Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS) 2024

Summary Poverty Report

October 2026

WORLD BANK GROUP

Preface

The Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS) 2024 marks the first comprehensive living standards survey conducted in the country in a decade, following the Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards conducted in 2014. The TLSLS 2024 was conducted by the Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics (INETL, I.P.), Ministry of Finance from April to October 2024. It surveyed 7,424 households and is representative at the national and municipal levels. It provides a more comprehensive and forward-looking assessment of living standards, reflecting both the methodological advances and evolving consumption patterns in Timor-Leste. This report presents an overview of the 2024 poverty rates and inequality in Timor-Leste at the national and municipal levels, comparable trends in poverty since 2014, the evolution of non-monetary dimensions of household welfare and a brief synopsis of the profiles of the poor[1].

TLSLS 2024 is the fourth in a series of household surveys designed to evaluate various aspects of living standards in Timor-Leste. The first TLSLS was conducted in 2001, followed by subsequent surveys conducted in 2007 and 2014. This long interval underscores the importance of the 2024 survey in providing an updated and policy-relevant picture of household welfare. TLSLS 2024 introduces substantial methodological improvements that enhance its relevance and analytical power to inform poverty reduction policies and investments. In particular, the survey expanded its scope to align with the best international practices, incorporating a redesigned questionnaire and additional modules to capture additional information, including a broader set of consumption items. Moreover, the transition to computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) represents a major innovation in data collection. This shift improves data quality through real-time validation, reduces errors, and enables more efficient monitoring compared to the paper-based methods used in 2014. At the same time, these important methodological improvements mean that the poverty estimates from the two surveys should first be rendered methodologically comparable before making direct comparisons of poverty rates across survey rounds.

Timor-Leste's 2024 poverty estimates show meaningful progress in reducing poverty since 2014 and highlight opportunities for further gains. The TLSLS 2024 shows that 37.0 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line. On a comparable basis, poverty has fallen significantly since 2014. Consistent with

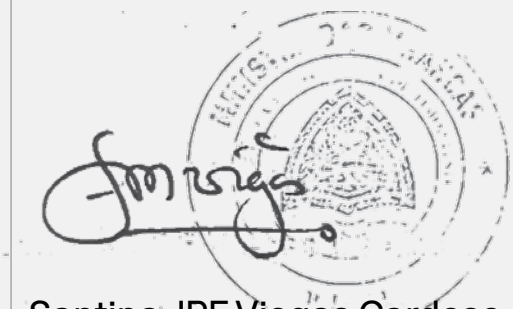
1 Details on TLSLS 2024 and the poverty measurement methodology will be available in a forthcoming methodological note on the INETL website.

this reduction in monetary poverty, non-monetary living standards have also improved. Timor-Leste has achieved near-universal access to electricity, the share of households residing in “proper” housing –defined as having access to safe water, durable materials, electricity and durable materials– doubled over the past decade and selected basic education indicators show strong progress. However, inequality has increased, and rural and municipal disparities persist.

The national poverty rates reported here differ from the World Bank’s estimates based on international poverty lines because the measures use different thresholds and serve distinct purposes. International poverty lines support cross-country comparisons and reflect living standards and costs across comparable groups of countries. Timor-Leste’s national poverty line, by contrast, reflects domestic basic needs and living costs and remains the official benchmark for policy design and monitoring progress. The TLSLS 2024 data will also support updated estimates using international poverty lines.

This summary report presents a descriptive overview of recent trends in poverty and inequality in Timor-Leste and sets the stage for more comprehensive analysis. In depth analysis of the underlying causes and drivers of poverty and inequality will help inform the design of policies to accelerate poverty reduction and create a more equal society. The planned analysis includes a comprehensive Poverty and Equity Assessment which will be prepared as part of the ongoing partnership between the INETL I.P., Ministry of Finance and the World Bank. This assessment will use data from the TLSLS 2024 to examine the key factors shaping poverty dynamics, with particular attention to the roles of jobs and labor income, social programs, remittances, and shocks.

Most importantly, we express our sincere appreciation to all households that generously contributed their time and cooperation to the data collection for this national endeavor.



Santina JRF Viegas Cardoso,
—Minister of Finance, RDTL

Main Findings

“

37%

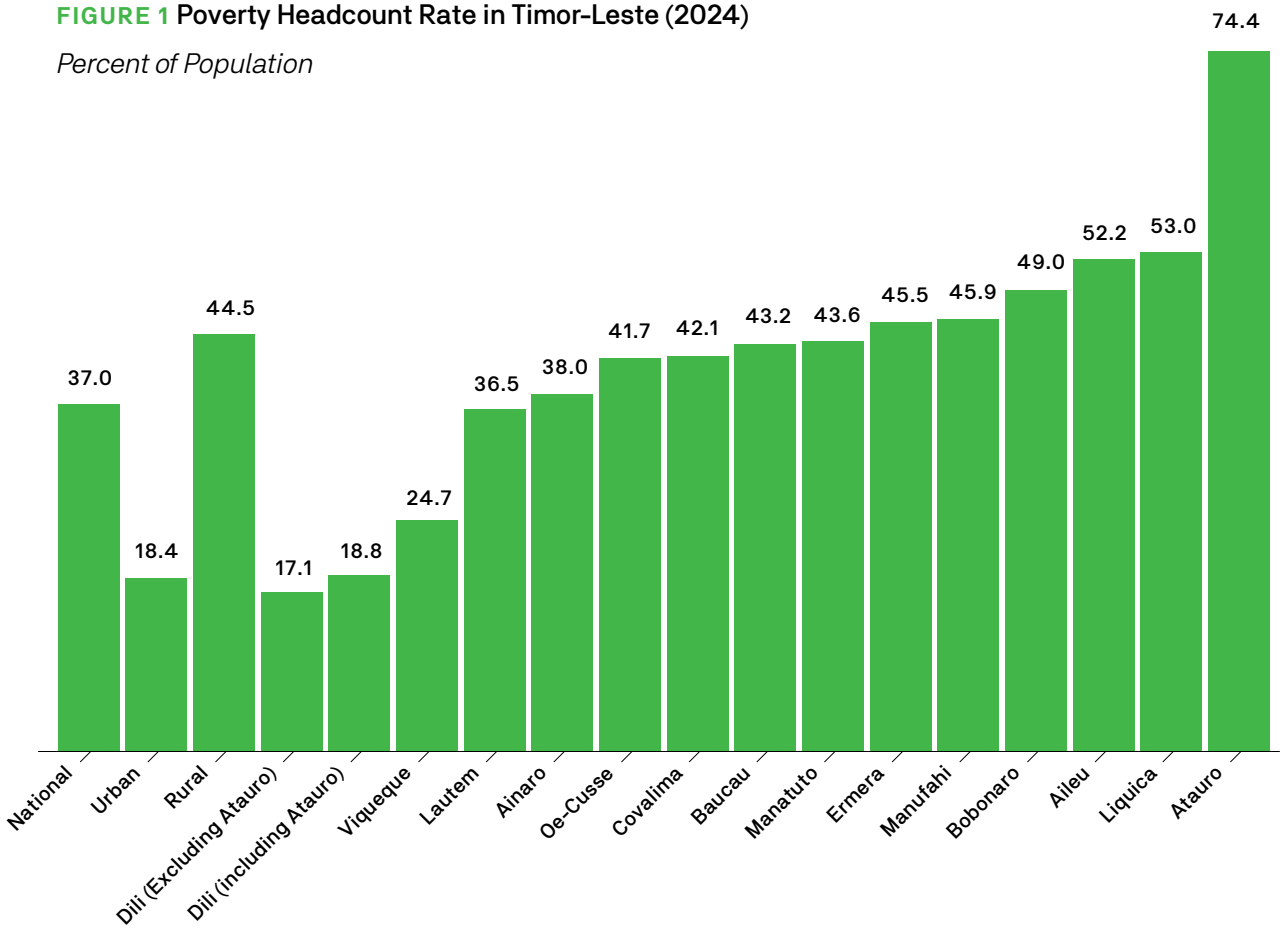
Poverty Headcount Rate in Timor-Leste as of 2024

At the national poverty line, which represents the cost of meeting basic needs in relation to food, shelter and non-food items in Timor-Leste, the proportion of Timorese living in poverty stands at 37.0 percent as of 2024. Yet, there are large and persistent disparities between rural and urban areas. The poverty headcount rate is substantially higher in rural areas: in 2024, 44.5 percent of the rural population lived below the poverty line, compared with 18.4 percent of the urban population. The municipal distribution of poverty rates provides additional geographical context: in Dili, where approximately 80 percent of the population lives in urban settlements, the poverty headcount rate is the lowest in the country, with 17.1 percent. In Atauro, which has approximately 10,000 residents, all of whom reside in rural areas, the poverty rate is the highest at 74.4 percent (FIGURE 1).

In absolute terms, the picture is similar: when looking at the number of people living in poverty rather than poverty rates, most of the poor population resides in rural areas. At the current poverty rate, there are over half a million individuals living under the poverty line in Timor-Leste, 86 percent of whom reside in rural areas (FIGURE 2). While 30 percent of the population lives in urban areas,

FIGURE 1 Poverty Headcount Rate in Timor-Leste (2024)

Percent of Population



Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024.

14 percent of the country's poor reside there. Dili, despite being the municipality with the lowest poverty rate in the nation, hosts approximately 59,000 poor people, making it the municipality with the third highest number of poor residents in the country. Atauro, on the other hand, despite having a high poverty headcount ratio, has the fewest poor residents in the nation due to its small population (FIGURE 3)[2].

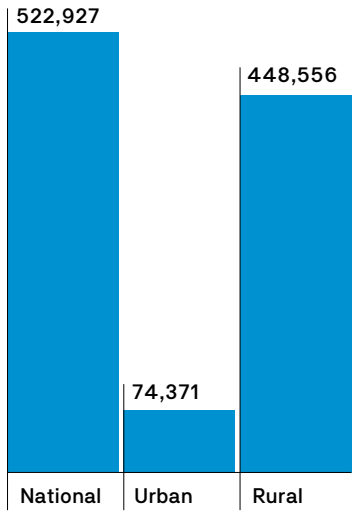
The Poverty Gap Index measures the depth of poverty by capturing how far, on average, poor individuals fall below the poverty line, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. The larger the gap, the greater the degree of monetary deprivation among the poor. In Timor-Leste, the Poverty Gap Index stood at 10.2 percent in 2024. This value means that the average poor person in Timor-Leste lives on consumption levels that are 10.2 percent below the national poverty line. In other words, the average consumption shortfall is about US$0.23 per person per day relative to the national poverty line of US$2.31. The squared poverty gap index (FGT2), which gives greater weight to the poorest of the poor by squaring the poverty gap, is 4.0 percent, reflecting the degree of inequality among the poor.

The regional distribution of the poverty gap index and squared poverty gap index in Timor-Leste broadly mirrors the pattern of the poverty headcount ratio. Regions recording higher headcount

2 The TLSLS sampling design was developed to be representative at the municipal level. Although the status of Atauro was subsequently reviewed, it had already been established as the 14th municipality of Timor-Leste at the time of sampling design, as formalized under Law No. 14/2021, enacted in May 2021 and effective as of January 1, 2022. The findings are therefore presented in accordance with Atauro's official status as recognized at the time the survey was designed and implemented.

FIGURE 2
The number of poor in Timor-Leste (2024)

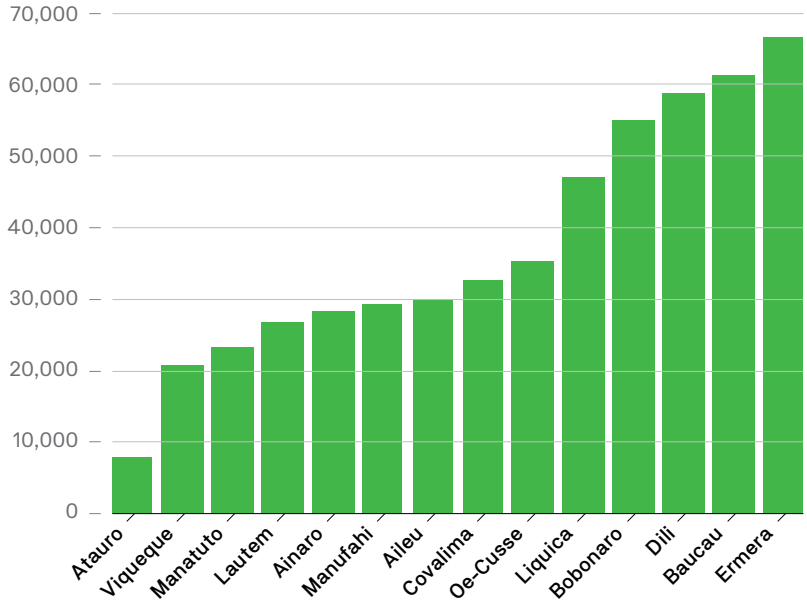
People



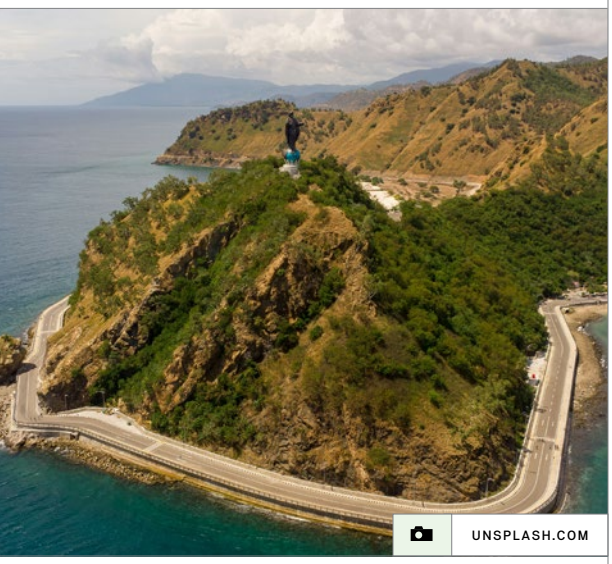
Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024.

FIGURE 3
The number of poor in Timor-Leste by Municipality (2024)

People



Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024.



ratios also have notably higher levels of monetary deprivation. Rural areas not only have a headcount ratio more than twice that of urban areas, but their FGT1 (12.65%) and FGT2 (5.01%) are roughly three times the urban equivalents, underscoring that poverty in rural Timor-Leste is both more widespread and more intense. Although Dili is home to a relatively large number of people living below the poverty line, the depth of poverty is comparatively lower, with poor households, on average, living closer to the poverty line than in the rest of the country.

The methodological innovations introduced in the TLSLS 2024 survey, while providing substantial improvements that align with international best practices, mean that the direct comparisons between point estimates of poverty rates from 2014 and 2024 are not technically possible. In order to provide a more accurate mea-

TABLE 1 Poverty Headcount Ratio, Poverty Gap Index and Squared Poverty

	Poverty Headcount Ratio FGT0	Poverty Gap Index FGT1	Squared Poverty Gap Index FGT2
National	**37.02%**	**10.23%**	**4.00%**
Urban	18.43%	4.18%	1.47%
Rural	44.45%	12.65%	5.01%
Aileu	52.24%	12.97%	4.38%
Ainaro	37.97%	11.17%	4.28%
Atauro	74.37%	28.04%	13.29%
Baucau	43.22%	12.66%	5.15%
Bobonaro	49.04%	14.32%	5.78%
Covalima	42.11%	14.06%	6.48%
Dili	17.05%	3.71%	1.32%
Ermera	45.50%	12.11%	4.72%
Lautem	36.52%	9.96%	3.74%
Liquica	52.95%	16.74%	6.87%
Manatuto	43.61%	10.78%	4.01%
Manufahi	45.93%	12.00%	4.36%
Oe-Cusse	41.73%	11.11%	4.07%
Viqueque	24.73%	6.38%	2.29%

Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

sure of changes in household welfare over time, a non-parametric, rank-based survey to survey imputation method was employed to produce methodologically comparable poverty estimates between 2014 and 2024[3]. The resulting value can be interpreted as a "counterfactual" poverty rate for 2014, denoting what the poverty rate in 2014 would have been, had the survey questionnaire and the data collection methods been identical to those employed in 2024.

Poverty has declined significantly over the past decade when measured using a comparable methodology. The methodologically comparable poverty headcount ratio for Timor-Leste is 48.4 percent in 2014. Comparing this to the 37.0 percent poverty rate in 2024 reveals an 11.4 percentage-point decline in national poverty rate over the decade. This decline is notably larger compared to a naive comparison of the direct point estimates from both years (4.8 percentage points), indicating that the underlying welfare gains are greater than the initial headline numbers might have suggested (FIGURE 4)[4]. As indicated in the next section, improvements in non-monetary indicators of living standards are consistent with the reduction in poverty, reflecting broad-based gains in material well-being.

While poverty declined, the TLSLS surveys show that inequality in Timor-Leste has increased over time. The Gini coefficient, a statistical measure of economic inequality ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality) stands at 0.36 as of 2024. On the other hand, the methodologically comparable Gini coefficient for 2014 is 0.31 (higher than the Gini coefficient of 0.29 reported for 2014), pointing to an increase of 0.05 points in the Gini index, signaling rising levels of inequality in the country over the decade

3 This non-parametric approach did not rely on traditional survey-to-survey imputation methods where the basic assumptions of linear prediction models may not hold, in particular when a country goes through structural changes or experiences exogenous economic shocks over longer periods of time, as has been the case in Timor-Leste during the decade between 2014 and 2024 (Corral, et.al, 2025). This survey-to-survey imputation approach is used to generate a 2014 poverty estimate that is directly comparable to the poverty rate derived from the TLSLS 2024.

4 Since data and poverty measurement methodologies have improved over survey rounds in 2007, 2014, and 2024, historical data should first be rendered methodologically comparable before making comparisons over time. For reference, the non-comparable poverty headcount rate in 2014 was 41.8 percent.

FIGURE 4
Comparable Poverty Headcount Ratio in Timor-Leste (2014-2024)

Percent of population

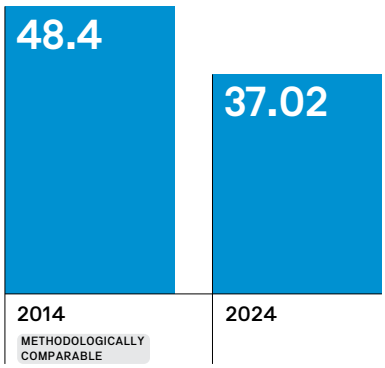
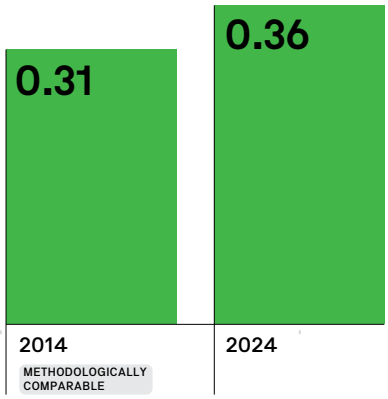


FIGURE 5
Comparable Gini Coefficient in Timor-Leste (2014-2024)

Gini points

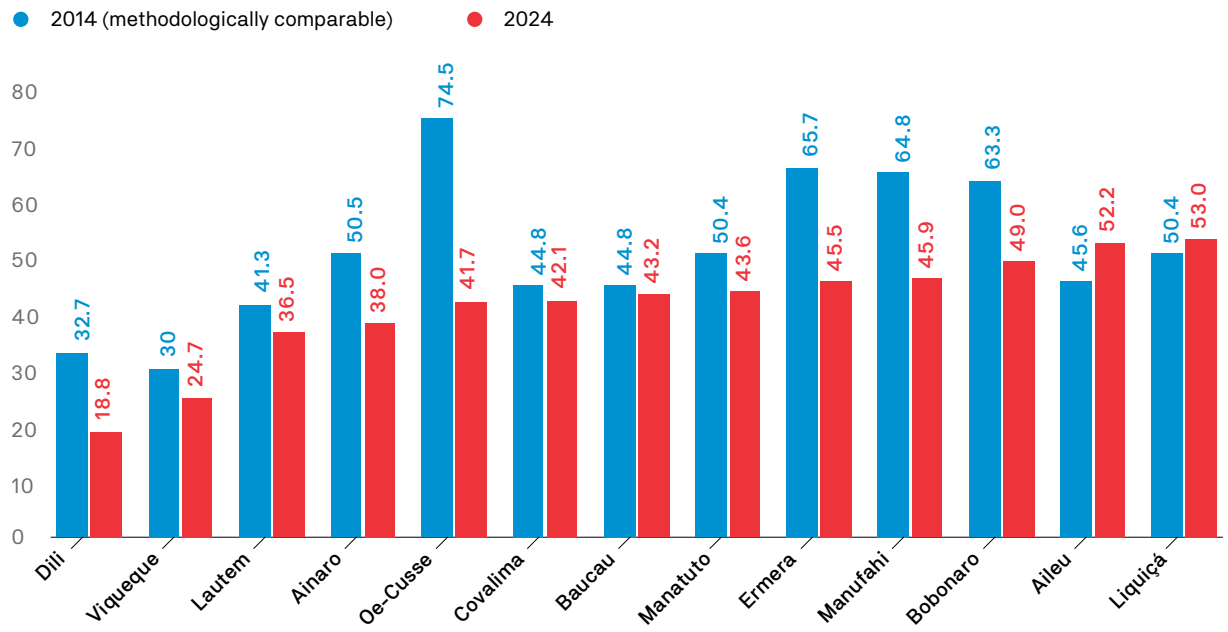


Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2014 and TLSLS 2024. Note: The methodologically comparable 2014 estimates were calculated using the non-parametric survey-to-survey imputation.

At the subnational level, methodologically comparable estimates suggest widespread but uneven poverty reduction across most municipalities in Timor-Leste. Between 2014 and 2024, every municipality except Aileu and Liquiçá indicated a decline in poverty, although the magnitude varied (FIGURE 6).

FIGURE 6 Comparable Poverty Headcount Rate in Timor-Leste (2014-2024) by Municipality*

Percent of population

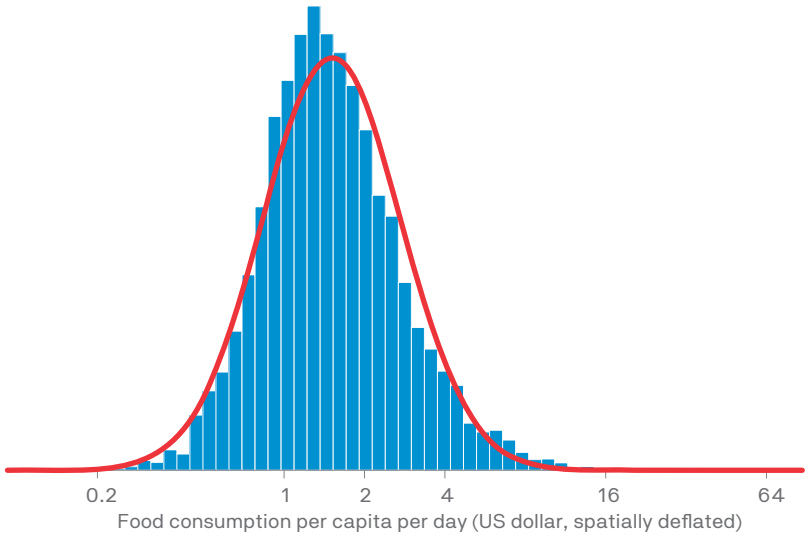


Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2014 and TLSLS 2024. Note: Dili and Atauro are combined. * The methodologically comparable results provide an estimate of the direction and approximate magnitude of poverty change, rather than precise point estimate.

→ Consumption Patterns in 2024

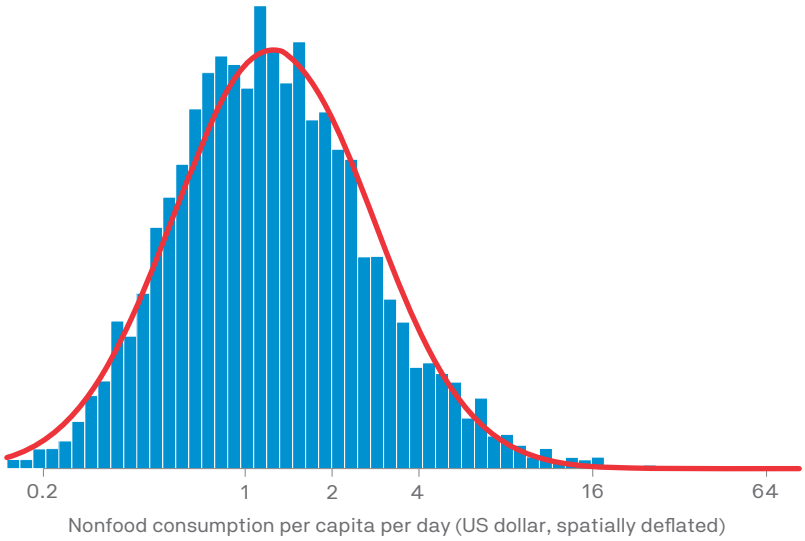
The distribution of real per capita consumption follows expected patterns for a developing country. Figures 6-8 present the distributions of daily per capita food, non-food, and total consumption expenditures of the Timorese population. Overall, the consumption expenditures display a distribution pattern that is skewed to the right, with the majority of the population clustered at lower to moderate consumption levels, and a smaller number of individuals having notably higher levels of consumption—a common pattern in welfare and consumption distributions in developing country contexts like Timor-Leste.

FIGURE 6
Distribution of per capita food expenditures



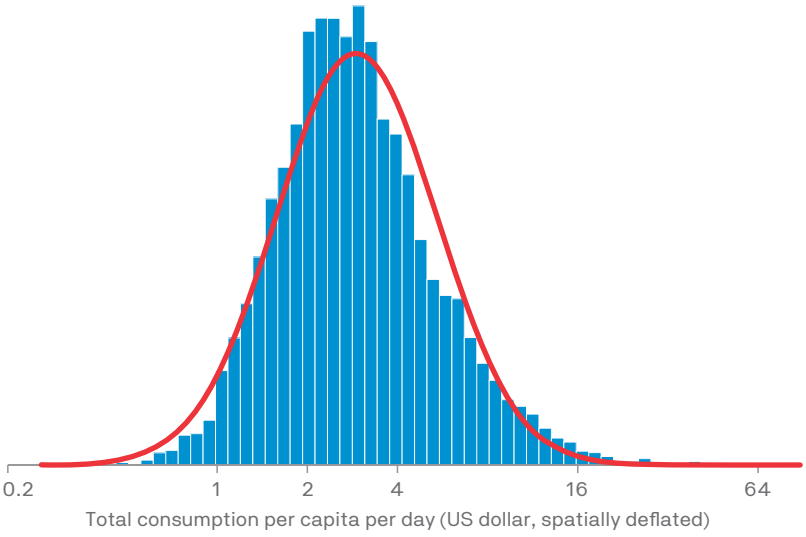
Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

FIGURE 7
Distribution of per capita non-food expenditures



Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

FIGURE 8
Distribution of per capita total consumption expenditure



Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

Consumption patterns are consistent with expected welfare dynamics. On average, poorer households devote a higher share of their spending to food, while better-off households spend more on non-food items, consistent with Engel's law[5]. As shown in FIGURE 9, food accounts for around 60 percent of total per capita consumption for the poorest decile of households, compared to a much smaller share for the top decile (45%). In both urban and rural areas, the share of household spending devoted to non-food items—such as housing, education, healthcare, and other essentials—increases as households move up the consumption distribution, while the share allocated to food declines. The average level of real per capita consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and urban households also allocate a relatively greater share to non-food categories such as housing and utilities.

5 Engel's law states that as households become better off, the share of total expenditure spent on food declines (Manchini and Vecchi, 2022).

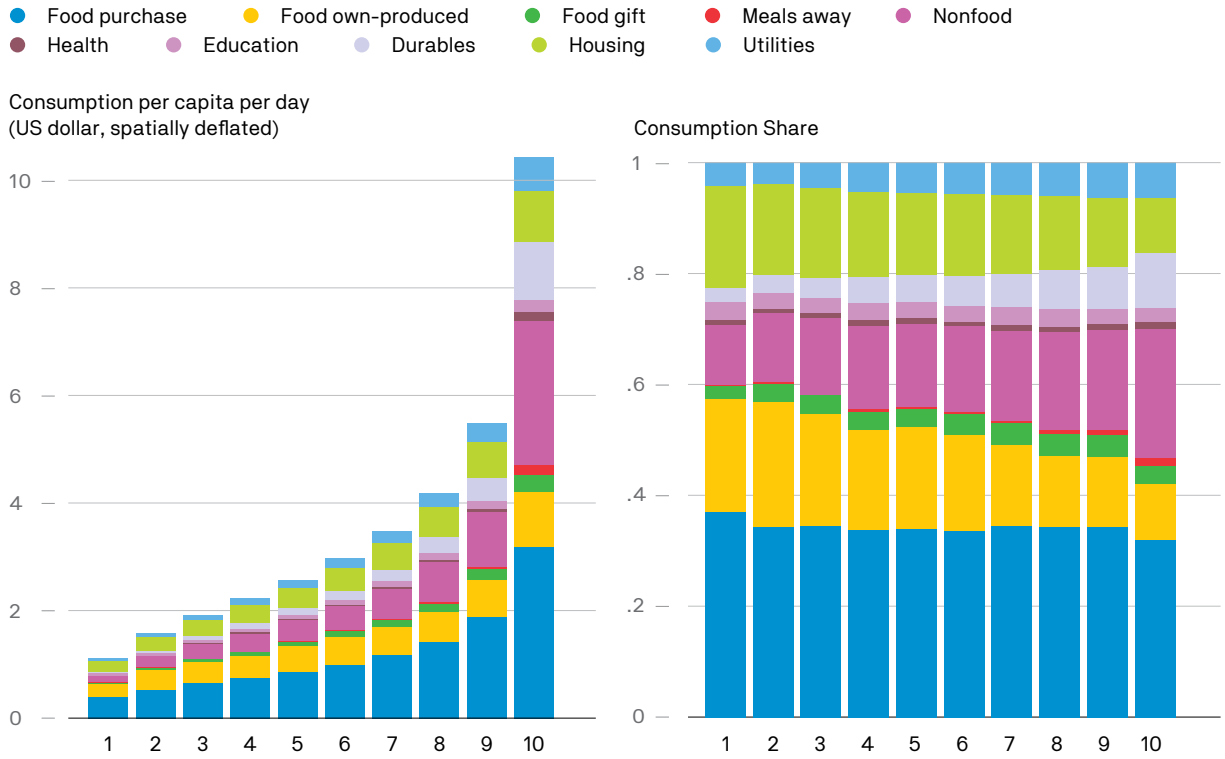
FIGURE 9 Breakdown of Real Per Capita Consumption

Consumption by Urban/Rural

Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

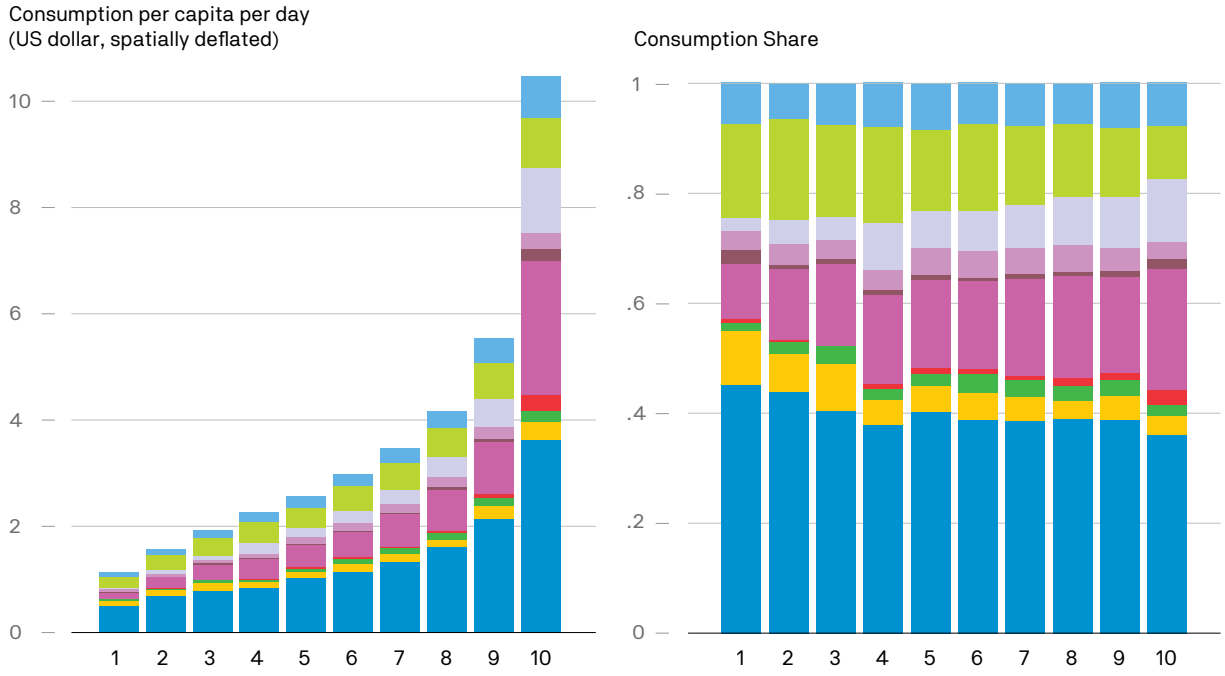
FIGURE 9 Breakdown of Real Per Capita Consumption (cont.)

Consumption per capita by decile, national



Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

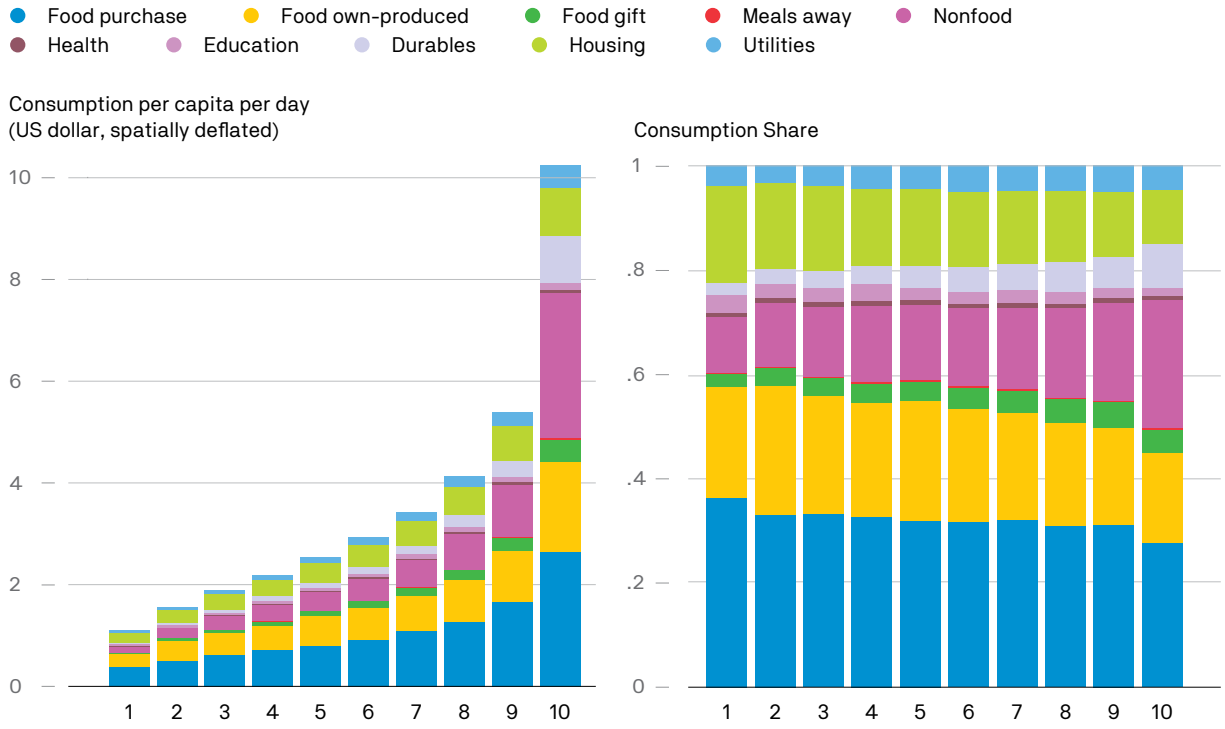
Consumption per capita by decile, urban



Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

FIGURE 9 Breakdown of Real Per Capita Consumption (cont. 2)

Consumption per capita by decile, rural



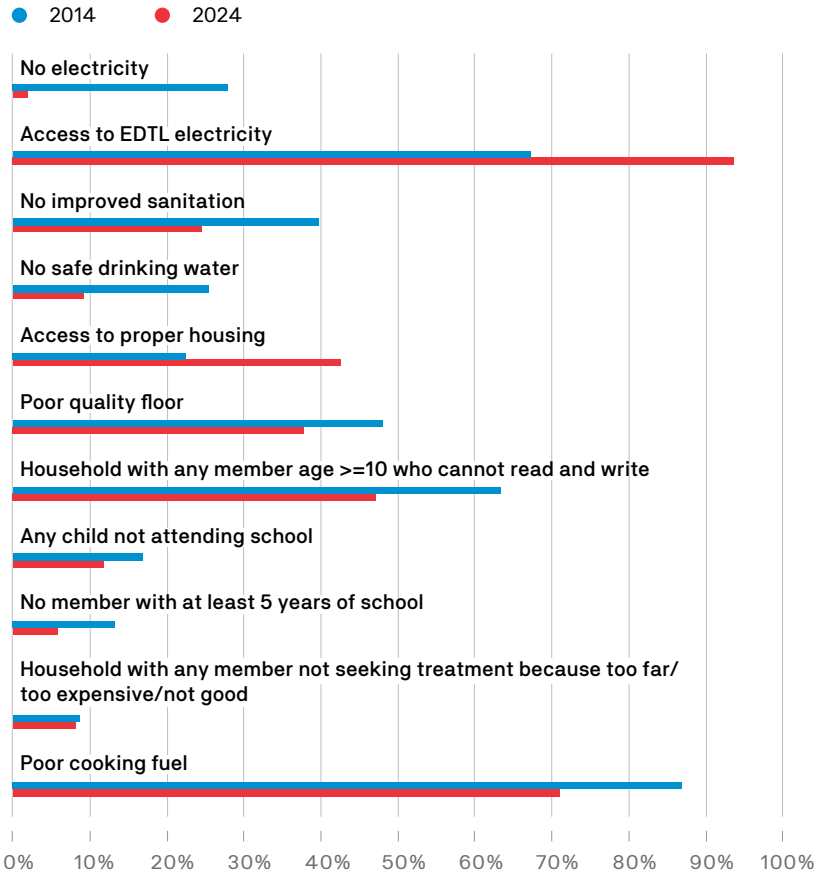
Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

Non-Monetary Living Standards

Consistent with the reduction in monetary poverty, Timor-Leste has made substantial improvements in non-monetary living standards over the past decade, most notably in access to electricity and housing quality. FIGURE 10 shows that between 2014 and 2024, the share of the population without electricity fell dramatically from 27.9 percent to just 1.7 percent—reflecting near-universal electrification after a 26.2 percentage-point increase in coverage. This electrification success was matched by improvements in access to the national grid: 93.6 percent of households used the state electricity utility (EDTL) by 2024, up from 67.2 percent in 2014. Progress was also remarkable in water and sanitation. The share of the population without access to safe drinking water fell by nearly two-thirds, from 25.4 percent in 2014 to just 9.1 percent in 2024, and those lacking improved sanitation dropped from 39.6 percent to 24.4 percent. Housing quality saw a notable upgrade: the proportion of households living in "proper" housing (defined as households with access to safe water, improved sanitation, durable materials, electricity, and no overcrowding) nearly doubled, from 22.4 percent to 42.6 percent over the decade.

FIGURE 10 Non-Monetary Living Standards in Timor-Leste

Share of population who live in households with:



Source: WB staff calculations using TLSLS 2014 and 2024

Note: Technical definitions are provided in Annex 1

94%

the proportion of households with access to EDTL electricity as of 2024

Other non-monetary welfare indicators such as education and basic health access also show moderate gains. Household-level illiteracy declined substantially, with the share of people living in a household where any individual age 10 and above is illiterate falling from 63.4 percent in 2014 to 47.1 percent in 2024 (a 16.3 percentage-point improvement). Child school attendance improved as well, as the share of families with a primary-school-age child out of school dropped from 16.7 percent to 11.7 percent. These educational gains reflect broad progress in human capital development. However, other indicators show limited progress. For instance, access to healthcare did not improve significantly: around 8 percent of households in both 2014 and 2024 reported that a member did not seek needed medical care because of their distance from a relevant source of medical care or the cost of accessing care. The most persistent challenge remains the widespread reliance on poor cooking fuels such as firewood. By 2024, 70.9 percent of households still relied on poor-quality cooking fuels (down from 86.8 percent in 2014). This 15.9 percentage-point drop is meaningful, but 7 in 10 households continue to face the health and environmental hazards of indoor air pollution from solid fuels.

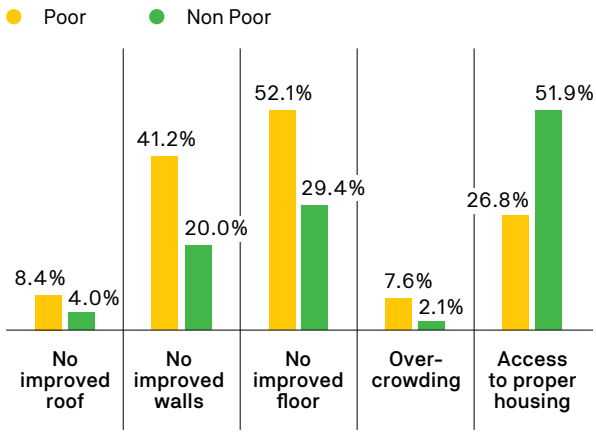
→ Profiles of the Poor

Despite these broad gains, poor households in Timor-Leste remain significantly worse off than non-poor households across many non-monetary dimensions of welfare. With 37 percent of the population still living below the poverty line in 2024, the gaps in living conditions are stark and widespread. Basic housing conditions illustrate the breadth of this divide: only 26.8 percent of the poor live in proper housing, compared to 51.9 percent of the non-poor, a gap of about 25 percentage points. Poor households are much more likely to live in substandard structures: for example, over half (52.1 percent) of poor households have a dirt floor, versus just 29.4 percent of non-poor households. Similarly, poor households are twice as likely to have unimproved wall materials (41.2 percent) as non-poor households (20.0 percent), and overcrowding affects 7.6 percent of poor households compared to just 2.1 percent of non-poor households (FIGURE 11).

The poor also face far greater deficiencies in basic services such as clean energy, sanitation, and water, with health-harming consequences. Cooking fuel shows one of the most severe disparities: nearly 86.7 percent of poor households still rely on firewood or other polluting cooking fuels, compared to 61.7 percent of non-poor households. Sanitation and water access also reflect large divides. Nearly one-third (32.7 percent) of the poor lack improved sanitation facilities, versus 19.6 percent of the non-poor. Similarly, 11.8 percent of poor households lack safe drinking water, compared to 7.6 percent of non-poor households (FIGURE 12).

FIGURE 11 Poor and Non-Poor across Different Dimensions of Housing

Share of population who live in households with:

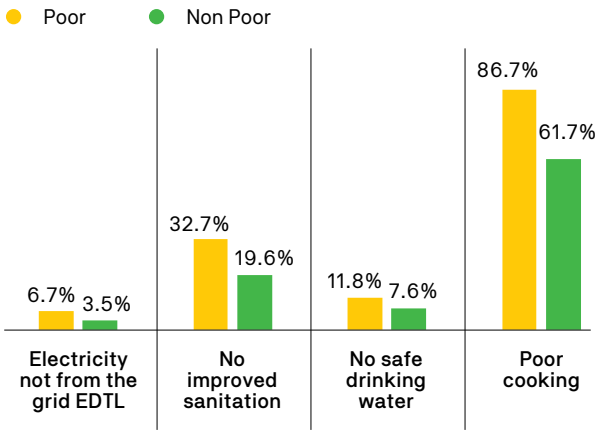


Source: WB staff calculations using TLSLS 2014 and 2024

Note: A household with access to proper housing is defined as a household with safe water, improved sanitation, an improved roof, improved walls, an improved floor, electricity, and no overcrowding. Technical definitions are provided in Annex 1

FIGURE 12 Poor and Non-Poor across Different Dimensions of Living Standards

Share of population who live in households with:



Source: WB staff calculations using TLSLS 2014 and 2024

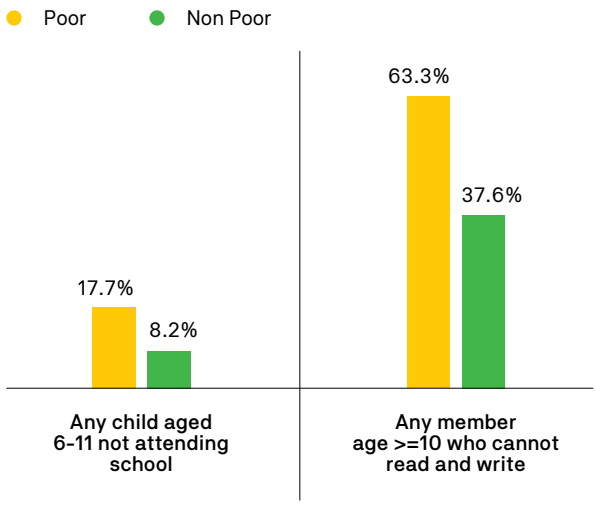
Note: Technical definitions are provided in Annex 1

Large disparities in education and human capital further exacerbate the divide between poor and non-poor households, reinforcing intergenerational poverty. Poor households are much more likely to experience educational deprivations: 17.7 percent of the poor live in households where a primary-school-aged child is not attending school, more than double the 8.2 percent among non-poor households. Even more striking, 63.3 percent of the poor live in households with at least one member aged 10 or older who cannot read or write, compared to 37.6 percent for the non-poor (FIGURE 13). The poor also face higher barriers in healthcare access, as 11.5 percent of poor households report foregoing needed medical care due to distance or cost, compared with 6.1 percent of non-poor households (FIGURE 14).

Female-headed households account for a similar share of poor and non-poor households, but female household heads have markedly lower educational attainment than male household heads. Female-headed households make up 13.5 percent of poor households, compared with 15.3 percent of non-poor households, a difference that is not statistically significant. The education gap, however, is substantial. FIGURE 15 shows that 62.3 percent of female household heads have not completed any level of formal education compared with 36.4 percent of male household heads.

FIGURE 13 Poor and Non-Poor across Selected Education Indicators

Share of population who live in households with:

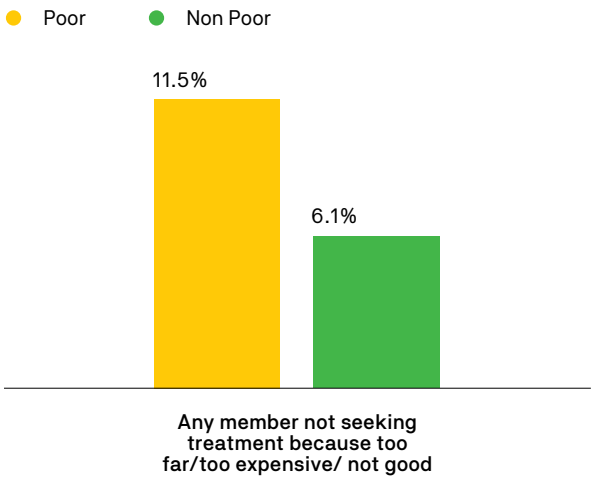


Source: WB staff calculations using TLSLS 2014 and 2024

Note: Technical definitions are provided in Annex 1

FIGURE 14 Poor and Non-Poor Seeking Healthcare

Share of population who live in households with:



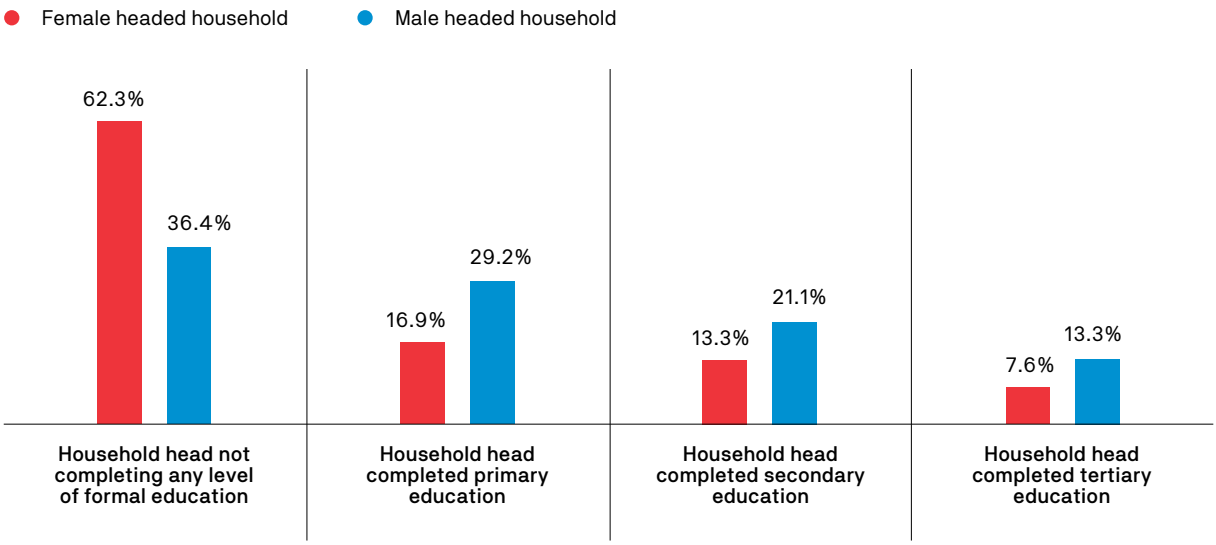
Source: WB staff calculations using TLSLS 2014 and 2024

Note: Technical definitions are provided in Annex 1

Employment rate among working-age individuals residing in poor households is also notably lower compared to that of non-poor households. While the employment rate among working-age individuals in non-poor households is 41.2 percent, the corresponding figure is 32.7 percent in poor households, with the national average being 38.3 percent. Poor households also have a lower share of employed household members engaged in wage employment (FIGURE 16).

FIGURE 15 Educational Attainment of Female and Male Household Heads

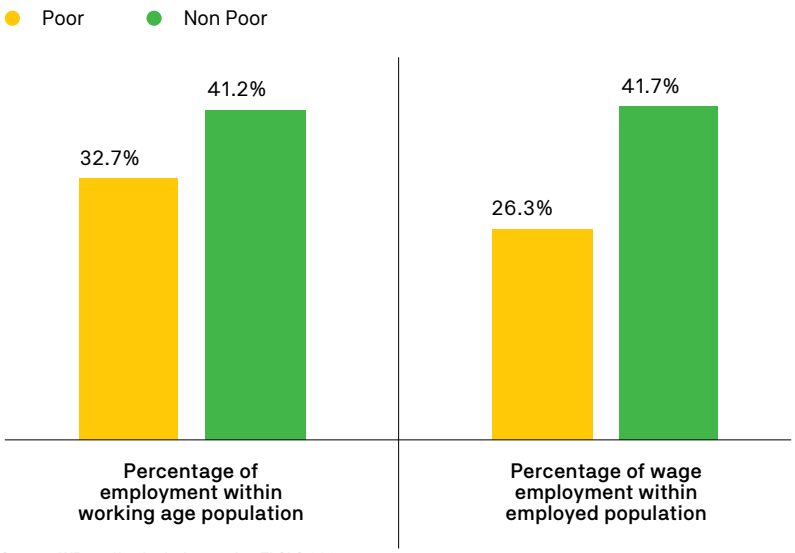
Percent of households



Source: WB staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

FIGURE 16 Poor and Non-Poor Accross Selected Labor Indicators

Percent of individuals



Source: WB staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

Conclusion

This summary report presents the headline findings from the Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2024—the first comprehensive measurement of household welfare in Timor-Leste in a decade. The results confirm a meaningful reduction in poverty since 2014: the national poverty headcount ratio stands at 37.0 percent in 2024, and methodologically comparable estimates suggest an 11.4 percentage-point decline from an imputed baseline of 48.4 percent in 2014.

Poverty reduction has been accompanied by broad improvements in non-monetary living standards. Over the past decade, Timor-Leste achieved near-universal electrification and significantly expanded access to safe drinking water and proper housing. Education outcomes also improved, as illiteracy and the share of households with out of school primary-school-age children declined. However, gaps in non-monetary living standards remain between poor and non-poor populations.

While this progress is encouraging, continued efforts need to be made for poverty alleviation, in particular in rural areas, which continue to bear a disproportionate share of both poverty incidence and severity. At the same time, inequality increased over the decade, with the Gini coefficient rising from an imputed 0.31 in 2014 to 0.36 in 2024. Non-monetary indicators have improved but disparities between the poor and non-poor persist. This suggests that the gains from growth were not shared equally and underscores the need to better understand the inclusiveness of the country's development path.

Looking ahead, turning these findings into targeted, evidence-based policy responses will require a deeper diagnostic effort. Microdata from the TLSLS 2024 will be made available for research, analysis and policy design with appropriate safeguards to protect the privacy of survey participants. Planned analysis includes an in-depth Poverty and Equity Assessment which will be prepared by the World Bank in close partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste. This Assessment will examine the key factors that influence household welfare and identify actionable priorities to sustain and accelerate poverty reduction.

“

11pp

PERCENTAGE POINT

Decrease in the methodologically comparable national poverty headcount ratio from 2014 to 2024

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Annexes

Annex 1: Definitions of non-monetary living standards indicators

Variable	Definition
Electricity from the grid EDTL	Share of population who live in household with access to electricity from EDTL grid
No Electricity	Share of population who live in household with no access to electricity
Access to improved sanitation	Share of population who live in household with private flush toilet/pit latrine with slab and disposed to piped sewer/septic tank
Access to safe water	Share of population who live in household whose main drinking source is piped water/protected well/delivered water/packaged water and round-trip collection time within 30 minutes
Poor cooking	Share of population who live in household whose main energy for cooking is charcoal/wood
No improved roof	Share of population who live in household whose main roof material is bamboo/leaves/grass
No improved wall	Share of population who live in household whose main wall material is clay/soil/palm trunk/rock
No improved floor	Share of population who live in household whose main floor material is soil/clay
Overcrowded	Share of population who live in household with 4 people or more per room
Access to proper housing	Share of population who live in household with improved water, sanitation, roof, wall, floor, electricity and not overcrowded
Any child not attending school	Share of population who live in household with any child aged 6-11 not attending school
Any member age >=10 who cannot read and write	Share of population who live in household with any member age >=10 who cannot read and write
Any member not seeking treatment because too far/ too expensive/ not good	Share of population who live in household with any member not seeking treatment because too far/too expensive/ not good

Annex 2: Poverty Headcount Ratio, Poverty Gap Index, Squared Poverty, and Poverty Headcount

	Poverty Headcount Ratio FGT0	Poverty Gap Index FGT1	Squared Poverty Gap Index FGT2	Poverty Headcount
National	37.02%	10.23%	4.00%	522,927
Urban	18.43%	4.18%	1.47%	74,371
Rural	44.45%	12.65%	5.01%	448,556
Aileu	52.24%	12.97%	4.38%	29,989
Ainaro	37.97%	11.17%	4.28%	28,344
Atauro	74.37%	28.04%	13.29%	7,969
Baucau	43.22%	12.66%	5.15%	61,411
Bobonaro	49.04%	14.32%	5.78%	55,001
Covalima	42.11%	14.06%	6.48%	32,567
Dili	17.05%	3.71%	1.32%	58,720
Ermera	45.50%	12.11%	4.72%	66,460
Lautem	36.52%	9.96%	3.74%	26,897
Liquica	52.95%	16.74%	6.87%	46,993
Manatuto	43.61%	10.78%	4.01%	23,284
Manufahi	45.93%	12.00%	4.36%	29,260
Oe-Cusse	41.73%	11.11%	4.07%	35,328
Viqueque	24.73%	6.38%	2.29%	20,704

Source: World Bank staff calculations using TLSLS 2024

Annex 3: Non-monetary living standards indicators by municipalities

	Share of population who live in households with:							
	No Electricity	No improved sanitation	No safe drinking water	Poor cooking	Access to proper housing	any child aged 6-11 not attending school	any member age >=10 who cannot read and write	any member not seeking treatment because too far/too expensive/ not good
Aileu	1.7%	23.7%	7.0%	90.2%	32.0%	6.8%	63.4%	8.7%
Ainaro	3.3%	24.7%	14.9%	94.3%	23.0%	18.3%	52.0%	6.9%
Atauro	3.2%	17.5%	14.0%	92.5%	29.1%	5.7%	62.7%	2.2%
Baucau	0.8%	28.0%	6.4%	81.3%	37.2%	9.4%	45.5%	18.1%
Bobonaro	3.7%	19.3%	13.7%	83.7%	40.1%	11.3%	61.0%	11.2%
Covalima	1.7%	29.1%	15.4%	84.2%	36.4%	23.2%	46.9%	6.8%
Dili	0.2%	12.1%	3.8%	30.5%	73.3%	8.2%	21.9%	4.5%
Ermera	3.8%	32.4%	8.3%	91.1%	29.0%	11.3%	70.7%	7.2%
Lautem	3.4%	25.8%	10.3%	77.4%	36.8%	6.2%	49.1%	3.8%
Liquica	1.7%	24.8%	1.8%	80.4%	40.5%	19.4%	50.1%	8.6%
Manatuto	2.0%	19.8%	16.2%	73.4%	42.6%	12.2%	59.6%	5.8%
Manufahi	1.1%	29.9%	17.1%	89.9%	27.9%	9.5%	44.9%	14.9%
Oecusse	1.2%	51.6%	12.9%	83.1%	22.2%	15.8%	61.1%	8.5%
Viqueque	1.5%	28.6%	12.8%	74.2%	23.7%	13.0%	51.2%	5.1%
National	1.7%	24.4%	9.1%	70.9%	42.6%	11.7%	47.1%	8.1%

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