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Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste Poverty

Developing Timor-Leste Gender-Disaggregated Poverty Small Area Estimates

Technical Report

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DM	Decision Making
DN	Digital Number
DV	Domestic Violence
EA	enumeration area
ELL	Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw
GLS	Generalized Least Squares
LFS	Labour Force Survey
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
SD	Standard Deviation
SE	Standard Error
TLSLS	Timor Leste Survey of Living Standards

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years Timor-Leste has made significant progress in reducing poverty. Based on the most recent Standards of Living Survey, the number of people living below the national poverty line declined from 50.4 percent in 2007 to 41.8 percent in 2014. Measured using the US$1.90 per person per day (2011 PPP) poverty line, the decline was even more rapid, from 47.2 percent in 2007 to 30.3 percent in 2014.

These impressive reductions, however, were not experienced equally across the country. In some areas people still live with high levels of extreme poverty. Although 80 percent of the poor are concentrated in rural areas, Dili, the capital, is home to the largest cluster of people living in poverty. While female-headed households are less likely to be poor than male-headed households, gender disparity is still apparent in broader socioeconomic dimensions. For example, in 2015, 61 percent of men were employed, compared with only 44 percent of women. Meanwhile, the maternal mortality rate in Timor-Leste is still far higher than that of its regional peers. Domestic violence is also pervasive.

The Government of Timor-Leste has set a goal to eradicate extreme poverty by introducing more socially inclusive and gender-sensitive policies and programs; their success will depend on how effectively these policies and programs are developed and targeted. For example, if the poor are concentrated in certain areas, spatial targeting of poverty reduction programs and public services to those areas is likely to be more effective than trying to target the poor individually. The challenge in Timor-Leste, however, is that the existing consumption-based poverty estimates from the 2014 Survey of Living Standards (2014 TLSLS) are representative only at the district level and therefore do not capture the detail of the heterogeneity of living standards and access to services, and how these affect men and women differently, *within* districts.

Earlier poverty analysis for Timor Leste only used survey data, and provided estimates only for the 13 municipalities. As such, it overlooked substantial differences within municipalities in suco-level poverty rates, as well as intra-municipality variation in living standards more generally.

Therefore village- (*suco*) level, gender-disaggregated poverty statistics are needed to reveal which *suco* within each district have particularly high rates of poverty and gender disparity. Responding to this need, the World Bank – in close collaboration with the General Directorate of Statistics Timor-Leste – used small area estimation (SAE) techniques to develop *suco*-level gender-sensitive poverty maps.

The current study combined data primarily from (i) the 2015 Population and Housing Census, (ii) the 2014 TLSLS, and (3) the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) to estimate various indicators for each of the country's 442 sucos. The analysis proceeds in two parts.

The first part of the analysis employs a 'traditional' poverty mapping approach, which uses monetary measures of poverty, and the findings contrast with those of prior analysis. The survey-to-census imputations carried out here reveal differences within municipalities in suco level poverty rates and the intra-municipalities variation in living standards more generally, and can provide useful information for developing spatially targeted interventions, such as local development programs. These results can also inform future analyses of the driving forces behind the spatial variation in poverty in Timor Leste.

The traditional poverty maps reveal an already known pattern, that the headcount poverty rate is much higher in western areas of Timor Leste than in eastern areas. However, the new generated maps also show something that was not previously known, which is that there is much more variation in poverty rates within municipalities than between municipalities. Thus, the municipality-level headcount poverty rate is of limited use for understanding the incidence of poverty of sucos within a particular municipality. For example, the Dili municipality has suco-level headcount poverty rates that range from 8–80%; in Manatuto the rates are 10–71%.

One observable gender-related consumption poverty indicator is the gender of the household head, which can be determined using standard household-level data. Evidence from the 2014 TLSLS shows that female-headed households in Timor Leste are less likely to be poor than male-headed households (World Bank, 2016). While these patterns should hold, on average, across sucos, there may be considerable variation among them in the difference in poverty rates between people in male- vs. female-headed households. This spatial variation could arise from underlying variation in gender-related economic opportunities or location-specific constraints that may be stronger for female-headed households than for their male-headed counterparts.

The SAE method can provide spatially disaggregated indicators of the difference in poverty rates according to the gender of the household head. Almost 16% of census households are headed by women, an average of just over 70 female-headed households per suco, which is a sufficient number to estimate the suco-level poverty rate for female- vs. male-headed households. Comparing these two poverty rates reveals where female-headed households face the greatest relative disadvantage. The maps on the difference in headcount poverty rates and in the poverty gap index for male- vs. female-headed households show that only in Cotabot, in Bobonaro district, do female-headed households have a higher poverty rate than male-headed ones. If the gender gap is measured using the poverty gap index, poverty rates are higher in female- than in male-headed households in five sucos – Cotabot again, Edi in Ainaro, Luculai in Liquiçá, and Muapitine and Pairara in Lautém.

Considering that only 16 percent of households in Timor-Leste are female headed, the results of the analysis based on Female-Headed Households (FHHs) represent the situation of a small minority of women and girls. The second part of the analysis is non-traditional used of SAE techniques to spatially disaggregate gender-related indicators from the 2014 TLSLS and the 2016 DHS. Compared to poverty mapping models based on household consumption, the models for gender-related indicators for labour force activity, education, health, decision-making autonomy, and abuse and domestic violence have a much lower predictive power, likely due to the idiosyncratic nature of some of these indicators.

The gender gap in education was constructed based on 2014 TLSLS data for two types of gaps: (i) the difference in the household-level sum of an indicator for whether a person is illiterate; and (ii) the difference in the household-level sum of an indicator for whether a person never attended school, for both males and females aged 5 and above. The results of the survey-to-census imputation of the education index show that the prevalence of female disadvantage in the education index is higher in poorer areas. Across country, the lowest gaps are observed in and around Dili. This pattern is confirmed by the finding that the poverty headcount rate for the proportion of the population living in households with negative values of the education index (which indicates female disadvantage) is negatively correlated with the suco-level mean of predicted per capita consumption for census households.

Combined indicators in the labor force are presented in a composite index. The index of male/female gaps (defined such that negative values denote female disadvantage) in the labor force is constructed from the difference in the household-level total of males/females who engaged in no economic activity in the past week and the hours of wage labor supplied in the previous seven days across all jobs. The result shows an inverse pattern between gender disadvantage in the labor market and poverty rates. Gender-related labor force gaps are wider in suco where households are richer on average, and where poverty rates are lower. This is possibly because women from poorer households are more likely to participate in the labor market in order to support their family, and accordingly, their nonparticipation might be seen as welfare improving. This pattern is confirmed by scatter plots for the relationship between suco-level mean of predicted per capita consumption, which shows that it is in richer areas of Timor-Leste that gender gaps in labor force indicators are likely to be most apparent.

While the 2015 Census contains very limited variables on health, the 2014 TLSLS contains several. Employing the SAE method, an index of health gender disparity was constructed from TLSLS data on two types of male/female gap: (i) the difference in the household-level sum of the number of days in the past 30 days that males/females of all ages were affected by ill health; and (ii) the difference in the household-level sum of the number of hospitalizations for females/males in the past 12 months. The findings suggest that females do not appear to be disadvantaged in terms of these health measures. For example, the household-level average of the number of days of female illness was 94 percent of the average number of days of male illness. Females also had fewer spells of hospitalization (although these were rare for both males and females). The map suggests that a higher proportion of the population lives in households with a female health disadvantage in Oecusse, and there are also concentrations in Baucau and Viqueque, but the patterns are more scattered than for the education index. However, there is a concern that the findings might be attributed to potential weaknesses of self-reported health status. For example, people have different levels of tolerance of illness. It has also been argued that disadvantaged populations tend to fail to perceive and report the presence of illness (Sen, A., 2002). Perhaps because of this, the gender-related health index shows the weakest relationship with predicted consumption, suggesting there is almost no correlation between a suco's welfare and gender gaps on this health index.

The 2016 DHS contains information relating to aspects of power and agency, which are important gender indicators that can usefully be disaggregated using the SAE approach. The first indicator of power and agency used here is an index related to female autonomy in decision-making. Adult females who were married or living with a man at the time of the survey were asked whether they make decisions regarding their own health care, major purchases, and visits to their family and relatives. The suco-level results of this index suggest that the locations with the highest proportion of the population living in households with the lowest levels of female decision-making autonomy are scattered in some inland parts of the country. There are no apparent patterns with respect to average consumption levels or poverty headcount rates.

The second indicator of power and agency is related to the experience of any 19 types of physical abuse, verbal threats, being afraid, or domestic violence from the current or former male partner. Only 26 percent of the respondents had no experience of any of these types of abuse or domestic violence; the mean was to have experienced 2.1 (out of 19) of these indicators of abuse and domestic violence. The index of female experience of types of domestic violence was constructed based on these 19 variables. This index is most highly correlated with elements of sexual violence (being forced to have sexual intercourse and forced with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts) and least with being afraid of the partner.

Comparing to the autonomy in decision-making, there is much clearer evidence regarding the prevalence of abuse and domestic violence. The western areas of the country, especially Oecusse, have a higher prevalence of households with high values on the domestic violence index. This geographic pattern is similar to that of poverty headcount rates, which are also higher in the west. Indeed, a scatterplot between the share of the population living in households with high scores on the domestic violence index and the average predicted poverty headcount rate shows a significant positive correlation.

These gender-sensitive poverty maps at the suco level, which contain more finely grained detail on poverty variations, provide new insights on poverty in Timor-Leste. They also highlight hotspots of gender-disaggregated deprivation along dimensions such as access to economic opportunities, education, health, and power and agency. The maps can be used to inform the design of policies and programs targeting poverty at the suco level, and could help

improve resource allocation aimed at raising the living standards of the poor, and balancing the targeting of poor areas and poor people, while also closing gender gaps in these dimensions. A further use of the results is for future analytics studies that aim to explore some of the driving forces behind the spatial variation in poverty and gender disparity in Timor-Leste. Furthermore, they provide a cost-effective way of adding value to existing census and survey data collections, and can serve as a substitute for fielding expensive new censuses or surveys. However, it is important to improve the consistency and harmonization of survey and census instruments to get much more benefit of very costly data collection.

1. Introduction

Small area estimates of poverty and inequality statistics, through survey-to-census imputation that lets consumption be estimated for each and every household in a census, are useful for at least three reasons. First, they can help improve the effectiveness of public spending, by targeting to prevent the leakage of benefits to the non-poor (and prevent the under-coverage of the poor). If poor people are concentrated in certain areas, spatial targeting by directing extra development projects and public services to those areas, may be more feasible than trying to individually target the poor. Geographic targeting is highly relevant in countries like Timor Leste, where mountainous topography contributes to high levels of heterogeneity. In similar environments, such as Papua New Guinea, the enclave nature of some modern economic development has created high levels of spatial inequality (Gibson et al, 2005).

A practical problem is that geographic targeting is most effective for smaller targeted areas.[1] Yet the detailed household surveys used to measure poverty lack sufficient sample size to yield statistically precise estimates for small areas. For example, in the 2014/15 Timor Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS) the sample of 5916 is almost three percent of all households in the country. The sampled households came from 400 enumeration areas (EAs), which is almost one-fifth of all of the EAs in the country. By the standards of most countries this is a relatively large sample and existing statistical capacity is unlikely to support a larger sample size without endangering data quality. Even with this sample size, only poverty rates at the municipality level (n=13) are reported, with standard errors for the head-count index about one-eighth of the value of the index and for distributional-sensitive measures, such as the poverty severity index, about one-quarter of the value of the index. At this aggregation level, any variation in living standards within municipalities is obscured and the relatively wide standard errors limit the confidence with which claims can be made about inter-area differences in poverty.

One increasingly popular method to provide the information to support finer spatial targeting is small-area estimation. These estimates also provide a database of welfare measures (such as

[1] In an early example, Bigman and Srinivasan (2002) show how a given budget for poverty alleviation targeted at the level of districts in India (n=340 in their sample) rather than at the broader state level (n=15) would allow an extra 4.3 million poor people to benefit from the program with no extra cost.

mean per capita consumption and poverty and inequality rates) for small geographic areas that can be used for further research studies. This creation of 'new' data is especially valuable in countries where access to the unit record data from the primary sources (censuses and surveys) is limited. The third benefit of these estimates is that they provide a way to add value to existing census and survey data collections at relatively low cost, and in some cases could be a substitute for fielding expensive new censuses or surveys.

The basic details are that household survey data are used to estimate a model of consumption, with explanatory variables restricted to those that have overlapping distributions from a census. The coefficients from this model are then combined with the variables from the census, and consumption is predicted for each household in the census. With these predictions available for all households, inequality and poverty statistics can be estimated for small geographic areas (Elbers et al, 2003).[2] In the results below, the poverty statistics that are calculated by using the predicted consumption data for each census household are reported at the suco level (n=442). For the headcount poverty rate, the standard errors at the suco level (relative to the poverty index) average one-quarter and so this is a comparable degree of precision to what the survey offered at the municipality level (n=13) for a variable like the poverty severity index.

2. Overview of the methodology

The methodology is based on the Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (2003) approach (hereafter, referred to as ELL) and is implemented using the recently written *sae* set of *Stata* procedures (World Bank, 2017). In the first stage, a model of (log) consumption per capita for people living in household *h* in location *c* is estimated. In what follows, the location *c* will correspond to an enumeration area (or 'cluster'), of which there are *n*=2281 in the 2015 census. There were *n*=400 EAs included in the TLSLS sample (noting that it was based on the census geography used in 2010 and that a concordance between the two censuses is only at the suco level):

$$\ln y_{ch} = \mathbf{x}_{ch}'\boldsymbol{\beta} + u_{ch} \qquad \textbf{(1)}$$

[2] Bedi et al (2007) provide several examples of use of this method. A validation using census data from Brazil is provided in Elbers et al (2008) and extensions to survey-to-survey imputations for situations where survey methods have not maintained comparability over time are provided by Christiaensen et al (2012).

The vector of explanatory variables, $\mathbf{x}_{ch}$ for household *h* in location *c* is restricted to those survey variables that can also be found in the census and that have an overlap with the distribution of the same variable in the census. The parameter vector $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is not given any causal interpretation in the model because equation (1) is a prediction equation, not a model of what causes consumption. The error term has two independent components: a cluster specific effect η_c and a household specific effect ε_{ch}.

The cluster specific effect is for aspects of the environment common to households who live in the same location. If one worked just with the survey data, these unseen elements could be controlled for with cluster fixed effects. However, because the survey sampled just a subset of all enumeration areas, there is no way to extrapolate from the fixed effects estimated on the included EAs to the remaining EAs in the census that are not in the TLSLS sample. Thus, another way has to be found to incorporate location information, otherwise it will end up in the residuals of equation (1), where it is potentially disruptive by making predicted consumption less precise (so derived poverty maps will tend to blur differences between areas). The reason for the lowered precision is that when the predictions for each household are summed or averaged, even if there are hundreds of census households in a locality, if much of the error is common to groups of households rather than being idiosyncratic and random, the gains in precision that normally come from averaging over larger numbers are muted.

In order to reduce the contribution from location effects, the poverty mapping literature tends to use cluster means of household level variables, which are calculated from the census data so that they are available for all census and survey clusters. That approach is followed here as well, to reduce the contribution of the location component in the error.[3] The residuals from the equation (1) regression are then decomposed into two parts; the uncorrelated household idiosyncratic components and the correlated location components:

[3] In contrast to poverty mapping studies in many countries, the census averages are at the suco level (n=442) rather than the EA level (n=2281) because the survey data is based on the administrative geography from the 2010 census, while the means of the census data are from the 2015 census. The concordance between the two censuses has only been formed at the suco level rather than at the EA level.

$$\hat{u}_{ch} = \hat{\eta}_c + \hat{\varepsilon}_{ch} \quad \textbf{(2)}$$

The estimated location components given by $\hat{\eta}_c$ are the within-cluster means of the overall residuals, while the household component estimates $\hat{\varepsilon}_{ch}$, are the overall household-level residuals net of the location components. Additional parameters needed by the ELL method are: $\hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^2$, the variance of η_c and $\hat{V}(\sigma_{\eta}^2)$, the variance of σ_{η}^2. To allow for heteroskedasticity in the household idiosyncratic component, a logistic model of the variance of ε_{ch} conditional on a set of explanatory variables, $\mathbf{x}_{ch}$ is estimated:

$$\ln\left[\frac{\varepsilon_{ch}^2}{A-\varepsilon_{ch}^2}\right] = \mathbf{x}_{ch}'\hat{\alpha} + r_{ch} \quad \textbf{(3)}$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{ch}$ is a set of variables that are selected from a larger candidate pool by using a stepwise approach to find the model that most parsimoniously explains variation in ε_{ch}^2. The candidate variables are not only those from equation (1) but also interactions between those variables and the predictions and squared predictions from equation (1), and A is set equal to $1.05 \times \max\{\varepsilon_{ch}^2\}$.

The model used to estimate equation (3) is referred to as the "alpha model" and that used to estimate equation (1) is the "beta model". The results from the alpha model feed in to the calculation of a household specific variance estimator for ε_{ch} which is:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon,ch}^2 = \left[\frac{AB}{1+B}\right] + \frac{1}{2}Var(r)\left[\frac{AB(1-B)}{(1+B)^3}\right] \quad \textbf{(4)}$$

where $\exp\{\mathbf{x}_{ch}'\hat{\alpha}\} = B$. These error calculations are used to produce two $n \times n$ square matrices, where n is the number of surveyed households. The first is a block matrix, where each block corresponds to a cluster, and the cell entries within each block are $\hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^2$. The second is a diagonal matrix, with household-specific entries given by $\hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon,ch}^2$. The sum of these two matrices is $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}$, the estimated variance-covariance matrix for the consumption model. Once this matrix has been formed, the original model in equation (1) can be re-estimated by the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) method that can account for the regression disturbances not being identically and independently distributed.

In the simulation stage, the estimated regression coefficients from equation (1) are applied to $\mathbf{x}_{ch}$ from the census to obtain predicted consumption for each household. A series of 100 simulations are conducted, and for each simulation, *r*, a set of beta and alpha coefficients, $\tilde{\beta}$ and $\tilde{\alpha}$ are drawn, from the multivariate normal distributions described by the first stage point estimates and their associated variance-covariance matrices. Additionally, $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2})^{r}$ a simulated value of the variance of the location error component is drawn. Combining the coefficients from the alpha model with the census data, for each census household the household-specific variance of the household error component, $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\varepsilon,ch}^{2})^{r}$ is estimated. Then for each household, simulated disturbance terms, $\tilde{\eta}_{c}^{r}$ and $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{ch}^{r}$ are drawn from their corresponding distributions. A value of consumption expenditure for each census household, $\hat{y}_{ch}^{r}$ is then simulated, which is based on the combined effect of the predicted log expenditure, $\mathbf{x}_{ch;}^{'}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{r}$ and the disturbance terms:

$$\hat{y}_{ch}^{r} = \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_{ch}^{'}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{r} + \tilde{\eta}_{c}^{r} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ch}^{r}\right) \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

Finally, the full set of simulated $\hat{y}_{ch}^{r}$ values are used to calculate expected values and standard errors of distributional statistics, including poverty measures, for small areas (sucos, in this case). Specifically, the simulations are repeated 100 times, drawing a new set of coefficients and disturbance terms for each simulation. The mean of a given statistic, such as the headcount poverty rate or the Gini index, can be calculated across these 100 simulated datasets for any level of geography. The mean provides the point estimate of that statistic for that location, and the standard deviation serves as an estimate of the standard error.

3. Data

3.1 The Census

The Population and Housing Census was conducted in July 2015 and consisted of 54 questions for individuals (some of which were age- and gender-specific), 21 questions at the household level, which included questions about the dwelling, plus further questions about recent deaths and about former household members living abroad. There were 204,582 private households that were enumerated; these are the focus here because the approximately 1000 individuals in

institutions have no dwelling information available.[4] The census households are located in 2281 EAs, that each have almost 90 households, on average. While the simulated cluster effects are based on the EAs, the linkage of census characteristics to survey households at the estimation stage is based on sucos (n=442) because of the lack of an EA-level concordance between the 2010 census (which the sample for TLSLS is based on) and the 2015 census.

3.2 The Timor Leste Survey of Living Standards

The data on consumption expenditures come from the TLSLS, fielded from April 2014 to March 2015. The survey is based on a sample of 400 EAs, that was stratified by urban and rural sector within each municipality.[5] A target of 15 households were to be surveyed per EA (and 5916 of the target 6000 households have data available). The sampling weights (expansion factors) reflect the unequal probabilities of selection inherent in a sample that is representative at municipality level. While there is a six-fold difference in population between the most (Dili) and the least (Manatuto) populous municipality, the sample has just a three-fold difference for the municipalities with the largest and smallest samples (because small municipalities have to be over-sampled to get a large enough minimum sample size – set as 255 households – to give representative estimates). Thus, the sampling weights have a wide range, from 3 to 300 (with a mean of 31). The weights are applied to the survey data at all stages of the poverty mapping process, and the simulations also take account of variation in household size (larger households tend to be poorer, so the poverty rate amongst people living in poor households is higher than the poverty rate calculated at the household level).

The consumption estimates are in terms of US$ per person per month. These rely on a 7-day recall of consumption for 135 food groups, plus a mixed period (month, 3-month, or annual) recall for expenditure on 53 non-food groups. The consumption aggregate also includes an estimate of imputed rent, which is based on a hedonic housing equation.

[4] The number of households is slightly fewer than in prior reports because duplicate records are removed.

[5] Specifically, the 400 EAs were a random selection of the 472 EAs used for the 2012 Labour Force Survey (LFS), with the LFS sample of EAs based on the 2010 census.

3.2 The Poverty Line

The poverty lines are based on the *Poverty in Timor Leste: 2014* report and only basic details are provided here. A cost of basic needs poverty line was calculated for each municipality (but with no urban-rural sectoral differences within municipalities). Food baskets were anchored to a nutritional norm of 2100 calories per person per day, and were meant to "correspond to the average food consumption pattern of the poor in that domain" (World Bank, 2016, p.14). In other words, there was a separate food basket used to anchor the poverty line for each of the 13 municipalities. This is problematic if the food basket of one municipality is preferred to that of another (Arndt and Simler, 2010) and likely yields inconsistent poverty comparisons.[6] In the interests of maintaining comparability with the already-reported poverty estimates, the same poverty line is used here, even with these doubts about its spatial consistency. On top of the food poverty line, a rent poverty line and a non-food poverty line were added, where these were based on a hedonic rent model and on the average spending on non-food consumption of households whose combined food and rent consumption was within ±5% of the food plus rent poverty lines. The value of the total poverty lines ranged from a high of $56.16 per person per month in Dili to a low of $37.97 in Ermera and Liquiçá. Just over one-half of the cost of the total poverty lines was due to the food poverty lines.

4. Empirical Analysis

4.1 Comparing the Questionnaires

The first step in the empirical analysis was to compare the questions and response options that were available in the Population and Housing Census with those in the TLSLS. These were divided into two types: 28 personal characteristics or attributes collected at person level (and calculated either for the household head or for a group such as all adults), and 72 dwelling and household-level attributes. The number of possible matching variables was quite limited, considering how many questions are available in the census, because the sets of response options in the census were often different to those in the survey. The following provides two

[6] A further concern with the description of the poverty line formation is that defining a food basket based on the consumption patterns of poor households in a municipality pre-supposes that one knows who the poor are. Yet it is precisely because we do not know who the poor are that we need to estimate a poverty line. An iterative solution to this issue of circular logic is suggested by Pradhan et al (2001).

examples, for materials of the dwelling wall and for sources of drinking water (with various responses to these questions typically good predictors of household consumption levels). Good practice is to use the same wording and set of options offered in the census for a survey question on the same topic. There is no guarantee that the distributions will overlap, if for example, the survey sample is not fully representative but consistent question wording and answer options at least makes overlap possible. In contrast, if a survey has options that are unavailable in the census (e.g. "unbaked brick" or "tap water") or uses different wording (e.g. "tin" rather than "corrugated iron/zinc") then there is no possibility of getting consistent overlap. It seems likely that Timor Leste is not getting as much value out of census and survey data as would be possible if a more coherent and consistent set of questions and responses were used when asking about the same topic in the census and in surveys.

Table 1: Comparison between Census and TL SLS (Wall Material and Drinking Water Examples)

Comparison		2015 Population and Housing Census	2014 Timor Leste Survey of Living Standards
Wall Material	Question	H2. What is the main construction material for your external walls?	(2.01) What is the major construction material of the external walls?
	Answer Category	* Concrete/brick * Wood * Bamboo * Corrugated iron/zinc * Clay/Soil * Palm Trunk (Bebak) * Rock * Other	* Brick * Concrete * Unbaked brick * Wood * Bamboo * Bebak (Piko) * Tin * Mud * Other
Drinking Water	Question	H13. What is the main source of drinking water used by household members?	(2.10) What is the main source of water for drinking for your household?
	Answer Category	* Piped or pump indoors * Piped or pump outdoors * Public piped/tap * Tubewell/borehole * Protected well/protected spring * Rainwater collection * Bottle water	* Bottled water * Tap water * Pump * Protected well * Unprotected well * Protected spring * Unprotected spring

Comparison	2015 Population and Housing Census	2014 Timor Leste Survey of Living Standards
	* Not protected well or spring * Water vendors/tank * River, lake, stream, channel * Other	* River, stream, lake, pond * Rainwater * Other

4.2 Comparing the Variables

Questions may seem similar in the census and the survey but there is no guarantee that variables derived from these questions will have an overlapping distribution. Therefore, the next step in the analysis was to empirically compare the distributions of these variables coming from the survey (using the sampling weights to expand up to national totals) with the distributions for what should ostensibly be the same variable in the census. The comparisons take account of the clustered nature of the survey (which reduces the precision of the survey estimates).

The details from this comparison of census and survey variables are provided in Table 5 and Table 6 (on Appendix). If there is a statistically significant (at $p \leq 0.10$ level) difference in the mean of a variable from the survey compared to the mean from the census, it is not considered further. For the variables that survive this test, the comparison also considers their standard deviations. There are 22 household level variables in Table 5 and 7 person-level variables in Table 6 that are candidates for using to project survey data (specifically log per capita consumption) onto the census households. These variables (shown in yellow highlight) include the gender, migrant status and higher education of the household head, four types of wall and one type of floor variables, several livestock variables, two durables ownership variables, and some variables related to cooking, lighting and sanitation. With so few variables that have overlapping distributions, the lack of consistency in ways that census and survey questions were phrased and were populated with answer options emerges as a constraint on the analysis because it would be typical to have a longer list of overlapping variables when the census is as detailed (90 questions, 9 pages) as is the Timor Leste census. A particular constraint is that almost all of the overlapping variables are categorical, so it is not possible to use squares and cubes of these variables to increase the number of possible candidates for including in the poverty mapping models (while with continuous variables the squares and cubes could be used).

4.3 Variable Selection for Poverty Mapping Models

A databank of 58 variables was created from (a) the variables in Table 5 and Table 6 that were not excluded on the grounds of having non-overlapping distributions, and (b) the suco-level means of the same variables, calculated over the census households. All of these variables were candidates for initial beta models of log per capita consumption from the survey data. A backwards stepwise procedure was used to select variables for the beta model, with eligibility for removal set at $p \geq 0.05$. These models were estimated over three domains: nationally, rural households, and urban households. The OLS estimates of the beta model are shown in Table 7 for the national model, in Table 9 for the rural model and in Table 11 for the urban model.

The residuals from these initial beta models were then decomposed, following equation (2) and the alpha model for the variance of the household idiosyncratic component was estimated. Specifically, the covariates for the beta models were interacted with the predicted values and the squares of the predicted values of equation (1), and these formed the candidate variables for the alpha models. The finally included variables were also selected using the backwards stepwise with $p \geq 0.05$ eligibility for removal. The alpha models are reported in Table 8, Table 10, and Table 12. Once the alpha models were complete, the GLS models that account for heteroscedasticity were estimated, and these are reported in the last three columns of Table 7, Table 9, and Table 11.

Some summary details on these beta and alpha models, and their success in dealing with the location component of the residuals are reported below. The adjusted R^2 values for the beta models are reasonably low compared to those found in poverty mapping exercises in other countries (for example, in the Solomon Islands the values ranged from 0.46 to 0.60). There are at least two contributing factors. First, the lack of EA-level concordance between the 2010 and 2015 census meant that the incorporation of census means into the models had to be at the suco level (so the census means capture conditions from a broader area than just the EA that the household is located in). Second, a lack of consistency in question wording and answer options between the census and the survey limited the number of variables that were available to consider for testing for overlapping distributions. Consequently, a majority of the variables that are selected in the stepwise models are census-means, rather than household level attributes.

Notwithstanding these lower values for the adjusted R^2, one key diagnostic suggests that the prediction equations should be reasonably successful. Specifically, the ratio of the variance of the location error to that of the total error, $\hat{\sigma}_\eta^2 / \hat{\sigma}_u^2$, was between 0.09 and 0.18, so less than one-fifth of the error is due to factors that are correlated within locations.[7] The ratio for the national level model (0.16) was lower than for the recent poverty maps for the Solomon Islands (0.19) and this is a good sign. Moreover, the pattern of a larger relative location component in rural areas is plausible because having unobserved common factors affecting economic livelihoods of the households in the same EA is more likely in the countryside, where people typically work where they live. In contrast, in urban areas there may be a geographic separation between the location of employment, the location of places of human capital investment (e.g. schools) and the location of places of residence.

Table 2: Summary Details for Beta and Alpha Models

	Domain		
	National	Rural	Urban
Beta Model			
Number of predictor variables used	27	29	18
Adjusted *R*-squared	0.337	0.239	0.346
Relative variance of location error, $\hat{\sigma}_\eta^2 / \hat{\sigma}_u^2$	0.161	0.178	0.085
Alpha Model			
Number of predictor variables used	19	15	8
Adjusted *R*-squared	0.026	0.026	0.019

Note: Full details on the models are reported in Table 6 up to Table 11.

5. Simulation and Poverty Mapping Results

5.1 Cross-validation with Other Welfare Indicators

The headcount poverty rate, calculated as the number of people living in census households whose imputed per capita consumption is below the poverty line, is just over 40 percent, with a standard error of 1.1 percent. The equivalent figure from the survey was a headcount poverty

[7] With most of the error variance being due to the idiosyncratic household component, rather than due to the correlated location component, the small-area estimates based on the imputed consumption for each census household should be more precise.

rate of 41.8 percent (with a standard error of 1.4 percent). For the poverty gap and poverty severity index, the census-based estimates are 11.1% (SE=0.5%) and 4.3% (SE=0.2%) while from the survey they are 10.4% (SE=0.5%) and 3.7% (SE=0.2%).[8] There is even closer match for the Gini coefficient for inequality; using the imputed census consumption data the Gini is 0.29, just the same as the survey estimate. Likewise, the census-based estimates of the rural (Gini=0.27) and urban (Gini=0.29) also exactly match the survey estimates. Moving down a level, to the survey estimates of poverty rates for each municipality, there is a correlation with the estimates from the imputed census data of 0.75, 0.73, and 0.70 for the headcount index, the poverty gap index, and the poverty severity index.

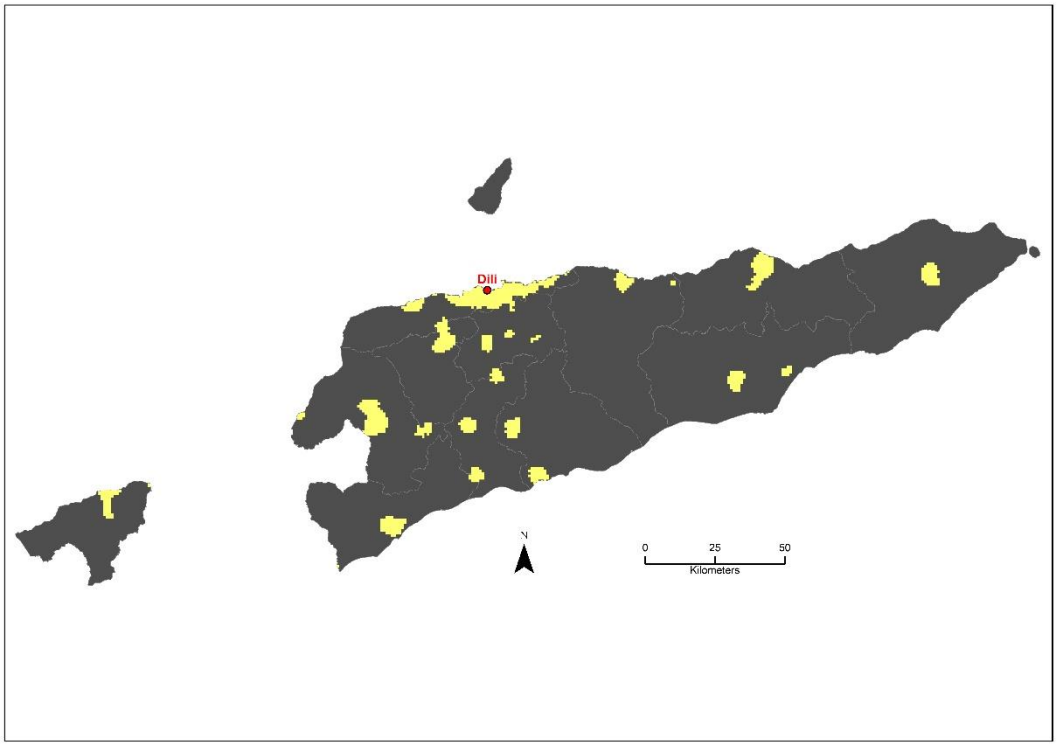
Another source of cross-validation comes from night-time lights, which are increasingly used to proxy for sub-national economic activity (Donaldson and Storeygard, 2016). The pattern of night-time lights in Timor Leste in 2013 is shown in Figure 1; this is the most recent year with data available and is just one year before the TLSLS was fielded so spatial patterns should be similar in both years. A common measure of night-lights is the "digital number" (DN) which ranges from 0-63, where 63 is for the brightest, most-saturated light and 0 is total darkness.[9]

If the average DN value for each of the 442 sucos is correlated with log average per capita consumption, which is based on the survey-to-census imputed data, one obtains a correlation coefficient of 0.76 (and 0.72 if using the mean dollar value of per capita consumption for the suco). Thus, a completely independent source of sub-national income data has spatial patterns that are highly correlated with the spatial patterns in the imputed consumption for census households. The two exercises in this section add to the confidence in the imputed measures.

[8] The poverty gap index gives the mean distance below the poverty line expressed as a proportion of that line, where the mean is formed over the entire population (counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap). The poverty severity index uses the squared poverty gaps, to put more weight on the poorest. SE=standard error.

[9] This digital number is because the sensors on the DMSP satellites providing the night-lights data can only store six bits of data and $2^6=64$.

Figure 1: Illuminated Areas in Timor Leste, 2013 DMSP Satellite F18 (using 5% Luminosity Threshold to restrict to non-ephemeral lit areas)

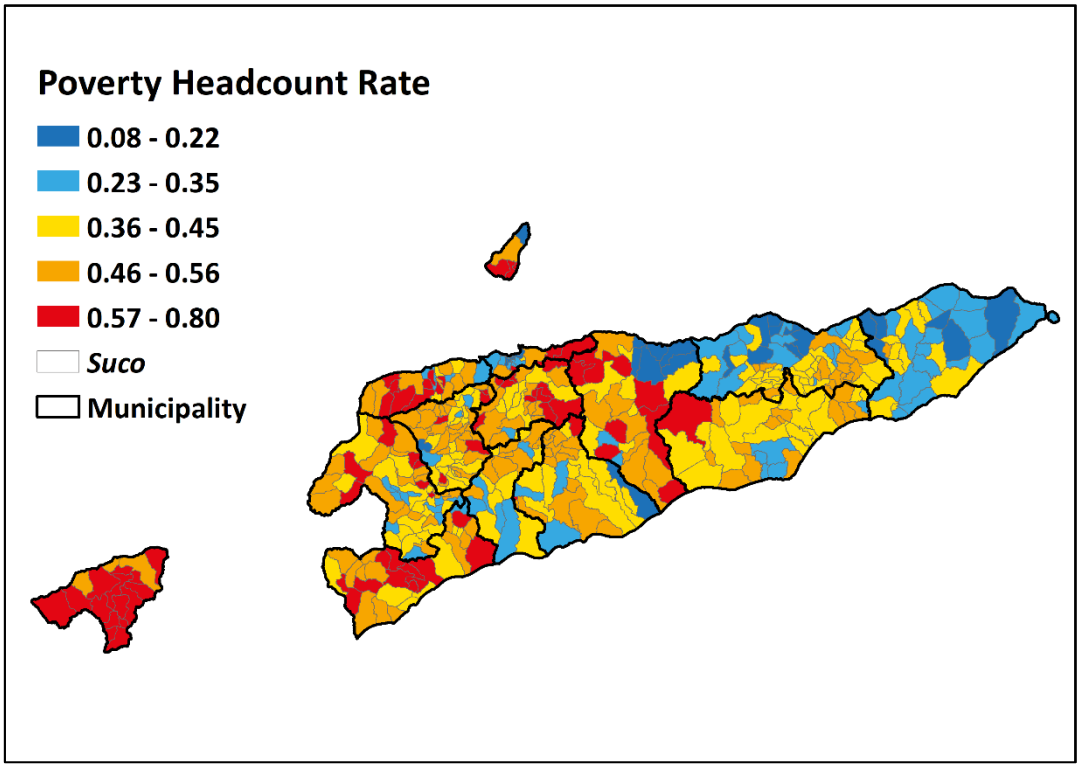


5.2 Suco-Level Poverty Estimates

While the standard errors for poverty rates at the national level are similar for the survey-based and census-based estimates, at the municipality level the standard errors for poverty measures based on the census data are only one-half of the size of the survey-based estimates. No further disaggregation of the survey poverty estimates is provided below municipalities, but with the census-based estimates it is possible to get fairly precise values even at suco level. The suco level results from the simulations are shown in two ways. The first way of reporting these results is in maps that show the headcount poverty rate and also the number of people in the households that are predicted to be poor in each suco (Figure 2). The reason for having both types of maps is that a focus on poverty rates may be misleading when the population is unequally distributed over space; there may be more poor people in an area where the poverty rate is not as high as in a higher rate area with low population density area. Thus, it is helpful to know about both rates and numbers when designing geographically targeted interventions.

Figure 2: National-level Poverty Mapping Model Estimation

(a) Predicted Headcount Poverty Rate



(b) Number in Poor Households

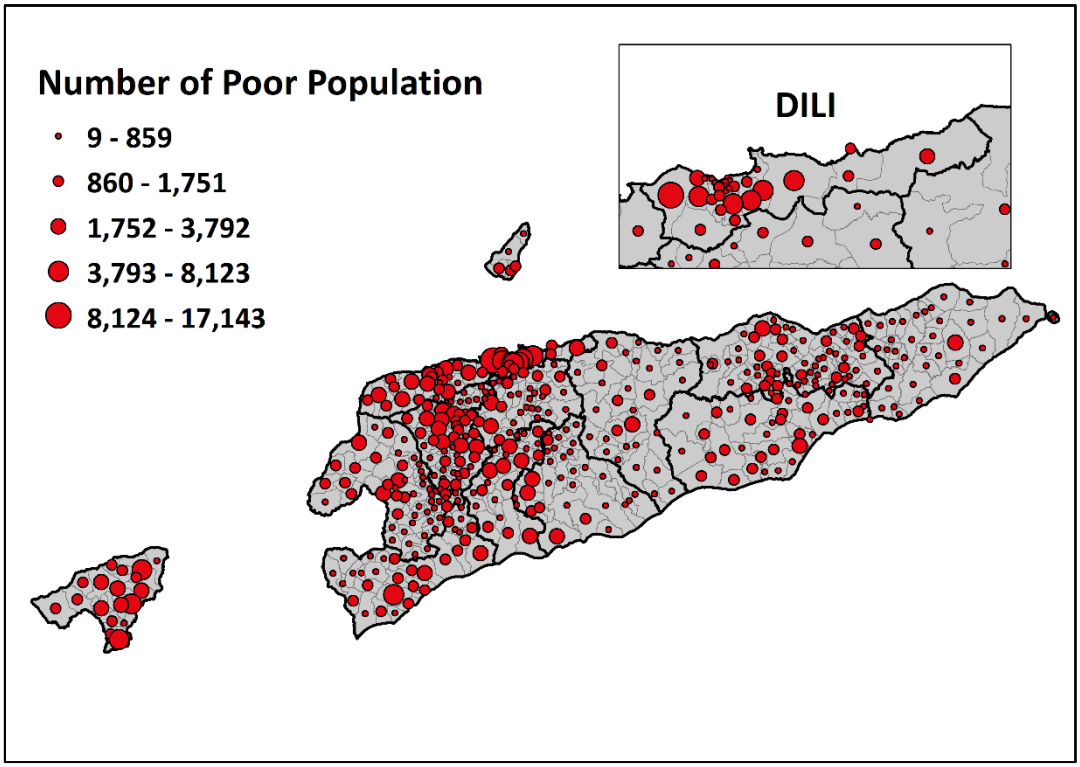


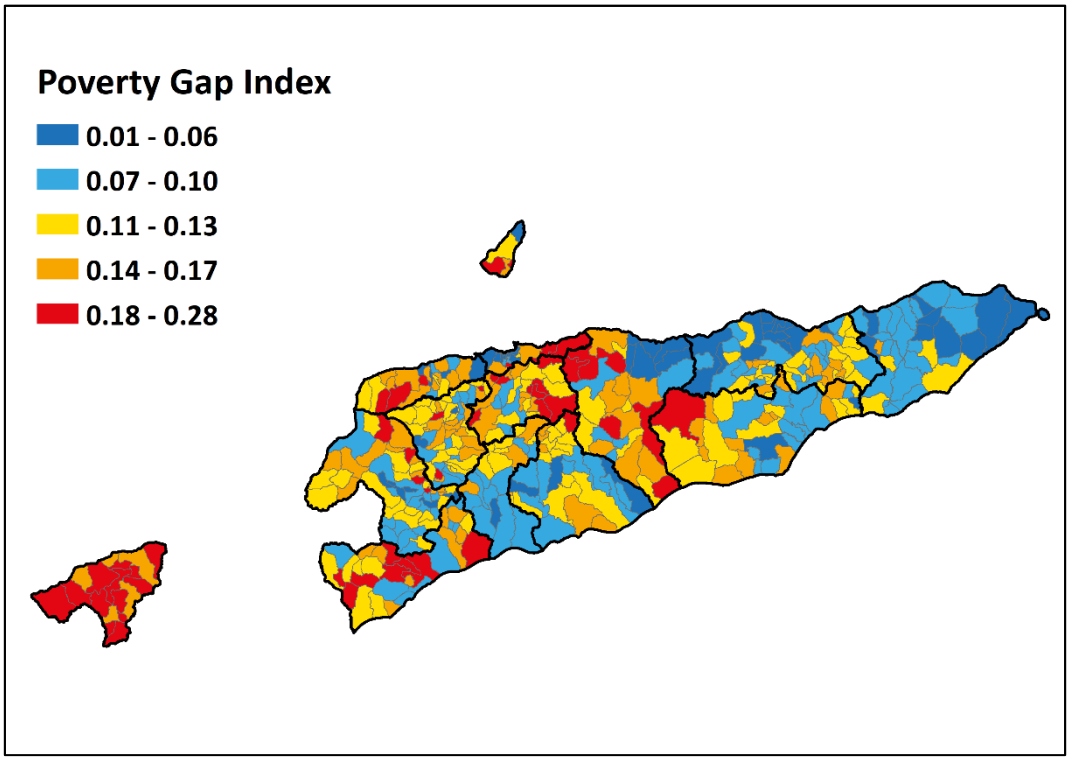
Figure 2 reveals an already known pattern, that the headcount poverty rate is much higher in western areas of Timor Leste than in eastern areas. However, the figure also shows something that was not previously known, which is that there is much more variation in poverty rates within municipalities than between municipalities. Specifically, the standard deviation of the headcount poverty rate within municipalities (0.111) is 54-times higher than the standard deviation between municipalities (0.002). In other words, knowing the headcount poverty rate at the municipality level, which is what the survey has already reported, is not very informative about the poverty rate of sucos within that municipality. A good example of this effect is for the Dili municipality, which has suco-level headcount poverty rates that range from 8% to 80%. Likewise, in Manatuto, the suco-level headcount poverty rates range from 10% to 71%.

Panel (b) of Figure 2 displays the number of people living in poor households in each suco. Even though the headcount poverty rate is low in most sucos within Dili, because of the high population density, there are a large number of people who live in poor households in these sucos (especially in western areas of Dili). A dense belt with high numbers of poor people per suco goes from Dili through Liquiçá and Ermera, and also along the western boundary of Ainaro. There are also high numbers of people in poor households in Oecusse.

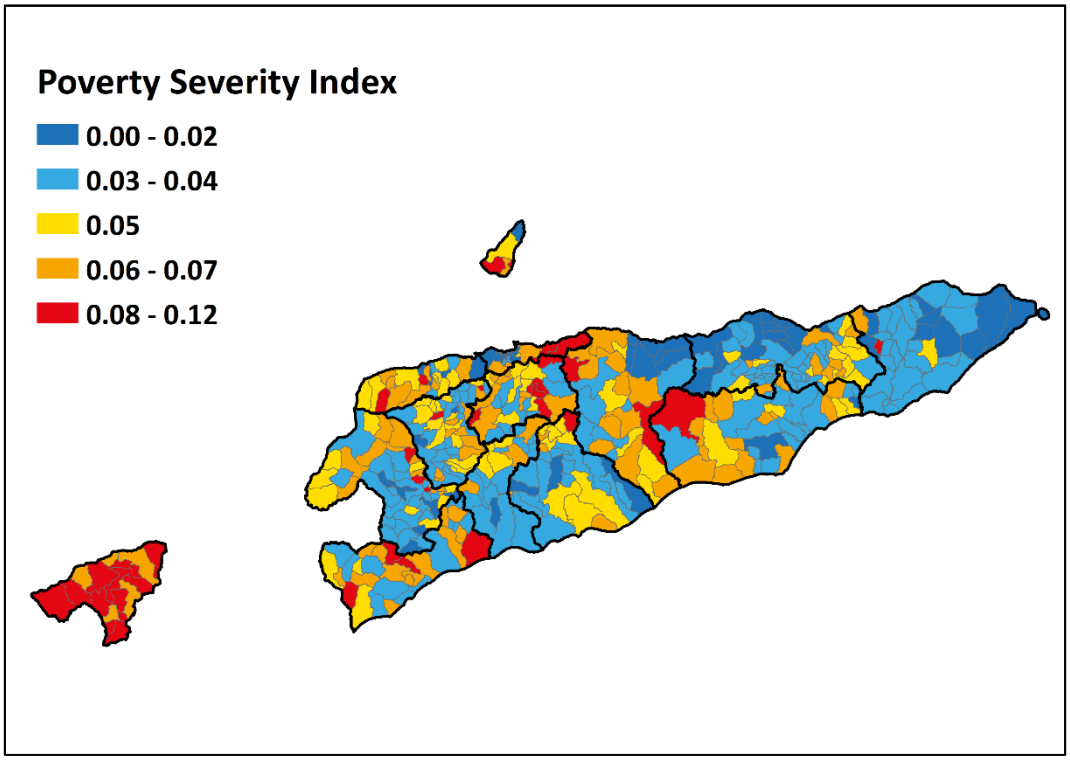
Figure 3 maps the poverty rates for the poverty gap index and the poverty severity index. The spatial patterns are largely the same as what Figure 2 shows with the headcount index. If the variation is decomposed into between-municipality and within-municipality effects, only two percent of the total variation in the suco-level poverty gap index is between municipalities while the vast majority of it is within-municipality variation. Once again, only knowing the value of the poverty gap index or of the poverty severity index at a municipality level will not be a very good basis for spatial targeting, due to the substantial degree of variation in poverty amongst the sucos within a municipality.

Figure 3: National Model Estimation

(a) Predicted Poverty Gap Index



(b) Poverty Severity Index



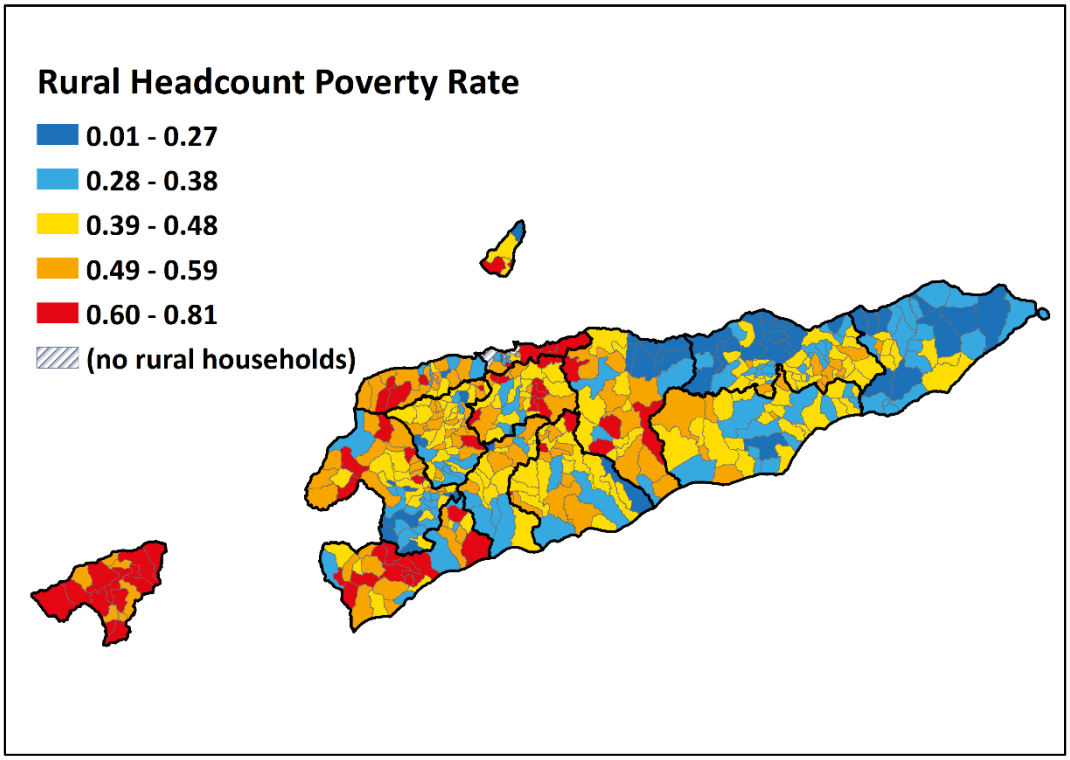
The second way that the suco-level small-area estimation results are reported is shown in Table 27. For each of the 442 sucos in the 2015 census, this file reports the mean of per capita consumption for census households, the headcount poverty rate, the poverty gap index, the poverty severity index, and the Gini index of inequality. For each of these five indicators there are standard errors reported, where these standard errors are based on the variation in the predictions amongst the 100 replications of the simulations. Relative to their respective poverty indexes, the standard errors average 0.21, 0.30, and 0.37 for the headcount, poverty gap, and poverty severity measures. The relative precision is even higher for predicted consumption and for the Gini, at 0.09 and 0.07. The spreadsheet file also includes the number of households and the number of individuals in each suco, because for many purposes it is population-weighted averages or sums of the suco-level welfare indicators that would be required.

Applications of the ELL poverty mapping approach typically consider sub-national domains rather than just relying on a national-level model. Within a domain, the parametric relationship between characteristics (regressors) and consumption is expected to be the same across areas, while the relationship may differ between domains. In this case, the sub-national models will provide a better basis for imputing consumption of census households and for deriving the small-area welfare statistics. Given that Timor Leste is a much smaller country than most countries where poverty mapping techniques have been used, there may be less need to use sub-national models, although it is still possible that the rate at which personal and household characteristics are transformed into consumption will differ between urban and rural areas. The predicted poverty rates for rural households, at suco-level for the headcount index and for the number living in poor households, is shown in Figure 4.[10] Most sucos have rural households and the majority (71%) of the population is rural, so the map looks fairly similar to the maps in Figure 2 that are based on all households. The corresponding maps for urban households (in Figure 5) show much more grey, for the sucos with no urban households. The sucos with the highest urban poverty rates are found in Dili, Aileu, Ermera, and Bobonaro.

[10] These estimates use the rural sector beta and alpha models in Table 6 and Table 7.

Figure 4: Rural Sector Poverty Mapping Model estimation

(a) Predicted Headcount Poverty Rate



(b) Number in Poor Households

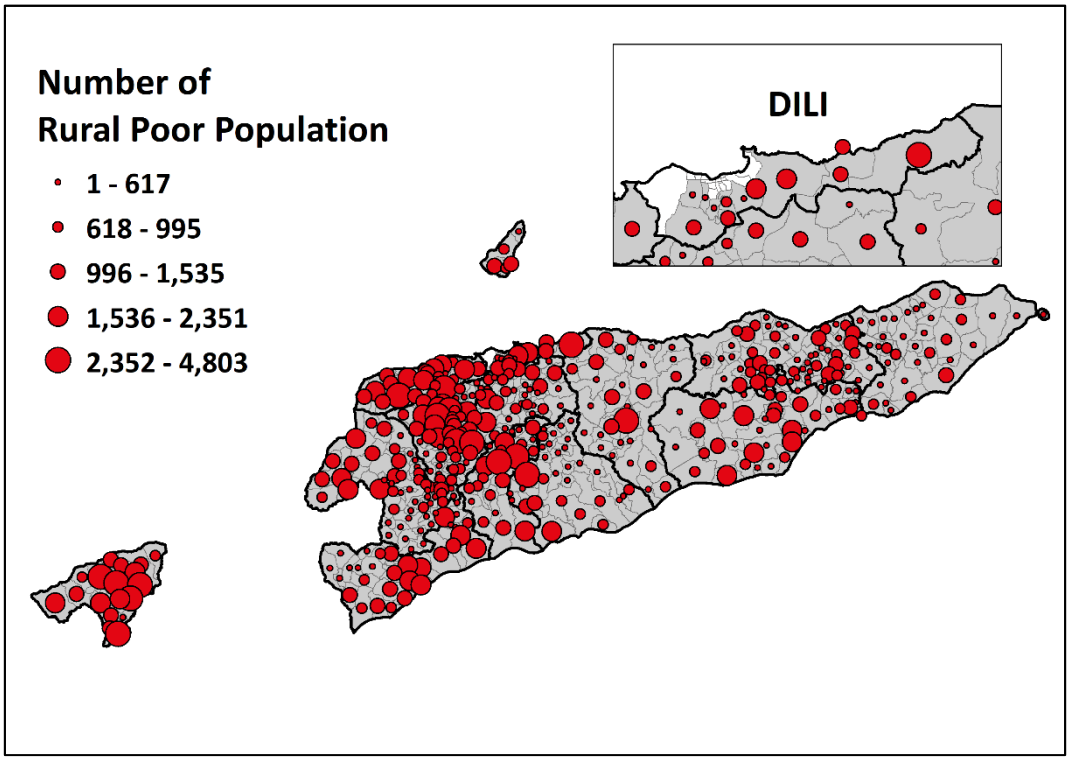
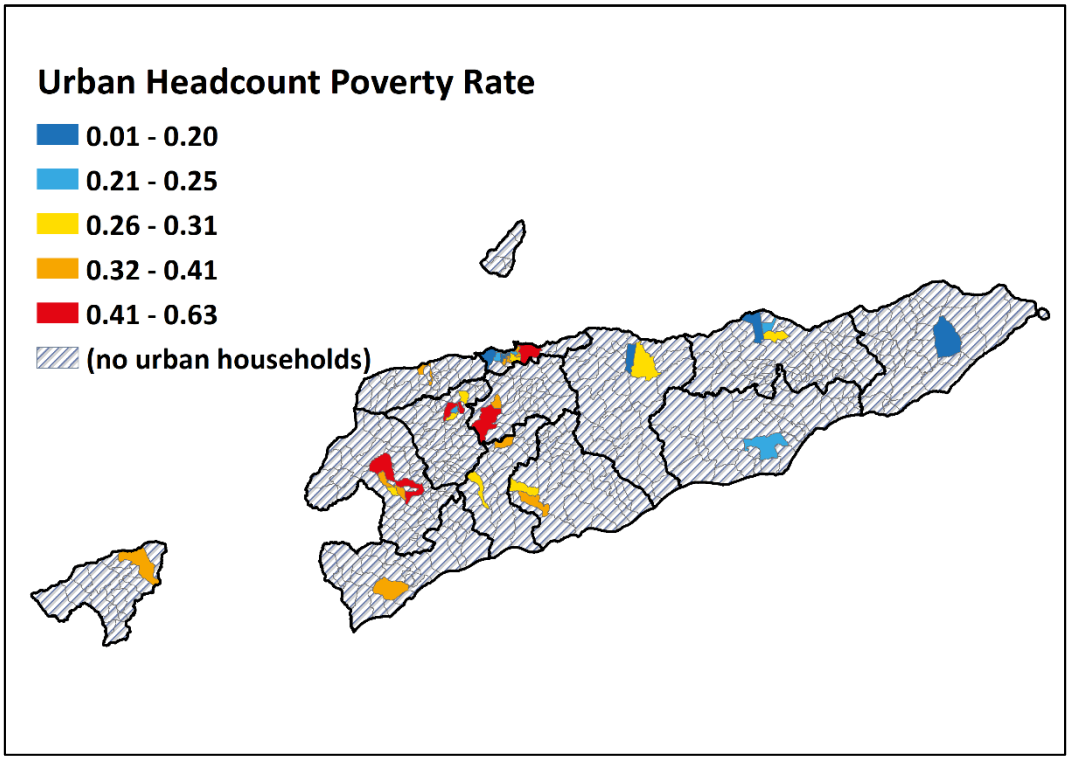
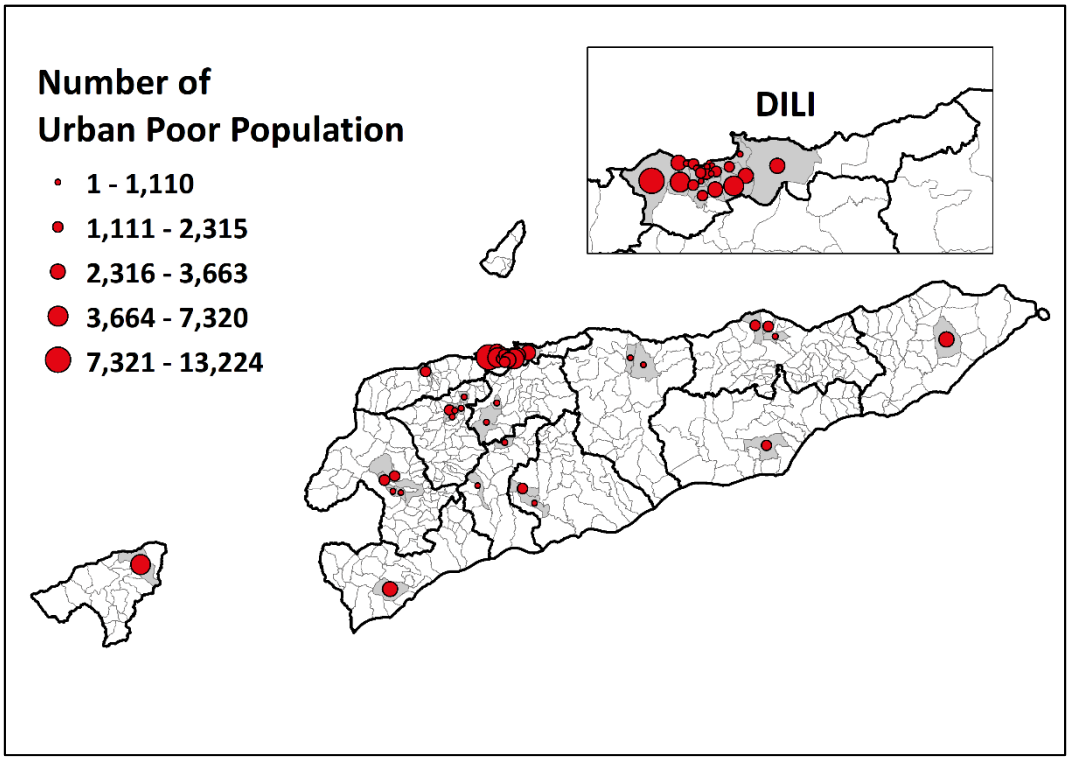


Figure 5: Urban Sector Poverty Mapping Model estimation

(a) Predicted Headcount Poverty Rate



(b) Number in Poor Households



There is a high correlation between the suco-level headcount poverty rates estimated using the national model (as mapped in Figure 2) and the poverty rates that come from combining the separate predictions for rural and urban households (in Figure 4 and Figure 5). Specifically, the correlation coefficient for the poverty rates is 0.96, and for the number of people in households that are predicted to be poor in each suco it is even higher, at 0.99. Given these high correlations, the results from the national-level model (based on the regressions in Tables 6 and 7) should be a sufficient guide for policy and research. Therefore, it is just the results from the national-level model that are provided in the accompanying spreadsheet that has details for each suco.

6. Poverty and Gender

The impetus for the development of the small area estimates reported above was a desire for spatially disaggregated gender indicators of standards of living for Timor Leste. In particular, it was expected that knowledge gaps identified in the Timor Leste Country Gender Action Plan may benefit from having suco-level indicators. Generally speaking, it is impossible to measure individual-level consumption and poverty because most people consume at least some items that they share with others, such as household-level public goods (e.g. heat, light, shelter) and also because the attempt to measure individual level consumption is likely to distort actual behavior. Most analysis therefore measures consumption at the household level and assumes some sharing rule (such as the equal sharing implied by using per capita consumption) in order to get estimates on an individual basis.

One observable gender-related consumption indicator is the gender of the household head, and poverty analysis according to this characteristic can use the standard household-level data. Consequently, the poverty profile by gender of the household head is typically reported from surveys around the world. Along these lines, the existing evidence from the 2014 TLSLS shows that female-headed households in Timor Leste are less likely to be poor than are male-headed households (World Bank, 2016). Furthermore, a comparison with the previous TLSLS results (for 2007) showed that female-headed households enjoyed a faster rate of poverty reduction than male-headed households. Although female-headed households tend to have 1.9 fewer household members than male-headed households, the poverty advantage for female-headed households in 2014 appeared to be less independent of household composition given female-headed households tend to have higher female household members but smaller young-age-

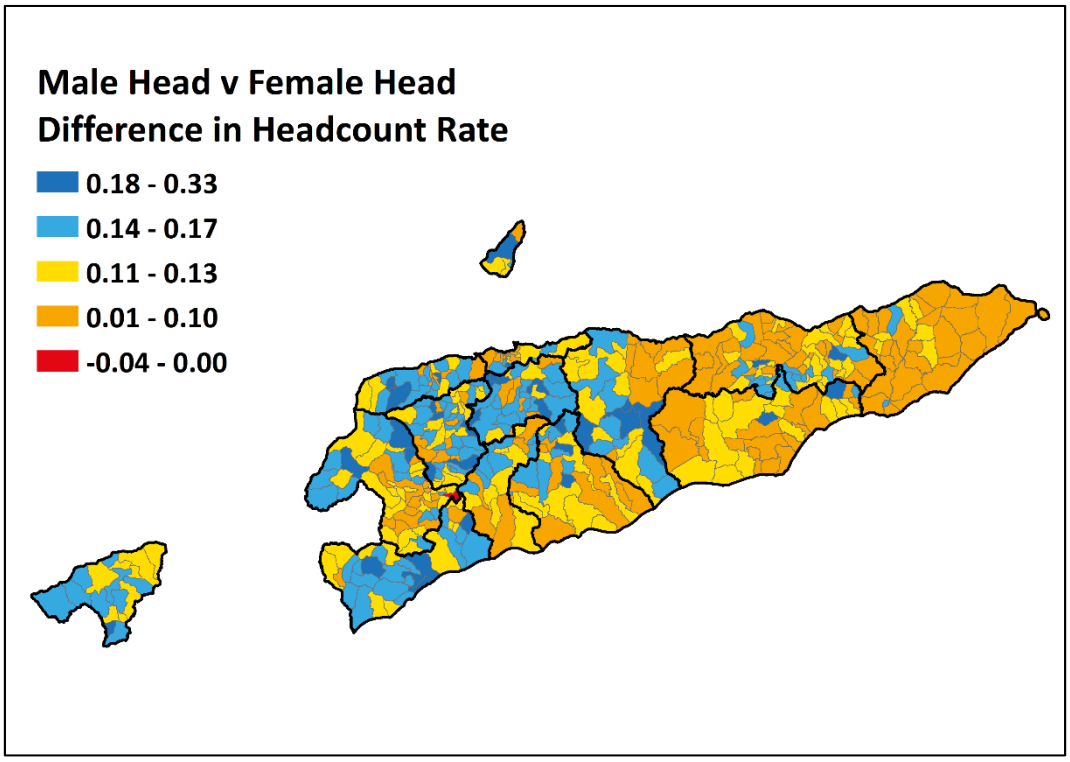
dependency ratio than male-headed households. While these patterns should hold, on average across sucos, there may be considerable variation over space in the difference in poverty rates between people in male-headed households and people in female-headed households. This spatial variation could arise from underlying variation in gender-related economic opportunities and in location-specific constraints that may bind more on female-headed households than on male-headed households.

The small-area estimation method can provide spatially disaggregated indicators of the difference in poverty rates according to the gender of the household head. At the simulation stage, a value of consumption is imputed for each census household, and those data can then be linked back to the characteristics of the household in the original census unit-record data. Almost 16% of census households (n=32,400) are female-headed, and that is equivalent to just over 70 female-headed households per suco, on average, which is a sufficient number to estimate the suco-level poverty rate for female-headed households. Of course, because the majority of households are male-headed, the corresponding male-headed household poverty rate at suco level can also be estimated. It is the difference between these two poverty rates that is likely to be of greatest interest.

Figure 6 maps the difference in head-count poverty rates (in panel a) and in the poverty gap index (in panel b) for male-headed households compared to female-headed households. Any suco with a negative value (shown in red on the map) is a place where female-headed households have poverty rates that exceed those of male-headed ones. The only place this occurs for the headcount rate is for Cotabot suco, in Bobonaro municipality. If the gender-related gap is measured, instead, using the poverty gap index, there are five sucos where poverty rates amongst female-headed households are higher than amongst male-headed households; Cotabot again, Edi in Ainaro, Luculai in Liquiçá, and Muapitine and Pairara in Lautém.

Figure 6: Suco-Level Mean Differences of People in Male-Headed vs Female-Headed Households

(a) Predicted Poverty Headcount Rate



(b) Poverty Gap Index

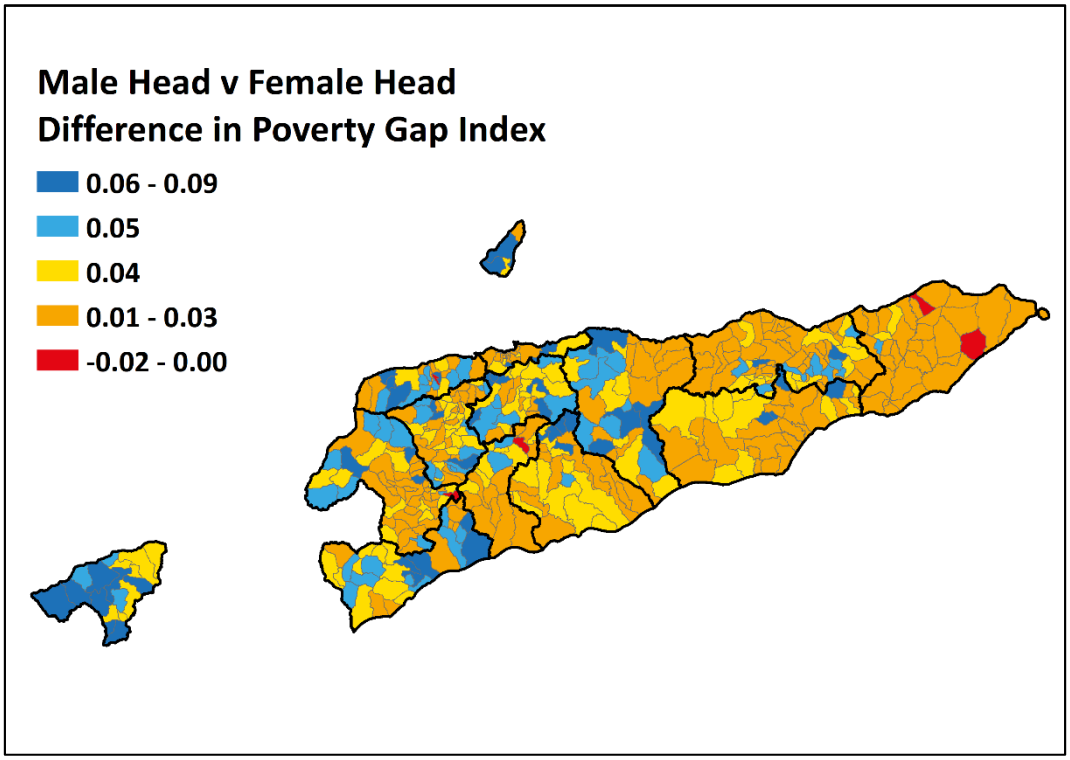
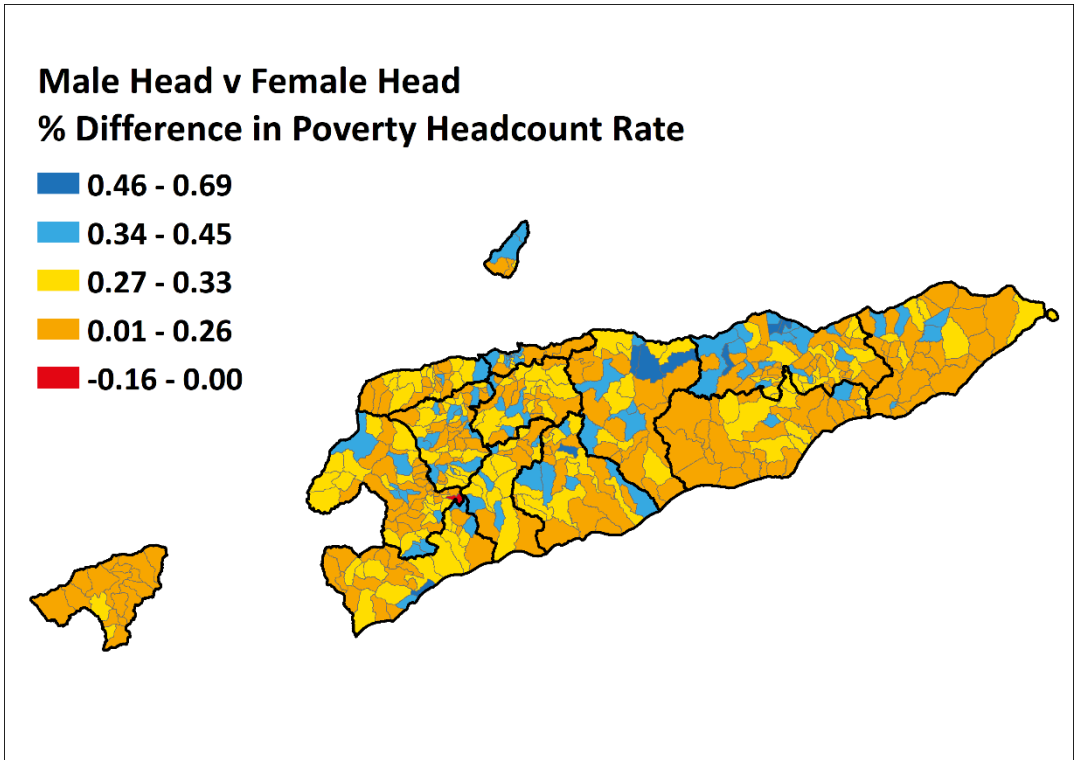
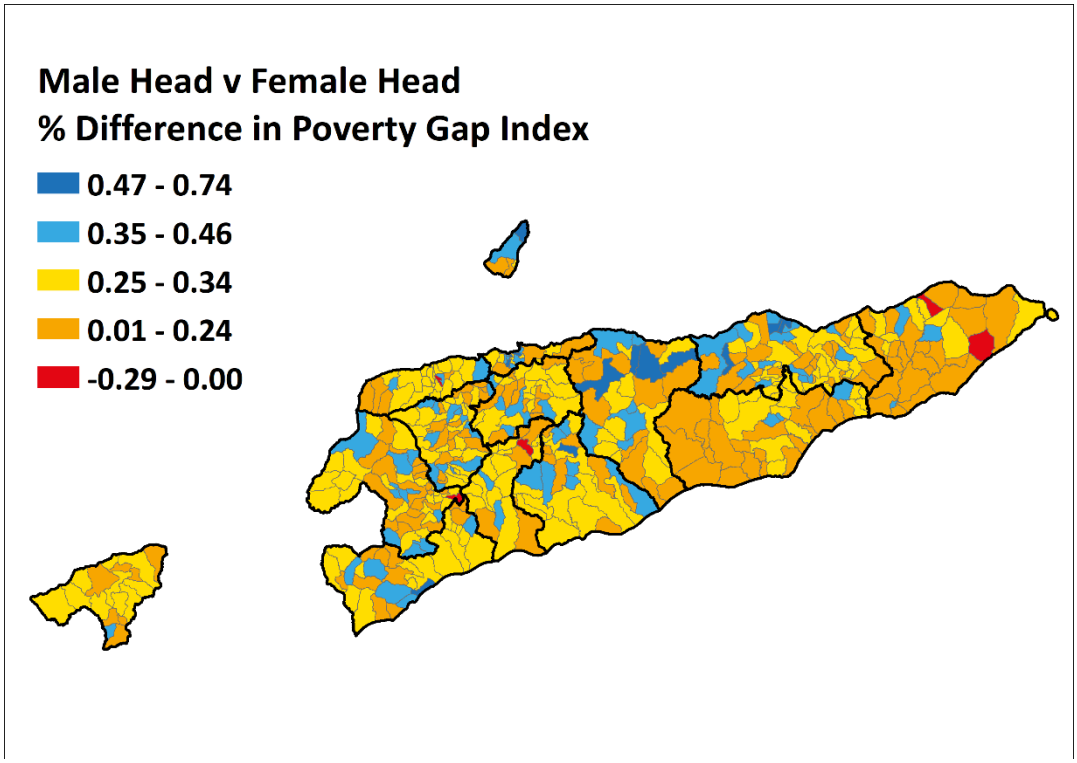


Figure 7: Suco-Level Relative Differences of People in Male-Headed vs Female-Headed Households

(a) Predicted Poverty Headcount Rate



(b) Poverty Gap Index



One factor that affects the interpretation of the maps in Figure 6 is that poverty rates are much higher in western areas of Timor Leste. The gender gap that is mapped is the difference in poverty rates, and there is more scope for this difference to be bigger where poverty rates are higher. Consequently, most western areas showed high positive values in Figure 6 because poverty is higher there. An alternative way to visualize the data is to consider the percentage difference in the poverty rates of male-headed versus female-headed households because the percentage differences are then independent of the underlying average poverty rate. In other words, a relative difference may be more informative than the absolute differences shown in Figure 6. The maps that present these relative differences are shown in Figure 7. With this indicator, the locations where poverty rates in male-headed households are much higher than in households with a female head are spread more widely, away from the concentration in the west that is apparent with the absolute gaps in Figure 6.

7. Disaggregated Evidence for other Gender-Related Indicators

Considering that only 16 percent of households in Timor-Leste are female headed, the results of the analysis based on female-headed households represent the situation of a small minority of women and girls. This suggests the need to go beyond household headship to individual-level characteristics of education, health, labor force, and power and agency to better capture the much more meaningful standard-of-living and gender disparities of women and girls.

The results in Section 6 rely on the traditional poverty mapping method, of survey-to-census imputation of consumption, and just use the gender of the household head as a way to regroup the predictions and then contrast them between male-headed and female-headed households. Another way to get small area estimates of gender-related indicators would be to use the estimation framework in Section 2 to project an index of female disadvantage – calculated for each surveyed household – onto each and every census household. In other words, rather than having a model of (log) per capita consumption in equation (1) the dependent variable would be a (continuous) index of female disadvantage. The right-hand side variables used to predict this index would be ones with an overlapping distribution in the census so that the disadvantage index can then be predicted for every census household, and then aggregated and mapped. As noted in Section 2, a key advantage of using the ELL method for this is that it can account for the location effects and provide more accurate standard errors of the small area estimates.

There are a few examples of adapting the ELL method to non-consumption indicators in this way, although not with a specific focus on gender. The main example is Fujii (2010), who mapped the prevalence of child stunting and underweight (based on z-scores for height for age and weight for age) in Cambodia. The original Demographic and Health Survey (to be referred as DHS) data that were reported for 17 strata in Cambodia were then able to be disaggregated to the commune level (the third sub-national level). The precision of the commune-level estimates, reported for about 1600 communes, was comparable to that of the survey-only estimates at the stratum level. A similar application of the ELL method is by Sohnesen et al (2017) for DHS data on child anthropometric indicators (z-scores for height for age and weight for age) in Ethiopia which were projected onto census data and then mapped at the district (*Woreda*) level. In both of these examples, there is a continuous variable (z-scores) and a threshold that can be treated like a poverty line (for example, a z-score below -2 for height for age is a common indicator of a child being stunted). It is notable that the ELL estimation approach is not designed for binary indicator variables, so examples in the literature of small area estimation of such indicators (e.g., for contraceptive use from DHS data) use rather more complex estimation methods (Amoako et al, 2012).

In order to carry out this approach with the TLSLS data, it is necessary to convert indicators of gender-related disadvantage that are mainly binary into continuous variables. Also, because it takes considerable time to go through the steps in the ELL method, it is infeasible to do the survey-to-census imputation for more than a few variables. The principal components method can help with each of these two requirements, because the first principal component extracts the largest share of variability in the data from a set of variables. In other words, a 'family' of related indicators can be reduced to a single indicator (the first principal component), which is also a continuous variable (with mean zero), even if the underlying variables are binary. The three families considered with the TLSLS data are the labour force, education, and health, and these can be thought of as different domains in which gender disparities might be revealed. For each of these three domains, two underlying indicators are reduced to a single index. For the education index, the same variables that are used to construct it with the TLSLS data are also available in the census. This duplication allows the possibility of cross-validation by comparing the survey-to-census imputed values of the education index with the values of the index that is directly estimated from the census data (along the lines of what is reported in Section 5.1,

above, where the cross-checks were based on using the survey estimates of poverty at the municipality level and using the night time lights at the suco level as a proxy for local economic activity to compare with the survey-to-census imputed values).

Education

A principal components index (*educ_pca*) was constructed, for the first principal component formed from two types of male-female gaps (defined so that negative values denote female disadvantage):

- The difference in the household level sum of an indicator for whether the person is illiterate (based on the self-reported criteria of not being able to read a letter), for females aged 5 and up, and for males aged 5 and up, expressed as a proportion of all household members aged 5 and up (where proportions allow for variation in household size and for the households lacking either eligible males or eligible females which prevents use of a gender-specific denominator)
- The difference in the household level sum of an indicator for whether the person never attended school (either formal or informal), for females aged 5 and up, and for males aged 5 and up, expressed as a proportion of all household members aged 5 and up

The correlation of the index with each of the two components is 0.99, and in terms of the component variables, the average number of unschooled or illiterate females per TLSLS household is almost 30% higher than the corresponding number of unschooled or illiterate males.

The results of the survey-to-census imputation of the education index are mapped in Figure 8. The prevalence of female disadvantage in the education index is higher in poorer areas, while it is lowest in and around Dili. This pattern is also seen in

Figure 9, where the headcount rate for the proportion of the population living in households that have negative values of the education index (which indicates female disadvantage) is negatively correlated (r=-0.76) with the suco-level mean of predicted per capita consumption for census households. In other words, the highest rate of education-related female disadvantage is found in poorer areas.

Figure 8: Proportion of the Population in Households Where the Index of Male-Female Education Gaps Indicates Female Disadvantage

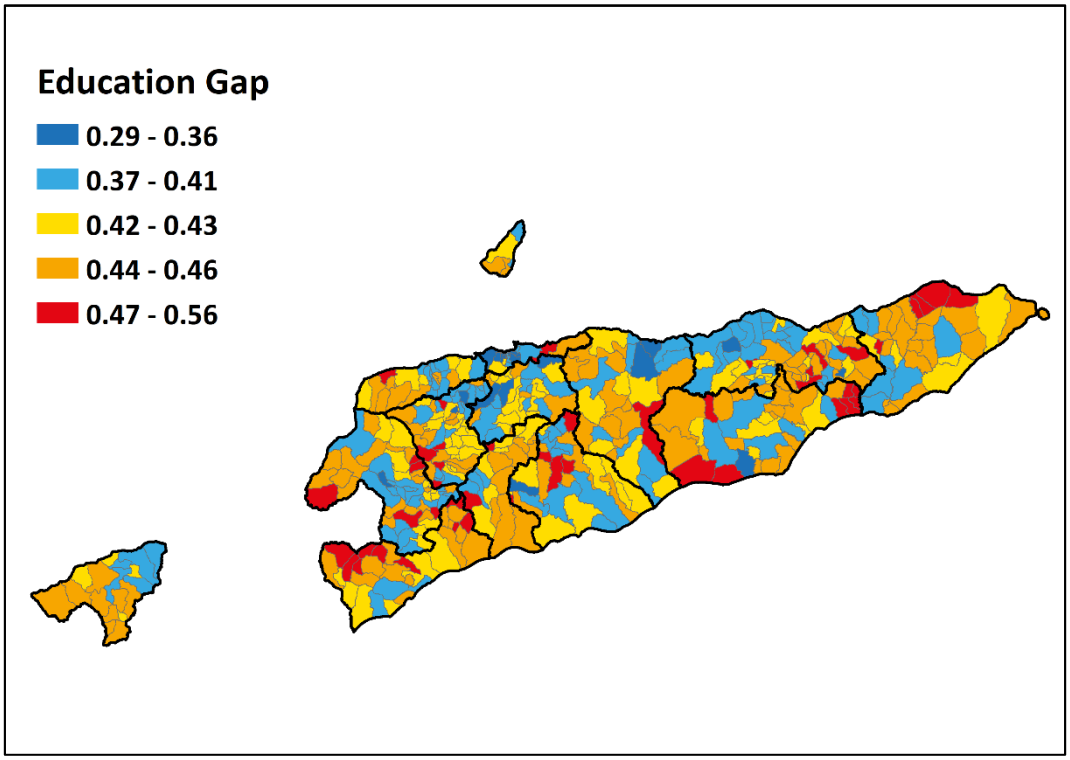
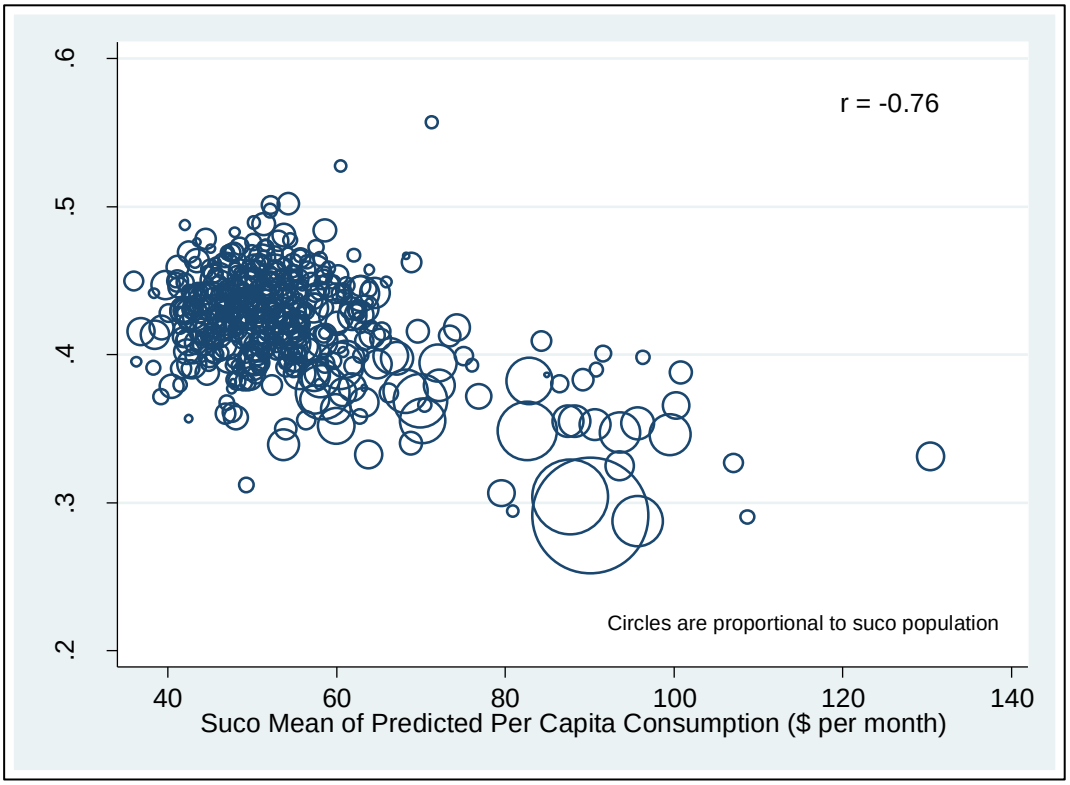


Figure 9: Relationship Between Gender Education Disadvantage and Suco-Level Mean Consumption

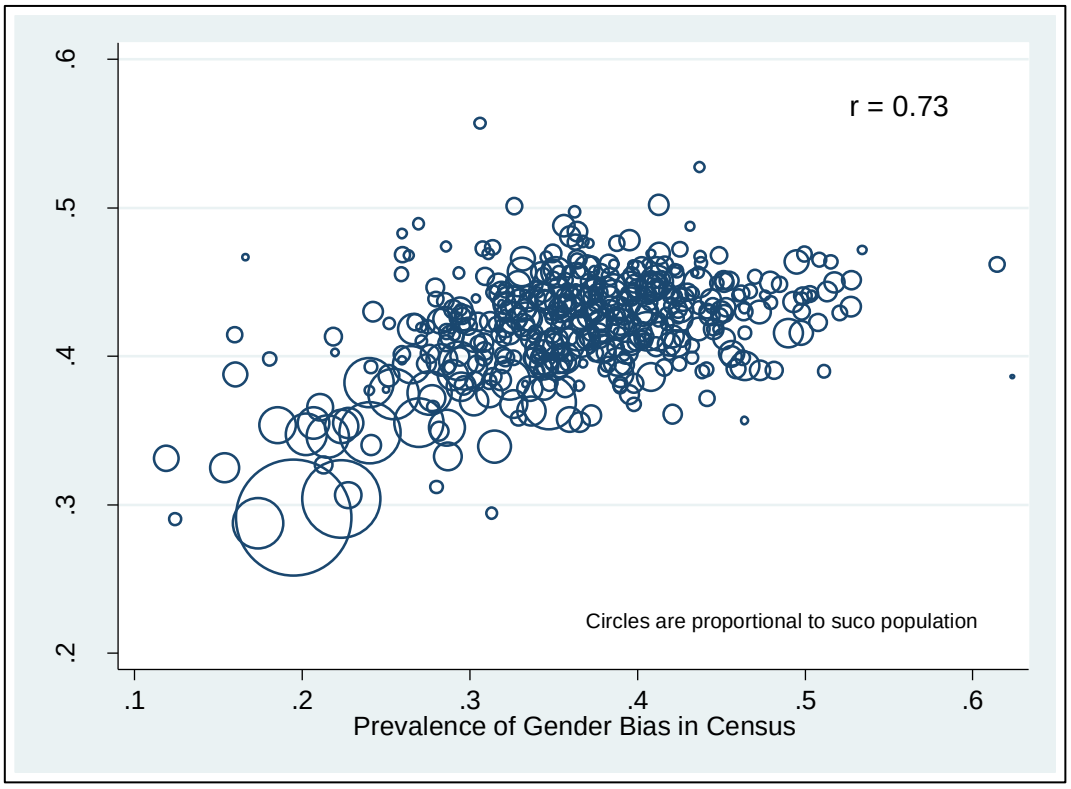


The TLSLS variables used to construct the education index have counterparts in the census, although the question on literacy is asked in a different way (separately for Tetun, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesia, and for English, and distinguishing speaking, reading, and writing, but not specifying 'reading a letter' as in the TLSLS). With these variables, it is therefore possible to calculate the education index directly with census data, without going through the steps in the survey-to-census imputation. In the census data the correlation of the principal components index with each of the two components is 0.96, which is slightly lower than the correlation of 0.99 in the TLSLS data. In terms of the component variables, the number of unschooled females in census households averages 26% higher than for unschooled males, which is almost the same as the 27.5% higher average number of unschooled females than unschooled males per household in the TLSLS data. However the census shows less of a gender difference in illiteracy, with the number of illiterate females per household averaging 18% above the number of illiterate males while in the TLSLS the margin is 26%; the difference between the census and the TLSLS in the gender gap in illiteracy may reflect the different way that the two questionnaires were structured, with rather more detail (four questions and more options for each) in the census than in the survey.

Notwithstanding these differences, there is a reasonably close relationship between the directly estimated prevalence of female educational disadvantage based on the census data, and the estimates that come from the survey-to-census imputation. The scatterplot in Figure 10 shows that there is a correlation of 0.73 between the two sets of suco-level estimates of the proportion of the population living in households where the education index indicates female disadvantage, where one set of estimates are directly from the census and the other set of estimates are from the survey-to-census imputed values.

This degree of similarity for the direct and indirect estimates is about the same as the correlations reported in Section 5.1 for poverty rates using the direct estimates from the survey compared to the poverty rates estimated indirectly with the survey-to-census imputation. Thus, even though the beta model for the education index (and for the labour force and health indexes) has a rather low degree of predictive fit, as shown below, the overall performance in creating a spatially disaggregated indicator compared to the benchmark of the same indicator from census data, is about the same as for the 'traditional' survey-to-census imputation approach for head count poverty rates estimated from a consumption model.

Figure 10: Comparison Between Direct Estimates from the Census and Survey-to-Census Imputed Values, in terms of the Proportion of the Population in Households, Where the Index of Male-Female Education Gaps Indicates Female Disadvantage



Health

Due to limited data, a principal components index (*health_pca*) was constructed using self-reported variables in TLSLS, for the first principal component formed from two types of male-female gaps (defined so that negative values denote female disadvantage):

- The difference in the household level sum of the number of days in the last 30 days that females of all ages were affected by ill-health, compared to the sum of the number of days where males were affected by ill-health, with the difference normalized by the total number of person-days available for that household within the survey reference period
- The difference in the household level sum of the number of episodes that females were hospitalized in the last 12 months, compared to the number of episodes for males, where the difference is normalized by household size

The correlation of the index with each of the two components is 0.74. In contrast to the other indicators, females did not appear to be disadvantaged in terms of these health measures. For example, the household-level average of the number of days of female illness was 94% of the average number of days of male illness. Females also had fewer spells of hospitalization (although these were rare for both males and females). Perhaps because of this, the gender-related health index in Figure 12 shows the weakest relationship with predicted consumption, with a correlation of just -0.25. The map in Figure 11 suggests that there is a higher proportion of the population living in households with a female health disadvantage in Oecusse, and there are also concentrations in Baucau and Viqueque but the patterns are more scattered than for the education index.

The findings, however, might be attributed to potential weaknesses of self-reported health status. For example, people have different levels of tolerance of illness. It has also been argued that disadvantaged populations tend to fail to perceive and report the presence of illness (Sen, A., 2002). Moreover, given the same health problems, women are less likely to use health services than men.

Figure 11: Proportion of the Population in Households, Where the Index of Male-Female Health Gaps Indicates Female Disadvantage

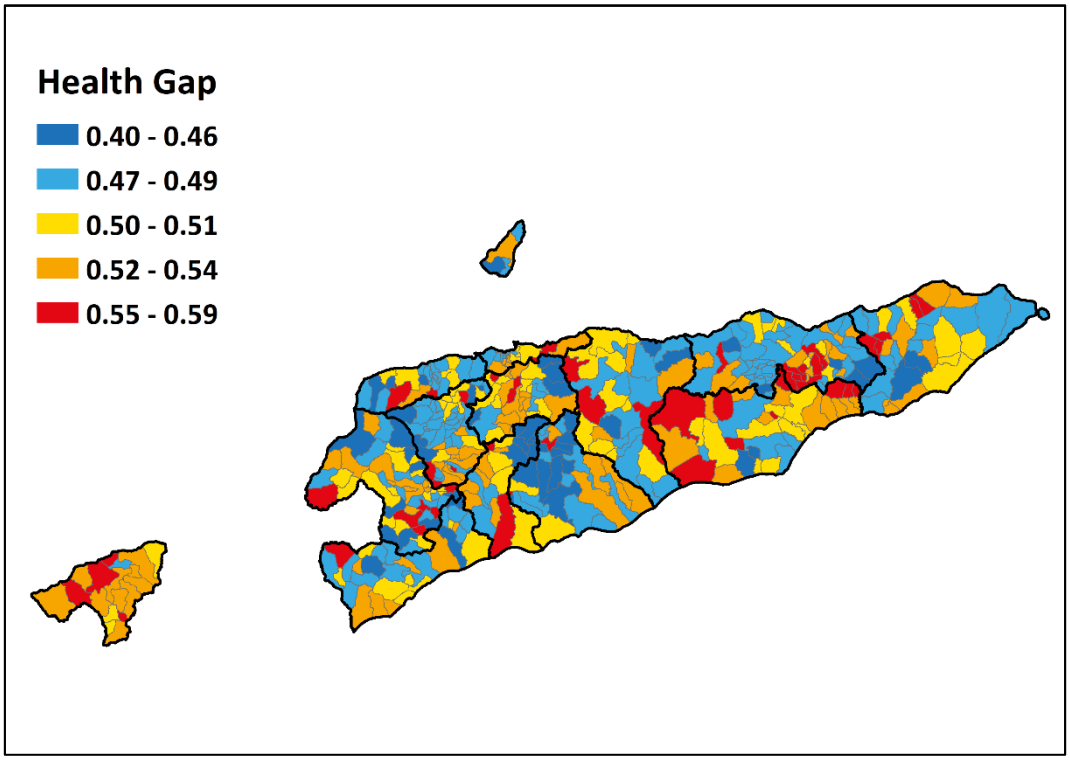
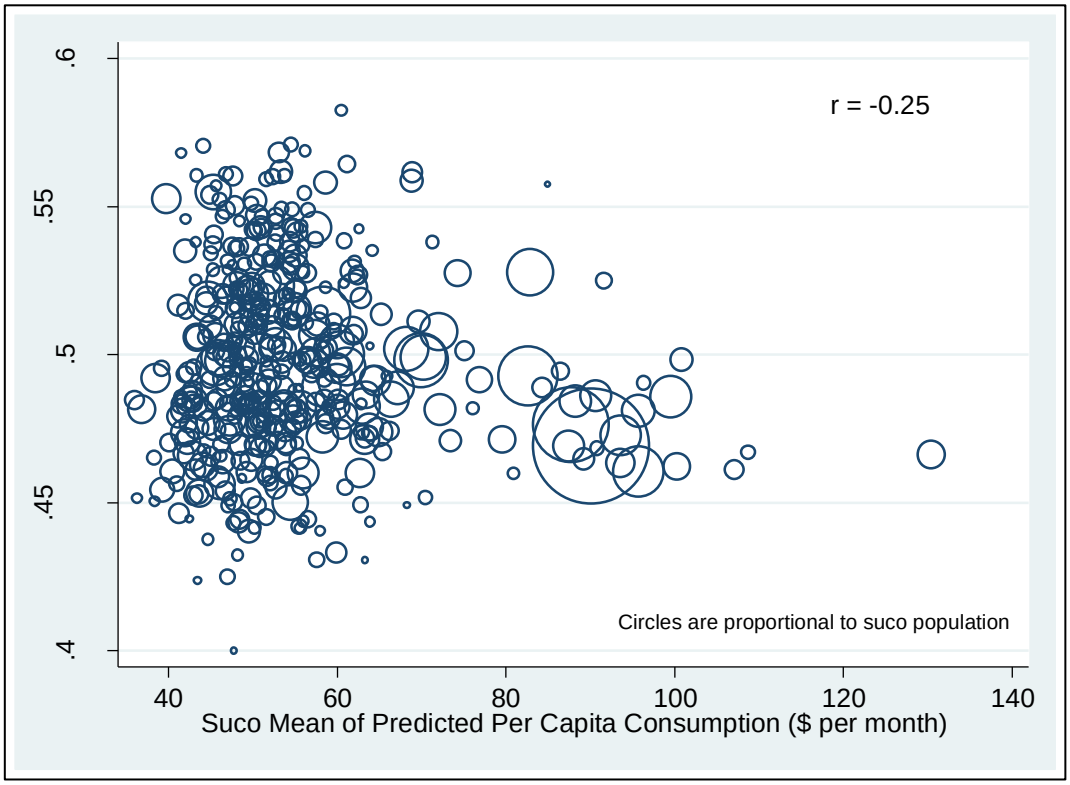


Figure 12: Relationship Between Gender Health and Suco-Level Mean Consumption



In addition to the maps (Figure 13, Figure 8 and Figure 11), the point estimates and standard errors of the small area estimates of the headcount indexes for the labour force, education and health indicators are reported for each suco in Table 28 (in appendix). The table also includes the number of households and the number of individuals in each suco, because for many purposes it is population-weighted averages or sums of the suco-level welfare indicators that would be required. Recall that for each indicator, the standard errors are based on variation in the predictions amongst the 100 replications of the simulations. Relative to their respective headcount indexes, the standard errors average 0.13, 0.11, and 0.10 for the labour force, education and health indicators. In comparison, for the 'traditional' approach of modelling log per capita consumption and then predicting a headcount poverty index the standard errors averaged 0.25 of the index (and if these comparisons are repeated by weighting each suco by its population then the average of the relative standard errors are 0.10, 0.10 and 0.07 while for the headcount poverty index they were 0.21).

It is surprising that the relative precision of the small area estimates for the gender-related indicators exceeds that of the poverty indicators because the underlying beta and alpha models have much lower predictive power than for the corresponding models of (log) per capita consumption. This lower predictive power is partly because the models are smaller, with fewer variables selected by the stepwise procedure (as noted in the table below, and this flows through into quite low values of the adjusted R^2). This selection of only a few predictors presumably reflects the fact that household-level gender gaps reflect somewhat idiosyncratic factors that are less observable with survey data than are some of the predictors of per capita consumption. Moreover, the modelling for Timor Leste already starts in a weaker position than it would in some other countries because only a few variables in the TLSLS have overlapping distributions with variables in the census, because of the different ways that questions were phrased and the different sets of answer options. The relatively sparse models that were estimated may also be a cause of the location effect in the error having zero variance, for the education and health models, and this feature persisted across many different specifications that were attempted.

Table 3: Summary Details for Beta and Alpha Models of Gender-Related Indicators in TLSLS

	Domain		
	National	Rural	Urban
Beta Model			
Number of predictor variables used	8	9	8
Adjusted *R*-squared	0.046	0.128	0.011
Relative variance of location error, $\hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2} / \hat{\sigma}_{u}^{2}$	0.041	0	0
Alpha Model			
Number of predictor variables used	3	7	9
Adjusted *R*-squared	0.035	0.143	0.039

Note: Full details on the models are reported in Table 13 up to Table 18.

Labour Force

A principal components index (*work_pca*) was constructed, comprised of the first principal component for two series: the male-female gap (defined so that negative values denote female disadvantage) in terms of:

- The household level sum of an indicator for the person having no economic activity in the past week (including wage and salary work, income in-kind and own-account activity), for females aged 10 and up, and for males aged 10 and up, expressed as a proportion of all household members aged 10 and up (where using a proportion is to allow for variation in household size and for households lacking either eligible males or eligible females which would make a gender-specific denominator zero and produce an undefined index)
- The difference in the household level sum of female hours of wage labour compared to male hours of wage labour supplied in the previous seven days across all jobs, for all persons aged 10 and up

The correlation of the index with each of the two components is 0.74. The index has a mean of zero, by construction. Negative values are used as the indicator of female disadvantage and the mapping is in terms of the proportion of the population living in households that exhibit this net female labour force disadvantage (that is, the results are only presented for the head-count index because the poverty gap index is undefined for an underlying series that has both positive and negative values).

The results mapped in Figure 13 show an inverse pattern between gender disadvantage in the labour market and poverty rates. In other words, the gender-related labour force gaps are bigger

in sucos where households, on average, are richer and where poverty rates are lower. This same pattern is highlighted in

Figure 14, which has scatter plots for the relationship between the suco-level mean of predicted per capita consumption (based on the beta and alpha models in Table 7 and Table 8) and the headcount index for the gender disadvantage indicators. For the labour force indicator of gender disadvantage there is a correlation with predicted per capita consumption of 0.79, which shows that it is in richer areas of Timor Leste that gender gaps in labour force indicators are likely to be most apparent. It should be noted that, due to data constraints, the labor force index does not include key labor indicators reflecting the quality of employment, such as returns to labor force or employment segregation.

Figure 13: Proportion of the Population in Households Where the Index of Male-Female Labour Force Gaps Indicates Female Disadvantage

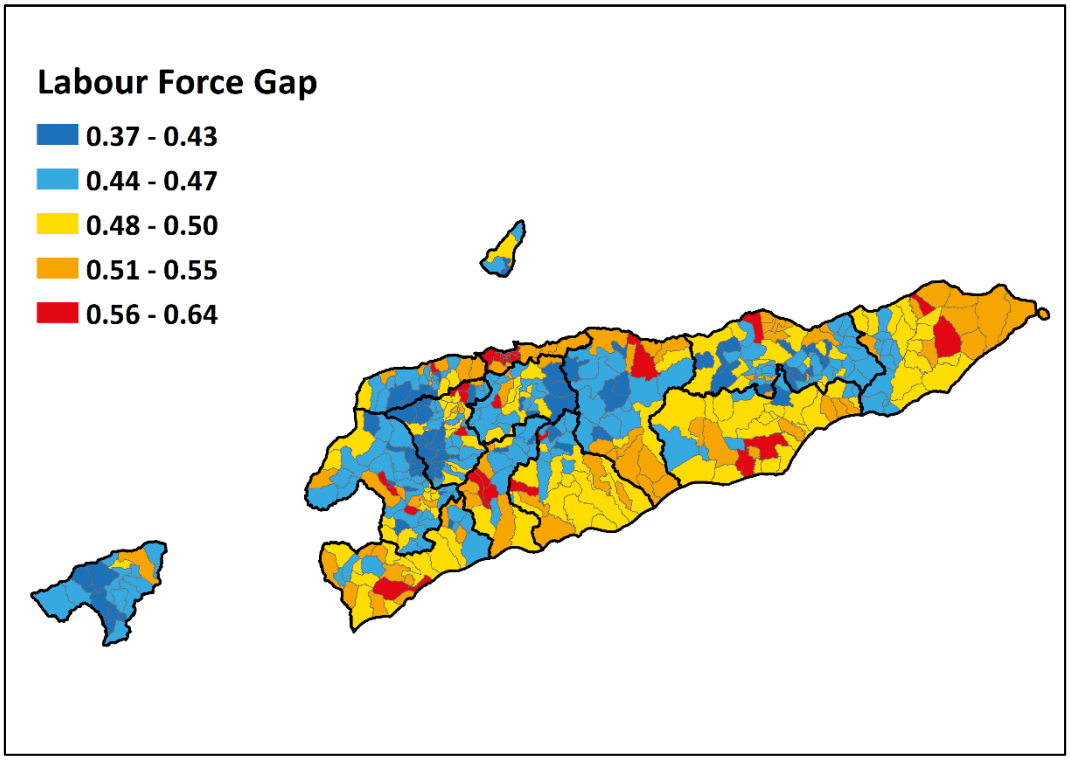
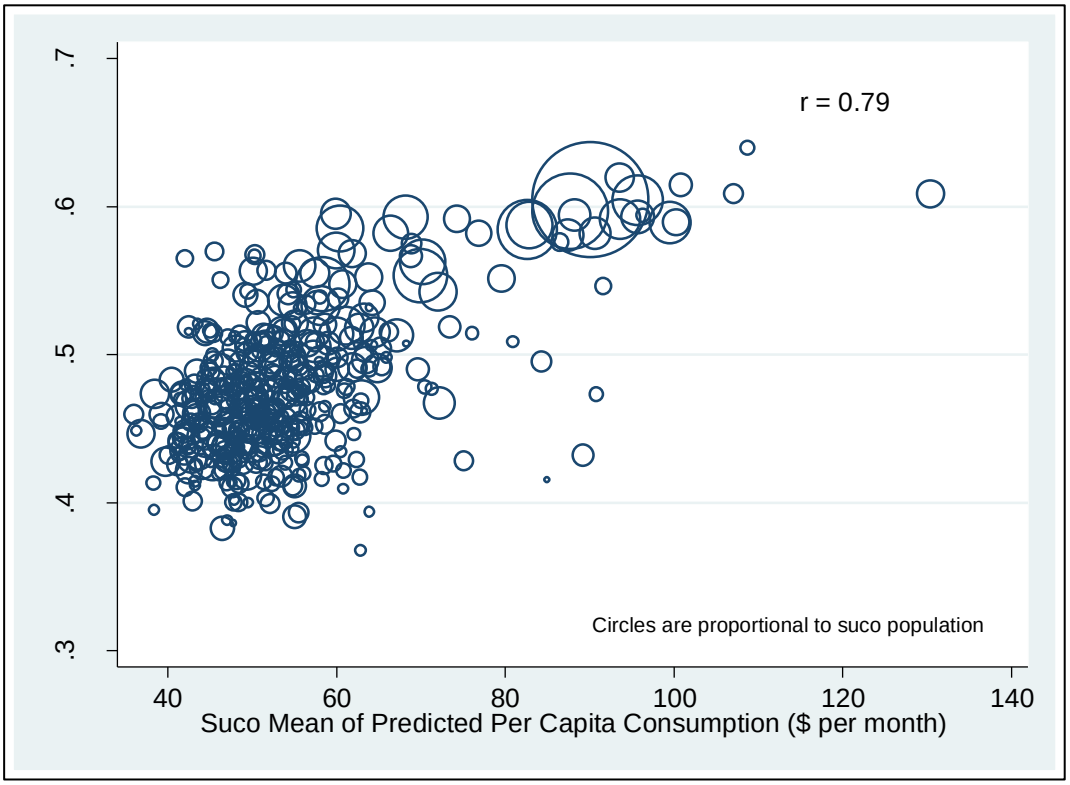


Figure 14: Relationship Between Labour Force Disadvantage and Suco-Level Mean Consumption



Power and Agency

The TLSLS did not collect qualitative information that relates to aspects of agency and power, which are important gender indicators that could usefully be disaggregated with small-area estimation. However, this type of information is available in the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), and quantitative indexes can be derived from these data along the lines of what is done with the education, health, and labour force indicators discussed above.[11] The first indicator of power and agency used here is a principal components index related to female autonomy in decision-making. Specifically, it is for adult females who were married or living with a man at the time of the survey, where the underlying dummy variables indicate whether the respondent makes decisions about her own health-care, about major purchases, and about visits to her family and relatives. The index is most highly correlated with autonomy on health-care decisions (r=0.83) and least with major purchase decisions (r=0.77).

Two other indexes are created from a smaller sample of women, selected from amongst the adult females in the households in the DHS sample, who answered (in privacy) a module on domestic violence. For this sample, their answers could refer to the current male partner or a former male partner, and they were asked about:

- any experience of 10 types of physical abuse or domestic violence from the male partner
- any experience of five types of the male partner being jealous, angry, limiting access to friends and family, and otherwise limiting autonomy
- any experience of three types of verbal threats and abuse from the male partner
- and whether the respondent was afraid of the current or former male partner most of the time

Only 26% of the respondents to this module had no experience of any of these types of abuse or domestic violence, while the mean was for respondents to have experienced 2.1 (out of 19) of these various indicators of abuse and domestic violence. Based on these 19 dummy variables, one indicator used for the small area estimation is the first principal component (mean 0, SD=2.2), while the other indicator is a simple count of the types of abuse and violence

[11] The DHS was fielded in 455 EAs between September and December 2016. The sample size varies with the type of indicator (e.g. a sub-set of all adult female respondents are given the domestic violence module).

experienced. The principal component index is most highly correlated with elements of sexual violence (being forced to have sexual intercourse, r=0.62, and force with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts, r=0.59) and least with being afraid of the partner (r=0.23).

In order to use these data from the DHS for survey-to-census imputation, the same steps that are described in Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 were carried out with the DHS data. There were even fewer variables in the DHS that had overlapping distributions with variables in the census than was the case for the comparison of the TLSLS with the census. The results of the comparisons are in Table 19 and Table 20, and these show that there were just 12 household level variables and four person level variables where one would not reject the hypothesis of equality of means in the DHS and the census (and taking account of the clustered nature of the DHS sample which makes it even easier to not reject the null hypothesis) and where the standard deviations were of similar magnitude in the two data sources. In addition to these variables, the suco-level means, from the full set of census households, are obtained for these 12 and four variables, and so in total that provided 32 candidate variables for the stepwise model selection.

Table 4: Summary Details for Beta and Alpha Models of Power and Agency Indicators in 2016 DHS

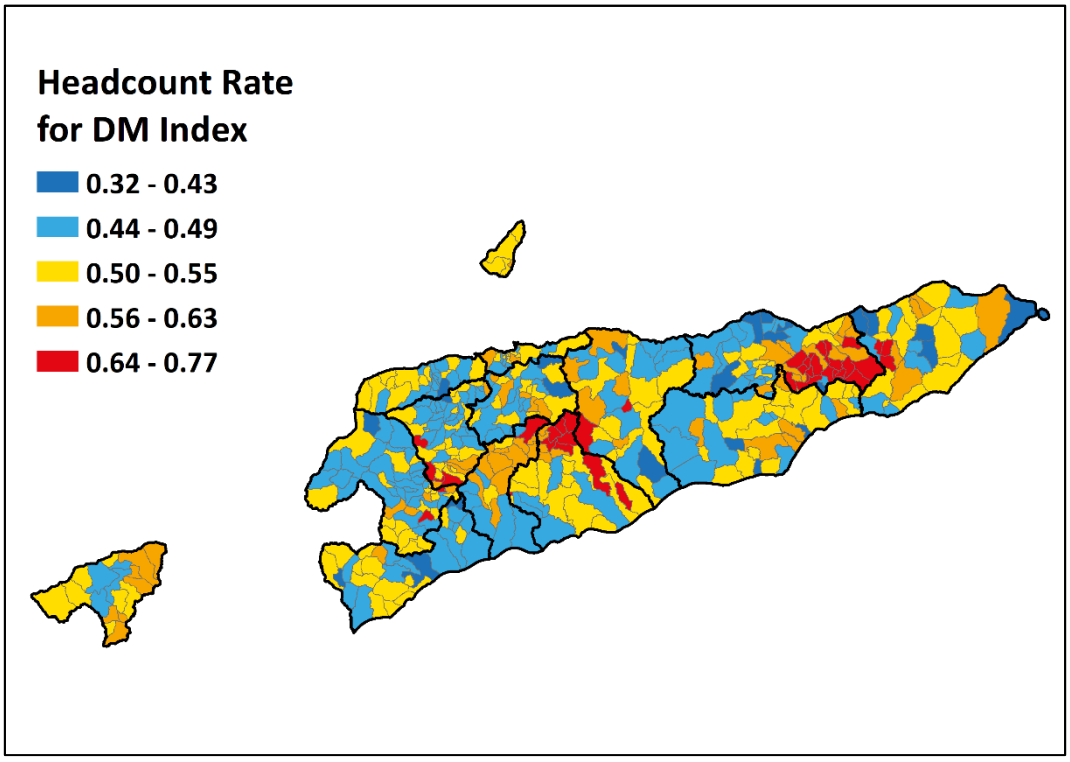
	Domain		
	National	Rural	Urban
Beta Model			
Number of predictor variables used	12	13	15
Adjusted *R*-squared	0.026	0.049	0.06
Relative variance of location error, $\hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2} / \hat{\sigma}_{u}^{2}$	0.104	0.07	0.085
Alpha Model			
Number of predictor variables used	14	10	13
Adjusted *R*-squared	0.03	0.086	0.059

Note: Full details on the models are reported in Table 21 up to Table 26.

The OLS and GLS estimates of the beta models are reported in Table 21, Table 23, and Table 25, while the results of the alpha models are reported in Table 22, Table 24, and Table 26. A summary of the models is presented below, and it is apparent that there is only a low degree of predictive power for these indicators of power and agency. A more positive feature of these models, in terms of the precision of the small-area estimates, is that the location component is only a small share of the total error variance (ranging from 0.070 to 0.104).

The results from mapping the index of female autonomy in decision-making at suco level are shown in Figure 15. The locations with the highest proportion of the population living in households where female autonomy for decision making is lowest are scattered through some inland parts of the country. There are no apparent patterns with respect to average consumption levels (r=-0.03) or to headcount poverty rates (r=0.03).

Figure 15: Proportion of the Population in Households, Where the Index of Female Decision Making (DM) Autonomy Indicates Female Disadvantage



There is much clearer evidence with respect to the prevalence of abuse and domestic violence. Whether in terms of the proportion of the population living in households with high values of the domestic violence index Figure **16**), or where the average number of types of abuse and domestic violence experienced is higher (Figure 18), the western areas, and especially Oecusse, appear to have higher prevalence of these problems. This geographic pattern is similar to the pattern of headcount poverty rates, which are also higher in the west, and so a scatterplot (Figure **17**) between the share of the population living in households with high domestic violence index and the average predicted headcount poverty rate shows a significant positive correlation (r=0.58). Thus, interventions designed to deal with partner abuse and domestic violence may usefully be targeted at poorer areas.

Figure 16: Proportion of the Population in Households Where the Index of Female Experience of Types of Domestic Violence (DV) Indicates Female Disadvantage

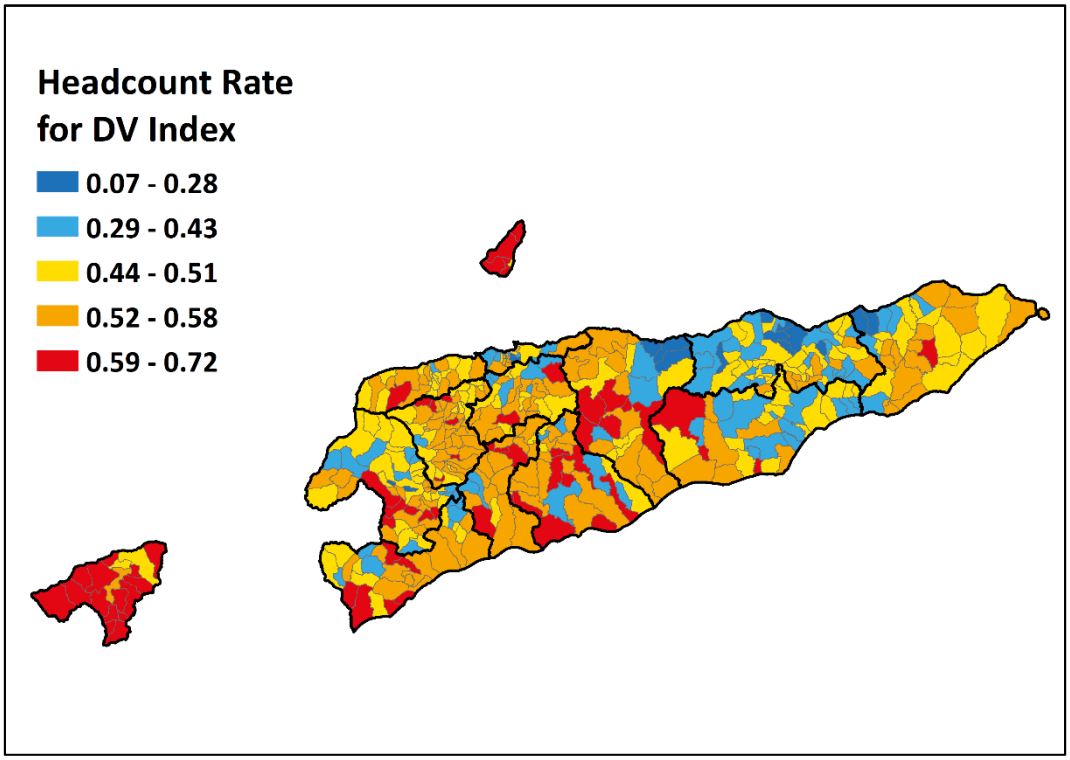


Figure 17: Relationship Between Share of Population Living in Households With High Domestic Violence Index and Average Predicted Headcount Poverty Rate by Suco

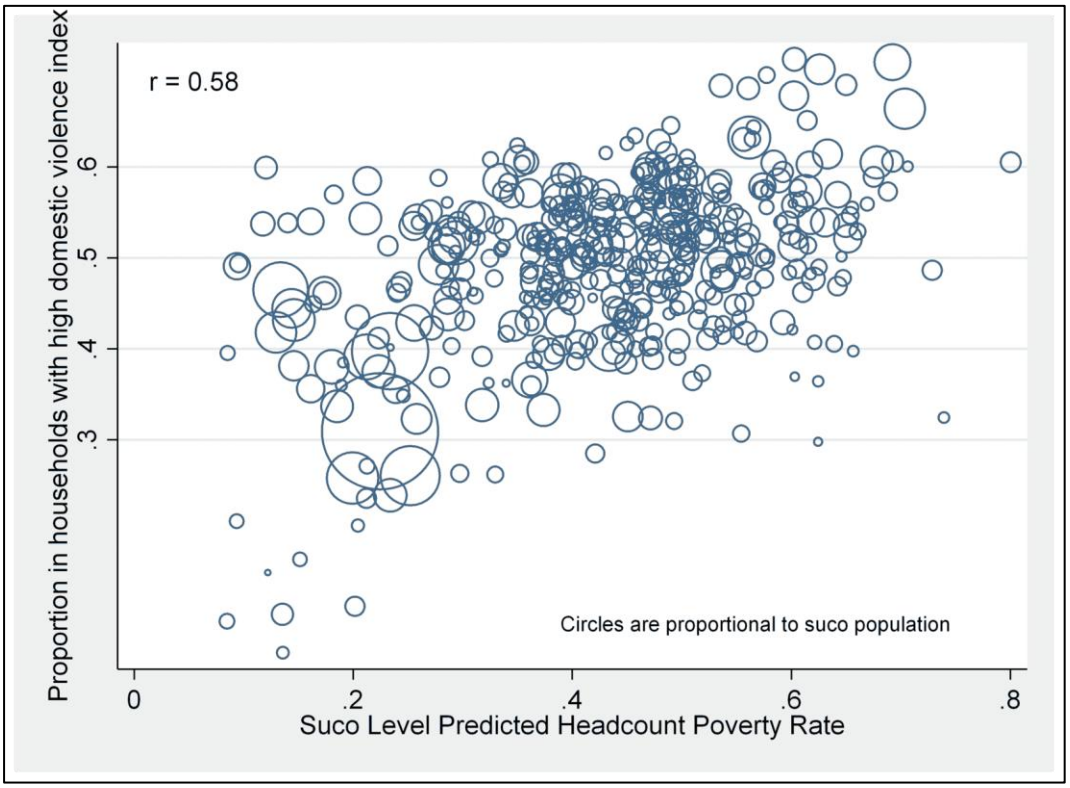
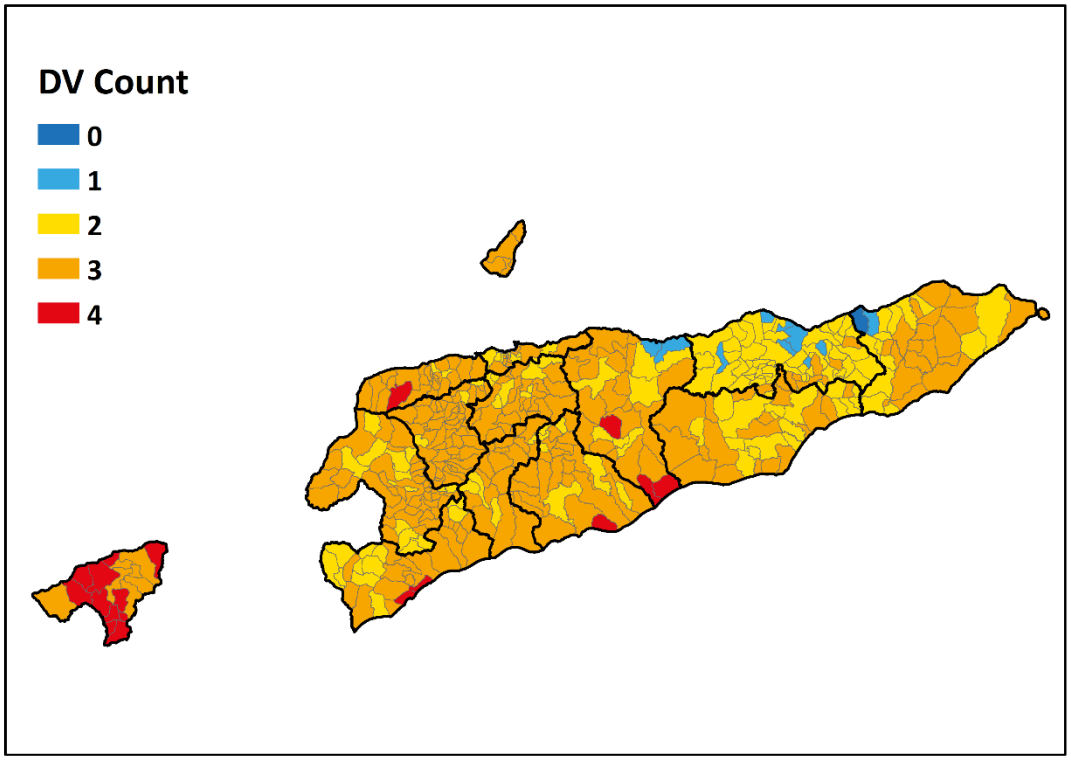


Figure 18: Suco Average of the Predicted Number of Types of Domestic Violence (DV) Reported by Females



8. Conclusions

In this study, data primarily from the 2015 Population and Housing Census and the 2014/15 Timor Leste Survey of Living Standards, along with more limited data from the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey were combined to estimate various indicators for each of the 442 sucos in Timor Leste. The first part of the analysis is a 'traditional' poverty mapping approach, where the focus is on monetary measures of poverty, and the findings contrast with prior poverty analysis for Timor Leste that uses only the survey data and that provides estimates just for the 13 municipalities. As such the prior analysis ignores the substantial differences within municipalities in suco-level poverty rates and the intra-municipality variation in living standards more generally. The survey-to-census imputations carried out here enable this variation to be revealed, and can provide useful information for developing spatially targeted interventions, such as local development programs. A further use of the results reported here is for future analytic studies that aim to explore some of the driving forces behind the spatial variation in poverty in Timor Leste. While some Timorese researchers may be only limited access to unit record data from the surveys and censuses, useful analyses may also be carried

out by using the type of constructed poverty and inequality variables that are here reported at suco level.[12]

The second part of the analysis (in Sections 6 and 7) is non-traditional, in using the small area estimation techniques to spatially disaggregated gender-related indicators from the Living Standards Survey and from the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey. Compared to the predictive fit of the poverty mapping models based on household consumption, the models for gender-related indicators for labour force activity, education, health, decision-making autonomy, and abuse and domestic violence have much lower predictive power, which is likely to reflect the idiosyncratic nature of some of these indicators. Nevertheless, the precision of the derived suco-level indicators was at least as high as for the traditional poverty indicators, in part because the common location component in the errors for the gender-related indicator prediction equations was generally smaller than it was in the errors for the consumption (again, reflecting the smaller role of area characteristics and the larger role of idiosyncratic factors in influencing these gender-related indicators).

In terms of substantive findings, this attempt to spatially disaggregate gender-related indicators revealed two key patterns. First, it is in poorer areas of Timor Leste where more people are affected by abuse of females and domestic violence against females, and it is also in poor areas where there is more educationally-related female disadvantage. In contrast, if the focus is on female disadvantages in the labour force, these show up the most in the more economically developed sucos.

A secondary finding from the analysis is that this type of research would be enhanced if future surveys in Timor Leste more closely followed the wording of questions and answer options used in the census so that better predictive models of gender-related indicators could be produced from the available data.

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[12] For example, small-area welfare statistics from poverty mapping can be linked to measures of environmental change, such as deforestation, that is available from remote sensing. Using the same techniques as in the current study, Gibson (2018) shows how prior deforestation in the Solomon Islands is associated with higher inequality and poverty. These types of relationship should be of interest to policymakers and researchers.

The overall findings suggest the importance of using gender-disaggregated individual level analysis, beyond the male/female household headship, to better assess poverty of women and men and gender disparity. However, the individual-level indicators are generally still underexplored and therefore data constraints are big. Moreover, since this work is a new field, the method and indicators are still in a developmental stage and there is still fairly limited literature, especially on large-scale empirical work at village-level, to use as reference. This study hopefully will lead to more and further study so as to contribute towards enriching the existing literature in this area.

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Table 5: Comparison of Census and TLSLS Variables for Household-Level Characteristics

Dwelling attributes and household variables	Census		TLSLS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Main material of dwelling walls is concrete or brick	0.38	0.49	0.38	0.49	0.08	0.933
Main material of dwelling walls is wood	0.04	0.20	0.02	0.13	9.80	0.000
Main material of dwelling walls is bamboo	0.25	0.43	0.23	0.42	1.23	0.220
Main material of dwelling walls is corrugated iron/zinc/tin	0.05	0.22	0.04	0.19	1.90	0.057
Main material of dwelling walls is palm trunk (bebak)	0.25	0.43	0.31	0.46	3.84	0.000
Main material of dwelling walls is any plant matter (wood, bamboo, or bebak)	0.54	0.50	0.56	0.50	0.91	0.362
Main material of dwelling roof is concrete or brick	0.04	0.21	0.00	0.05	27.15	0.000
Main material of dwelling roof is tin or corrogated iron	0.75	0.43	0.80	0.40	3.49	0.000
Main material of dwelling roof is palm leaves, thatch, or grass	0.19	0.39	0.12	0.32	5.99	0.000
Main material of dwelling floor is concrete or brick	0.39	0.49	0.30	0.46	6.55	0.000
Main material of dwelling floor is tile	0.09	0.29	0.13	0.34	3.88	0.000
Main material of dwelling floor is wood or bamboo	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.20	0.73	0.468
Main material of dwelling floor is earth, clay or dirt	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.50	2.23	0.026
Dwelling is owned by a member or members of the household	0.95	0.21	0.96	0.20	0.68	0.496
Dwelling is in good condition	0.19	0.39	0.17	0.37	2.03	0.043
Dwelling is in mediocre condition	0.53	0.50	0.46	0.50	6.47	0.000
Dwelling is a little damaged	0.20	0.40	0.27	0.44	5.59	0.000
Dwelling is severely damaged	0.08	0.27	0.11	0.31	3.73	0.000
Number of rooms in the dwelling (excl bathrooms, kitchens etc)	2.89	1.33	3.06	1.32	4.71	0.000
Dwelling has indoor bath or shower	0.14	0.35	0.10	0.31	3.50	0.000
Household members bath or shower outdoors	0.63	0.48	0.62	0.49	0.27	0.789
Household members bathe in river, pond etc	0.20	0.40	0.22	0.41	1.18	0.240
Household members use flush toilet	0.36	0.48	0.09	0.29	23.14	0.000
Household members use ventilated, improved pit latrine	0.12	0.33	0.20	0.40	6.51	0.000
Household members use pit latrine with slab	0.09	0.28	0.19	0.39	8.98	0.000

Dwelling attributes and household variables	Census		TLSLS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Household members use open pit latrine	0.08	0.27	0.16	0.36	7.49	0.000
Household members have no toilet facility or use the bush	0.21	0.40	0.25	0.43	2.18	0.029
Sewerage disposal into septic tank	0.29	0.46	0.29	0.45	0.11	0.912
Sewerage disposal into a hole	0.30	0.46	0.30	0.46	0.28	0.778
Main energy source for cooking is electricity	0.10	0.30	0.08	0.28	2.01	0.045
Main energy source for cooking is kerosene	0.05	0.21	0.03	0.16	3.91	0.000
Main energy source for cooking is wood	0.81	0.39	0.80	0.40	0.91	0.365
Main energy source for lighting is electricity	0.67	0.47	0.69	0.46	0.64	0.525
Main energy source for lighting is kerosene	0.11	0.31	0.02	0.14	17.91	0.000
Main energy source for lighting is solar panel	0.15	0.35	0.16	0.37	0.83	0.407
Main energy source for lighting is candle, battery or torch	0.03	0.18	0.13	0.34	7.03	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from protected well or spring	0.08	0.26	0.15	0.36	6.34	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from unprotected well or spring	0.09	0.28	0.16	0.37	4.81	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from river, lake or stream	0.14	0.35	0.06	0.23	9.05	0.000
Household has at least one radio	0.27	0.44	0.08	0.28	30.33	0.000
Household has at least one television	0.37	0.48	0.34	0.47	1.58	0.115
Household has at least one mobile telephone	0.81	0.39	0.61	0.49	15.65	0.000
Household has at least one computer	0.16	0.37	0.09	0.29	6.96	0.000
Household has at least one refrigerator	0.16	0.36	0.01	0.11	23.75	0.000
Household has at least one sewing machine	0.04	0.19	0.02	0.13	7.26	0.000
Household has at least one bicycle	0.14	0.35	0.07	0.25	9.91	0.000
Household has at least one motor cycle	0.24	0.43	0.20	0.40	2.43	0.015
Household has at least one car, van or truck	0.07	0.25	0.03	0.18	5.96	0.000
Household has at least one boat	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.12	1.11	0.266
Household uses a tractor	0.16	0.36	0.09	0.28	6.00	0.000
Household rears livestock	0.87	0.33	0.88	0.33	0.38	0.701

Dwelling attributes and household variables	Census		TLSLS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Household grows crops	0.80	0.40	0.81	0.39	0.64	0.520
Number of chickens owned by household	4.54	7.73	5.12	6.13	3.01	0.003
Number of pigs owned by household	2.05	3.61	2.41	2.91	4.30	0.000
Number of sheep owned by household	0.20	1.94	0.13	1.57	1.74	0.082
Number of goats owned by household	0.78	2.61	0.90	3.13	1.51	0.133
Number of cattle owned by household	1.08	3.57	1.27	3.68	2.07	0.039
Number of buffalo owned by household	0.63	3.01	0.74	3.40	1.55	0.121
Household grows rice	0.35	0.48	0.19	0.39	8.37	0.000
Household grows maize	0.70	0.46	0.67	0.47	1.10	0.272
Household grows cassava	0.64	0.48	0.56	0.50	3.44	0.001
Household grows sweet potato	0.55	0.50	0.30	0.46	12.63	0.000
Household grows vegetables	0.52	0.50	0.25	0.43	15.12	0.000
Household grows coffee	0.38	0.48	0.19	0.39	8.84	0.000
Household grows coconuts	0.51	0.50	0.17	0.38	23.09	0.000
Household uses organic fertiliser	0.11	0.32	0.01	0.11	20.64	0.000
Household uses inorganic fertiliser	0.08	0.27	0.01	0.09	18.08	0.000
Household uses pesticide	0.08	0.27	0.05	0.21	3.86	0.000
Household uses herbicide	0.06	0.24	0.04	0.20	2.10	0.036
Household cultivates less than 1 hectare	0.51	0.50	0.55	0.50	2.10	0.036
Household cultivates 1 to 5 hectares	0.25	0.43	0.26	0.44	0.80	0.422
Household cultivates more than 5 hectares	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.06	8.31	0.000

Table 6: Comparison of Census and TLSLS Variables for Person-Level Characteristics

Person-level characteristics	Census		TLSLS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Number of persons (from census front cover)	5.76	2.98	5.42	2.63	5.55	0.000
Number of males	2.92	1.86	2.71	1.67	5.85	0.000
Number of females	2.84	1.77	2.70	1.59	4.26	0.000
Number aged less than 6 years	0.89	1.02	0.73	0.95	8.98	0.000
Number aged 6 to 15 years	1.52	1.50	1.59	1.48	2.70	0.007
Number aged 60 and above	0.47	0.72	0.47	0.72	0.08	0.939
Number aged 16 to 59 years	2.88	1.92	2.62	1.70	5.14	0.000
Number of unregistered births amongst 0-5 year olds	0.09	0.37	0.09	0.38	0.03	0.973
Number of 6-15 year olds who have never attended school	0.18	0.55	0.17	0.46	1.48	0.139
Number of 16-59 year olds who were wage employees in the prior week	0.52	0.86	0.41	0.71	4.11	0.000
Number of 16-59 year olds who are were economically active in the prior week	1.33	1.58	1.70	1.56	7.92	0.000
Household head is male	0.84	0.37	0.85	0.36	0.96	0.336
Age of household head	48.06	15.08	49.68	14.02	5.09	0.000
Household head is married	0.85	0.36	0.79	0.41	8.56	0.000
Household head's mother tongue is tetun	0.31	0.46	0.15	0.36	8.30	0.000
Household head is a migrant (born outside the current sub-district)	0.21	0.41	0.19	0.39	0.87	0.385
Household head never attended school	0.41	0.49	0.50	0.50	5.58	0.000
Household head's highest education level is primary	0.20	0.40	0.17	0.37	4.24	0.000
Household head's highest education level is pre-secondary	0.09	0.28	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.961
Household head's highest education level is secondary	0.16	0.37	0.15	0.36	0.93	0.352
Household head's highest education level is tertiary (polytech/university)	0.10	0.30	0.05	0.22	7.62	0.000
Household head was not economically active in prior week	0.13	0.33	0.45	0.50	19.93	0.000
Share of household who are males	0.50	0.21	0.49	0.21	3.30	0.001
Share of household who are females	0.50	0.21	0.51	0.21	2.76	0.006
Share of household who are aged less than 6 years	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.15	8.43	0.000

Person-level characteristics	Census		TLSLS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Share of household who are aged 6 to 15 years	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.21	6.63	0.000
Share of household who are aged 60 and above	0.13	0.24	0.15	0.28	3.72	0.000
Share of household who are aged 16 to 59 years	0.51	0.26	0.48	0.25	4.47	0.000

Table 7: Beta Models for Predicting Per Capita Consumption, National Sample (N=5916)

Variable	OLS Model			GLS Model		
	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
age60up	0.0384	0.0110	3.48	0.0252	0.0094	2.68
birth_unreg	-0.0989	0.0178	5.54	-0.0791	0.0119	6.64
cook_wood	-0.2211	0.0211	10.47	-0.1677	0.0207	8.09
did_crops	-0.1238	0.0251	4.93	-0.1302	0.0250	5.20
did_livestock	-0.0631	0.0296	2.13	-0.0702	0.0271	2.60
has_tv	0.0783	0.0200	3.92	0.0861	0.0177	4.86
head_male	-0.1463	0.0249	5.87	-0.1494	0.0249	6.00
head_secondary	0.0655	0.0223	2.93	0.0433	0.0189	2.30
mean_age60up	0.2108	0.0836	2.52	0.2526	0.1354	1.86
mean_bath_outdoor	-0.1371	0.0494	2.77	-0.1413	0.0816	1.73
mean_birth_unreg	0.6203	0.1357	4.57	0.5987	0.2322	2.58
mean_cult_1_5_ha	0.1464	0.0616	2.38	0.1470	0.1016	1.45
mean_did_crops	-0.5770	0.1546	3.73	-0.5660	0.2538	2.23
mean_did_livestock	0.4022	0.1737	2.32	0.4120	0.2780	1.48
mean_grow_maize	0.4443	0.1074	4.14	0.4250	0.1786	2.38
mean_has_boat	1.2882	0.2147	6.00	1.3194	0.3510	3.76
mean_has_tv	0.2908	0.1054	2.76	0.3093	0.1744	1.77
mean_head_mig	0.2903	0.0786	3.69	0.3041	0.1320	2.30
mean_hhsize	-0.0450	0.0123	3.66	-0.0399	0.0205	1.95
mean_light_elect	-0.1241	0.0422	2.94	-0.1270	0.0703	1.81
mean_n_buffalo	0.0477	0.0107	4.47	0.0501	0.0179	2.80
mean_n_goat	-0.0394	0.0161	2.45	-0.0479	0.0262	1.83
mean_n_sheep	0.0761	0.0214	3.56	0.0843	0.0357	2.36
mean_sewer_tank	0.1218	0.0535	2.28	0.1176	0.0877	1.34
noschool615	-0.1266	0.0158	8.00	-0.1153	0.0115	9.99
wall_concretebrick	0.2175	0.0181	12.02	0.2165	0.0161	13.42
wall_tin	0.1376	0.0400	3.44	0.1060	0.0352	3.01
_cons	4.1104	0.1166	35.26	4.0341	0.1892	21.32

Notes: Dependent variable is log per capita consumption. The OLS model has an adjusted-R2 of 0.337 and the F-statistic is 112.2. Variable names that are "mean_*" are means of the attribute for census households at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 5.

Table 8: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity, National Sample (N=5916)

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
cook_wood	4.2933	1.9534	2.20
did_crops	-0.3208	0.1410	2.28
mean_bath_outdoor	-57.9470	15.5134	3.74
birth_unreg_yhat	-0.5649	0.2910	1.94
cook_wood_yhat	-1.0933	0.4807	2.27
head_male_yhat	-0.0751	0.0326	2.30
head_secondary_yhat	-0.8279	0.4071	2.03
mean_age60up_yhat	-0.2745	0.0934	2.94
mean_bath_outdoor_yhat	29.2599	7.7710	3.77
mean_birth_unreg_yhat	-5.1578	2.1280	2.42
mean_cult_1_5_ha_yhat	-3.3650	1.1370	2.96
mean_has_tv_yhat	-0.4024	0.1024	3.93
mean_n_buffalo_yhat	0.0451	0.0130	3.46
birth_unreg_yhat2	0.1500	0.0771	1.95
head_secondary_yhat2	0.1999	0.0988	2.02
mean_bath_outdoor_yhat2	-3.7110	0.9776	3.80
mean_birth_unreg_yhat2	1.3542	0.5317	2.55
mean_cult_1_5_ha_yhat2	0.8286	0.2918	2.84
mean_light_elect_yhat2	0.0387	0.0137	2.83
_cons	-3.4800	0.3780	9.21

Notes: The alpha model has an adjusted-R2 of 0.026 and the F-statistic is 9.2. Variable names with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model for log per capita consumption, and with suffix "_yhat2" are interacted with the square of the predicted value from the beta model. Other notes, see Table 7.

Table 9: Beta Models for Predicting Per Capita Consumption, Rural Sub-Sample (N=3898)

Variable	OLS Model			GLS Model		
	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
age60up	0.0422	0.0118	3.56	0.0291	0.0101	2.89
birth_unreg	-0.0850	0.0204	4.17	-0.0837	0.0142	5.89
cook_wood	-0.1894	0.0251	7.54	-0.1154	0.0250	4.61
did_crops	-0.1530	0.0360	4.25	-0.1920	0.0361	5.32
has_tv	0.0945	0.0235	4.01	0.1057	0.0207	5.12
head_male	-0.1626	0.0283	5.75	-0.1507	0.0297	5.08
head_mig	0.0745	0.0329	2.26	0.0211	0.0286	0.74
head_secondary	0.0664	0.0279	2.38	0.0434	0.0239	1.81
mean_age60up	0.2446	0.0894	2.73	0.2899	0.1505	1.93
mean_bath_outdoor	-0.1490	0.0525	2.84	-0.1581	0.0895	1.77
mean_birth_unreg	0.5165	0.1391	3.71	0.5525	0.2386	2.32
mean_cult_1_5_ha	0.1640	0.0642	2.56	0.1959	0.1102	1.78
mean_did_crops	-0.3863	0.1956	1.97	-0.3231	0.3329	0.97
mean_did_livestock	0.5466	0.2227	2.45	0.5118	0.3744	1.37
mean_grow_maize	0.2129	0.1155	1.84	0.1675	0.1990	0.84
mean_has_boat	1.3380	0.2195	6.10	1.4320	0.3933	3.64
mean_head_mig	0.3378	0.0846	3.99	0.3876	0.1407	2.75
mean_hhsize	-0.0445	0.0128	3.48	-0.0417	0.0218	1.91
mean_light_elect	-0.0764	0.0303	2.52	-0.0805	0.0513	1.57
mean_n_buffalo	0.0466	0.0116	4.03	0.0446	0.0201	2.22
mean_n_goat	-0.0330	0.0167	1.97	-0.0410	0.0285	1.44
mean_n_sheep	0.0954	0.0272	3.51	0.1035	0.0484	2.14
mean_sewer_tank	0.1777	0.0645	2.76	0.1895	0.1104	1.72
mean_wall_anyplant	-0.6356	0.2139	2.97	-0.6912	0.3699	1.87
mean_wall_concretebrick	-0.4590	0.2351	1.95	-0.5177	0.4064	1.27
mean_wall_tin	-0.6728	0.2696	2.50	-0.6604	0.4661	1.42
noschool615	-0.1301	0.0168	7.74	-0.1190	0.0118	10.05
wall_concretebrick	0.1931	0.0217	8.89	0.2036	0.0189	10.75
wall_tin	0.1469	0.0457	3.21	0.1288	0.0397	3.24
_cons	4.5254	0.2653	17.06	4.5126	0.4536	9.95

Notes: Dependent variable is log per capita consumption of rural households. The OLS model has an adjusted-R2 of 0.239 and the F-statistic is 43.1. Variable names that are "mean_*" are means of the attribute for rural households in the census, averaged at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 10: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity, Rural Sub-Sample (N=3898)

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
birth_unreg	32.5027	13.6039	2.39
did_crops	-5.5847	1.6203	3.45
mean_head_mig	128.2914	56.8943	2.25
mean_n_buffalo	0.1543	0.0563	2.74
noschool615	-0.2880	0.1005	2.87
birth_unreg_yhat	-18.2206	7.3273	2.49
did_crops_yhat	1.2802	0.3987	3.21
head_male_yhat	-0.1350	0.0386	3.50
mean_birth_unreg_yhat	8.5475	3.4153	2.50
mean_head_mig_yhat	-63.5143	28.1849	2.25
wall_concretebrick_yhat	0.9300	0.5005	1.86
birth_unreg_yhat2	2.5257	0.9843	2.57
mean_birth_unreg_yhat2	-2.1628	0.8700	2.49
mean_head_mig_yhat2	7.7993	3.4837	2.24
wall_concretebrick_yhat2	-0.2343	0.1250	1.87
_cons	-3.5148	0.2477	14.19

Notes: The alpha model has an adjusted-R2 of 0.026 and the F-statistic is 7.9. Variable names with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model on per capita consumption, and with suffix "_yhat2" are interacted with the square of the predicted value from the beta model. Other notes, see Table 9.

Table 11: Beta Models for Predicting Per Capita Consumption, Urban Sub-Sample (N=2018)

Variable	OLS Model			GLS Model		
	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
bath_outdoor	-0.0982	0.0311	3.15	-0.0918	0.0278	3.31
birth_unreg	-0.1520	0.0356	4.27	-0.1459	0.0313	4.66
cook_wood	-0.2233	0.0345	6.47	-0.1937	0.0318	6.10
did_crops	-0.1125	0.0334	3.36	-0.0865	0.0309	2.80
did_livestock	-0.1428	0.0414	3.45	-0.1385	0.0391	3.54
head_male	-0.1048	0.0490	2.14	-0.1156	0.0425	2.72
mean_birth_unreg	0.8087	0.3608	2.24	0.7367	0.5103	1.44
mean_cook_wood	-0.3883	0.1483	2.62	-0.3935	0.2027	1.94
mean_cult_1_5_ha	-0.4408	0.1428	3.09	-0.4141	0.1901	2.18
mean_dwell_own	1.0598	0.3772	2.81	1.0603	0.5069	2.09
mean_head_secondary	1.1101	0.3368	3.30	1.0275	0.4411	2.33
mean_n_buffalo	0.0463	0.0240	1.93	0.0271	0.0316	0.86
mean_noschool615	0.6015	0.1557	3.86	0.5938	0.2042	2.91
mean_wall_anyplant	0.3109	0.1344	2.31	0.2662	0.1856	1.43
mean_wall_bamboo	-0.3566	0.1510	2.36	-0.4649	0.2024	2.30
n_buffalo	0.0076	0.0030	2.49	0.0105	0.0039	2.67
noschool615	-0.1318	0.0429	3.07	-0.1444	0.0331	4.36
wall_concretebrick	0.2498	0.0338	7.39	0.2458	0.0285	8.63
_cons	3.3580	0.3846	8.73	3.3877	0.5043	6.72

Notes: Dependent variable is log per capita consumption of urban households. The OLS model has an adjusted-R2 of 0.346 and F-statistic is 60.2. Variable names that are "mean_*" are means of the attribute for urban households in the census, averaged at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 12: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity, Urban Sub-Sample (N=2018)

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
mean_wall_anyplant	-9.4989	4.8846	1.94
n_buffalo	0.0219	0.0168	1.30
wall_concretebrick	-4.8885	2.4631	1.98
mean_birth_unreg_yhat	1.0193	0.3943	2.59
mean_cook_wood_yhat	3.5218	1.5888	2.22
wall_concretebrick_yhat	1.2505	0.6078	2.06
mean_cook_wood_yhat2	-0.8524	0.3850	2.21
mean_wall_anyplant_yhat2	0.5989	0.2919	2.05
_cons	-5.8791	0.4403	13.35

Notes: The alpha model has an adjusted-R2 of 0.019 and the F-statistic is 5.9. Variable names with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model on per capita consumption, and with suffix "_yhat2" are interacted with the square of the predicted value from the beta model. Other notes, see Table 11.

Table 13: Beta Models for Predicting Labour Force Indicator

Variable	OLS Model			GLS Model		
	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat

birth_unreg	-0.0886	0.0441	2.01	-0.0749	0.0419	1.79
cult_1_5_ha	0.142	0.0434	3.27	0.1441	0.0379	3.80
did_crops	0.2499	0.0594	4.21	0.2762	0.0628	4.40
has_tv	-0.2108	0.0457	4.61	-0.2089	0.0426	4.91
mean_head_secondary	-1.1167	0.2934	3.81	-0.9402	0.3239	2.90
mean_sewer_tank	0.217	0.0985	2.20	0.1627	0.1147	1.42
n_sheep	0.0177	0.0113	1.56	0.0077	0.0072	1.08
wall_tin	-0.2705	0.0975	2.78	-0.1892	0.0939	2.01
_cons	-0.0587	0.0741	0.79	-0.099	0.0775	1.28

Notes: Dependent variable is the principal component for labour force indicators. Variable names that are "mean_*" are means of the attribute for census households at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 5.

Table 14: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity in work_pca

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
mean_sewer_tank	0.6653	0.2077	3.20
mean_sewer_tank_yhat	-3.3443	0.6686	5.00
mean_sewer_tank_yhat2	-3.1688	1.6610	1.91
_cons	-5.0208	0.0592	84.79

Notes: Variable names with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model for log per capita consumption, and with suffix "_yhat2" are interacted with the square of the predicted value from the beta model. Other notes, see Table 13.

Table 15: Beta Model for Education Principal Components Index

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-stat	|Prob | > t	Label
intercept	-0.9425	0.0742	-12.71	0.000	Intercept
AGE60UP	-0.0924	0.0233	-3.96	0.000	age60up
HEAD_MALE_1	1.0887	0.0540	20.15	0.000	Dummy for HEAD_MALE=1
HEAD_PRESEC_1	-0.1612	0.0540	-2.98	0.003	Dummy for HEAD_PRESEC=1
LIGHT_SOLAR_1	-0.0761	0.0438	-1.74	0.083	Dummy for LIGHT_SOLAR=1
MEAN_NOSCHOOL615	-0.1958	0.1251	-1.57	0.118	mean_noschool615
MEAN_SEWER_HOLE	0.2133	0.0889	2.40	0.017	mean_sewer_hole
MEAN_SEWER_TANK	0.2444	0.0756	3.23	0.001	mean_sewer_tank
NOSCHOOL615	0.0769	0.0343	2.24	0.025	noschool615
N_SHEEP	0.0140	0.0099	1.41	0.157	n_sheep

Note: Dependent variable is the principal components education index described in text. Variables named "MEAN_*" are means of the attribute for census households at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 5.

Table 16: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity for the Education Index Survey-to-Census Imputation

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-stat	|Prob | > t	Label
intercept	-5.7583	0.1780	-32.35	0.000	Intercept
MEAN_BATH_OUTDOOR	1.5753	0.2763	5.70	0.000	mean_bath_outdoor
MEAN_SEWER_HOLE	-1.0213	0.2638	-3.87	0.000	mean_sewer_hole
MEAN_WALL_ANYPLANT*_yhat_	-1.9357	0.2746	-7.05	0.000	mean_wall_anyplant*_yhat_
MEAN_WALL_CONCRETEBRICK	-1.6798	0.2296	-7.32	0.000	mean_wall_concretebrick
MEAN_WALL_CONCRETEBRICK*_yhat_	-2.8443	0.3953	-7.20	0.000	mean_wall_concretebrick*_yhat_
NOSCHOOL615	0.8561	0.1125	7.61	0.000	noschool615
NOSCHOOL615*_yhat_	1.0945	0.3019	3.63	0.000	noschool615*_yhat_

Note: Variables named with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model. Other notes, see Table 15.

Table 17: Beta Model for Health Principal Components Index

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-stat	|Prob | > t	Label
intercept	-0.0872	0.1201	-0.73	0.468	Intercept
HEAD_MALE_1	0.2300	0.0478	4.81	0.000	Dummy for HEAD_MALE=1
HEAD_MIG_1	-0.0981	0.0452	-2.17	0.030	Dummy for HEAD_MIG=1
HEAD_PRESEC_1	-0.0838	0.0475	-1.77	0.078	Dummy for HEAD_PRESEC=1
LIGHT_ELECT_1	-0.0618	0.0426	-1.45	0.147	Dummy for LIGHT_ELECT=1
MEAN_COOK_WOOD	-0.2201	0.0962	-2.29	0.022	mean_cook_wood
MEAN_LIGHT_ELECT	0.1922	0.0787	2.44	0.015	mean_light_elect
MEAN_LIGHT_SOLAR	0.1558	0.0964	1.62	0.106	mean_light_solar
MEAN_WALL_TIN	-0.5532	0.2921	-1.89	0.058	mean_wall_tin

Note: Dependent variable is the principal components health index described in text. Variables named "MEAN_*" are means of the attribute for census households at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 5.

Table 18: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity for the Health Index Survey-to-Census Imputation

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-stat	|Prob | > t	Label
intercept	-9.4685	0.3468	-27.30	0.000	Intercept
yhat	-6.5471	1.1022	-5.94	0.000	_yhat_
HEAD_MALE_1	0.6741	0.3486	1.93	0.053	Dummy for (HEAD_MALE)=1
HEAD_MALE_1*_yhat_*_yhat_	43.0433	8.5009	5.06	0.000	Dummy for (HEAD_MALE)=1*_yhat_*_yhat_
HEAD_MIG_1	-0.9261	0.1754	-5.28	0.000	Dummy for (HEAD_MIG)=1
HEAD_PRESEC_1	-0.9059	0.2185	-4.15	0.000	Dummy for (HEAD_PRESEC)=1
HEAD_PRESEC_1*_yhat_	-3.0047	2.0968	-1.43	0.152	Dummy for (HEAD_PRESEC)=1*_yhat_
LIGHT_ELECT_1*_yhat_*_yhat_	-14.7208	5.0409	-2.92	0.004	Dummy for (LIGHT_ELECT)=1*_yhat_*_yhat_
MEAN_COOK_WOOD	-1.9675	0.3910	-5.03	0.000	mean_cook_wood
MEAN_COOK_WOOD*_yhat_*_yhat_	13.2647	6.6879	1.98	0.047	mean_cook_wood*_yhat_*_yhat_

Note: Variables named with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model. Other notes, see Table 17.

Table 19: Comparison of Census and DHS Variables for Household-Level Characteristics

Dwelling attributes and household variables	2015 Census		2016 DHS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Number of rooms in the dwelling (excl bathrooms, kitchens etc)	2.891	1.326	2.886	1.365	0.14	0.887
Dwelling has indoor bath or shower	0.143	0.350	0.150	0.357	0.59	0.554
Household members use flush toilet	0.362	0.481	0.465	0.499	5.11	0.000
Household members use ventilated, improved pit latrine	0.122	0.328	0.026	0.161	20.26	0.000
Household members use pit latrine with slab	0.087	0.282	0.149	0.356	5.79	0.000
Household members use open pit latrine	0.078	0.268	0.014	0.119	17.90	0.000
Household members use hanging toilet/latrine	0.109	0.312	0.057	0.232	7.38	0.000
Household members have no toilet facility or use the bush	0.206	0.404	0.271	0.445	4.07	0.000
Household members use improved toilet (flush or VIP)	0.484	0.500	0.491	0.500	0.33	0.744
Household members use latrine with pit slab or hanging	0.196	0.397	0.206	0.405	0.78	0.435
Household members use open pit, bush or have no toilet	0.284	0.451	0.286	0.452	0.13	0.901
Dwelling has a kitchen within the dwelling (shared or exclusive)	0.251	0.433	0.118	0.322	14.65	0.000
Main energy source for cooking is electricity	0.103	0.304	0.082	0.275	2.89	0.004
Main energy source for cooking is gas	0.026	0.159	0.006	0.080	9.51	0.000
Main energy source for cooking is biogas	0.007	0.083	0.002	0.047	5.37	0.000
Main energy source for cooking is kerosene	0.046	0.209	0.044	0.206	0.20	0.843
Main energy source for cooking is coal	0.004	0.060	0.000	0.022	9.34	0.000
Main energy source for cooking is wood	0.813	0.390	0.864	0.343	3.76	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from piped or pumped indoors	0.050	0.218	0.228	0.419	12.52	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from piped or pumped outdoors	0.123	0.329	0.097	0.296	3.37	0.001
Drinking water is mainly from public tap/public pipe	0.412	0.492	0.236	0.424	12.82	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from tubewell/borehole	0.066	0.249	0.038	0.190	4.05	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from protected well or spring	0.075	0.263	0.111	0.314	4.43	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from rainwater collection	0.003	0.052	0.001	0.026	4.45	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from water bottles	0.018	0.133	0.053	0.224	4.20	0.000
Drinking water is mainly from unprotected well or spring	0.089	0.284	0.159	0.366	5.94	0.000

Dwelling attributes and household variables	2015 Census		2016 DHS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Drinking water is mainly from water vendor/tanker	0.009	0.097	0.009	0.096	0.03	0.977
Drinking water is mainly from river, lake or stream	0.142	0.349	0.037	0.188	14.52	0.000
Drinking water is piped or from tap (public or private)	0.586	0.493	0.560	0.496	1.45	0.148
Household has at least one radio	0.270	0.444	0.245	0.430	3.02	0.003
Household has at least one television	0.368	0.482	0.402	0.490	1.72	0.086
Household has at least one telephone/mobile	0.813	0.390	1.000	0.000	65.61	0.000
Household has at least one computer	0.164	0.370	0.109	0.312	5.06	0.000
Household has at least one refrigerator	0.155	0.362	0.196	0.397	2.66	0.008
Household has at least one sewing machine	0.037	0.189	0.030	0.171	2.56	0.011
Household has at least one bicycle	0.139	0.346	0.146	0.353	0.69	0.492
Household has at least one motor cycle	0.236	0.425	0.318	0.466	5.97	0.000
Household has at least one car, van or truck	0.065	0.246	0.049	0.216	3.10	0.002
Household has at least one boat	0.019	0.137	0.006	0.078	7.21	0.000
Household has at least one radio or one TV	0.487	0.500	0.496	0.500	0.52	0.604
Household is using banking facility	0.422	0.494	0.491	0.500	6.61	0.000
Household rears livestock	0.872	0.334	0.829	0.377	3.51	0.000
Number of chickens owned by household	4.540	7.730	6.279	13.147	7.39	0.000
Number of pigs owned by household	2.049	3.613	2.337	4.378	3.48	0.001
Number of sheep owned by household	0.198	1.936	0.189	2.818	0.21	0.832
Number of goats owned by household	0.775	2.608	1.095	4.338	4.26	0.000
Number of cattle owned by household	1.084	3.573	1.182	4.729	1.25	0.212
Number of buffalo owned by household	0.627	3.010	0.904	5.349	3.33	0.001
Number of horses owned by household	0.248	0.804	0.286	2.183	1.27	0.204

Table 20: Comparison of Census and DHS Variables for Person-Level Characteristics

Person-level characteristics	2015 Census		2016 DHS		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Number of persons (from census front cover)	5.759	2.979	5.313	2.723	7.70	0.000
Number of males	2.924	1.862	2.672	1.704	7.60	0.000
Number of females	2.835	1.770	2.641	1.640	6.65	0.000
Number aged less than 6 years	0.887	1.019	0.787	0.967	6.90	0.000
Number aged 6 to 15 years	1.519	1.498	1.490	1.436	1.42	0.156
Number aged 60 and above	0.473	0.718	0.508	0.733	2.57	0.010
Number aged 16 to 59 years	2.881	1.918	2.528	1.700	7.43	0.000
Number of unregistered births amongst 0-5 year olds	0.076	0.338	0.259	0.591	19.71	0.000
Number of 6-15 year olds who have never attended school	0.180	0.551	0.135	0.426	5.31	0.000
Household head is male	0.842	0.365	0.825	0.380	3.12	0.002
Age of household head	48.063	15.077	50.053	14.965	5.93	0.000
Household head is married	0.851	0.356	0.794	0.405	10.64	0.000
Household head never attended school	0.413	0.492	0.440	0.496	1.94	0.052
Household head's highest education level is primary	0.196	0.397	0.226	0.418	5.10	0.000
Household head's highest education level is pre-secondary	0.087	0.281	0.082	0.274	1.34	0.180
Household head's highest education level is secondary	0.163	0.369	0.165	0.371	0.34	0.733
Household head's highest education level is tertiary (polytech/university)	0.097	0.296	0.085	0.279	1.47	0.141
Share of household who are males	0.504	0.213	0.497	0.217	2.45	0.014
Share of household who are females	0.496	0.213	0.503	0.217	2.45	0.014
Share of household who are aged less than 6 years	0.139	0.159	0.128	0.156	4.88	0.000
Share of household who are aged 6 to 15 years	0.227	0.205	0.242	0.211	4.78	0.000
Share of household who are aged 60 and above	0.127	0.242	0.153	0.271	4.92	0.000
Share of household who are aged 16 to 59 years	0.508	0.256	0.478	0.253	5.34	0.000

Table 21: Beta Models for Predicting PCA Index of Types of Female Decision-Making Autonomy (N=7013)

Variable	OLS Model			GLS Model		
	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
cook_kero	-0.2483	0.1103	2.25	-0.2083	0.1073	1.94
mean_cook_kero	2.1923	0.5718	3.83	2.2863	0.9552	2.39
mean_dwell_rooms	0.1489	0.0631	2.36	0.131	0.0996	1.32
mean_has_bike	-0.6863	0.3035	2.26	-0.5569	0.5004	1.11
mean_has_radiotv	0.4624	0.2205	2.1	0.386	0.3557	1.09
mean_head_tertiary	-2.4147	0.5304	4.55	-2.3705	0.865	2.74
mean_toilet_improved	0.6791	0.1507	4.51	0.6468	0.2313	2.8
mean_toilet_noopen	0.8869	0.1271	6.98	0.8087	0.1855	4.36
mean_water_carttank	1.7617	0.3728	4.73	1.7428	0.6414	2.72
mean_water_improved	-0.3067	0.0897	3.42	-0.3249	0.1413	2.3
toilet_improved	0.1519	0.0499	3.04	0.096	0.0529	1.82
toilet_slabhang	-0.1192	0.0584	2.04	-0.086	0.0573	1.5
_cons	-0.8986	0.1892	4.75	-0.7721	0.2871	2.69

Notes: Dependent variable is PCA Index for three dummy variables for decision-making autonomy in different domains. The OLS model has an adjusted-R 2 of 0.026 and the F -statistic is 16.3. Variable names that are "mean_*" are means of the attribute for census households at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 19 and Table 20.

Table 22: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity, DM Index (N=7013)

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
mean_dwell_rooms	0.4197	0.1007	4.17
mean_has_bike	0.2495	0.3772	0.66
mean_toilet_noopen	0.745	0.2474	3.01
mean_water_carttank	3.6338	2.037	1.78
toilet_improved	0.3156	0.0871	3.62
mean_cook_kero_yhat	11.835	2.781	4.26
mean_dwell_rooms_yhat	0.8592	0.1619	5.31
mean_toilet_improved_yhat	-4.0357	0.7873	5.13
mean_toilet_noopen_yhat	-0.4105	0.8016	0.51
mean_water_carttank_yhat	-0.4292	3.9263	0.11
toilet_slabhang_yhat	-1.8986	0.405	4.69
mean_has_radiotv_yhat2	-2.5407	1.8976	1.34
mean_toilet_noopen_yhat2	-4.5575	1.8053	2.52
mean_water_improved_yhat2	-1.4971	1.6349	0.92
_cons	-4.6346	0.3478	13.32

Notes: The alpha model has an adjusted-R 2 of 0.030 and the F -statistic is 16.3. Variable names with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model for DV Index, and with suffix "_yhat2" are interacted with the square of the predicted value from the beta model.

Table 23: Beta Models for Predicting PCA Index of Types of Domestic Violence Indicators (N=3674)

Variable	OLS Model			GLS Model		
	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
cook_kero	-0.5165	0.2406	2.15	-0.4427	0.1221	3.63
has_bike	0.2063	0.1194	1.73	0.2286	0.0756	3.02
has_radiotv	-0.2436	0.0944	2.58	-0.2393	0.0656	3.65
head_secondary	-0.3569	0.1097	3.25	-0.3171	0.0658	4.82
head_tertiary	-0.4588	0.1688	2.72	-0.2698	0.0973	2.77
mean_bath_indoor	3.7054	0.8468	4.38	2.3647	0.8731	2.71
mean_dwell_rooms	-0.4143	0.1098	3.77	-0.4401	0.1156	3.81
mean_head_secondary	2.432	0.8799	2.76	2.1968	0.9293	2.36
mean_head_tertiary	-7.9966	1.4238	5.62	-6.6549	1.417	4.7
mean_n_cattle	-0.1531	0.0429	3.57	-0.1561	0.0444	3.51
mean_n_sheep	-0.4274	0.1032	4.14	-0.4213	0.0883	4.77
n_sheep	0.0248	0.016	1.55	0.0377	0.0158	2.38
water_improved	-0.2545	0.0852	2.99	-0.1284	0.0611	2.1
_cons	1.6882	0.3069	5.5	1.7361	0.3297	5.27

Notes: Dependent variable is PCA Index for 19 dummy variables for experience of actual or threatened abuse, being afraid of partner, and having limits placed on autonomy (see text for details). The OLS model has an adjusted-R 2 of 0.049 and the F -statistic is 15.6. Variable names that are "mean_*" are means of the attribute for census households at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 19 and Table 20.

Table 24: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity, DV Index (N=3674)

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
head_secondary	-0.3546	0.1365	2.6
head_tertiary	-0.5665	0.2056	2.76
mean_head_secondary	1.1638	0.6253	1.86
head_secondary_yhat	1.3941	0.282	4.94
mean_bath_indoor_yhat	1.717	1.1117	1.54
mean_head_secondary_yhat	1.3599	1.4452	0.94
mean_n_sheep_yhat	1.591	0.381	4.18
n_sheep_yhat	-0.1104	0.0378	2.92
mean_n_sheep_yhat2	0.8183	0.2194	3.73
n_sheep_yhat2	0.033	0.0161	2.05
_cons	-6.1647	0.0989	62.33

Notes: The alpha model has an adjusted-R 2 of 0.086 and the F -statistic is 32.4. Variable names with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model for DV Index, and with suffix "_yhat2" are interacted with the square of the predicted value from the beta model.

Table 25: Beta Models for Predicting Count of Types of Domestic Violence Indicators (N=3674)

Variable	OLS Model			GLS Model		
	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
cook_kero	-0.7155	0.292	2.45	-0.7331	0.182	4.03
has_radiotv	-0.2284	0.1159	1.97	-0.2632	0.096	2.74
head_secondary	-0.422	0.1334	3.16	-0.3943	0.0986	4
head_tertiary	-0.4407	0.2053	2.15	-0.3447	0.1395	2.47
mean_bath_indoor	4.6393	1.1374	4.08	3.3271	1.3033	2.55
mean_dwell_rooms	-0.3837	0.1371	2.8	-0.4277	0.1566	2.73
mean_has_bike	1.8206	0.7302	2.49	2.2535	0.9253	2.44
mean_head_tertiary	-10.1201	1.655	6.11	-9.151	1.8552	4.93
mean_n_cattle	-0.2013	0.0551	3.65	-0.2206	0.0647	3.41
mean_n_sheep	-0.6544	0.1284	5.1	-0.6759	0.1333	5.07
mean_toilet_slabhang	-0.6448	0.2793	2.31	-0.4576	0.3213	1.42
n_sheep	0.0359	0.0194	1.84	0.0531	0.0338	1.57
toilet_noopen	0.2145	0.135	1.59	0.1098	0.1185	0.93
toilet_slabhang	0.2712	0.1441	1.88	0.1547	0.1233	1.25
water_improved	-0.2803	0.1058	2.65	-0.1209	0.089	1.36
_cons	4.1014	0.4016	10.21	4.2007	0.4528	9.28

Notes: Dependent variable is count of 19 dummy variables for experience of actual or threatened abuse, being afraid of partner, and having limits placed on autonomy (see text for details). The OLS model has an adjusted-R 2 of 0.060 and the F -statistic is 16.7. Variable names that are "mean_*" are means of the attribute for census households at the suco level. Other variables defined in Table 19 and Table 20.

Table 26: Alpha Model for Heteroscedasticity, DV Count (N=3674)

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	z-stat
head_secondary	-2.1484	0.3445	6.24
mean_n_cattle	0.1001	0.0406	2.46
mean_toilet_slabhang	0.5915	0.2388	2.48
n_sheep	0.1007	0.087	1.16
toilet_slabhang	-2.3968	1.1022	2.17
head_secondary_yhat	0.9004	0.179	5.03
head_tertiary_yhat	-0.3795	0.0985	3.85
n_sheep_yhat	-0.0367	0.0537	0.68
toilet_slabhang_yhat	1.8578	0.9464	1.96
mean_has_bike_yhat2	0.3586	0.0616	5.82
n_sheep_yhat2	0.0033	0.008	0.42
toilet_slabhang_yhat2	-0.3187	0.2024	1.57
water_improved_yhat2	0.043	0.0157	2.75
_cons	-5.9708	-0.1176	50.78

Notes: The alpha model has an adjusted-R 2 of 0.059 and the F -statistic is 18.6. Variable names with suffix "_yhat" are interacted with the predicted value from the beta model for DV Count, and with suffix "_yhat2" are interacted with the square of the predicted value from the beta model.

Table 27: Suco-level Predicted Poverty and Inequality

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Aisirimou	326	2,206	7.72	298.81	56.46	0.36	0.08	0.03	0.23
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Bandudato	204	1,138	8.87	245.98	48.07	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.22
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Fahiria	301	1,823	10.40	311.42	54.50	0.40	0.10	0.03	0.23
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Fatubosa	357	2,033	8.41	282.59	50.15	0.47	0.11	0.04	0.22
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Hoholau	218	1,365	5.12	287.26	40.96	0.66	0.22	0.10	0.26
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Lahae	119	698	9.75	618.02	58.57	0.34	0.07	0.02	0.23
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Lausi	212	1,420	7.45	332.55	53.94	0.40	0.10	0.03	0.22
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Saboria	131	781	6.91	1,068.89	56.21	0.42	0.11	0.04	0.26
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Seloi Craic	550	3,584	6.31	936.38	48.07	0.54	0.14	0.05	0.25
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Seloi Malere	740	4,813	7.84	383.52	57.43	0.36	0.08	0.03	0.24
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Suco Liurai	688	4,122	6.92	544.07	47.04	0.54	0.15	0.06	0.24
Aileu	Laulara	Cotolau	183	1,283	7.94	322.04	44.96	0.58	0.16	0.06	0.22
Aileu	Laulara	Fatisi	210	1,357	9.81	521.63	48.25	0.54	0.14	0.05	0.24
Aileu	Laulara	Madabeno	241	1,543	7.69	292.18	41.92	0.65	0.18	0.07	0.21
Aileu	Laulara	Talitu	336	2,220	9.22	388.66	48.34	0.52	0.14	0.05	0.24
Aileu	Laulara	Tohumeta	96	674	9.81	248.78	41.47	0.66	0.18	0.06	0.20
Aileu	Liquidoe	Acubilitoho	131	864	11.50	204.69	46.21	0.54	0.13	0.04	0.19
Aileu	Liquidoe	Bereleu	205	1,280	9.11	286.35	42.97	0.63	0.18	0.07	0.23
Aileu	Liquidoe	Betulau	99	670	11.95	245.76	49.57	0.47	0.11	0.04	0.20
Aileu	Liquidoe	Fahisoi	169	1,204	8.11	244.88	45.56	0.57	0.15	0.05	0.21
Aileu	Liquidoe	Faturilau	99	719	10.82	229.68	43.16	0.62	0.17	0.07	0.21
Aileu	Liquidoe	Manucasa	88	518	7.65	275.59	47.81	0.53	0.14	0.05	0.23
Aileu	Liquidoe	Namoleso	239	1,510	11.75	418.02	50.77	0.46	0.10	0.03	0.21
Aileu	Remexio	Acumau	391	2,689	6.26	345.89	52.27	0.45	0.11	0.04	0.24
Aileu	Remexio	Fadabloco	286	1,896	9.80	199.60	40.06	0.69	0.21	0.08	0.22
Aileu	Remexio	Fahisoi	193	1,290	9.34	303.71	49.31	0.49	0.12	0.04	0.22
Aileu	Remexio	Faturasa	165	1,125	7.14	446.36	53.94	0.42	0.11	0.04	0.24
Aileu	Remexio	Hautoho	133	856	5.80	269.89	41.48	0.66	0.20	0.08	0.22
Aileu	Remexio	Maumeta	89	532	4.85	474.75	43.27	0.62	0.19	0.08	0.24
Aileu	Remexio	Suco Liurai	53	375	9.42	163.77	42.42	0.62	0.19	0.08	0.21
Aileu	Remexio	Tulataqueo	346	2,170	9.52	374.91	48.46	0.50	0.11	0.04	0.20
Ainaro	Ainaro	Ainaro	937	5,263	8.77	360.30	55.60	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.23
Ainaro	Ainaro	Cassa	508	2,916	4.47	3,489.35	60.11	0.36	0.09	0.04	0.31
Ainaro	Ainaro	Manutasi	323	2,110	9.93	285.40	50.32	0.39	0.08	0.03	0.22
Ainaro	Ainaro	Mau-Nuno	184	1,102	7.66	533.96	58.08	0.31	0.07	0.02	0.25
Ainaro	Ainaro	Mau-Ulo	300	1,492	7.61	424.58	45.34	0.51	0.14	0.05	0.23
Ainaro	Ainaro	Soro	320	1,949	9.77	520.23	51.67	0.38	0.08	0.03	0.23
Ainaro	Ainaro	Suro-Craik	182	1,104	11.84	261.37	55.92	0.28	0.06	0.02	0.20
Ainaro	Hatu-Udo	Foho-Ai-Lico	963	4,939	6.91	763.06	52.72	0.39	0.10	0.04	0.26
Ainaro	Hatu-Udo	Leolima	940	5,360	7.19	391.79	57.37	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.24
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Mau-Chiga	411	2,458	11.16	294.50	48.97	0.40	0.08	0.02	0.20
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Mulo	1,104	6,333	8.11	587.22	45.94	0.49	0.13	0.05	0.24
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Nuno-Mogue	654	4,175	7.10	488.21	48.05	0.46	0.12	0.04	0.24
Ainaro	Maubisse	Aitutu	862	5,131	6.54	417.85	46.03	0.50	0.14	0.06	0.26

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Ainaro	Maubisse	Edi	353	2,459	1.07	2,983.93	59.83	0.34	0.08	0.03	0.28
Ainaro	Maubisse	Fatu-Besi	233	1,491	4.90	441.09	52.10	0.40	0.10	0.04	0.25
Ainaro	Maubisse	Horai-Quic	281	1,704	3.39	565.08	46.74	0.47	0.12	0.04	0.22
Ainaro	Maubisse	Suco Liurai	134	744	1.71	849.55	55.70	0.43	0.12	0.05	0.30
Ainaro	Maubisse	Manelobas	200	1,276	9.68	517.72	46.99	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.22
Ainaro	Maubisse	Manetu	351	2,238	8.44	242.15	48.24	0.41	0.09	0.03	0.21
Ainaro	Maubisse	Maubisse	951	6,096	6.06	397.93	46.25	0.49	0.13	0.05	0.24
Ainaro	Maubisse	Maulau	409	2,477	5.62	345.62	45.96	0.50	0.15	0.06	0.26
Baucau	Baguia	Afaloicai	219	1,106	10.66	238.27	46.98	0.49	0.12	0.04	0.20
Baucau	Baguia	Alaua Craic	357	1,643	5.28	425.68	50.28	0.47	0.13	0.05	0.25
Baucau	Baguia	Alaua Leten	216	996	2.98	483.59	49.33	0.50	0.15	0.06	0.27
Baucau	Baguia	Defa Uassi	205	1,012	8.22	290.51	51.21	0.46	0.12	0.05	0.25
Baucau	Baguia	Haeconi	451	2,319	7.44	337.49	44.98	0.56	0.15	0.06	0.23
Baucau	Baguia	Lari Sula	250	1,167	3.13	577.15	56.58	0.41	0.12	0.05	0.29
Baucau	Baguia	Lavateri	309	1,455	5.18	392.81	50.89	0.46	0.12	0.05	0.25
Baucau	Baguia	Ossu-Huna	166	838	6.58	470.69	47.83	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.23
Baucau	Baguia	Samalari	358	1,822	4.31	751.36	49.75	0.51	0.16	0.07	0.29
Baucau	Baguia	Uacala	111	576	4.87	440.13	56.00	0.36	0.09	0.03	0.24
Baucau	Baucau	Bahu	1,340	8,154	12.25	684.02	72.07	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.22
Baucau	Baucau	Bucoli	391	2,443	10.21	387.22	60.08	0.30	0.07	0.02	0.24
Baucau	Baucau	Buibau	952	5,838	10.28	645.73	67.18	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.25
Baucau	Baucau	Buruma	611	3,245	9.65	571.91	64.22	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.23
Baucau	Baucau	Caibada	318	1,984	8.95	433.20	66.24	0.21	0.04	0.01	0.22
Baucau	Baucau	Gariuai	899	4,962	9.98	1,452.81	72.22	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.25
Baucau	Baucau	Samalari	319	1,499	7.77	862.10	75.09	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.27
Baucau	Baucau	Seical	395	1,975	8.30	1,214.57	84.29	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.27
Baucau	Baucau	Trilolo	1,811	11,348	7.42	641.97	68.16	0.21	0.04	0.01	0.25
Baucau	Baucau	Triloca	370	2,345	11.38	316.03	50.90	0.45	0.11	0.04	0.23
Baucau	Baucau	Wailili	654	3,471	3.02	774.94	63.40	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.26
Baucau	Laga	Atelari	313	1,616	7.05	516.34	50.86	0.46	0.12	0.05	0.25
Baucau	Laga	Libagua	133	729	9.11	320.49	54.75	0.36	0.08	0.03	0.22
Baucau	Laga	Nunira	308	1,772	10.01	549.53	60.51	0.30	0.07	0.02	0.24
Baucau	Laga	Saelari	382	2,439	4.73	731.96	53.67	0.44	0.13	0.05	0.28
Baucau	Laga	Sagadati	600	2,750	5.02	436.74	53.41	0.43	0.12	0.04	0.26
Baucau	Laga	Samalari	534	2,677	7.13	436.26	55.12	0.40	0.11	0.04	0.26
Baucau	Laga	Soba	482	2,744	11.67	510.61	61.71	0.27	0.06	0.02	0.23
Baucau	Laga	Tequino Mata	778	3,477	4.29	948.56	53.59	0.45	0.13	0.05	0.29
Baucau	Quelicai	Abafala	210	927	6.36	413.86	56.17	0.37	0.09	0.03	0.24
Baucau	Quelicai	Abo	131	524	4.08	958.72	64.09	0.34	0.09	0.03	0.29
Baucau	Quelicai	Afaça	218	1,204	7.20	802.30	58.46	0.33	0.08	0.03	0.24
Baucau	Quelicai	Baguia	287	1,456	7.99	479.78	52.83	0.42	0.10	0.04	0.24
Baucau	Quelicai	Bualale	438	2,057	9.06	392.93	50.46	0.44	0.11	0.04	0.23
Baucau	Quelicai	Guruca	315	1,520	6.27	460.24	54.86	0.38	0.09	0.03	0.24
Baucau	Quelicai	Locoliu	286	1,285	9.28	433.98	47.54	0.51	0.13	0.05	0.23
Baucau	Quelicai	Laisorolai De Baixo	234	954	10.61	403.07	52.82	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.21

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Baucau	Quelicai	Laisorolai De Cima	357	1,306	9.16	441.07	53.09	0.40	0.10	0.03	0.23
Baucau	Quelicai	Lelalai	185	809	8.21	384.99	51.53	0.44	0.11	0.04	0.23
Baucau	Quelicai	Letemuno	265	1,379	7.38	386.12	54.49	0.38	0.09	0.03	0.23
Baucau	Quelicai	Macalaco	237	919	6.08	586.38	52.66	0.42	0.10	0.04	0.23
Baucau	Quelicai	Maluro	168	763	7.92	417.70	56.14	0.37	0.09	0.03	0.24
Baucau	Quelicai	Namanei	218	1,095	5.37	617.10	60.86	0.34	0.09	0.03	0.27
Baucau	Quelicai	Waitame	257	1,241	6.68	374.49	49.96	0.47	0.13	0.05	0.25
Baucau	Vemase	Caicua	22	77	13.94	448.60	84.90	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.21
Baucau	Vemase	Loilubo	280	1,282	7.71	523.67	55.15	0.39	0.10	0.04	0.25
Baucau	Vemase	Ossoala	207	1,067	6.36	784.48	62.30	0.31	0.08	0.03	0.27
Baucau	Vemase	Ostico	221	1,206	8.53	712.57	62.79	0.29	0.07	0.02	0.25
Baucau	Vemase	Uaigae	155	758	6.79	409.17	55.98	0.36	0.09	0.03	0.24
Baucau	Vemase	Uatu-Lari	137	711	7.38	349.41	51.96	0.45	0.12	0.05	0.26
Baucau	Vemase	Vemase	795	4,542	10.56	568.85	64.85	0.26	0.06	0.02	0.25
Baucau	Venilale	Bado Ho'O	506	2,664	6.67	382.44	50.67	0.44	0.11	0.04	0.23
Baucau	Venilale	Baha Mori	328	1,761	8.20	410.60	53.99	0.38	0.09	0.03	0.23
Baucau	Venilale	Fatulia	499	2,788	7.21	463.12	51.92	0.45	0.12	0.05	0.26
Baucau	Venilale	Uaiolo	245	1,088	7.67	319.80	47.78	0.51	0.14	0.05	0.24
Baucau	Venilale	Uailaha	446	2,643	8.89	410.63	50.32	0.44	0.10	0.03	0.22
Baucau	Venilale	Uataco	436	2,360	8.70	620.56	51.54	0.44	0.10	0.03	0.23
Baucau	Venilale	Uma Ana Ico	229	1,290	6.86	373.49	50.01	0.49	0.14	0.06	0.26
Baucau	Venilale	Uma Ana Ulu	432	2,520	9.17	623.98	48.79	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.24
Bobonaro	Atabae	Aidabaleten	917	5,403	8.59	473.36	55.99	0.37	0.08	0.03	0.23
Bobonaro	Atabae	Atabae	302	1,679	8.11	259.19	42.34	0.64	0.18	0.07	0.22
Bobonaro	Atabae	Hataz	376	2,212	8.79	394.50	48.45	0.53	0.14	0.05	0.24
Bobonaro	Atabae	Rairobo	299	1,623	9.54	292.86	48.34	0.51	0.13	0.05	0.22
Bobonaro	Balibo	Balibo Vila	743	3,928	7.88	405.09	52.07	0.45	0.11	0.04	0.23
Bobonaro	Balibo	Batugade	504	2,678	6.94	341.94	50.57	0.47	0.12	0.04	0.23
Bobonaro	Balibo	Cowa	322	1,707	9.54	286.72	47.92	0.50	0.12	0.04	0.21
Bobonaro	Balibo	Leohito	608	3,159	5.58	451.19	45.61	0.57	0.16	0.06	0.24
Bobonaro	Balibo	Leolima	484	2,210	10.22	439.67	44.46	0.59	0.16	0.06	0.22
Bobonaro	Balibo	Sanirin	382	2,184	8.35	271.73	47.96	0.52	0.14	0.05	0.23
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Ai-Assa	387	1,960	9.74	344.77	55.21	0.40	0.10	0.03	0.24
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Atu-Aben	144	860	5.94	375.98	45.25	0.59	0.19	0.08	0.26
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Bobonaro	348	1,924	9.01	935.30	63.33	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.24
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Carabau	358	2,136	5.96	445.56	54.98	0.43	0.11	0.04	0.26
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Colimau	232	1,364	8.30	269.75	51.05	0.47	0.13	0.05	0.24
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Cotabot	34	228	14.57	225.27	63.34	0.23	0.04	0.01	0.18
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Ilat-Laun	273	1,633	7.22	436.80	52.54	0.43	0.11	0.04	0.23
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Leber	226	1,225	8.54	297.70	51.13	0.44	0.10	0.03	0.21
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Lour	193	961	11.01	273.04	56.53	0.33	0.07	0.02	0.20
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Lourba	270	1,421	9.65	798.81	65.42	0.29	0.07	0.02	0.26
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Male-Ubu	371	2,216	7.63	367.02	46.87	0.55	0.15	0.06	0.24
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Malilait	255	1,373	8.01	383.79	56.36	0.36	0.08	0.03	0.22
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Molop	340	1,620	6.00	486.82	55.76	0.42	0.11	0.04	0.27

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Oe-Leu	194	1,192	11.22	322.07	54.91	0.38	0.08	0.03	0.22
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Sibuni	195	1,148	8.21	422.83	51.63	0.46	0.11	0.04	0.23
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Soilesu	226	1,336	8.64	432.69	47.57	0.53	0.15	0.06	0.24
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Tapo	150	624	9.32	339.33	50.31	0.47	0.12	0.04	0.21
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Tebabui	271	1,496	6.59	390.21	48.20	0.54	0.16	0.06	0.26
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Atudara	284	1,543	9.05	977.54	46.57	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.22
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Dau Udo	94	500	9.52	198.35	38.33	0.74	0.22	0.08	0.19
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Goulolo	223	1,149	5.38	482.52	51.32	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.25
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Guenu Lai	81	472	10.94	338.75	45.05	0.60	0.16	0.06	0.21
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Manapa	291	1,688	9.29	317.82	50.98	0.46	0.11	0.04	0.22
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Meligo	511	3,018	7.76	502.20	51.88	0.44	0.10	0.03	0.22
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Purugoa	168	931	6.34	971.27	47.28	0.55	0.14	0.05	0.23
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Raiheu	211	1,104	6.15	280.08	42.48	0.65	0.21	0.09	0.25
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Deudet	91	454	8.69	223.04	55.54	0.38	0.09	0.03	0.22
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Gildapil	268	1,208	10.69	277.85	56.98	0.34	0.08	0.02	0.22
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Guda	186	966	14.79	252.70	53.39	0.37	0.07	0.02	0.18
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lebos	203	966	10.18	443.10	55.49	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.23
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lontas	138	612	11.81	355.74	55.52	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.23
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lupal	216	1,058	7.65	348.45	50.72	0.46	0.11	0.03	0.21
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Opa	324	1,537	10.94	337.21	58.67	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.22
Bobonaro	Maliana	Holsa	863	4,972	9.55	587.94	59.94	0.31	0.07	0.02	0.23
Bobonaro	Maliana	Lahomea	762	4,523	11.16	588.20	63.25	0.26	0.05	0.01	0.23
Bobonaro	Maliana	Odomau	728	4,433	6.91	1,036.98	63.84	0.28	0.06	0.02	0.25
Bobonaro	Maliana	Raifun	256	1,623	11.65	365.52	59.66	0.30	0.06	0.02	0.21
Bobonaro	Maliana	Ritabou	1,048	6,318	7.13	671.04	54.93	0.40	0.09	0.03	0.24
Bobonaro	Maliana	Saburai	471	2,268	10.35	267.52	49.58	0.48	0.11	0.04	0.22
Bobonaro	Maliana	Tapo/Memo	813	4,235	5.04	401.87	50.79	0.47	0.11	0.04	0.23
Covalima	Fatululic	Fatululic	121	595	7.59	256.49	51.57	0.55	0.16	0.06	0.24
Covalima	Fatululic	Taroman	293	1,391	9.49	298.70	48.46	0.61	0.16	0.06	0.20
Covalima	Fatumean	Belulik Leten	346	1,698	9.24	443.30	57.47	0.45	0.11	0.04	0.23
Covalima	Fatumean	Fatumea	171	787	15.76	202.20	54.46	0.46	0.09	0.03	0.17
Covalima	Fatumean	Nanu	155	831	9.66	296.02	47.74	0.62	0.17	0.07	0.21
Covalima	Forohem	Dato Rua	164	803	12.34	209.89	52.17	0.51	0.12	0.04	0.17
Covalima	Forohem	Dato Tolu	215	1,021	14.21	251.18	52.05	0.52	0.12	0.04	0.18
Covalima	Forohem	Lactos	148	577	10.00	281.02	54.28	0.49	0.12	0.04	0.21
Covalima	Forohem	Fohoren	327	1,683	8.64	506.92	48.38	0.61	0.17	0.07	0.22
Covalima	Maukatar	Belecasac	378	2,368	8.37	488.67	44.43	0.69	0.21	0.08	0.22
Covalima	Maukatar	Holpilat	347	1,597	4.69	313.72	45.36	0.68	0.21	0.09	0.24
Covalima	Maukatar	Matai	549	3,013	8.81	314.39	49.14	0.60	0.17	0.06	0.23
Covalima	Maukatar	Ogues	376	1,915	7.54	562.64	49.08	0.61	0.17	0.07	0.23
Covalima	Suai	Beco	739	3,756	8.16	773.14	61.92	0.40	0.09	0.03	0.24
Covalima	Suai	Camenaça	693	3,668	7.71	457.91	61.86	0.36	0.08	0.02	0.22
Covalima	Suai	Debos	1,946	11,285	7.66	763.60	60.35	0.42	0.10	0.03	0.24
Covalima	Suai	Labarai	578	3,275	9.55	520.85	47.07	0.64	0.18	0.07	0.22
Covalima	Suai	Suai Loro	832	3,758	10.21	647.01	64.56	0.35	0.08	0.03	0.24

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Covalima	Tilomar	Foholulic	540	2,267	5.61	412.25	50.75	0.58	0.18	0.07	0.26
Covalima	Tilomar	Casabauc	376	1,655	8.26	342.97	54.40	0.50	0.14	0.05	0.23
Covalima	Tilomar	Lalawa	329	1,439	10.49	472.68	55.57	0.49	0.13	0.05	0.23
Covalima	Tilomar	Maudemo	518	2,524	8.58	349.01	57.59	0.46	0.11	0.04	0.23
Covalima	Zumalai	Fatuleto	155	766	6.99	610.77	62.06	0.38	0.08	0.03	0.22
Covalima	Zumalai	Lepo	179	1,302	11.62	385.25	58.20	0.43	0.10	0.03	0.22
Covalima	Zumalai	Lour	372	2,048	12.64	375.10	55.73	0.47	0.11	0.04	0.21
Covalima	Zumalai	Mape	59	313	8.50	267.38	48.33	0.60	0.16	0.06	0.20
Covalima	Zumalai	Raimea	672	3,444	7.29	400.50	46.83	0.65	0.19	0.07	0.23
Covalima	Zumalai	Tashilin	422	2,275	5.69	625.48	52.76	0.56	0.16	0.06	0.26
Covalima	Zumalai	Ucecai	40	247	10.25	480.72	68.23	0.34	0.08	0.03	0.23
Covalima	Zumalai	Zulo	520	2,868	4.89	700.63	51.88	0.55	0.15	0.06	0.23
Dili	Atauro	Beloi	325	1,678	10.24	359.49	62.49	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.22
Dili	Atauro	Biceli	418	2,076	16.17	331.91	89.22	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.16
Dili	Atauro	Macadade	343	1,632	7.39	213.54	43.59	0.80	0.28	0.12	0.21
Dili	Atauro	Maquili	361	2,062	9.16	261.96	55.56	0.59	0.16	0.06	0.21
Dili	Atauro	Atauro	301	1,826	7.74	333.82	54.74	0.61	0.18	0.07	0.22
Dili	Cristo Rei	Vila/Maumeta Balibar	239	1,688	11.21	360.36	54.37	0.62	0.17	0.07	0.22
Dili	Cristo Rei	Becora	3,160	22,121	7.66	2,129.90	82.57	0.25	0.05	0.02	0.24
Dili	Cristo Rei	Bidau Santana	929	6,480	10.85	769.02	90.67	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.23
Dili	Cristo Rei	Camea	1,920	13,481	5.22	1,916.48	70.21	0.43	0.12	0.04	0.28
Dili	Cristo Rei	Culu Hun	1,009	7,513	1.69	1,596.52	95.72	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.26
Dili	Cristo Rei	Hera	1,339	8,853	5.93	923.00	61.12	0.54	0.16	0.06	0.26
Dili	Cristo Rei	Meti Aut	282	2,045	13.35	439.68	86.51	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.20
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Bairro Pite	5,259	34,777	5.46	1,458.82	87.67	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.26
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Comoro	12,261	76,387	2.73	2,022.80	90.07	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.26
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Fatuhada	2,381	14,789	3.04	1,612.80	95.72	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.27
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Kampung Alor	678	3,531	1.38	16,827.66	130.46	0.21	0.07	0.03	0.40
Dili	Metinaro	Duyung (Sereia)	633	4,021	8.16	459.29	55.11	0.62	0.19	0.08	0.25
Dili	Metinaro	Sabuli	213	1,627	8.93	287.38	52.70	0.64	0.20	0.08	0.22
Dili	Nain Feto	Acadiru Hun	489	3,164	8.26	830.55	100.82	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.23
Dili	Nain Feto	Bemori	614	4,084	11.27	787.39	100.28	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.20
Dili	Nain Feto	Bidau Lecidere	162	1,177	19.00	429.15	96.36	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.18
Dili	Nain Feto	Gricenfor	172	917	17.51	662.94	108.68	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.22
Dili	Nain Feto	Lahane Oriental	1,982	13,606	3.79	1,395.85	82.91	0.29	0.07	0.02	0.27
Dili	Nain Feto	Santa Cruz	1,480	9,701	11.60	731.97	93.60	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.21
Dili	Vera Cruz	Caicoli	934	5,053	8.73	695.50	87.43	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.25
Dili	Vera Cruz	Colmera	313	1,839	5.24	1,970.74	107.07	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.26
Dili	Vera Cruz	Dare	437	2,994	5.90	1,938.99	65.27	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.26
Dili	Vera Cruz	Lahane Ocidental	625	5,152	5.07	436.65	74.31	0.31	0.06	0.02	0.22
Dili	Vera Cruz	Mascarenhas	896	5,827	8.86	859.03	88.20	0.21	0.04	0.01	0.24
Dili	Vera Cruz	Motael	766	4,962	12.69	657.33	93.61	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.22
Dili	Vera Cruz	Vila Verde	1,564	10,311	6.56	1,073.99	99.59	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.25
Ermera	Atsabe	Atara	433	2,737	6.83	1,086.39	50.68	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.27
Ermera	Atsabe	Baboi Craic	343	1,965	9.11	343.69	42.84	0.49	0.12	0.04	0.23

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Ermera	Atsabe	Beboi Leten	185	1,106	3.83	796.79	48.98	0.44	0.11	0.04	0.28
Ermera	Atsabe	Batumanu	167	1,034	7.42	265.76	38.24	0.60	0.18	0.07	0.24
Ermera	Atsabe	Lasaun	381	2,041	3.49	546.14	44.17	0.49	0.14	0.06	0.27
Ermera	Atsabe	Laclo	282	1,624	9.78	300.43	45.26	0.43	0.10	0.03	0.22
Ermera	Atsabe	Laubono	179	1,061	7.26	281.91	46.02	0.42	0.10	0.04	0.23
Ermera	Atsabe	Leimea Leten	392	2,234	6.28	742.85	47.11	0.42	0.11	0.04	0.26
Ermera	Atsabe	Atadame/Malabe	256	1,566	8.11	356.07	48.06	0.38	0.08	0.03	0.23
Ermera	Atsabe	Obulo	188	1,022	7.92	221.65	46.75	0.40	0.10	0.04	0.23
Ermera	Atsabe	Paramin	287	1,683	7.25	334.58	44.94	0.47	0.12	0.05	0.25
Ermera	Atsabe	Tiarlelo	87	490	10.10	233.35	46.99	0.37	0.08	0.03	0.20
Ermera	Ermera	Estado	521	3,022	7.29	398.38	41.70	0.52	0.14	0.05	0.24
Ermera	Ermera	Humboe	376	2,305	9.17	337.86	45.82	0.40	0.09	0.03	0.22
Ermera	Ermera	Lauala	503	3,150	7.28	271.14	40.42	0.54	0.14	0.05	0.23
Ermera	Ermera	Leguimea	469	2,828	6.42	294.49	41.16	0.53	0.15	0.06	0.25
Ermera	Ermera	Mirtutu	330	1,973	6.86	331.98	45.09	0.45	0.11	0.04	0.24
Ermera	Ermera	Poetete	1,356	8,828	7.06	439.40	45.61	0.43	0.10	0.04	0.24
Ermera	Ermera	Ponilala	533	3,372	8.63	319.63	43.42	0.47	0.11	0.04	0.23
Ermera	Ermera	Raimerhei	377	2,244	5.50	686.65	41.56	0.54	0.15	0.06	0.26
Ermera	Ermera	Riheu	305	2,032	9.60	409.99	49.05	0.36	0.08	0.02	0.23
Ermera	Ermera	Talimoro	902	6,340	8.17	494.93	53.71	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.24
Ermera	Hatolia	Asulau	343	2,060	8.38	326.21	42.99	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.22
Ermera	Hatolia	Ailelo	384	2,455	7.95	243.45	43.16	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.23
Ermera	Hatolia	Coliate-Leotelo	665	3,937	8.08	347.49	42.55	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.24
Ermera	Hatolia	Fatuessi	756	4,754	6.97	300.59	42.78	0.49	0.13	0.04	0.24
Ermera	Hatolia	Fatubolu	701	4,735	5.89	254.99	36.79	0.63	0.18	0.07	0.23
Ermera	Hatolia	Hatolia	510	3,037	8.69	489.57	46.45	0.40	0.09	0.03	0.22
Ermera	Hatolia	Leimeacraic	247	1,272	8.57	327.45	51.53	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.24
Ermera	Hatolia	Lemia	124	608	7.43	269.55	43.20	0.47	0.11	0.04	0.22
Ermera	Hatolia	Sorimbalu Lissapat	560	3,676	6.73	387.80	42.24	0.51	0.13	0.05	0.24
Ermera	Hatolia	Manusae	713	4,524	5.12	418.82	41.95	0.52	0.13	0.05	0.24
Ermera	Hatolia	Mau-Ubu	267	1,690	8.50	347.08	42.93	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.23
Ermera	Hatolia	Samara	101	545	6.73	566.89	63.87	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.24
Ermera	Hatolia	Urahou	565	3,327	6.00	264.12	44.03	0.47	0.12	0.04	0.24
Ermera	Letefoho	Catrai Leten	366	1,935	6.95	334.27	46.40	0.43	0.11	0.04	0.25
Ermera	Letefoho	Ducurai	791	4,622	6.86	380.25	38.46	0.60	0.17	0.06	0.23
Ermera	Letefoho	Eraulo	363	2,098	6.20	247.12	41.75	0.51	0.12	0.04	0.22
Ermera	Letefoho	Goulolo	230	1,414	6.89	323.56	42.01	0.53	0.15	0.06	0.26
Ermera	Letefoho	Hatugau	314	1,675	7.50	383.18	46.78	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.22
Ermera	Letefoho	Haupu	903	5,009	7.28	443.10	42.72	0.49	0.12	0.04	0.23
Ermera	Letefoho	Catrai-Craic	470	2,659	6.30	513.42	42.01	0.52	0.14	0.05	0.25
Ermera	Letefoho	Lauana	496	2,686	5.88	854.17	48.86	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.26
Ermera	Railaco	Deleco	85	503	6.93	208.21	36.24	0.65	0.20	0.08	0.22
Ermera	Railaco	Fatuquero	477	2,234	4.05	3,074.85	68.87	0.24	0.06	0.02	0.32
Ermera	Railaco	Lihu	290	1,918	7.92	274.16	45.51	0.44	0.11	0.04	0.24
Ermera	Railaco	Matata	229	1,354	5.68	360.16	44.86	0.47	0.12	0.05	0.25

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Ermera	Railaco	Railaco Craic	193	1,435	9.61	580.43	47.70	0.41	0.09	0.03	0.24
Ermera	Railaco	Railaco Leten	205	1,379	5.39	210.61	39.15	0.57	0.16	0.06	0.23
Ermera	Railaco	Samalete	174	1,108	10.86	167.91	41.48	0.49	0.12	0.04	0.18
Ermera	Railaco	Tara ‖O	93	558	6.95	532.87	43.59	0.49	0.12	0.04	0.24
Ermera	Railaco	Tocoluli	204	1,315	8.87	476.06	47.85	0.37	0.08	0.03	0.22
Lautém	Iliomar	Ailebere	165	808	9.08	324.92	47.01	0.37	0.07	0.02	0.21
Lautém	Iliomar	Cainliu	235	1,185	4.00	1,143.87	52.91	0.33	0.08	0.03	0.26
Lautém	Iliomar	Fuat	96	575	8.60	528.95	57.99	0.29	0.07	0.02	0.27
Lautém	Iliomar	Iliomar I	416	1,902	8.76	436.66	50.24	0.34	0.07	0.02	0.24
Lautém	Iliomar	Iliomar Ii	239	1,253	6.51	447.61	50.37	0.33	0.07	0.02	0.23
Lautém	Iliomar	Tirilolo	337	1,726	4.71	595.25	50.84	0.39	0.10	0.04	0.28
Lautém	Lautém	Baduro	174	977	6.89	289.46	48.06	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.24
Lautém	Lautém	Com	482	2,348	3.81	1,061.20	53.70	0.34	0.08	0.03	0.28
Lautém	Lautém	Daudare	330	1,677	6.87	360.51	58.00	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.28
Lautém	Lautém	Euquisi	187	931	1.44	2,358.93	90.80	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.28
Lautém	Lautém	Ililai	127	998	0.16	139,204.73	329.10	0.20	0.10	0.06	0.61
Lautém	Lautém	Maina I	245	1,362	6.94	613.29	50.15	0.36	0.08	0.03	0.25
Lautém	Lautém	Maina Ii	401	1,951	5.99	427.40	54.27	0.30	0.07	0.02	0.26
Lautém	Lautém	Pairara	371	2,164	2.68	4,080.85	68.92	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.32
Lautém	Lautém	Parlamento	426	2,342	6.33	447.79	54.28	0.30	0.07	0.02	0.26
Lautém	Lautém	Serelau	214	1,234	5.47	721.92	52.42	0.37	0.10	0.04	0.29
Lautém	Lospalos	Bauro	471	2,432	5.29	868.36	59.00	0.27	0.06	0.02	0.28
Lautém	Lospalos	Cacavem	205	974	5.08	623.93	60.92	0.31	0.09	0.04	0.32
Lautém	Lospalos	Fuiloro	2,683	16,466	4.69	844.94	69.99	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.26
Lautém	Lospalos	Home	328	1,933	8.21	640.13	58.52	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.25
Lautém	Lospalos	Leuro	180	812	7.00	403.83	59.07	0.26	0.06	0.02	0.27
Lautém	Lospalos	Lore I	540	2,582	5.62	356.86	46.70	0.41	0.10	0.04	0.25
Lautém	Lospalos	Lore Ii	163	811	10.47	300.15	49.19	0.33	0.07	0.02	0.21
Lautém	Lospalos	Muapitine	350	1,763	6.73	632.90	60.17	0.24	0.06	0.02	0.27
Lautém	Lospalos	Raça	226	1,162	10.48	404.90	63.86	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.23
Lautém	Lospalos	Souro	445	1,987	4.98	895.40	49.39	0.40	0.11	0.04	0.27
Lautém	Luro	Afabubu	78	439	11.55	318.16	62.52	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.23
Lautém	Luro	Baricafa	190	1,013	6.28	393.87	50.81	0.39	0.10	0.04	0.28
Lautém	Luro	Cotamutu	346	1,983	6.22	643.77	49.57	0.38	0.09	0.03	0.26
Lautém	Luro	Lacawa	110	645	4.66	411.14	45.66	0.49	0.16	0.07	0.31
Lautém	Luro	Luro	415	2,233	6.28	645.92	53.83	0.36	0.09	0.04	0.29
Lautém	Luro	Wairoce	175	811	5.31	374.63	49.73	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.26
Lautém	Tutuala	Mehara	443	2,262	6.12	1,380.45	73.43	0.17	0.04	0.01	0.30
Lautém	Tutuala	Tutuala	256	1,244	8.98	415.91	54.74	0.27	0.06	0.02	0.24
Liquiça	Bazartete	Fahilebo	200	1,190	9.45	248.33	44.36	0.53	0.14	0.05	0.22
Liquiça	Bazartete	Fatumasi	273	1,544	10.85	438.35	61.99	0.24	0.05	0.01	0.23
Liquiça	Bazartete	Lauhata	533	3,620	7.39	359.68	44.70	0.52	0.13	0.05	0.23
Liquiça	Bazartete	Leorema	986	5,405	6.74	377.52	47.33	0.48	0.13	0.05	0.25
Liquiça	Bazartete	Maumeta	677	4,306	6.98	444.38	50.13	0.41	0.10	0.03	0.22
Liquiça	Bazartete	Metagou	280	1,677	12.08	275.64	42.05	0.58	0.14	0.05	0.19

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Liquiça	Bazartete	Motaulun	390	2,337	7.23	279.02	51.99	0.38	0.09	0.03	0.23
Liquiça	Bazartete	Tibar	702	4,171	9.19	469.85	60.76	0.26	0.05	0.02	0.23
Liquiça	Bazartete	Ulmera	544	3,523	5.84	340.03	44.40	0.53	0.15	0.05	0.23
Liquiça	Liquiça	Açumano	328	1,911	11.61	321.67	47.59	0.44	0.09	0.03	0.19
Liquiça	Liquiça	Darulete	283	1,868	8.20	240.79	42.70	0.58	0.16	0.06	0.23
Liquiça	Liquiça	Dato	1,407	9,246	8.93	339.98	58.14	0.28	0.06	0.02	0.23
Liquiça	Liquiça	Hatuquessi	506	2,899	6.17	274.03	39.19	0.65	0.19	0.07	0.22
Liquiça	Liquiça	Leoteala	424	2,543	8.41	227.39	41.17	0.60	0.16	0.06	0.21
Liquiça	Liquiça	Loidahar	477	2,795	8.28	349.77	43.35	0.56	0.15	0.06	0.23
Liquiça	Liquiça	Luculai	134	793	10.77	211.83	44.20	0.52	0.13	0.04	0.20
Liquiça	Maubara	Gugleur	691	3,693	8.58	257.20	43.69	0.53	0.13	0.04	0.20
Liquiça	Maubara	Guiço	320	1,983	9.49	203.25	35.94	0.73	0.22	0.08	0.19
Liquiça	Maubara	Lissadila	749	4,559	7.47	274.47	39.73	0.63	0.18	0.07	0.22
Liquiça	Maubara	Maubaralissa	354	1,969	8.77	250.63	41.21	0.60	0.15	0.05	0.20
Liquiça	Maubara	Vatuboro	493	2,791	8.28	222.63	45.39	0.50	0.13	0.04	0.22
Liquiça	Maubara	Vatuvou	693	4,175	8.75	305.58	43.38	0.55	0.14	0.05	0.22
Liquiça	Maubara	Vaviquinia	441	2,673	6.62	233.31	42.45	0.57	0.15	0.05	0.21
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Abat Oan	207	1,357	10.94	222.72	49.47	0.55	0.14	0.05	0.20
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Aubeon	240	1,258	7.28	244.28	47.17	0.61	0.17	0.07	0.23
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Barique	86	438	9.02	234.52	42.02	0.71	0.22	0.09	0.21
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Manehat	134	668	8.35	341.32	50.71	0.54	0.15	0.06	0.23
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Uma Boco	280	1,553	9.11	344.95	52.88	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.23
Manatuto	Laclo	Hohorai	149	969	7.82	233.54	43.36	0.67	0.20	0.08	0.21
Manatuto	Laclo	Lacumesac	349	2,155	5.16	396.71	49.40	0.58	0.17	0.07	0.25
Manatuto	Laclo	Umacaduac	540	3,433	7.67	322.85	53.66	0.50	0.14	0.05	0.25
Manatuto	Laclo	Uma Naruc	199	1,183	9.67	420.91	62.83	0.36	0.09	0.03	0.25
Manatuto	Laclubar	Batara	345	2,367	9.97	299.18	52.10	0.51	0.13	0.05	0.22
Manatuto	Laclubar	Fatumaquerec	151	863	7.36	299.84	54.91	0.45	0.11	0.04	0.21
Manatuto	Laclubar	Funar	167	1,131	9.69	581.79	54.63	0.48	0.11	0.04	0.22
Manatuto	Laclubar	Manelima	313	2,191	7.74	354.20	46.72	0.61	0.17	0.07	0.22
Manatuto	Laclubar	Orlalan	686	4,839	8.43	431.14	49.94	0.55	0.14	0.05	0.22
Manatuto	Laclubar	Sanana'In	112	618	3.46	598.19	62.87	0.43	0.14	0.06	0.30
Manatuto	Laleia	Cairui	369	1,847	6.47	594.06	62.76	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.26
Manatuto	Laleia	Haturalan	190	995	13.88	332.34	70.46	0.21	0.04	0.01	0.20
Manatuto	Laleia	Lifau	160	847	14.45	309.72	76.10	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.19
Manatuto	Manatuto	Ailili	264	1,553	10.26	575.59	91.64	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.22
Manatuto	Manatuto	Aiteas	668	4,020	9.16	1,485.62	79.53	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.23
Manatuto	Manatuto	Cribas	358	2,435	6.88	396.00	49.40	0.57	0.17	0.07	0.25
Manatuto	Manatuto	Iliheu	295	1,744	6.49	496.49	58.54	0.43	0.12	0.04	0.25
Manatuto	Manatuto	Ma'Abat	117	750	15.82	675.23	80.87	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.20
Manatuto	Manatuto	Sau	598	3,890	10.11	501.60	76.84	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.22
Manatuto	Soibada	Fatumacerec	130	864	10.84	230.75	47.87	0.58	0.16	0.06	0.21
Manatuto	Soibada	Leo Hat	159	1,063	5.81	638.34	55.19	0.46	0.13	0.05	0.24
Manatuto	Soibada	Manlala	60	451	12.64	205.16	55.49	0.42	0.09	0.03	0.18
Manatuto	Soibada	Manufahi	83	537	9.11	246.26	60.79	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.18

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Manatuto	Soibada	Samoro	54	329	11.82	330.71	63.91	0.31	0.07	0.02	0.20
Manufahi	Alas	Aituha	131	734	12.62	200.63	48.76	0.46	0.11	0.04	0.19
Manufahi	Alas	Dotic	340	1,922	4.70	475.05	55.10	0.41	0.11	0.04	0.26
Manufahi	Alas	Mahaquidan	382	1,982	7.46	346.32	49.24	0.49	0.13	0.05	0.24
Manufahi	Alas	Taitudac	301	1,788	5.37	332.50	50.44	0.47	0.13	0.05	0.24
Manufahi	Alas	Uma Berloic	251	1,457	4.49	449.48	51.45	0.49	0.15	0.06	0.28
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Bubususo	143	701	14.29	198.97	50.21	0.41	0.08	0.02	0.17
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Caicasa	199	1,072	8.91	459.52	55.09	0.35	0.07	0.02	0.21
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Clacuc	484	3,102	11.58	925.01	69.69	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.24
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Fahinehan	223	1,328	12.34	304.70	57.55	0.28	0.05	0.01	0.19
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Fatucahi	203	1,213	6.37	337.44	53.41	0.40	0.10	0.03	0.22
Manufahi	Same	Babulu	708	4,468	9.78	363.00	54.75	0.37	0.08	0.03	0.22
Manufahi	Same	Betano	1,054	5,753	7.07	577.87	59.97	0.33	0.08	0.03	0.26
Manufahi	Same	Daisua	499	2,719	8.28	318.50	49.63	0.47	0.11	0.04	0.22
Manufahi	Same	Grotu	163	810	8.37	266.82	47.10	0.50	0.12	0.04	0.19
Manufahi	Same	Holarua	1,167	6,871	9.78	376.62	54.41	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.23
Manufahi	Same	Letefoho	1,199	7,498	5.28	437.43	59.94	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.22
Manufahi	Same	Rotuto	173	848	10.32	251.96	44.10	0.58	0.15	0.05	0.20
Manufahi	Same	Tutuluro	282	1,631	9.24	263.02	51.66	0.40	0.08	0.03	0.19
Manufahi	Turiscai	Aitemua	107	817	8.94	223.93	44.68	0.56	0.16	0.06	0.22
Manufahi	Turiscai	Beremana	110	808	8.66	214.32	48.45	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.21
Manufahi	Turiscai	Caimauc	176	1,122	8.61	624.48	49.41	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.23
Manufahi	Turiscai	Fatucalo	59	393	8.15	188.48	43.42	0.60	0.18	0.08	0.24
Manufahi	Turiscai	Foholau	32	255	12.39	268.08	47.77	0.48	0.11	0.03	0.16
Manufahi	Turiscai	Lesuata	57	337	8.14	264.28	51.62	0.44	0.12	0.05	0.24
Manufahi	Turiscai	Liurai	92	599	8.83	309.23	47.62	0.50	0.13	0.05	0.22
Manufahi	Turiscai	Manumera	229	1,584	6.45	366.89	46.22	0.55	0.16	0.07	0.25
Manufahi	Turiscai	Matorec	64	457	11.32	181.35	48.72	0.47	0.12	0.04	0.21
Manufahi	Turiscai	Mindelo	85	593	11.98	217.80	47.93	0.48	0.11	0.04	0.19
Manufahi	Turiscai	Orana	110	753	10.19	204.96	48.23	0.48	0.11	0.04	0.20
Oecussi	Nitibe	Banafi	419	1,762	7.73	496.25	53.51	0.56	0.17	0.07	0.25
Oecussi	Nitibe	Bene-Ufe	580	2,735	6.52	446.77	49.88	0.62	0.20	0.08	0.26
Oecussi	Nitibe	Lela-Ufe	795	3,745	4.74	460.11	49.41	0.63	0.19	0.07	0.24
Oecussi	Nitibe	Suni-Ufe	447	1,815	6.60	410.38	55.02	0.54	0.16	0.07	0.26
Oecussi	Nitibe	Usi-Taco	462	2,139	4.36	419.11	50.90	0.60	0.20	0.09	0.27
Oecussi	Oesilo	Bobometo	1,585	7,287	7.69	516.90	52.46	0.56	0.16	0.06	0.23
Oecussi	Oesilo	Usi-Taqueno	216	833	6.38	317.21	52.34	0.58	0.18	0.07	0.26
Oecussi	Oesilo	Usi-Tacae	737	3,340	5.95	662.73	50.13	0.60	0.18	0.07	0.23
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Bobocase	505	2,693	6.09	611.66	51.81	0.59	0.19	0.08	0.27
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Costa	2,660	14,261	5.96	527.91	58.38	0.49	0.14	0.05	0.26
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Cunha	918	4,493	5.73	367.39	50.00	0.61	0.19	0.08	0.25
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Lalisuc	449	2,182	8.02	836.20	49.87	0.62	0.19	0.08	0.24
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Lifau	469	2,505	6.45	377.70	53.34	0.56	0.17	0.07	0.25
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Naimeco	923	4,809	6.06	440.65	46.31	0.68	0.22	0.10	0.25
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Nipani	209	1,114	6.75	346.90	53.33	0.56	0.18	0.07	0.26

Area Identification			Number of Population		Expenditure			Poverty Rate	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Gini Ratio
District	Subdistrict	Suco	HH	Indiv.	Min	Max	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Taiboco	1,151	5,124	5.48	304.85	45.27	0.69	0.23	0.10	0.25
Oecussi	Passabe	Abani	1,455	6,323	5.69	466.72	44.66	0.70	0.24	0.11	0.25
Oecussi	Passabe	Malelat	362	1,556	6.70	336.30	47.62	0.65	0.21	0.09	0.24
Viqueque	Lacluta	Ahic	223	1,247	8.89	538.28	57.36	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.25
Viqueque	Lacluta	Dilor	462	2,804	3.24	1,704.24	58.61	0.45	0.15	0.07	0.33
Viqueque	Lacluta	Laline	166	943	5.97	265.89	46.39	0.57	0.18	0.08	0.26
Viqueque	Lacluta	Uma Tolu	386	1,795	4.00	517.52	52.40	0.49	0.15	0.06	0.28
Viqueque	Ossu	Builale	222	1,137	8.68	406.77	52.05	0.46	0.12	0.05	0.24
Viqueque	Ossu	Liaruca	241	1,008	6.11	2,125.32	61.16	0.40	0.12	0.05	0.32
Viqueque	Ossu	Loi-Huno	280	1,272	5.48	492.12	55.85	0.41	0.11	0.04	0.26
Viqueque	Ossu	Nahareca	469	2,030	6.66	581.17	54.98	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.23
Viqueque	Ossu	Ossorua	495	2,322	6.66	537.18	50.22	0.50	0.14	0.05	0.25
Viqueque	Ossu	Ossu De Cima	890	4,263	5.63	697.36	58.22	0.38	0.10	0.03	0.26
Viqueque	Ossu	Uabubo	577	2,711	6.23	386.77	52.27	0.45	0.12	0.04	0.24
Viqueque	Ossu	Uaigia	241	1,153	8.42	362.23	48.38	0.53	0.14	0.05	0.23
Viqueque	Ossu	Uaibobo	301	1,259	6.07	341.05	46.75	0.55	0.16	0.06	0.24
Viqueque	Watulari	Afaloicai	757	3,980	7.47	681.23	57.25	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.25
Viqueque	Watulari	Babulo	455	2,187	8.95	414.36	54.95	0.41	0.10	0.03	0.24
Viqueque	Watulari	Macadique	1,115	5,391	3.21	1,243.12	62.96	0.36	0.09	0.03	0.29
Viqueque	Watulari	Matahoi	923	4,492	8.11	571.45	57.33	0.37	0.09	0.03	0.25
Viqueque	Watulari	Uaitame	278	1,339	7.25	471.79	58.52	0.37	0.10	0.04	0.26
Viqueque	Watulari	Vessoru	330	1,519	4.80	730.31	50.99	0.50	0.15	0.06	0.27
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Afaloicai	308	1,349	6.06	1,172.39	50.36	0.49	0.14	0.05	0.25
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Bahatata	134	601	7.25	448.39	53.72	0.42	0.10	0.04	0.23
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Irabin De Baixo	461	2,588	8.68	639.47	51.37	0.47	0.12	0.04	0.24
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Irabin De Cima	139	660	8.96	643.03	71.34	0.25	0.06	0.02	0.26
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Loi Ulu	126	652	8.89	524.63	60.49	0.36	0.09	0.03	0.26
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Uani Uma	285	1,543	8.10	426.22	52.18	0.47	0.13	0.05	0.26
Viqueque	Viqueque	Bahalarauain	652	2,987	5.13	733.25	56.49	0.43	0.12	0.05	0.29
Viqueque	Viqueque	Bibileo	668	3,156	5.57	766.65	51.21	0.50	0.15	0.06	0.28
Viqueque	Viqueque	Caraubalo	1,131	6,572	6.99	504.05	66.44	0.26	0.06	0.02	0.25
Viqueque	Viqueque	Watu Dere	130	645	7.84	383.82	65.95	0.29	0.07	0.03	0.26
Viqueque	Viqueque	Luca	488	2,375	2.14	1,439.74	58.55	0.43	0.13	0.05	0.31
Viqueque	Viqueque	Maluro	181	816	7.46	374.12	59.57	0.35	0.09	0.03	0.25
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uai Mori	242	1,142	4.97	600.94	52.78	0.48	0.15	0.06	0.29
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Quic	402	1,981	5.05	763.72	53.99	0.47	0.14	0.06	0.29
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Uain Craic	782	4,454	6.79	683.94	62.73	0.35	0.09	0.03	0.28
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Uain Leten	356	1,580	4.74	442.39	53.88	0.46	0.14	0.06	0.28

Table 28: Suco-level Predicted Gender Indicators from 2014 TLSLS

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Aisirimou	0.53	0.36	0.53	-0.35	0.61	-0.47	0.36	1.55
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Bandudato	0.45	0.41	0.52	0.03	0.49	0.5	0.61	2.79
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Fahiria	0.48	0.42	0.53	0.05	0.49	0.22	0.54	2.51
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Fatubosa	0.48	0.4	0.51	0.17	0.45	0.31	0.56	2.35
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Hoholau	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.03	0.5	0.14	0.53	2.4
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Lahae	0.46	0.41	0.52	0.1	0.47	0.06	0.51	2.29
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Lausi	0.48	0.44	0.52	0.14	0.46	-0.11	0.46	2.22
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Saboria	0.48	0.42	0.57	0.18	0.45	0.1	0.51	2.18
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Seloi Craic	0.45	0.36	0.51	0.15	0.47	-0.07	0.48	2.24
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Seloi Malere	0.55	0.37	0.5	-0.06	0.51	-0.21	0.43	1.81
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Suco Liurai	0.45	0.41	0.47	0.09	0.47	0.2	0.54	2.45
Aileu	Laulara	Cotolau	0.52	0.41	0.53	0.12	0.46	0.03	0.5	2.17
Aileu	Laulara	Fatisi	0.45	0.44	0.51	0.13	0.47	-0.26	0.43	1.83
Aileu	Laulara	Madabeno	0.45	0.43	0.49	0.03	0.49	0.24	0.55	2.38
Aileu	Laulara	Talitu	0.46	0.46	0.53	0.01	0.5	-0.1	0.46	2.02
Aileu	Laulara	Tohumeta	0.45	0.43	0.57	-0.25	0.57	-0.41	0.4	1.7
Aileu	Liquidoe	Acubilitoho	0.45	0.42	0.47	-0.39	0.63	0.09	0.52	2.33
Aileu	Liquidoe	Bereleu	0.47	0.4	0.5	-0.33	0.61	-0.02	0.49	2.07
Aileu	Liquidoe	Betulau	0.4	0.43	0.49	-0.13	0.54	0.37	0.57	2.75
Aileu	Liquidoe	Fahisoi	0.47	0.45	0.51	-0.34	0.62	-0.11	0.47	1.92
Aileu	Liquidoe	Faturilau	0.41	0.43	0.54	-0.11	0.53	-0.07	0.48	2.08
Aileu	Liquidoe	Manucasa	0.4	0.42	0.52	0.1	0.46	-0.06	0.48	2.4
Aileu	Liquidoe	Namoleso	0.45	0.4	0.51	0.04	0.49	0.24	0.55	2.42
Aileu	Remexio	Acumau	0.49	0.38	0.51	0.08	0.48	-0.39	0.38	1.77
Aileu	Remexio	Fadabloco	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.14	0.47	0.33	0.57	2.76
Aileu	Remexio	Fahisoi	0.44	0.4	0.49	-0.08	0.53	0.14	0.53	2.49
Aileu	Remexio	Faturasa	0.43	0.4	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.15	0.54	2.65
Aileu	Remexio	Hautoho	0.47	0.42	0.48	-0.12	0.53	0.23	0.55	2.57
Aileu	Remexio	Maumeta	0.47	0.41	0.49	-0.07	0.52	-0.45	0.36	1.64
Aileu	Remexio	Suco Liurai	0.52	0.36	0.44	0.32	0.42	-0.74	0.3	1.01
Aileu	Remexio	Tulataqueo	0.41	0.42	0.44	0	0.5	0.37	0.59	2.59
Ainaro	Ainaro	Ainaro	0.56	0.39	0.48	-0.27	0.58	-0.52	0.34	1.42
Ainaro	Ainaro	Cassa	0.49	0.42	0.48	0.2	0.45	0.52	0.61	2.75
Ainaro	Ainaro	Manutasi	0.57	0.4	0.51	0.21	0.45	0.35	0.56	2.1
Ainaro	Ainaro	Mau-Nuno	0.54	0.46	0.51	0.11	0.47	0.14	0.53	2.2
Ainaro	Ainaro	Mau-Ulo	0.51	0.41	0.54	0.1	0.48	-0.52	0.36	1.55
Ainaro	Ainaro	Soro	0.56	0.41	0.49	-0.01	0.5	0.12	0.52	2.03
Ainaro	Ainaro	Suro-Craik	0.43	0.44	0.54	-0.22	0.59	-0.04	0.49	1.78
Ainaro	Hatu-Udo	Foho-Ai-Lico	0.49	0.46	0.5	0.21	0.44	0.32	0.56	2.47
Ainaro	Hatu-Udo	Leolima	0.5	0.46	0.54	0.2	0.45	0.12	0.52	2.28
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Mau-Chiga	0.44	0.45	0.5	-0.33	0.61	0.31	0.57	2.43
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Mulo	0.46	0.45	0.5	-0.36	0.63	0.25	0.55	2.27
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Nuno-Mogue	0.5	0.42	0.52	-0.35	0.62	0.25	0.55	2.36

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Ainaro	Maubisse	Aitutu	0.46	0.45	0.46	-0.17	0.55	0.41	0.58	2.55
Ainaro	Maubisse	Edi	0.44	0.44	0.43	-0.24	0.58	0.33	0.57	2.41
Ainaro	Maubisse	Fatu-Besi	0.46	0.42	0.46	0.06	0.49	0.3	0.56	2.5
Ainaro	Maubisse	Horai-Quic	0.43	0.42	0.52	-0.32	0.63	0.41	0.58	2.56
Ainaro	Maubisse	Suco Liurai	0.53	0.47	0.54	-0.26	0.59	0.59	0.62	2.7
Ainaro	Maubisse	Manelobas	0.41	0.44	0.42	-0.33	0.62	-0.12	0.47	1.81
Ainaro	Maubisse	Manetu	0.43	0.45	0.44	-0.31	0.62	0.35	0.58	2.46
Ainaro	Maubisse	Maubisse	0.49	0.42	0.5	-0.14	0.54	0.27	0.55	2.33
Ainaro	Maubisse	Maulau	0.44	0.43	0.46	-0.39	0.65	0.3	0.56	2.27
Baucau	Baguia	Afaloicai	0.48	0.37	0.48	0.45	0.38	-0.68	0.32	1.38
Baucau	Baguia	Alaua Craic	0.46	0.44	0.47	-0.48	0.67	-0.4	0.39	1.46
Baucau	Baguia	Alaua Leten	0.48	0.31	0.52	-0.53	0.69	-0.39	0.39	1.41
Baucau	Baguia	Defa Uassi	0.44	0.42	0.47	-0.48	0.7	-0.37	0.4	1.44
Baucau	Baguia	Haeconi	0.46	0.4	0.51	-0.39	0.64	-0.31	0.42	1.59
Baucau	Baguia	Lari Sula	0.46	0.46	0.44	-0.49	0.7	-0.32	0.41	1.52
Baucau	Baguia	Lavateri	0.48	0.41	0.52	-0.33	0.61	-0.02	0.49	1.8
Baucau	Baguia	Ossu-Huna	0.47	0.4	0.48	0.06	0.48	-0.08	0.48	2.02
Baucau	Baguia	Samalari	0.46	0.44	0.45	-0.38	0.64	0.17	0.54	2.01
Baucau	Baguia	Uacala	0.47	0.45	0.44	-0.36	0.64	0.12	0.52	1.78
Baucau	Baucau	Bahu	0.54	0.39	0.51	0.29	0.43	-0.16	0.44	2
Baucau	Baucau	Bucoli	0.5	0.41	0.48	0.12	0.47	-0.1	0.47	1.94
Baucau	Baucau	Buibau	0.51	0.4	0.49	0.68	0.32	-0.76	0.24	1.08
Baucau	Baucau	Buruma	0.53	0.41	0.49	0.09	0.48	-0.35	0.35	1.32
Baucau	Baucau	Caibada	0.52	0.37	0.47	0.3	0.43	-0.69	0.24	1
Baucau	Baucau	Gariuai	0.47	0.38	0.48	-0.05	0.52	-0.43	0.34	1.49
Baucau	Baucau	Samalari	0.43	0.4	0.5	-0.31	0.6	-1.05	0.12	0.24
Baucau	Baucau	Seical	0.5	0.41	0.49	0.1	0.47	-1.42	0.11	0.08
Baucau	Baucau	Trilolo	0.59	0.38	0.5	0.68	0.32	-0.31	0.39	1.59
Baucau	Baucau	Triloca	0.46	0.39	0.47	0.12	0.47	-0.22	0.43	1.91
Baucau	Baucau	Wailili	0.5	0.43	0.49	-0.19	0.56	-0.09	0.45	1.7
Baucau	Laga	Atelari	0.43	0.46	0.48	-0.31	0.6	-0.22	0.44	1.86
Baucau	Laga	Libagua	0.45	0.46	0.51	-0.25	0.59	-0.14	0.46	1.66
Baucau	Laga	Nunira	0.46	0.44	0.47	-0.08	0.52	-0.16	0.43	1.76
Baucau	Laga	Saelari	0.44	0.43	0.52	-0.2	0.57	-0.22	0.42	1.55
Baucau	Laga	Sagadati	0.44	0.45	0.49	-0.36	0.65	0.26	0.55	2.25
Baucau	Laga	Samalari	0.46	0.42	0.48	-0.32	0.62	-0.11	0.45	1.74
Baucau	Laga	Soba	0.51	0.43	0.53	0.01	0.5	-0.2	0.42	1.8
Baucau	Laga	Tequino Mata	0.52	0.42	0.48	-0.12	0.54	-0.5	0.33	1.22
Baucau	Quelicai	Abafala	0.45	0.43	0.51	-0.64	0.77	-0.36	0.39	1.36
Baucau	Quelicai	Abo	0.51	0.42	0.54	-0.49	0.69	0.1	0.51	1.7
Baucau	Quelicai	Afaça	0.48	0.45	0.49	-0.52	0.72	-0.69	0.26	0.83
Baucau	Quelicai	Baguia	0.48	0.43	0.5	-0.56	0.72	-0.65	0.28	0.93
Baucau	Quelicai	Bualale	0.43	0.45	0.55	-0.32	0.62	0.01	0.5	1.97
Baucau	Quelicai	Guruca	0.41	0.46	0.54	-0.27	0.6	-0.01	0.49	1.9
Baucau	Quelicai	Locoliu	0.43	0.47	0.54	-0.49	0.69	0.02	0.5	1.93

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Baucau	Quelicai	Laisorolai De Baixo	0.42	0.46	0.54	-0.29	0.62	0.07	0.51	2.09
Baucau	Quelicai	Laisorolai De Cima	0.43	0.48	0.57	-0.54	0.73	0.16	0.54	2.11
Baucau	Quelicai	Lelalai	0.43	0.44	0.56	-0.49	0.68	0.21	0.54	2.02
Baucau	Quelicai	Letemuno	0.45	0.44	0.54	-0.4	0.65	0.06	0.5	1.71
Baucau	Quelicai	Macalaco	0.44	0.43	0.54	-0.54	0.71	-0.06	0.47	1.69
Baucau	Quelicai	Maluro	0.42	0.43	0.55	-0.23	0.59	0.06	0.51	1.68
Baucau	Quelicai	Namanei	0.42	0.44	0.54	-0.59	0.75	-0.27	0.42	1.53
Baucau	Quelicai	Waitame	0.46	0.44	0.54	-0.54	0.73	0.13	0.52	2.03
Baucau	Vemase	Caicua	0.42	0.39	0.56	0.12	0.47	-0.93	0.15	0.82
Baucau	Vemase	Loilubo	0.47	0.41	0.48	-0.09	0.52	-0.17	0.45	1.99
Baucau	Vemase	Ossoala	0.43	0.43	0.53	0.58	0.35	-0.11	0.46	1.93
Baucau	Vemase	Ostico	0.42	0.36	0.45	0.18	0.46	-0.31	0.4	1.85
Baucau	Vemase	Uaigae	0.43	0.42	0.53	-0.18	0.55	-0.2	0.43	1.65
Baucau	Vemase	Uatu-Lari	0.46	0.4	0.48	-0.12	0.54	-0.06	0.47	1.73
Baucau	Vemase	Vemase	0.49	0.39	0.47	0.07	0.48	-0.44	0.32	1.41
Baucau	Venilale	Bado Ho'O	0.46	0.42	0.48	0.01	0.5	-0.17	0.44	1.76
Baucau	Venilale	Baha Mori	0.46	0.39	0.47	0.16	0.46	-0.3	0.39	1.65
Baucau	Venilale	Fatulia	0.48	0.45	0.52	0.14	0.46	-0.26	0.43	1.96
Baucau	Venilale	Uaiolo	0.4	0.43	0.45	-0.28	0.59	0.16	0.54	2.26
Baucau	Venilale	Uailaha	0.47	0.39	0.47	0.16	0.46	-0.34	0.4	1.68
Baucau	Venilale	Uataco	0.51	0.42	0.47	0.1	0.48	-0.13	0.46	1.92
Baucau	Venilale	Uma Ana Ico	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.2	0.45	-0.03	0.48	2
Baucau	Venilale	Uma Ana Ulu	0.48	0.43	0.48	-0.14	0.54	-0.15	0.45	1.89
Bobonaro	Atabae	Aidabaleten	0.48	0.41	0.46	0	0.5	-0.08	0.47	2.04
Bobonaro	Atabae	Atabae	0.44	0.42	0.48	0.26	0.44	-0.12	0.47	2.12
Bobonaro	Atabae	Hataz	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.1	0.47	-0.28	0.42	1.93
Bobonaro	Atabae	Rairobo	0.4	0.44	0.54	0.34	0.42	-0.27	0.43	1.9
Bobonaro	Balibo	Balibo Vila	0.46	0.45	0.51	0.2	0.45	0.12	0.52	2.44
Bobonaro	Balibo	Batugade	0.54	0.43	0.48	0.14	0.46	0.36	0.57	2.58
Bobonaro	Balibo	Cowa	0.43	0.47	0.55	0.04	0.49	-0.03	0.48	2.37
Bobonaro	Balibo	Leohito	0.44	0.43	0.51	0.23	0.44	0.35	0.58	2.63
Bobonaro	Balibo	Leolima	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.15	0.46	-0.27	0.43	1.96
Bobonaro	Balibo	Sanirin	0.48	0.44	0.52	0.07	0.48	-0.34	0.41	2.05
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Ai-Assa	0.5	0.44	0.54	-0.11	0.54	0.35	0.57	2.57
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Atu-Aben	0.5	0.44	0.53	-0.16	0.54	0.19	0.54	2.3
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Bobonaro	0.5	0.41	0.47	0.08	0.48	0.18	0.54	2.51
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Carabau	0.45	0.39	0.48	0.09	0.48	-0.09	0.48	2.37
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Colimau	0.46	0.43	0.54	-0.27	0.6	-0.29	0.42	1.69
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Cotabot	0.46	0.38	0.43	-0.01	0.51	-0.3	0.4	2.75
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Ilat-Laun	0.44	0.41	0.53	0.1	0.47	0.15	0.53	2.56
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Leber	0.46	0.46	0.55	0.12	0.47	0.29	0.56	2.61
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Lour	0.49	0.46	0.55	-0.1	0.53	0.57	0.61	2.7
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Lourba	0.49	0.42	0.47	-0.02	0.5	-0.12	0.47	2.12
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Male-Ubu	0.45	0.36	0.5	-0.55	0.74	-0.19	0.45	1.94
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Malilait	0.47	0.43	0.5	-0.29	0.59	-0.02	0.49	2.17

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Molop	0.45	0.41	0.46	0.19	0.46	0.12	0.52	2.38
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Oe-Leu	0.54	0.39	0.48	0.11	0.47	0.26	0.56	2.42
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Sibuni	0.46	0.44	0.47	-0.47	0.67	0.75	0.63	2.85
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Soilesu	0.48	0.43	0.49	-0.07	0.52	0.19	0.54	2.37
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Tapo	0.57	0.44	0.52	-0.17	0.55	0.56	0.61	2.72
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Tebabui	0.41	0.38	0.5	0.1	0.47	-0.31	0.42	2.01
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Atudara	0.42	0.44	0.5	0.14	0.46	-0.16	0.45	2.16
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Dau Udo	0.4	0.44	0.45	0.17	0.46	-0.73	0.32	1.58
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Goulolo	0.41	0.47	0.46	0.13	0.46	-0.03	0.49	2.12
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Guenu Lai	0.43	0.47	0.5	0.03	0.49	-0.3	0.42	2.01
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Manapa	0.46	0.41	0.49	0.05	0.49	-0.24	0.43	1.87
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Meligo	0.46	0.43	0.49	-0.02	0.51	-0.19	0.44	1.84
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Purugoa	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.09	0.48	-0.24	0.43	2.07
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Raiheu	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.09	0.48	-0.08	0.48	2.23
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Deudet	0.47	0.4	0.44	-0.02	0.5	-0.14	0.45	1.88
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Gildapil	0.48	0.45	0.49	-0.14	0.54	0.41	0.58	2.52
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Guda	0.44	0.43	0.55	0.06	0.48	0.13	0.52	2.1
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lebos	0.48	0.4	0.44	0	0.5	0.24	0.54	2.17
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lontas	0.42	0.4	0.5	-0.02	0.51	-0.15	0.47	1.89
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lupal	0.46	0.42	0.51	0.04	0.49	-0.06	0.48	1.99
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Opa	0.45	0.39	0.48	0.01	0.5	-0.35	0.39	1.53
Bobonaro	Maliana	Holsa	0.6	0.36	0.5	0.04	0.49	0.25	0.54	2.21
Bobonaro	Maliana	Lahomea	0.52	0.37	0.47	0.15	0.46	0.27	0.54	2.57
Bobonaro	Maliana	Odomau	0.55	0.33	0.48	-0.07	0.52	0.1	0.51	2.32
Bobonaro	Maliana	Raifun	0.43	0.4	0.51	0.05	0.48	-0.85	0.26	1.39
Bobonaro	Maliana	Ritabou	0.45	0.41	0.52	0.11	0.47	0	0.5	2.28
Bobonaro	Maliana	Saburai	0.45	0.44	0.44	-0.17	0.55	0.67	0.63	2.58
Bobonaro	Maliana	Tapo/Memo	0.51	0.41	0.5	0.06	0.49	0.55	0.6	2.71
Covalima	Fatululic	Fatululic	0.51	0.47	0.5	-0.05	0.52	-0.28	0.42	1.7
Covalima	Fatululic	Taroman	0.51	0.47	0.46	-0.27	0.61	0.14	0.52	1.93
Covalima	Fatumean	Belulik Leten	0.51	0.44	0.48	-0.1	0.53	-0.21	0.44	1.56
Covalima	Fatumean	Fatumea	0.49	0.48	0.57	-0.07	0.52	-0.1	0.47	1.81
Covalima	Fatumean	Nanu	0.47	0.43	0.5	0.37	0.4	-0.34	0.41	1.46
Covalima	Forohem	Dato Rua	0.45	0.5	0.46	0.23	0.44	0.35	0.57	2.65
Covalima	Forohem	Dato Tolu	0.45	0.46	0.46	-0.07	0.52	-0.44	0.37	1.36
Covalima	Forohem	Lactos	0.48	0.47	0.52	-0.02	0.51	-0.1	0.46	1.8
Covalima	Forohem	Fohoren	0.5	0.44	0.48	0.01	0.5	-0.11	0.46	1.62
Covalima	Maukatar	Belecasac	0.48	0.48	0.52	0.06	0.48	0.57	0.61	2.73
Covalima	Maukatar	Holpilat	0.5	0.45	0.48	0.09	0.48	0.46	0.59	2.58
Covalima	Maukatar	Matai	0.54	0.44	0.5	-0.13	0.54	0.33	0.56	2.75
Covalima	Maukatar	Ogues	0.51	0.44	0.49	0.15	0.46	0.35	0.56	2.47
Covalima	Suai	Beco	0.49	0.43	0.52	0.18	0.45	0.24	0.55	2.34
Covalima	Suai	Camenaça	0.57	0.38	0.51	-0.04	0.51	0.42	0.57	3.04
Covalima	Suai	Debos	0.58	0.39	0.5	-0.11	0.53	0.14	0.51	2.1
Covalima	Suai	Labarai	0.49	0.42	0.48	0.33	0.4	0.35	0.57	2.61

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Covalima	Suai	Suai Loro	0.51	0.44	0.49	-0.08	0.53	0.64	0.61	3.01
Covalima	Tilomar	Foholulic	0.52	0.43	0.48	0.12	0.47	0.55	0.6	2.65
Covalima	Tilomar	Casabauc	0.5	0.41	0.54	0.03	0.49	0.58	0.6	2.74
Covalima	Tilomar	Lalawa	0.49	0.42	0.52	0.14	0.46	0.66	0.6	2.88
Covalima	Tilomar	Maudemo	0.54	0.39	0.51	-0.14	0.54	-0.15	0.45	1.69
Covalima	Zumalai	Fatuleto	0.45	0.47	0.53	0.19	0.47	-0.15	0.46	2.2
Covalima	Zumalai	Lepo	0.42	0.45	0.5	0.32	0.43	-0.33	0.42	2.24
Covalima	Zumalai	Lour	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.14	0.47	0.34	0.57	2.58
Covalima	Zumalai	Mape	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.29	0.44	-0.46	0.37	1.63
Covalima	Zumalai	Raimea	0.44	0.46	0.5	0.18	0.45	0.14	0.52	2.53
Covalima	Zumalai	Tashilin	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.09	0.48	0.08	0.51	2.44
Covalima	Zumalai	Ucecai	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.34	0.4	-0.32	0.36	1.41
Covalima	Zumalai	Zulo	0.51	0.43	0.48	0.04	0.49	-0.01	0.49	2.28
Dili	Atauro	Beloi	0.49	0.43	0.53	-0.05	0.52	0.51	0.6	2.96
Dili	Atauro	Biceli	0.43	0.38	0.46	-0.05	0.51	0.47	0.6	2.99
Dili	Atauro	Macadade	0.45	0.44	0.45	-0.02	0.5	0.5	0.61	2.82
Dili	Atauro	Maquili	0.39	0.45	0.46	-0.11	0.53	0.49	0.59	2.6
Dili	Atauro	Atauro Vila/Maumeta	0.5	0.4	0.51	-0.24	0.57	-0.01	0.49	2.06
Dili	Cristo Rei	Balibar	0.5	0.4	0.51	0.16	0.45	0.08	0.51	2.32
Dili	Cristo Rei	Becora	0.58	0.35	0.49	-0.29	0.59	-0.74	0.26	1.24
Dili	Cristo Rei	Bidau Santana	0.58	0.35	0.49	0.02	0.5	-0.09	0.46	2.15
Dili	Cristo Rei	Camea	0.56	0.36	0.5	-0.04	0.51	-0.33	0.4	1.7
Dili	Cristo Rei	Culu Hun	0.59	0.35	0.48	-0.02	0.51	-0.37	0.38	1.91
Dili	Cristo Rei	Hera	0.52	0.4	0.5	-0.05	0.51	-0.03	0.49	2.09
Dili	Cristo Rei	Meti Aut	0.58	0.38	0.49	0.12	0.47	0.38	0.57	2.71
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Bairro Pite	0.6	0.3	0.48	-0.07	0.52	-0.29	0.4	1.87
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Comoro	0.6	0.29	0.47	-0.16	0.55	-0.55	0.31	1.34
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Fatuhada	0.6	0.29	0.46	-0.06	0.53	-0.68	0.26	1.2
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Kampung Alor	0.61	0.33	0.47	0.47	0.37	0.87	0.58	2.88
Dili	Metinaro	Duyung (Sereia)	0.52	0.44	0.53	-0.03	0.51	0.21	0.54	2.53
Dili	Metinaro	Sabuli	0.51	0.47	0.55	0.07	0.48	-0.32	0.41	1.79
Dili	Nain Feto	Acadiru Hun	0.61	0.39	0.5	0.61	0.37	0.31	0.54	2.61
Dili	Nain Feto	Bemori	0.59	0.37	0.46	0	0.5	0.03	0.49	2.42
Dili	Nain Feto	Bidau Lecidere	0.59	0.4	0.49	0.15	0.47	-0.87	0.21	1.53
Dili	Nain Feto	Gricenfor	0.64	0.29	0.47	-0.14	0.55	-0.26	0.4	1.73
Dili	Nain Feto	Lahane Oriental	0.59	0.38	0.53	-0.03	0.51	0.14	0.52	2.4
Dili	Nain Feto	Santa Cruz	0.59	0.35	0.47	0.13	0.47	-0.23	0.42	1.93
Dili	Vera Cruz	Caicoli	0.58	0.36	0.47	-0.11	0.54	-0.38	0.38	1.36
Dili	Vera Cruz	Colmera	0.61	0.33	0.46	0.68	0.36	0.28	0.54	2.39
Dili	Vera Cruz	Dare	0.5	0.41	0.51	0.08	0.47	0.09	0.51	2.3
Dili	Vera Cruz	Lahane Ocidental	0.59	0.42	0.53	0.1	0.47	0.31	0.55	2.49
Dili	Vera Cruz	Mascarenhas	0.59	0.36	0.48	-0.01	0.51	0.33	0.54	2.33
Dili	Vera Cruz	Motael	0.62	0.32	0.46	-0.14	0.55	-0.33	0.38	1.7
Dili	Vera Cruz	Vila Verde	0.59	0.35	0.49	0.32	0.43	-0.16	0.43	1.83
Ermera	Atsabe	Atara	0.47	0.4	0.51	-0.38	0.64	-0.12	0.47	2.19

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Ermera	Atsabe	Baboi Craic	0.47	0.43	0.49	-0.23	0.57	0.15	0.53	2.28
Ermera	Atsabe	Beboi Leten	0.47	0.44	0.53	-0.19	0.56	0.26	0.56	2.62
Ermera	Atsabe	Batumanu	0.41	0.39	0.47	-0.11	0.53	-0.07	0.48	2.25
Ermera	Atsabe	Lasaun	0.45	0.41	0.48	-0.43	0.65	0.41	0.59	2.56
Ermera	Atsabe	Laclo	0.47	0.41	0.54	-0.19	0.56	0.04	0.5	2.38
Ermera	Atsabe	Laubono	0.42	0.45	0.55	-0.38	0.65	0.03	0.5	2.38
Ermera	Atsabe	Leimea Leten	0.43	0.44	0.5	0.24	0.45	0.14	0.53	2.51
Ermera	Atsabe	Atadame/Malabe	0.44	0.43	0.54	-0.02	0.51	0.07	0.52	2.33
Ermera	Atsabe	Obulo	0.43	0.46	0.56	-0.25	0.58	0.26	0.56	2.48
Ermera	Atsabe	Paramin	0.48	0.43	0.55	-0.1	0.53	0.18	0.54	2.5
Ermera	Atsabe	Tiarlelo	0.39	0.47	0.53	-0.1	0.53	0.08	0.51	2.44
Ermera	Ermera	Estado	0.47	0.43	0.48	-0.09	0.53	0.13	0.53	2.34
Ermera	Ermera	Humboe	0.44	0.42	0.48	0.1	0.47	0.26	0.55	2.6
Ermera	Ermera	Lauala	0.48	0.38	0.46	0	0.5	-0.06	0.48	2.04
Ermera	Ermera	Leguimea	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.25	0.44	0.39	0.58	2.71
Ermera	Ermera	Mirtutu	0.49	0.46	0.47	0.16	0.46	0.17	0.53	2.36
Ermera	Ermera	Poetete	0.47	0.42	0.5	0.16	0.46	0.09	0.52	2.41
Ermera	Ermera	Ponilala	0.49	0.46	0.51	0.1	0.47	0.07	0.51	2.41
Ermera	Ermera	Raimerhei	0.47	0.39	0.48	0.07	0.48	0.15	0.53	2.4
Ermera	Ermera	Riheu	0.51	0.38	0.49	0.09	0.48	0.03	0.5	2.33
Ermera	Ermera	Talimoro	0.54	0.34	0.48	-0.1	0.53	-0.18	0.44	2.1
Ermera	Hatolia	Asulau	0.4	0.43	0.45	-0.11	0.53	-0.01	0.5	2.38
Ermera	Hatolia	Ailelo	0.48	0.44	0.46	0	0.5	-0.13	0.46	2.06
Ermera	Hatolia	Coliate-Leotelo	0.42	0.41	0.49	0.17	0.46	0.25	0.55	2.67
Ermera	Hatolia	Fatuessi	0.43	0.39	0.47	0.08	0.48	0.14	0.53	2.48
Ermera	Hatolia	Fatubolu	0.45	0.42	0.48	0.18	0.45	0.19	0.54	2.56
Ermera	Hatolia	Hatolia	0.38	0.44	0.46	0.11	0.47	-0.04	0.49	2.32
Ermera	Hatolia	Leimeacraic	0.4	0.47	0.45	-0.01	0.51	0.01	0.5	2.36
Ermera	Hatolia	Lemia Sorimbalu	0.41	0.46	0.53	-0.02	0.51	0.15	0.53	2.62
Ermera	Hatolia	Lissapat	0.44	0.4	0.47	0.23	0.44	0.3	0.57	2.69
Ermera	Hatolia	Manusae	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.19	0.45	0.12	0.52	2.5
Ermera	Hatolia	Mau-Ubu	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.22	0.44	0.38	0.58	2.67
Ermera	Hatolia	Samara	0.39	0.46	0.44	-0.44	0.68	-0.55	0.36	1.62
Ermera	Hatolia	Urahou	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.05	0.49	0.41	0.59	2.82
Ermera	Letefoho	Catrai Leten	0.44	0.42	0.52	-0.07	0.53	0.31	0.56	2.46
Ermera	Letefoho	Ducurai	0.47	0.41	0.49	0.05	0.49	0.07	0.51	2.3
Ermera	Letefoho	Eraulo	0.44	0.41	0.47	0.18	0.45	0.1	0.52	2.4
Ermera	Letefoho	Goulolo	0.57	0.41	0.51	0.19	0.45	0.28	0.55	2.45
Ermera	Letefoho	Hatugau	0.44	0.43	0.49	-0.03	0.51	0.22	0.55	2.52
Ermera	Letefoho	Haupu	0.47	0.43	0.48	0.06	0.49	0.16	0.53	2.46
Ermera	Letefoho	Catrai-Craic	0.45	0.43	0.54	-0.02	0.51	0.26	0.56	2.56
Ermera	Letefoho	Lauana	0.43	0.41	0.51	-0.14	0.55	0.41	0.59	2.7
Ermera	Railaco	Deleco	0.45	0.39	0.45	0.27	0.44	-0.01	0.5	2.43
Ermera	Railaco	Fatuquero	0.57	0.34	0.56	0.07	0.48	-0.07	0.47	1.78
Ermera	Railaco	Lihu	0.57	0.4	0.5	-0.05	0.51	-0.04	0.48	2.12

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Ermera	Railaco	Matata	0.49	0.39	0.49	0.45	0.37	0.5	0.6	2.81
Ermera	Railaco	Railaco Craic	0.42	0.39	0.44	0.09	0.48	0.05	0.51	2.51
Ermera	Railaco	Railaco Leten	0.45	0.37	0.5	0.18	0.45	0.34	0.58	2.64
Ermera	Railaco	Samalete	0.43	0.38	0.49	-0.19	0.57	0.33	0.57	2.81
Ermera	Railaco	Tara╟O	0.52	0.44	0.48	-0.12	0.54	-0.07	0.47	2
Ermera	Railaco	Tocoluli	0.49	0.38	0.51	0.03	0.49	0.16	0.53	2.17
Lautém	Iliomar	Ailebere	0.46	0.44	0.53	0.04	0.49	0.13	0.52	2.02
Lautém	Iliomar	Cainliu	0.46	0.41	0.48	-0.05	0.52	-0.04	0.48	1.74
Lautém	Iliomar	Fuat	0.5	0.38	0.44	-0.34	0.61	0.3	0.56	2.54
Lautém	Iliomar	Iliomar I	0.5	0.43	0.52	-0.06	0.52	0.18	0.53	2.13
Lautém	Iliomar	Iliomar Ii	0.46	0.43	0.53	0.1	0.47	0.19	0.54	1.96
Lautém	Iliomar	Tirilolo	0.46	0.41	0.48	0.05	0.49	-0.31	0.4	1.5
Lautém	Lautém	Baduro	0.49	0.46	0.5	-0.12	0.54	-0.14	0.46	1.87
Lautém	Lautém	Com	0.52	0.48	0.53	0.23	0.43	0.36	0.57	2.61
Lautém	Lautém	Daudare	0.46	0.44	0.5	-0.01	0.51	-0.34	0.37	1.7
Lautém	Lautém	Euquisi	0.47	0.39	0.47	0.28	0.43	-1.38	0.1	0.1
Lautém	Lautém	Ililai	0.47	0.4	0.47	0.35	0.37	-1.85	0.21	-1.06
Lautém	Lautém	Maina I	0.51	0.48	0.54	-0.17	0.56	-0.05	0.48	2.11
Lautém	Lautém	Maina Ii	0.47	0.45	0.53	-0.13	0.54	-0.03	0.49	2.04
Lautém	Lautém	Pairara	0.57	0.46	0.56	-0.23	0.57	-0.31	0.41	1.64
Lautém	Lautém	Parlamento	0.54	0.5	0.53	-0.05	0.52	0.22	0.54	2.29
Lautém	Lautém	Serelau	0.49	0.43	0.48	0.12	0.47	-0.22	0.41	1.6
Lautém	Lospalos	Bauro	0.51	0.45	0.48	0.02	0.49	0.26	0.55	2.6
Lautém	Lospalos	Cacavem	0.48	0.44	0.46	0.22	0.44	0.1	0.52	2.32
Lautém	Lospalos	Fuiloro	0.55	0.37	0.5	-0.17	0.55	-0.1	0.47	2.13
Lautém	Lospalos	Home	0.49	0.43	0.49	0.31	0.41	0.11	0.51	2.54
Lautém	Lospalos	Leuro	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.22	0.44	0.18	0.54	2.64
Lautém	Lospalos	Lore I	0.48	0.42	0.49	-0.1	0.53	0.01	0.5	2.03
Lautém	Lospalos	Lore Ii	0.48	0.41	0.5	0	0.5	0.04	0.51	2.14
Lautém	Lospalos	Muapitine	0.54	0.45	0.5	0.12	0.47	-0.07	0.47	1.91
Lautém	Lospalos	Raça	0.49	0.44	0.47	-0.08	0.52	-0.18	0.45	2.16
Lautém	Lospalos	Souro	0.5	0.44	0.52	0.3	0.41	0.45	0.59	2.69
Lautém	Luro	Afabubu	0.51	0.43	0.54	0.12	0.47	-0.4	0.38	1.9
Lautém	Luro	Baricafa	0.46	0.39	0.49	-0.51	0.69	0.06	0.51	1.94
Lautém	Luro	Cotamutu	0.44	0.44	0.54	-0.53	0.71	0.2	0.54	2.14
Lautém	Luro	Lacawa	0.43	0.46	0.56	-0.49	0.67	-0.24	0.44	1.63
Lautém	Luro	Luro	0.47	0.43	0.47	-0.19	0.56	0.11	0.52	2.28
Lautém	Luro	Wairoce	0.46	0.46	0.55	-0.12	0.54	-0.1	0.47	1.99
Lautém	Tutuala	Mehara	0.52	0.41	0.47	-0.23	0.57	-0.11	0.46	2
Lautém	Tutuala	Tutuala	0.52	0.45	0.48	0.34	0.41	0.13	0.53	2.18
Liquiça	Bazartete	Fahilebo	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.16	0.46	0.36	0.57	2.4
Liquiça	Bazartete	Fatumasi	0.46	0.39	0.51	-0.02	0.5	-0.12	0.46	1.92
Liquiça	Bazartete	Lauhata	0.52	0.39	0.48	0.13	0.47	0.11	0.52	2.21
Liquiça	Bazartete	Leorema	0.47	0.4	0.48	0.45	0.39	0.08	0.51	2.43
Liquiça	Bazartete	Maumeta	0.56	0.4	0.49	0.06	0.49	-0.33	0.4	1.71

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Liquiça	Bazartete	Metagou	0.41	0.45	0.47	0.14	0.47	-0.1	0.48	2.18
Liquiça	Bazartete	Motaulun	0.46	0.42	0.49	-0.14	0.54	-0.06	0.48	2.14
Liquiça	Bazartete	Tibar	0.55	0.37	0.48	0	0.5	0.19	0.54	2.38
Liquiça	Bazartete	Ulmera	0.51	0.42	0.46	0.09	0.48	0.01	0.5	2.28
Liquiça	Liquiça	Açumano	0.43	0.36	0.56	0.21	0.45	0.02	0.5	2.54
Liquiça	Liquiça	Darulete	0.45	0.39	0.48	0.18	0.46	0	0.5	2.35
Liquiça	Liquiça	Dato	0.53	0.38	0.49	0.04	0.49	0.01	0.49	2.12
Liquiça	Liquiça	Hatuquessi	0.46	0.42	0.45	-0.08	0.52	0.17	0.54	2.49
Liquiça	Liquiça	Leoteala	0.43	0.45	0.52	0.15	0.47	0.18	0.54	2.62
Liquiça	Liquiça	Loidahar	0.46	0.41	0.48	-0.04	0.51	0.11	0.52	2.61
Liquiça	Liquiça	Luculai	0.45	0.43	0.47	0.19	0.46	-0.23	0.45	2.02
Liquiça	Maubara	Gugleur	0.43	0.43	0.45	-0.11	0.54	0.36	0.58	2.75
Liquiça	Maubara	Guiço	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.04	0.49	-0.05	0.49	2.3
Liquiça	Maubara	Lissadila	0.43	0.45	0.55	-0.05	0.51	0.54	0.61	3.2
Liquiça	Maubara	Maubaralissa	0.44	0.45	0.45	-0.13	0.54	0.14	0.53	2.42
Liquiça	Maubara	Vatuboro	0.48	0.41	0.47	0.01	0.5	0.04	0.51	2.45
Liquiça	Maubara	Vatuvou	0.46	0.43	0.51	-0.04	0.51	0.08	0.52	2.35
Liquiça	Maubara	Vaviquinia	0.52	0.47	0.49	-0.1	0.53	0.04	0.5	2.17
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Abat Oan	0.54	0.38	0.5	0.24	0.42	0.28	0.55	2.82
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Aubeon	0.51	0.42	0.47	0.05	0.49	0.47	0.58	3.04
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Barique	0.48	0.49	0.55	-0.05	0.51	0.45	0.6	2.71
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Manehat	0.5	0.43	0.48	0.21	0.44	0.32	0.57	2.43
Manatuto	Barique/Natarbora	Uma Boco	0.5	0.4	0.47	0	0.5	0.41	0.57	3.07
Manatuto	Laclo	Hohorai	0.43	0.43	0.56	-0.27	0.59	0.25	0.56	2.46
Manatuto	Laclo	Lacumesac	0.45	0.45	0.51	0.12	0.47	0.35	0.57	2.72
Manatuto	Laclo	Umacaduac	0.51	0.43	0.5	-0.16	0.55	0.15	0.53	2.55
Manatuto	Laclo	Uma Naruc	0.47	0.4	0.47	0	0.5	-0.16	0.45	1.9
Manatuto	Laclubar	Batara	0.4	0.45	0.49	0.09	0.48	0.42	0.59	2.83
Manatuto	Laclubar	Fatumaquerec	0.44	0.45	0.5	-0.37	0.63	0.65	0.63	2.75
Manatuto	Laclubar	Funar	0.44	0.42	0.55	-0.21	0.57	0.48	0.6	2.74
Manatuto	Laclubar	Manelima	0.45	0.43	0.45	-0.12	0.54	0.77	0.65	3.03
Manatuto	Laclubar	Orlalan	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.05	0.49	0.2	0.54	2.39
Manatuto	Laclubar	Sanana'In	0.37	0.42	0.48	-0.18	0.55	0.11	0.53	2.44
Manatuto	Laleia	Cairui	0.46	0.45	0.52	0.04	0.49	-0.11	0.46	2.17
Manatuto	Laleia	Haturalan	0.48	0.37	0.45	0.16	0.46	-0.67	0.27	1.43
Manatuto	Laleia	Lifau	0.51	0.39	0.48	0.2	0.44	-0.89	0.17	0.83
Manatuto	Manatuto	Ailili	0.55	0.4	0.52	0	0.5	0.05	0.49	2.69
Manatuto	Manatuto	Aiteas	0.55	0.31	0.47	0.12	0.47	-0.35	0.36	1.87
Manatuto	Manatuto	Cribas	0.44	0.43	0.48	-0.01	0.51	-0.35	0.41	1.85
Manatuto	Manatuto	Iliheu	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.3	0.4	0.13	0.51	2.49
Manatuto	Manatuto	Ma'Abat	0.51	0.29	0.46	0.07	0.48	-1.65	0.07	0.39
Manatuto	Manatuto	Sau	0.58	0.37	0.49	0.02	0.49	0.34	0.54	2.77
Manatuto	Soibada	Fatumacerec	0.51	0.42	0.5	0.25	0.43	0.36	0.57	2.67
Manatuto	Soibada	Leo Hat	0.5	0.4	0.47	-0.09	0.52	0	0.49	1.97
Manatuto	Soibada	Manlala	0.48	0.44	0.49	-0.27	0.57	-0.11	0.46	1.44

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Manatuto	Soibada	Manufahi	0.41	0.4	0.52	-0.06	0.52	-0.53	0.36	1.72
Manatuto	Soibada	Samoro	0.53	0.44	0.5	-0.06	0.52	-0.12	0.46	2.26
Manufahi	Alas	Aituha	0.48	0.44	0.48	0.01	0.5	0.45	0.59	2.68
Manufahi	Alas	Dotic	0.49	0.4	0.52	0.1	0.47	0.42	0.58	2.63
Manufahi	Alas	Mahaquidan	0.48	0.42	0.46	-0.01	0.51	0.33	0.57	2.72
Manufahi	Alas	Taitudac	0.48	0.39	0.45	-0.1	0.53	-0.36	0.4	1.62
Manufahi	Alas	Uma Berloic	0.47	0.4	0.48	0.01	0.5	0.8	0.65	3.92
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Bubususo	0.47	0.49	0.44	-0.1	0.54	0.22	0.55	2.32
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Caicasa	0.47	0.46	0.49	-0.09	0.53	0.52	0.6	2.69
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Clacuc	0.49	0.42	0.51	-0.12	0.53	-0.22	0.43	2.12
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Fahinehan	0.49	0.47	0.43	0.08	0.48	0.55	0.59	2.42
Manufahi	Fatuberliu	Fatucahi	0.51	0.41	0.51	-0.39	0.63	-0.33	0.4	1.51
Manufahi	Same	Babulu	0.53	0.4	0.48	0.1	0.47	0.14	0.52	2.17
Manufahi	Same	Betano	0.51	0.43	0.5	0.08	0.48	0.47	0.58	2.96
Manufahi	Same	Daisua	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.16	0.45	0.46	0.6	2.76
Manufahi	Same	Grotu	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.04	0.49	0.43	0.59	2.63
Manufahi	Same	Holarua	0.47	0.42	0.45	0.02	0.5	0.37	0.57	2.56
Manufahi	Same	Letefoho	0.57	0.35	0.49	-0.09	0.52	0.1	0.51	2.22
Manufahi	Same	Rotuto	0.48	0.41	0.57	-0.38	0.63	0.28	0.56	2.32
Manufahi	Same	Tutuluro	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.01	0.5	0.26	0.55	2.48
Manufahi	Turiscai	Aitemua	0.47	0.46	0.44	-0.19	0.57	-0.06	0.48	1.86
Manufahi	Turiscai	Beremana	0.44	0.39	0.55	-0.5	0.68	0.27	0.57	2.16
Manufahi	Turiscai	Caimauc	0.46	0.42	0.48	-0.23	0.57	-0.19	0.44	1.84
Manufahi	Turiscai	Fatucalo	0.46	0.48	0.42	-0.5	0.69	0.3	0.56	2.2
Manufahi	Turiscai	Foholau	0.39	0.38	0.4	-0.36	0.64	0.29	0.57	2.33
Manufahi	Turiscai	Lesuata	0.44	0.4	0.48	-0.4	0.64	-0.28	0.43	1.91
Manufahi	Turiscai	Liurai	0.41	0.38	0.53	-0.41	0.65	0.27	0.56	2.44
Manufahi	Turiscai	Manumera	0.55	0.4	0.47	-0.22	0.56	-0.71	0.31	1.01
Manufahi	Turiscai	Matorec	0.45	0.45	0.46	-0.42	0.66	0.15	0.53	2.26
Manufahi	Turiscai	Mindelo	0.46	0.48	0.48	-0.16	0.55	0.28	0.56	2.55
Manufahi	Turiscai	Orana	0.46	0.39	0.43	-0.35	0.63	0.46	0.6	2.41
Oecussi	Nitibe	Banafi	0.42	0.44	0.5	-0.19	0.57	0.86	0.69	3.34
Oecussi	Nitibe	Bene-Ufe	0.45	0.44	0.52	-0.1	0.53	0.48	0.6	2.77
Oecussi	Nitibe	Lela-Ufe	0.42	0.45	0.52	0.07	0.48	1.01	0.71	3.42
Oecussi	Nitibe	Suni-Ufe	0.39	0.43	0.52	-0.09	0.53	0.94	0.69	3.27
Oecussi	Nitibe	Usi-Taco	0.43	0.44	0.54	-0.1	0.53	1.02	0.72	3.46
Oecussi	Oesilo	Bobometo	0.45	0.44	0.52	-0.13	0.54	0.65	0.63	2.98
Oecussi	Oesilo	Usi-Taqueno	0.41	0.43	0.56	-0.28	0.6	1.06	0.7	3.64
Oecussi	Oesilo	Usi-Tacae	0.44	0.45	0.51	-0.11	0.54	0.88	0.68	3.23
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Bobocase	0.46	0.42	0.51	-0.18	0.55	0.4	0.59	2.73
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Costa	0.55	0.37	0.51	-0.18	0.55	0.04	0.5	2.08
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Cunha	0.47	0.39	0.52	0.17	0.45	0.35	0.57	2.64
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Lalisuc	0.48	0.38	0.46	0.08	0.48	-0.06	0.48	2.05
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Lifau	0.45	0.41	0.56	-0.02	0.5	0.61	0.63	3.37
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Naimeco	0.46	0.41	0.52	-0.22	0.58	0.51	0.61	2.8

Area Identification			Labour Force Gap	Education Gap	Health Gap	DM Index	DM HCount	DV Index	DV HCount	DV Count
District	Subdistrict	Suco	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Nipani	0.46	0.4	0.49	-0.17	0.56	0.57	0.63	3.34
Oecussi	Pante Macasar	Taiboco	0.43	0.44	0.55	0.18	0.44	1.07	0.72	3.55
Oecussi	Passabe	Abani	0.44	0.43	0.52	-0.16	0.56	0.77	0.66	3.05
Oecussi	Passabe	Malelat	0.41	0.44	0.5	-0.03	0.52	0.99	0.69	3.35
Viqueque	Lacluta	Ahic	0.45	0.44	0.54	0.19	0.45	0.03	0.51	2.23
Viqueque	Lacluta	Dilor	0.52	0.41	0.5	-0.24	0.58	-0.33	0.41	1.49
Viqueque	Lacluta	Laline	0.48	0.44	0.55	0.25	0.43	0.66	0.64	2.96
Viqueque	Lacluta	Uma Tolu	0.46	0.45	0.48	-0.16	0.55	0.54	0.62	2.69
Viqueque	Ossu	Builale	0.45	0.44	0.53	0.25	0.44	-0.07	0.48	2.2
Viqueque	Ossu	Liaruca	0.48	0.45	0.56	0.22	0.45	-0.42	0.39	1.71
Viqueque	Ossu	Loi-Huno	0.48	0.42	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.07	0.51	2.03
Viqueque	Ossu	Nahareca	0.41	0.43	0.53	0.06	0.49	0.07	0.51	2.32
Viqueque	Ossu	Ossorua	0.5	0.46	0.55	0.13	0.47	-0.34	0.41	1.93
Viqueque	Ossu	Ossu De Cima	0.5	0.41	0.47	-0.02	0.51	-0.36	0.39	1.8
Viqueque	Ossu	Uabubo	0.49	0.44	0.5	0.02	0.49	-0.21	0.44	1.8
Viqueque	Ossu	Uaigia	0.48	0.42	0.52	0.04	0.49	-0.14	0.46	2.1
Viqueque	Ossu	Uaibobo	0.43	0.44	0.55	-0.32	0.61	-0.01	0.49	2.15
Viqueque	Watulari	Afaloicai	0.5	0.43	0.5	-0.1	0.53	-0.24	0.43	1.78
Viqueque	Watulari	Babulo	0.5	0.42	0.52	-0.01	0.5	0.05	0.5	2.05
Viqueque	Watulari	Macadique	0.47	0.44	0.48	-0.24	0.58	-0.48	0.37	1.69
Viqueque	Watulari	Matahoi	0.51	0.39	0.51	-0.25	0.58	-0.58	0.33	1.23
Viqueque	Watulari	Uaitame	0.49	0.41	0.5	0.39	0.4	-0.18	0.45	2.1
Viqueque	Watulari	Vessoru	0.51	0.41	0.52	0.14	0.47	0.03	0.5	2.44
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Afaloicai	0.47	0.46	0.54	-0.12	0.54	-0.13	0.46	1.81
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Bahatata	0.45	0.46	0.56	0.01	0.51	-0.02	0.49	1.92
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Irabin De Baixo	0.51	0.49	0.53	-0.01	0.51	-0.62	0.32	1.31
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Irabin De Cima	0.48	0.56	0.54	0.14	0.47	-0.57	0.35	1.41
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Loi Ulu	0.43	0.53	0.58	-0.04	0.53	-0.21	0.44	2.06
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Uani Uma	0.5	0.5	0.53	-0.23	0.57	-0.32	0.4	1.65
Viqueque	Viqueque	Bahalarauain	0.51	0.4	0.5	0.08	0.48	0.38	0.57	2.56
Viqueque	Viqueque	Bibileo	0.48	0.47	0.52	0.03	0.49	0.19	0.54	2.41
Viqueque	Viqueque	Caraubalo	0.58	0.4	0.49	-0.27	0.58	-0.23	0.43	1.8
Viqueque	Viqueque	Watu Dere	0.5	0.45	0.49	0.03	0.49	0.06	0.51	2.44
Viqueque	Viqueque	Luca	0.49	0.48	0.56	0.14	0.47	0.23	0.55	2.4
Viqueque	Viqueque	Maluro	0.5	0.45	0.51	0.33	0.41	0.72	0.62	2.97
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uai Mori	0.45	0.43	0.55	0.35	0.41	-0.06	0.48	1.95
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Quic	0.56	0.35	0.46	-0.04	0.51	0.01	0.5	1.9
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Uain Craic	0.52	0.43	0.46	0.01	0.5	-0.25	0.43	1.83
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Uain Leten	0.48	0.44	0.47	0.25	0.43	0.32	0.56	2.55

Figure 19: Suco-Level Estimates of Poverty Rate and 95% CI

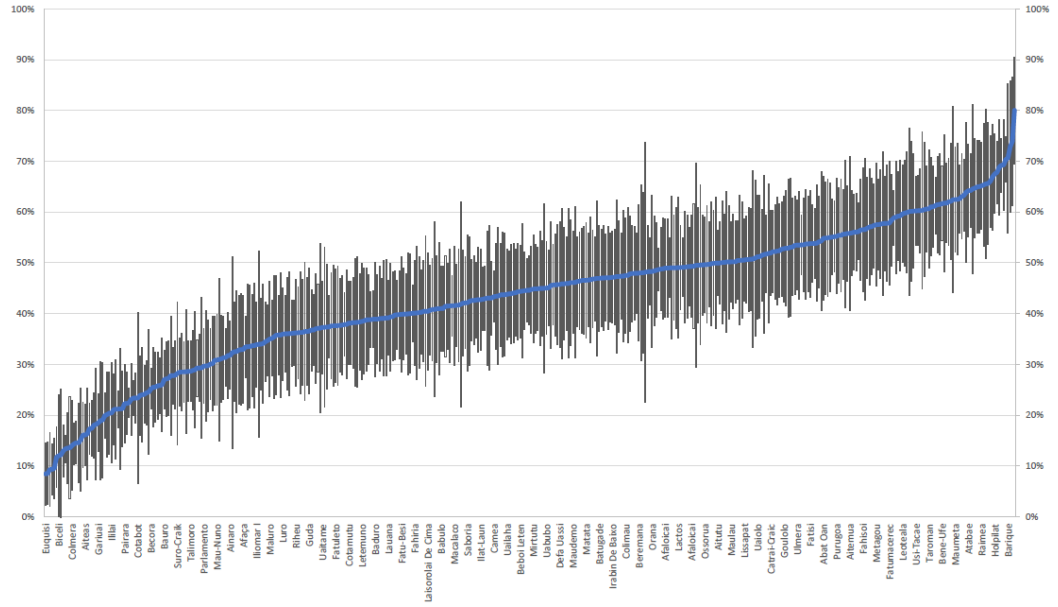


Figure 20: Suco-Level Estimates of Labor Force Index and 95% CI

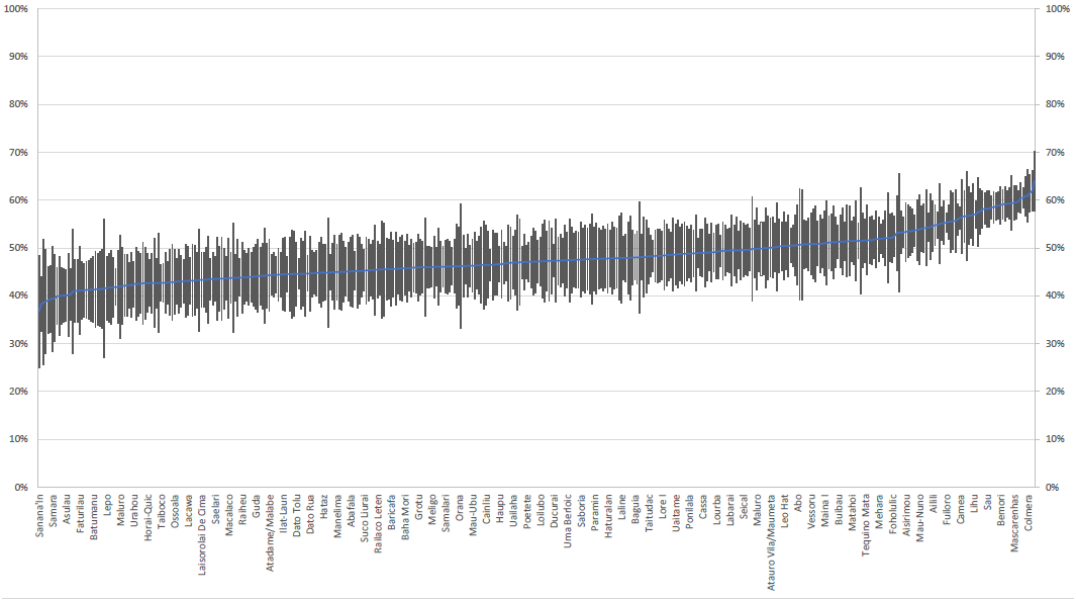


Figure 21: Suco-Level Estimates of Health Index and 95% CI

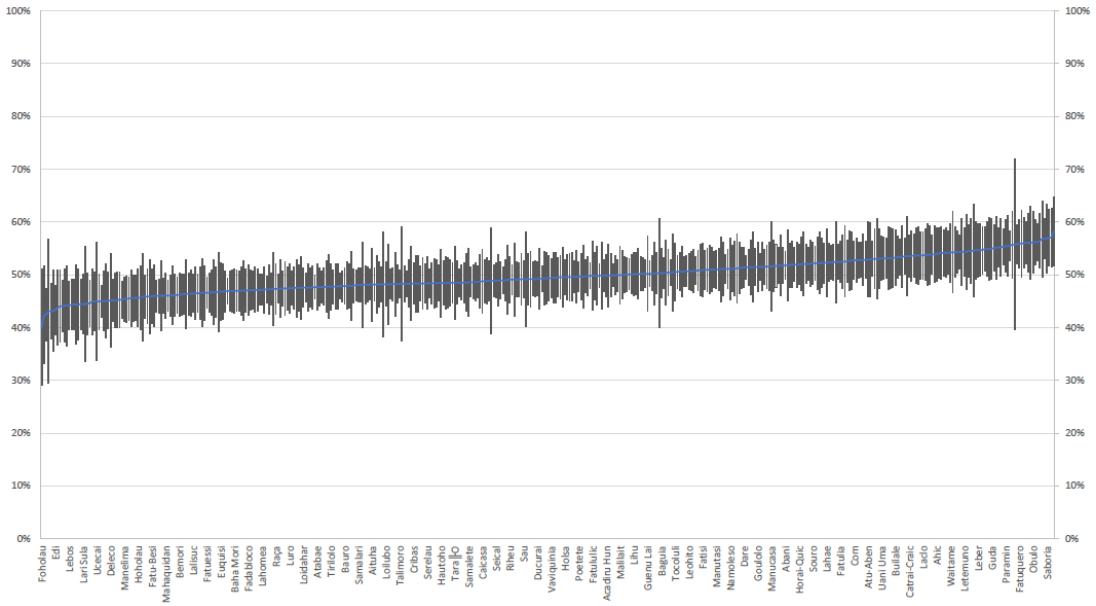


Figure 22: Suco-Level Estimates of Education Index and 95% CI

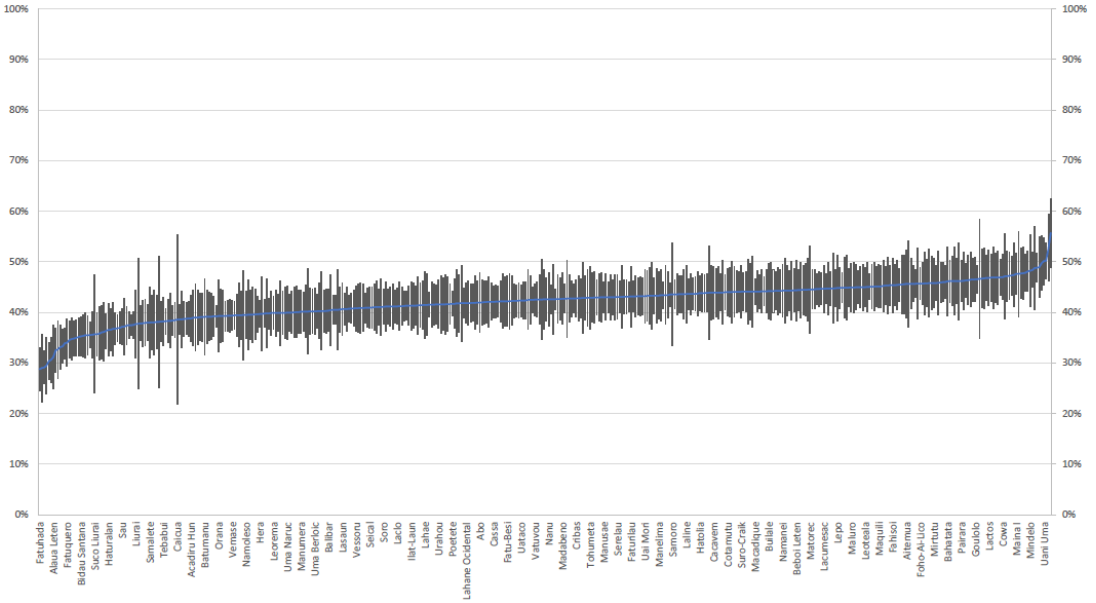


Figure 23: Suco-Level Estimats of Decision-Making Autonomy (DM) Index and 95% CI

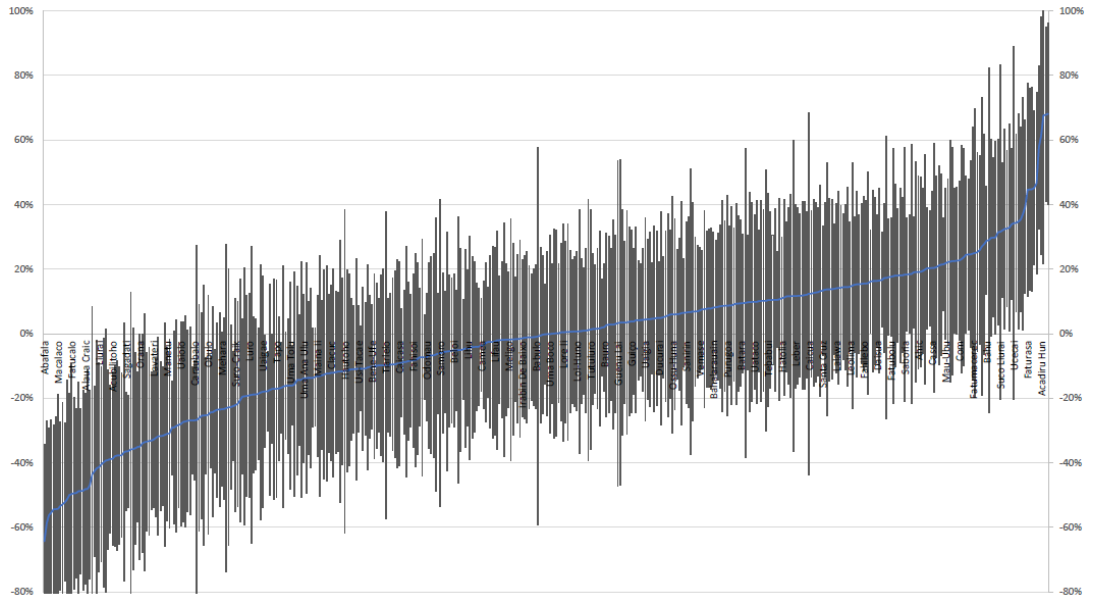
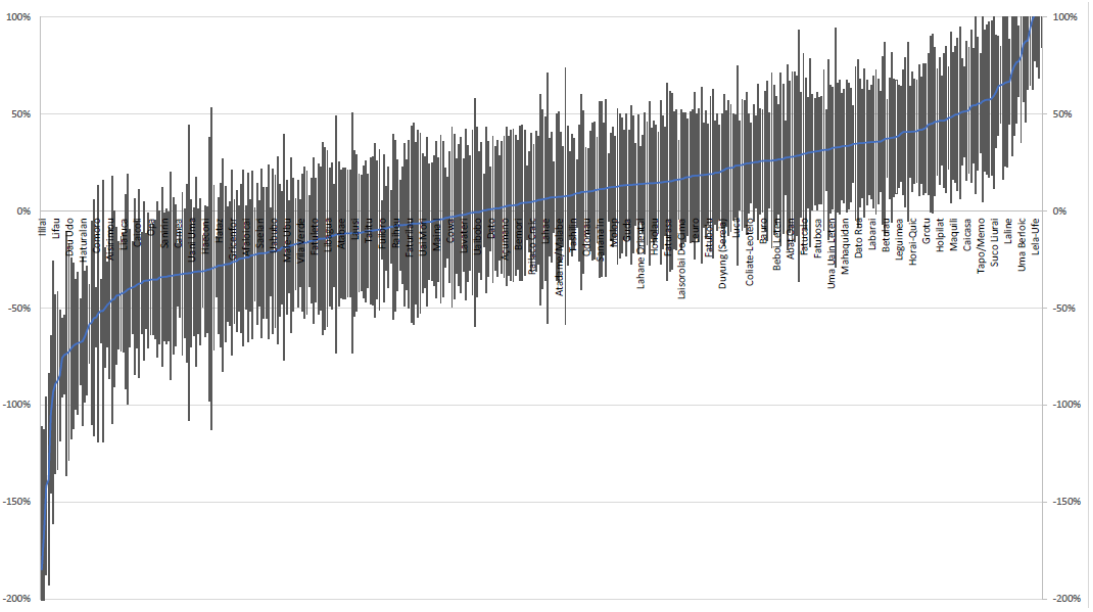


Figure 24: Suco-Level Estimates of Domestic Violence (DV) Index and 95% CI



Annex

Suco Level Maps

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Figure 25: Illuminated Areas in Timor Leste, 2013 DMSP Satellite F18 (using 5% Luminosity Threshold to restrict to non-ephemeral lit areas)

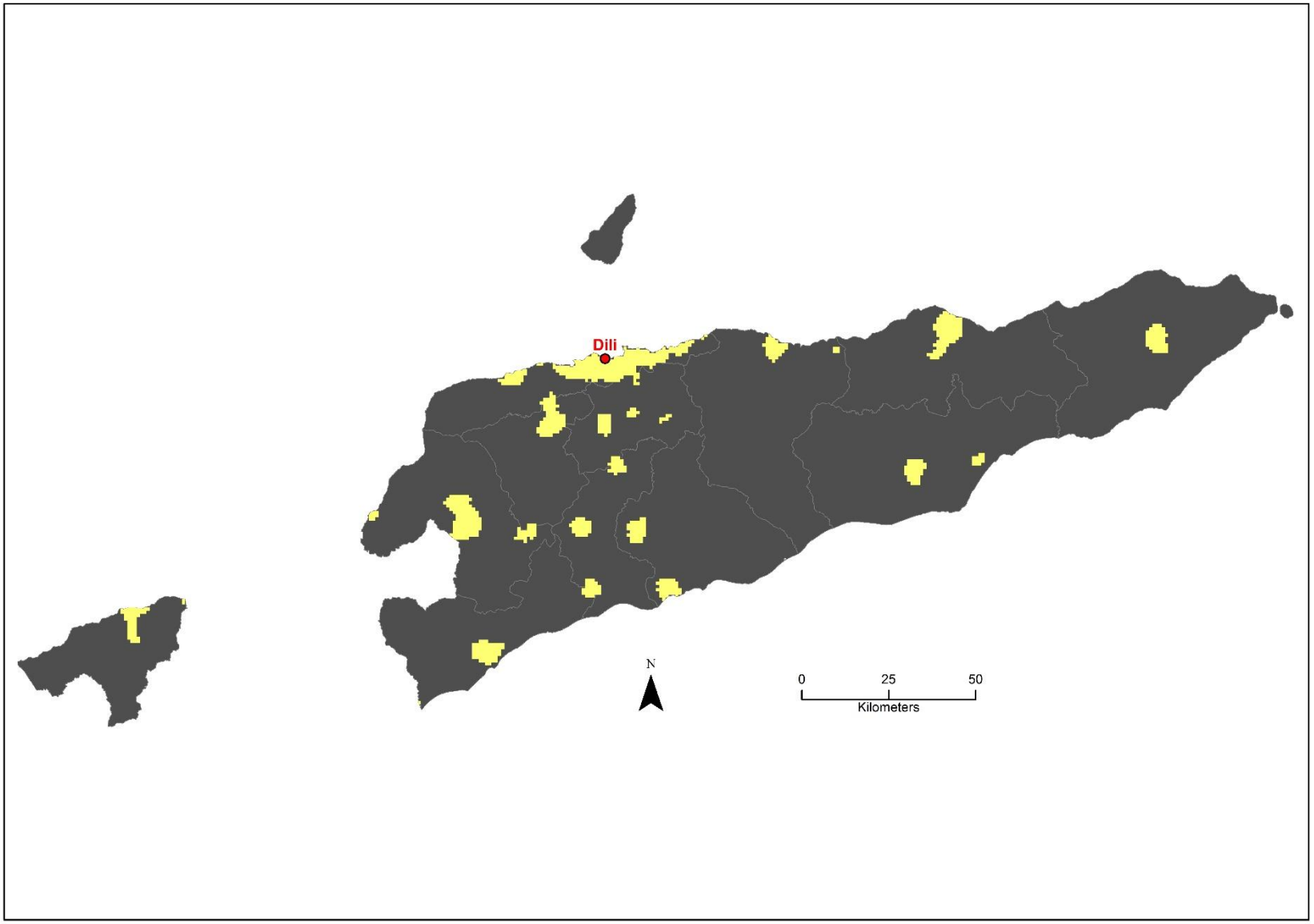


Figure 26: National-level Poverty Mapping Model Estimation, (a) Predicted Headcount Poverty Rate

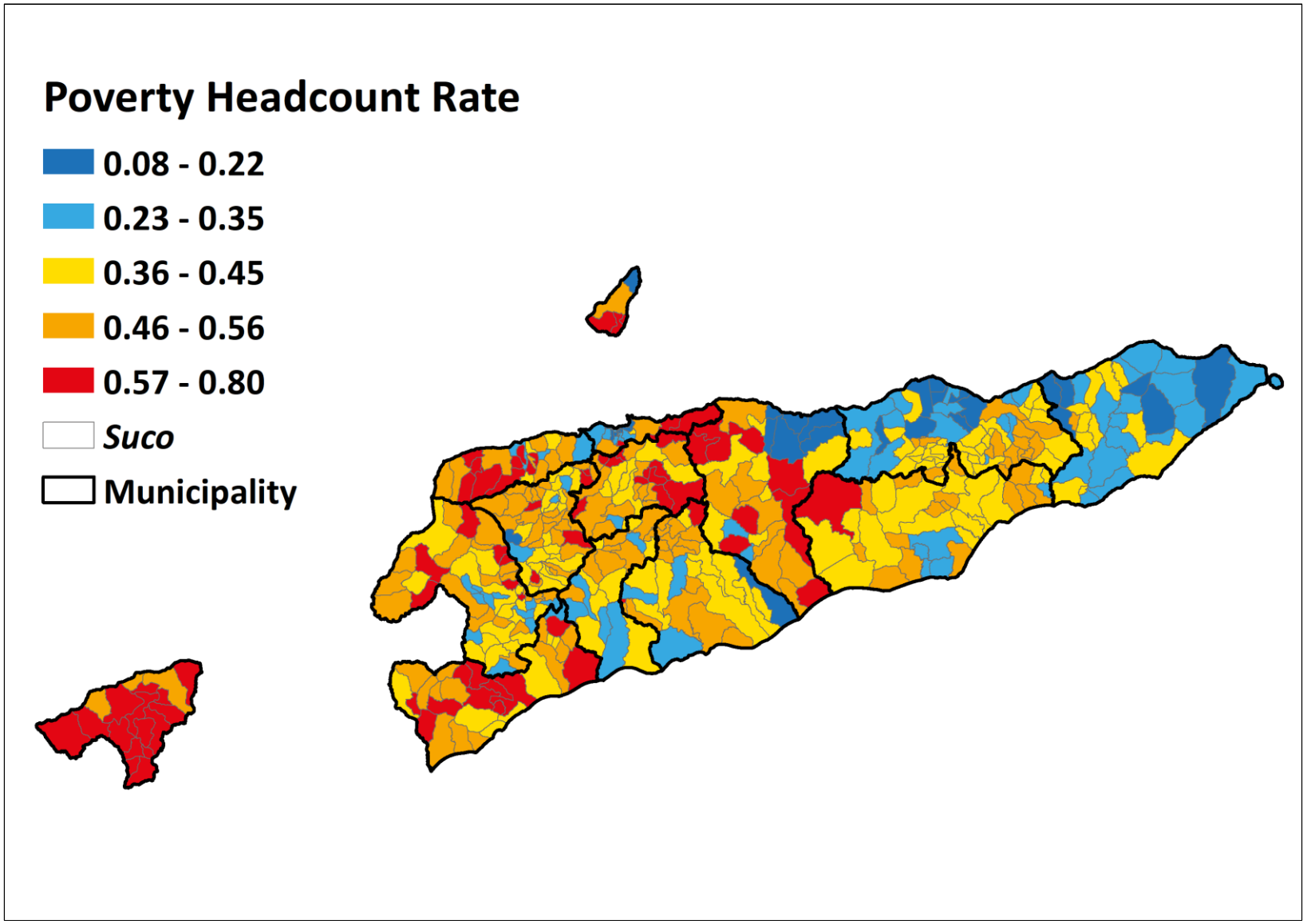


Figure 27: National-level Poverty Mapping Model Estimation, (b) Number in Poor Households

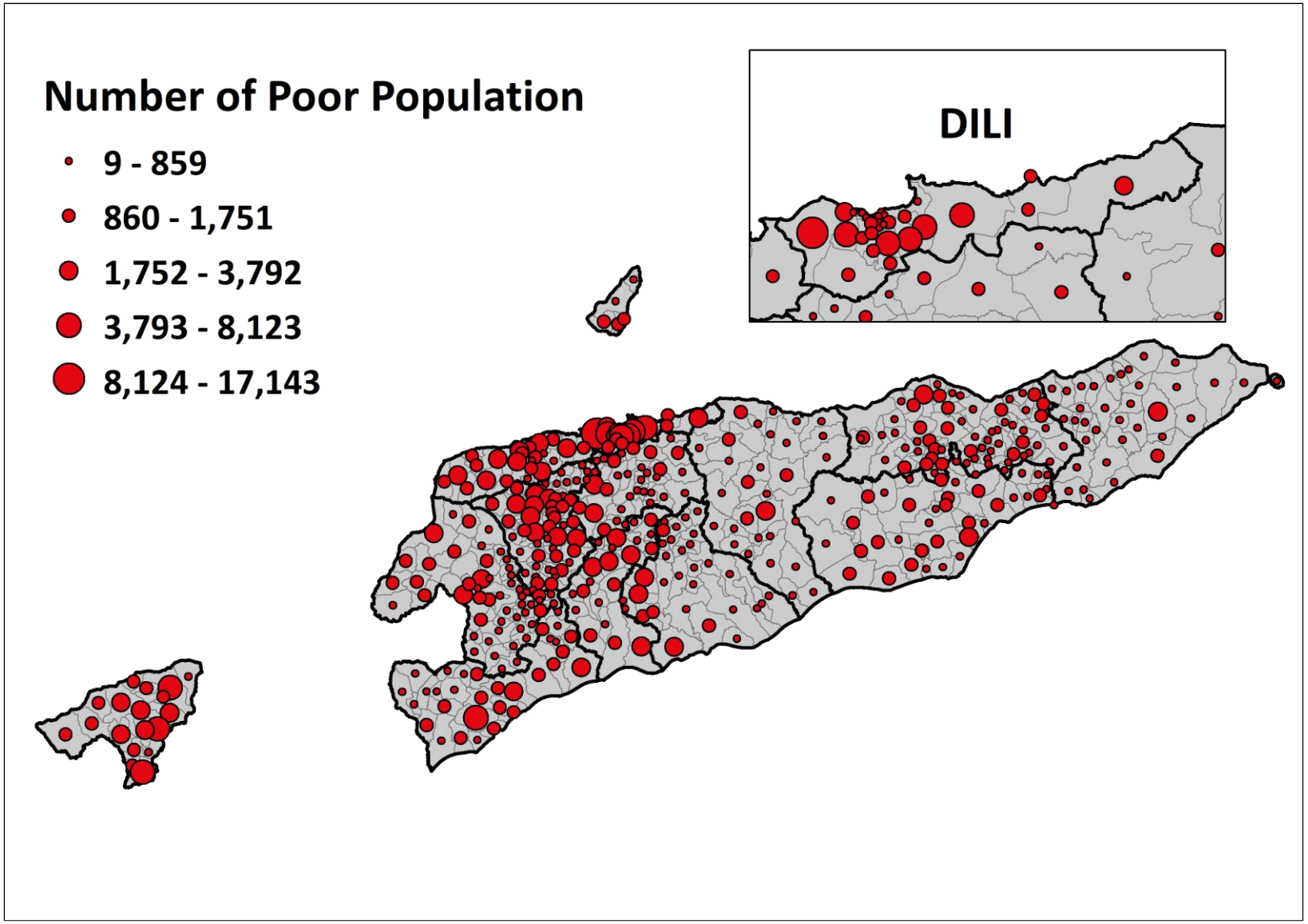


Figure 28: National Model Estimation, (a) Predicted Poverty Gap Index

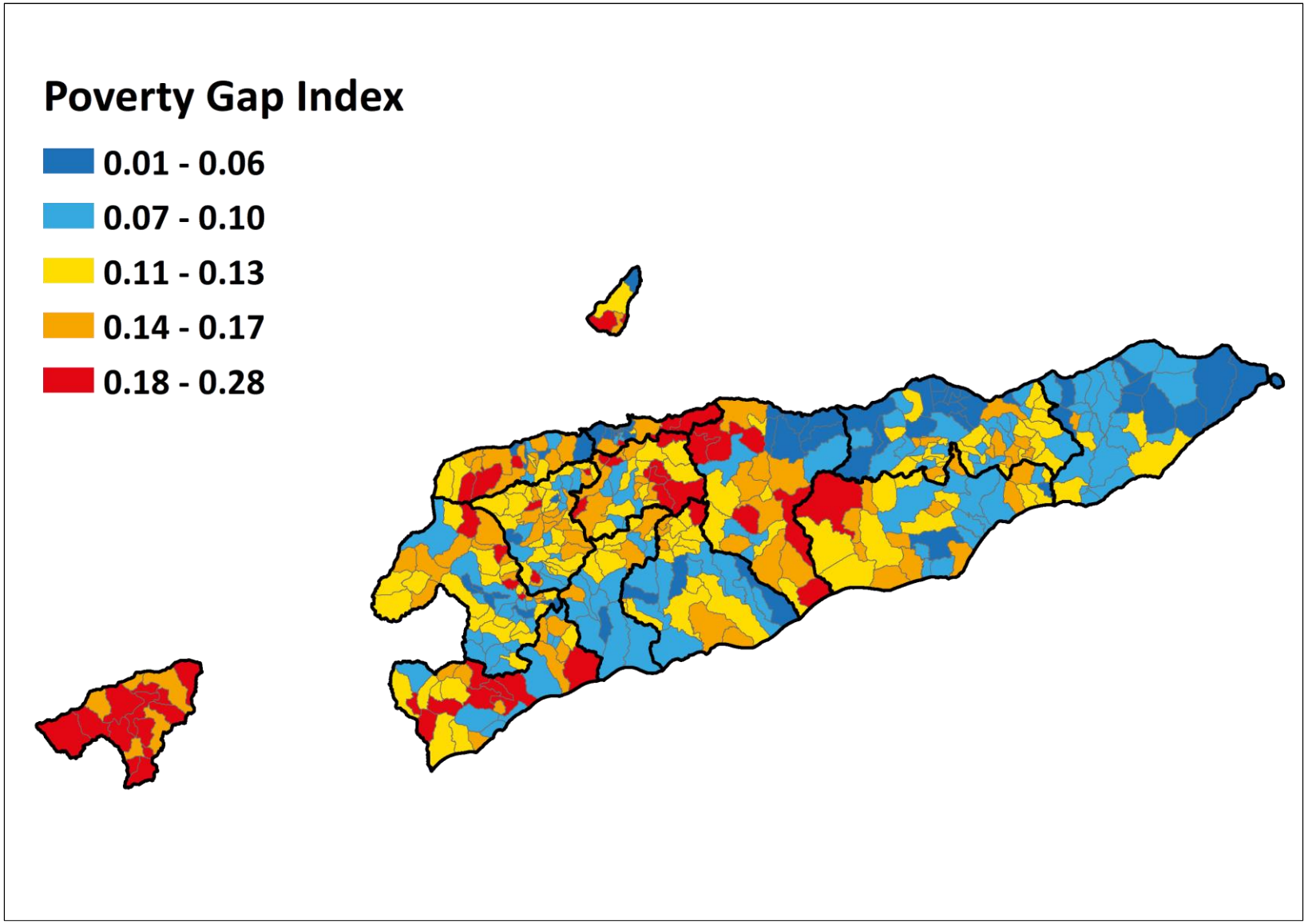


Figure 29: National Model Estimation, (b) Poverty Severity Index

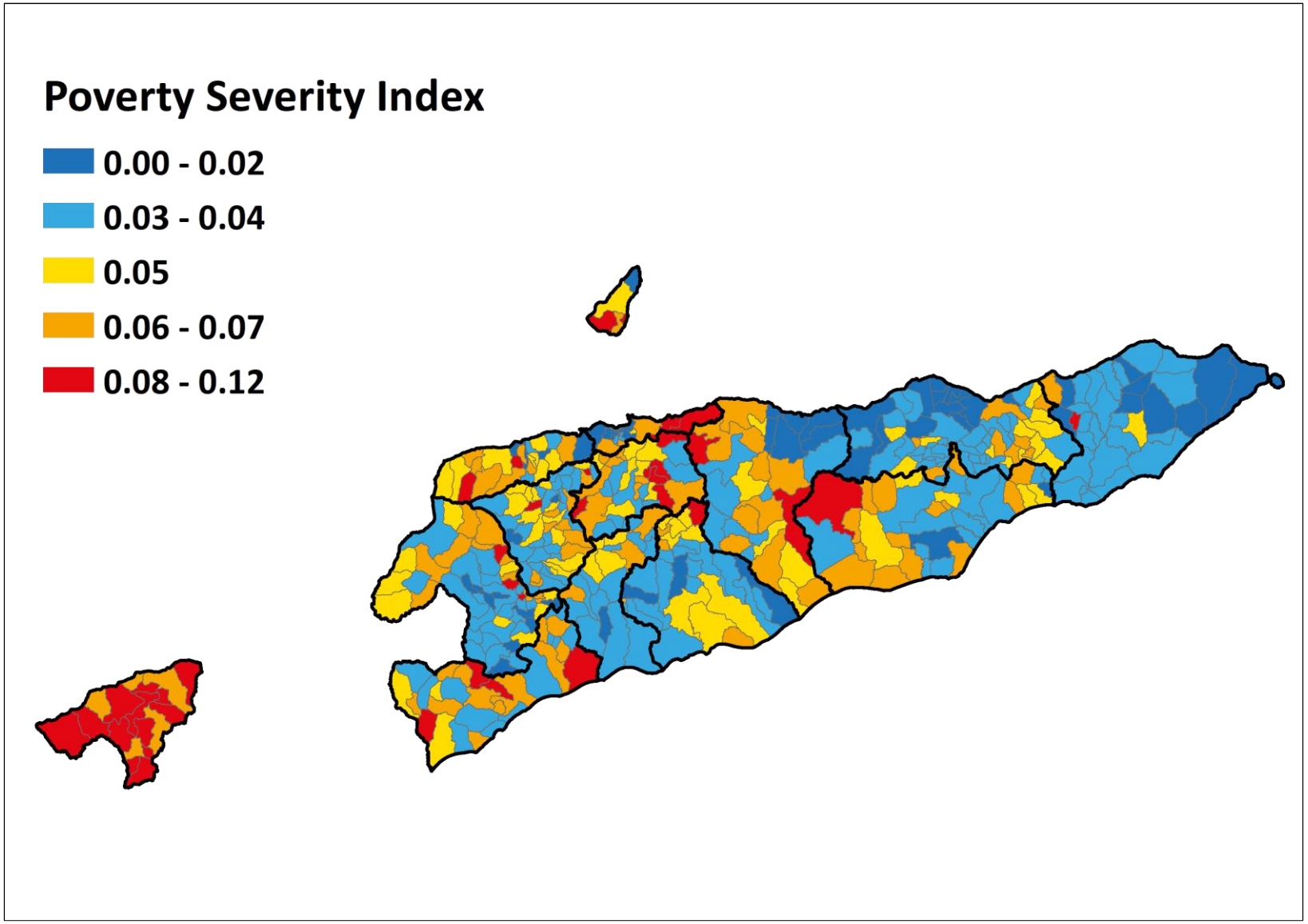


Figure 30: Rural Sector Poverty Mapping Model estimation, (a) Predicted Headcount Poverty Rate

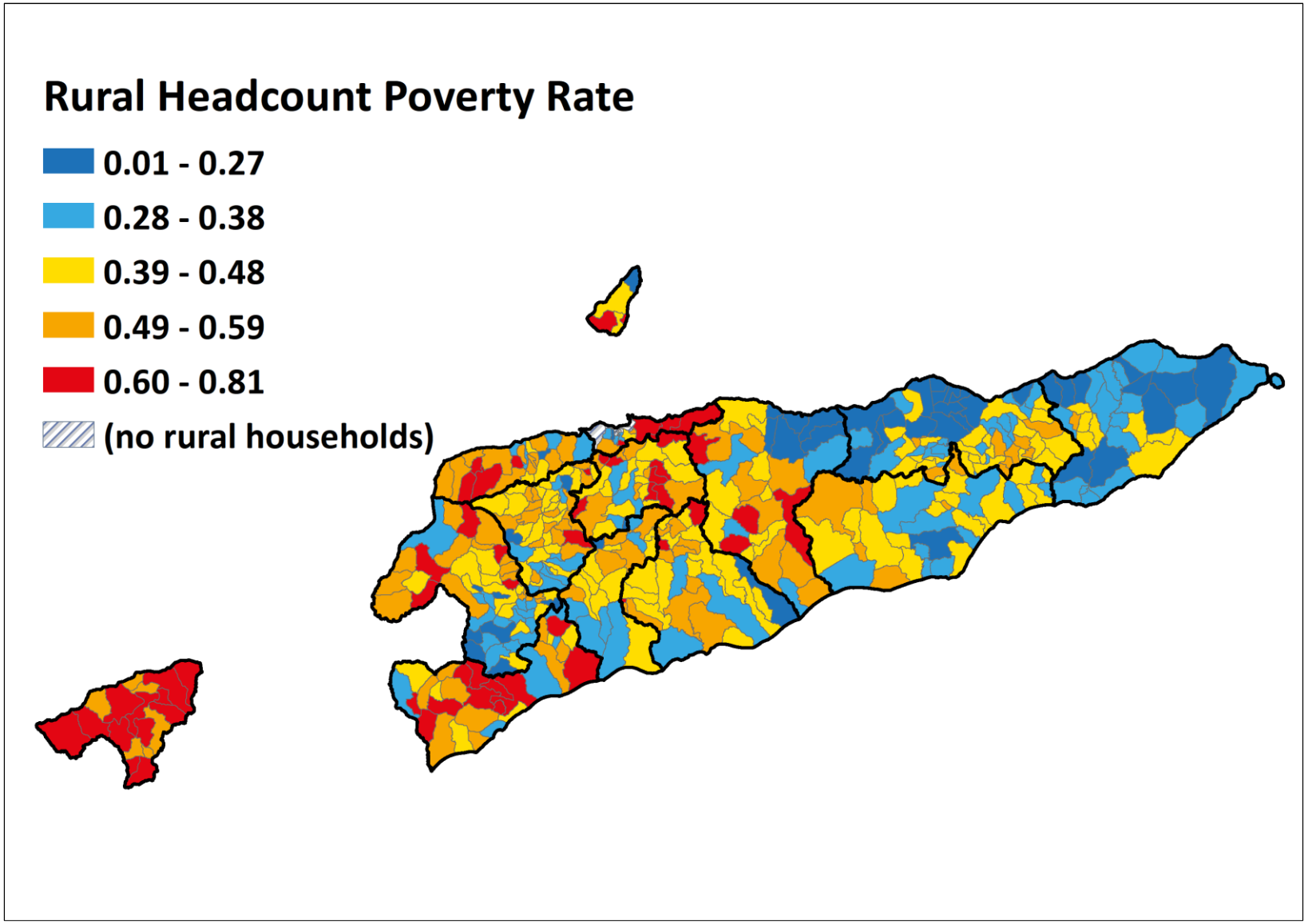


Figure 31: Rural Sector Poverty Mapping Model estimation, (b) Number in Poor Households

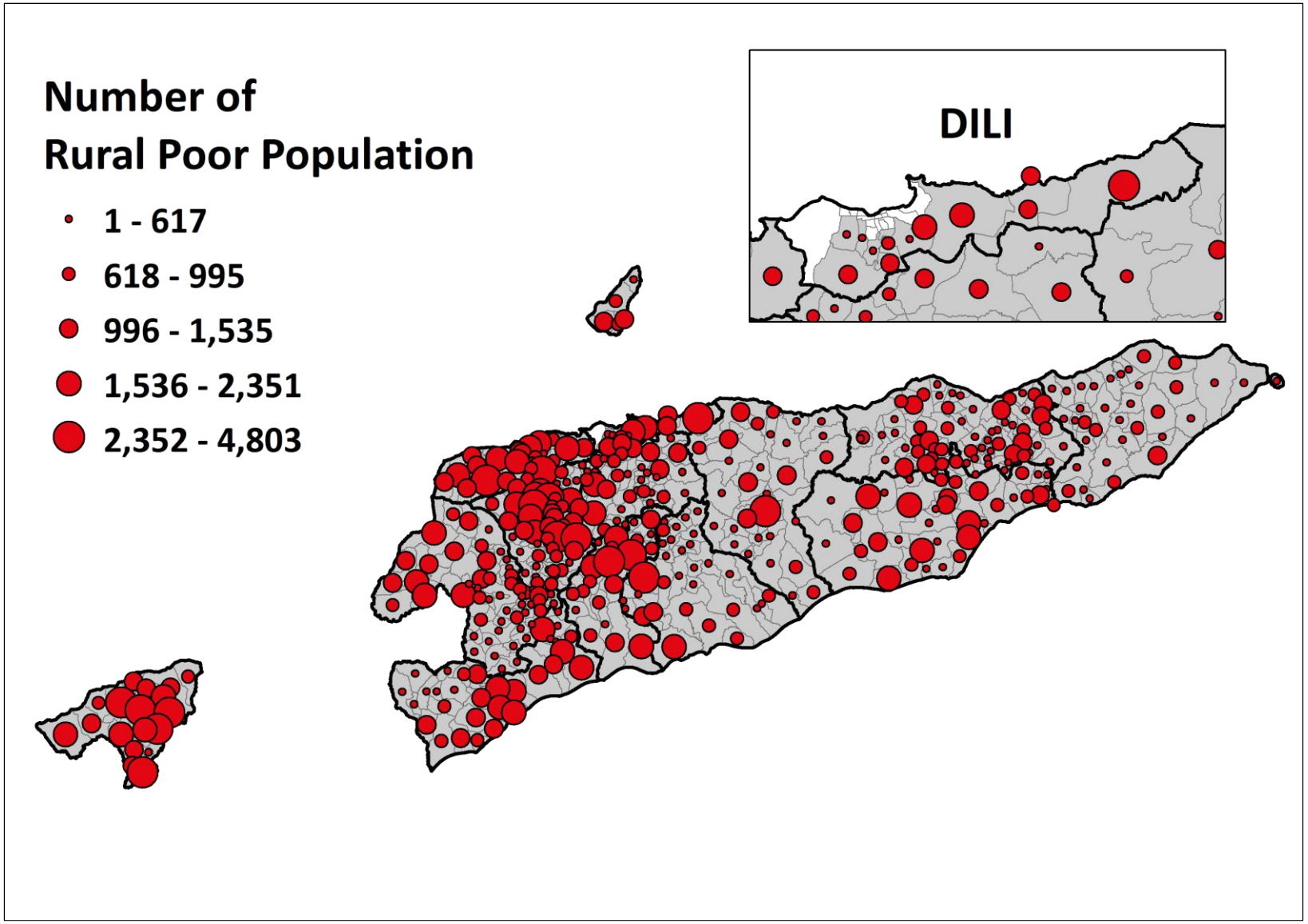


Figure 32: Urban Sector Poverty Mapping Model estimation, (a) Predicted Headcount Poverty Rate/

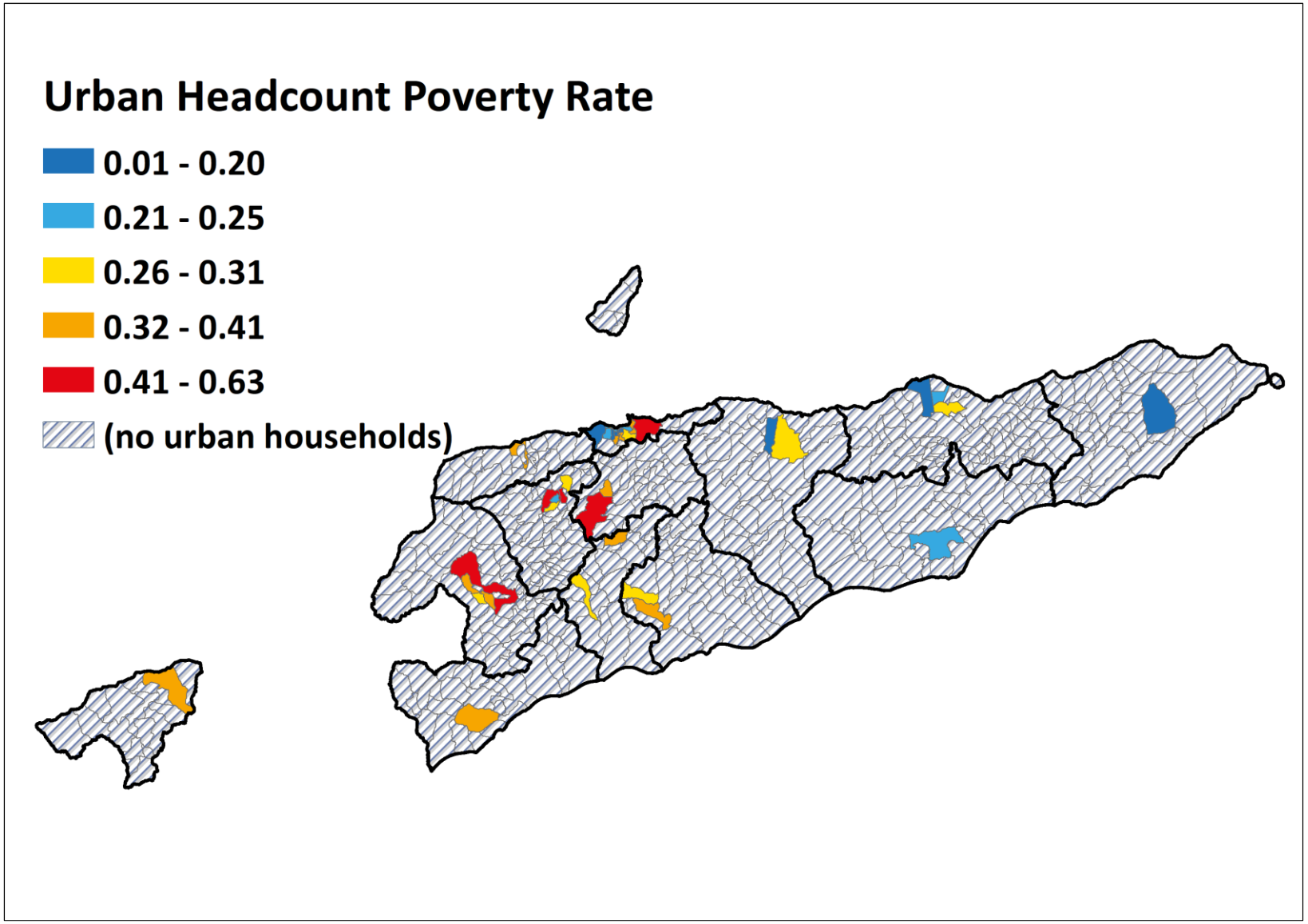


Figure 33: Urban Sector Poverty Mapping Model estimation, (b) Number in Poor Households

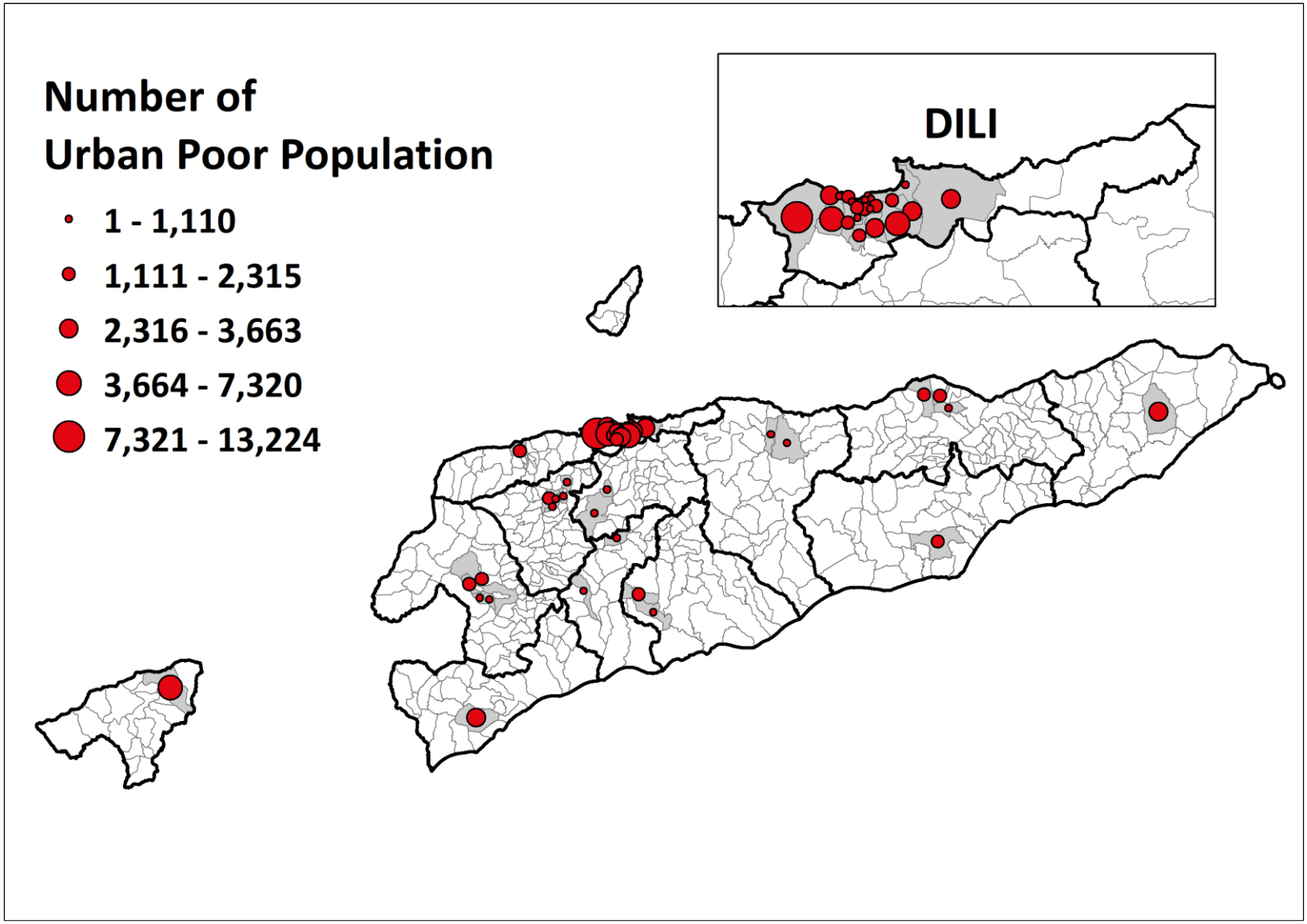


Figure 34: Suco-Level Mean Differences of People in Male-Headed vs Female-Headed Households, (a) Predicted Poverty Headcount Rate

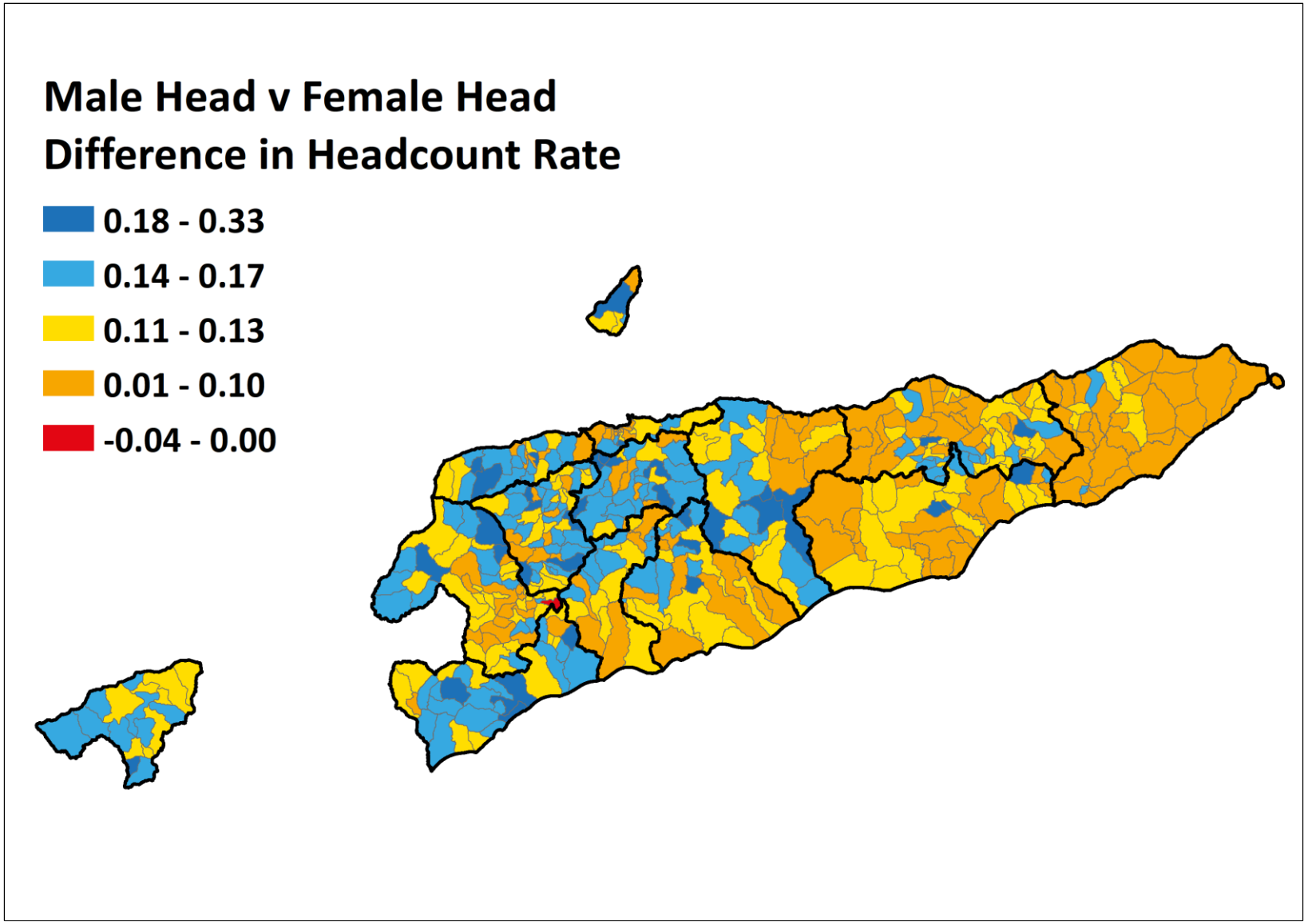
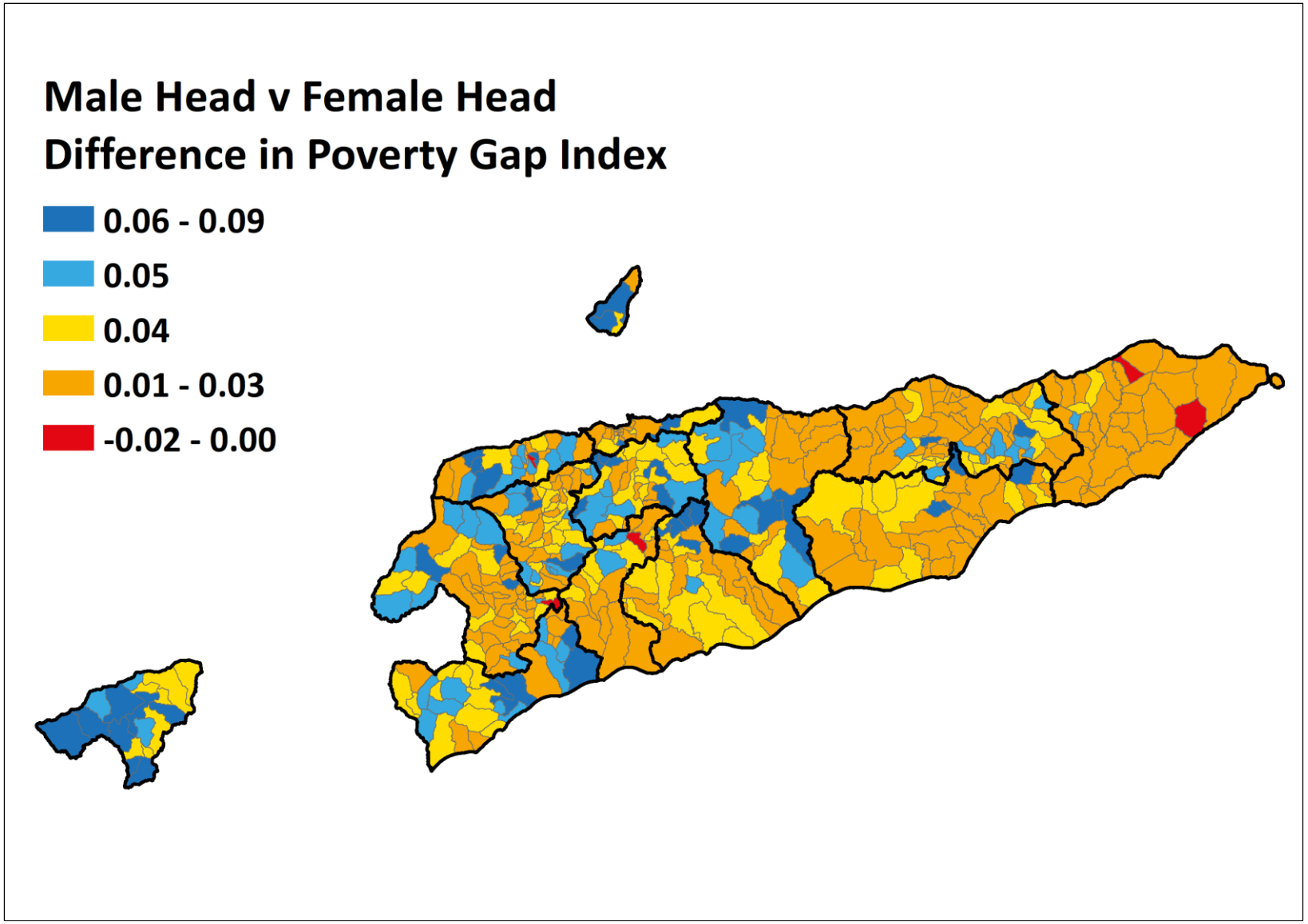


Figure 35: Suco-Level Mean Differences of People in Male-Headed vs Female-Headed Households, (b) Poverty Gap Index



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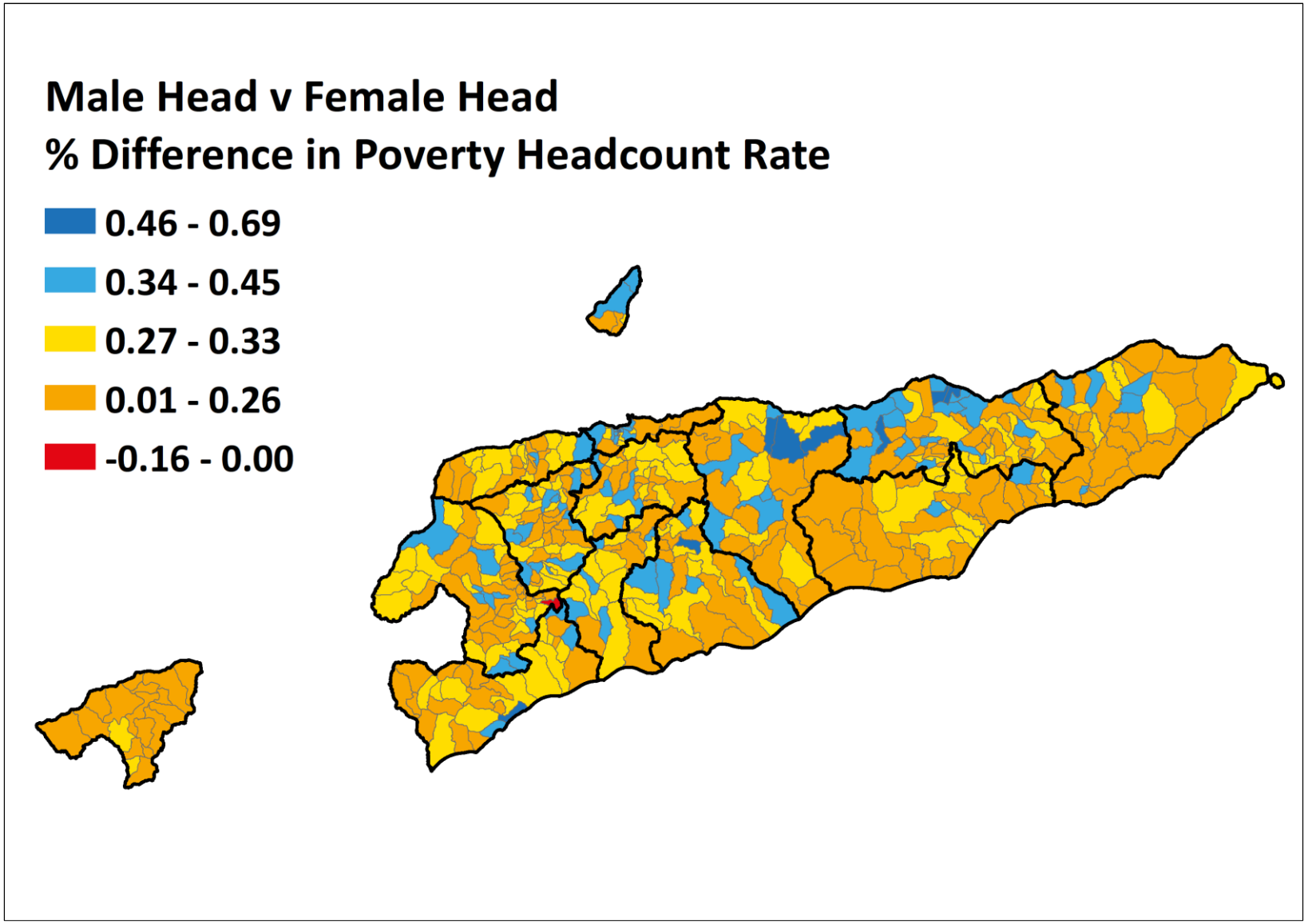

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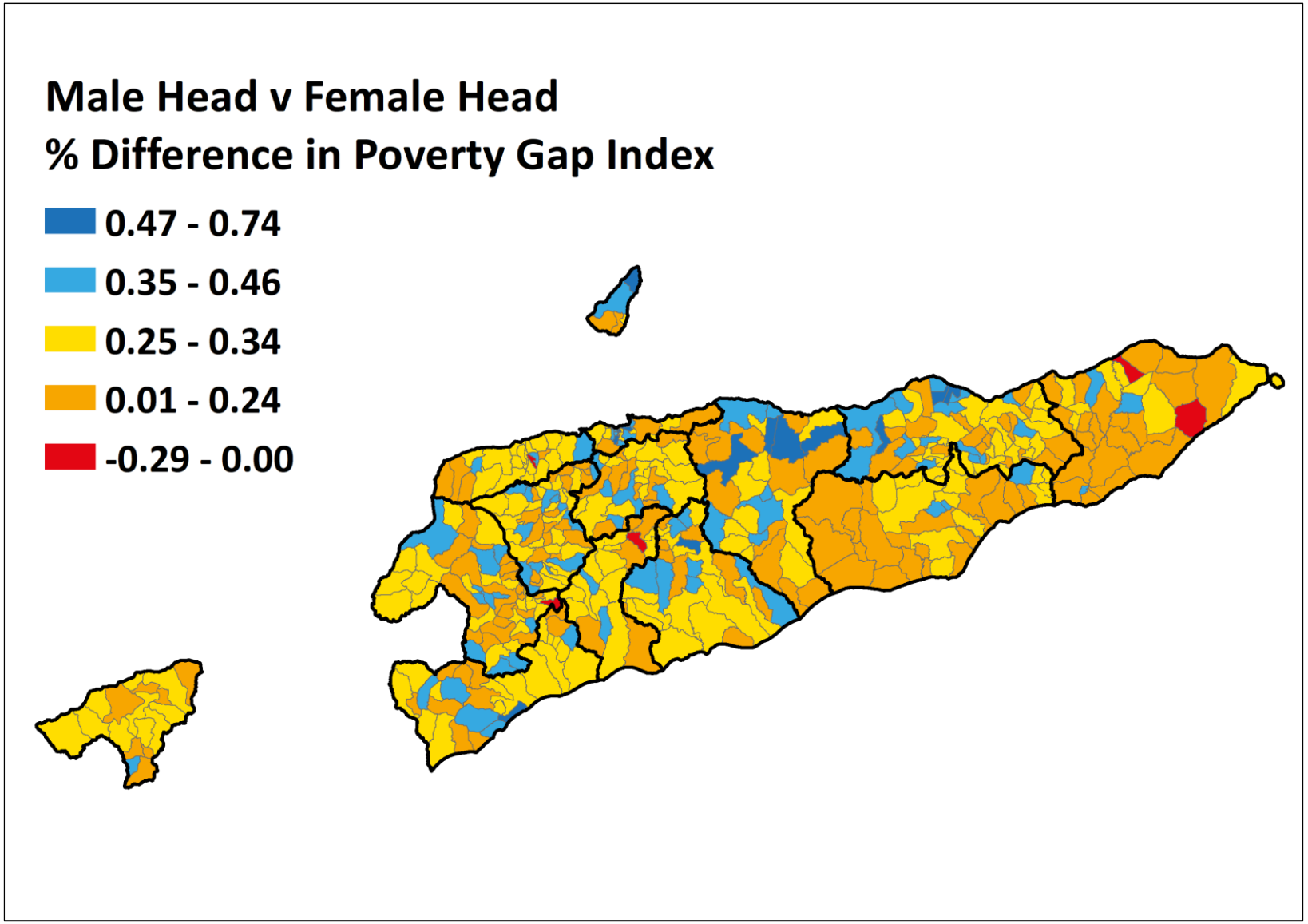


Figure 38: Proportion of the Population in Households Where the Index of Male-Female Education Gaps Indicates Female Disadvantage

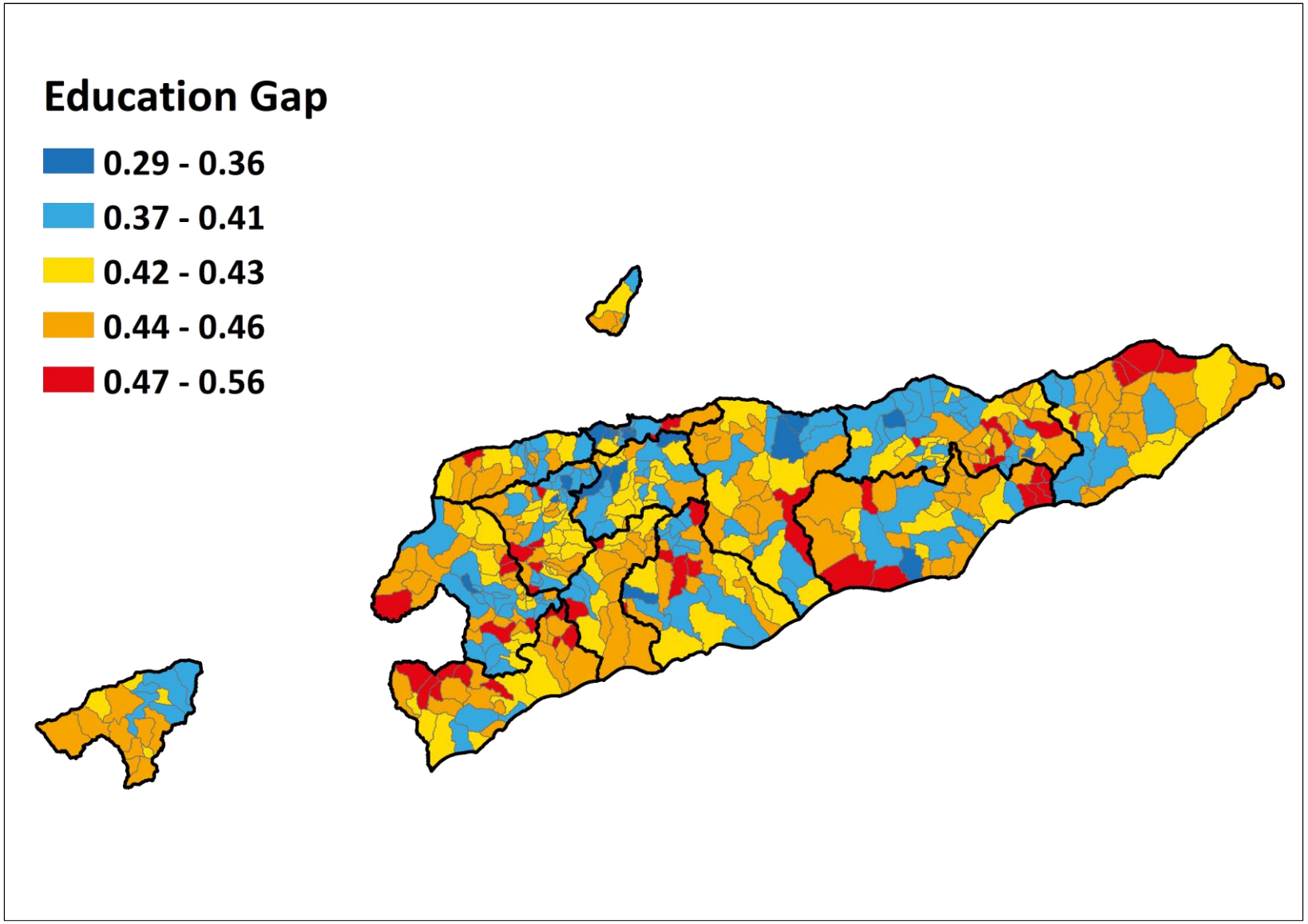
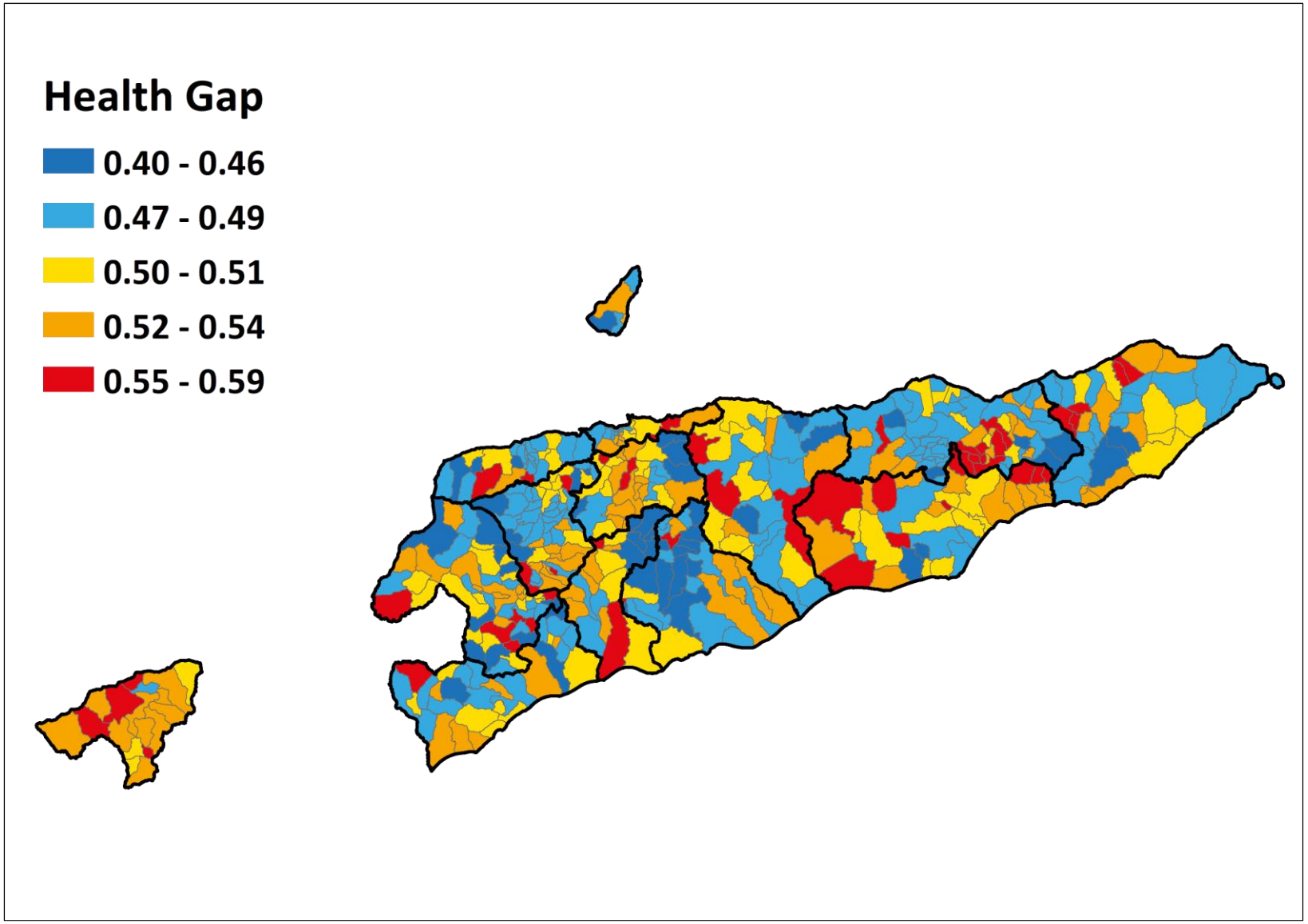


Figure 39: Proportion of the Population in Households, Where the Index of Male-Female Health Gaps Indicates Female Disadvantage



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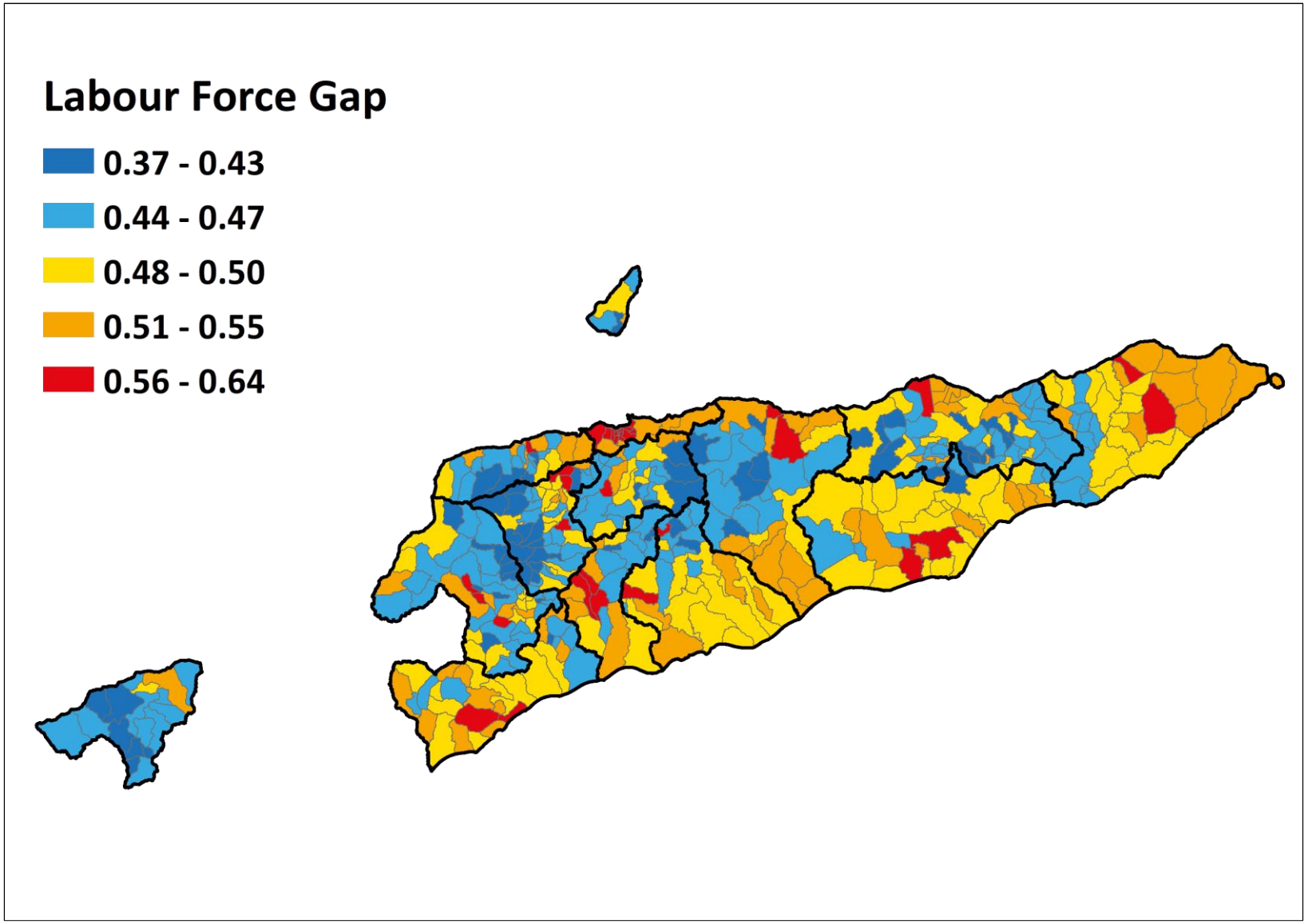

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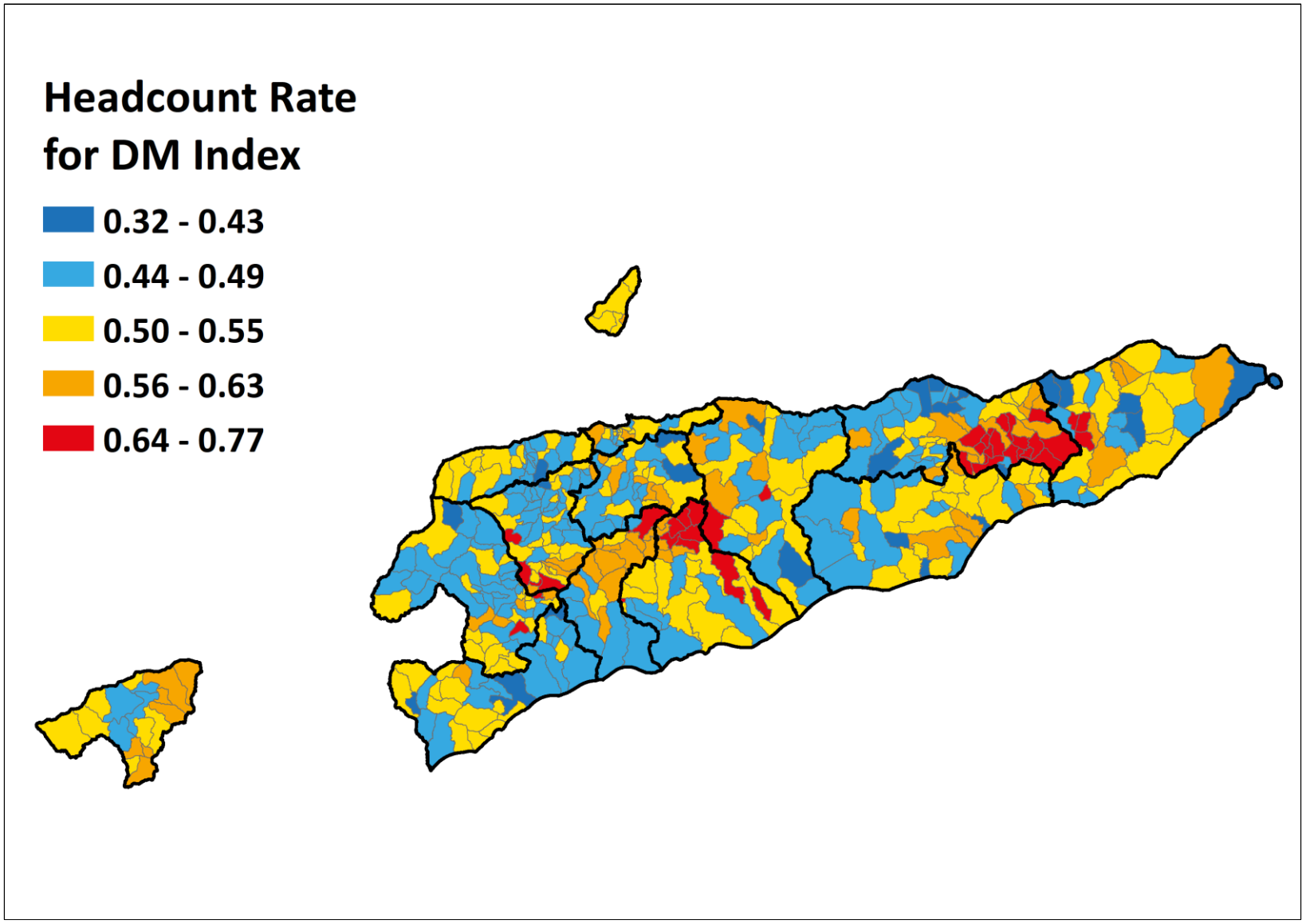

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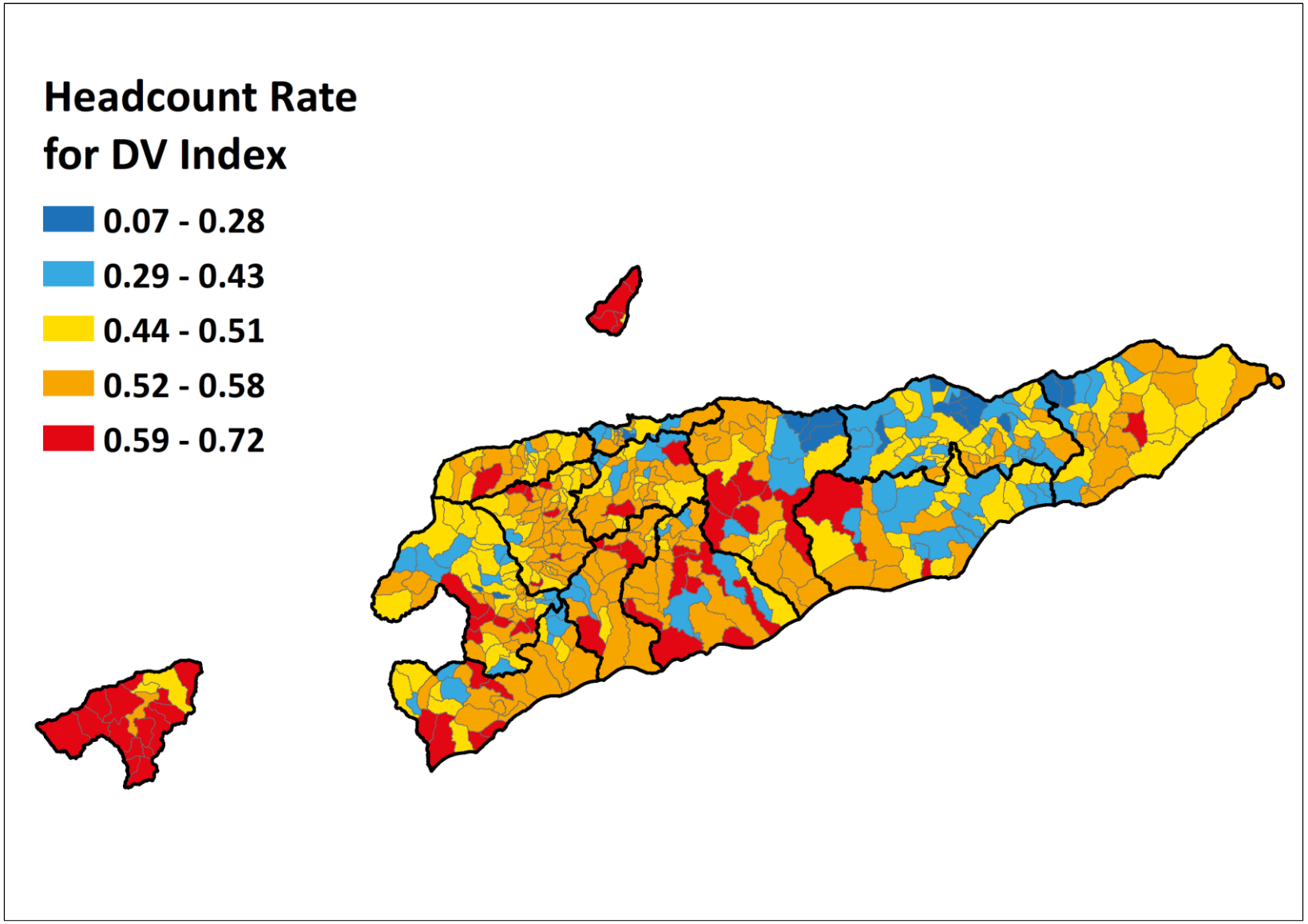

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