

Horizontal and intersecting inequalities in Mozambique – 1997 to 2017

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Abstract

This study seeks to add to the research on inequality in Least Developed Countries, namely in Mozambique, by measuring and mapping indicators of between-group and within-group wealth inequality along geographic and ethnolinguistic identities. Using census data for 1997, 2007 and 2017, we identify possible intersecting inequalities, measuring between-group inequality along joint provincial - urban/rural - ethnolinguistic identities. Additionally, we find heterogeneous evolutions of group inequality between 1997 and 2017 among the country's eleven provinces.

We find that, while there is a general improvement in the average household wealth indicators, there is a strong suggestion of increasing group inequalities between 1997 and 2017. While this is manifest throughout the country, in general, there is evidence that the Southern provinces may be experiencing a more equitable development. We find evidence that this evolution may be driven by a urban-rural decoupling, added to low internal migration.

These are insights from correlates. No causal inference can be made from this analysis. However, the differences in average wealth between groups, if perceived, may feed grievances. They should be better understood, so that underlying causes can be addressed.

Keywords: Inequality; Horizontal Inequalities; Intersecting Inequalities; Wealth

1 Introduction

Mozambique was one of the latest countries to conquer its independence in the 20th century. After centuries of Portuguese colonization, ending in 1975 and a 17-year long internal conflict, Mozambique was in the beginning of the 1990s decade one of the poorest countries in the world, with a poverty rate estimated to be around 80% of the total population.

Figure 1; Poverty Headcount (PH) and Poverty Gap (PGap) (%)



Source: authors' elaboration based on MEF/DEEF (2016).

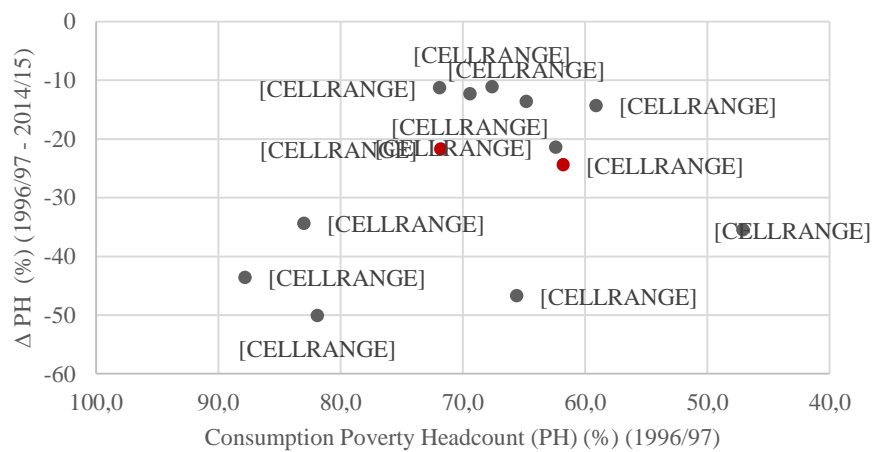
From the early 2000s, Mozambique started experiencing stronger growth and stability. As a result, a substantial fall in poverty occurred. From its first poverty assessment, based on the 1996/97 household survey, the Mozambican Government conducted four similar exercises (as per Arndt et al., 2018 and MEF/DEEF, 2016) based on similar surveys conducted in 2002/03, 2008/09 and 2014/15. Figure 1 displays the key poverty indicators, poverty headcount (PH) and poverty gap (PGap) calculated in those assessments.

From Figure 1 it emerges that poverty sensibly decreased between 1996/97 and 2002/03; yet, from 2002/03 to 2008/09 there was essentially a stagnation in poverty rates, also due to the food crisis started in 2007 (Arndt et al., 2016, 2008). From 2008/09 to 2014/15, the Mozambican

economy experienced a period of high and stable growth, which translated into improved welfare levels and diminished consumption poverty (Arndt et al., 2018; MEF/DEEF, 2016).

Underneath the positive developments in poverty reduction at the national level, Figure 2 suggests a very heterogeneous performance between provinces and between rural and urban areas. While poverty reduction was substantial in both rural and urban areas, it was more pronounced in urban areas.

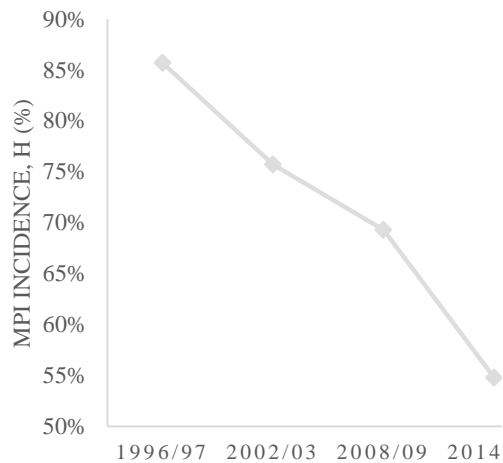
Figure 2: Poverty in 1996/97 vs Change in Consumption Poverty



Source: authors' elaboration based on MEF/DEEF (2016).

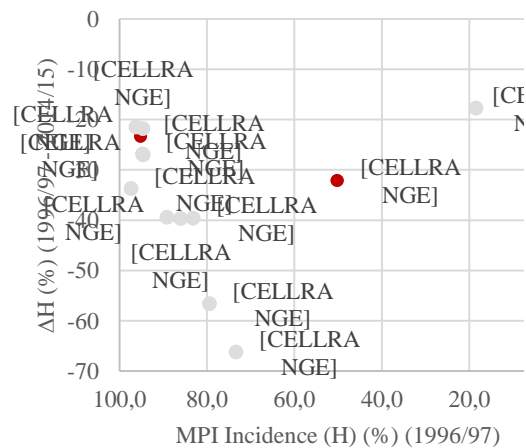
At the provincial level, we find lower poverty reduction in the northern provinces of Niassa (NI), Cabo Delgado (CD) and Nampula (NA), together with Gaza (GZ), Zambézia (ZA) and at a lower extent Manica (MA). On the other extreme of the spectrum, we find a stronger improvement in the provinces of Tete (TT), Maputo Província (MP), Sofala (SF) and, to a lesser extent, Maputo Cidade (MC) and Inhambane (IN).

Figure 3: Multidimensional Poverty Incidence (H)



Source: authors' elaboration based on MEF/DEEF (2016).

Figure 4: MPI in 1996/97 vs Change in MPI

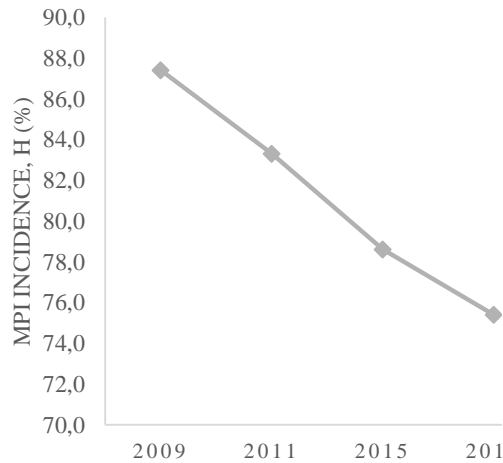


Source: authors' elaboration based on MEF/DEEF (2016).

The suggestion that well-being has strongly improved in the country between 1996/97 and 2014/15 is also reinforced by multidimensional poverty analyses. From MEF/DEEF (2016) and Arndt et al. (2018) it emerges that, in 1996/97, almost half of the population was characterized by: having no household member with complete primary education, not having access to safe drinking water, having inadequate sanitation, having a grass or palm roof, not having electricity, and very limited possession of durable goods. In addition, only two percent of the population lived in a household where all of these basic characteristics were present. Conversely, in 2014/15, less than 15 percent of the population was deprived in all these indicators and more than 15 percent of the population was deprived in none of them. The multidimensional poverty index calculated using the Alkire-Foster method and based on the six indicators just discussed showed that the incidence of poverty (*H*) at the national level substantially reduced over time (Figure 3). Nonetheless, the differences between rural and urban areas and between different provinces remained very large. In fact, the suggestion is of

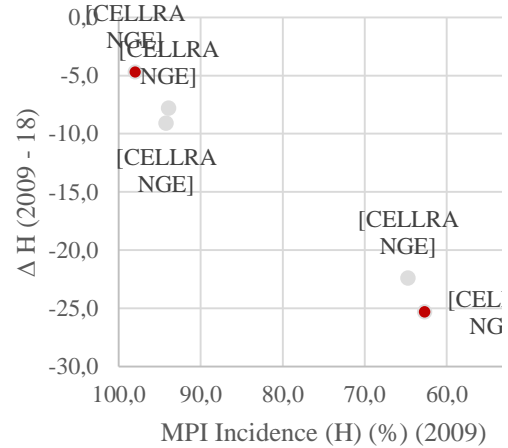
increasing divergence between urban and rural areas and between some of the southern provinces, namely Gaza and Maputo Província, more central provinces such as Inhambane (still in the southern region), Sofala and Manica and even more so the remaining, nethermost, provinces.

Figure 5: Multidimensional Poverty Incidence (H)



Source: authors' elaboration based on Egger et al. (2020).

Figure 6: MPI in 1996/97 vs Change in MPI



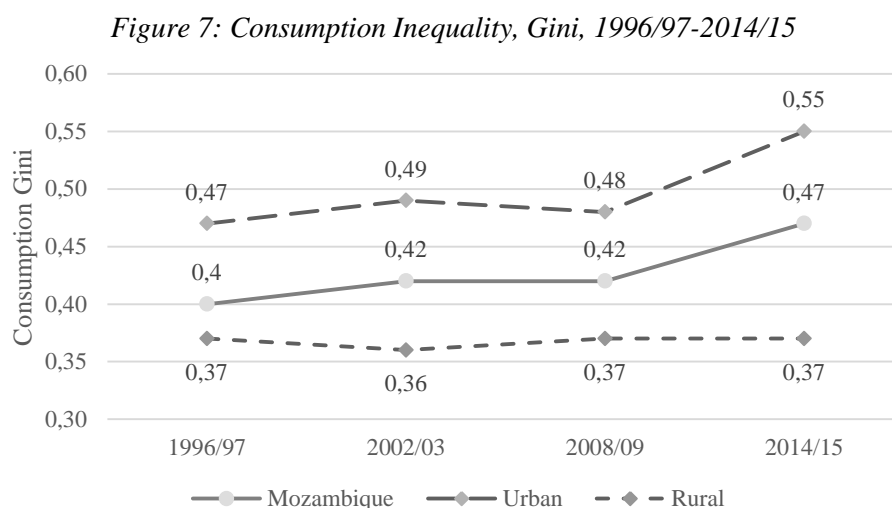
Source: authors' elaboration based on Egger et al. (2020).

Using the DHS/MIS Mozambique datasets for 2009, 2011, 2015 and 2018, Egger et al. (2020) also apply the Alkire-Foster method to measure multidimensional poverty. Again, they confirm a nationwide improvement, mostly driven by urban areas and the (more urbanized) southern provinces.

This situation may have worsened during the most recent years: from 2015 onwards a series of economic and natural shocks hit Mozambique, causing a major economic slowdown and possibly strong impacts on living standards. Indeed, both consumption and multidimensional

poverty appear to have stagnated or worsened due to the various crises (Egger et al., 2020; Mambo et al., 2018).¹

As already suggested in our review on poverty, inequality of consumption has been increasing since 1996/97, mainly in urban areas and more so in the most recent period (2008/09-2014/15) (Figure 7) (Arndt et al., 2018; MEF/DEEF, 2016)².



Source: authors' computation based on DEEF (2016).

Gradín and Tarp (2019a, 2019b) discuss and examine the underlying trends behind this increased inequality in consumption in Mozambique after the post-independence war. They find that the robust economic growth path that critically contributed to reduce poverty up until 2014/15 (also highlighted in World Bank Group, 2016) has been very unbalanced, and it

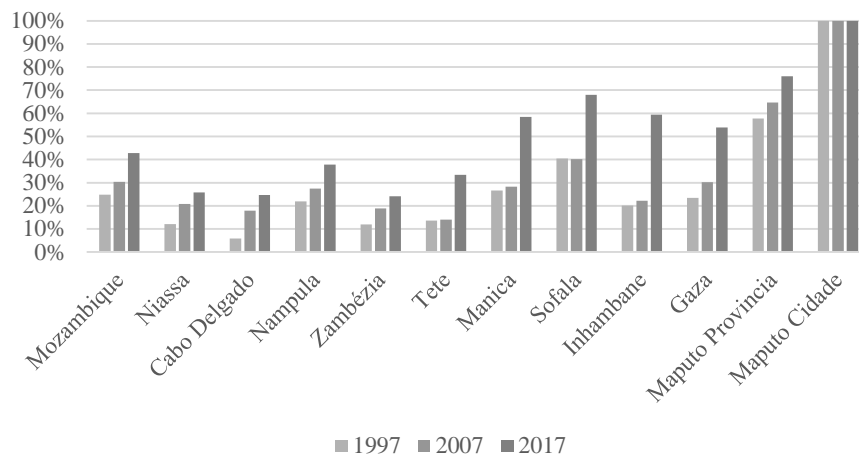
¹ They include a sharp drop in commodity prices, weakened international demand, a series of severe weather shocks, increasing violence against civilians in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, a debt crisis and the most recent Covid-19 pandemic (Baez et al., 2018; Betho et al., 2021; DTM & INGC, 2020; FAO, 2000; Mussagy and Mosca, 2020).

² These already high levels of inequality may even be underestimated, due to richer households' consumption underreporting (Arndt and Mahrt, 2017) and changes observed in relative prices of commodities consumed in different shares across income groups (Arndt et al., 2015). Once relative price increases are accounted for, inequality of real consumption may be substantially higher.

disproportionally benefited the better-off. They argue that this increasing inequality trend may be related to an increasing dualization of the Mozambican economy, with an emerging sector of the population with higher education, working in the private sector outside the subsistence economy. This argument is reinforced by the findings in Gradín (2020): that the richest, highly educated, and urban population may have disproportionately contributed to high and increasing inequality in Mozambique in recent years³.

While Mozambique, and its provinces, were experiencing these significant economic dynamics on poverty and vertical inequality, census evidence suggests two particularly relevant demographic dynamics: on rurality/urbanity, on ethno-linguistic composition of the population and on inter-provincial migration.

Figure 8: Share of Urban Population



³ The role of educational inequality, in particular that of a narrow access to high levels of education, is further discussed and confirmed by van der Berg et al. (2017). Their study finds that while the gender gap in access to education has been largely closed, significant geographical and wealth inequalities in education persist: in particular, the South – and especially Maputo City – is disproportionately better served than other areas, and the study also notes that richer children remain in school longer. Moreover, van der Berg et al. (2017) suggests that the overall weakness of the national school system amplifies the difficulty in overcoming these inequalities.

Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

The first notable dynamic of the three relates to an increasing urbanization in Mozambique and all provinces (to the obvious exception of the fully urban province of Maputo Cidade). If, as suggested, urban dwellers experienced faster wellbeing improvements, this may suggest that provinces that witnessed a faster urbanization may also have experienced a more virtuous evolution in inequality.

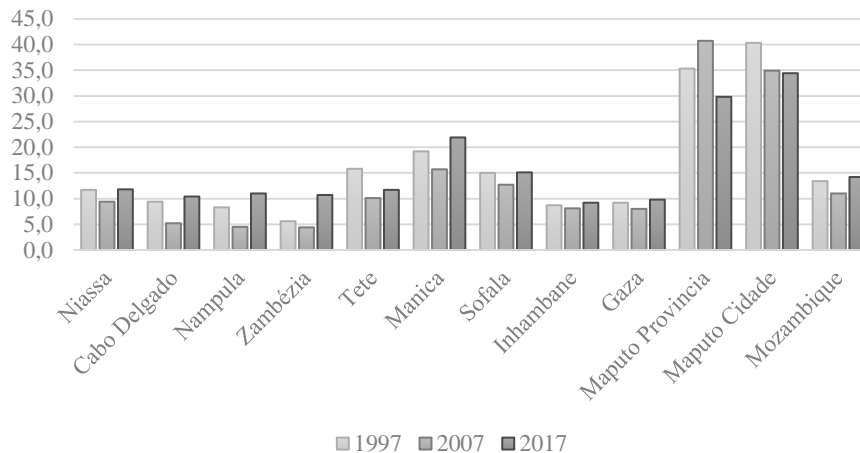
Table 1: Most represented mother-language

Province	Rural Households			Urban Households			
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	
North	Niassa	Emakhuwa			Emakhuwa		
	Cabo Delgado	Emakhuwa			Emakhuwa		
	Nampula	Emakhuwa			Emakhuwa		
Centre	Zambézia	Elomwe		Elomwe	Portuguese		
	Tete	Other	Cinyanja		Other		
	Manica	Cindau			Other	Portuguese	
	Sofala	Cisena			Cisena	Portuguese	
South	Inhambane	Xitswa			Other		
	Gaza	Xichangana			Xichangana		
	Maputo Província	Xichangana			Xichangana	Portuguese	
	Maputo Cidade				Xichangana	Portuguese	

Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

Also worth of notice is the relative stability of the ethno-linguistic composition within each province. In Table 1, we present the most represented mother-languages among urban and rural households in each province. Not only is the relative stability evident, there is also some evidence of a regional nature of the ethnic composition of Mozambique's population. This is also evident on Figure 21, in the appendix.

Finally, as shown in Figure 9 and Table 17, the Mozambican provinces have witnessed low levels of migration and mostly of a regional nature, i.e., mostly from ethnolinguistic groups prevalent in the region.

Figure 9: Share of Migrant Residents

Note: for this purpose migrants are defined as residents born in a different province or country.

Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

These demographic dynamics can, potentially, impact the dynamics of vertical inequality. More likely than not, socio-economic dynamics are bound to be granular, with some groups improving, to the effective or apparent detriment of others. This uneven distribution of benefits and liabilities between groups of people can take the form of horizontal inequalities.

2 Horizontal inequality: a consequence and a cause of non-inclusive growth

Horizontal inequalities can be defined as inequalities between groups when these are defined by a salient identifier (Stewart, 2014, 2001). This can be, as noted before, geographical origin, urbanity or rurality, ethnicity, race, religion or gender. On an equal measure, ascriptive attributes such as skin colour, maternal language, tribe, caste, religion, and sometimes region build into one “ethnic” identity, as highlighted by Canelas and Gisselquist (2018). While there is a debate on causes of vertical inequality around effort versus opportunity (as per Ferreira et al., 2014, 2010), as Stewart (2014) highlights, it is harder to argue that sustained, or increased,

horizontal inequalities cannot be attributed to shared unequal levels of effort among individuals of different groups. Arguably, it can only be due to, unjust, inequalities of opportunity.

Vertical inequality considers each individual, irrespective of the multiple identities that can be attributed to her: White Catholic man; Muslim Makuwa woman;... Horizontal inequality specifically accounts for each one of these identities. It can then be taken a step further, by acknowledging the intersecting nature of an individual's multiple identity attributes (Stewart, 2014). This corresponds to considering the concept of intersecting inequalities (Kabeer, 2014, 2010) and to recognize their role in reinforcing the intensity and persistence of horizontal inequalities (as explored by Hancock, 2007 or Kabeer and Santos, 2017).

A caveat needs to be raised at this point. Following Canelas and Gisselquist (2018), we also acknowledge that ethnic identities, even ethno-linguistic ones, are social constructs. Also, as highlighted by Nix and Qian (2015), analysing historical censuses in the United States, from 1880 to 1940, we acknowledge that individuals, given the choice, may “pass” to a different ethnic identity (in their case, a racial identity) and even later return to the one they originally self-assigned to. In their particular study, the choice of “passing” into a socially privileged identity, e.g. white, could occur upon relocation and in order to benefit from better political-economic and social opportunities.

That being said, horizontal inequalities can take form, around those types of identities. Following Canelas and Gisselquist (2018), they can have different types of causes: colonialism and conquest; historical institutions; geographic endowments; modernization; migration and integration; and contemporary government policies. They can take different forms, as enumerated by Kabeer (2014): cultural inequalities; spatial; economic; and political inequalities. Once established they can be persistent, even if signals of discrimination may not be evident,

because of interactions between different types of deprivation and privilege (Stewart, 2014), including through interactions of the different forms horizontal inequalities can take, as delineated by Kabeer (2014). As Stewart and Langer (2008) highlight, horizontal identities can persist due to factors such as: unequal rates of accumulation; unequal access to the different types of capital; social capital asymmetries; discontinuities in returns to capital; present and past discrimination, and; political inequalities leading to discrimination by the state.

In their persistence, horizontal inequalities have been demonstrated to be detrimental to inclusive growth. A correlate aspect of group inequalities, ethnic fractionalization, was found by Alesina and La Ferrara (2005) to weaken public good provision and by Posner (2004) to correlate negatively with economic growth in African countries. Gershman and Rivera (2018) also find a negative correlation between ethnic inequality and per capita GDP. Furthermore, there is strong evidence of higher risks of violent conflict in settings where larger horizontal inequalities prevail (Østby, 2008, Stewart, 2008, and as reviewed by Justino, 2012, 2009, 2006), especially if economic horizontal inequalities overlap with political inequality.

In light of its role as a consequence and cause of un-inclusive growth, it is important to inquire whether horizontal, and intersecting, inequalities have increased, together with the already verified growth in vertical inequality. To do so, we sought to calculate a wealth index that more closely represents the distribution of asset endowments of the Mozambican population. The data and methodology adopted is presented in the next section.

3 Horizontal and intersecting inequalities of wealth in Mozambique

3.1 Data and variables

In this study, we draw on data from the three population and housing Censuses in Mozambique conducted in 1997, 2007 and 2017. We draw on the full data set for the first two and the representative 10 percent weighted sample of the latest survey. The Census data contains information at individual level about demographics, education, work, and language spoken. At the household level, the survey covers housing quality, access to public services and asset ownership. Given the focus of our analysis we have two main variables of interest. These are household identity, including geographic (province of residence and urbanity/rurality) and ethno-linguistic identities and household wealth, that we use to investigate horizontal and intersecting inequalities.

To determine each households' ethno-linguistic identity, we first identify for each individual his or her mother language, based on their responses to the Census. The language spoken by most household members is used to define each household's ethno-linguistic identity. The most common languages are Emakhuwa, Xichangana, Elomwe, Cinyanja, Cisena, Echuabo, Cindau, Xitswa and Portuguese.

Second, we calculate a wealth index at the household level. Instead of using principal component or factor analysis, we use the Multidimensional Poverty Index as in Egger et al. (2020) as uncensored and reversed index. Reversed means, we identify for each component whether the household is not deprived instead of deprived. Uncensored means that we then apply the weights of Egger et al. (2020) to combine the indicators into one wealth index and do not define a cut-off at which a household would be declared deprived. Instead, the index is a continuous measure of weighted welfare indicators.

Formally, the household wealth index (HWI) is calculated using the following equation:

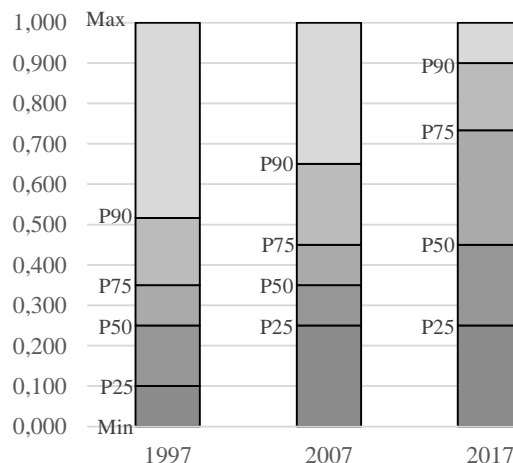
$$\begin{aligned}
 HWI = & \frac{1}{4} * (Schooling + Child\ Schooling) \\
 & + \frac{1}{10} * (Sanitation + Water + Electricity + Radio) \\
 & + \frac{1}{30} * (Walls + Roof + Floor)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

Schooling is equal to one if at least one adult household member has completed primary school. Child schooling captures whether school-aged children are frequenting school. Sanitation, drinking water and electricity all indicate that a household has access to an adequate source of each of these. They are weighted the same as radio ownership that captures access to information. Lastly, we include the combination of adequate walls, roofs and floor of the family’s home. Table 16 provides details of what is considered adequate. These definitions follow the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index initiative (Alkire et al., 2019).

Figure 10: Household Wealth Index (HWI) (1997-2017)



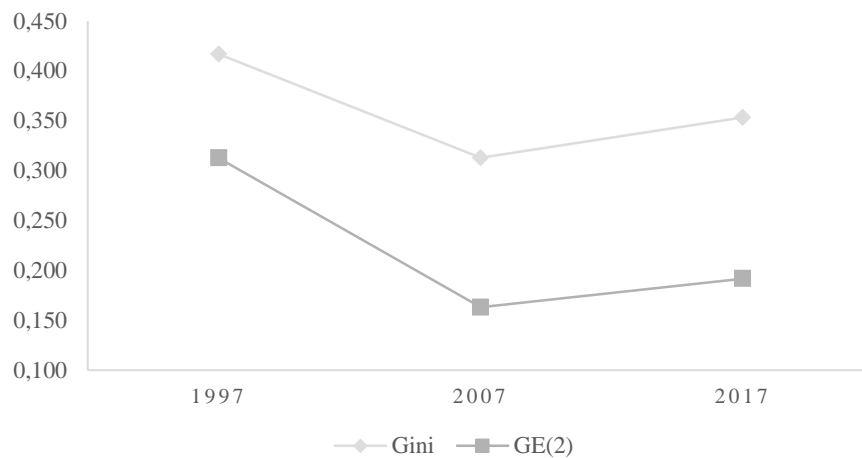
Figure 11: HWI – Distribution



Source: authors’ computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

As it can be seen in **Error! No s'ha trobat l'origen de la referència.**, the two decades, from 1997 to 2017 witnessed an improvement in the household wealth index (HWI). However, Figure 11: HWI – Distribution suggests this improvement was uneven. This seems to be confirmed by Figure 12, that while showing a reduction in vertical inequality from 1997 to 2007, also indicates a worsening in the indicators during the second decade, from 2007 to 2017. In our study, we seek to better understand the evolution of horizontal and intersecting inequalities, during the same period.

Figure 12: Wealth Vertical Inequality - HWI



Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

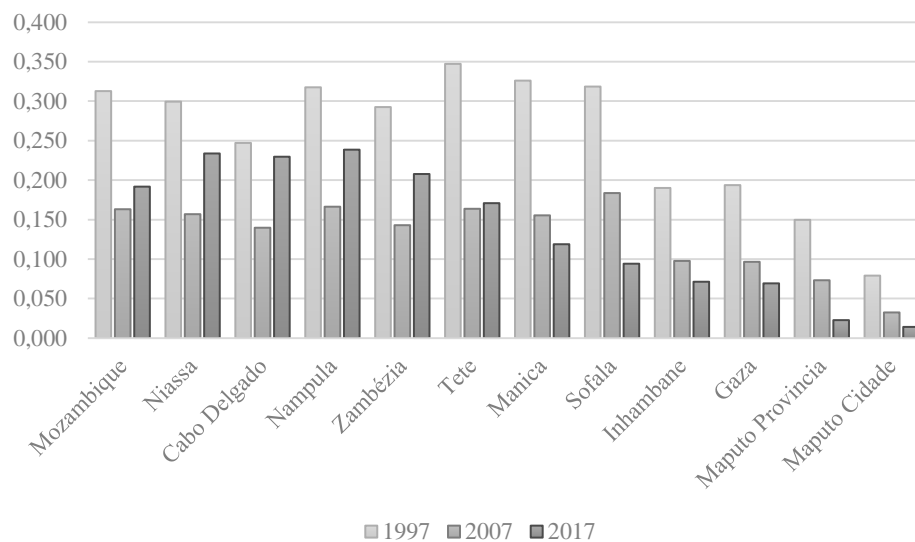
In our calculations we use the half squared coefficient of variation, GE(2). This generalized entropy index shares with all other indicators of the same family, and with the Gini Index, the property of symmetry, follows the principle of population, the Pigou-Dalton principle of transfers and, being an indicator of relative inequality, the principle of scale independence. However, and contrary to the Gini Index, it also allows the decomposition of total inequality in two components: inequality between groups (instrumental to this study) and inequality within

groups. Finally, because, as seen in Figure 11, our indicator of interest has zero values, the $GE(2)$ is the one with lowest positive alpha that can be calculated. As, by construction $GE(\alpha)$ indicators are decreasingly responsive to status changes among the poorest as α increases and our asset index is more sensitive to changes exactly among the poorest, we use $GE(2)$ as it allows the best compromise towards the characteristics of our data.

In the following section we present evidence on the changes in group inequality, horizontal and intersecting, in Mozambique.

3.2 Group Inequality – evolution and decomposition

Figure 13: Inequality within Mozambique and provinces - GE(2)

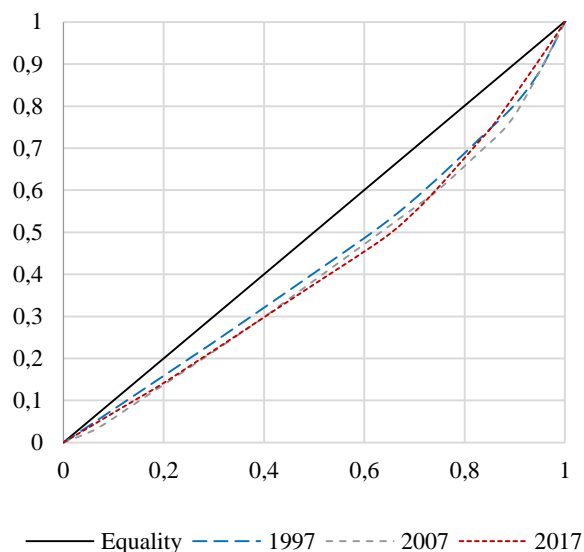


Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

The virtuous evolution of wealth inequality during the 1997-2007 decade appears to have prevailed among all Mozambican provinces, as suggested by Figure 13. It also shows, however, two diverging dynamics in the second decade, with inequality increasing in the northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia, and slightly in the central province

of Tete, while reducing in the remaining central region and southern provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo Província and Maputo Cidade.

Figure 14: Between provinces inequality - Lorenz curves

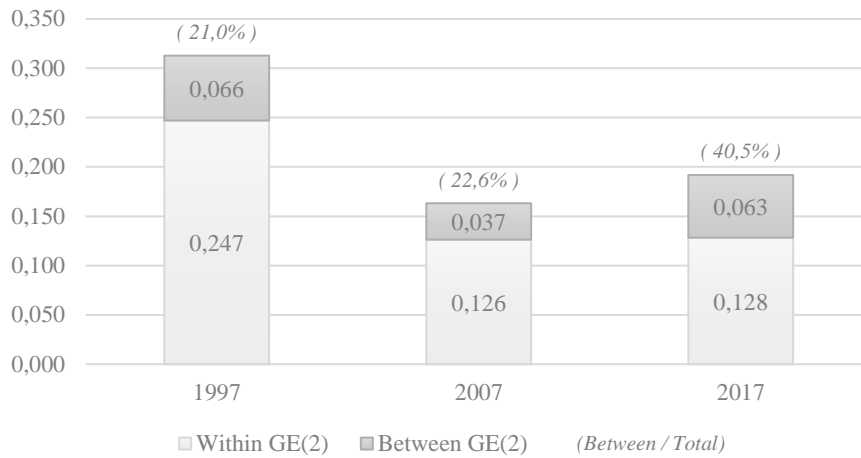


Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

A cursory analysis of the 1997, 2007 and 2017 Lorenz curves of the provincial mean wealth indicators in Mozambique suggests an uneven evolution of inequality between provinces, with unclear overall results. While we find a suggestion of reducing between inequality among the top wealthy provinces, the inverse appears to be the case below the 8th decile.

The mixed evolution becomes further apparent when decomposing the GE(2) indicator, as presented in Figure 15. It suggests that the reduction in overall inequality, while it occurred, was mostly driven by within province inequality, and that the increase in inequality was mostly driven by between provinces inequality.

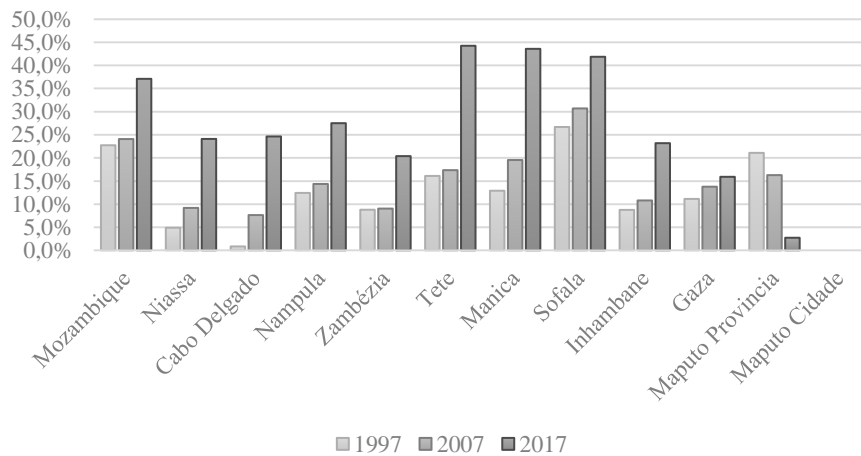
Figure 15: Decomposing Province Inequality



Source: authors’ computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

Further insight can be added by deepening the analysis to what happened between and within rural and urban areas and to possible dynamics around ethno-linguistic identities.

Figure 16: Urban/Rural divide – Between/Total GE(2)

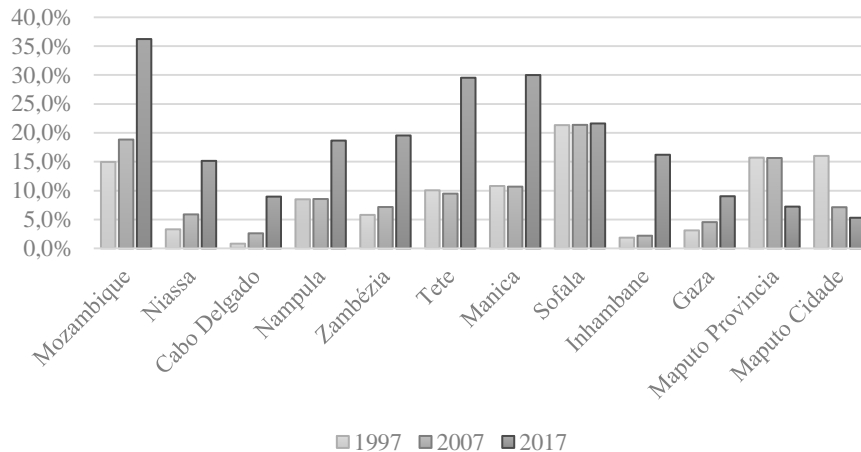


Source: authors’ computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

As can be seen in Figure 16, inequality between urban and rural households is taking an increasing role in total inequality in Mozambique and most of its provinces, to the exception of

Maputo Província and Maputo Cidade. While urbanization dynamics, presented in Figure 8, suggest that may have a mitigated effect in the central provinces, in the northern ones, where urbanization was shown to be slower, may induce an increase in other forms of horizontal inequalities.

Figure 17: Ethno-linguistic inequality – Between/Total GE(2)



Source: authors’ computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

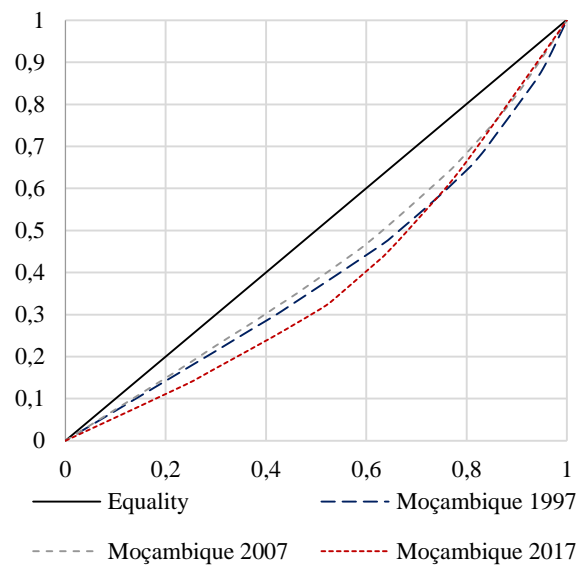
This appears to be the case on what regards ethno-linguistic inequality, as presented in Figure 17. To the exception of Sofala, the suggestion is that, indeed the role of etho-linguistic inequality in total inequality appears to be mimicing what we saw with the urban/rural divide. Notably here, in the urban province of Maputo Cidade, the role of inequality between ethno-linguistic groups appears to be decreasing, as it happened in Maputo Província.

A first summary can be made at this point of the study. The evidence found suggests three dynamics at place on wealth inequality as we measure it, from 1997 to 2017: reducing vertical and group inequalities in the southern provinces of Maputo Cidade and Maputo Província; coexistence of reducing vertical inequalities and an increasing importance of between group

inequalities in the remaining southern provinces and most central provinces; a joint increase of vertical and horizontal inequalities in the northernmost provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia. These dynamics seem to strongly correlate with an improvement in urban wealth and the different dynamics of urbanization within the country.

These three dynamics have the potential of inducing an increase of group inequalities in the intercept of provincial residence, urbanity and ethnicity. The Lorenz curve of mean wealth of the intersecting identity groups (province-urban/rural-ethnicity) suggests such a worsening. While the 2007 Lorenz curve appears to be closer to the equality line, the 2017 suggests a clear increase in this form of intersecting inequality during the second decade under analysis.

Figure 18: Lorenz curve - Intersecting Groups - Mozambique

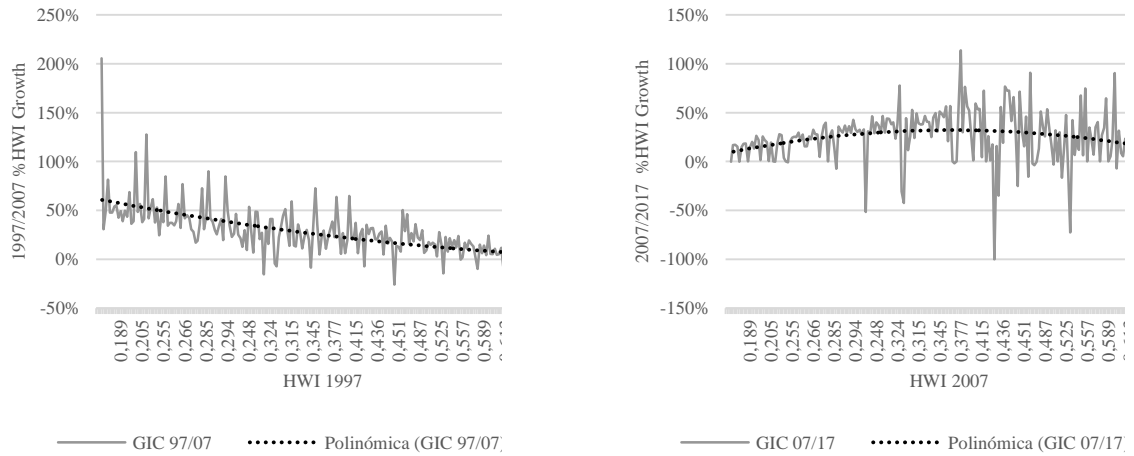


Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

This insight is confirmed when analysing the growth incidence curves of mean wealth of all intersecting identities groups, as per Figure 19. They show a clear suggestion of reducing intersecting inequalities in the 1997-2007 decade, while, from 2007 to 2017, the growth

incidence curve suggests that middle-wealth groups saw their situation improving more, in relative terms, than both the poorest and the richest.

Figure 19: Growth incidence curves of mean intersecting identities' group wealth (97/07 – 07/17)

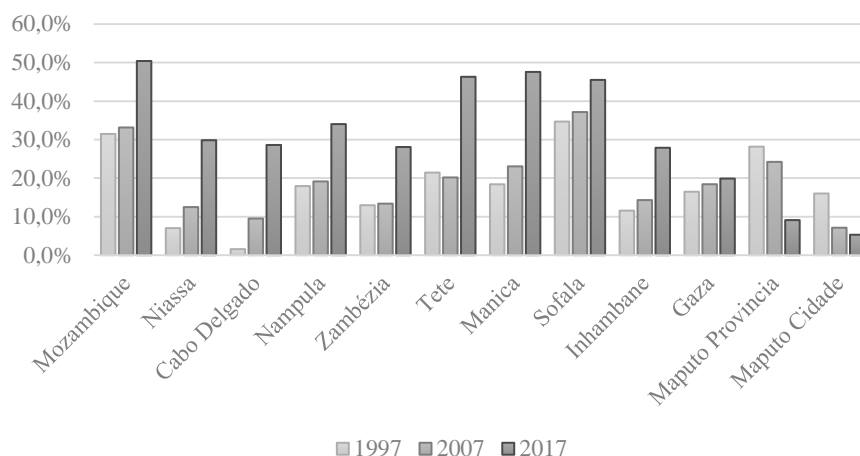


Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

An analysis of intersecting inequalities in 1997, 2007 and 2017 at the various provincial levels reinforces the suggestion that these dynamics were not homogeneous within the territory of Mozambique. The Lorenz curves in Figure 22, in the appendix, suggest how, starting from initially low inequality levels, intersecting inequalities appear to increase in all three Northern provinces. As we look further south, the dynamic of intersecting inequalities appears to change. Looking at the central region in Figure 23 we find that Tete appears to be the province with the noticeably strongest increase of intersecting inequalities, while there is still an apparent increase in Zambézia. However, the Lorenz curves for Manica and Sofala are inconclusive, with the latest suggesting a possible reduction. The Lorenz curves in Figure 24 suggest that intersecting inequalities in the Southern Provinces appear to have reduced from 1997 to 2017. This is

particularly clear in Maputo Província and Maputo Cidade, but less clear in Inhambane and Gaza.

Figure 20: Urban/Rural - Ethno-linguistic inequality – Between/Total GE(2)



Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

The dynamics suggested by the growth incidence curves and Lorenz curves are confirmed when decomposing the total inequality along intersecting identities, as per Figure 20. It shows that inequality between intersecting groups is becoming more prevalent throughout the country. The exceptions are the province where the urban/rural divide reduced, Maputo Província, and the urban-only province of Maputo Cidade.

3.3 The role of geographic and ethno-linguistic identities

Given the evidence presented before, there is a clear and strong suggestion that group inequality and intersecting inequalities have been rising in Mozambique, particularly in the last decade.

While we don't seek to establish causality in this study, we can, however, dig deeper and search for how provincial, rural and ethno-linguistic identities correlated with the Households' Wealth Index.

The empirical model used is represented by equation (2):

$$\begin{aligned}
 HWI = & \alpha + \beta_1' Province + \beta_2 * Rural + \beta_3' Mother Language + \\
 & + \beta_4' Province * Rural + \beta_5' Province * Mother Language + \\
 & + \beta_6' Rural * Mother Language + \beta_7' Province * Rural * Mother Language + \quad 2) \\
 & + \beta_8 * Main Language
 \end{aligned}$$

where Province identifies one of the eleven provinces in Mozambique, with Maputo Cidade as the base province; Rural identifies rural households; Mother Language identifies one of Mozambique's most common languages, with Other identifying all remaining and the base category being "Portuguese", and; Main Language identifying if the household's mother language is the most prevalent one in the province. By applying the ordinary least squares estimation we seek the best linear fit to the population's mean household wealth index. By construction, therefore, the model's constant estimate corresponds to the mean estimation of HWI for the base intersect of the three identities: urban Portuguese speakers (as a mother language) residing in Maputo Cidade. According to our data, this is the most privileged group in the country in the last two decades.

By controlling interactions, we may identify correlates of identities within narrower spaces, moving from the national sphere, to the provincial to, eventually identifying significant differences in the average wealth indexes of rural households, within each province, according to ethno-linguistic identities.

In the following tables we present the results.

Table 2: Household wealth index (HWI) regression

	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Constant	0.745*** -0.001	0.919*** -0.005	0.787*** -0.026
Niassa	-0.302*** -0.004	-0.415*** -0.005	-0.077** -0.027
Cabo Delgado	-0.335*** -0.009	-0.365*** -0.006	-0.071** -0.027
Nampula	-0.227*** -0.001	-0.360*** -0.005	-0.065* -0.027
Zambézia	-0.245*** -0.002	-0.403*** -0.005	-0.226*** -0.012
Tete	-0.083*** -0.003	-0.245*** -0.006	0.037 -0.027
Manica	-0.170*** -0.002	-0.309*** -0.005	-0.028 -0.02
Sofala	-0.128*** -0.001	-0.277*** -0.005	0.153*** -0.02
Inhambane	-0.221*** -0.002	-0.324*** -0.005	0.027 -0.027
Gaza	-0.084*** -0.002	-0.230*** -0.005	0.083** -0.026
Maputo Provincia	-0.107*** -0.001	-0.061*** -0.001	-0.013*** -0.002

(cont..)

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

In Table 2 we find confirmation of an apparent privileged status of the base group. We also find evidence of relative privilege of average Maputo Cidade residents vis-à-vis remaining inhabitants of Mozambique, controlled for urbanity/rurality, ethnicity and interactions. The suggestion is, nevertheless, of an apparent reduction of these advantages. In particular, there seems to be a full mitigation of a direct disadvantage of provinces such as Tete, Manica and Inhambane and, controlled for the other

identity factors, an apparent benefit accruing, in 2017, to Gaza residents.

In Table 3: HWI regression, we find that, controlled for other covariates, all ethno-linguistic groups in the base province of Maputo Cidade appear to be in disadvantage vis-à-vis those that identify Portuguese as their mother-language. As Portuguese became the dominant mother-language in this province by 2007, the estimates in 2017 again reinforce this indication.

Another relevant signal is that of an apparent disadvantage of belonging to the main language group. This result, running against what could be normal expectations, raises concerns that majority groups in each province may identify themselves as also being the worse-off group, potentially discriminated against vis-à-vis the base group or other in equivalent situation.

In Table 4: HWI regression (cont.) Table 4 we can perceive a confirmation of the rural penalty over households' mean wealth, controlled by all other covariates, and against the base category. Notably, in some cases, there is a suggestion that the penalty is mitigated among households with non-base ethnic identities in 2007, a (relative) advantage that all but disappears in 2017.

Table 3: HWI regression (cont.)

	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.042*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.214*** <i>-0.007</i>	0.023 <i>-0.032</i>
Xichangana	-0.047*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.273*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.021 <i>-0.027</i>
Elomwe	-0.048*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.224*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.001 <i>-0.044</i>
Cinyanja	0.038* <i>-0.015</i>	-0.184*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.076 <i>-0.075</i>
Cisena	-0.036*** <i>-0.007</i>	-0.217*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.045 <i>-0.035</i>
Echuabo	-0.091*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.272*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.018 <i>-0.028</i>
Cindau	-0.084*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.223*** <i>-0.007</i>	0.05 <i>-0.036</i>
Xitswa	-0.201*** <i>-0.002</i>	-0.309*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.015 <i>-0.028</i>
Other	-0.191*** <i>-0.001</i>	-0.270*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.007 <i>-0.027</i>
Main Language	-0.172*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.181*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.077** <i>-0.026</i>

(cont..)

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

Table 4: HWI regression (cont.)

	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.202*** <i>-0.003</i>	-0.272*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.061* <i>-0.026</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.053** <i>-0.017</i>	0.181*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.094* <i>-0.048</i>
Rural Xichangana	0.040*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.315*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.220*** <i>-0.052</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.035 <i>-0.044</i>	0.217*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.099 <i>-0.063</i>
Rural Cinyanja	-0.035 <i>-0.038</i>	0.135*** <i>-0.031</i>	-0.251 <i>-0.206</i>
Rural Cisena	0.009 <i>-0.021</i>	0.157*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.181*** <i>-0.049</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.019 <i>-0.019</i>	0.209*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.086** <i>-0.032</i>
Rural Cindau	0.056** <i>-0.018</i>	0.150*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.066 <i>-0.06</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.042*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.121*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.126*** <i>-0.029</i>
Rural Other	0.014*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.114*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.102*** <i>-0.024</i>

(cont..)

While average effects already seem to reinforce some of the suggestions of horizontal inequalities around provincial, rural and ethnolinguistic identities, we also find province specific effects that suggest added sources of intersecting inequalities.

Table 5 and Table 6 show that the rural penalty is stronger in the Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces. They also show that, despite being the most prevalent ethno-linguistic group in both provinces, Emakhuwa mother-language speakers, appear to also have significant lower wealth indicators. In the opposite side, we find Xichangana speakers, that appear to be better-off or as well-off than the base ethnolinguistic group, in both provinces. Other significant differences seem to be less systemic and vary between the three datapoints.

Table 5: HWI regression (cont.) - Niassa

	1997	2007	2017
Niassa specific	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	0.052*** -0.006	0.128*** -0.006	-0.386*** -0.028
Emakhuwa	0.050*** -0.007	0.299*** -0.011	-0.324*** -0.056
Xichangana	0.081*** -0.019	0.374*** -0.012	0.069 -0.048
Elomwe	-0.008 -0.017	0.128*** -0.015	-0.075 -0.054
Cinyanja	-0.186*** -0.016	0.119*** -0.016	-0.326*** -0.076
Cisena	-0.045 -0.031	0.305*** -0.02	0.011 -0.07
Echuabo	0.084*** -0.024	0.293*** -0.015	-0.068 -0.054
Cindau	0.112** -0.042	0.326*** -0.03	-0.198** -0.07
Xitswa	0.140* -0.068	0.462*** -0.035	-0.037 -0.06
Other	0.022*** -0.005	0.109*** -0.006	-0.240*** -0.027
Rural Emakhuwa	0.006 -0.017	-0.166*** -0.013	0.208*** -0.049
Rural Xichangana	-0.054* -0.021	-0.400*** -0.019	0.067 -0.082
Rural Elomwe	-0.054 -0.047	-0.211*** -0.025	0.081 -0.07
Rural Cinyanja	0.090* -0.039	-0.127*** -0.031	0.419* -0.206
Rural Cisena	0.027 -0.045	-0.224*** -0.038	0.109 -0.118
Rural Echuabo	0.032 -0.039	-0.278*** -0.021	0.09 -0.105
Rural Cindau	-0.092 -0.056	-0.223*** -0.047	0.204 -0.131
Rural Xitswa	0.041 -0.076	-0.224*** -0.052	0.059 -0.067
Rural Other	0.051*** -0.007	-0.043*** -0.006	0.220*** -0.026
Main Language	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)

Table 6: HWI regression (cont.) – Cabo Delgado (CD)

	1997	2007	2017
CD specific	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	0.115*** -0.01	0.071*** -0.006	-0.381*** -0.028
Emakhuwa	0.052*** -0.011	0.227*** -0.011	-0.293*** -0.056
Xichangana	0.027 -0.041	0.359*** -0.014	0.004 -0.042
Elomwe	-0.095 -0.097	0.277*** -0.027	-0.032 -0.077
Cinyanja	0.078 -0.119	0.079*** -0.023	-0.088 -0.116
Cisena	0.230** -0.084	0.299*** -0.031	-0.026 -0.075
Echuabo	0.309*** -0.069	0.398*** -0.021	0.096 -0.06
Cindau	0.152 -0.097	0.366*** -0.028	0.034 -0.145
Xitswa	0.392* -0.167	0.501*** -0.043	0.043 -0.118
Other	0.053*** -0.009	0.110*** -0.006	-0.252*** -0.028
Rural Emakhuwa	-0.009 -0.019	-0.084*** -0.013	0.154** -0.049
Rural Xichangana	-0.007 -0.043	-0.366*** -0.022	0.239* -0.098
Rural Elomwe	0.074 -0.111	-0.09 -0.051	0.105 -0.111
Rural Cinyanja	-0.104 -0.129	-0.109** -0.036	0.143 -0.245
Rural Cisena	-0.245** -0.091	-0.204*** -0.05	0.154 -0.099
Rural Echuabo	-0.266*** -0.077	-0.273*** -0.038	-0.003 -0.117
Rural Cindau	-0.151 -0.101	-0.248*** -0.042	0.269 -0.208
Rural Xitswa	-0.263 -0.173	-0.273*** -0.058	0.452* -0.184
Rural Other	0.011 -0.01	-0.018** -0.006	0.254*** -0.026
Main Language	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

In Nampula and Zambézia, as shown in Table 7 and Table 8, respectively, we find similar suggestions of added rural penalty and, once again some suggestion of ethnic disadvantage of the main linguistic groups in each province (Emakhuwa in Nampula and Elomwe, Echuabo and Emakhuwa in Zambezia). Notably, any relative advantage of Xichangana mother-language speakers is mostly felt in the urban areas.

Table 7: HWI regression (cont.) - Nampula

	1997	2007	2017
Nampula specific	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.033*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.049*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.357*** <i>-0.027</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.01 <i>-0.006</i>	0.219*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.339*** <i>-0.056</i>
Xichangana	0.169*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.424*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.075 <i>-0.038</i>
Elomwe	0.024 <i>-0.012</i>	0.205*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.056 <i>-0.047</i>
Cinyanja	0.062** <i>-0.021</i>	0.282*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.115 <i>-0.087</i>
Cisena	0.101*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.330*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.091 <i>-0.048</i>
Echuabo	0.144*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.298*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.018 <i>-0.033</i>
Cindau	0.186*** <i>-0.02</i>	0.325*** <i>-0.018</i>	0.076 <i>-0.07</i>
Xitswa	0.378*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.457*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.001 <i>-0.06</i>
Other	0.037*** <i>-0.002</i>	0.158*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.157*** <i>-0.027</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.067*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.077*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.171*** <i>-0.048</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.120*** <i>-0.023</i>	-0.344*** <i>-0.028</i>	0.148 <i>-0.207</i>
Rural Elomwe	-0.015 <i>-0.045</i>	-0.207*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.071 <i>-0.072</i>
Rural Cinyanja	-0.122* <i>-0.049</i>	-0.153*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.353 <i>-0.239</i>
Rural Cisena	-0.129*** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.212*** <i>-0.033</i>	0.132 <i>-0.074</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.055 <i>-0.032</i>	-0.191*** <i>-0.02</i>	0.125 <i>-0.079</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.186*** <i>-0.039</i>	-0.237*** <i>-0.029</i>	0 (.)
Rural Xitswa	-0.217*** <i>-0.053</i>	-0.223*** <i>-0.045</i>	0 (.)
Rural Other	0.079*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.024*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.131*** <i>-0.026</i>
Main Language	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)

Table 8: HWI regression (cont.) - Zambézia (ZA)

	1997	2007	2017
ZA specific	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.027*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.104*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.154*** <i>-0.01</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.089*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.198*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.041 <i>-0.029</i>
Xichangana	0.137*** <i>-0.015</i>	0.430*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.224*** <i>-0.036</i>
Elomwe	-0.024 <i>-0.013</i>	0.233*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.137*** <i>-0.038</i>
Cinyanja	-0.090*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.196*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.047 <i>-0.079</i>
Cisena	-0.164*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.084*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.099*** <i>-0.029</i>
Echuabo	-0.047*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.157*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.041** <i>-0.015</i>
Cindau	0.095*** <i>-0.022</i>	0.360*** <i>-0.021</i>	0.038 <i>-0.057</i>
Xitswa	0.249*** <i>-0.045</i>	0.472*** <i>-0.025</i>	0.143*** <i>-0.034</i>
Other	0.002 <i>-0.002</i>	0.135*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.059*** <i>-0.012</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	-0.003 <i>-0.017</i>	-0.254*** <i>-0.013</i>	-0.185*** <i>-0.046</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.101*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.374*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.042 <i>-0.062</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.127** <i>-0.044</i>	-0.111*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.077 <i>-0.064</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.006 <i>-0.042</i>	-0.247*** <i>-0.033</i>	0.058 <i>-0.207</i>
Rural Cisena	0.089*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.117*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.073 <i>-0.045</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.050** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.155*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.03 <i>-0.022</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.061 <i>-0.035</i>	-0.243*** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.106 <i>-0.097</i>
Rural Xitswa	-0.135** <i>-0.052</i>	-0.232*** <i>-0.047</i>	-0.171*** <i>-0.037</i>
Rural Other	0.091*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.035*** <i>-0.005</i>	0 (.)
Main Language	0 (.)	0 (.)	0.074*** <i>-0.012</i>

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

The province of Tete, presented in Table 9, shows some of the highest rural penalties. Here, as well as in Manica, as presented in Table 10, the most prevalent language groups (Cinyanja in Tete and Cindau in Manica) appear to be further penalized, when compared to the base ethnic group. Rural Cindau speakers in Manica appear to have particularly less average wealth than their comparators.

Table 9: HWI regression (cont.) – Tete

Tete specific	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.115*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.019*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.297*** <i>-0.03</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.095*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.144*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.025 <i>-0.05</i>
Xichangana	0.029* <i>-0.014</i>	0.301*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.014 <i>-0.042</i>
Elomwe	-0.130*** <i>-0.029</i>	0.176*** <i>-0.025</i>	-0.169* <i>-0.083</i>
Cinyanja	-0.445*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.007 <i>-0.016</i>	-0.268*** <i>-0.076</i>
Cisena	-0.232*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.018* <i>-0.009</i>	-0.162*** <i>-0.037</i>
Echuabo	-0.018 <i>-0.01</i>	0.149*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.048 <i>-0.038</i>
Cindau	-0.026* <i>-0.013</i>	0.160*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.018 <i>-0.054</i>
Xitswa	0.135*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.300*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.018 <i>-0.041</i>
Other	0.090*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.075*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.115*** <i>-0.018</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.099*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.027 <i>-0.019</i>	0.072 <i>-0.098</i>
Rural Xichangana	0.01 <i>-0.022</i>	-0.264*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.349* <i>-0.154</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.120* <i>-0.057</i>	-0.189*** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.221 <i>-0.22</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.286*** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.046 <i>-0.033</i>	0.18 <i>-0.212</i>
Rural Cisena	0.107*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.052*** <i>-0.015</i>	0.066 <i>-0.053</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.074** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.155*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.128 <i>-0.203</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.112*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.169*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.173 <i>-0.102</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.095* <i>-0.041</i>	0.076 <i>-0.042</i>	-0.153* <i>-0.074</i>
Rural Other	0.107*** <i>-0.006</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.177*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.058 <i>-0.052</i>

Table 10: HWI regression (cont.) - Manica

Manica specific	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	0.006 <i>-0.006</i>	0.065*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.251*** <i>-0.01</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.101*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.056*** <i>-0.007</i>	-0.194*** <i>-0.041</i>
Xichangana	-0.063*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.294*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.027 <i>-0.034</i>
Elomwe	-0.132*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.085*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.022 <i>-0.059</i>
Cinyanja	-0.160*** <i>-0.022</i>	0.108*** <i>-0.02</i>	0.116 <i>-0.158</i>
Cisena	-0.209*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.055*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.123*** <i>-0.031</i>
Echuabo	-0.061*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.153*** <i>-0.007</i>	-0.041 <i>-0.028</i>
Cindau	-0.176*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.114*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.104** <i>-0.034</i>
Xitswa	0.045*** <i>-0.007</i>	0.252*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.028 <i>-0.033</i>
Other	0.026*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.067*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.047* <i>-0.02</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.044* <i>-0.022</i>	-0.144*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.284* <i>-0.112</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.136*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.426*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.068 <i>-0.047</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.112* <i>-0.049</i>	-0.086* <i>-0.034</i>	0.127 <i>-0.158</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.091* <i>-0.046</i>	-0.109** <i>-0.036</i>	-0.134 <i>-0.285</i>
Rural Cisena	0.052* <i>-0.021</i>	-0.081*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.077 <i>-0.045</i>
Rural Echuabo	-0.048* <i>-0.02</i>	-0.078*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.021 <i>-0.085</i>
Rural Cindau	0.074*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.204*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.191** <i>-0.065</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.012 <i>-0.013</i>	-0.106*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.043 <i>-0.059</i>
Rural Other	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0.108*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.227*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.031 <i>-0.02</i>

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

In both Table 11 and Table 12, showcasing Sofala and Inhambane specific effects, the rural penalty is confirmed. However, while average Cisena and Cindau mother-language speakers in Sofala appear to a statistically significantly lower wealth than the base category, in Inhambane we don't find this disadvantage. In these two provinces, Xichangana speakers also don't appear to have a systemic advantage and in Inhambane actually show significant disadvantages.

Table 11: HWI regression (cont.) - Sofala

Sofala specific	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.037*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.032*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.333*** <i>-0.015</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.075*** <i>-0.007</i>	0.145*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.201*** <i>-0.035</i>
Xichangana	-0.01 <i>-0.011</i>	0.299*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.161*** <i>-0.029</i>
Elomwe	-0.130*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.054*** <i>-0.013</i>	-0.253*** <i>-0.049</i>
Cinyanja	-0.043* <i>-0.021</i>	0.109*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.289** <i>-0.093</i>
Cisena	-0.049*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.200*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.276*** <i>-0.031</i>
Echuabo	-0.075*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.139*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.253*** <i>-0.022</i>
Cindau	-0.132*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.085*** <i>-0.007</i>	-0.249*** <i>-0.032</i>
Xitswa	0.066*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.255*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.124*** <i>-0.026</i>
Other	0.071*** <i>-0.002</i>	0.209*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.190*** <i>-0.019</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0 <i>-0.02</i>	-0.133*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.078 <i>-0.068</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.099*** <i>-0.016</i>	-0.354*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.281*** <i>-0.074</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.078 <i>-0.045</i>	-0.114*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.134 <i>-0.079</i>
Rural Cinyanja	-0.033 <i>-0.045</i>	-0.080* <i>-0.036</i>	0.247 <i>-0.254</i>
Rural Cisena	0.059** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.098*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.242*** <i>-0.056</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.130*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.099*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.091* <i>-0.036</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.034 <i>-0.018</i>	-0.148*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.047 <i>-0.057</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.005 <i>-0.009</i>	-0.116*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.213*** <i>-0.055</i>
Rural Other	-0.012* <i>-0.006</i>	-0.112*** <i>-0.006</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.197*** <i>-0.02</i>

Table 12: HWI regression (cont.) - Inhambane

Inhambane specific	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.068*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.029*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.285*** <i>-0.032</i>
Emakhuwa	0.039 <i>-0.023</i>	0.252*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.059 <i>-0.074</i>
Xichangana	-0.057*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.217*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.088* <i>-0.036</i>
Elomwe	-0.276 <i>-0.167</i>	0.240*** <i>-0.056</i>	-0.183 <i>-0.157</i>
Cinyanja	-0.095 <i>-0.07</i>	0.291*** <i>-0.064</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Cisena	0.068* <i>-0.027</i>	0.189*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.029 <i>-0.096</i>
Echuabo	0.149*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.202*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.029 <i>-0.069</i>
Cindau	-0.128*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.078*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.069 <i>-0.089</i>
Xitswa	0.027*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.155*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.121*** <i>-0.029</i>
Other	0.199*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.164*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.032 <i>-0.023</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.025 <i>-0.04</i>	-0.149*** <i>-0.032</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Xichangana	0.025** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.282*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.240** <i>-0.082</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.535** <i>-0.191</i>	-0.052 <i>-0.08</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.076 <i>-0.083</i>	-0.265*** <i>-0.078</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Cisena	0.052 <i>-0.04</i>	-0.066* <i>-0.028</i>	-0.425 <i>-0.224</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.017 <i>-0.042</i>	-0.039 <i>-0.037</i>	0.473* <i>-0.211</i>
Rural Cindau	0.114*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.047** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.123 <i>-0.11</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.300*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.069*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.311*** <i>-0.065</i>
Rural Other	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.135*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.235*** <i>-0.054</i>

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

Also in Gaza, as per Table 13, we find the rural penalty. In both these Southern provinces, as per Table 13 and Table 14, we find, also, a suggestion that the average wealth of households with provincially more prevalent mother-language, here Xichangana, is lower than the base average wealth.

Table 13: HWI regression (cont.) -Gaza

Gaza specific	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.174*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.009* <i>-0.004</i>	-0.212*** <i>-0.018</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.017 <i>-0.021</i>	0.192*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.227* <i>-0.094</i>
Xichangana	-0.059*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.262*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.247*** <i>-0.052</i>
Elomwe	-0.012 <i>-0.064</i>	0.168** <i>-0.059</i>	-0.075 <i>-0.109</i>
Cinyanja	-0.015 <i>-0.052</i>	0.163** <i>-0.057</i>	0 (.)
Cisena	-0.022 <i>-0.027</i>	0.159*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.109 <i>-0.072</i>
Echuabo	0.045* <i>-0.019</i>	0.197*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.05 <i>-0.051</i>
Cindau	-0.019 <i>-0.023</i>	0.180*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.082 <i>-0.083</i>
Xitswa	0.048*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.205*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.095* <i>-0.045</i>
Other	0.027*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.166*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.085*** <i>-0.022</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.120*** <i>-0.034</i>	-0.013 <i>-0.031</i>	0.389* <i>-0.151</i>
Rural Xichangana	0.220*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.153*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.207*** <i>-0.041</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.088 <i>-0.099</i>	-0.111 <i>-0.087</i>	0 (.)
Rural Cinyanja	0.186* <i>-0.081</i>	-0.182 <i>-0.096</i>	0 (.)
Rural Cisena	0.114** <i>-0.042</i>	0.024 <i>-0.036</i>	0.291 <i>-0.16</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.172*** <i>-0.037</i>	0.001 <i>-0.026</i>	0.148 <i>-0.205</i>
Rural Cindau	0.106** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.053 <i>-0.033</i>	0 (.)
Rural Xitswa	0.176*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.026* <i>-0.013</i>	0.038 <i>-0.058</i>
Rural Other	0.186*** <i>-0.006</i>	0 (.)	0 (.)
Main Language	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

Table 14: HWI regression (cont.) Maputo Província

Maputo P. specific	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.024** <i>-0.009</i>	0.003 <i>-0.007</i>	0.013 <i>-0.028</i>
Xichangana	0.029*** <i>-0.002</i>	-0.040*** <i>-0.001</i>	-0.012* <i>-0.005</i>
Elomwe	0.01 <i>-0.021</i>	-0.008 <i>-0.015</i>	0.009 <i>-0.049</i>
Cinyanja	-0.003 <i>-0.03</i>	-0.012 <i>-0.023</i>	-0.01 <i>-0.084</i>
Cisena	-0.002 <i>-0.013</i>	-0.009 <i>-0.009</i>	0.018 <i>-0.032</i>
Echuabo	0.066*** <i>-0.007</i>	0.019*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.009 <i>-0.013</i>
Cindau	-0.017 <i>-0.01</i>	0.008 <i>-0.009</i>	-0.043 <i>-0.037</i>
Xitswa	0.043*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.007* <i>-0.003</i>	0.002 <i>-0.011</i>
Other	0.040*** <i>-0.002</i>	-0.005** <i>-0.002</i>	0.006 <i>-0.007</i>
Main Language	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)
R-squared	0.356	0.375	0.549
N	3,592,104	4,338,156	349,771

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Source: authors' calculation using censuses data

The regression analysis, in summary, strongly suggests that the urban/rural divide has a significant role in understanding intersecting wealth inequalities in Mozambique in the last two decades. However, it did not dispel the possibility that other factors, correlated with ethno-linguistic identities

may be linked with apparent disadvantages of some groups, particularly those more represented in each province, vis-à-vis those that have Portuguese as their mother-language and in some cases those that have Xichangana as their mother-language, outside of the (Southern) provinces where this is the most representative linguistic group.

4 Discussion

To better understand the suggestion of advantage by those that have Portuguese as their mother-language it is important to try to better understand this group. It could be fairly expected this to be a (relatively small) group of residents in Mozambique that could be traced to the country's former colonial occupier. However, as it can be noticed in Table 15, this is a much more homogeneous group with non-white self-attributed race.

Table 15: Portuguese Motherlanguage residents' self-attributed race (%)

Province	Black			White			Mixed			Other		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
Niassa	99.2	99.4	98.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cabo Delgado	96.9	97.7	96.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.3
Nampula	97.9	99.0	98.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Zambézia	97.7	99.3	98.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Tete	95.3	96.9	95.9	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.1	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.1
Manica	96.9	97.8	98.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.1
Sofala	90.6	95.0	95.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	7.3	3.9	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.4
Inhambane	99.0	98.7	96.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Gaza	96.7	96.5	93.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.7	2.7	4.9	0.4	0.5	0.3
Maputo Provincia	95.3	96.5	97.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.9	2.8	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Maputo Cidade	85.6	90.5	93.0	3.0	1.7	1.4	9.5	6.4	4.7	1.9	1.4	0.9
Mozambique	94.4	96.3	96.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	3.9	2.6	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.4

Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

As Portuguese is not only Mozambique's official language but also the *de-facto lingua franca* in the country, there is strong reasons to believe those that identify Portuguese as their mother-language are, more than an ethnic group, members of a mostly urban and affluent middle to upper class. This is reinforced by the prevalence of Portuguese in urban areas of Zambézia, Manica, Sofala Maputo Provincia and Maputo Cidade, as shown in Table 1, and the indication that Portuguese is commonly the second, third or fourth most common mother-language of migrants in the various Mozambican provinces and the only one significantly represented in all of them, as shown in Table 17. It is, however, important to note that we cannot disprove a

possible endogenous self-attribution of Portuguese as a mother-language by most affluent Mozambicans, mimicking the “passing” behaviour found by Nix and Qian (2015) in the United States.

It is also very important to reaffirm that this is a descriptive study that doesn't seek nor is able to determine causality between identity and wealth. All the insights derived from these analyses result from correlates.

With that caveat in mind, this study did find a general improvement in the average household wealth indicators, and a suggestion of a decrease in inequality between 1997 and 2007. However, while we found that poverty continued to reduce from 2007 to 2017, inequality reversed. Most notably, group inequality between provinces, between urban and rural areas, between ethno-linguistic groups and, furthermore, in the intersection of these identity markers, have increased in Mozambique. Moreover, while this is manifest throughout the country, in general, there is evidence that the Southern provinces may be experiencing a more equitable development.

What is the key driver of this increase in group inequality? Once again, without seeking to establish causality, we found strong evidence suggesting an important role of an urban-rural decoupling, an increasing divide in the welfare of those living in urban and rural Mozambique. Added to low internal migration, this factor has shown to correlate significantly to lower wealth of more rural groups.

There are, however, some instances where there is an apparent worsening in the average condition of ethno-linguistic groups vis-à-vis Portuguese speakers, beyond what can be attributed to rurality. Some previous relative advantage of Xichangana speakers in provinces where that

group is not dominant seems to be reducing, against Portuguese speakers, but not necessarily against the locally dominant ethno-linguistic groups, especially in the last recorded decade.

Once again, these are insights from correlates. No causal inference can be made from this analysis. However, the differences in average wealth between groups, if perceived, may feed grievances. They should be better understood, so that underlying causes can be addressed.

The key remaining question: what may be the underlying causes and what can be done? A first step can be the analysis of the three components of the wealth index: schooling, home and services. A first, cursory run of the regression analysis on each of the components is presented, but not explored in Table 18, in the appendix. While a thorough analysis would require a study of its own, it is possible to notice that the interactions between each dimension and the identities discussed in this study are not homogeneous. Each dimension seems to tell its own story, some of them allowing the discussion of other identities that by construction, may remain hidden in the study of a socio-economic variable measured at the household (not the individual) level.

While more needs to be understood, the role of urbanization in the processes of group inequality in the country found stronger support and deserve attention. The literature reviewed on inequality in Mozambique, namely Baez et al. (2018) and Gradín and Tarp (2019a), already noted that economic opportunities, including for the few, high-quality jobs available are skewed towards urban, male and skilled workers. In a strong measure, it could be said that the worsening of income inequality observed from 2002/03 on is “*purely the result of higher concentration in urban areas*” (Baez et al., 2018, p. 37). The evidence found in this study seems to suggest that, in some measure, an equal process can be found in horizontal inequalities.

However, that should not be a reassurance. If the literature is to be read as a warning, horizontal inequalities are more persistent and allow for the rallying up of common grievances among groups of people that share common identities, increasing the risk of violent conflict.

In Mozambique, the suggestion is that provinces with a more advanced pace in urbanization may be experiencing a virtuous evolution in wealth inequality, as measured by a poverty sensitive asset index, closely matched to the countries Multidimensional Poverty Index. This suggests that a possible focus on fostering the growth of second tier and third tier cities, especially from mid-central provinces to the North, may contribute to the mitigation of the inequality inductive processes. In a low-income country, this cannot be done without a purposeful strategy and difficult choices to consider investing in the socio-economic growth and a faster economic transition of those provinces of the country, to the possible relative detriment of the wealthier ones.

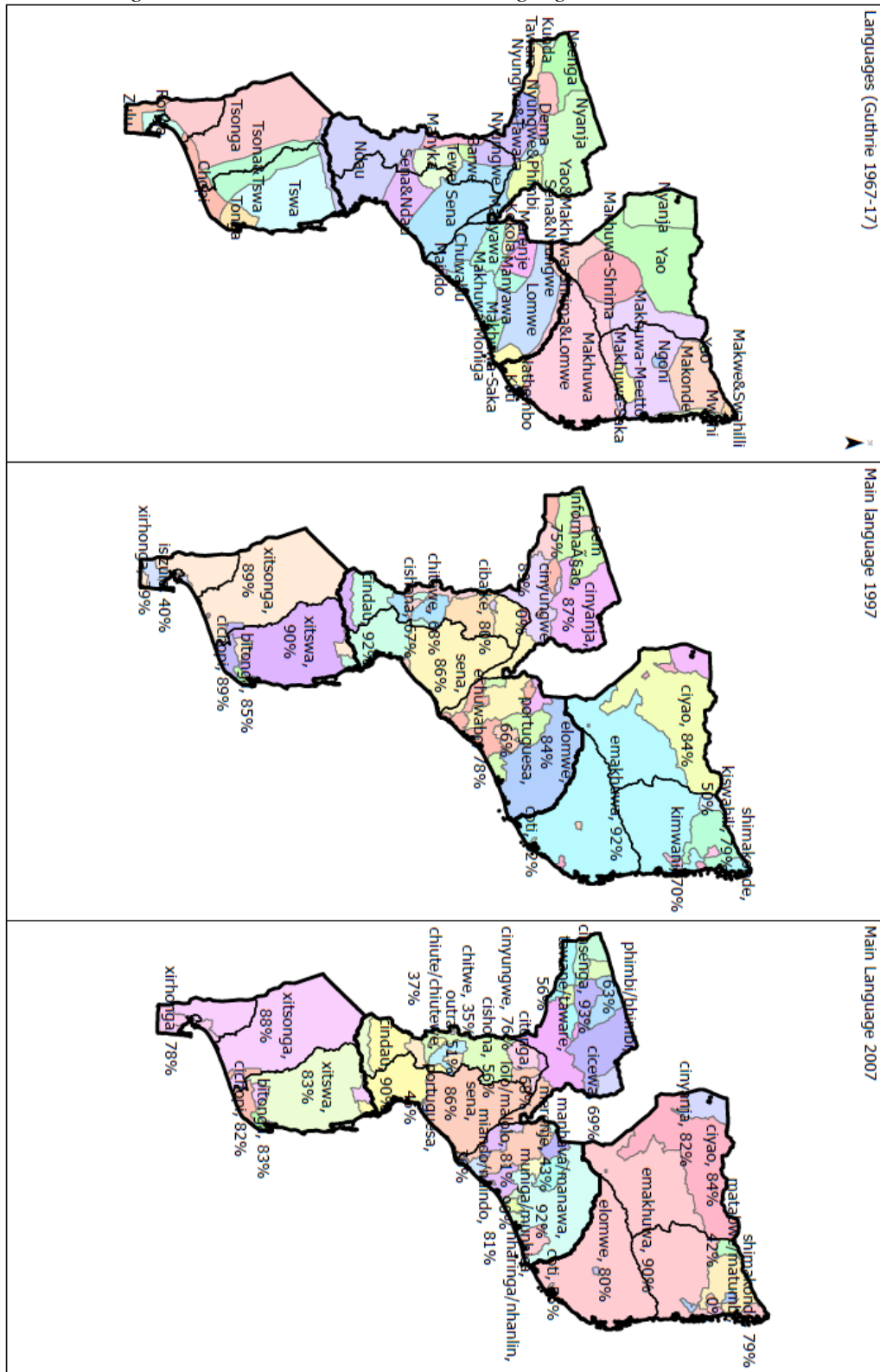
Appendix

Table 16: Description of wealth indicators

Wealth indicator	Not deprived if ...
Sanitation	A household's sanitation facility is improved (according to SDG guidelines) and not shared with other households even if improved. A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it has some type of flush toilet or latrine, or ventilated improved pit or composting toilet, provided they are not shared.
Drinking water	A household has access to improved drinking water (according to SDG guidelines). A household has access to clean drinking water if the water source is any of the following types: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater.
Electricity	A household has access to the electricity grid.
Housing	A household has adequate housing. A household is deprived in housing if the floor is made of mud/clay/earth, sand, or dung; or if the dwelling has no roof or walls or if either the roof or walls are constructed using natural materials such as cane, palm/trunks, sod/mud, dirt, grass/reeds, thatch, bamboo, sticks, or rudimentary materials such as carton, plastic/polythene sheeting, bamboo with mud/stone with mud, loosely packed stones, adobe not covered, raw/reused wood, plywood, cardboard, unburnt brick, or canvas/tent.

Source: authors' adaptation from Alkire et al. (2019).

Figure 21: Mozambican Identities - Languages - 1967/1997/2007



Source: composed by authors using ArcGis and data from the 1997 and 2007 censuses and the languages map in Guthrie (1967)

Table 17: Ethnolinguistic composition of migrant population

	NI			CD			NA			ZA			TT			MA		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
Emakhuwa	33.8	31.9	36.7	61.6	50.2	60.7	64.8	39.2	73.3	8.6	12.6	5.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.8
Português	6.8	9.8	11.2	4.3	8.7	10.3	13.7	23.0	13.8	6.7	11.2	13.6	3.1	4.0	12.8	5.8	7.0	17.9
Xichangana	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.6	1.4
Elomwue	1.8	1.2	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	5.2	7.8	1.8	20.4	14.4	31.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4
Cinyanja	10.3	14.9	13.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	2.4	23.8	4.1	30.4	50.7	42.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
Cisena	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	20.9	19.9	8.8	16.4	12.5	10.9	23.0	27.1	17.3
Echuabo	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.9	3.9	1.0	2.7	5.0	12.4	0.9	2.2	1.1	2.9	4.3	2.0
Cindau	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	28.0	22.6	18.2
Xitswa	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.6	0.6
Other	43.1	38.9	33.7	31.2	35.7	26.9	12.1	21.8	9.0	37.0	11.4	23.4	46.7	27.5	30.0	32.2	31.7	41.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	SF			IN			GZ			MP			MC			Moçambique		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
Emakhuwa	3.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	13.3	7.8	18.0
Português	14.4	14.7	22.7	11.1	16.9	18.8	9.7	16.4	18.1	13.6	27.7	36.9	13.8	21.4	43.1	10.6	17.4	21.7
Xichangana	1.1	1.4	1.5	19.3	19.5	9.3	56.7	50.2	62.5	38.0	33.1	30.9	37.0	34.5	28.8	17.8	18.1	11.0
Elomwue	1.9	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	4.8
Cinyanja	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.5	6.9	4.6
Cisena	31.6	33.3	34.7	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	8.6	9.1	7.4
Echuabo	15.3	19.8	13.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.6	4.3	2.8	4.5	4.6	3.2	4.8	4.5
Cindau	6.5	5.8	12.1	3.7	3.9	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	4.0	3.6	3.4
Xitswa	9.9	6.4	2.1	23.7	23.9	42.1	3.2	4.3	3.7	12.3	10.3	10.5	9.2	8.5	5.8	6.1	6.0	4.3
Other	15.6	11.4	9.5	39.0	31.9	24.7	26.3	24.2	12.6	31.4	22.7	13.3	32.8	25.7	13.7	30.5	24.4	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: authors' computation using data from 1997 and 2007 Mozambique censuses and 10% sample of 2017 Mozambique census.

Figure 22: Intersecting inequalities – Lorenz Curves – Northern Region

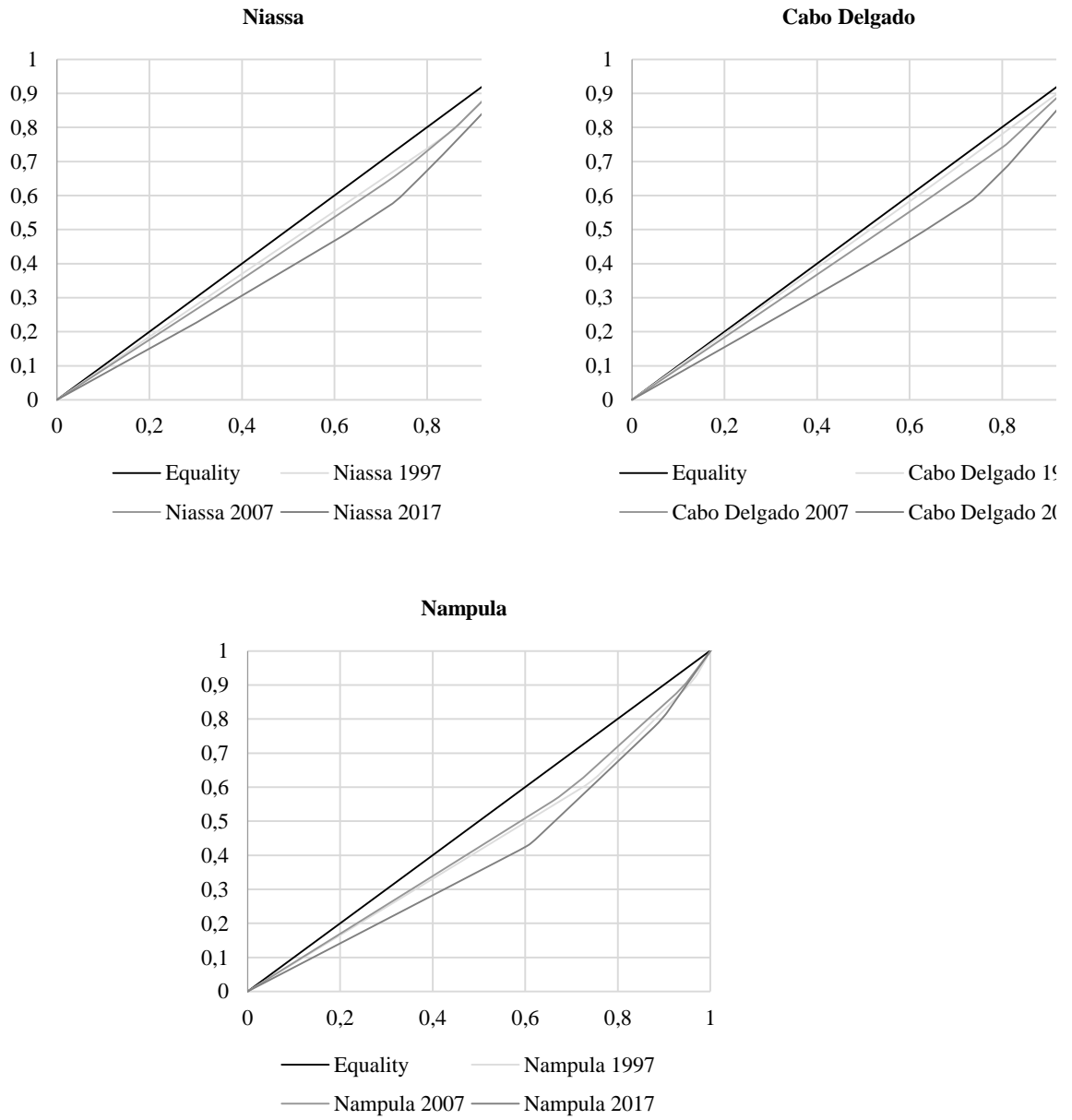


Figure 23: Intersecting inequalities – Lorenz Curves – Central Region

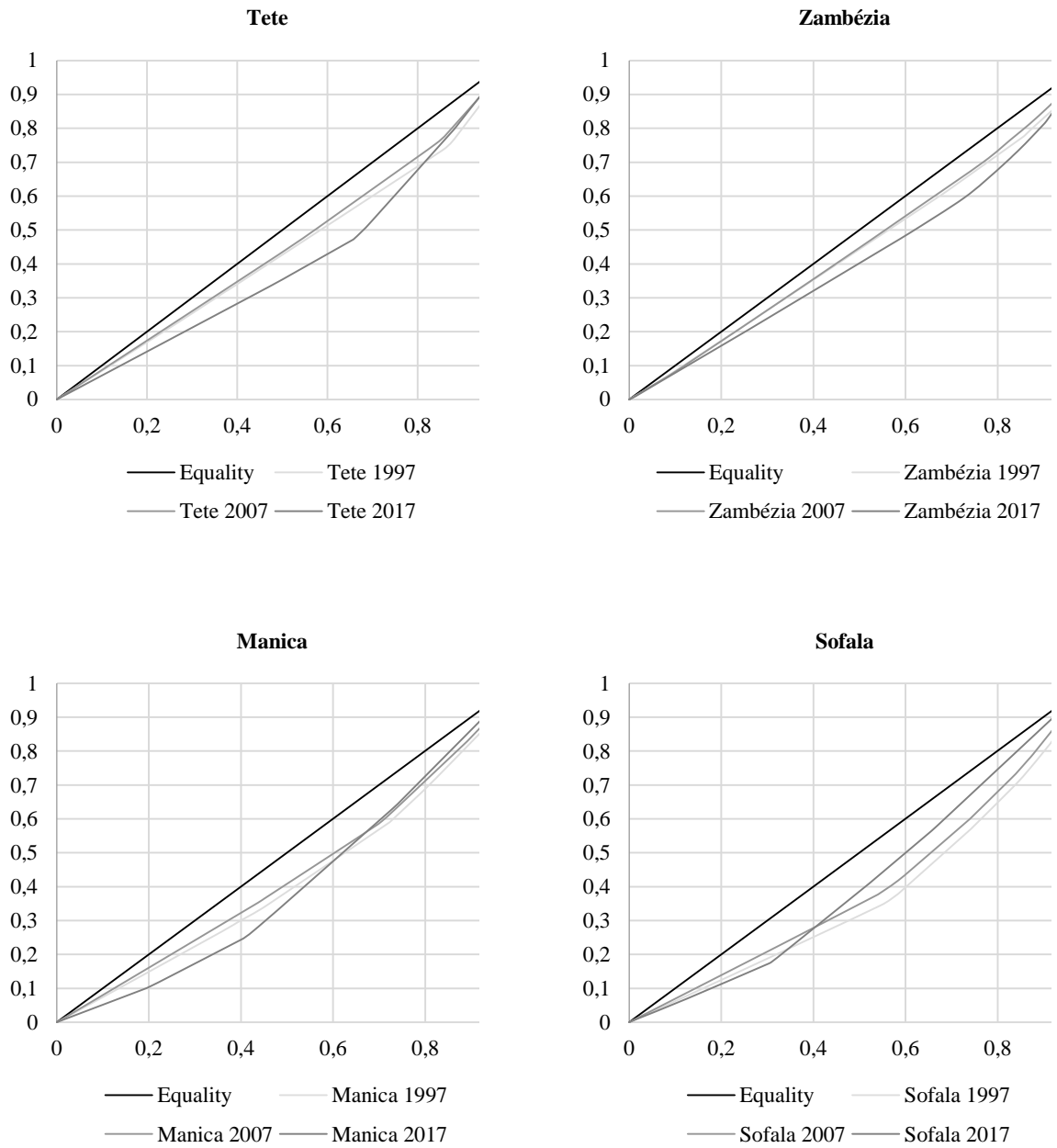


Figure 24: Intersecting inequalities – Lorenz Curves – Southern Region

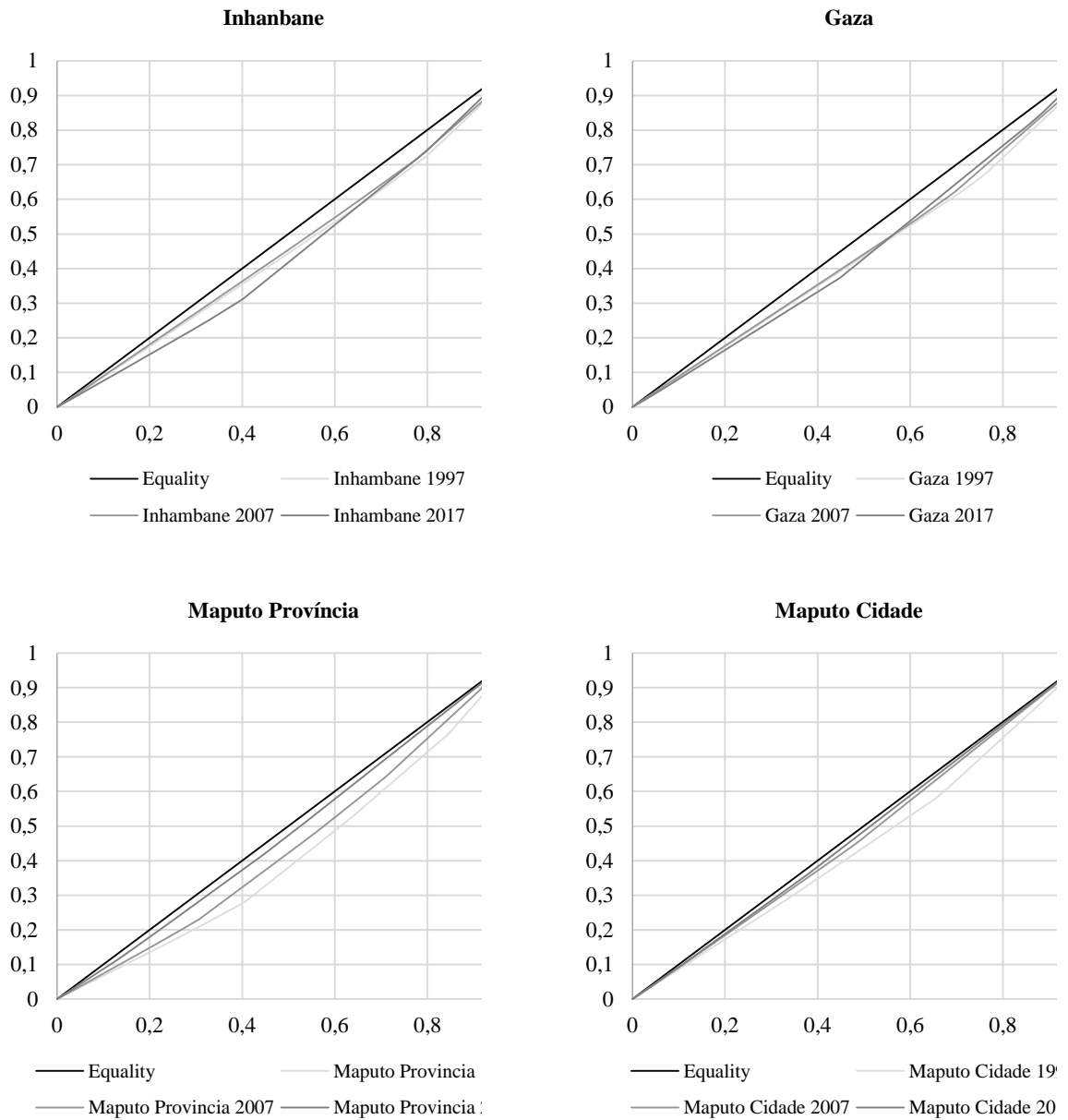


Table 18: HWI; Schooling; Home Dimension and Services Dimension regressions

	Mean Wealth Index			Schooling Dimension			Home Dimension			Services Dimension		
	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se
Constant	0.745*** -0.001	0.919*** -0.005	0.787*** -0.026	1.475*** -0.002	1.703*** -0.017	1.787*** -0.081	2.727*** -0.003	3.365*** -0.025	2.984*** -0.105	2.869*** -0.003	3.814*** -0.024	2.406*** -0.122
Niassa	-0.302*** -0.004	-0.415*** -0.005	-0.077*** -0.027	-0.330*** -0.012	-0.487*** -0.018	-0.087 -0.082	-2.207*** -0.014	-1.748*** -0.026	-1.273*** -0.106	-1.478*** -0.015	-2.349*** -0.026	-0.128 -0.124
Cabo Delgado	-0.335*** -0.009	-0.365*** -0.006	-0.071** -0.027	-0.340*** -0.028	-0.425*** -0.018	-0.102 -0.083	-2.264*** -0.032	-2.083*** -0.027	-1.204*** -0.107	-1.760*** -0.036	-1.888*** -0.026	-0.055 -0.125
Nampula	-0.227*** -0.001	-0.360*** -0.005	-0.065* -0.027	-0.311*** -0.004	-0.496*** -0.017	-0.131 -0.082	-1.666*** -0.005	-1.714*** -0.025	-1.167*** -0.105	-0.949*** -0.006	-1.789*** -0.025	0.062 -0.123
Zambézia	-0.245*** -0.002	-0.403*** -0.005	-0.226*** -0.012	-0.282*** -0.005	-0.541*** -0.017	-0.123** -0.037	-1.868*** -0.006	-2.181*** -0.025	-1.925*** -0.048	-1.132*** -0.006	-1.956*** -0.025	-1.312*** -0.056
Tete	-0.083*** -0.003	-0.245*** -0.006	0.037 -0.027	-0.109*** -0.009	-0.335*** -0.018	-0.024 -0.082	-0.780*** -0.01	-1.031*** -0.027	-0.276** -0.106	-0.299*** -0.011	-1.263*** -0.026	0.526*** -0.124
Manica	-0.170*** -0.002	-0.309*** -0.005	-0.028 -0.02	-0.131*** -0.007	-0.386*** -0.017	0.018 -0.062	-1.042*** -0.008	-1.141*** -0.026	-0.590*** -0.079	-1.037*** -0.009	-1.749*** -0.025	-0.132 -0.093
Sofala	-0.128*** -0.001	-0.277*** -0.005	0.153*** -0.02	-0.171*** -0.004	-0.367*** -0.017	0.307*** -0.06	-0.490*** -0.005	-1.169*** -0.025	0.301*** -0.078	-0.692*** -0.005	-1.460*** -0.025	0.658*** -0.091
Inhambane	-0.221*** -0.002	-0.324*** -0.005	0.027 -0.027	-0.199*** -0.007	-0.360*** -0.017	0.041 -0.083	-1.299*** -0.008	-1.936*** -0.026	-0.791*** -0.106	-1.288*** -0.009	-1.696*** -0.025	0.430*** -0.124
Gaza	-0.084*** -0.002	-0.230*** -0.005	0.083** -0.026	-0.088*** -0.008	-0.281*** -0.016	0.081 -0.079	-0.586*** -0.009	-1.436*** -0.024	-0.418*** -0.102	-0.430*** -0.01	-1.119*** -0.023	0.771*** -0.119
Maputo Provincia	-0.107*** -0.001	-0.061*** -0.001	-0.013*** -0.002	-0.126*** -0.004	-0.055*** -0.002	-0.036*** -0.008	-0.248*** -0.005	-0.152*** -0.004	0.015 -0.01	-0.668*** -0.005	-0.424*** -0.004	-0.039*** -0.011
Emakhuwa	-0.042*** -0.004	-0.214*** -0.007	0.023 -0.032	0.016 -0.015	-0.347*** -0.021	-0.037 -0.1	-0.185*** -0.017	-0.599*** -0.031	-0.082 -0.128	-0.248*** -0.019	-1.067*** -0.03	0.353* -0.15
Xichangana	-0.047*** -0.005	-0.273*** -0.005	0.021 -0.027	-0.066*** -0.015	-0.489*** -0.017	-0.075 -0.082	0.179*** -0.017	-0.741*** -0.025	-0.075 -0.105	-0.374*** -0.019	-1.258*** -0.025	0.426*** 0.11
Elomwe	-0.048*** -0.012	-0.224*** -0.011	0.001 -0.044	-0.049 -0.039	-0.359*** -0.035	-0.013 -0.137	-0.101* -0.044	-0.615*** -0.052	-0.21 -0.176	-0.223*** -0.05	-1.133*** -0.051	0.11 -0.205
Cinyanja	0.038* -0.015	-0.184*** -0.016	0.076 -0.075	0.132** -0.05	-0.276*** -0.05	-0.037 -0.231	0.078 -0.057	-0.572*** -0.075	-0.359 -0.297	0.131* -0.064	-0.935*** -0.073	0.969** -0.347
Cisena	-0.036*** -0.007	-0.217*** -0.008	0.045 -0.035	-0.008 -0.024	-0.338*** -0.025	0.062 -0.108	-0.109*** -0.028	-0.617*** -0.037	-0.107 -0.139	-0.157*** -0.032	-1.117*** -0.037	0.333* -0.163
Echuabo	-0.091*** -0.004	-0.272*** -0.006	0.018 -0.028	-0.093*** -0.012	-0.445*** -0.019	-0.122 -0.086	-0.302*** -0.013	-0.745*** -0.028	-0.08 -0.11	-0.535*** -0.015	-1.357*** -0.027	0.514*** -0.129
Cindau	-0.084*** -0.005	-0.223*** -0.007	0.05 -0.036	-0.097*** -0.018	-0.349*** -0.023	-0.014 -0.111	-0.173*** -0.021	-0.595*** -0.035	0.001 -0.142	-0.485*** -0.023	-1.153*** -0.034	0.533*** -0.167
Xitswa	-0.201*** -0.002	-0.309*** -0.006	-0.015 -0.028	-0.317*** -0.006	-0.512*** -0.018	-0.193* -0.086	-0.494*** -0.007	-1.012*** -0.026	-0.104 -0.11	-1.056*** -0.008	-1.476*** -0.026	0.371** -0.129
Other	-0.191*** -0.001	-0.270*** -0.005	-0.007 -0.027	-0.324*** -0.003	-0.453*** -0.017	-0.196* -0.083	-0.402*** -0.004	-0.832*** -0.025	-0.113 -0.106	-0.965*** -0.004	-1.290*** -0.025	0.454*** -0.124
Main Language	-0.172*** -0.004	-0.181*** -0.005	0.077** -0.026	-0.341*** -0.015	-0.254*** -0.017	0.082 -0.081	-0.574*** -0.017	-0.542*** -0.025	-0.031 -0.104	-0.679*** -0.019	-0.992*** -0.024	0.570*** -0.122

(cont..)

	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.202*** -0.003	-0.272*** -0.005	0.061* -0.026	-0.226*** -0.011	-0.324*** -0.016	0.033 -0.08	-1.181*** -0.013	-1.218*** -0.023	-0.069 -0.103	-1.074*** -0.014	-1.504*** -0.023	0.554*** -0.12
Rural Emakhuwa	0.053** -0.017	0.181*** -0.012	-0.094* -0.048	0.022 -0.055	0.267*** -0.039	-0.011 -0.147	0.072 -0.063	0.552*** -0.058	-0.12 -0.189	0.231** -0.072	0.953*** -0.057	-0.872*** -0.221
Rural Xichangana	0.040*** -0.004	0.315*** -0.01	-0.220*** -0.052	0.02 -0.012	0.420*** -0.032	-0.28 -0.161	0.156*** -0.013	0.797*** -0.048	-0.208 -0.207	0.310*** -0.015	1.831*** -0.047	-1.429*** -0.243
Rural Elomwe	0.035 -0.044	0.217*** -0.021	-0.099 -0.063	0.084 -0.145	0.312*** -0.068	-0.153 -0.192	-0.234 -0.175	0.971*** -0.102	-0.164 -0.247	0.043 -0.197	1.065*** -0.099	-0.553 -0.289
Rural Cinyanja	-0.035 -0.038	0.135*** -0.031	-0.251 -0.206	-0.136 -0.125	0.191 -0.099	-0.866 -0.632	0.032 -0.147	0.671*** -0.148	0.125 -0.813	-0.163 -0.165	0.650*** -0.144	-0.388 -0.951
Rural Cisena	0.009 -0.021	0.157*** -0.014	-0.181*** -0.049	-0.054 -0.068	0.238*** -0.044	-0.224 -0.151	-0.092 -0.079	0.406*** -0.066	-0.173 -0.194	0.008 -0.089	0.845*** -0.064	-1.191*** -0.227
Rural Echuabo	0.019 -0.019	0.209*** -0.009	-0.086** -0.032	0.008 -0.061	0.230*** -0.028	-0.076 -0.098	0.248*** -0.07	0.894*** -0.041	0.009 -0.127	0.071 -0.079	1.219*** -0.04	-0.672*** -0.148
Rural Cindau	0.056** -0.018	0.150*** -0.014	-0.066 -0.06	0.079 -0.058	0.246*** -0.046	-0.088 -0.186	-0.044 -0.067	0.313*** -0.068	-0.208 -0.239	0.047 -0.076	0.777*** -0.067	-0.368 -0.279
Rural Xitswa	0.042*** -0.005	0.121*** -0.006	-0.126*** -0.029	0.113*** -0.016	0.198*** -0.018	-0.149 -0.09	-0.242*** -0.018	-0.033 -0.027	-0.271* -0.116	0.226*** -0.02	0.723*** -0.026	-0.796*** -0.135
Rural Other	0.014*** -0.004	0.114*** -0.005	-0.102*** -0.024	-0.032** -0.012	0.161*** -0.015	-0.128 -0.075	0.012 -0.014	0.117*** -0.022	-0.12 -0.097	0.223*** -0.015	0.695*** -0.022	-0.657*** -0.113

(cont.)

<i>Niassa specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>	1997 <i>b/se</i>	2007 <i>b/se</i>	2017 <i>b/se</i>
Rural	0.052*** -0.006	0.128*** -0.006	-0.386*** -0.028	0.074*** -0.019	0.142*** -0.018	-0.450*** -0.085	0.756*** -0.022	0.353*** -0.027	-1.341*** -0.109	0.099*** -0.025	0.808*** -0.026	-2.291*** -0.128
Emakhuwa	0.050*** -0.007	0.299*** -0.011	-0.324*** -0.056	0.003 -0.024	0.409*** -0.036	-0.442* -0.173	0.341*** -0.028	0.715*** -0.054	-0.883*** -0.223	0.233*** -0.031	1.719*** -0.053	-1.838*** -0.26
Xichangana	0.081*** -0.019	0.374*** -0.012	0.069 -0.048	0.255*** -0.063	0.650*** -0.039	0.255 -0.148	-0.108 -0.071	1.181*** -0.058	0.604** -0.19	0.237** -0.081	1.728*** -0.056	-0.144 -0.222
Elomwe	-0.008 -0.017	0.128*** -0.015	-0.075 -0.054	-0.022 -0.057	0.268*** -0.05	-0.142 -0.165	-0.175** -0.065	0.198** -0.074	0.112 -0.112	-0.073 -0.073	0.543*** -0.072	-0.434 -0.248
Cinyanja	-0.186*** -0.016	0.119*** -0.016	-0.326*** -0.076	-0.490*** -0.053	0.107* -0.051	-0.328 -0.233	-0.417*** -0.06	0.219** -0.076	-0.618* -0.299	-0.606*** -0.068	0.831*** -0.074	-2.233*** -0.35
Cisena	-0.045 -0.031	0.305*** -0.02	0.011 -0.07	-0.237* -0.104	0.539*** -0.063	0.237 -0.214	0.09 -0.117	0.951*** -0.093	0.123 -0.275	-0.033 -0.132	1.390*** -0.091	-0.521 -0.322
Echuabo	0.084*** -0.024	0.293*** -0.015	-0.068 -0.054	0.069 -0.079	0.508*** -0.049	0.159 -0.165	0.375*** -0.09	0.744*** -0.073	-0.211 -0.212	0.533*** -0.102	1.421*** -0.071	-1.003*** -0.248
Cindau	0.112** -0.042	0.326*** -0.03	-0.198** -0.07	0.328* -0.139	0.508*** -0.096	-0.141 -0.215	0.278 -0.157	1.211*** -0.146	-0.53 -0.277	0.157 -0.177	1.625*** -0.139	-1.448*** -0.324
Xitswa	0.140* -0.068	0.462*** -0.035	-0.037 -0.06	0.339 -0.224	0.705*** -0.113	0.136 -0.185	0.642* -0.253	1.714*** -0.168	-0.179 -0.238	0.332 -0.286	2.284*** -0.165	-0.650* -0.278
Other	0.022*** -0.005	0.109*** -0.006	-0.240*** -0.027	0.005 -0.016	0.094*** -0.018	-0.351*** -0.084	0.095*** -0.018	0.429*** -0.027	-0.606*** -0.109	0.184*** -0.021	0.709*** -0.026	-1.315*** -0.127
Rural Emakhuwa	0.006 -0.017	-0.166*** -0.013	0.208*** -0.049	-0.042 -0.057	-0.337*** -0.04	0.095 -0.15	0.274*** -0.066	-0.366*** -0.06	0.941*** -0.193	0.292*** -0.075	-0.691*** -0.059	1.525*** -0.226
Rural Xichangana	-0.054* -0.021	-0.400*** -0.019	0.067 -0.082	-0.195** -0.07	-0.508*** -0.062	-0.182 -0.252	-0.112 -0.08	-1.290*** -0.092	-0.21 -0.324	-0.037 -0.09	-2.310*** -0.09	1.194** -0.379
Rural Elomwe	-0.054 -0.047	-0.211*** -0.025	0.081 -0.07	-0.259 -0.154	-0.486*** -0.079	-0.045 -0.216	0.452* -0.184	-0.654*** -0.118	0.281 -0.278	0.128 -0.207	-0.675*** -0.115	0.825* -0.325
Rural Cinyanja	0.090* -0.039	-0.127*** -0.031	0.419* -0.206	0.16 -0.127	-0.280** -0.099	0.878 -0.634	0.261 -0.149	-0.163 -0.149	0.903 -0.815	0.550** -0.168	-0.522*** -0.145	1.691 -0.953
Rural Cisena	0.027 -0.045	-0.224*** -0.038	0.109 -0.118	0.111 -0.149	-0.365** -0.123	0.041 -0.363	0.041 -0.169	-0.813*** -0.183	-0.144 -0.467	0.23 -0.191	-1.065*** -0.179	1.037 -0.547
Rural Echuabo	0.032 -0.039	-0.278*** -0.021	0.09 -0.105	0.224 -0.129	-0.528*** -0.066	-0.044 -0.324	-0.370* -0.147	-0.813*** -0.098	-0.02 -0.416	-0.12 -0.166	-1.199*** -0.096	1.020* -0.487
Rural Cindau	-0.092 -0.056	-0.223*** -0.047	0.204 -0.131	-0.342 -0.185	-0.308* -0.151	0.46 -0.403	0.003 -0.21	-0.941*** -0.226	0.437 -0.518	0.266 -0.237	-1.192*** -0.22	0.741 -0.606
Rural Xitswa	0.041 -0.076	-0.224*** -0.052	0.059 -0.067	-0.089 -0.249	-0.214 -0.166	-0.258 -0.206	0.115 -0.282	-0.735** -0.245	0.526* -0.265	0.583 -0.318	-1.458*** -0.241	1.060*** -0.309
Rural Other	0.051*** -0.007	-0.043*** -0.006	0.220*** -0.026	-0.036 -0.023	-0.172*** -0.018	0.275*** -0.081	0.253*** -0.026	0.229*** -0.027	0.687*** -0.105	0.502*** -0.029	-0.077** -0.026	1.282*** -0.122
Main Language	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)	0 (.)

(cont..)

<i>Cabo Delgado specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	0.115*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.071*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.381*** <i>-0.028</i>	0.130*** <i>-0.032</i>	0.086*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.403*** <i>-0.085</i>	0.817*** <i>-0.037</i>	0.283*** <i>-0.027</i>	-1.420*** <i>-0.109</i>	0.566*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.401*** <i>-0.027</i>	-2.333*** <i>-0.128</i>
Emakhuwa	0.052*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.227*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.293*** <i>-0.056</i>	-0.068 <i>-0.036</i>	0.224*** <i>-0.037</i>	-0.427* <i>-0.173</i>	0.414*** <i>-0.04</i>	0.472*** <i>-0.054</i>	-0.633** <i>-0.223</i>	0.400*** <i>-0.046</i>	1.552*** <i>-0.053</i>	-1.653*** <i>-0.26</i>
Xichangana	0.027 <i>-0.041</i>	0.359*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.004 <i>-0.042</i>	-0.186 <i>-0.137</i>	0.608*** <i>-0.046</i>	0.12 <i>-0.13</i>	0.005 <i>-0.154</i>	0.972*** <i>-0.068</i>	0.430* <i>-0.168</i>	0.737*** <i>-0.174</i>	1.756*** <i>-0.067</i>	-0.399* <i>-0.196</i>
Elomwe	-0.095 <i>-0.097</i>	0.277*** <i>-0.027</i>	-0.032 <i>-0.077</i>	-0.419 <i>-0.32</i>	0.503*** <i>-0.086</i>	0.027 <i>-0.237</i>	0.638 <i>-0.362</i>	0.612*** <i>-0.13</i>	-0.071 <i>-0.305</i>	-0.219 <i>-0.408</i>	1.319*** <i>-0.125</i>	-0.362 <i>-0.356</i>
Cinyanja	0.078 <i>-0.119</i>	0.079*** <i>-0.023</i>	-0.088 <i>-0.116</i>	0.234 <i>-0.392</i>	0.083 <i>-0.074</i>	0.152 <i>-0.358</i>	-0.541 <i>-0.443</i>	0.021 <i>-0.111</i>	0.179 <i>-0.46</i>	0.26 <i>-0.5</i>	0.552*** <i>-0.108</i>	-1.320* <i>-0.538</i>
Cisena	0.230** <i>-0.084</i>	0.299*** <i>-0.031</i>	-0.026 <i>-0.075</i>	0.623* <i>-0.276</i>	0.511*** <i>-0.098</i>	-0.081 <i>-0.231</i>	0.896** <i>-0.312</i>	0.980*** <i>-0.145</i>	-0.118 <i>-0.297</i>	0.299 <i>-0.353</i>	1.385*** <i>-0.142</i>	-0.019 <i>-0.348</i>
Echuabo	0.309*** <i>-0.069</i>	0.398*** <i>-0.021</i>	0.096 <i>-0.06</i>	0.626** <i>-0.226</i>	0.703*** <i>-0.066</i>	0.223 <i>-0.185</i>	0.673** <i>-0.255</i>	1.124*** <i>-0.099</i>	0.585* <i>-0.238</i>	1.260*** <i>-0.288</i>	1.852*** <i>-0.096</i>	0.206 <i>-0.278</i>
Cindau	0.152 <i>-0.097</i>	0.366*** <i>-0.028</i>	0.034 <i>-0.145</i>	0.296 <i>-0.318</i>	0.571*** <i>-0.091</i>	0.329 <i>-0.446</i>	2.043*** <i>-0.359</i>	1.007*** <i>-0.135</i>	-0.281 <i>-0.574</i>	0.043 <i>-0.406</i>	1.894*** <i>-0.132</i>	-0.385 <i>-0.671</i>
Xitswa	0.392* <i>-0.167</i>	0.501*** <i>-0.043</i>	0.043 <i>-0.118</i>	1.182* <i>-0.549</i>	0.967*** <i>-0.137</i>	0.508 <i>-0.363</i>	0.032 <i>-0.62</i>	1.330*** <i>-0.203</i>	-0.343 <i>-0.467</i>	0.947 <i>-0.7</i>	2.151*** <i>-0.199</i>	-0.723 <i>-0.546</i>
Other	0.053*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.110*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.252*** <i>-0.028</i>	-0.095*** <i>-0.029</i>	0.112*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.192* <i>-0.085</i>	0.179*** <i>-0.033</i>	0.097*** <i>-0.028</i>	-0.852*** <i>-0.109</i>	0.720*** <i>-0.037</i>	0.790*** <i>-0.027</i>	-1.755*** <i>-0.128</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	-0.009 <i>-0.019</i>	-0.084*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.154** <i>-0.049</i>	-0.025 <i>-0.063</i>	-0.188*** <i>-0.04</i>	-0.038 <i>-0.15</i>	0.195** <i>-0.073</i>	0.03 <i>-0.06</i>	0.681*** <i>-0.193</i>	0.136 <i>-0.082</i>	-0.374*** <i>-0.059</i>	1.412*** <i>-0.226</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.007 <i>-0.043</i>	-0.366*** <i>-0.022</i>	0.239* <i>-0.098</i>	0.238 <i>-0.143</i>	-0.448*** <i>-0.071</i>	0.492 <i>-0.3</i>	-0.163 <i>-0.161</i>	-0.905*** <i>-0.105</i>	-0.294 <i>-0.386</i>	-0.610*** <i>-0.182</i>	-2.242*** <i>-0.103</i>	1.259** <i>-0.452</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.074 <i>-0.111</i>	-0.09 <i>-0.051</i>	0.105 <i>-0.111</i>	0.238 <i>-0.364</i>	0.151 <i>-0.165</i>	-0.066 <i>-0.341</i>	-0.151 <i>-0.416</i>	-0.844*** <i>-0.245</i>	0.599 <i>-0.439</i>	0.37 <i>-0.47</i>	-1.014*** <i>-0.239</i>	1.010* <i>-0.513</i>
Rural Cinyanja	-0.104 <i>-0.129</i>	-0.109** <i>-0.036</i>	0.143 <i>-0.245</i>	-0.309 <i>-0.423</i>	-0.263* <i>-0.114</i>	0.436 <i>-0.754</i>	0.498 <i>-0.48</i>	-0.342* <i>-0.171</i>	-0.235 <i>-0.97</i>	-0.288 <i>-0.542</i>	-0.327* <i>-0.166</i>	0.417 <i>-1.134</i>
Rural Cisena	-0.245** <i>-0.091</i>	-0.204*** <i>-0.05</i>	0.154 <i>-0.099</i>	-0.776** <i>-0.299</i>	-0.293 <i>-0.16</i>	0.235 <i>-0.306</i>	-0.647 <i>-0.338</i>	-0.800*** <i>-0.236</i>	0.338 <i>-0.394</i>	-0.045 <i>-0.382</i>	-1.040*** <i>-0.232</i>	0.842 <i>-0.46</i>
Rural Echuabo	-0.266*** <i>-0.077</i>	-0.273*** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.003 <i>-0.117</i>	-0.579* <i>-0.252</i>	-0.349** <i>-0.121</i>	-0.09 <i>-0.361</i>	-0.717* <i>-0.285</i>	-0.870*** <i>-0.18</i>	-0.555 <i>-0.464</i>	-0.955** <i>-0.322</i>	-1.571*** <i>-0.176</i>	0.38 <i>-0.543</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.151 <i>-0.101</i>	-0.248*** <i>-0.042</i>	0.269 <i>-0.208</i>	-0.364 <i>-0.334</i>	-0.383** <i>-0.136</i>	0.458 <i>-0.639</i>	-1.902*** <i>-0.378</i>	-0.541** <i>-0.201</i>	1.198 <i>-0.822</i>	0.366 <i>-0.426</i>	-1.340*** <i>-0.198</i>	1.147 <i>-0.961</i>
Rural Xitswa	-0.263 <i>-0.173</i>	-0.273*** <i>-0.058</i>	0.452* <i>-0.184</i>	-1.094 <i>-0.57</i>	-0.638*** <i>-0.185</i>	0.519 <i>-0.565</i>	0.837 <i>-0.644</i>	-0.076 <i>-0.274</i>	1.928** <i>-0.727</i>	-0.179 <i>-0.727</i>	-1.109*** <i>-0.269</i>	2.575** <i>-0.85</i>
Rural Other	0.011 <i>-0.01</i>	-0.018** <i>-0.006</i>	0.254*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.079* <i>-0.033</i>	-0.039* <i>-0.018</i>	0.187* <i>-0.082</i>	0.147*** <i>-0.038</i>	0.386*** <i>-0.027</i>	1.051*** <i>-0.105</i>	-0.134** <i>-0.042</i>	-0.207*** <i>-0.026</i>	1.723*** <i>-0.123</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>

(cont..)

<i>Nampula specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.033*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.049*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.357*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.033** <i>-0.012</i>	0.094*** <i>-0.016</i>	-0.311*** <i>-0.083</i>	0.206*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.215*** <i>-0.024</i>	-1.381*** <i>-0.106</i>	-0.477*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.181*** <i>-0.024</i>	-2.328*** <i>-0.124</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.01 <i>-0.006</i>	0.219*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.339*** <i>-0.056</i>	-0.080*** <i>-0.021</i>	0.260*** <i>-0.036</i>	-0.496** <i>-0.172</i>	0.066** <i>-0.024</i>	0.573*** <i>-0.053</i>	-0.766*** <i>-0.222</i>	-0.070* <i>-0.027</i>	1.348*** <i>-0.052</i>	-1.896*** <i>-0.259</i>
Xichangana	0.169*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.424*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.075 <i>-0.038</i>	0.332*** <i>-0.037</i>	0.760*** <i>-0.034</i>	0.287* <i>-0.117</i>	0.350*** <i>-0.042</i>	1.370*** <i>-0.05</i>	0.616*** <i>-0.151</i>	0.792*** <i>-0.048</i>	1.881*** <i>-0.049</i>	-0.177 <i>-0.177</i>
Elomwe	0.024 <i>-0.012</i>	0.205*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.056 <i>-0.047</i>	0.101* <i>-0.041</i>	0.387*** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.001 <i>-0.145</i>	-0.343*** <i>-0.047</i>	0.415*** <i>-0.056</i>	-0.149 <i>-0.186</i>	-0.003 <i>-0.053</i>	0.938*** <i>-0.055</i>	-0.506* <i>-0.217</i>
Cinyanja	0.062** <i>-0.021</i>	0.282*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.115 <i>-0.087</i>	0.134* <i>-0.068</i>	0.460*** <i>-0.066</i>	-0.095 <i>-0.266</i>	0.151 <i>-0.077</i>	0.862*** <i>-0.098</i>	0.447 <i>-0.343</i>	0.141 <i>-0.087</i>	1.355*** <i>-0.096</i>	-1.056** <i>-0.401</i>
Cisena	0.101*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.330*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.091 <i>-0.048</i>	0.141* <i>-0.058</i>	0.611*** <i>-0.053</i>	-0.07 <i>-0.148</i>	0.403*** <i>-0.066</i>	0.901*** <i>-0.079</i>	-0.034 <i>-0.19</i>	0.401*** <i>-0.074</i>	1.468*** <i>-0.078</i>	-0.720** <i>-0.222</i>
Echuabo	0.144*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.298*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.018 <i>-0.033</i>	0.263*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.542*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.208* <i>-0.102</i>	0.293*** <i>-0.03</i>	0.758*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.166 <i>-0.131</i>	0.644*** <i>-0.034</i>	1.375*** <i>-0.04</i>	-0.393* <i>-0.153</i>
Cindau	0.186*** <i>-0.02</i>	0.325*** <i>-0.018</i>	0.076 <i>-0.07</i>	0.180** <i>-0.067</i>	0.439*** <i>-0.057</i>	0.267 <i>-0.215</i>	0.838*** <i>-0.075</i>	1.222*** <i>-0.084</i>	0.546* <i>-0.276</i>	1.072*** <i>-0.085</i>	1.743*** <i>-0.082</i>	-0.092 <i>-0.323</i>
Xitswa	0.378*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.457*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.001 <i>-0.06</i>	0.703*** <i>-0.087</i>	0.805*** <i>-0.071</i>	0.037 <i>-0.184</i>	1.134*** <i>-0.098</i>	1.706*** <i>-0.106</i>	0.287 <i>-0.237</i>	1.636*** <i>-0.111</i>	1.986*** <i>-0.104</i>	-0.196 <i>-0.277</i>
Other	0.037*** <i>-0.002</i>	0.158*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.157*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.011 <i>-0.007</i>	0.196*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.16 <i>-0.084</i>	0.173*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.484*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.350** <i>-0.108</i>	0.286*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.927*** <i>-0.026</i>	-1.051*** <i>-0.126</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.067*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.077*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.171*** <i>-0.048</i>	0.047 <i>-0.055</i>	-0.199*** <i>-0.039</i>	-0.061 <i>-0.149</i>	0.560*** <i>-0.064</i>	-0.082 <i>-0.058</i>	0.804*** <i>-0.191</i>	0.593*** <i>-0.072</i>	-0.240*** <i>-0.057</i>	1.599*** <i>-0.223</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.120*** <i>-0.023</i>	-0.344*** <i>-0.028</i>	0.148 <i>-0.207</i>	-0.153* <i>-0.076</i>	-0.290** <i>-0.09</i>	-0.309 <i>-0.637</i>	-0.595*** <i>-0.086</i>	-0.915*** <i>-0.134</i>	-0.701 <i>-0.82</i>	-0.669*** <i>-0.097</i>	-2.399*** <i>-0.13</i>	2.486** <i>-0.959</i>
Rural Elomwe	-0.015 <i>-0.045</i>	-0.207*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.071 <i>-0.072</i>	-0.166 <i>-0.147</i>	-0.322*** <i>-0.072</i>	0.003 <i>-0.22</i>	0.683*** <i>-0.177</i>	-0.876*** <i>-0.107</i>	0.346 <i>-0.283</i>	0.219 <i>-0.2</i>	-0.979*** <i>-0.105</i>	0.588 <i>-0.331</i>
Rural Cinyanja	-0.122* <i>-0.049</i>	-0.153*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.353 <i>-0.239</i>	-0.385* <i>-0.163</i>	-0.091 <i>-0.132</i>	0.954 <i>-0.736</i>	-0.234 <i>-0.188</i>	-1.065*** <i>-0.197</i>	0.087 <i>-0.947</i>	-0.049 <i>-0.212</i>	-0.945*** <i>-0.193</i>	1.114 <i>-1.108</i>
Rural Cisena	-0.129*** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.212*** <i>-0.033</i>	0.132 <i>-0.074</i>	-0.318** <i>-0.109</i>	-0.438*** <i>-0.104</i>	0.003 <i>-0.228</i>	-0.228 <i>-0.124</i>	-0.607*** <i>-0.155</i>	0.097 <i>-0.293</i>	-0.188 <i>-0.14</i>	-0.824*** <i>-0.152</i>	1.284*** <i>-0.343</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.055 <i>-0.032</i>	-0.191*** <i>-0.02</i>	0.125 <i>-0.079</i>	0.113 <i>-0.104</i>	-0.160* <i>-0.063</i>	0.237 <i>-0.244</i>	0.349** <i>-0.118</i>	-0.868*** <i>-0.094</i>	0.163 <i>-0.314</i>	0.169 <i>-0.133</i>	-1.217*** <i>-0.092</i>	0.607 <i>-0.368</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.186*** <i>-0.039</i>	-0.237*** <i>-0.029</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.163 <i>-0.13</i>	-0.313*** <i>-0.092</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.708*** <i>-0.148</i>	-1.030*** <i>-0.136</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.878*** <i>-0.167</i>	-1.238*** <i>-0.133</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Xitswa	-0.217*** <i>-0.053</i>	-0.223*** <i>-0.045</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.469** <i>-0.176</i>	-0.412** <i>-0.143</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.407* <i>-0.199</i>	-0.371 <i>-0.221</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.867*** <i>-0.224</i>	-1.045*** <i>-0.208</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Other	0.079*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.024*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.131*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.181*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.023 <i>-0.016</i>	0.078 <i>-0.08</i>	0.168*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.054* <i>-0.024</i>	0.396*** <i>-0.103</i>	0.275*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.204*** <i>-0.024</i>	0.983*** <i>-0.121</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>

(cont..)

<i>Zambézia specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.027*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.104*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.154*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.064*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.136*** <i>-0.016</i>	-0.316*** <i>-0.032</i>	0.481*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.865*** <i>-0.024</i>	-0.256*** <i>-0.041</i>	-0.259*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.411*** <i>-0.024</i>	-0.660*** <i>-0.048</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.089*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.198*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.041 <i>-0.029</i>	-0.282*** <i>-0.018</i>	0.322*** <i>-0.025</i>	-0.077 <i>-0.089</i>	-0.374*** <i>-0.021</i>	0.492*** <i>-0.038</i>	0.307** <i>-0.114</i>	-0.216*** <i>-0.023</i>	1.012*** <i>-0.037</i>	0.503*** <i>-0.133</i>
Xichangana	0.137*** <i>-0.015</i>	0.430*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.224*** <i>-0.036</i>	0.316*** <i>-0.049</i>	0.770*** <i>-0.039</i>	0.212 <i>-0.11</i>	0.093 <i>-0.056</i>	1.539*** <i>-0.058</i>	1.302*** <i>-0.142</i>	0.551*** <i>-0.063</i>	1.866*** <i>-0.057</i>	1.280*** <i>-0.166</i>
Elomwe	-0.024 <i>-0.013</i>	0.233*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.137*** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.014 <i>-0.042</i>	0.337*** <i>-0.046</i>	-0.512*** <i>-0.116</i>	0.034 <i>-0.048</i>	1.113*** <i>-0.068</i>	0.161 <i>-0.15</i>	-0.318*** <i>-0.054</i>	1.111*** <i>-0.067</i>	-0.147 <i>-0.175</i>
Cinyanja	-0.090*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.196*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.047 <i>-0.079</i>	-0.211** <i>-0.077</i>	0.318*** <i>-0.062</i>	-0.172 <i>-0.244</i>	-0.232** <i>-0.087</i>	0.831*** <i>-0.093</i>	0.785* <i>-0.313</i>	-0.413*** <i>-0.099</i>	0.867*** <i>-0.09</i>	-0.305 <i>-0.366</i>
Cisena	-0.164*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.084*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.099*** <i>-0.029</i>	-0.347*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.078** <i>-0.027</i>	-0.420*** <i>-0.089</i>	-0.254*** <i>-0.03</i>	0.315*** <i>-0.039</i>	-0.06 <i>-0.115</i>	-0.832*** <i>-0.034</i>	0.536*** <i>-0.039</i>	0.084 <i>-0.134</i>
Echuabo	-0.047*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.157*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.041** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.139*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.244*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.227*** <i>-0.048</i>	-0.299*** <i>-0.015</i>	0.04 <i>-0.028</i>	-0.046 <i>-0.061</i>	-0.069*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.951*** <i>-0.028</i>	0.170* <i>-0.072</i>
Cindau	0.095*** <i>-0.022</i>	0.360*** <i>-0.021</i>	0.038 <i>-0.057</i>	0.176* <i>-0.074</i>	0.567*** <i>-0.067</i>	-0.274 <i>-0.174</i>	0.228** <i>-0.084</i>	1.213*** <i>-0.099</i>	0.753*** <i>-0.224</i>	0.404*** <i>-0.095</i>	1.774*** <i>-0.097</i>	0.810** <i>-0.262</i>
Xitswa	0.249*** <i>-0.045</i>	0.472*** <i>-0.025</i>	0.143*** <i>-0.034</i>	0.410** <i>-0.147</i>	0.804*** <i>-0.081</i>	0.157 <i>-0.104</i>	0.850*** <i>-0.166</i>	1.646*** <i>-0.12</i>	0.812*** <i>-0.134</i>	1.176*** <i>-0.187</i>	2.164*** <i>-0.118</i>	0.767*** <i>-0.156</i>
Other	0.002 <i>-0.002</i>	0.135*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.059*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.020** <i>-0.007</i>	0.229*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.189*** <i>-0.037</i>	-0.206*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.617*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.031 <i>-0.048</i>	0.034*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.568*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.109 <i>-0.056</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	-0.003 <i>-0.017</i>	-0.254*** <i>-0.013</i>	-0.185*** <i>-0.046</i>	0 <i>-0.056</i>	-0.511*** <i>-0.042</i>	-0.441** <i>-0.141</i>	0.362*** <i>-0.065</i>	-0.872*** <i>-0.062</i>	-0.547** <i>-0.181</i>	0.073 <i>-0.073</i>	-0.967*** <i>-0.061</i>	-0.570** <i>-0.212</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.101*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.374*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.042 <i>-0.062</i>	-0.154* <i>-0.071</i>	-0.464*** <i>-0.068</i>	-0.062 <i>-0.19</i>	-0.459*** <i>-0.081</i>	-1.570*** <i>-0.101</i>	-0.926*** <i>-0.245</i>	-0.477*** <i>-0.091</i>	-2.060*** <i>-0.099</i>	0.04 <i>-0.286</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.127** <i>-0.044</i>	-0.111*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.077 <i>-0.064</i>	0.089 <i>-0.145</i>	-0.253*** <i>-0.069</i>	0.242 <i>-0.196</i>	0.776*** <i>-0.175</i>	-0.889*** <i>-0.102</i>	-0.670** <i>-0.252</i>	0.965*** <i>-0.198</i>	-0.181 <i>-0.1</i>	-1.152*** <i>-0.295</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.006 <i>-0.042</i>	-0.247*** <i>-0.033</i>	0.058 <i>-0.207</i>	-0.113 <i>-0.139</i>	-0.566*** <i>-0.105</i>	0.493 <i>-0.637</i>	0.031 <i>-0.161</i>	-0.885*** <i>-0.157</i>	-0.54 <i>-0.819</i>	0.478** <i>-0.182</i>	-0.764*** <i>-0.153</i>	-0.475 <i>-0.958</i>
Rural Cisena	0.089*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.117*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.073 <i>-0.045</i>	0.067 <i>-0.069</i>	-0.293*** <i>-0.045</i>	0.045 <i>-0.138</i>	0.316*** <i>-0.08</i>	-0.640*** <i>-0.067</i>	0.001 <i>-0.177</i>	0.872*** <i>-0.09</i>	-0.231*** <i>-0.066</i>	0.611** <i>-0.207</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.050** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.155*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.03 <i>-0.022</i>	0.006 <i>-0.062</i>	-0.206*** <i>-0.028</i>	0.072 <i>-0.067</i>	0.235*** <i>-0.07</i>	-0.770*** <i>-0.042</i>	-0.255** <i>-0.086</i>	0.433*** <i>-0.079</i>	-0.776*** <i>-0.041</i>	-0.399*** <i>-0.101</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.061 <i>-0.035</i>	-0.243*** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.106 <i>-0.097</i>	-0.181 <i>-0.114</i>	-0.399*** <i>-0.107</i>	0.197 <i>-0.299</i>	0.087 <i>-0.13</i>	-1.174*** <i>-0.158</i>	-0.879* <i>-0.385</i>	0.116 <i>-0.147</i>	-1.045*** <i>-0.156</i>	-1.264** <i>-0.45</i>
Rural Xitswa	-0.135*** <i>-0.052</i>	-0.232*** <i>-0.047</i>	-0.171*** <i>-0.037</i>	-0.394* <i>-0.17</i>	-0.288 <i>-0.151</i>	-0.411*** <i>-0.114</i>	-0.13 <i>-0.192</i>	-0.726** <i>-0.224</i>	-0.552*** <i>-0.146</i>	-0.321 <i>-0.217</i>	-1.352*** <i>-0.22</i>	-0.500** <i>-0.171</i>
Rural Other	0.091*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.035*** <i>-0.005</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.087*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.143*** <i>-0.016</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.466*** <i>-0.016</i>	-0.204*** <i>-0.024</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.536*** <i>-0.018</i>	0.077** <i>-0.023</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.074*** <i>-0.012</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.096* <i>-0.038</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.674*** <i>-0.049</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.751*** <i>-0.057</i>

(cont..)

Tete specific	Mean Wealth Index			Schooling Dimension			Home Dimension			Services Dimension		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se
Rural	-0.115*** -0.006	-0.019*** -0.006	-0.297*** -0.03	-0.102*** -0.019	-0.031 -0.019	-0.262** -0.092	-0.412*** -0.021	-0.125*** -0.028	-1.301*** -0.118	-0.759*** -0.024	-0.075** -0.027	-1.882*** -0.138
Emakhuwa	-0.095*** -0.013	0.144*** -0.012	-0.025 -0.05	-0.117** -0.044	0.309*** -0.037	0.052 -0.155	-0.648*** -0.051	0.225*** -0.055	-0.071 -0.199	-0.549*** -0.057	0.594*** -0.054	-0.359 -0.233
Xichangana	0.029* -0.014	0.301*** -0.012	-0.014 -0.042	0.084 -0.047	0.574*** -0.038	0.005 -0.128	-0.342*** -0.053	0.839*** -0.057	0.238 -0.165	0.225*** -0.06	1.303*** -0.055	-0.23 -0.193
Elomwe	-0.130*** -0.029	0.176*** -0.025	-0.169* -0.083	-0.097 -0.094	0.388*** -0.081	-0.375 -0.256	-1.230*** -0.109	0.488*** -0.119	-0.249 -0.329	-0.680*** -0.123	0.620*** -0.117	-0.667 -0.385
Cinyanja	-0.445*** -0.015	-0.007 -0.016	-0.268*** -0.076	-0.789*** -0.051	-0.001 -0.051	-0.354 -0.233	-1.779*** -0.058	-0.082 -0.077	-0.461 -0.3	-2.008*** -0.066	-0.063 -0.075	-1.644*** -0.35
Cisena	-0.232*** -0.009	0.018* -0.009	-0.162*** -0.037	-0.397*** -0.028	0.063* -0.028	-0.353** -0.113	-1.136*** -0.033	-0.150*** -0.041	-0.094 -0.146	-1.090*** -0.037	0.073 -0.04	-0.710*** -0.171
Echuabo	-0.018 -0.01	0.149*** -0.009	-0.048 -0.038	0.067* -0.034	0.327*** -0.03	-0.001 -0.117	-0.537*** -0.039	-0.007 -0.044	0.043 -0.15	-0.091* -0.044	0.676*** -0.043	-0.495** -0.175
Cindau	-0.026* -0.013	0.160*** -0.011	-0.018 -0.054	0.038 -0.043	0.220*** -0.037	0.085 -0.167	-0.227*** -0.051	0.468*** -0.054	0.082 -0.215	-0.09 -0.058	0.896*** -0.053	-0.424 -0.251
Xitswa	0.135*** -0.017	0.300*** -0.021	-0.018 -0.041	0.125* -0.056	0.569*** -0.067	0.031 -0.126	0.463*** -0.065	1.057*** -0.1	0.151 -0.161	0.960*** -0.073	1.228*** -0.098	-0.304 -0.189
Other	0.090*** -0.005	0.075*** -0.004	-0.115*** -0.018	0.218*** -0.018	0.066*** -0.011	-0.203*** -0.057	-0.185*** -0.02	0.174*** -0.017	-0.443*** -0.073	0.414*** -0.022	0.531*** -0.016	-0.494*** -0.085
Rural Emakhuwa	0.099*** -0.026	-0.027 -0.019	0.072 -0.098	0.085 -0.084	0.012 -0.061	0.033 -0.301	0.799*** -0.097	-0.065 -0.091	-0.208 -0.387	0.689*** -0.109	-0.279** -0.089	0.702 -0.453
Rural Xichangana	0.01 -0.022	-0.264*** -0.023	0.349* -0.154	0.027 -0.073	-0.276*** -0.074	0.317 -0.473	0.142 -0.084	-0.840*** -0.109	0.206 -0.609	-0.003 -0.094	-1.674*** -0.107	2.628*** -0.712
Rural Elomwe	0.120* -0.057	-0.189*** -0.038	-0.221 -0.22	0.045 -0.187	-0.277* -0.123	-0.992 -0.677	1.416*** -0.22	-1.118*** -0.183	-0.716 -0.871	0.715** -0.249	-0.825*** -0.179	0.505 -1.018
Rural Cinyanja	0.286*** -0.038	-0.046 -0.033	0.18 -0.212	0.335** -0.127	-0.276** -0.105	0.36 -0.653	1.386*** -0.148	0.005 -0.156	-0.112 -0.84	1.709*** -0.167	0.229 -0.152	0.934 -0.982
Rural Cisena	0.107*** -0.021	-0.052*** -0.015	0.066 -0.053	-0.003 -0.071	-0.288*** -0.047	-0.055 -0.162	1.017*** -0.082	-0.01 -0.069	-0.419* -0.208	0.989*** -0.092	0.199** -0.068	0.942*** -0.243
Rural Echuabo	0.074** -0.026	-0.155*** -0.012	0.128 -0.203	-0.028 -0.086	-0.343*** -0.037	0.666 -0.625	0.479*** -0.098	-0.575*** -0.055	-1.311 -0.804	0.553*** -0.111	-0.495*** -0.054	0.049 -0.94
Rural Cindau	-0.112*** -0.022	-0.169*** -0.017	-0.173 -0.102	-0.510*** -0.072	-0.344*** -0.055	-0.641* -0.314	0.163 -0.084	-0.663*** -0.081	0.287 -0.404	0.183 -0.095	-0.614*** -0.08	-0.221 -0.472
Rural Xitswa	0.095* -0.041	0.076 -0.042	-0.153* -0.074	0.233 -0.134	0.305* -0.133	-0.403 -0.229	0.814*** -0.157	0.397* -0.201	-0.569 -0.294	0.134 -0.178	-0.113 -0.194	-0.331 -0.344
Rural Other	0.107*** -0.006	0 (.)	0 (.)	0.040* -0.02	0 (.)	0 (.)	0.852*** -0.022	0 (.)	0 (.)	0.689*** -0.025	0 (.)	0 (.)
Main Language	0 (.)	0.177*** -0.01	-0.058 -0.052	0 (.)	0.296*** -0.033	0.086 -0.161	0 (.)	0.302*** -0.049	0.272 -0.207	0 (.)	0.932*** -0.048	-0.883*** -0.242

(cont.)

<i>Manica specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	0.006 <i>-0.006</i>	0.065*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.251*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.066*** <i>-0.019</i>	0.094*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.323*** <i>-0.032</i>	0.078*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.093*** <i>-0.027</i>	-1.088*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.226*** <i>-0.025</i>	0.443*** <i>-0.027</i>	-1.343*** <i>-0.048</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.101*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.056*** <i>-0.007</i>	-0.194*** <i>-0.041</i>	-0.096** <i>-0.03</i>	0.090*** <i>-0.023</i>	-0.506*** <i>-0.127</i>	-0.794*** <i>-0.035</i>	-0.171*** <i>-0.034</i>	-0.430** <i>-0.163</i>	-0.606*** <i>-0.039</i>	0.391*** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.532** <i>-0.19</i>
Xichangana	-0.063*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.294*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.027 <i>-0.034</i>	-0.051 <i>-0.037</i>	0.586*** <i>-0.032</i>	0.04 <i>-0.105</i>	-0.897*** <i>-0.042</i>	0.700*** <i>-0.048</i>	0.143 <i>-0.135</i>	-0.157** <i>-0.048</i>	1.243*** <i>-0.047</i>	0.127 <i>-0.158</i>
Elomwe	-0.132*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.085*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.022 <i>-0.059</i>	-0.118* <i>-0.051</i>	0.168*** <i>-0.048</i>	-0.11 <i>-0.181</i>	-0.984*** <i>-0.059</i>	-0.021 <i>-0.072</i>	-0.047 <i>-0.233</i>	-0.805*** <i>-0.066</i>	0.437*** <i>-0.071</i>	0.07 <i>-0.272</i>
Cinyanja	-0.160*** <i>-0.022</i>	0.108*** <i>-0.02</i>	0.116 <i>-0.158</i>	-0.309*** <i>-0.073</i>	0.166* <i>-0.065</i>	0.232 <i>-0.487</i>	-0.745*** <i>-0.083</i>	0.207* <i>-0.097</i>	0.965 <i>-0.626</i>	-0.704*** <i>-0.094</i>	0.577*** <i>-0.094</i>	0.257 <i>-0.732</i>
Cisena	-0.209*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.055*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.123*** <i>-0.031</i>	-0.427*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.087*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.346*** <i>-0.097</i>	-0.987*** <i>-0.03</i>	-0.057 <i>-0.039</i>	-0.428*** <i>-0.124</i>	-0.842*** <i>-0.034</i>	0.347*** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.224 <i>-0.145</i>
Echuabo	-0.061*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.153*** <i>-0.007</i>	-0.041 <i>-0.028</i>	-0.006 <i>-0.021</i>	0.297*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.014 <i>-0.085</i>	-0.793*** <i>-0.024</i>	0.102** <i>-0.034</i>	-0.418*** <i>-0.11</i>	-0.371*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.756*** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.307* <i>-0.128</i>
Cindau	-0.176*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.114*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.104** <i>-0.034</i>	-0.392*** <i>-0.02</i>	0.175*** <i>-0.024</i>	-0.209* <i>-0.103</i>	-1.008*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.197*** <i>-0.036</i>	-0.322* <i>-0.133</i>	-0.502*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.634*** <i>-0.035</i>	-0.412** <i>-0.155</i>
Xitswa	0.045*** <i>-0.007</i>	0.252*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.028 <i>-0.033</i>	0.142*** <i>-0.024</i>	0.428*** <i>-0.03</i>	-0.023 <i>-0.1</i>	-0.350*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.623*** <i>-0.044</i>	-0.216 <i>-0.129</i>	0.204*** <i>-0.031</i>	1.241*** <i>-0.043</i>	-0.146 <i>-0.15</i>
Other	0.026*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.067*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.047* <i>-0.02</i>	-0.008 <i>-0.019</i>	0.099*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.017 <i>-0.063</i>	-0.065** <i>-0.022</i>	0.389*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.300*** <i>-0.08</i>	0.278*** <i>-0.025</i>	0.292*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.333*** <i>-0.094</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.044* <i>-0.022</i>	-0.144*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.284* <i>-0.112</i>	0.068 <i>-0.072</i>	-0.312*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.289 <i>-0.344</i>	0.549*** <i>-0.083</i>	-0.211*** <i>-0.061</i>	1.647*** <i>-0.442</i>	0.245** <i>-0.094</i>	-0.585*** <i>-0.06</i>	1.565** <i>-0.517</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.136*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.426*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.068 <i>-0.047</i>	-0.468*** <i>-0.04</i>	-0.781*** <i>-0.044</i>	-0.315* <i>-0.144</i>	0.052 <i>-0.046</i>	-1.540*** <i>-0.065</i>	-0.433* <i>-0.186</i>	-0.278*** <i>-0.052</i>	-1.793*** <i>-0.064</i>	0.251 <i>-0.217</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.112* <i>-0.049</i>	-0.086* <i>-0.034</i>	0.127 <i>-0.158</i>	0.135 <i>-0.16</i>	-0.019 <i>-0.108</i>	0.262 <i>-0.485</i>	1.016*** <i>-0.19</i>	-0.694*** <i>-0.161</i>	0.686 <i>-0.623</i>	0.599** <i>-0.215</i>	-0.580*** <i>-0.157</i>	0.387 <i>-0.729</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.091* <i>-0.046</i>	-0.109** <i>-0.036</i>	-0.134 <i>-0.285</i>	0.232 <i>-0.152</i>	-0.188 <i>-0.116</i>	0.656 <i>-0.876</i>	0.276 <i>-0.176</i>	-0.691*** <i>-0.173</i>	-1.967 <i>-1.127</i>	0.379 <i>-0.199</i>	-0.394* <i>-0.169</i>	-2.324 <i>-1.318</i>
Rural Cisena	0.052* <i>-0.021</i>	-0.081*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.077 <i>-0.045</i>	0.049 <i>-0.07</i>	-0.227*** <i>-0.046</i>	0.074 <i>-0.137</i>	0.676*** <i>-0.081</i>	-0.276*** <i>-0.068</i>	0.009 <i>-0.176</i>	0.411*** <i>-0.092</i>	-0.158* <i>-0.067</i>	0.578** <i>-0.206</i>
Rural Echuabo	-0.048* <i>-0.02</i>	-0.078*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.021 <i>-0.085</i>	-0.371*** <i>-0.066</i>	0.004 <i>-0.045</i>	0.17 <i>-0.263</i>	0.298*** <i>-0.075</i>	-0.431*** <i>-0.066</i>	-0.081 <i>-0.338</i>	0.347*** <i>-0.085</i>	-0.639*** <i>-0.065</i>	-0.187 <i>-0.396</i>
Rural Cindau	0.074*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.204*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.191** <i>-0.065</i>	-0.041 <i>-0.069</i>	-0.507*** <i>-0.057</i>	-0.336 <i>-0.199</i>	1.319*** <i>-0.08</i>	-0.267** <i>-0.084</i>	-0.19 <i>-0.256</i>	0.709*** <i>-0.09</i>	-0.680*** <i>-0.083</i>	-1.008*** <i>-0.299</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.012 <i>-0.013</i>	-0.106*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.043 <i>-0.059</i>	-0.112* <i>-0.044</i>	-0.155*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.118 <i>-0.182</i>	0.770*** <i>-0.05</i>	0.086 <i>-0.061</i>	0.356 <i>-0.234</i>	0.129* <i>-0.057</i>	-0.706*** <i>-0.06</i>	0.018 <i>-0.273</i>
Rural Other	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0.108*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.227*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.031 <i>-0.02</i>	0.276*** <i>-0.019</i>	0.372*** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.109 <i>-0.062</i>	-0.04 <i>-0.021</i>	0.329*** <i>-0.049</i>	0.035 <i>-0.08</i>	0.424*** <i>-0.024</i>	1.232*** <i>-0.048</i>	-0.052 <i>-0.094</i>

(cont..)

<i>Sofala specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.037*** <i>-0.005</i>	0.032*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.333*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.019 <i>-0.016</i>	0.053** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.491*** <i>-0.045</i>	-0.467*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.283*** <i>-0.026</i>	-1.731*** <i>-0.058</i>	-0.160*** <i>-0.021</i>	0.277*** <i>-0.025</i>	-1.528*** <i>-0.068</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.075*** <i>-0.007</i>	0.145*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.201*** <i>-0.035</i>	-0.088*** <i>-0.022</i>	0.283*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.419*** <i>-0.107</i>	-0.502*** <i>-0.025</i>	0.099** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.637*** <i>-0.138</i>	-0.439*** <i>-0.029</i>	0.703*** <i>-0.037</i>	-0.754*** <i>-0.161</i>
Xichangana	-0.01 <i>-0.011</i>	0.299*** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.161*** <i>-0.029</i>	0.048 <i>-0.035</i>	0.555*** <i>-0.029</i>	-0.314*** <i>-0.089</i>	-0.536*** <i>-0.04</i>	0.758*** <i>-0.043</i>	-0.437*** <i>-0.115</i>	0.052 <i>-0.046</i>	1.351*** <i>-0.042</i>	-0.683*** <i>-0.134</i>
Elomwe	-0.130*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.054*** <i>-0.013</i>	-0.253*** <i>-0.049</i>	-0.097* <i>-0.047</i>	0.123** <i>-0.04</i>	-0.661*** <i>-0.152</i>	-1.033*** <i>-0.053</i>	-0.483*** <i>-0.06</i>	-0.855*** <i>-0.196</i>	-0.821*** <i>-0.06</i>	0.395*** <i>-0.058</i>	-0.594** <i>-0.229</i>
Cinyanja	-0.043* <i>-0.021</i>	0.109*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.289** <i>-0.093</i>	-0.086 <i>-0.068</i>	0.176** <i>-0.062</i>	-0.474 <i>-0.285</i>	-0.184* <i>-0.078</i>	0.286** <i>-0.093</i>	-0.009 <i>-0.367</i>	-0.236** <i>-0.088</i>	0.546*** <i>-0.09</i>	-1.699*** <i>-0.429</i>
Cisena	-0.049*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.200*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.276*** <i>-0.031</i>	-0.055 <i>-0.029</i>	0.306*** <i>-0.039</i>	-0.563*** <i>-0.094</i>	-0.453*** <i>-0.033</i>	0.006 <i>-0.057</i>	-1.059*** <i>-0.121</i>	-0.355*** <i>-0.037</i>	1.227*** <i>-0.056</i>	-1.004*** <i>-0.142</i>
Echuabo	-0.075*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.139*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.253*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.073*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.281*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.418*** <i>-0.069</i>	-0.412*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.026 <i>-0.029</i>	-0.996*** <i>-0.088</i>	-0.474*** <i>-0.018</i>	0.680*** <i>-0.029</i>	-1.155*** <i>-0.103</i>
Cindau	-0.132*** <i>-0.006</i>	0.085*** <i>-0.007</i>	-0.249*** <i>-0.032</i>	-0.274*** <i>-0.019</i>	0.142*** <i>-0.024</i>	-0.474*** <i>-0.097</i>	-0.559*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.174*** <i>-0.035</i>	-0.902*** <i>-0.125</i>	-0.509*** <i>-0.024</i>	0.547*** <i>-0.035</i>	-1.002*** <i>-0.146</i>
Xitswa	0.066*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.255*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.124*** <i>-0.026</i>	0.133*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.427*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.198* <i>-0.079</i>	0.042*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.685*** <i>-0.03</i>	-0.441*** <i>-0.102</i>	0.302*** <i>-0.013</i>	1.252*** <i>-0.03</i>	-0.602*** <i>-0.119</i>
Other	0.071*** <i>-0.002</i>	0.209*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.190*** <i>-0.019</i>	0.189*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.368*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.298*** <i>-0.059</i>	-0.191*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.459*** <i>-0.027</i>	-0.721*** <i>-0.076</i>	0.322*** <i>-0.01</i>	1.020*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.920*** <i>-0.088</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0 <i>-0.02</i>	-0.133*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.078 <i>-0.068</i>	-0.036 <i>-0.066</i>	-0.166*** <i>-0.048</i>	-0.228 <i>-0.209</i>	0.223** <i>-0.076</i>	-0.277*** <i>-0.071</i>	-0.469 <i>-0.269</i>	0.162 <i>-0.085</i>	-0.825*** <i>-0.07</i>	-0.052 <i>-0.314</i>
Rural Xichangana	-0.099*** <i>-0.016</i>	-0.354*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.281*** <i>-0.074</i>	-0.230*** <i>-0.052</i>	-0.454*** <i>-0.055</i>	0.535* <i>-0.228</i>	-0.144* <i>-0.06</i>	-1.021*** <i>-0.082</i>	0.235 <i>-0.293</i>	-0.467*** <i>-0.067</i>	-2.066*** <i>-0.08</i>	1.396*** <i>-0.342</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.078 <i>-0.045</i>	-0.114*** <i>-0.023</i>	0.134 <i>-0.079</i>	-0.113 <i>-0.15</i>	-0.237** <i>-0.073</i>	0.392 <i>-0.242</i>	1.070*** <i>-0.18</i>	-0.048 <i>-0.109</i>	0.645* <i>-0.312</i>	0.885*** <i>-0.203</i>	-0.536*** <i>-0.107</i>	0.146 <i>-0.365</i>
Rural Cinyanja	-0.033 <i>-0.045</i>	-0.080* <i>-0.036</i>	0.247 <i>-0.254</i>	-0.13 <i>-0.148</i>	-0.202 <i>-0.114</i>	0.741 <i>-0.783</i>	-0.065 <i>-0.171</i>	-0.206 <i>-0.17</i>	0.258 <i>-1.007</i>	0.124 <i>-0.193</i>	-0.235 <i>-0.166</i>	0.528 <i>-1.178</i>
Rural Cisena	0.059** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.098*** <i>-0.014</i>	0.242*** <i>-0.056</i>	-0.014 <i>-0.069</i>	-0.299*** <i>-0.045</i>	0.419* <i>-0.172</i>	0.705*** <i>-0.08</i>	0.230*** <i>-0.067</i>	0.904*** <i>-0.221</i>	0.647*** <i>-0.09</i>	-0.312*** <i>-0.065</i>	1.066*** <i>-0.259</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.130*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.099*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.091* <i>-0.036</i>	0.155* <i>-0.065</i>	-0.069* <i>-0.031</i>	0.213 <i>-0.111</i>	0.263*** <i>-0.074</i>	-0.549*** <i>-0.046</i>	0.296* <i>-0.143</i>	0.850*** <i>-0.084</i>	-0.628*** <i>-0.045</i>	0.277 <i>-0.167</i>
Rural Cindau	-0.034 <i>-0.018</i>	-0.148*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.047 <i>-0.057</i>	-0.208*** <i>-0.059</i>	-0.365*** <i>-0.047</i>	-0.071 <i>-0.174</i>	0.297*** <i>-0.069</i>	-0.042 <i>-0.069</i>	0.101 <i>-0.224</i>	0.424*** <i>-0.078</i>	-0.550*** <i>-0.068</i>	-0.324 <i>-0.262</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.005 <i>-0.009</i>	-0.116*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.213*** <i>-0.055</i>	-0.109*** <i>-0.028</i>	-0.175*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.467** <i>-0.17</i>	0.407*** <i>-0.032</i>	-0.005 <i>-0.04</i>	0.832*** <i>-0.219</i>	0.189*** <i>-0.036</i>	-0.722*** <i>-0.04</i>	0.686** <i>-0.256</i>
Rural Other	-0.012* <i>-0.006</i>	-0.112*** <i>-0.006</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.038* <i>-0.019</i>	-0.167*** <i>-0.019</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.137*** <i>-0.022</i>	-0.152*** <i>-0.027</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.096*** <i>-0.024</i>	-0.648*** <i>-0.027</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.197*** <i>-0.02</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.415*** <i>-0.06</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.546*** <i>-0.078</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.747*** <i>-0.091</i>

(cont..)

<i>Inhambane specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.068*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.029*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.285*** <i>-0.032</i>	-0.248*** <i>-0.013</i>	-0.045** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.320** <i>-0.1</i>	0.193*** <i>-0.015</i>	0.454*** <i>-0.025</i>	-0.547*** <i>-0.129</i>	-0.118*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.254*** <i>-0.024</i>	-1.869*** <i>-0.15</i>
Emakhuwa	0.039 <i>-0.023</i>	0.252*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.059 <i>-0.074</i>	0.123 <i>-0.077</i>	0.483*** <i>-0.057</i>	-0.013 <i>-0.227</i>	-0.166 <i>-0.088</i>	0.572*** <i>-0.085</i>	-0.444 <i>-0.292</i>	0.014 <i>-0.099</i>	1.129*** <i>-0.082</i>	-0.412 <i>-0.342</i>
Xichangana	-0.057*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.217*** <i>-0.008</i>	-0.088* <i>-0.036</i>	-0.118*** <i>-0.031</i>	0.425*** <i>-0.026</i>	-0.014 <i>-0.111</i>	-0.634*** <i>-0.035</i>	0.442*** <i>-0.039</i>	-0.133 <i>-0.143</i>	-0.05 <i>-0.04</i>	0.962*** <i>-0.038</i>	-0.799*** <i>-0.167</i>
Elomwe	-0.276 <i>-0.167</i>	0.240*** <i>-0.056</i>	-0.183 <i>-0.157</i>	-1.227* <i>-0.549</i>	0.349 <i>-0.179</i>	-0.875 <i>-0.482</i>	-1.327* <i>-0.621</i>	0.853** <i>-0.265</i>	1.298* <i>-0.62</i>	0.642 <i>-0.701</i>	1.237*** <i>-0.26</i>	-0.08 <i>-0.725</i>
Cinyanja	-0.095 <i>-0.07</i>	0.291*** <i>-0.064</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.074 <i>-0.229</i>	0.504* <i>-0.205</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.506 <i>-0.259</i>	0.714* <i>-0.303</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.712* <i>-0.293</i>	1.388*** <i>-0.298</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Cisena	0.068* <i>-0.027</i>	0.189*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.029 <i>-0.096</i>	0.182* <i>-0.09</i>	0.366*** <i>-0.054</i>	-0.091 <i>-0.294</i>	0.04 <i>-0.103</i>	0.402*** <i>-0.08</i>	0.314 <i>-0.378</i>	0.115 <i>-0.117</i>	0.842*** <i>-0.079</i>	-0.17 <i>-0.442</i>
Echuabo	0.149*** <i>-0.027</i>	0.202*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.029 <i>-0.069</i>	0.293*** <i>-0.088</i>	0.358*** <i>-0.066</i>	0.094 <i>-0.212</i>	0.175 <i>-0.099</i>	0.587*** <i>-0.097</i>	-0.214 <i>-0.272</i>	0.655*** <i>-0.112</i>	0.924*** <i>-0.095</i>	-0.451 <i>-0.319</i>
Cindau	-0.128*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.078*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.069 <i>-0.089</i>	-0.316*** <i>-0.037</i>	0.115*** <i>-0.034</i>	-0.147 <i>-0.273</i>	-0.677*** <i>-0.042</i>	0.164** <i>-0.051</i>	0.139 <i>-0.351</i>	-0.322*** <i>-0.048</i>	0.434*** <i>-0.05</i>	-0.37 <i>-0.411</i>
Xitswa	0.027*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.155*** <i>-0.006</i>	-0.121*** <i>-0.029</i>	-0.013 <i>-0.01</i>	0.269*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.061 <i>-0.088</i>	-0.235*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.423*** <i>-0.028</i>	-0.302** <i>-0.114</i>	0.379*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.741*** <i>-0.027</i>	-0.958*** <i>-0.133</i>
Other	0.199*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.164*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.032 <i>-0.023</i>	0.363*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.310*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.173* <i>-0.07</i>	0.478*** <i>-0.015</i>	0.731*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.069 <i>-0.091</i>	0.917*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.623*** <i>-0.013</i>	-0.133 <i>-0.106</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.025 <i>-0.04</i>	-0.149*** <i>-0.032</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.121 <i>-0.131</i>	-0.168 <i>-0.104</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.096 <i>-0.15</i>	-0.376* <i>-0.154</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.129 <i>-0.169</i>	-0.952*** <i>-0.151</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Xichangana	0.025** <i>-0.009</i>	-0.282*** <i>-0.012</i>	0.240** <i>-0.082</i>	0.037 <i>-0.03</i>	-0.424*** <i>-0.039</i>	0.367 <i>-0.252</i>	0.102** <i>-0.034</i>	-0.779*** <i>-0.058</i>	-0.084 <i>-0.324</i>	0.122** <i>-0.038</i>	-1.495*** <i>-0.057</i>	1.511*** <i>-0.379</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.535** <i>-0.191</i>	-0.052 <i>-0.08</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	1.891** <i>-0.63</i>	0.28 <i>-0.257</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	1.972** <i>-0.714</i>	-1.206** <i>-0.38</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.149 <i>-0.806</i>	-0.815* <i>-0.374</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.076 <i>-0.083</i>	-0.265*** <i>-0.078</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.036 <i>-0.273</i>	-0.297 <i>-0.25</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.126 <i>-0.31</i>	-1.383*** <i>-0.37</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.955** <i>-0.35</i>	-1.447*** <i>-0.363</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Cisena	0.052 <i>-0.04</i>	-0.066* <i>-0.028</i>	-0.425 <i>-0.224</i>	0.047 <i>-0.13</i>	-0.024 <i>-0.089</i>	-1.289 <i>-0.688</i>	0.414** <i>-0.149</i>	-0.424** <i>-0.133</i>	-1.61 <i>-0.885</i>	0.468** <i>-0.168</i>	-0.465*** <i>-0.13</i>	-0.495 <i>-1.035</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.017 <i>-0.042</i>	-0.039 <i>-0.037</i>	0.473* <i>-0.211</i>	0.018 <i>-0.139</i>	0.193 <i>-0.119</i>	0.563 <i>-0.651</i>	-0.02 <i>-0.158</i>	-0.746*** <i>-0.177</i>	0.708 <i>-0.837</i>	0.178 <i>-0.178</i>	-0.620*** <i>-0.174</i>	3.087** <i>-0.979</i>
Rural Cindau	0.114*** <i>-0.02</i>	-0.047** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.123 <i>-0.11</i>	0.188** <i>-0.067</i>	-0.072 <i>-0.053</i>	-0.291 <i>-0.339</i>	0.700*** <i>-0.077</i>	-0.195* <i>-0.079</i>	-0.788 <i>-0.436</i>	0.765*** <i>-0.087</i>	-0.229** <i>-0.077</i>	-0.238 <i>-0.51</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.300*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.069*** <i>-0.011</i>	0.311*** <i>-0.065</i>	0.491*** <i>-0.029</i>	0.079* <i>-0.034</i>	0.352 <i>-0.201</i>	1.461*** <i>-0.033</i>	0.745*** <i>-0.05</i>	0.732** <i>-0.258</i>	1.287*** <i>-0.038</i>	0.252*** <i>-0.049</i>	1.989*** <i>-0.302</i>
Rural Other	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.135*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.235*** <i>-0.054</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.157*** <i>-0.032</i>	-0.3 <i>-0.166</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.262*** <i>-0.047</i>	-0.223 <i>-0.214</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.866*** <i>-0.046</i>	-1.528*** <i>-0.25</i>

(cont..)

<i>Gaza specific</i>	<i>Mean Wealth Index</i>			<i>Schooling Dimension</i>			<i>Home Dimension</i>			<i>Services Dimension</i>		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>	<i>b/se</i>
Rural	-0.174*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.009* <i>-0.004</i>	-0.212*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.292*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.005 <i>-0.014</i>	-0.197*** <i>-0.055</i>	-0.286*** <i>-0.016</i>	0.351*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.361*** <i>-0.071</i>	-0.912*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.199*** <i>-0.021</i>	-1.507*** <i>-0.083</i>
Emakhuwa	-0.017 <i>-0.021</i>	0.192*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.227* <i>-0.094</i>	-0.059 <i>-0.069</i>	0.297*** <i>-0.054</i>	-0.631* <i>-0.29</i>	-0.195* <i>-0.078</i>	0.459*** <i>-0.08</i>	0.116 <i>-0.373</i>	-0.116 <i>-0.088</i>	1.027*** <i>-0.079</i>	-0.73 <i>-0.436</i>
Xichangana	-0.059*** <i>-0.003</i>	0.262*** <i>-0.01</i>	-0.247*** <i>-0.052</i>	-0.089*** <i>-0.008</i>	0.382*** <i>-0.032</i>	-0.361* <i>-0.16</i>	-0.532*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.627*** <i>-0.048</i>	-0.327 <i>-0.205</i>	-0.192*** <i>-0.011</i>	1.455*** <i>-0.047</i>	-1.464*** <i>-0.24</i>
Elomwe	-0.012 <i>-0.064</i>	0.168** <i>-0.059</i>	-0.075 <i>-0.109</i>	0.091 <i>-0.211</i>	0.187 <i>-0.189</i>	-0.105 <i>-0.334</i>	-0.326 <i>-0.238</i>	0.811** <i>-0.28</i>	0.143 <i>-0.429</i>	-0.359 <i>-0.269</i>	0.939*** <i>-0.275</i>	-0.537 <i>-0.502</i>
Cinyanja	-0.015 <i>-0.052</i>	0.163** <i>-0.057</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.027 <i>-0.173</i>	0.298 <i>-0.182</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.401* <i>-0.195</i>	0.532* <i>-0.27</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	-0.207 <i>-0.221</i>	0.685** <i>-0.265</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Cisena	-0.022 <i>-0.027</i>	0.159*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.109 <i>-0.072</i>	0.06 <i>-0.089</i>	0.221** <i>-0.068</i>	-0.13 <i>-0.221</i>	-0.447*** <i>-0.101</i>	0.369*** <i>-0.1</i>	-0.159 <i>-0.284</i>	-0.380*** <i>-0.114</i>	0.915*** <i>-0.099</i>	-0.710* <i>-0.332</i>
Echuabo	0.045* <i>-0.019</i>	0.197*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.05 <i>-0.051</i>	0.166** <i>-0.061</i>	0.300*** <i>-0.044</i>	-0.079 <i>-0.157</i>	-0.262*** <i>-0.069</i>	0.480*** <i>-0.065</i>	0.037 <i>-0.202</i>	0.073 <i>-0.078</i>	1.056*** <i>-0.064</i>	-0.31 <i>-0.237</i>
Cindau	-0.019 <i>-0.023</i>	0.180*** <i>-0.021</i>	-0.082 <i>-0.083</i>	-0.117 <i>-0.075</i>	0.270*** <i>-0.068</i>	-0.14 <i>-0.255</i>	-0.244** <i>-0.084</i>	0.484*** <i>-0.102</i>	-0.139 <i>-0.328</i>	0.115 <i>-0.095</i>	0.966*** <i>-0.099</i>	-0.424 <i>-0.384</i>
Xitswa	0.048*** <i>-0.01</i>	0.205*** <i>-0.011</i>	-0.095* <i>-0.045</i>	0.074* <i>-0.032</i>	0.359*** <i>-0.035</i>	-0.03 <i>-0.138</i>	-0.246*** <i>-0.036</i>	0.475*** <i>-0.052</i>	-0.301 <i>-0.177</i>	0.386*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.992*** <i>-0.051</i>	-0.774*** <i>-0.207</i>
Other	0.027*** <i>-0.004</i>	0.166*** <i>-0.004</i>	-0.085*** <i>-0.022</i>	0.090*** <i>-0.013</i>	0.242*** <i>-0.012</i>	-0.06 <i>-0.069</i>	-0.207*** <i>-0.015</i>	0.464*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.180* <i>-0.089</i>	0.154*** <i>-0.017</i>	0.903*** <i>-0.018</i>	-0.640*** <i>-0.104</i>
Rural Emakhuwa	0.120*** <i>-0.034</i>	-0.013 <i>-0.031</i>	0.389* <i>-0.151</i>	0.403*** <i>-0.111</i>	0.037 <i>-0.098</i>	0.975* <i>-0.466</i>	0.654*** <i>-0.133</i>	-0.167 <i>-0.145</i>	-0.716 <i>-0.599</i>	0.476** <i>-0.15</i>	-0.169 <i>-0.143</i>	1.692* <i>-0.701</i>
Rural Xichangana	0.220*** <i>-0.005</i>	-0.153*** <i>-0.009</i>	0.207*** <i>-0.041</i>	0.323*** <i>-0.015</i>	-0.229*** <i>-0.03</i>	0.178 <i>-0.127</i>	0.713*** <i>-0.017</i>	-0.473*** <i>-0.045</i>	0.257 <i>-0.164</i>	1.155*** <i>-0.019</i>	-0.798*** <i>-0.044</i>	1.543*** <i>-0.191</i>
Rural Elomwe	0.088 <i>-0.099</i>	-0.111 <i>-0.087</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.149 <i>-0.327</i>	-0.089 <i>-0.28</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.321 <i>-0.462</i>	-1.371*** <i>-0.415</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	1.419** <i>-0.521</i>	-0.433 <i>-0.407</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Cinyanja	0.186* <i>-0.081</i>	-0.182 <i>-0.096</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.382 <i>-0.265</i>	-0.505 <i>-0.309</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.798** <i>-0.302</i>	-1.692*** <i>-0.49</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.785* <i>-0.341</i>	0.009 <i>-0.449</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Cisena	0.114** <i>-0.042</i>	0.024 <i>-0.036</i>	0.291 <i>-0.16</i>	0.206 <i>-0.138</i>	0.182 <i>-0.115</i>	0.588 <i>-0.493</i>	0.671*** <i>-0.165</i>	-0.483** <i>-0.17</i>	0.303 <i>-0.634</i>	0.893*** <i>-0.186</i>	-0.056 <i>-0.167</i>	1.344 <i>-0.742</i>
Rural Echuabo	0.172*** <i>-0.037</i>	0.001 <i>-0.026</i>	0.148 <i>-0.205</i>	0.315* <i>-0.123</i>	0.151 <i>-0.084</i>	-0.427 <i>-0.63</i>	1.072*** <i>-0.152</i>	-0.2 <i>-0.125</i>	0.898 <i>-0.81</i>	1.010*** <i>-0.172</i>	-0.289* <i>-0.122</i>	2.244* <i>-0.948</i>
Rural Cindau	0.106** <i>-0.033</i>	-0.053 <i>-0.033</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.234* <i>-0.109</i>	-0.107 <i>-0.104</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.341** <i>-0.126</i>	-0.331* <i>-0.155</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.786*** <i>-0.142</i>	-0.158 <i>-0.152</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Rural Xitswa	0.176*** <i>-0.014</i>	-0.026* <i>-0.013</i>	0.038 <i>-0.058</i>	0.275*** <i>-0.047</i>	-0.016 <i>-0.042</i>	0.028 <i>-0.178</i>	0.913*** <i>-0.053</i>	0.046 <i>-0.062</i>	-0.299 <i>-0.229</i>	0.775*** <i>-0.06</i>	-0.237*** <i>-0.061</i>	0.415 <i>-0.268</i>
Rural Other	0.186*** <i>-0.006</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.315*** <i>-0.02</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.635*** <i>-0.022</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0.829*** <i>-0.025</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>
Main Language	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>	0 <i>(.)</i>

(cont..)

Maputo Provincia specific	Mean Wealth Index			Schooling Dimension			Home Dimension			Services Dimension		
	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se	1997 b/se	2007 b/se	2017 b/se
Emakhuwa	-0.024**	0.003	0.013	0.039	0.061**	-0.008	-0.241***	-0.240***	0.031	-0.142***	-0.041	0.143
	-0.009	-0.007	-0.028	-0.028	-0.022	-0.086	-0.033	-0.032	-0.11	-0.038	-0.031	-0.129
Xichangana	0.029***	-0.040***	-0.012*	0.019***	-0.007	-0.01	-0.183***	-0.431***	-0.03	0.303***	-0.235***	-0.081***
	-0.002	-0.001	-0.005	-0.006	-0.004	-0.014	-0.006	-0.006	-0.019	-0.007	-0.006	-0.022
Elomwe	0.01	-0.008	0.009	0.078	0.038	-0.091	-0.163*	-0.327***	0.182	0.186*	-0.064	0.258
	-0.021	-0.015	-0.049	-0.07	-0.048	-0.152	-0.083	-0.071	-0.195	-0.093	-0.07	-0.228
Cinyanja	-0.003	-0.012	-0.01	0.045	0.006	0.12	-0.152	-0.184	0.305	0.019	-0.089	-0.502
	-0.03	-0.023	-0.084	-0.1	-0.075	-0.26	-0.117	-0.112	-0.334	-0.132	-0.109	-0.39
Cisena	-0.002	-0.009	0.018	0.064	0.031	-0.028	-0.177***	-0.181***	0.007	0.01	-0.114**	0.249
	-0.013	-0.009	-0.032	-0.042	-0.028	-0.099	-0.049	-0.042	-0.128	-0.055	-0.041	-0.15
Echuabo	0.066***	0.019***	-0.009	0.176***	0.093***	0.015	-0.091***	-0.128***	-0.039	0.250***	-0.003	-0.11
	-0.007	-0.004	-0.013	-0.024	-0.014	-0.04	-0.027	-0.021	-0.051	-0.031	-0.02	-0.06
Cindau	-0.017	0.008	-0.043	0.023	0.019	-0.07	-0.203***	-0.152***	0.001	0.134**	0.08	-0.253
	-0.01	-0.009	-0.037	-0.035	-0.029	-0.114	-0.041	-0.042	-0.147	-0.047	-0.042	-0.172
Xitswa	0.043***	0.007*	0.002	0.033***	0.042***	0.04	-0.092***	-0.062***	-0.031	0.369***	-0.019	-0.075
	-0.003	-0.003	-0.011	-0.01	-0.008	-0.034	-0.011	-0.012	-0.044	-0.012	-0.012	-0.052
Other	0.040***	-0.005**	0.006	0.040***	0.029***	0.054*	-0.019**	-0.101***	0.041	0.295***	-0.091***	-0.090**
	-0.002	-0.002	-0.007	-0.006	-0.005	-0.022	-0.006	-0.007	-0.028	-0.007	-0.007	-0.033
Main Language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
R-squared	36%	38%	55%	11%	14%	26%	55%	43%	63%	39%	36%	53%
N	3,592,104	4,338,156	349,771	3,592,104	4,338,156	349,771	3,585,351	4,334,798	349,771	3,584,933	4,338,156	349,771

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***
p<0.001

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