher response among men; high-interest rates were also mentioned as a limiting factor by 12% of the women interviewed (Fig. 4.9 and Fig. 4.10; Table D.9 in the Annex).

However, around 7 out of 10 respondents declared to be interested in applying for a micro-credit in the next 12 months, with a higher percentage among men (74% of them) compared to women (64% of them), as well as among people over 25 and with a higher level of education (Table D.6 in the Annex).

Figure 4.8 - Percentage distribution of respondents who applied for a micro-credit in the last 12 months

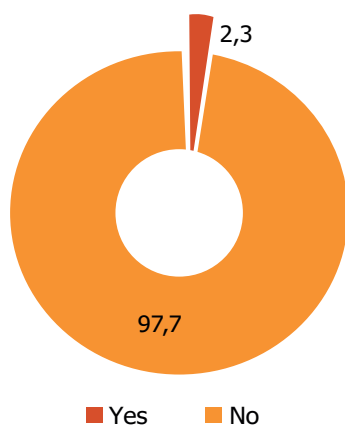
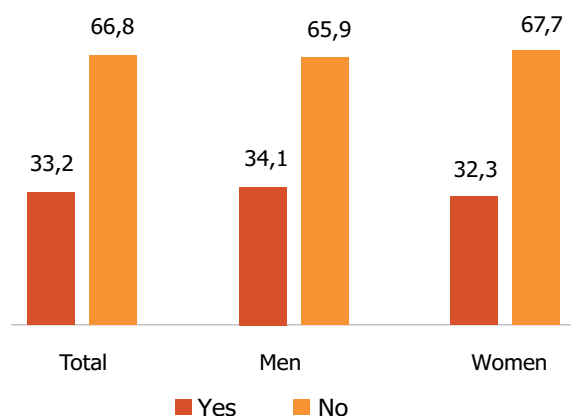


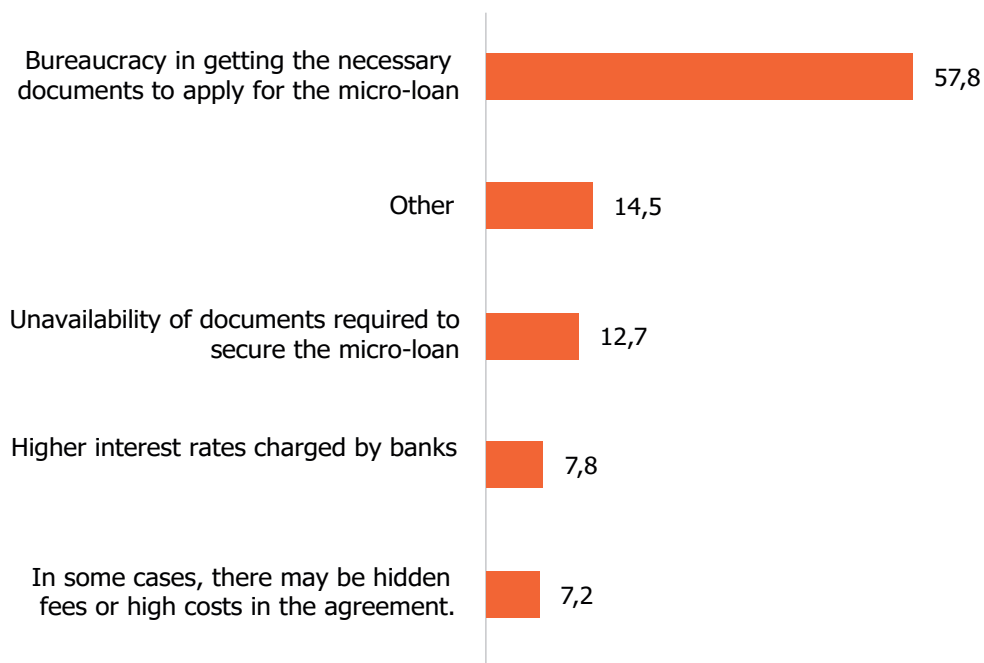
Figure 4.9 - Percentage distribution of respondents who applied for some type of micro-credit in the last 12 months, according to those who obtained that or not



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

⁷Empréstimos de baixo valor concedidos a pequenos e médios empreendedores, realizados pelas Instituições Financeiras habilitadas e para as finalidades definidas mediante legislação e regulamentação específica (Lei n.º 14/21, de 19 de Maio de 2021).

Figure 4.10 - Percentage distribution of respondents, according to the main reason for not securing a micro-credit



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022



5. SOCIAL PROTECTION

Nearly 83.0% of respondents are not familiar with the benefits of being registered with social security, with a higher percentage among women (88.6%) compared to men (77.5%). The percentage of those who are aware of the benefits of social security is more than double in urban areas compared to rural areas (Fig. 5.1 and Table E.1 in the Annex).

Respondents aged 15-19 have the highest percentage among those who are not aware of the benefits of social security (Fig. 5.2 and Table E.1 in the Annex).

Over half (56%) of respondents have never heard of the National Institute of Social Security (INSS) of Angola, especially in rural areas (78%) compared to urban areas (51%) and among women (67%) compared to men (45%), see Table C.4 in the Annex. In the municipalities of Icolo and Bengo and Quissama, nearly 9 out of 10 respondents have never heard of the INSS (Table C.4 in the Annex).

Figure 5.1 - Percentage distribution of respondents according to people who are aware of the advantages of being registered in the social security system

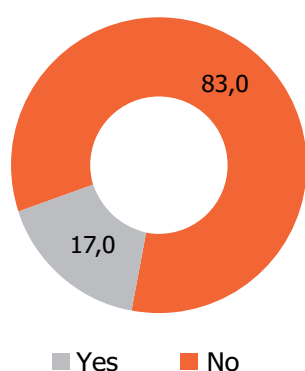
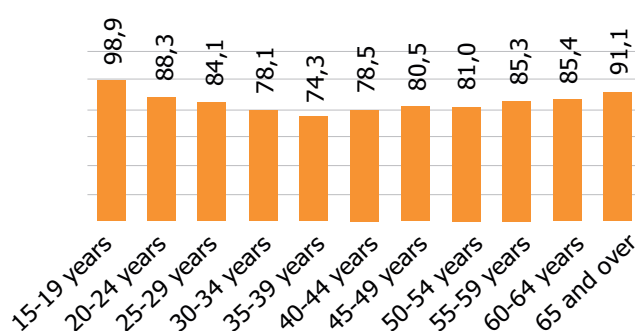


Figure 5.2 - Percentage distribution of respondents by age group, according to those who are not aware of the benefits of being registered in the social security system



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022



Nearly half (49.7%) of the people interviewed declare that they are not currently registered with social security, (43.2%) do not know and only 7.1% declare that they are registered under the social security system, which is more than double among men (9.3%) compared to women (4.8%) and more frequent among workers with a higher level of education (Fig. 5.3, Fig. 5.4 and Table E.2 in the Annex).

In terms of employment status, 18.9% of those interviewed are self-employed, with or without employees; it is also worrying that a proportion of those interviewed is unsure of their employment status (Fig. 5.5).

Figure 5.3 - Percentage distribution of respondents, according to social security registration

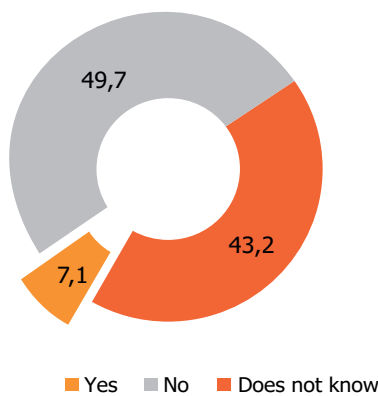
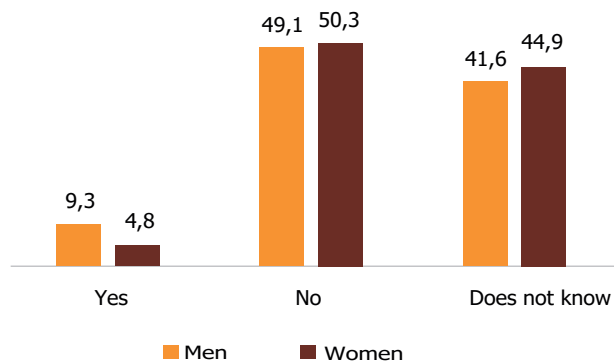
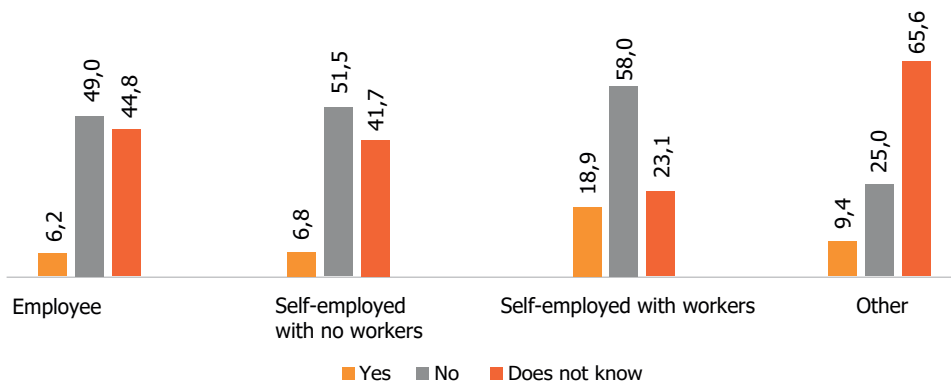


Figure 5.4 - Percentage distribution of respondents, according to social security registration, by gender



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

Figure 5.5 - Percentage distribution of respondents by social security registration and by employment status



Fonte: INE, IOPREI, 2022

Respondents' declarations

In conversation with the respondents about the reasons for not paying regular social security contributions, person "A. S." stated that because he is self-employed and has no information on how to make the respective deposits, person "N. E." stated that she did not know how to pay social security contributions, while person "P. T." stated that, due to the loss of her formal employment, her income decreased, which makes it impossible for her to continue paying contributions.

6. PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

Among the organizations included in the survey – professional/business associations, federations, professional groups, labor unions, and employers’ organizations – the vast majority of those (94.1%) in charge declare that their entities are legalized, and they have a register of their members (Table F.1 in the Annex).

Most of the leaders/chairpersons of the studied organizations stated that their members are mostly informal self-employed workers (77.8%), informal dependent workers (38.9%) and owners of small and medium-sized enterprises (27.8%) (Fig. 6.1).

About 12% of the respondents stated that the target audience of their organizations is primarily men, 17.6% stated that the target audience is mainly women, while the rest considered that the organization represents both groups (Fig. 6.2).

Figure 6.1 - Percentage distribution of respondents according to their membership

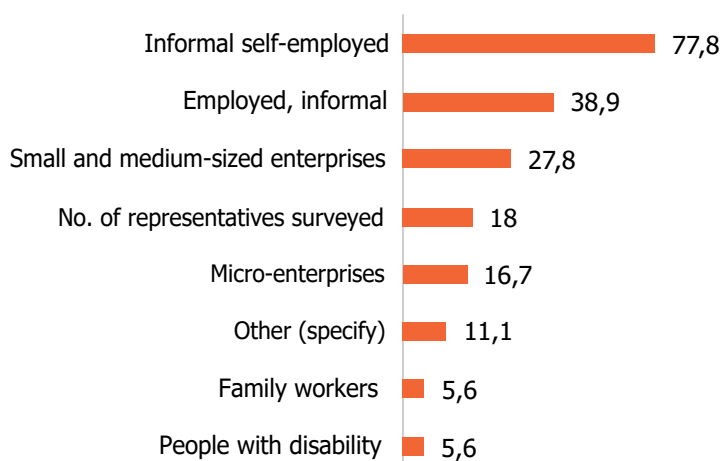
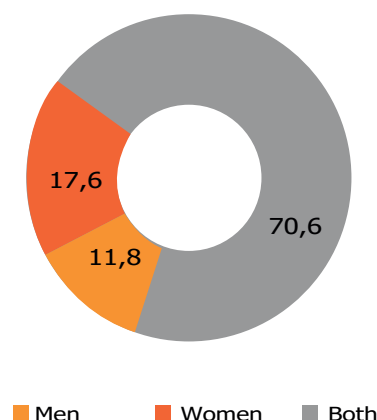


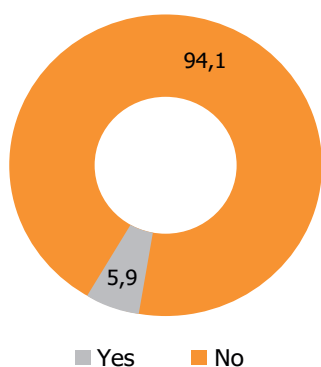
Figure 6.2 - Percentage distribution of respondents according to their membership, by gender



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022

Considering the negative impact of the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, it is interesting to note that the vast majority (94.1%) of the organizations surveyed do not own a fund for financial support to the most vulnerable members (Fig. 6.3).

Figure 6.3 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed organizations, according to whether they have a fund for financial support to their most vulnerable members



Source: INE, IOPREI, 2022



Limitations of the study and further research

1. The IOPREI is the first survey of its kind conducted in Angola. Based on the stakeholder consultation process during the research design, the decision was made to focus the research on the province of Luanda because of its central relevance in Angola's informal economy and to limit the analysis given the technical and financial resources available. This approach limits the interpretation of the data and its policy recommendations to the reality of Luanda. Nevertheless, the study can serve as a reference for replicating the research in other provinces of the country. It is also possible to undertake similar studies more focused on the municipal level to investigate the reality of the informal economy at a more local level, for example within a given urban informal market.
2. The survey attempted to investigate some of the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on people working in the informal economy. However, it should be noted that the survey was conducted in a context where the constraints of the pandemic were already present. Respondents were asked about the impact they felt during the most difficult times of Covid-19, which happened between 6 and 18 months before the surveys. On the one hand, this may be a limitation in the sense that the respondent may not recall precisely the magnitude of the effects posed; on the other hand, the decision to analyze these effects after the restrictions have been lifted has the advantage of allowing respondents to consider their trajectories before, during and after the restrictions themselves, which provides a clearer assessment of the situation they went through. It should be noted that due to the specificity and nature of the Covid-19 constraints, these components of the IOPREI will be difficult to replicate in future studies.
3. The survey attempted to investigate the socio-economic factors constraining informal economy workers in Luanda. However, due to its scope, it could not delve deeper into the analysis of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) at the local level, for example. In 2019, INE and UNDP published the report "Multidimensional Poverty in Angola's Municipalities", which analyzed the multiple deprivations affecting the resident population in terms of health, education, housing quality, and employment in all municipalities of the country, including the mapping of multidimensional poverty at the municipal level. A study of multidimensional poverty at the municipal and neighborhood level in Luanda would provide a deeper and systemic understanding of the socio-economic situation of informal economy workers, allowing for more specific recommendations to improve living conditions. The analysis of the informal economy could be further deepened by combining that with the study of the Angola Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI-A) which was adopted as the official measure of multidimensional poverty in the country.
4. The findings refer only to a group of informal economy organizations based in Luanda. As there is no registry or platform for these entities, and many of them do not use social media to communicate, the survey was limited to only those that could be identified through the consultation process. Therefore, the results cannot be interpreted as evidence of all informal economy organizations in Luanda. The consultation lasted several months and every effort was made to identify as many organizations as possible. However, the reality of the informal economy is constantly evolving, and it is therefore necessary to take into account that new organizations may emerge in the future, while some of those that were reviewed may change or disappear.

5. The IOPREI was designed to analyze the situation of women and men in the informal economy in Luanda. Some questions were very specific to explore whether the Covid-19 restrictions affected women and men differently. The survey sample was also balanced between the two groups. However, more research is needed on the informal economy from a gender perspective to investigate in a deeper and more integrated way the experiences of women and men through dedicated studies, including fieldwork with the active participation of female informal workers.
6. The study does not address the relationships between informality and governance even though the research findings point to the functioning of institutions, the rule of law and justice. A future line of research could investigate how informality impacts the level of participation of civil society organizations or access to social services and vice versa, especially in urban areas where the population living informally is growing strongly. Moreover, the needs and challenges faced by vulnerable groups such as refugees, asylum seekers and stateless people working in the formal economy deserve more attention through dedicated research.



7. CONCLUSIONS AND COMMENDATIONS

- 1. Informality remains widespread.** Informality affects about 8 out of 10 employed people in Angola; youth and women face the highest informal employment rate, and they also account for most informal workers in absolute number. Informality is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- 2. Gender division of labor.** Women employed in the informal economy work mainly in agriculture, commerce, and domestic work, whereas men are mostly concentrated in agriculture, commerce, transport, construction and industry.
- 3. Effects of Covid-19.** Workers and economic units in the informal economy were among the most vulnerable groups during the Covid-19 pandemic, which manifested mainly in the reduction of economic activities, turnover and clients.
- 4. Heterogeneity.** The informal economy in Angola is heterogeneous. The survey revealed notable differences among the informal workers by age, gender, economic activity, level of education and area of residence, with intersectionality across these factors. This heterogeneity must be taken into account when designing policies and strategies to promote the transition from the informal to the formal economy, as each group has different needs and priorities.
- 5. Financial inclusion.** Financial inclusion remains a key challenge for people working in the informal economy, not only because of limited access to finance but mainly in terms of literacy, confirming the trend that the higher the level of education, the more likely access to credit. Improved access to quality education and strengthening financial literacy are two crucial priorities for greater inclusion of informal workers, particularly women and youth.
- 6. Technology and digitalization.** In a context where the majority of respondents still use the telephone as their main means of communication, especially among the less educated, greater public and private investment in expanding connectivity, as well as in strengthening digital literacy and the adoption of digital tools, could facilitate access to financial services and digital business.
- 7. Social protection.** This study corroborates that social security coverage is very limited among informal workers, most of whom are self-employed. There is low awareness of social security benefits and of the INSS itself among all the groups examined, as well as minimal take-up among those who are better informed.
- 8. Gender equality and women's empowerment.** Gender inequalities persist within the informal economy and overlap with other socio-economic and cultural inequalities, such as income level, educational level and access to social and financial services, among others. In this regard, including a gender perspective in the transition strategy from the informal to the formal economy is crucial for its success and transformation.
- 9. Organizations of informal economy actors.** The organizations representing informal economy actors studied in this report are heterogeneous and not well-connected. With a few exceptions, most of them lack adequate financial and technical resources to function fully. These challenges are also noticeable among labor unions representing workers, which often lack sufficient income

from their members. Empowering these organizations with stronger agency, including through their inclusion in social dialogue, is key to improving the living conditions of the thousands of people they represent.

- 10. Further research.** Despite its limitations, the findings of this study open the way to new lines of research, including the analysis of other socio-economic determinants (multidimensional poverty, inequality, digitalization, etc.), the interconnection between informality and governance, the inclusion in the survey of other organizations representing actors in the informal economy, as well as the extension of the survey to other provinces of the country.



ANNEX

2. METHODOLOGY

The following concepts were adopted:

1. **Definition of the survey:** The IOPREI's main objective is to profile the population vis-à-vis the informal labor market in the province of Luanda, to evaluate possible scenarios for the transition from the informal to the formal economy, social inclusion and the impact of Covid-19 on the informal economy organizations and their target audiences.
2. **Timeframe:** Data collection was conducted over three months (July, August and September 2022).
3. **Organization of the data collection:** The IOPREI is a statistical operation performed by a non-probability sample, i.e. the choice of respondents does not follow a random model, aimed at individuals aged 15 and over, who are members of Professional Organizations Representing the Actors of the Informal Economy in Luanda.
4. **Treatment of the information collected:** The information is obtained by direct collection from people aged 15 or older who are members of professional organizations representing informal economy actors in the province of Luanda through computer-assisted personal interviewing. This work is performed by surveyors, i.e., people specially recruited and trained for this purpose, and for data entry using the statistical application CsPro. Data entry in the field allows for the detection and correction of errors in the presence of respondents, thus minimizing non-sampling errors. Information from the field was sent weekly to INE's central office via internet connection after local supervision. Data processing includes checking the questionnaires, assessment (revision and coding), editing and analysis of inconsistencies.
5. **Basic concepts:** The concepts used by INE for labor statistics emanate from the ILO recommendations and allow quantifying employment indicators in a harmonized manner, as much as possible, among the various countries that adhered to the ILO recommendations. According to these concepts:

Employee: A person aged 15 years or over in the reporting period (last 7 days before the survey) was in one of the following situations:

- a) He/she had performed work for at least one full hour, in exchange for compensation or a benefit or family income in cash or in kind in the production of goods or services;
- b) He/she had a formal job, but was not in active employment;
- c) He/she had a business, but was not working temporarily for a specific reason;
- d) He/she was retired but working.

Informal employment: person aged 15 years or older employed in the private sector, in cooperatives, associations, churches, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), or on his/her own account, who was in one of the following situations:

- a) He/she is engaged in any unit producing goods or services, not registered with public institutions;
- b) He/she does not benefit from any social benefit (paid annual leave, health insurance, other benefits);

- c) He/she is not registered with social security.
6. **Informal employment rate:** rate that defines the relationship between the informally employed population and the employed population.

$$\text{Informal employment rate} = (\text{Informally employed population}) / (\text{Employed population}) * 100$$
 7. **Organization:** association or federation resulting from the legal reunion of two or more persons, legally incorporated or not, to achieve a common goal.
 8. **Household:** A person or group of people, whether related or not, who usually live under the same roof and share food expenses and/or other basic needs.
 9. **Small and medium-sized enterprises** are enterprises that employ between 10 and 100 people and/or have an annual gross turnover between US\$250,000 and US\$3 million, as defined by current legislation.
 10. **Own-account workers:** Own-account workers are workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the types of jobs defined as self-employment or independent employment.
 11. **Employee:** Any person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in cash or in-kind. It includes domestic work if it is the responsibility of a third party.
 12. **The private sector:** The set of individuals or organizations whose ownership does not fall to the state; it comprises all economic operators who are not part of the public sector.
 13. **Unpaid family worker:** A person who is engaged in an occupational activity that is not remunerated with cash, products, goods, or benefits; a person who has helped household members in their occupational activities or who works for them, but without remuneration,
 14. **they do not pay for it. Example:** a household member who helped another household member in farming, working in a workshop, fishing, and selling products, and did not receive any remuneration in cash or in-kind.
 14. **Unit of observation:** The sample covers only associations or federations operating in the informal economy across the province of Luanda, excluding all associations or federations whose legal status qualifies them as formal in the same province.
 15. **Sample design:** Out of the 24 organizations initially identified, 19 were included in the survey (Table A).
 16. **Data processing:** Effective data processing ensures the quality, integrity, confidentiality, reliability, and timely availability of data. To collect and process the data from the field into IOPREI, the CSPRO and SPSS applications were used.

Table A - Distribution of the survey sample

N°	Name of the organization	Number of people interviewed
1	Luanda Commercial and Industrial Association (ACOMIL)	306
2	Association of Bakeries and Pastry Industries of Angola (AIPPA)	356
3	Association of Businesswomen of Luanda (ASSOMEL)	341
4	Association of Disabled Traders (ACAPPODA)	121
5	Association of Public Policy Observatories from a Gender Perspective (ASSOGE)	95
6	Angola Young Street Vendors Association (AJAVA)	332
7	Angola Motor Cyclists and Transporters Association (AMOTRANG)	616
8	Angola Taxi Drivers Association (ATA)	357
9	Luanda Taxi Drivers Association (ATL)	**
10	Angola Market Vendors Association (AVMA)	355
11	Association of Car Washers (ALCA)	319
12	Business Association of Small and Medium Groceries of Angola (AMPMCA)	524
13	Angola New Alliance of Taxi Drivers Association (ANATA)	905
14	Luanda Market Vendors Provincial Association (APROVMEL)	334
15	Confederation of Independent Labor unions of Angola (CGSILA)	**
16	Federation of Business Associations of Luanda (FAEL)	134
17	Federation of Women Entrepreneurs of Angola (FMEA)	**
18	Angolan Labor union Force - Central Labor union (FSA-CS)	**
19	International League for the Support of African Homes and Foster Homes (LINALIA)	105
20	Platform Women in Action (PMA)	574
21	Women's Network (Rede Mulher)	4456
22	Informal labor union (STCI)	360
23	National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA-CS)	**
24	(*) Domestic Workers and Unemployed (ANTRADODA)	420
	Total	11 010

** Organization not included in the survey because either represents formal workers and formal businesses, or operates outside the province of Luanda

IOPREI questionnaire: it consists of five sections referring to various information about the members and responsible of the organization (see Annex).

17. Data Processing: Efficiency in data processing ensures the quality, integrity, confidentiality, reliability and timely availability of data. For the collection and processing of field data at IOPREI, the following applications were used: CSPro and SPSS.

3. INFORMAL ECONOMY

The ILO Recommendation 204 (2015) on the transition from the informal to the formal economy clarifies that “informal economy”:

- a) refers to all economic activities by workers and economic units that are – in law or in practice – not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements; and;
- b) does not cover illicit activities, in particular the provision of services or the production, sale, possession or use of goods forbidden by law, including the illicit production and trafficking of drugs, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, trafficking in persons, and money laundering, as defined in the relevant international treaties.

For the purposes of the Recommendation, “economic units” in the informal economy include:

- a) units that employ hired labor;
- b) units that are owned by individuals working on their own account, either alone or with the help of contributing family workers; and
- c) cooperatives and social and solidarity economy units.

The informal economy includes both businesses and workers: (i) the “informal sector” includes enterprises that are not established as separate legal entities, irrespective of their ownership; (ii) “informal employment” includes jobs that are not subject to national labor legislation, income tax, social protection or entitlement to usual social benefits, such as the right to paid annual leave.

The 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians defines² informal employment as the population aged 15 years and over employed in the private sector, in cooperatives, associations, churches, non-governmental organizations or self-employed, who were in one of the following situations during the period under review (the last seven days preceding the survey):

- a) He/she is engaged in any production unit of goods or services, not registered with public institutions;
- b) He/she does not benefit from any social benefit (paid annual leave, health insurance, ...);
- c) He/she is not registered with social security.



² Resolution on Employment Statistics in the Informal Sector, adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (January 1993).

Table B - Production unit by type, according to the employment sector

Production units by type	Trabalho, por situação no emprego								
	Own-account Workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Members of producers' cooperatives	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					1	2			
Informal sector enterprises	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Households	9					10			

Note: Dark grey cells indicate jobs that, by definition, are not available in the type of production unit in question. Light grey cells indicate formal jobs. The unshaded cells represent the different forms of informal employment. Informal sector businesses exclude households employing paid domestic workers (as defined in the 15th ICLS Resolution on Employment Statistics and the Informal Sector). Households refer to those that produce goods exclusively for their own final use and those that employ paid domestic workers.

Cells 1-6 and 8-10: informal employment; cells 3-8: employment in the informal sector; cells 1,2,9 and 10: informal employment outside the informal sector.

Cells 1 and 5: contributing family workers: without employment contracts and without legal or social protection arising from employment, in formal (cell 1) or informal businesses.

Cell 5: contributing family workers with an employment contract, salary, social protection would be considered as formally employed.

Cells 2, 6 and 10: Employees holding informal jobs either in formal businesses (cell 2), informal sector enterprises (cell 6) or as household-paid domestic workers (cell 10).

Cells 3 and 4: Own-account workers (cell 3) and employees (cell 4) with their own informal enterprises. The informal nature of their jobs follows directly from the characteristics of the enterprise they own.

Cell 7: Employees holding formal jobs in informal enterprises. This may occur when enterprises are defined as informal when using size as the only criteria.

Cell 8: Members of informal producers' cooperatives.

Cell 9: Producers of goods for their own households' final use (such as subsistence farming).

Source: ILO. 2001. 17th International Conference on Labour Statistics (Geneva, November 2003) - Guidelines for a statistical definition of informal employment; R. Hussmanns: Informal sector and informal employment: Elements of a conceptual framework, paper presented at the fifth meeting of the Expert Group on Informal Statistics (Delhi Group), New Delhi, 19-21 September 2001.

In Angola, informal employment is widespread across people who work precariously to ensure their livelihood and that of their families. This group includes, for example, street vendors, “zungueiras³” and various service providers, such as car washers, shoe shiners, foreign exchange traders, etc. These people, in addition to engaging in precarious activities, are also exposed to several risks, such as lack of coverage by social security.

The Covid-19 pandemic has prompted the adoption of public health measures that have to some extent affected the employed population and those employed informally, for example, due to increased exposure to personal contact or to work in crowded places.

³ Street vendors who are frequently moving around in search of new customers.

In this context, the Government of Angola has been promoting the Program for the Reconversion of the Informal Economy (PREI) to remove some of the obstacles to the transition from the informal to the formal economy. PREI has been implemented in several urban informal markets in all the country's provinces by enabling the registration of more than 200,000 people with identity cards and vendor cards, among other services⁴.

⁴ See: <https://prei.ao/>

4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF THE SAMPLE

Table 4.1 - Employment in 2021

Population aged 15 and over in employment, population in informal employment and informal employment rate by selected characteristics, by gender, IEA 2021									
Selected characteristics	Employed population			Population in informal employment			Informal employment rate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Angola	10 768 250	5 337 974	5 430 275	8 662 789	3 803 186	4 859 603	80.4	71.2	89.5
Area of Residence									
Urban	5 305 021	2 681 375	2 623 646	3 503 942	1 365 424	2 138 518	66.0	50.9	81.5
Rural	5 463 229	2 656 599	2 806 629	5 158 848	2 437 762	2 721 086	94.4	91.8	97.0
Province									
Cabinda	223 301	125 038	98 263	143 922	67 145	76 777	64.5	53.7	78.1
Zaire	275 859	140 476	135 382	234 936	105 784	129 152	85.2	75.3	95.4
Uíge	749 553	354 372	395 182	677 016	288 971	388 046	90.3	81.5	98.2
Luanda	2 538 592	1 321 920	1 216 673	1 580 012	611 344	968 668	62.2	46.2	79.6
Cuanza Norte	202 265	98 566	103 700	168 448	71 338	97 110	83.3	72.4	93.6
Cuanza Sul	987 371	482 877	504 494	911 519	425 975	485 545	92.3	88.2	96.2
Malanje	443 417	213 469	229 948	325 162	146 341	178 821	73.3	68.6	77.8
Lunda Norte	355 529	191 706	163 823	309 257	151 222	158 034	87.0	78.9	96.5
Benguela	991 559	474 118	517 441	827 278	366 194	461 084	83.4	77.2	89.1
Huambo	1 072 225	497 617	574 609	994 273	440 430	553 843	92.7	88.5	96.4
Bié	681 883	302 766	379 116	638 837	271 153	367 684	93.7	89.6	97.0
Moxico	357 087	177 465	179 622	319 680	148 410	171 269	89.5	83.6	95.3
C. Cubango	213 928	110 643	103 285	166 813	75 087	91 726	78.0	67.9	88.8
Namibe	210 744	116 090	94 654	149 892	74 810	75 082	71.1	64.4	79.3
Huíla	860 844	403 972	456 872	708 140	307 452	400 688	82.3	76.1	87.7
Cunene	301 381	159 930	141 451	260 856	130 827	130 029	86.6	81.8	91.9
Lunda Sul	130 728	78 112	52 616	104 770	56 163	48 607	80.1	71.9	92.4
Bengo	171 984	88 839	83 145	141 981	64 540	77 441	82.6	72.6	93.1
Age groups									
15-24 years	2 255 158	1 109 109	1 146 049	2 104 220	1 012 855	1 091 365	93.3	91.3	95.2
25-34 years	2 916 409	1 468 721	1 447 688	2 292 454	1 031 856	1 260 599	78.6	70.3	87.1
35-44 years	2 426 888	1 211 114	1 215 774	1 785 703	743 327	1 042 376	73.6	61.4	85.7
45-54 years	1 794 611	891 411	903 199	1 331 760	539 774	791 986	74.2	60.6	87.7
55-64 years	951 828	461 498	490 330	760 912	308 290	452 622	79.9	66.8	92.3
65 and over	423 357	196 121	227 236	387 740	167 084	220 656	91.6	85.2	97.1
Other age groups									
18 and over	10 223 200	5 053 676	5 169 523	8 126 097	3 524 687	4 601 410	79.5	69.7	89.0
15-64 years	10 344 893	5 141 853	5 203 040	8 275 049	3 636 102	4 638 947	80.0	70.7	89.2
15-74 years	10 657 561	5 284 294	5 373 267	8 560 554	3 757 117	4 803 437	80.3	71.1	89.4

Source: INE- IEA 2021

Table 4.2 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over interviewed by selected characteristics, by gender

Selected characteristics	Gender		Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Men	Women		
Luanda	50.2	49.8	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	51.7	48.3	100.0	8 873
Rural	44.2	55.8	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	61.6	38.4	100.0	623
Cazenga	71.2	28.8	100.0	971
Talatona	37.1	62.9	100.0	976
Cacuaco	79.5	20.5	100.0	1 793
Viana	49.4	50.6	100.0	985
Luanda	42.5	57.5	100.0	2 847
Belas	28.7	71.3	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	36.4	63.6	100.0	1 361
Quissama	95.5	4.5	100.0	89
Age groups				
15-19 years	45.4	54.6	100.0	696
20-24 years	53.4	46.6	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	56.1	43.9	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	59.8	40.2	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	59.1	40.9	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	47.0	53.0	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	41.2	58.8	100.0	771
50-54 years	36.4	63.6	100.0	707
55-59 years	36.3	63.7	100.0	498
60-64 years	37.7	62.3	100.0	321
65 and over	33.2	66.8	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	51.0	49.0	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	51.2	48.8	100.0	10 447
18 and over	50.4	49.6	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	54.0	46.0	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	44.2	55.8	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	41.5	58.5	100.0	581
Other	37.9	62.1	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	52.3	47.7	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	62.2	37.8	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	61.4	38.6	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	52.1	47.9	100.0	407
No education	27.6	72.4	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	11.9	88.1	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 4.3 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed by selected characteristics, by age group.

Selected characteristics	Age groups						Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 and over		
Luanda	20.8	32.1	21.1	13.4	7.4	5.1	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence								
Urban	20.3	33.0	21.8	13.1	7.0	4.8	100.0	8 873
Rural	22.8	28.5	18.2	14.8	9.4	6.3	100.0	2 137
Municipality								
Kilamba Kiaxi	27.9	28.6	19.3	12.7	6.9	4.7	100.0	623
Cazenga	18.7	33.0	28.4	11.4	5.4	3.1	100.0	971
Talatona	20.6	30.6	12.2	13.3	12.9	10.3	100.0	976
Cacuaco	19.7	45.5	22.0	9.5	2.2	1.1	100.0	1 793
Viana	27.9	31.2	20.8	8.4	7.4	4.3	100.0	985
Luanda	19.8	32.3	25.4	16.3	4.6	1.5	100.0	2 847
Belas	15.9	23.9	15.0	15.9	15.2	14.1	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	24.0	27.0	18.7	14.4	9.0	7.0	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	3.4	28.1	29.2	28.1	11.2	100.0	89
Gender								
Men	21.1	37.0	22.6	10.4	5.5	3.4	100.0	5 532
Women	20.5	27.2	19.6	16.5	9.4	6.9	100.0	5 478
Employment Status								
Employee	24.4	33.0	18.6	11.1	7.6	5.3	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	13.6	32.1	23.9	17.6	7.4	5.4	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	7.9	24.8	40.3	19.8	5.7	1.5	100.0	581
Other	40.2	21.0	11.2	13.8	8.0	5.8	100.0	224
Education level								
Primary school	23.9	26.8	21.6	16.0	8.2	3.6	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	30.5	38.9	19.1	8.1	2.7	0.7	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	22.2	45.6	21.0	8.2	2.1	0.9	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	8.8	42.5	30.0	10.3	7.1	1.2	100.0	407
No education	8.3	20.4	22.5	20.2	15.5	13.1	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	2.0	13.2	14.8	21.1	18.2	30.7	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 4.4 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed by selected characteristics, by the level of education

Selected characteristics	Education level							Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Primary school	First cycle of Secondary School	Second Cycle of Secondary School	Tertiary Education	No education	Never been to school	Undeclared		
Luanda	31.6	22.9	19.6	3.7	18.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	11010
Area of Residence									
Urban	30.2	24.9	22.2	4.4	15.0	3.4	0	100.0	8873
Rural	37.5	14.8	8.7	0.9	31.3	6.8	0	100.0	2137
Municipality									
Kilamba Kiaxi	31.5	19.6	12.2	1.8	32.1	2.9	0	100.0	623
Cazenga	23.9	30.5	34.8	5.1	4.9	0.7	0	100.0	971
Talatona	40.6	12.4	12.2	6.1	25.6	3.1	0	100.0	976
Cacuaco	34.4	32.8	21.3	2.4	8.1	0.9	0	100.0	1793
Viana	30.5	20.3	15.9	1.1	26.8	5.4	0	100.0	985
Luanda	26.6	26.3	30.1	7.0	9.2	0.9	0	100.0	2847
Belas	28.6	18.4	11.4	2.1	28.4	11.1	0	100.0	1365
Icolo e Bengo	41.7	14.0	5.0	0.3	29.0	10.0	0	100.0	1361
Gender									
Men	32.9	28.4	23.9	3.8	10.0	1.0	0	100.0	5532
Women	30.3	17.4	15.2	3.6	26.4	7.2	0	100.0	5478
Age groups									
15-19 years	52.0	31.5	6.6	0.0	9.6	0.3	0	100.0	696
20-24 years	29.5	34.5	27.1	2.3	6.2	0.4	0	100.0	1596
25-29 years	25.1	30.2	28.0	4.5	10.9	1.3	0	100.0	1812
30-34 years	27.7	25.2	27.6	5.3	12.2	2.0	0	100.0	1723
35-39 years	30.8	23.2	20.8	6.2	16.6	2.3	0	100.0	1323
40-44 years	34.3	17.6	17.7	4.0	22.9	3.5	0	100.0	1000
45-49 years	37.4	16.6	11.9	2.7	25.6	5.8	0	100.0	771
50-54 years	37.9	10.9	12.0	3.0	29.3	6.9	0	100.0	707
55-59 years	38.0	9.2	6.0	3.2	35.1	8.4	0	100.0	498
60-64 years	30.2	6.9	4.7	4.0	42.1	12.1	0	100.0	321
65 and over	22.0	3.0	3.4	0.9	46.4	24.3	0.0	100.0	563
Other age groups									
15-24 years	36.3	33.6	20.9	1.6	7.2	0.4	0	100.0	2292
15-64 years	32.1	24.0	20.4	3.8	16.6	3.0	0	100.0	10447
18-64 years	31.4	24.0	21.0	4.0	16.7	3.0	0	100.0	10169
18 and over	30.9	22.9	20.1	3.8	18.2	4.1	0	100.0	10732
Employment Status									
Employee	31.3	21.8	18.5	2.8	21.6	4.0	0	100.0	7130
Self-employed with no workers	33.4	26.5	19.5	3.4	12.4	4.7	0	100.0	3075
Self-employed with workers	26.9	17.0	29.4	14.5	10.8	1.4	0	100.0	581
Other	28.6	25.9	27.2	7.6	7.1	3.6	0	100.0	224

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

5. EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON THE ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTING THE INFORMAL ECONOMY ACTORS IN LUANDA

Table 5.1 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed by selected characteristics, according to the impact on turnover or wages

Selected characteristics	The major impact on turnover/wages				Number of individuals surveyed
	Declined	Retained	Increased	Total	
Luanda	81.3	12.8	5.9	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence					
Urban	83.7	11.9	4.4	100.0	8 873
Rural	70.9	16.7	12.4	100.0	2 137
Municipality					
Kilamba Kiaxi	73.4	18.8	7.9	100.0	623
Cazenga	89.2	10.3	0.5	100.0	971
Talatona	77.8	20.3	1.9	100.0	976
Cacuaco	88.3	8.1	3.6	100.0	1 793
Viana	73.1	11.7	15.2	100.0	985
Luanda	87.6	7.7	4.7	100.0	2 847
Belas	88.6	3.4	7.9	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	62.9	28.1	9.0	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	89
Gender					
Men	80.5	15.5	4.0	100.0	5 532
Women	82.0	10.1	7.9	100.0	5 478
Age groups					
15-19 years	74.9	16.2	8.9	100.0	696
20-24 years	79.8	14.1	6.1	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	81.1	12.8	6.1	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	83.9	10.7	5.3	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	81.6	11.9	6.5	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	82.5	11.9	5.6	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	82.7	10.9	6.4	100.0	771
50-54 years	82.7	12.4	4.8	100.0	707
55-59 years	78.7	15.3	6.0	100.0	498
60-64 years	82.2	15.0	2.8	100.0	321
65 and over	80.5	14.9	4.6	100.0	563
Other age groups					
15-24 years	78.3	14.7	6.9	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	81.3	12.7	6.0	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	81.6	12.6	5.8	100.0	10 169
18 and over	81.5	12.7	5.7	100.0	10 732
Employment Status					
Employee	75.2	17.5	7.4	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	94.3	2.9	2.8	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	93.1	1.9	5.0	100.0	581
Other	64.3	30.4	5.4	100.0	224
Education level					
Primary school	76.5	16.1	7.4	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	84.0	11.5	4.5	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	85.6	10.4	4.0	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	87.2	8.1	4.7	100.0	407
No education	80.5	11.0	8.6	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	79.6	19.7	0.7	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 5.2 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed by selected characteristics, according to the impact on the number of people employed or worked hours

Selected characteristics	The main impact on the number of people employed or worked hours				Number of individuals surveyed
	Declined	Retained	Increased	Total	
Luanda	81.6	12.9	5.5	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence					
Urban	84.1	11.9	3.9	100.0	8 873
Rural	71.0	17.1	11.8	100.0	2 137
Municipality					
Kilamba Kiaxi	73.0	18.1	8.8	100.0	623
Cazenga	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	971
Talatona	77.5	20.1	2.5	100.0	976
Cacuaco	89.8	8.6	1.5	100.0	1 793
Viana	73.1	11.7	15.2	100.0	985
Luanda	88.7	7.1	4.2	100.0	2 847
Belas	89.0	3.4	7.6	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	62.8	28.1	9.0	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	89
Gender					
Men	80.8	15.6	3.7	100.0	5 532
Women	82.4	10.3	7.3	100.0	5 478
Age groups					
15-19 years	74.3	17.1	8.6	100.0	696
20-24 years	80.8	13.2	6.0	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	82.2	12.6	5.2	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	84.1	10.7	5.2	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	82.0	12.2	5.8	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	82.1	12.8	5.1	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	82.6	11.7	5.7	100.0	771
50-54 years	83.0	12.9	4.1	100.0	707
55-59 years	78.9	15.1	6.0	100.0	498
60-64 years	81.9	15.6	2.5	100.0	321
65 and over	80.5	15.1	4.4	100.0	563
Other age groups					
15-24 years	78.8	14.4	6.8	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	81.7	12.8	5.5	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	82.0	12.7	5.4	100.0	10 169
18 and over	81.9	12.8	5.3	100.0	10 732
Employment Status					
Employee	75.7	17.0	7.3	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	95.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	89.2	8.4	2.4	100.0	581
Other	65.2	31.3	3.6	100.0	224
Education level					
Primary school	76.4	16.5	7.1	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	84.9	10.9	4.2	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	86.2	10.4	3.4	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	85.5	11.3	3.2	100.0	407
No education	81.0	10.9	8.1	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	80.5	19.3	0.2	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 5.3 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed based on selected characteristics, according to the impact on the number of customers

Selected characteristics	The main impact on the number of customers					Number of individuals surveyed
	Declined	Maintained	Increased	N/A	Total	
Luanda	73.9	11.1	2.2	12.8	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence						
Urban	76.2	10.7	2.4	10.8	100.0	8 873
Rural	64.4	12.9	1.2	21.5	100.0	2 137
Municipality						
Kilamba Kiaxi	67.7	13.6	0.2	18.5	100.0	623
Cazenga	71.0	9.4	0.7	18.9	100.0	971
Talatona	69.1	19.9	1.8	9.2	100.0	976
Cacuaco	83.3	7.5	3.2	5.9	100.0	1 793
Viana	71.3	11.8	0.6	16.3	100.0	985
Luanda	82.4	5.8	4.6	7.2	100.0	2 847
Belas	74.4	3.4	1.1	21.1	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	58.0	22.2	0.2	19.5	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Gender						
Men	72.6	13.2	1.8	12.4	100.0	5 532
Women	75.1	9.0	2.5	13.3	100.0	5 478
Age groups						
15-19 years	59.1	14.7	1.7	24.6	100.0	696
20-24 years	70.7	11.0	2.1	16.1	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	74.0	10.0	2.8	13.1	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	75.9	9.9	1.9	12.2	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	76.2	9.9	2.6	11.3	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	75.6	10.3	2.9	11.2	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	77.0	10.4	2.9	9.7	100.0	771
50-54 years	76.7	12.2	1.6	9.6	100.0	707
55-59 years	74.3	14.1	1.2	10.4	100.0	498
60-64 years	77.9	13.4	0.3	8.4	100.0	321
65 and over	75.3	14.2	1.1	9.4	100.0	563
Other age groups						
15-24 years	67.2	12.1	2.0	18.7	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	73.8	11.0	2.2	13.0	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	74.3	10.8	2.2	12.6	100.0	10 169
18 and over	74.4	11.0	2.2	12.4	100.0	10 732
Employment Status						
Employee	68.7	14.8	1.4	15.1	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	84.3	2.9	3.1	9.8	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	88.8	2.6	4.6	4.0	100.0	581
Other	57.1	30.4	7.1	5.4	100.0	224
Education level						
Primary school	70.3	13.8	2.1	13.7	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	74.5	9.0	2.4	14.0	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	76.1	8.5	2.7	12.7	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	77.6	9.8	4.9	7.6	100.0	407
No education	75.2	10.2	1.2	13.5	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	77.6	19.7	0.7	2.0	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 5.4 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed based on selected characteristics, specifically those who have already heard about the National Institute of Social Security

Selected characteristics	I have heard about the National Institute of Social Security			Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	43.8	56.2	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	49.0	51.0	100.0	8 873
Rural	22.0	78.0	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	25.5	74.5	100.0	623
Cazenga	65.4	34.6	100.0	971
Talatona	33.5	66.5	100.0	976
Cacuaco	62.6	37.4	100.0	1 793
Viana	27.9	72.1	100.0	985
Luanda	59.7	40.3	100.0	2 847
Belas	32.6	67.4	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	10.1	89.9	100.0	1 361
Quissama	19.1	80.9	100.0	89
Gender				
Men	54.5	45.5	100.0	5 532
Women	32.9	67.1	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	18.8	81.2	100.0	696
20-24 years	39.9	60.1	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	46.5	53.5	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	54.0	46.0	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	53.4	46.6	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	47.9	52.1	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	44.0	56.0	100.0	771
50-54 years	44.3	55.7	100.0	707
55-59 years	33.9	66.1	100.0	498
60-64 years	34.3	65.7	100.0	321
65 and over	28.2	71.8	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	33.5	66.5	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	44.6	55.4	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	45.4	54.6	100.0	10 169
18 and over	44.5	55.5	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	38.8	61.2	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	50.8	49.2	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	64.7	35.3	100.0	581
Other	50.9	49.1	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	34.8	65.2	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	54.7	45.3	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	73.9	26.1	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	84.5	15.5	100.0	407
No education	12.5	87.5	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	9.2	90.8	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed by selected characteristics, according to the impact on social security contributions

Selected characteristics	Impact on social security contributions				Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Declined	Maintained	Increased	Does not contribute to social security		
Luanda	20.2	3.1	0.1	76.6	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence						
Urban	20.8	3.2	0.2	75.8	100.0	8 873
Rural	14.0	2.1	0.0	83.9	100.0	2 137
Municipality						
Kilamba Kiaxi	45.3	0.6	0.0	54.1	100.0	623
Cazenga	10.9	3.9	0.3	84.9	100.0	971
Talatona	8.3	5.2	0.6	85.9	100.0	976
Cacuaco	11.5	1.9	0.2	86.5	100.0	1 793
Viana	14.5	2.2	0.0	83.3	100.0	985
Luanda	27.9	3.6	0.1	68.4	100.0	2 847
Belas	33.0	2.7	0.0	64.3	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	9.5	1.5	0.0	89.1	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	23.5	0.0	76.5	100.0	89
Gender						
Men	20.6	3.7	0.2	75.5	100.0	5 532
Women	19.4	2.2	0.1	78.3	100.0	5 478
Age groups						
15-19 years	8.4	0.0	0.0	91.6	100.0	696
20-24 years	13.5	1.6	0.3	84.6	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	16.1	1.8	0.2	81.9	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	23.1	3.5	0.1	73.3	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	23.3	3.5	0.3	72.8	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	24.0	4.4	0.0	71.6	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	20.1	3.8	0.0	76.1	100.0	771
50-54 years	21.7	5.1	0.0	73.2	100.0	707
55-59 years	20.7	1.8	0.0	77.5	100.0	498
60-64 years	24.5	9.1	0.0	66.4	100.0	321
65 and over	28.3	2.5	0.0	69.2	100.0	563
Other age groups						
15-24 years	12.6	1.3	0.3	85.8	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	19.9	3.1	0.2	76.8	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	19.9	3.2	0.2	76.8	100.0	10 169
18 and over	20.2	3.1	0.1	76.5	100.0	10 732
Employment Status						
Employee	18.1	3.7	0.3	78.0	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	23.6	1.6	0.0	74.8	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	22.6	5.3	0.0	72.1	100.0	581
Other	14.9	2.6	0.0	82.5	100.0	224
Education level						
Primary school	19.6	1.7	0.2	78.4	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	18.6	2.0	0.0	79.3	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	21.7	3.5	0.1	74.7	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	23.8	11.6	0.6	64.0	100.0	407
No education	17.2	1.6	0.0	81.2	100.0	1 998
Never attended school	14.6	4.9	0.0	80.5	100.0	446

Source: INE - IOPREI 2022

Table 5.6 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed by selected characteristics, according to the impact on access to social services

Selected characteristics	The main impact on social services			Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Declined	Maintained	Increased		
Luanda	80.3	13.3	6.3	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence					
Urban	82.3	12.8	4.9	100.0	8 873
Rural	72.1	15.6	12.3	100.0	2 137
Municipality					
Kilamba Kiaxi	73.0	19.6	7.4	100.0	623
Cazenga	87.2	10.8	2.0	100.0	971
Talatona	77.4	21.0	1.6	100.0	976
Cacuaco	84.2	11.3	4.5	100.0	1 793
Viana	72.2	11.5	16.3	100.0	985
Luanda	87.6	7.6	4.8	100.0	2 847
Belas	89.2	3.1	7.8	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	62.8	27.6	9.6	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	89
Gender					
Men	78.4	16.2	5.4	100.0	5 532
Women	82.3	10.4	7.3	100.0	5 478
Age groups					
15-19 years	75.3	15.2	9.5	100.0	696
20-24 years	80.8	11.8	7.4	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	80.9	12.7	6.4	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	82.5	11.5	6.0	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	79.9	12.7	7.4	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	80.5	13.4	6.1	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	79.4	14.8	5.8	100.0	771
50-54 years	80.5	16.3	3.3	100.0	707
55-59 years	78.5	15.3	6.2	100.0	498
60-64 years	79.4	15.6	5.0	100.0	321
65 and over	80.6	15.5	3.9	100.0	563
Other age groups					
15-24 years	79.1	12.9	8.0	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	80.3	13.2	6.5	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	80.5	13.1	6.3	100.0	10 169
18 and over	80.5	13.3	6.2	100.0	10 732
Employment Status					
Employee	74.7	17.2	8.1	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	92.8	4.4	2.8	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	89.2	6.2	4.6	100.0	581
Other	64.7	33.0	2.2	100.0	224
Education level					
Primary school	76.1	16.0	7.9	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	83.4	11.6	5.0	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	83.1	11.3	5.6	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	78.9	17.0	4.2	100.0	407
No education	81.0	11.1	7.9	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	80.0	19.5	0.4	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 5.7 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed based on selected characteristics, according to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on men, women and on both

Selected characteristics	All of these impacted strongly on both			Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Men	Women	Both		
Luanda	13.8	16.8	69.5	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence					
Urban	13.9	14.9	71.2	100.0	8 873
Rural	13.3	24.7	62.0	100.0	2 137
Municipality					
Kilamba Kiaxi	21.0	20.2	58.7	100.0	623
Cazenga	22.2	11.1	66.6	100.0	971
Talatona	12.6	27.7	59.7	100.0	976
Cacuaco	19.0	6.5	74.5	100.0	1 793
Viana	9.6	21.2	69.1	100.0	985
Luanda	11.3	11.4	77.2	100.0	2 847
Belas	15.2	22.4	62.4	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	5.9	28.1	66.1	100.0	1 361
Quissama	3.4	2.2	94.4	100.0	89
Gender					
Men	22.5	6.2	71.3	100.0	5 532
Women	5.0	27.4	67.6	100.0	5 478
Age groups					
15-19 years	10.1	18.8	71.1	100.0	696
20-24 years	14.8	14.1	71.1	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	14.8	13.6	71.5	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	14.0	13.5	72.5	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	16.6	14.1	69.3	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	12.5	17.0	70.5	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	13.7	18.4	67.8	100.0	771
50-54 years	12.4	22.9	64.6	100.0	707
55-59 years	10.6	27.3	62.0	100.0	498
60-64 years	15.3	22.1	62.6	100.0	321
65 and over	10.7	25.2	64.1	100.0	563
Other age groups					
15-24 years	13.4	15.5	71.1	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	14.0	16.3	69.7	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	14.2	16.3	69.6	100.0	10 169
18 and over	14.0	16.7	69.3	100.0	10 732
Employment Status					
Employee	14.2	19.0	66.9	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	13.6	12.8	73.6	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	10.7	12.0	77.3	100.0	581
Other	12.5	12.9	74.6	100.0	224
Education level					
Primary school	13.3	17.8	68.8	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	16.4	11.3	72.3	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	15.3	9.8	74.9	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	16.7	11.1	72.2	100.0	407
No education	11.1	29.3	59.6	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	4.7	22.0	73.3	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

8. BARRIERS TO THE TRANSITION FROM THE INFORMAL TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY

Table 8.1 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed based on selected characteristics, specifically those interested in registering and legalizing their business activity

Selected characteristics	Interested in registering and legalizing the business activity			Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	84.1	15.9	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	84.2	15.8	100.0	8 873
Rural	83.3	16.7	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	100.0	0.0	100.0	623
Cazenga	79.4	20.6	100.0	971
Talatona	52.2	47.8	100.0	976
Cacuaco	92.6	7.4	100.0	1 793
Viana	30.8	69.2	100.0	985
Luanda	91.0	9.0	100.0	2 847
Belas	76.1	23.9	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	44.0	56.0	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	0.0	0.0	89
Gender				
Men	87.1	12.9	100.0	5 532
Women	81.8	18.2	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	75.7	24.3	100.0	696
20-24 years	82.1	17.9	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	82.2	17.8	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	87.3	12.7	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	87.9	12.1	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	89.8	10.2	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	86.8	13.2	100.0	771
50-54 years	88.3	11.7	100.0	707
55-59 years	78.1	21.9	100.0	498
60-64 years	79.0	21.0	100.0	321
65 and over	60.6	39.4	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	80.5	19.5	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	85.3	14.7	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	85.5	14.5	100.0	10 169
18 and over	84.3	15.7	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	86.1	13.9	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	84.7	15.3	100.0	581
Other	54.9	45.1	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	87.3	12.7	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	83.9	16.1	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	86.4	13.6	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	92.3	7.7	100.0	407
No education	76.1	23.9	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	61.1	38.9	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 8.2 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over interviewed based on selected characteristics, specifically the benefits that individuals are aware of from formalizing their business activity

Selected characteristics	Yes	No	Total	Number of individuals surveyed
Luanda	30.7	69.3	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	30.3	69.7	100.0	8 873
Rural	36.3	63.7	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	16.9	83.1	100.0	623
Cazenga	14.7	85.3	100.0	971
Talatona	8.7	91.3	100.0	976
Cacuaco	36.7	63.3	100.0	1 793
Viana	10.5	89.5	100.0	985
Luanda	41.3	58.7	100.0	2 847
Belas	16.8	83.2	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	2.6	97.4	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	0.0	0.0	89
Gender				
Men	34.1	65.9	100.0	5 532
Women	28.1	71.9	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	16.2	83.8	100.0	696
20-24 years	18.2	81.8	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	23.6	76.4	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	32.8	67.2	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	40.3	59.7	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	41.5	58.5	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	33.8	66.2	100.0	771
50-54 years	35.3	64.7	100.0	707
55-59 years	29.2	70.8	100.0	498
60-64 years	34.0	66.0	100.0	321
65 and over	14.9	85.1	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	17.7	82.3	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	31.5	68.5	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	31.8	68.2	100.0	10 169
18 and over	31.0	69.0	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	28.4	71.6	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	49.9	50.1	100.0	581
Other	12.5	87.5	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	30.5	69.5	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	26.6	73.4	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	42.7	57.3	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	55.6	44.4	100.0	407
No education	16.9	83.1	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	3.7	96.3	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 8.3 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed based on selected characteristics, specifically the most frequently used means of work or business

Selected characteristics	Most frequently used technology of work or business							Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Mobile phone	Mobile phone applications (WhatsApp, etc.)	Email	ATM Card/Credit Cards	ATM Card /Debit card	money (UNITEL Money, E-kumbú, etc.)	ATM Card Express		
Luanda	94.5	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence									
Urban	94.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	8 873
Rural	96.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 137
Municipality									
Kilamba Kiaxi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	623
Cazenga	90.6	3.6	0.4	4.0	0.4	0.0	9	100.0	971
Talatona	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	976
Cacuaco	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1 793
Viana	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	985
Luanda	92.5	2.4	6	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	2 847
Belas	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89
Gender									
Men	94.0	2.3	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	5 532
Women	95.3	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	5 478
Age groups									
15-19 years	92.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	696
20-24 years	92.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	93.4	1.7	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	94.7	2.0	0.2	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	95.1	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	93.6	3.9	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	97.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	771
50-54 years	98.0	0.0	1.3	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	707
55-59 years	92.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	498
60-64 years	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
65 and over	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	563
Other age groups									
15-24 years	92.1	2.2	0.2	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	94.4	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	94.4	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	10 169
18 and over	94.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	10 732
Employment Status									
Employee	93.6	2.0	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	97.6	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	88.9	4.9	1.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	581
Other	90.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	224
Education level									
Primary school	94.9	1.7	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	95.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	93.7	2.5	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	89.6	4.3	0.9	2.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	407
No education	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	446

Source: INE-IOPREI 2022

Table 8.4 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above based on selected characteristics, specifically the ownership of a bank account

Selected characteristics	Ownership of a bank account			Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	41.7	58.3	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	45.4	54.6	100.0	8 873
Rural	26.2	73.8	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	31.5	68.5	100.0	623
Cazenga	61.3	38.7	100.0	971
Talatona	31.6	68.4	100.0	976
Cacuaco	46.8	53.2	100.0	1 793
Viana	35.5	64.5	100.0	985
Luanda	53.5	46.5	100.0	2 847
Belas	35.0	65.0	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	19.0	81.0	100.0	1 361
Quissama	43.8	56.2	100.0	89
Gender				
Men	49.9	50.1	100.0	5 532
Women	33.4	66.6	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	10.2	89.8	100.0	696
20-24 years	36.4	63.6	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	45.8	54.2	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	53.0	47.0	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	51.2	48.8	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	45.8	54.2	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	42.5	57.5	100.0	771
50-54 years	42.4	57.6	100.0	707
55-59 years	32.9	67.1	100.0	498
60-64 years	34.9	65.1	100.0	321
65 and over	26.8	73.2	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	28.4	71.6	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	42.5	57.5	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	43.5	56.5	100.0	10 169
18 and over	42.6	57.4	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	39.2	60.8	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	43.2	56.8	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	63.3	36.7	100.0	581
Other	42.0	58.0	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	29.2	70.8	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	51.1	48.9	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	74.3	25.7	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	87.7	12.3	100.0	407
No education	15.0	85.0	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	5.8	94.2	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 8.5 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 or above based on selected characteristics, specifically the individuals who are aware of the simplified bank account or the “Bankita” bank account

Selected characteristics	Awareness of the simplified bank account or the simplified “Bankita” account			Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	26.3	73.7	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	29.0	71.0	100.0	8 873
Rural	15.2	84.8	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	28.3	71.7	100.0	623
Cazenga	25.5	74.5	100.0	971
Talatona	19.9	80.1	100.0	976
Cacuaco	37.9	62.1	100.0	1 793
Viana	19.2	80.8	100.0	985
Luanda	35.3	64.7	100.0	2 847
Belas	16.9	83.1	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	12.1	87.9	100.0	1 361
Quissama	10.1	89.9	100.0	89
Gender				
Men	30.5	69.5	100.0	5 532
Women	22.1	77.9	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	12.1	87.9	100.0	696
20-24 years	27.8	72.2	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	31.6	68.4	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	35.6	64.4	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	28.9	71.1	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	28.9	71.1	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	20.9	79.1	100.0	771
50-54 years	24.8	75.2	100.0	707
55-59 years	15.9	84.1	100.0	498
60-64 years	14.3	85.7	100.0	321
65 and over	8.7	91.3	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	23.0	77.0	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	27.2	72.8	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	27.8	72.2	100.0	10 169
18 and over	26.8	73.2	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	23.5	76.5	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	30.5	69.5	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	37.2	62.8	100.0	581
Other	27.2	72.8	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	19.3	80.7	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	33.0	67.0	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	46.4	53.6	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	53.1	46.9	100.0	407
No education	7.5	92.5	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	5.8	94.2	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 8.6 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above based on selected characteristics, according to their interest in applying for a micro-credit in the next 12 months

Selected characteristics	Whether the respondent has an interest in applying for a micro-credit in the next 12 months.			Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	69.3	30.7	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	69.7	30.3	100.0	8 873
Rural	67.7	32.3	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	77.8	22.2	100.0	623
Cazenga	71.7	28.3	100.0	971
Talatona	55.8	44.2	100.0	976
Cacuaco	70.0	30.0	100.0	1 793
Viana	78.3	21.7	100.0	985
Luanda	65.6	34.4	100.0	2 847
Belas	76.6	23.4	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	65.5	34.5	100.0	1 361
Quissama	80.9	19.1	100.0	89
Gender				
Men	74.2	25.8	100.0	5 532
Women	64.3	35.7	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	52.6	47.4	100.0	696
20-24 years	66.9	33.1	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	71.1	28.9	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	72.4	27.6	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	74.9	25.1	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	70.1	29.9	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	75.4	24.6	100.0	771
50-54 years	71.9	28.1	100.0	707
55-59 years	71.3	28.7	100.0	498
60-64 years	71.0	29.0	100.0	321
65 and over	52.4	47.6	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	62.6	37.4	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	70.2	29.8	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	71.0	29.0	100.0	10 169
18 and over	70.0	30.0	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	69.0	31.0	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	69.1	30.9	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	76.1	23.9	100.0	581
Other	64.7	35.3	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	69.6	30.4	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	70.1	29.9	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	76.6	23.4	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	77.4	22.6	100.0	407
No education	62.6	37.4	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	49.3	50.7	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 8.7 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above on selected characteristics, specifically individuals who have applied for a micro-credit in the last 12 months

Selected characteristics	Whether the respondent has applied for a micro-credit in the last 12 months			Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	2.3	97.7	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	2.6	97.4	100.0	8 873
Rural	0.7	99.3	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	0.2	99.8	100.0	623
Cazenga	2.1	97.9	100.0	971
Talatona	1.1	98.9	100.0	976
Cacuaco	3.4	96.6	100.0	1 793
Viana	1.5	98.5	100.0	985
Luanda	3.3	96.7	100.0	2 847
Belas	3.0	97.0	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	0.4	99.6	100.0	1 361
Quissama	1.1	98.9	100.0	89
Gender				
Men	2.3	97.7	100.0	5 532
Women	2.3	97.7	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	0.1	99.9	100.0	696
20-24 years	0.8	99.2	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	1.4	98.6	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	3.1	96.9	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	3.1	96.9	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	3.0	97.0	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	3.5	96.5	100.0	771
50-54 years	3.8	96.2	100.0	707
55-59 years	2.6	97.4	100.0	498
60-64 years	3.7	96.3	100.0	321
65 and over	1.1	98.9	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	0.6	99.4	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	2.3	97.7	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	2.4	97.6	100.0	10 169
18 and over	2.3	97.7	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	1.2	98.8	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	4.1	95.9	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	5.7	94.3	100.0	581
Other	3.6	96.4	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	1.3	98.7	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	2.5	97.5	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	3.6	96.4	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	10.8	89.2	100.0	407
No education	0.8	99.2	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	0.4	99.6	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 8.8 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above based on selected characteristics, specifically individuals who have applied for a micro-credit in the last 12 months

Selected characteristics	Obtained a micro-credit			Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	33.2	66.8	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence				
Urban	32.9	67.1	100.0	8 873
Rural	37.5	62.5	100.0	2 137
Municipality				
Kilamba Kiaxi	0.0	100.0	100.0	623
Cazenga	40.0	60.0	100.0	971
Talatona	54.5	45.5	100.0	976
Cacuaco	31.1	68.9	100.0	1 793
Viana	25.0	75.0	100.0	985
Luanda	39.8	60.2	100.0	2 847
Belas	19.5	80.5	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	16.7	83.3	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	100.0	100.0	89
Gender				
Men	34.1	65.9	100.0	5 532
Women	32.3	67.7	100.0	5 478
Age groups				
15-19 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	696
20-24 years	38.5	61.5	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	30.8	69.2	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	22.2	77.8	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	22.0	78.0	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	46.7	53.3	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	29.6	70.4	100.0	771
50-54 years	48.1	51.9	100.0	707
55-59 years	61.5	38.5	100.0	498
60-64 years	33.3	66.7	100.0	321
65 and over	33.3	66.7	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	35.7	64.3	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	33.2	66.8	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	33.2	66.8	100.0	10 169
18 and over	33.2	66.8	100.0	10 732
Employment Status				
Employee	39.8	60.2	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	31.2	68.8	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	29.4	70.6	100.0	581
Other	12.5	87.5	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	30.4	69.6	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	30.8	69.2	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	30.8	69.2	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	36.4	63.6	100.0	407
No education	60.0	40.0	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	0.0	100.0	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 8.9 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above based on selected characteristics, specifically the main reason for not having secured a micro-credit

Selected characteristics	The main reason for not having secured the micro-credit					Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Unavailability of documents required to secure the micro-credit	Bureaucracy in getting the necessary documents to apply for micro-credit	Higher interest rates charged by banks	In some cases, there may be hidden fees or high costs in the agreement.	Other		
Luanda	12.7	57.8	7.8	7.2	14.5	100.0	11 010
Area of Residence							
Urban	12.2	57.7	7.1	7.7	15.4	100.0	8 873
Rural	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 137
Municipality							
Kilamba Kiaxi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	623
Cazenga	16.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	971
Talatona	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	976
Cacuaco	14.3	52.4	9.5	7.1	16.7	100.0	1 793
Viana	0.0	72.7	0.0	18.2	9.1	100.0	985
Luanda	14.3	57.1	10.7	8.9	8.9	100.0	2 847
Belas	9.1	57.6	9.1	6.1	18.2	100.0	1 365
Icolo e Bengo	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	1 361
Quissama	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Gender							
Men	23.2	53.7	3.7	6.1	13.4	100.0	5 532
Women	2.4	61.9	11.9	8.3	15.5	100.0	5 478
Age groups							
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	696
20-24 years	25.0	62.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 596
25-29 years	11.8	52.9	0.0	5.9	29.4	100.0	1 812
30-34 years	21.4	52.4	4.8	9.5	11.9	100.0	1 723
35-39 years	12.5	62.5	6.3	0.0	18.8	100.0	1 323
40-44 years	6.3	56.3	25.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	1 000
45-49 years	15.8	57.9	10.5	10.5	5.3	100.0	771
50-54 years	0.0	64.3	0.0	21.4	14.3	100.0	707
55-59 years	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	498
60-64 years	0.0	62.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	100.0	321
65 and over	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	563
Other age groups							
15-24 years	22.2	55.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 292
15-64 years	13.0	58.0	8.0	7.4	13.6	100.0	10 447
18-64 years	13.0	58.0	8.0	7.4	13.6	100.0	10 169
18 and over	12.7	57.8	7.8	7.2	14.5	100.0	10 732
Employment Status							
Employee	26.0	48.0	2.0	2.0	22.0	100.0	7 130
Self-employed with no workers	4.7	62.8	9.3	12.8	10.5	100.0	3 075
Self-employed with workers	13.0	69.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	581
Other	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	224
Education level							
Primary school	9.4	56.3	15.6	3.1	15.6	100.0	3 482
First cycle of Secondary School	9.1	56.8	9.1	13.6	11.4	100.0	2 524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	16.7	59.3	3.7	5.6	14.8	100.0	2 153
Tertiary Education	14.3	53.6	7.1	3.6	21.4	100.0	407
No education	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	1 998
Never been to school	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

9. - SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 9.1 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above based on selected characteristics, specifically the people who are aware of the benefits of being registered with social security

Selected characteristics	Whether the respondent is aware of the benefits of being registered with social security		Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No		
	Luanda	17.0		
Area of Residence				
Urban	19.3	80.7	100.0	8873
Rural	7.2	92.8	100.0	2137
Municipality				
Kilamba Xiaxi	6.9	93.1	100.0	623
Cazenga	28.6	71.4	100.0	971
Talatona	11.2	88.8	100.0	976
Cacuaco	28.0	72.0	100.0	1793
Viana	8.7	91.3	100.0	985
Luanda	24.1	75.9	100.0	2847
Belas	10.0	90.0	100.0	1365
Icolo e Bengo	1.8	98.2	100.0	1361
Quissama	4.5	95.5	100.0	89
Gender				
Men	22.5	77.5	100.0	5532
Women	11.4	88.6	100.0	5478
Age groups				
15-19 years	1.1	98.9	100.0	696
20-24 years	11.7	88.3	100.0	1596
25-29 years	15.9	84.1	100.0	1812
30-34 years	21.9	78.1	100.0	1723
35-39 years	25.7	74.3	100.0	1323
40-44 years	21.5	78.5	100.0	1000
45-49 years	19.5	80.5	100.0	771
50-54 years	19.0	81.0	100.0	707
55-59 years	14.7	85.3	100.0	498
60-64 years	14.6	85.4	100.0	321
65 and over	8.9	91.1	100.0	563
Other age groups				
15-24 years	8.5	91.5	100.0	2292
15-64 years	17.4	82.6	100.0	10447
18 and over	17.4	82.6	100.0	10732
Employment Status				
Employee	15.2	84.8	100.0	7130
Self-employed with no workers	17.8	82.2	100.0	3075
Self-employed with workers	35.1	64.9	100.0	581
Other	14.7	85.3	100.0	224
Education level				
Primary school	10.2	89.8	100.0	3482
First cycle of Secondary School	17.2	82.8	100.0	2524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	36.9	63.1	100.0	2153
Tertiary Education	59.0	41.0	100.0	407
No level /literacy	2.1	97.9	100.0	1998
Never attended school	1.3	98.7	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 9.2 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above by selected characteristics, specifically individuals who are insured with social security system

Selected characteristics	Whether the respondent is insured under the social security system			Total	Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No	Does not know		
Luanda	7.1	49.7	43.2	100.0	11010
Area of Residence					
Urban	8.0	50.9	41.1	100.0	8873
Rural	3.1	44.8	52.0	100.0	2137
Municipality					
Kilamba Kiaxi	5.8	34.5	59.7	100.0	623
Cazenga	11.0	58.5	30.5	100.0	971
Talatona	5.8	30.5	63.6	100.0	976
Cacuaco	8.5	64.9	26.6	100.0	1793
Viana	5.0	44.7	50.4	100.0	985
Luanda	10.5	61.0	28.6	100.0	2847
Belas	3.9	37.8	58.3	100.0	1365
Icolo e Bengo	1.4	39.2	59.4	100.0	1361
Quissama	7.9	0.0	92.1	100.0	89
Gender					
Men	9.3	49.1	41.6	100.0	5532
Women	4.8	50.3	44.9	100.0	5478
Age groups					
15-19 years	0.3	46.3	53.4	100.0	696
20-24 years	1.8	56.8	41.5	100.0	1596
25-29 years	3.9	53.9	42.2	100.0	1812
30-34 years	8.8	52.7	38.5	100.0	1723
35-39 years	13.2	48.8	38.0	100.0	1323
40-44 years	10.7	48.9	40.4	100.0	1000
45-49 years	8.2	48.9	42.9	100.0	771
50-54 years	10.5	46.3	43.3	100.0	707
55-59 years	7.4	42.0	50.6	100.0	498
60-64 years	10.6	38.6	50.8	100.0	321
65 and over	6.4	33.2	60.4	100.0	563
Other age groups					
15-24 years	1.3	53.6	45.1	100.0	2292
15-64 years	7.1	50.6	42.3	100.0	10447
18-64 years	7.3	50.8	41.9	100.0	10169
18 and over	7.2	49.9	42.9	100.0	10732
Employment Status					
Employee	6.2	49.0	44.8	100.0	7130
Self-employed with no workers	6.8	51.5	41.7	100.0	3075
Self-employed with workers	18.9	58.0	23.1	100.0	581
Other	9.4	25.0	65.6	100.0	224
Education level					
Primary school	4.4	47.1	48.5	100.0	3482
First cycle of Secondary School	6.3	56.5	37.2	100.0	2524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	14.3	55.1	30.7	100.0	2153
Tertiary Education	32.9	50.6	16.5	100.0	407
No level /literacy	1.2	38.1	60.8	100.0	1998
No, never attended school	0.9	56.1	43.0	100.0	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 9.3 - Percentage distribution of the surveyed population aged 15 years or above based on selected characteristics, specifically the method used for the registration with the National Institute of Social Security (INSS)

Selected characteristics	What was the method used for the registration with the National Institute of Social Security (INSS)				Total	People who responded about the method of registration with INSS	number of persons aged 15 and over
	Employee	Self-employed	Workers in low-income economic activities	Domestic worker			
Luanda	88.6	10.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	778	11010
Area of Residence							
Urban	88.6	10.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	711	8873
Rural	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	67	2137
Municipality							
Kilamba Kiaxi	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	36	623
Cazenga	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	971
Talatona	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	57	976
Cacuaco	89.5	9.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	152	1793
Viana	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49	985
Luanda	83.9	15.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	298	2847
Belas	92.5	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	53	1365
Icolo e Bengo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19	1361
Quissama	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7	89
Gender							
Men	90.1	9.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	517	5532
Women	85.4	13.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	261	5478
Age groups							
15-19 years	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	696
20-24 years	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	28	1596
25-29 years	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	71	1812
30-34 years	94.1	5.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	152	1723
35-39 years	85.1	13.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	174	1323
40-44 years	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	1000
45-49 years	84.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	63	771
50-54 years	83.8	14.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	74	707
55-59 years	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	37	498
60-64 years	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	34	321
65 and over	86.1	8.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	36	563
Other age groups							
15-24 years	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	30	2292
15-64 years	88.7	10.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	742	10447
18-64 years	88.7	10.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	10169	10169
18 and over	88.6	10.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	778	10732
Employment Status							
Employee	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	439	7130
Self-employed with no workers	83.7	14.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	208	3075
Self-employed with workers	69.1	30.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	110	581
Other	90.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	21	224
Education level							
Primary school	84.9	11.2	3.3	0.7	100.0	152	3482
First cycle of Secondary School	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	158	2524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	307	2153
Tertiary Education	84.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	134	407
No level /literacy	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	23	1998
No, never attended school	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 9.4 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed based on selected characteristics, specifically individuals who can make regular contributions to social security

Selected characteristics	Whether he/she can make regular contributions to social security		Total	People who responded about the method of registration with the INSS	Number of individuals surveyed
	Yes	No			
Luanda	40.7	59.3	100	778	11010
Area of Residence					
Urban	40.1	59.9	100	711	8873
Rural	47.8	52.2	100	67	2137
Municipality					
Kilamba Kiaxi	30.6	69.4	100	36	623
Cazenga	15.9	84.1	100	107	971
Talatona	59.6	40.4	100	57	976
Cacuaco	27.0	73.0	100	152	1793
Viana	28.6	71.4	100	49	985
Luanda	56.7	43.3	100	298	2847
Belas	43.4	56.6	100	53	1365
Icolo e Bengo	21.1	78.9	100	19	1361
Quissama	57.1	42.9	100	7	89
Gender					
Men	36.4	63.6	100	517	5532
Women	49.4	50.6	100	261	5478
Age groups					
15-19 years	0.0	100.0	100	2	696
20-24 years	64.3	35.7	100	28	1596
25-29 years	36.6	63.4	100	71	1812
30-34 years	28.9	71.1	100	152	1723
35-39 years	32.2	67.8	100	174	1323
40-44 years	50.5	49.5	100	107	1000
45-49 years	42.9	57.1	100	63	771
50-54 years	55.4	44.6	100	74	707
55-59 years	48.6	51.4	100	37	498
60-64 years	44.1	55.9	100	34	321
65 and over	50.0	50.0	100	36	563
Other age groups					
15-24 years	60.0	40.0	100	30	2292
15-64 years	40.3	59.7	100	742	10447
18-64 years	40.3	59.7	100	10169	10169
18 and over	40.7	59.3	100	778	10732
Employment Status					
Employee	40.8	59.2	100	439	7130
Self-employed with no workers	29.8	70.2	100	208	3075
Self-employed with workers	62.7	37.3	100	110	581
Other	33.3	66.7	100	21	224
Education level					
Primary school	40.8	59.2	100	152	3482
First cycle of Secondary School	27.8	72.2	100	158	2524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	36.8	63.2	100	307	2153
Tertiary Education	65.7	34.3	100	134	407
No education level /literacy	34.8	65.2	100	23	1998
No, never attended school	50.0	50.0	100	4	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 9.5 - Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over surveyed based on selected characteristics, specifically individuals who have received benefits from Social Security

Selected characteristics	Whether he/she received some social security benefits		Total	The arrangement used to register with social security	Number of respondents
	Yes	No			
Luanda	11.2	88.8	100.0	778	11010
Area of Residence					
Urban	10.5	89.5	100.0	711	8873
Rural	17.9	82.1	100.0	67	2137
Municipality					
Kilamba Kiaxi	5.6	94.4	100.0	36	623
Cazenga	17.8	82.2	100.0	107	971
Talatona	7.0	93.0	100.0	57	976
Cacuaco	7.2	92.8	100.0	152	1793
Viana	2.0	98.0	100.0	49	985
Luanda	9.1	90.9	100.0	298	2847
Belas	30.2	69.8	100.0	53	1365
Icolo e Bengo	36.8	63.2	100.0	19	1361
Quissama	0.0	100.0	100.0	7	89
Gender					
Men	7.5	92.5	100.0	517	5532
Women	18.4	81.6	100.0	261	5478
Age groups					
15-19 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	696
20-24 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	28	1596
25-29 years	5.6	94.4	100.0	71	1812
30-34 years	4.6	95.4	100.0	152	1723
35-39 years	5.2	94.8	100.0	174	1323
40-44 years	7.5	92.5	100.0	107	1000
45-49 years	4.8	95.2	100.0	63	771
50-54 years	12.2	87.8	100.0	74	707
55-59 years	21.6	78.4	100.0	37	498
60-64 years	50.0	50.0	100.0	34	321
65 and over	61.1	38.9	100.0	36	563
Other age groups					
15-24 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	30	2292
15-64 years	8.8	91.2	100.0	742	10447
18-64 years	8.8	91.2	100.0	10169	10169
18 and over	11.2	88.8	100.0	778	10732
Employment Status					
Employee	10.0	90.0	100.0	439	7130
Self-employed with no workers	11.1	88.9	100.0	208	3075
Self-employed with workers	11.8	88.2	100.0	110	581
Other	33.3	66.7	100.0	21	224
Education level					
Primary school	13.2	86.8	100.0	152	3482
First cycle of Secondary School	7.6	92.4	100.0	158	2524
Second Cycle of Secondary School	8.8	91.2	100.0	307	2153
Tertiary Education	14.2	85.8	100.0	134	407
No level /literacy	30.4	69.6	100.0	23	1998
No, never attended school	50.0	50.0	100.0	4	446

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

10. - PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

Table 10.1- Percentage distribution of the surveyed representatives of professional organizations based on selected characteristics, specifically the registration of members of their organizations.

Selected characteristics	The organization has a register of its members			No. of representatives surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	94.1	5.9	100.0	18
Area of Residence				
Urban	93.3	6.7	100.0	16
Rural	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
Municipality				
Cacuaco	80.0	20.0	100.0	6
Luanda	100.0	0.0	100.0	9
Belas	100.0	0.0	100.0	3
Gender				
Men	92.9	7.1	100.0	15
Women	100.0	0.0	100.0	3
Age groups				
30-34 years	100.0	0.0	100.0	3
35-39 years	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
45-49 years	100.0	0.0	100.0	5
50-54 years	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
55-59 years	100.0	0.0	100.0	3
60-64 years	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
65 and over	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
Other age groups				
15-64 years	93.3	6.7	100.0	16
15-64 years	93.3	6.7	100.0	16
18 and over	94.1	5.9	100.0	18
Employment Status				
Employee	100.0	0.0	100.0	4
Self-employed with no workers	100.0	0.0	100.0	8
Self-employed with workers	83.3	16.7	100.0	6
Education level				
Primary school	100.0	0.0	100.0	3
First cycle of Secondary School	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
Second Cycle of Secondary School	83.3	16.7	100.0	6
Tertiary Education	100.0	0.0	100.0	8

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

Table 10.2- Percentage distribution of the representatives of the professional organizations surveyed based on selected characteristics, specifically whether the organization owns a fund to provide financial assistance to the most vulnerable members

Selected characteristics	Whether the organization owns a fund to provide financial assistance to the most vulnerable members			No. of representatives surveyed
	Yes	No	Total	
Luanda	5.9	94.1	100.0	18
Area of Residence				
Urban	0.0	100.0	100.0	16
Rural	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
Municipality				
Cacuaco	20.0	80.0	100.0	6
Luanda	0.0	100.0	100.0	9
Belas	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Gender				
Men	7.1	92.9	100.0	15
Women	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Age groups				
30-34 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
35-39 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
45-49 years	20.0	80.0	100.0	5
50-54 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
55-59 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
60-64 years	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
65 and over	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Other age groups				
15-64 years	6.7	93.3	100.0	16
15-64 years	6.7	93.3	100.0	16
18 and over	5.9	94.1	100.0	18
Employment Status				
Employee	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
Self-employed with no workers	0.0	100.0	100.0	8
Self-employed with workers	16.7	83.3	100.0	6
Education level				
Primary school	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
First cycle of Secondary School	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Second Cycle of Secondary School	16.7	83.3	100.0	6
Tertiary Education	0.0	100.0	100.0	8

Source: INE- IOPREI 2022

QUESTIONNAIRE



REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (INE)
SURVEY OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTING THE
INFORMAL ECONOMY ACTORS (IOPREI) IN LUANDA, ANGOLA



DESCRIPTION	CODE
Q.01 ORGANIZATION	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Q.02 PROVINCE: _____	
Q.03 MUNICIPALITY: _____	
Q.04 AREA OF RESIDENCE (URBAN=1 RURAL=2)	_
Q.05 NEIGHBOURHOOD: _____	
Q.06 NAME OF TEAM SUPERVISOR _____	
Q.07 NAME OF SURVEYOR _____	
Q.08 DATE OF INTERVIEW	Q.08D Q.08M Q.08A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Q.10 STATUS OF THE INTERVIEW FOR EACH MEMBER (CAN THE INTERVIEW BE MADE?)	
Yes, proceed with interview	1
No, blunt refusal	2
Absent member	3
Organization shut down	4
Organization not found	5
Other (specify) Q.12A	6

End of interview



SECTION I - PROFILING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION								
PROFILING OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION								
S01.01	S01.02	S01.03		S01.04		S01.05		S01.08 (S01.02=1)
PLEASE TELL ME YOUR NAME	WHAT IS YOUR ROLE IN THE ORGANIZATION?	MR/MRS (NAME), WHAT IS YOUR GENDER?		MR/MRS (NAME), HOW OLD ARE YOU?		MR/MRS (NAME), WHAT IS YOUR DATE OF BIRTH?		MR/MRS (NAME), WHAT IS YOUR TELEPHONE OR CONTACT NUMBER?
PLEASE ENTER YOUR NAME AND SURNAME	Person in charge/representative	1	Male	1	ENTER AGE IN WHOLE YEARS	IF YOU DO NOT KNOW THE YEAR OF BIRTH, USE THE LIST OF HISTORICAL EVENTS TO HELP YOU REMEMBER OR ESTIMATE THE YEAR OF BIRTH	MR/MRS (NAME), IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A TELEPHONE NUMBER, ENTER 00	MR/MRS (NAME), IF YOU DO NOT HAVE AN ALTERNATIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER, ENTER 00
	Other member	2	Female	2				
REMEMBER THAT THE OTHER MEMBER TO BE INTERVIEWED MUST ACTUALLY BE A MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION AND WELL KNOWN WITHIN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY/MARKET.								
DESCRIPTION	CODE	CODE	NUMBER	S05D	S05A	NUMBER	NUMBER	DESCRIBE

SECTION I - PROFILING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION			
PROFILING OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION			
S01.09	S01.10	S01.11	S01.12
MR/MRS (NAME), WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION YOU COMPLETED?	IN WHICH MUNICIPALITY DO YOU LIVE?	MR/MRS (NAME), IN WHICH NEIGHBOURHOOD DO YOU LIVE?	PLEASE DESCRIBE THE MAIN ACTIVITY OF THE PLACE WHERE YOU MAINLY WORK
No level (literacy)	MARK THE MUNICIPALITY WHERE YOU LIVE	DESCRIBE THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WHERE YOU LIVE	DESCRIBE THE MAIN ACTIVITY OF THE PLACE IN YOUR MAIN JOB
1			
Primary (pre-school, 1st, 2nd, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th grade)			
2			
First Cycle of Secondary School (7th, 8th, 9th grades)			
3			
Secondary Cycle of Secondary School (10th, 11th, 12th, 13th)			
4			
Bachelors Degree (1st, 2nd, 3rd years of University)			
5			
Degree holder (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th years of University)			
6			
Master's degree (1st, 2nd, 3rd of post-degree studies)			
7			
Phd degree holder (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th of post-degree studies)			
8			
Never attended school			
9			
CODE		DESCRIBE	DESCRIBE

SECTION I - PROFILING OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION							
PROFILING OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION							
S01.17	S01.18 (SE S01.16>=3)	S01.19	S01.20	S01.21	S01.22	S01.23	S01.24
MR/MRS (NAME), WHAT IS THE USUAL PLACE WHERE YOU CARRY OUT YOUR MAIN ACTIVITY?	DO YOU HAVE A CONTRACT IN YOUR MAIN JOB?	HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN WORKING IN YOUR MAIN JOB?	MR/MRS (NAME), IN WHICH MUNICIPALITY DO YOU WORK?	IN WHICH NEIGHBOURHOOD DO YOU WORK?	MR/MRS (NAME), ARE YOU THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	HOW MANY PEOPLE DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	HOW MANY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD ARE 5 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER?
Market stall	1 Written	WRITE IN YEARS. IF ONE IS LESS THAN 1 YEAR ENTER 00	MR/MRS (NAME), INDICATE THE MUNICIPALITY WHERE YOU WORK	DESCRIBE THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WHERE YOU WORK	Yes		
Street/public road	2 Verbal				1		
Fair	3				2		
Shop/grocery/snack counter	4						
Office	5						
At home	6						
Workshop/beauty salon/barber shop	7						
Other (specify)_S01.17	8						
CODE		NUMBER	CODE	DESCRIBE	CODE	NUMBER	NUMBER

SECTION I - PROFILING OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION							
PROFILING OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION							
S01.25	S01.26 (S01.23 >= S01.26)	S01.27	S01.28	S01.29	S01.30		
HOW MANY PERSONS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD ARE AGED 6 TO 18 YEARS OLD	HOW MANY PERSONS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR INCOME?	MR/MRS (NAME), WHAT IS YOUR DAILY INCOME?	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE ANY KIND OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE?	IN ADDITION TO THE EMPLOYMENT MENTIONED, DO YOU HAVE ANOTHER EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS?	PLEASE SPECIFY ANOTHER EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS?		
		less than 1 000 Kz	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
		1 000 - 2 999 Kz	2	No	2	No	2=>S02.01
		3 000 - 4 999 Kz	3	(EXEMPLO: FROM MASFAMU, FROM CASI, SOCIAL SERVICES SUCH AS KINDEGARTENS, ETC.)			
		5 000 - 6 999 Kz	4				
		7 000 - 8 999 Kz	5				
		9 000 - 9 999 Kz	6				
		10 000 -49 999 Kz	7				
		50 000 - 100 000 Kz	8				
		More than 100 000 Kz	9				
READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS							
NUMBER	NUMBER	CODE	CODE	CODE	DESCRIBE		

SECTION II - EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

SECTION II - EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION							
IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INFORMAL ECONOMY ORGANIZATIONS							
S02.01		S02.02		S02.03		S02.04	
MR/MRS (NAME), DURING THE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, WHEN THERE WAS A HIGH NUMBER OF COVID CASES DAILY AND HEALTH RESTRICTIONS, WHAT WAS THE MAIN IMPACT ON TURNOVER/WAGES?		MR/MRS (NAME), DURING THE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, WHEN THERE WAS A HIGH NUMBER OF COVID CASES DAILY AND HEALTH RESTRICTIONS, WHAT WAS THE MAIN IMPACT ON THE PEOPLE EMPLOYED/WORKED HOURS?		MR/MRS (NAME), DURING THE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, WHEN THERE WAS A HIGH NUMBER OF COVID CASES DAILY AND HEALTH RESTRICTIONS, WHAT WAS THE MAIN IMPACT ON THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS?		MR/MRS (NAME), HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTE (INSS)?	
Declined	1	Declined	1	Declined	1	Yes	1
Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	No	2=>S02.06
Increased	3	Increased	3	Increased	3		
				Not applicable	4		
READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS			
CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE	
S02.05				S02.06		S02.07	
MR/MRS (NAME), DURING THE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, WHEN THERE WAS A HIGH NUMBER OF COVID CASES DAILY AND HEALTH RESTRICTIONS, WHAT WAS THE MAIN IMPACT ON SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS?				MR/MRS (NAME), DURING THE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, WHEN THERE WAS A HIGH NUMBER OF COVID CASES DAILY AND HEALTH RESTRICTIONS, WHAT WAS THE MAIN IMPACT IN ACCESSING SOCIAL SERVICES?		DO YOU THINK THAT ALL THESE IMPACTS WERE STRONGER FOR:	
Declined	1	Declined	1	Men	1		
Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Women	2		
Increased	3	Increased	3	Both	3		
Does not contribute to social security	4						
READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS				READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS	
CODE				CODE		CODE	

SECTION III - BARRIERS TO THE TRANSITION FROM THE INFORMAL ECONOMY TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY

SECTION III: BARRIERS FOR THE TRANSITION FROM THE INFORMAL ECONOMY TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION									
BARRIERS FOR THE TRANSITION FROM INFORMAL TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY									
S03.01		S03.01A		S03.02		S03.03			
MR/MRS (NAME), DO YOU HAVE ANY OF THESE DOCUMENTS? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)		MR/MRS (NAME), DO YOU HAVE ALL THE DOCUMENTS?		CAN YOU INDICATE THE MAIN REASON WHY YOU DO NOT HAVE ALL THE DOCUMENTS ON THE LIST?		CAN YOU INDICATE THE MAIN REASON WHY YOU DO NOT HAVE ANY OF THE DOCUMENTS LISTED?			
Identity Card (B.I)	1	Yes (All documents)	1 => S03.04	Distance (It is too far away)	1	Distance (It is too far away)	1		
Tax Identification Number (TIN)	2	No (has some only)	2 => S03.02	Amount charged/fees for services too high	2	Amount charged/fees for services too high	2		
Social Security Number (INSS)	3	No document	3 => S03.03	Waiting time for document handover	3	Waiting time for document handover	3		
Permit for the micro-business	4			Queues / lines (very crowded)	4	Queues / lines (very crowded)	4		
Registration / vendor card	5			Amount of fines	5	Amount of fines	5		
Permit/Licence	6			Excessive document requirements	6	Excessive document requirements	6		
Has none	7			Poor quality of customer service	7	Poor quality of customer service	7		
READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS						Other (specify)S03.02A	8	Other (specify)S03.03A	8
CODE				CODE		CODE		CODE	

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION							
S03.04 (SE S01.16 <3 e 7)		S03.05 (SE S01.16 <3 e 7)		S03.06		S03.07	
MR/MRS (NAME) ARE YOU INTERESTED IN REGISTERING AND LEGALISING YOUR BUSINESS?		MR/MRS (NAME) ARE YOU AWARE OF THE BENEFITS OR ADDED VALUE OF FORMALISING YOUR BUSINESS?		WHAT BENEFITS OR ADDED VALUE DO YOU KNOW THAT ARISE FROM FORMALISING YOUR BUSINESS? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)		AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19, DO YOU USE THE MOBILE PHONES IN YOUR WORK OR BUSINESS?	
Yes	1	Yes	1	Access to credit or micro-credit	1	Declined	1
No	2	No	2=>S03.07	Disability	2	Remained the same	2
		(EXPLAIN WHAT FORMALISING YOUR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INVOLVES)		Old-age allowance	3	Increased	3
				Survivors' pension	4	Does not used	4=>S03.10
				Maternity allowance	5		
				Death grant	6		
				Burial grant	7		
				Avoid of penalties for non-compliance (lack of permit)	8		
				Other (specify) S03.06A	9		
CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE	

SECTION III: BARRIERS FOR THE TRANSITION FROM INFORMAL TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION															
BARRIERS FOR THE TRANSITION FROM INFORMAL TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY															
S03.08	S03.09		S03.10		S03.11		S03.12		S03.13		S03.14		S03.15		
MR/MRS (NAME) AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19, DO YOU USE THE MOBILE PHONES APPLICATIONS IN YOUR WORK OR BUSINESS?	MR/MRS (NAME) AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19, DO YOU USE E-MAIL AT WORK OR BUSINESS?		AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19, DO YOU USE ATM CARD/CREDIT CARD AT YOUR WORK OR BUSINESS?		AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19, DO YOU USE E-MAIL AT WORK OR BUSINESS?		AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES PRODUCED BY COVID-19, THE USE OF THE ATM EXPRESS APPLICATION AT WORK OR BUSINESS?		MR/MRS (NAME), AS A RESULT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19, DO YOU USE INTERNET BANKING FOR WORK OR BUSINESS?		AS A RESULT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19, DO YOU USE MOBILE MONEY AT WORK OR FOR YOUR BUSINESS?		WHICH IS THE MOST COMMONLY USED MEANS FOR YOUR WORK AND/OR BUSINESS?		
Declined	1	Declined	1	Declined	1	Declined	1	Declined	1	Declined	1	Declined	1	Mobile phone	1
Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Remained the same	2	Mobile phone applications (WhatsApp, etc.)	2
Increased	3	Increased	3	Increased	3	Increased	3	Increased	3	Increased	3	Increased	3	Email	3
Does not used	4	Does not used	4	Does not used	4	Does not used	4	Does not used	4	Does not used	4	Does not used	4	ATM Card/Credit Cards	4
(WHATSAPP, FACEBOOK, TIK TOK, INSTAGRAM, ETC.)	READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		(BAI DIRECT, BFA NET, ETC.)		(UNITEL MONEY, E-KUMBÚ, ETC.)		ATM Card /Debit card	5	
READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS	READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		Mobile money (UNITEL Money, E-kumbú, etc.)	6	
READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS	READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS		ATM Card Express	7	
CODE	CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE		

SECTION IV: SOCIAL INCLUSION

SECTION IV: SOCIAL INCLUSION SECTION IV: SOCIAL INCLUSION

FOR ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION									
SOCIAL INCLUSION									
S04.01		S04.02			S04.03		S04.04		
MR/MRS (NAME) DO YOU KNOW THE BENEFITS OF BEING REGISTERED WITH SOCIAL SECURITY?		WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF BEING REGISTERED WITH SOCIAL SECURITY? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)			MR/MRS (NAME), ARE YOU REGISTERED WITH SOCIAL SECURITY?		WHAT IS THE ARRANGEMENT USED TO REGISTER YOUR NAME WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SECURITY(INSS)?		
Yes	1	Breastfeeding allowance	1	Yes	1	Third party employees	1		
No	2 =>S04.03	Family allowance	2	No	2=>S04.09	Self-employed	2		
		Temporary survivor's pension	3	Does not know	3 =>S05.01	Workers in low-income economic activities	3		
		Lifelong survivors' pension	4			Domestic worker	4		
		Death grant	5			Clergy and religion	5		
		Pre-maternity benefits	6						
		Maternity benefit	7						
		Funeral benefit	8						
		Old-age benefit	9						
		Early retirement pension	10						
		Old-age retirement pension	11						
		Other (specify) S04.02A	12						
CODE		CODE			CODE		CODE		
S04.05		S04.08		S04.06		S04.07		S04.09 (SE S04.03 = 2)	
MR/MRS (NAME) ARE YOU ABLE TO PAY YOUR REGULAR SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS?		WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR NOT PAYING YOUR REGULAR SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS?		HAVE YOU ALREADY RECEIVED ANY SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS?		WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR NEVER HAVING RECEIVED THEM?		WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR NEVER HAVING REGISTERED WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY?	
Yes	1 =>S04.06			Yes	1 =>S05.01			(Skip to S05.01)	
No	2			No	2				
CODE		DESCRIPTION		CODE		DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	

SECTION V - PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATION

SECTION V - PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATION

FOR THE PERSON IN CHARGE OR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ORGANIZATION (S01.02=1)								
PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATION								
S05.01	S05.02	S05.03		S05.04		S05.05	S05.06	S05.07
MTR/MRS (NAME) CAN YOU TELL ME THE NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION?	IS YOUR ORGANIZATION LEGAL?	WHAT IS THE LEGAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION?		DOES THE ORGANIZATION HOLDS A REGISTER OF ITS MEMBERS?		WHO MONITORS AND UPDATES SUCH A REGISTER?	HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE MEN?	HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE WOMEN?
PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION (DO NOT FORGET ACRONYMS) NOT FOUND S05.01A	Yes	1	Professional association	1	Yes	1	Person in charge	1
	No	2	Federation	2	No	2=>S05.06	Chairman	2
			Union	3			Secretary	3
			Employers' organization	4			Member(s)	4
			Cooperative	5			Other (specify) S05.05A	5
			Other (specify)S05.03A	6				
CODE	CODE	CODE		CODE		CODE	NUMBER	NUMBER

SECTION V - PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATION

FOR THE PERSON IN CHARGE OR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ORGANIZATION											
PROFILING OF THE ORGANIZATION											
S05.08	S05.09		S05.10		S05.11		S05.12		S05.13	S05.14	
MR/MRS (NAME) WHAT IS THE OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION?	WHAT IS THE TARGET AUDIENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)		WHAT IS THE GENDER OF YOUR TARGET AUDIENCE?		WHAT IS THE AGE GROUP OF YOUR TARGET AUDIENCE? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)		DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION OWN A FUND TO FINANCIALLY SUPPORT VULNERABLE MEMBERS?		HOW DOES THIS FUND WORK?	WHO MANAGES THE FUND WITHIN YOUR ORGANIZATION?	
DESCRIPTION	Micro-enterprises	1	Male	1	Less than 15 years old	1	Yes	1	DESCRIBE	Person in charge	1
	Small and medium-sized enterprises	2	Female gender	2	15-24 years	2	No	2 =>TIP		Chairman	2
	Self-employed, formal	3	Both genders	3	25-34 years	3				Secretary	3
	Informal self-employed	4			35-44 years	4				Member(s)	4
	Employed, formal	5			45-54 years	5				Treasurer	5
	Employed, informal	6			55-64 years	6				Other (specify)S05.19A	6
	People with disability	7			65 and over	7					
	Family worker (unpaid)	8			15 and over	8					
	Other (specify) S05.13A	9									
DESCRIPTION	CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE		DESCRIBE	CODE	

TIP	NEXT
TIP	ARE THERE MORE PEOPLE WHO ARE PART OF THE ORGANIZATION?
GIVE THE SURVEYED THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INFORMAL ECONOMY STAKEHOLDERS AND VOICE THEIR GRIEVANCES ON THE MEASURES TAKEN BY POLICY MAKERS.	
	Yes 1 =>S01.01
	No 2 =>End
DESCRIBE	CODE

ORGANIZATIONS

Luanda Commercial and Industrial Association (ACOMIL)
Association of Bakeries and Pastry Industries of Angola (AIPPA)
Association of Businesswomen of Luanda (ASSOMEL)
Association of Disabled Traders (ACAPPODA)
Association of Public Policy Observatories from a Gender Perspective (ASSOGE)
Angola Young Street Vendors Association (AJAVA)
Angola Motor Cyclists and Transporters Association (AMOTRANG)
Angola Taxi Drivers Association (ATA)
Luanda Taxi Drivers Association (ATL)
Angola Market Vendors Association (AVMA)
Association of Car Washers (ALCA)
Business Association of Small and Medium Groceries of Angola (AMPMCA)
Angola New Alliance of Taxi Drivers Association (ANATA)
Luanda Market Vendors Provincial Association (APROVMEL)
Confederation of Independent Labor unions of Angola (CGSILA)
Federation of Business Associations of Luanda (FAEL)
Federation of Women Entrepreneurs of Angola (FMEA)
Angolan Labor union Force - Central Labor union (FSA-CS)
International League for the Support of African Homes and Foster Homes (LINALIA)
Platform Women in Action (PMA)
Women's Network (Rede Mulher)
Informal labor union (STCI)
National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA-CS)

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