About the Poverty Report

Methodologies: TLSLS

Methodologies: An example of poverty measurement.

Methodologies: Use Consumption to Measure Poverty
Methodologies: Poverty lines - Trends in consumption in Districts in 2014/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>24.86</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>43.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luante</td>
<td>21.39</td>
<td>12.94</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>41.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lique</td>
<td>24.68</td>
<td>12.37</td>
<td>8.07</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilar</td>
<td>24.18</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>44.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atulo</td>
<td>23.89</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>40.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dili</td>
<td>20.07</td>
<td>12.64</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>49.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermera</td>
<td>21.74</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>7.42</td>
<td>37.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aileu</td>
<td>23.10</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>35.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufahi</td>
<td>25.57</td>
<td>11.79</td>
<td>10.51</td>
<td>47.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatuto</td>
<td>24.16</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>8.51</td>
<td>43.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobonaro</td>
<td>24.83</td>
<td>9.73</td>
<td>9.89</td>
<td>44.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dierdre</td>
<td>25.46</td>
<td>11.68</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>49.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dili</td>
<td>26.05</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>52.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>255.14</td>
<td>104.57</td>
<td>56.37</td>
<td>$46.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty Estimates: Summary of Trends of Poverty Lines and Headcounts

**US$ per person per month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National poverty lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007: $15.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014: $25.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007: $4.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014: $11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007: $5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014: $9.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007: $25.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014: $46.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends in national poverty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headcount (international line)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007: 0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014: 30.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poverty Estimates: Poverty Headcount 2014**

Comparing Poverty Headcount 2007 to 2014

- The National Poverty line is $46.37
- Poverty headcount decreased by 50.4% to 41.8%
- The maps show the improvement of living standards in municipalities

**Poverty Estimates: Comparing Poverty Headcounts 2007 to 2014**

- The National Poverty Line is $46.37
- Poverty headcount decreased from 50.4% to 41.8%

**Poverty Estimates: Comparing Poverty Levels 2007 to 2014 using National Poverty Line**

- The National Poverty Line is $46.37
- Poverty headcount decreased from 50.4% to 41.8%
- The maps show the improvement of living standards in municipalities

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26 Sep 2016

Ministry of Finance presents Poverty Report
Ministry of Finance presents Poverty Report

Poverty Estimates: Comparing Poverty Levels 2007 to 2014 using International Poverty Line

- Maps are not comparable for the municipalities because one uses the international poverty line and the other one uses the national poverty line.
- But they give us a proxy that using the international poverty line, living standard in Timor-Leste is much better in 2014 relative to 2007.

Poverty Headcounts: by Region using International Line

Poverty Headcounts in the Central region

Poverty Headcounts in the Western region

Poverty Estimates: Gini Index, a measure of inequality - Inequality is very small in TL

Gini index
- The Gini Index is used to measure inequality
- A score of 0 signifies perfect equality
- A score of 100 signifies perfect inequality
- Timor-Leste's Gini Index (of consumption): 29

Poverty Estimates: Poverty Indices and Real per Capita Consumption by District, 2014


Figure 2: Changes in Dwelling Amenities 2007 to 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Concrete or external walls</th>
<th>Metal roofs</th>
<th>Flush toilet</th>
<th>Solid Clay</th>
<th>Improved pit</th>
<th>Has access to tap</th>
<th>Has access to electricity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty Estimates: Overall performance in key poverty dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With no electricity connection</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With poor sanitation</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With no access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With poor quality/condition in their dwelling</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using poor cooking fuel</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With very few assets</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least one child not attending school</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without anyone with at least 5 years school completed</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least one underweight child under 5 years of age</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least one stunted child under 5 years of age</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least one child under 5 years of age with wasting</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty Reduction: Timor-Leste in International Context

The World Economic Forum has reported that Timor-Leste is ranked in the top ten countries to make the most progress in converting economic growth into wellbeing over the period 2006 to 2014.

Summary: Main Findings

- Poverty headcounts: 47.2% in 2007 down to 30.3% in 2014 (international line); and 50.4% in 2007 down 41.8% 2014; this implies that poverty still exist, but reduced significantly;
- Timor-Leste is ranked in the 7th place of the countries that make the most progress in converting economic growth into wellbeing over the period of 2006 to 2014;
- Inequality in Timor-Leste is very small (Gini Index 29);
- During 2007-2014, Timor-Leste reduced poverty at 2.4% annually, among the fastest in the world;

Recommendations and Way Forward

1. To do analysis on the multidimensional poverty;
2. To do analysis on the drivers of poverty in Timor-Leste;
3. Encourage people to use these official poverty figures;

There are still so much to know.