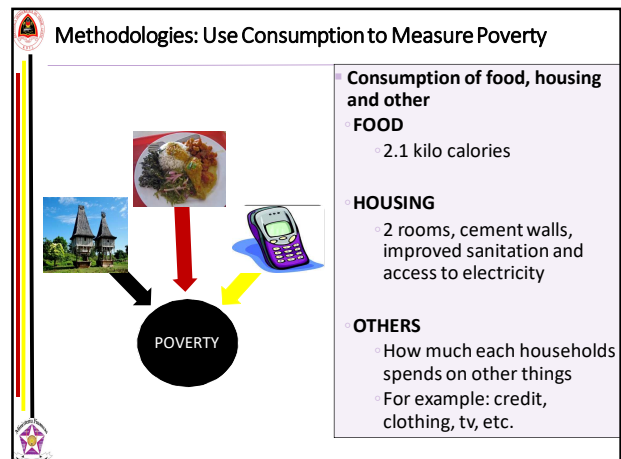
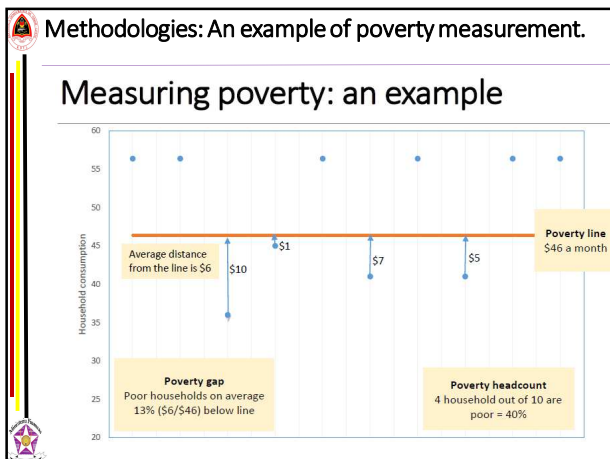


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Methodologies: TLSLS

TLSLS	Year	Duration of the Survey	Total Sample (Households)	Survey Conducted by
TLSLS1	2001	3 months	1,800	General Directorate of Statistic
TLSLS2	2007	12 months	4,477	General Directorate of Statistic
TLSLS3	2014/2015	12 month (April 2014 – April 2015)	5,916	General Directorate of Statistic



Methodologies: Poverty lines - Trends in consumption in Districts in 2014/2015

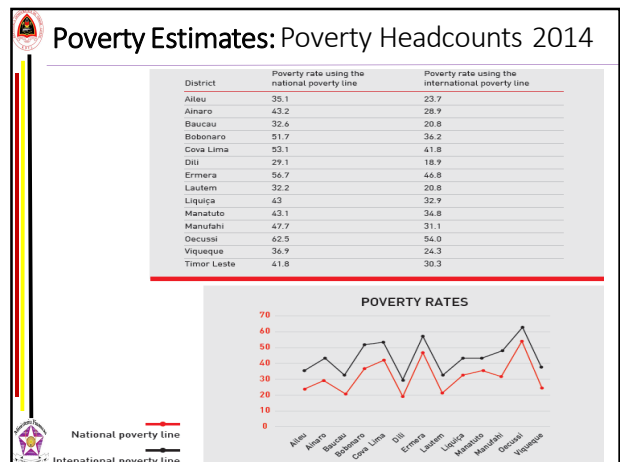
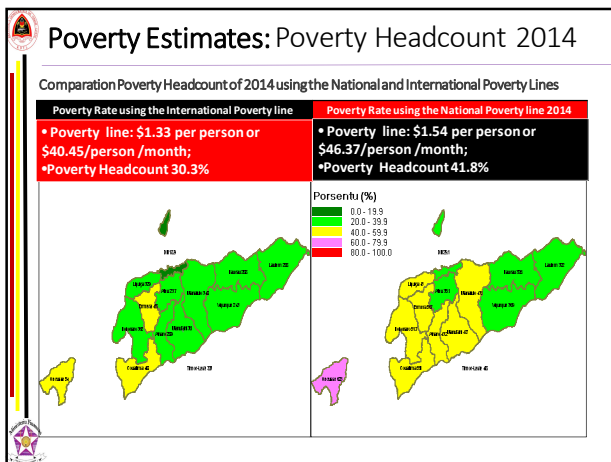
	Food	Rent	Other	Total
East				
Baucau	24.86	10.64	7.83	43.33
Lautem	21.29	12.94	7.34	41.57
Viqueque	24.06	12.37	8.07	44.51
Centre				
Ainaro	24.38	11.15	8.75	44.28
Aileu	23.89	8.80	8.45	41.14
Dili	29.07	12.64	14.45	56.16
Ermera	21.74	8.82	7.42	37.97
Liquiça	23.00	8.57	6.22	37.79
Manufahi	25.57	11.79	10.51	47.87
Manatuto	24.16	11.15	8.51	43.81
West				
Bobonaro	24.83	9.73	9.89	44.45
Covalima	25.66	11.68	12.11	49.45
Oecussi	24.05	17.69	9.37	51.12

Poverty Estimates: Summary of Trends of Poverty Lines and Headcounts

US\$ per person per month

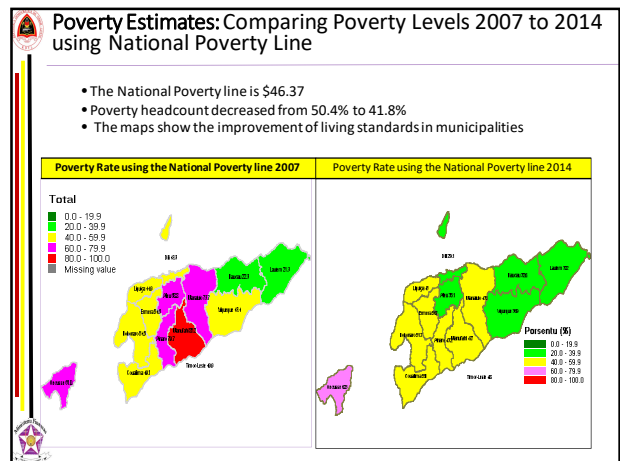
National poverty lines		
	2007	2014
Food	\$15.40	\$25.01
Housing	\$4.57	\$11.50
Other	\$5.17	\$9.86
TOTAL	\$25.14	\$46.37

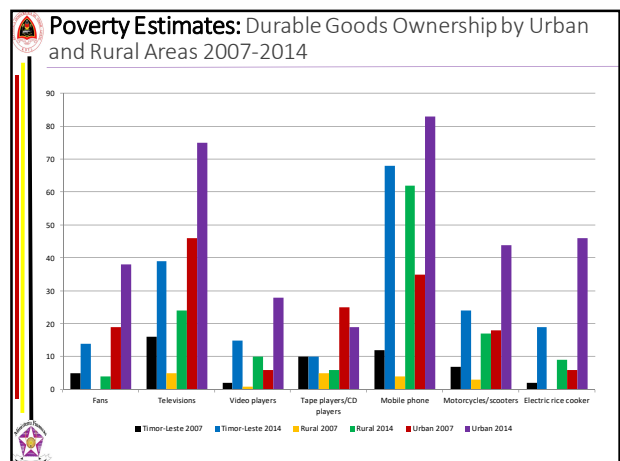
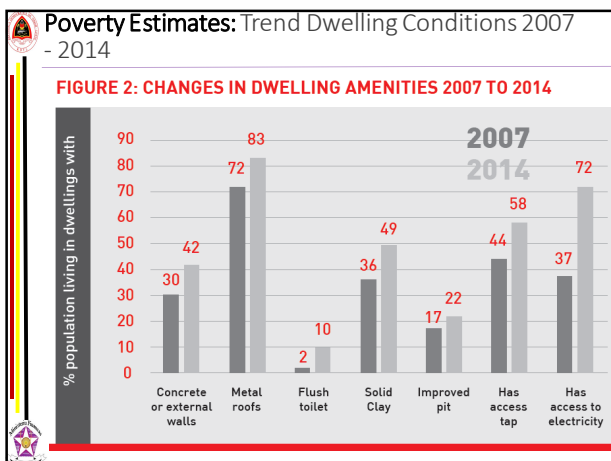
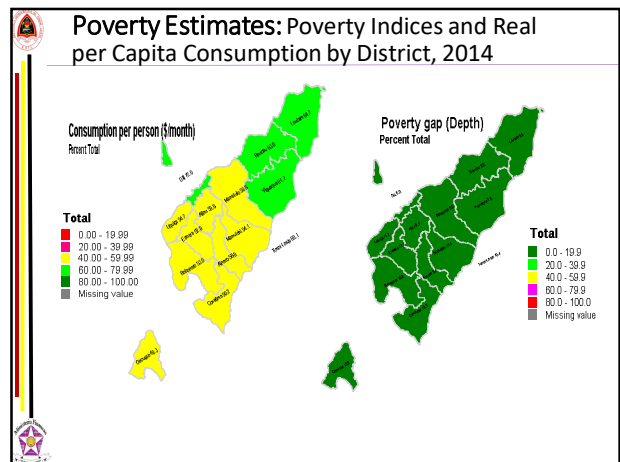
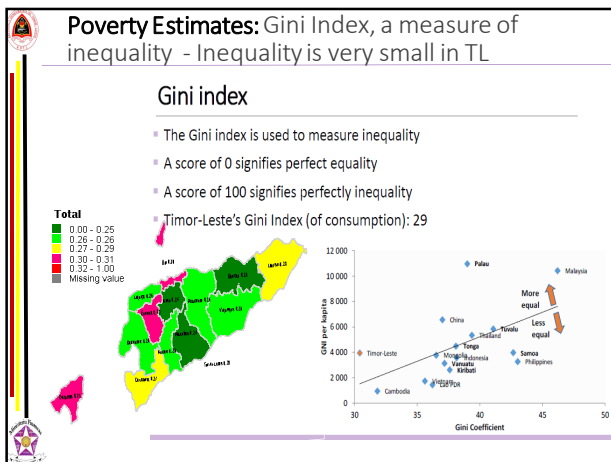
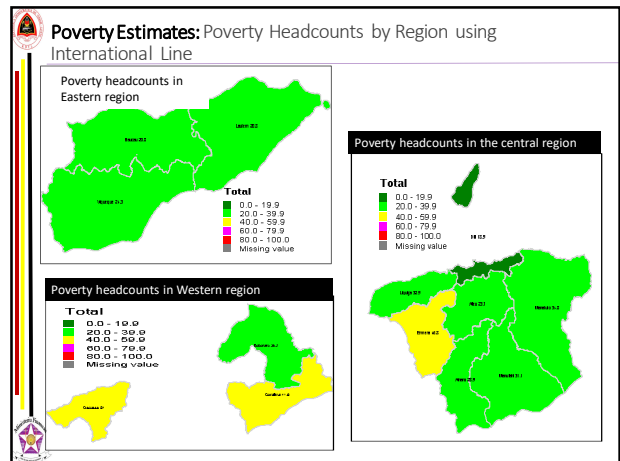
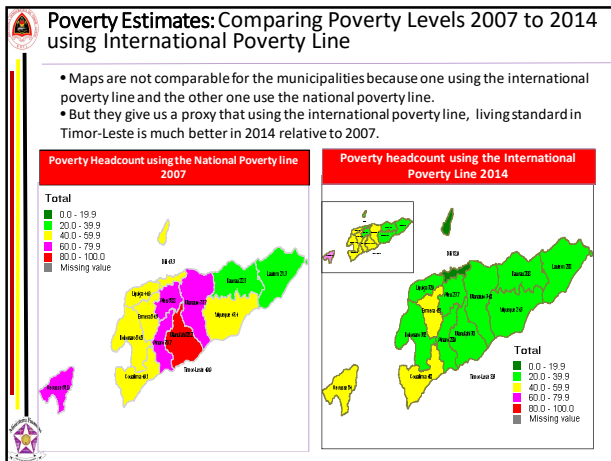
Trends in national poverty		
	2007	2014
Headcount (international line)	47.2%	30.3%
Headcount (National line)	50.4%	41.8%
Poverty gap	13.8%	10.4%



Poverty Estimates: Comparing poverty Headcount 2007 to 2014

	Poverty headcount		Poverty gap	
	2007	2014	2007	2014
TIMOR-LESTE (International Poverty Line)	47.2%	30.3%		
TIMOR-LESTE (National Poverty line)	50.4%	41.8%	13.8	10.4
Rural	54.7%	47.1%	15.5	12.2
Urban	38.3%	28.3%	9.0	5.9
East	31.6%	33.8%	6.0	7.1
Central	54.6%	40.0%	15.4	9.8
West	60.3%	55.5%	18.2	15.8
East rural	32.2%	36.0%	6.1	7.7
East urban	25.4%	21.0%	5.1	3.8
Central rural	64.4%	48.3%	19.4	12.6
Central urban	39.1%	26.4%	9.2	5.3
West rural	62.7%	57.6%	19.2	16.8
West urban	42.5%	46.0%	10.6	11.5





Poverty Estimates: Overall performance in key poverty dimensions

INDICATORS (% of Population Living in Households)	2007	2014	Improvement
With no electricity connection	64	28	56%
With poor sanitation	58	40	31%
With no access to safe drinking water	40	25	38%
With poor quality floor in their dwelling	61	48	21%
Using poor cooking fuel	97	87	10%
With very few assets	83	56	33%
With at least one child not attending school	42	17	60%
Without anyone with at least 5 years school	17	13	24%
With at least one underweight child under 5 years of age	35	16	54%
With at least one stunted child under 5 years of age	38	24	37%
With at least one child under 5 years of age with wasting	20	7	65%

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.

Selected countries	Period	Rate of poverty decline at \$1.90 (2011 PPP) poverty line Average percentage points per year
Selected g7+ countries		
Chad	2003-2011	3.1
Congo	2004-2012	1.9
Haiti	2001-2012	0.2
Sierra Leone	2003-2011	0.8
Togo	2006-2011	0.3
Timor Leste	2007-2014	2.4
Selected CPLP countries		
Angola	2000-2008	0.3
Mozambique	2002-2008	1.9
Cabo Verde	2001-2007	1.8
Others		
China	2002-2010	1.5
Indonesia	2005-2010	0.9
India	2004-2011	2.5

Note: Consumption per person at average national prices of April 2014/April 2015.
Source: TLSLS 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

"THERE ARE STILL SO MUCH TO KNOW"

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;