National Statistics Directorate
General Directorate for Analysis & Research
Ministry of Finance
Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2011

Table of contents

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADB   Asian Development Bank
ASCII   American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CPI   Consumer Price Index
CSPro   Census and Survey Processing (software package)
EA   (Census) enumeration area
EC   Commission of the European Union
GDP   Gross Domestic Product
GPS   Global Positioning System
HIES   Household Income and Expenditure Survey
INE   Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Mozambique)
LFS   Labor Force Survey
MoF   Ministry of Finance
NSD   National Statistics Directorate
PASW   Predictive analytics software (renamed IBM SPSS)
TL   Team leader
TL-DHS   Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey
TL-SLS   Timor-Leste Standards of Living Survey
ToR   Terms of reference

Foreword

The Timor-Leste Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2011 is the first survey of this type ever conducted in the country. It is also special in the sense that it was undertaken entirely by the staff of the National Directorate of Statistics and funded from national resources. Only limited and occasional technical assistance was provided from abroad.

The survey was undertaken primarily to address two important issues in the national statistical system. The first is the method of calculating consumer price indices (CPI). For the CPI to be representative, it is necessary to have reliable information about the expenditure patterns of households, in terms of food items as well as other goods and services. In this respect expenditure means not just buying for cash, but also consuming items that were self-produced or obtained as a gift. The results of the HIES2011 will allow the basket of items included in the calculation of the CPI to be brought up-to-date.

The second issue is the system of national accounts. Information about the financial flows pertaining to private households is crucial in drawing up these accounts. As concerns expenditure, private households currently account for over one-third of final national consumption. In the income approach households are on the receiving end of compensation for employees, income from household businesses (including farms) and benefits from home ownership. A household income and expenditure survey will provide information on all of these components of the system of national accounts.

Apart from these technical issues, the present report also makes important reading for those who have a more general interest in the financial situation of households in Timor-Leste. The difference between urban and rural areas is especially striking, with urban incomes (and expenditures) considerably above those in the country side. Rural households derive their incomes still mostly from cultivating crops and livestock. In the cities, wages and non-agricultural business income have become the principal sources of revenue. The wealth of information contained in the present report is not just of value to the casual reader, but it also serves to guide planners and policy makers. Improving the economic conditions under which households and individuals subsist is among the principal concerns of Government.

While the HIES2011 is a new enquiry, some of the results can be compared to those obtained by the Living Standards Surveys of 2001 and 2007 and the Demographic and Health Surveys of 2003 and 2009, thus allowing trend analysis. The present survey also benefitted from the sampling frame provided by the Population Census of 2010.

Project oversight by the Director General of Analysis and Research of the Ministry of Finance and the Director of the National Statistics Directorate proved highly valuable for the successful completion of the project. The committed efforts by the survey's field staff

deserve special mention. They braved bad roads, inclement weather and a tight work schedule to collect the field data on schedule and – as was shown – with high quality. The cooperation received from respondents turned out to be quite good, as usual in the NSD program of statistical enquiries. Very few of the 4,800 households selected in the sample refused participation in an interview that would take at least two hours of their time.

I would, thus, like to express my appreciation to the General Directorate for Analysis & Research and the National Statistics Directorate for the successful implementation of this project. Thanks go also to the numerous individuals who in any other capacity contributed to the work.

We are grateful for the technical support by the European Union, extended through its Delegation first, and later via the office of the National Authorizing Officer.

I wish the readers of this report a productive and enlightening reading experience.

Emilia Pires
Minister for Finance

Human resource table

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Executive summary

Many countries periodically conduct a household income and expenditure survey (HIES). This type of household enquiry provides direct insight in the economic situation of households. More importantly, by repeating the survey on a periodic basis, trends can be discerned. This informs statistics users about whether households have improved their economic situations over the intervening period, or possibly that they are now less well off than before. Such trends are caused by economic developments that are not necessarily under the control of policy makers. Nevertheless the effect of policy decisions can be studied through a HIES, for example the result of measures intended to support economically vulnerable segments of the population.

Timor-Leste never had a household income and expenditure survey before, but in January 2011 the first instance of this survey was started, to be conducted over an entire year. This duration reduces the effects of seasonality on the results. The HIES was not just supposed to provide results useful for monitoring economic wellbeing. It would also generate data for the consumption side of national accounts and improve the composition of the baskets of goods and services used in calculations of the CPI.

The survey was designed entirely in Timor-Leste, although obviously the experience from other countries was taken into account in specifying the methodology. Funding also came exclusively from national resources. Incidental technical assistance was provided by the European Union.

The field work covered 4,800 private households throughout the national territory, about 1 out of every 40 private households. The District of Oecusse received a double sampling rate, in order to produce statistically significant results for this isolated part of the nation. The sample is sufficient to provide results at the national, urban/rural, and Oecusse levels with a 95% confidence interval for a maximum sampling error of 4.5%.

The HIES has generated a wealth of information which cannot be presented within the context of an executive summary. Even the remainder of the present report only provides a limited summary of what is available. The data files and sustaining information have been stored in a particular format suitable for future use by other investigators, see Annex 1.

On the income side the survey concludes that the mean monthly household income was $ 378 (urban: $ 634, rural $ 292). It should be considered that the equivalent rental value of owned homes is counted as part of the income. In urban areas this accounts for as much as $ 110 of the income. Nevertheless, important differences between urban and rural areas have been apparent throughout the survey results. Both incomes and expenditures are substantially higher in urban Timor-Leste.

Taking into account household sizes, mean per capita income comes to $ 62 (urban: $ 93, rural $ 50). Median incomes are found to be considerably lower than the mean values. This

is caused by the mean value of income ("average") being raised considerably by the presence of a small number of rather high-income households. Median per capita income comes to only $ 40 (urban: $ 64, rural: $ 32). In other words: half of the population lives on $ 40 or less per person per month.

On the expenditure side the survey concludes that the mean monthly household expenditure was $ 297 (urban: $ 532, rural $ 219). It should be considered that the equivalent rental value of owned homes is counted as part of income as well as expenditure. Again, in urban areas this accounts for over $ 110 of the monthly amount.

Taking into account household sizes, mean per capita expenditure comes to $ 49 (urban: $ 78, rural $ 38). Once again, the median expenditures are considerably lower than the mean values. This happens because the mean value of expenditure ("average") is pushed up by a limited number of relatively high-spending households. Median monthly per capita expenditure comes to only $ 34 (urban: $ 58, rural: $ 30).

The per capita expenditure is calculated to be lower than income at the median level by 10 to 15%. Explaining this requires further analysis. It might be a sign of the build-up of household reserves outside official bank accounts or traditional savings schemes, but other causes cannot yet be excluded.

Incomes and expenditures are reported in greater detail in Sections 5.2 to 5.5 of this report.

The economic situation of households has large consequences for their living conditions. The HIES has looked into many demographic and social parameters, as accounted for in Chapter 6. The associated statistical information reported there allows linking the current survey into other statistical collections (Census, LFS, TL-DHS, TL-SLS…). It also permits relating particular indicators in education, health, employment and food security to economic factors. The present report has only made a modest start with this analysis.

1 Introduction

The National Statistics Directorate (NSD) is responsible for national statistics in Timor-Leste. Its programme of data collection has been expanded with a Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), the field work for which was started on January 24, 2011. The results complement statistical information that is already available from a number of other surveys and Censuses of Population and Housing undertaken in July 2004 and in July 2010. The results of the HIES will be of value especially for adjusting the basket of goods constituting the basis for the CPI (consumer price index). They also have important implication in constructing the national accounts. Furthermore, such data provide useful information for poverty studies.

2 Survey design and preparations

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to obtain statistically useful information about the incomes and expenditures of private households in Timor-Leste. In this context ancillary information is collected about household composition, household members' individual characteristics, the housing situation, ownership of durable goods, access to facilities, and more. For details, consult the English language questionnaire in Annex 2.

2.2 Duration

The NSD has had positive experiences with conducting special surveys over the course of an entire year. If properly executed, this removes many of the problems associated with seasonal effects. In countries attributed with a climate that varies considerably over the year, such as Timor-Leste[1], this is an important consideration. This approach is not uncommon, for example a comparable household survey in Mozambique: *"Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares sobre Orçamento Familiar"* was conducted over the period July 2002 to June 2003.

Therefore the HIES, like the 2007 Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TL-SLS 2007), has been carried out over the course of 12 months. Since the field work has started on January 24, 2011, it was completed on 23 January 2012.

It should be noted that extending the field work for a survey over a full year has not only advantages. For one thing, it does not establish an exact point of time to which the observations can be pinned. This is especially true in a country with a rapidly developing economy, such as today's Timor-Leste. It is estimated that GDP currently advances at a fairly high rate. This would normally mean that household income and expenditures follow a similar trend. In other words, observations made during the last month of the survey differ from those during the first month, just because of economic development in the course of the year. Inflation from month to month is a concern too.

Another difficulty with a survey spread out over an extended period is that resources have to be committed for the duration. With a shorter implementation period the level of resources required is higher, but they are liberated again relatively soon.

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[1] While temperatures are fairly even, rainfall is abundant in some months, leading to roads being blocked with an associated effect on the transport of commodities and their price levels.

2.3 Early preparations

The lack of reliable and up-to-date data on household income and expenditure had been felt for some time in Timor-Leste. From the side of the NSD this was mentioned when there was a contact with the Delegation of the European Commission concerning possible technical assistance. This resulted in technical support in the form of a sampling expert and a team leader/econometrician. The sampling expert assisted in the early stages of drawing a suitable sample of households. The team leader has provided intermittent support over the entire duration of the survey.

For questionnaire design, and also in other areas of the work, much benefit was derived from the United Nations methodological document "Household Sample Surveys in Developing and Transition Countries" [UN05]. Available questionnaires from other countries were studied: Australia, Brazil, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Liberia, Maldives, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, South Africa and Sri Lanka. Not all of this material was equally useful, since methodologies, subjects of inquiry and even the very idea of what constitutes a household income and expenditure survey differ widely.

In the event, the design of the present questionnaire was mostly inspired by two sources: the National Economic Survey of Indonesia (SUSENAS) and the 2007 Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards, which contains modules on household income and expenditure. This is not to say that the HIES is in any way a successor to the TL-SLS, which was much more ambitious in its non-economical chapters. As compared to the TL-SLS the HIES is a modest operation using a smaller questionnaire and requiring fewer resources in terms of manpower, respondent time, foreign expertise and funding. It is also more focused on the micro-economy of the household.

The draft questionnaire was circulated for comments among interested parties within and outside the NSD, which resulted in a limited number of reactions. Useful responses were obtained from the NSD National Accounts adviser and from various staff members of the Asian Development Bank. These responses resulted in several minor and a few major improvements.

On the issue of expenditure on food this survey follows the consumption approach, as did the TL-SLS. This means that households are asked to report about the food items consumed last week, and the monetary value that each item represents. As a consequence some food ingredients that are difficult to estimate in a week's food preparation (spices/flavor enhancers, edible oils) may become underestimated. This problem is less present in the expenditure approach, where households are asked which food items were procured last week and at what cost. But in that case estimating the value of the consumption of self-produced food becomes more complex. Self-produced food continues to be of great importance, especially for the poorest rural households.

Both approaches have their merits and are used by various countries. Theoretically the results over time would be the same, but in practical situations they may well differ. Eventually it was decided to use the consumption approach for compatibility with the TL-SLS and in view of a strong preference by the ADB.

The case was also made for use of the diary method, wherein households are asked to carefully record items of income and expenditure in a written diary. This can doubtlessly improve the accuracy of responses, which then no longer depend on memory. However, due to still prevailing illiteracy in parts of the country the moment was considered too early for that. Furthermore, pilot efforts to use the diary method in Indonesia and in the Philippines reportedly were unsuccessful.

Preparations for the survey became somewhat protracted, also because of the heavy workload resulting from the July 2010 Population Census. Eventually all preparatory work was completed by November 2010. It was then decided to start field operations only in January 2011, to avoid the disturbance of the year-end holidays.

In the meantime a Survey Handbook was also prepared, which serves as a manual for interviewers as well as senior staff. In its 47 pages it discusses the entire enumeration procedure, from selecting the sample households to conducting the interview and editing the results. Each individual question is explained. The Survey Handbook was translated from the English as "Buku Pedoman Survei".

Finally, a range of publicity materials were prepared. They include informative folders, posters and a wall calendar to be handed out to participating households as a small token of appreciation.

2.4 Pilot survey

A pilot survey was undertaken over the period September 1-8, 2010 in two Suco's, one in Dili District, the other in rural Aileu. As was planned for the survey proper, 24 households were interviewed in each Suco, resulting in a data sample of 48 households. Beforehand six interviewers were trained in the details of administering the survey. Most trainees later held positions of responsibility in the HIES operation itself.

The results of the pilot were analyzed and lessons learned. Among other things, some questions in the questionnaire were reformulated. The pilot census also gave a better idea about the working time required per household and per Suco.

2.5 Software development

Each survey requires specific software applications for data entry, editing (and possibly imputation) and tabulation. It had been decided to use the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) for most of the tasks. This system was also applied for the Timor-Leste

2010 Census. For more complex tabulation duties SPSS is used, which was renamed to Predictive Analytics SoftWare (PASW), but after acquisition by IBM now goes under the name IBM SPSS.

The efforts resulted in a full-fletched data dictionary, two stand-alone programs and a number of table generating routines. The data-entry program contains a considerable number of range checks and consistency controls that will alert operators to mistakes. These mistakes can be erroneous entries in the questionnaires or keying mistakes. In most cases the operators were able to correct what appeared to be wrong, but sometimes they needed to ask the assistance of one of the supervisors to solve a particular issue.

Not all mistakes can be caught by a data-entry program, if only because it would lead to unacceptable delays. Therefore there is also a batch-editing program that generates a list of mistaken or suspect fields in a large number of individual questionnaires. This list was then used for guidance by the data-entry operator and/or supervisor to manually correct entries. On rerunning the batch-edit program the error messages should have disappeared.

There can be entries that seem unlikely but might be correct. This could concern unusually high wages or yearly expenditures that hardly surpass monthly expenditures for the same item category. The supervisor reviewed such error messages in the context of what was otherwise known about the household. In some exceptional cases the household needed to be revisited. In this respect it was useful that the questionnaire contains geo-coordinates (latitude, longitude) for each household in the sample.

Automatic corrections – imputations – were not used in this survey. The sample size was considered too small for this relatively unsophisticated correction method to be applicable.

2.6 Interviewer training

The training of the field staff: interviewers, data editors and team supervisors, took place from 10 to 21 January 2011. The training consisted of an initial theoretical review of the procedures and discussion of the questionnaire, followed by extensive fieldwork. Each participant completed at least four household interviews. The resulting questionnaires were then reviewed and any omissions, mistakes or lack of clarity discussed individually with its author.

While most of the practice interviews were conducted in Dili, the training also included a field exercise in Suco Tibar, Liquica District. Field work for the survey proper started immediately after this training had been completed.

2.7 The delays

Although this survey is being implemented with the technical content intended, its start has incurred more than six months of delay. While the work plan specified the date of July 1st, 2010 for the beginning of field operations, this has eventually been postponed until January 24, 2011. These delays are due nearly entirely to the preoccupation of the NSD with conducting and processing the 2010 National Census of Population and Housing. The enumeration date for the census was July 12, 2010.

3 Sampling

The sampling model developed by Sampling expert Abdul Wahab aims at statistical significance of the results at the national, national urban and national rural level. Besides that the sample has been chosen so as to also provide meaningful results at the level of the Oecusse District which is an outlying enclave of Timor-Leste in the Western part of Timor Island.

The sampling method is two-stage, in both stages systematic sampling is applied. The first stage is the EA-level. From the 1,828 EA's defined for the 2010 census, 188 were selected by listing and numbering the set, selecting a random starting number and appropriate interval, then drawing up the list of EA's to be covered. In order to obtain roughly equal sampling errors for urban and rural Timor-Leste, urban EA's were to be over-sampled. From the 397 urban EA's eventually 43 were selected, while from the 1431 rural EA's 145 became part of the HIES sample. Thus the sampling fraction at the first stage, the EA, in urban areas was 10.8% and in rural areas 10.1%.

A total of 24 private households are selected from each participating EA. Calculating on the basis of households, the sample thus contains 43 * 24 = 1,032 urban households, out of the 43,938 enumerated by the 2004 Census. This represents at the second stage, the household level, a sampling fraction of 2.35%. For the rural stratum the figures are that the sample contains 145 * 24 = 3,480 households out of a universe of 151,024 found by the 2004 Census. The rural sampling fraction for households thus becomes 2.30%.

With hindsight it must be concluded that the over-sampling was insufficient to meaningfully address the greater variability and smaller number of urban households. This is amplified by the fact that the 2010 Census found very different numbers of households. The total number of households in 2010 dropped to 184,652 from the 194,962 found in 2004. Of this number 47,723 were considered urban and 136,929 were rural. This decline in the number of households is difficult to clarify. The authors of the 2010 Census reports explain it by assuming that different definitions have been applied in the field as to what comprises a private household.

The percentage of households considered urban went from 22.5% in 2004 to 25.8% in 2010. This shift was to be expected as an expression of growing urbanization. All considered there results a situation were the sampling fractions at the EA level remain largely the same, since the EA structure and classifications were hardly modified between censuses. But at the household level the urban sample has become 1,032 out of 47,723 = 2.16% while the rural sample is 3,480 out of 136,929 = 2.54%. So there is no longer over-sampling of urban areas. To the contrary, there are relatively more rural households in the sample.

This is unfortunate since it will make the sampling errors slightly larger. It needs to be addressed in future sampling for household surveys. The effect is not so large as to have a significant effect on the viability of the data.

It should be noted that sampling took place well before statistical information from the 2010 national population census became available. Thus the number of households expected to be encountered in the EA's was not known, reason why proportional sampling (proportional to the number of expected households per EA) could not be applied. Should the survey be extended into a second year, then next year's EA sample ought to be selected proportionally to EA-size. This will hopefully further reduce the sampling error through a lower variability of household weights. Of course this depends on the accuracy of the 2010 census household counts and the movement that has since occurred.

As already mentioned, the second phase of sampling consists of selecting 24 households from each participating EA. This is taken care of by the teams in the field. First an exhaustive list of buildings, dwelling units and households is drawn up, the household listing. This is done by going from door to door, using detailed maps available from the census. Once a household list is available, the team leader selects 24 households systematically, again by selecting a random starting number and suitable interval. The household listing also served for a parallel Social Services Survey that the NSD has been undertaking. In the process, the coordinates of every participating household are recorded, using GPS equipment. This will facilitate a revisit, should the necessity arise.

In the course of the survey it became apparent that for nearly every sample EA there are significant differences between Census 2010 household counts and those obtained by the HIES. Upon investigation it turned out that proper interpretation of the EA boundaries on the maps was a problem for the field staff in both operations. The HIES teams were instructed once again to carefully follow the maps. However, as the blue lines delineating EA's are often poorly visible, the interpretation problems are explicable. The frequent differences in the delineation of the areas covered make it obvious that Census 2010 EA household counts can not be meaningfully used in the weighting process. The counts obtained by the HIES itself have been applied, but they were inflated to the total number of households found per strata by the Census.

The HIES sample is too small to allow meaningful conclusions at the District level. It was however considered important to have statistically reliable information for Oecusse, since this area, due to its relative isolation, may present characteristics different from those of the rest of Timor-Leste. Therefore from Oecusse another 12 EA's were selected for the sample. This brings the total selection for this District to 24 out of the 121 EA's there, arriving at a sampling fraction roughly double that of the other areas.

The sample of 4,800 households represents a total of 184,652 private households in Timor-Leste – 47,723 urban and 136,929 rural. This means that on average a sampled household stands to represents about 40 others, while in Oecusse this number is reduced to only about 20. These are the weights that have to be attached to each household's data in order to arrive

at integrated numbers. The weights are further refined by using the total number of households in each surveyed EA. Since the probability of selecting an EA does not vary inside a subset, the 24 households in a populous EA obtain a greater weight than those in less inhabited EA's. In drawing EA boundaries the census mapping staff have aimed at minimum variation in terms of number of households per EA, which reduces the weight variations involved. As already discussed above, the HIES household listings are used to provide the individual EA household counts.

The formula for determining individual household weights becomes as follows:

$$W_i = n_s/N_s * h_i / \bar{h}_s$$

Where W_i = the weight for household i
n_s = the number of sampled households in stratum s
N_s = the total number of households in stratum s according to the 2010 Census
h_i = the number of households in the EA that household i belongs to, as determined from the HIES household listing
$\bar{h}_s$ = the mean number of households over all sampled EA's of stratum s, again determined from the HIES household listings.

For analysis at the person level (not the household) the weight is multiplied with the number of residents in each individual household. This applies, for example, in poverty studies in case the number of persons below the poverty threshold is to be determined.

Based on this sampling scheme Mr. Wahab has estimated that the sample is sufficient to provide results at the national, urban/rural, and Oecusse levels with a 95% confidence interval ($\alpha = 0.05$) for a sampling error of 4.5%. For details the reader is referred to his mission report [Wa10].

Figure 3.1 shows the Suco's from which one or more EA's have been selected in the sample. The coverage of Timor-Leste appears more or less evenly distributed, as should be the case. At the time of the survey here were 442 Suco's, holding an average of about 4 EA's each. Figure 3.2 displays selected EA's at the District level.
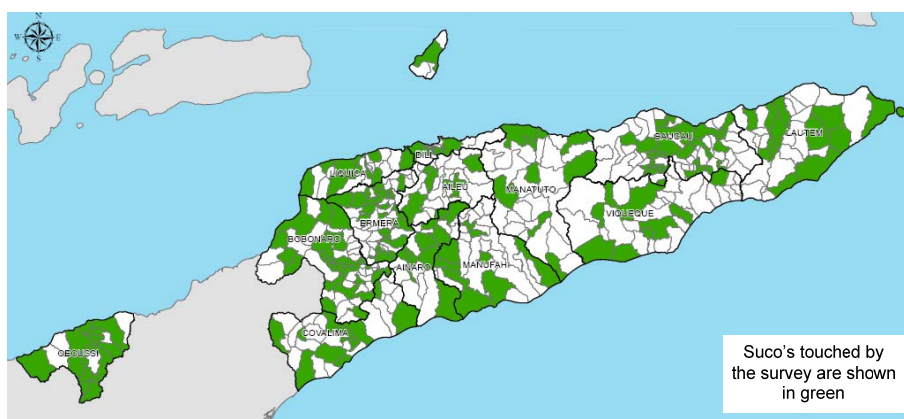
Figure 3.1 Geographical coverage of the survey at the Suco level.
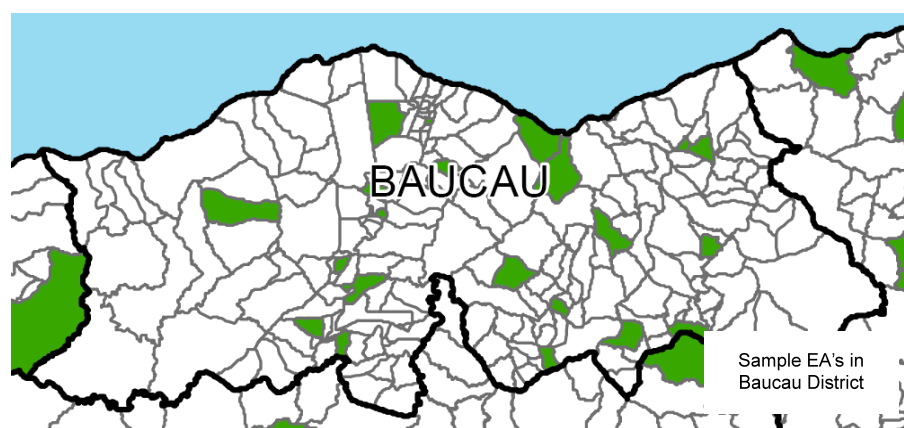
Figure 3.2 Sample EA's in Baucau District

4 Data collection and editing

The three field teams each consisted of a team supervisor, a travelling editor, five interviewers and a driver. There were seven women among the staff, one of whom worked as a supervisor, the others have been interviewers. The teams stayed in contact with NSD by mobile phone where coverage permits. The teams worked six days per week for an extended period of four to six weeks. They then had a short break and the team was reassigned to another geographical area. This assisted in obtaining geographic coverage that is more or less evenly distributed over the year.

After field editing had been completed, batches of completed EA's (24 households each) were sent to Dili where data entry and computer batch editing took place. As already described above in Topic 2.5 Software development, this computer edit did normally produce a number of warnings and error messages. Questionnaires and computer records were then visually inspected to resolve the issues. Often the mistakes resulted from typing errors or multi-interpretable writings on the questionnaire. There are also some outliers in the form of households with unusually high income and expenditure levels. In exceptional cases the team supervisor was consulted, which occasionally led to a revisit of the household to clear up questions, omissions or inconsistencies.

A team required an average of some four working days to cover an EA. One to one-and-a-half days were needed to produce the household listing, which should be exhaustive. The remaining time was used to conduct the 24 interviews. An average interview did take 2 to 3 hours.

In a data collection operation like this much depends on the ability of the respondent(s) to recall food consumed over the past week and non-food items procured over the last month or year. It is easy to forget an item. In order to jog the memory of respondents, interviewers asked specifically about every item in the questionnaire, to inquire whether or not it had been consumed and/or purchased. This amounts to 190 different food stuffs and 89 categories of non-food items. While this is a tedious procedure for both interviewer and respondents (very often the answer has to be "No"), it is essential for obtaining the best possible information.

Preparing a household listing immediately before the interviewing avoids problems where older listings might turn out to have become obsolete. Therefore interviewers usually encountered no problem identifying the dwellings and the households to be interviewed. Despite the considerable response load placed on participating households, refusal to cooperate has been minimal, as is usual in Timor-Leste. When sometimes respondents where not available during working hours, interviewers have revisited at another more convenient time.

The three teams have been assigned to the following Districts:

- Team 1 (Team supervisor Januario Ximenes): Dili, Liquica, Oecusse.
- Team 2 (Team supervisor Amelia Fatima): Manufahi, Ainaro, Covalima, Bobonaro, Ermera.
- Team 3 (Team supervisor Miguel Perreira): Aileu, Manatuto, Baucau, Lautem, Viqueque.

Table 4.1 Numbers of households interviewed: Distribution of the field work

	Total	Team 1	Team 2	Team 3
January 11	166	69	49	48
February 11	411	124	143	144
March 11	459	152	163	144
April 11	427	136	99	192
May 11	472	154	150	168
June 11	466	160	161	145
July 11	374	139	116	119
August 11	375	146	125	104
September 11	524	161	230	133
October 11	535	150	167	218
November 11	368	119	129	120
December 11	80	3	52	25
January 12	143	47	48	48
Total	**4800**	**1560**	**1632**	**1608**

The distribution over time and regions is sufficiently flat to dispel serious concerns about seasonality. Nevertheless, there may be some underestimate of year-end food expenses, due to low coverage in December.

5 Income and expenditure

The results in this section are based on the complete sample of 4,800 households, which covers all of Timor-Leste over the period 24 January 2011 to 23 January 2012.

It should be noted that here only a small part of the potential results are shown. Even while the HIES is much less ambitious in its collection universe than the 2007 TL-SLS, it still gathers an immense amount of information divided over a large number of variables. These can be combined and analysed in countless ways. Future investigators can produce additional tables, graphs and analysis on the basis of their specific needs and creativity. A comprehensive data archive has been prepared for this purpose, see Annex 1.

Because there is such a large – and growing – difference between urban Timor-Leste (particularly Dili) and the rural parts of the country, most information in the present report is provided on the levels of national, national-urban and national-rural.

5.1 Summary information about income and expenditure

The mean household income per month is shown in Graph 5.1.1 and Tables 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 below.

Graph 5.1.1. Barchart of mean monthly household income by source
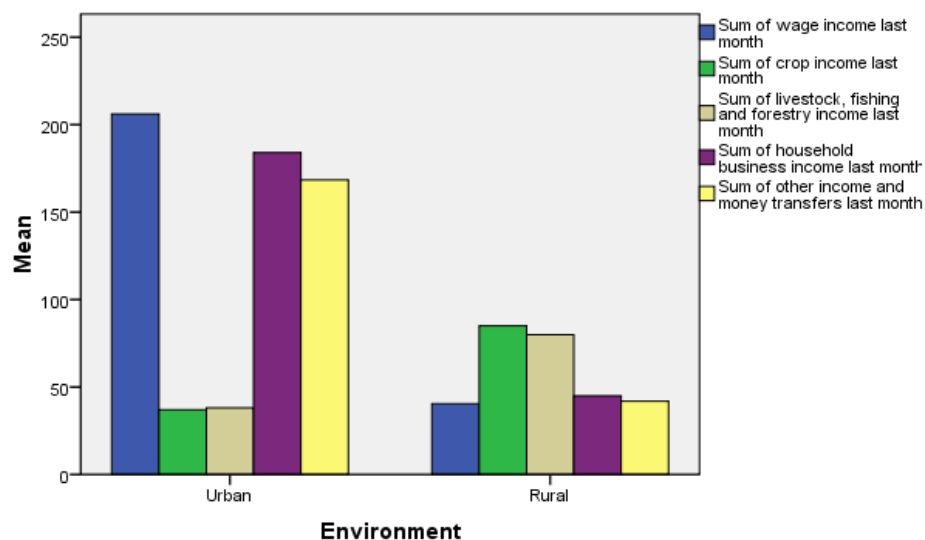
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.1.1 Mean monthly income per household

Environment	Wage income	Crop income	Livestock, fishing and forestry income	Business income	Other income and money transfers	Total household income
Urban	$206.08	$37.02	$38.13	$183.92	$168.37	$633.53
Rural	$40.45	$84.90	$79.84	$44.95	$41.83	$291.97
Total	**$82.04**	**$72.88**	**$69.37**	**$79.84**	**$73.60**	**$377.73**

Table 5.1.2 Mean monthly income per capita

Environment	Wage income	Crop Income	Livestock, fishing and forestry income	Business income	Other income and money transfers	Total per capita income
Urban	$30.18	$5.42	$5.59	$26.94	$24.66	$92.79
Rural	$6.94	$14.56	$13.69	$7.71	$7.17	$50.08
Total	**$13.49**	**$11.98**	**$11.41**	**$13.13**	**$12.10**	**$62.12**

The results above illustrate the large divergence between urban and rural income levels. A 2007 study [Dn08b] estimated the national "upper" poverty line at around $ 27 per capita.

To calculate national annual total amounts, multiply by 12 (months) and the number of households in each stratum. The 2010 Census reported the number of private households in Timor-Leste as 184,652, of which 47,723 were classified urban and 136,929 rural.

Table 5.1.3 shows that today about 40% of the population has to survive on $ 30 per month or less. Nationwide median per capita income is around $ 40. This number comes to $ 64 in urban areas, $ 32 in rural Timor-Leste, and $ 24 in Oecusse.

Table 5.1.3 Per capita monthly income, median and percentiles

Median		$40.00
Percentiles	10	$9.63
	20	$16.67
	30	$23.33
	40	$30.77
	50	$40.00
	60	$51.67
	70	$65.00
	80	$84.67
	90	$131.67

As a very rough approximation, poverty is sometimes defined as an *expenditure* level of less than 1 US$ per person per day. Even while for the HIES sample the information at District level is not statistically significant, it is tempting to look at the distribution of this indicator over the 13 Districts of Timor-Leste. The result, which must be considered under the caution mentioned above, is shown in Table 5.1.4. It should also be noted that with inflation high in recent years, 1 US$ in Timor-Leste is likely to be less than the poverty line.

Table 5.1.4 Per capita daily expenditure level

		Per capita daily expenditure level		
		Less than $ 1	$ 1 or more	Median value
District	Ainaro	34%	66%	$ 1.2
	Aileu	59%	41%	$ 1.0
	Baucau	52%	48%	$ 1.0
	Bobonaro	35%	65%	$ 1.2
	Covalima	43%	57%	$ 1.1
	Dili	11%	89%	$ 2.5
	Ermera	30%	70%	$ 1.3
	Liquica	49%	51%	$ 1.0
	Lautem	38%	62%	$ 1.2
	Manufahi	48%	52%	$ 1.0
	Manatuto	47%	53%	$ 1.1
	Oecusse	61%	39%	$ 0.8
	Viqueque	44%	56%	$ 1.1
Total		37%	63%	$ 1.1

Comparing these results with [Dn08b] one notes that according to that study in 2007 about half of the Timorese population was deemed to live below the basic needs poverty line of $ 0.88 per day. The HIES finds that in 2011 about 37% of the Timorese population spends less than 1 $ per person per day. This is inclusive of the value of self-produced or freely obtained items. One would hope that, even if taking into account the substantial inflation in

intervening years, these numbers have reduced the poverty level. Obviously this subject merits a thorough study, identifying for example the effects experienced by the most vulnerable parts of the population, such as female-headed households, land-poor farmers and households without any formal education.

Mean monthly household expenditures are shown in Graph 5.1.2 and Tables 5.1.5 and 5.1.6.

Graph 5.1.2. Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure by category
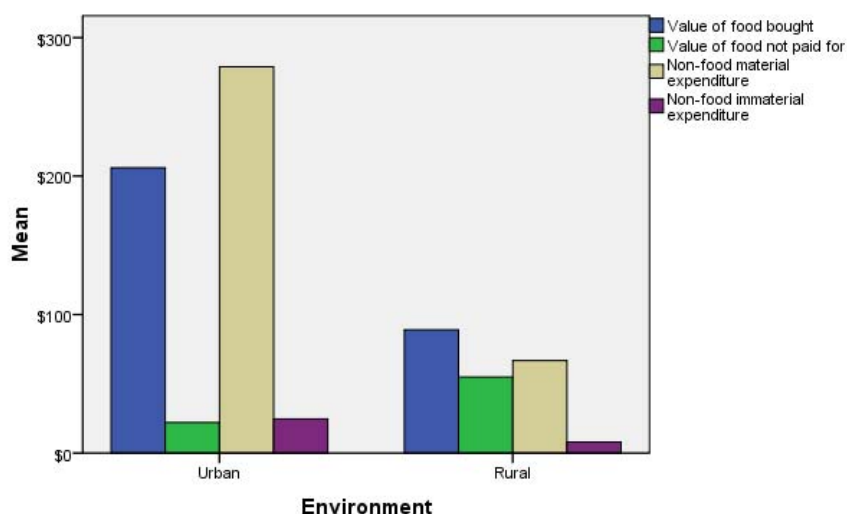
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.1.5 Mean monthly expenditure per household

Environment	Food bought	Food obtained free	Non-food material expenditure	Non-food immaterial expenditure	Total household expenditure
Urban	$206.04	$21.98	$278.92	$24.66	$531.60
Rural	$89.04	$54.94	$66.76	$7.97	$218.71
Total	**$118.42**	**$46.67**	**$120.03**	**$12.16**	**$297.28**

Table 5.1.6 Mean monthly expenditure per capita

Environment	Food bought	Food obtained free	Non-food material expenditure	Non-food immaterial expenditure	Total per capita expenditure
Urban	$30.18	$3.22	$40.85	$3.61	$77.86
Rural	$15.27	$9.42	$11.45	$1.37	$37.51
Total	**$19.47**	**$7.67**	**$19.74**	**$2.00**	**$48.89**

The median expenditures are considerably lower than the mean values. At the household level they come to $ 203.50 for the nation, $ 413.17 for urban areas and $ 177.75 for rural Timor-Leste. Per capita median expenditure levels are $ 34.20 for the nation, $ 58.42 for urban areas and $ 29.95 for rural Timor-Leste.

As will be shown later, the actual or estimated house rents contribute significantly to the expenditures and to income where the dwelling is owned by the household. **It should be noted that the value of monthly food transactions was collected only for the seven days preceding the interview.** Monthly results have been obtained by multiplying the weekly outcomes by 52/12. These monthly expenditures include savings put into banks and into traditional saving schemes and other outlays not concerned with goods or services. They exclude savings in cash and unconsumed food resources.

For expenditure levels too, there is a large difference between the urban and rural environments. Within strata one notes a fairly sizable excess of reported income over expenditure levels. In this respect it is important to recall that savings in cash and food remained unreported. This may explain to some extent the difference found. The year 2011 has been free from major economic upheavals and saw Government increase its social spending. Perhaps some households have benefited by building up informal economic reserves. Among other potential explanations for this gap is an underestimation of production costs, which would result in inflated incomes. Furthermore, underestimation of the consumption value of self-produced items could result in a low level of expenditures. These issues are complex and require further investigation.

With further economic development has come a greater variability of household income, as shown in Graph 5.1.3 and Table 5.1.7. The reported *median* income comes to $ 235 per month. The *mean* value is much higher, as a result of a number of relatively large incomes. As reported already, the per capita median income comes to $ 40.00.

Graph 5.1.3 Histogram of monthly household incomes

Cases weighted by Household weight
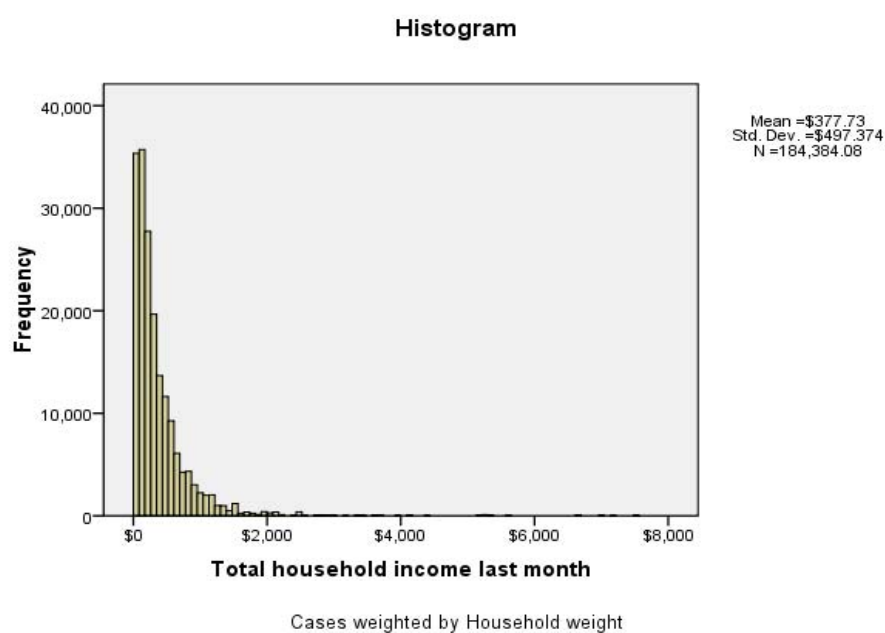
Table 5.1.7 Median and percentiles for monthly household income

Median		$235.00
Percentiles	10	$49.00
	20	$90.00
	30	$132.00
	40	$180.00
	50	$235.00
	60	$310.00
	70	$410.00
	80	$555.00
	90	$832.00

Graph 5.1.4 and Table 5.1.8 give the same information for household expenditure. The reported *median* expenditure comes to $ 204 per month, while again the *mean* value is considerably higher. As mentioned before, the per capita median expenditure comes to $ 34.20.

Graph 5.1.4 Histogram of monthly household expenditures

Cases weighted by Household weight
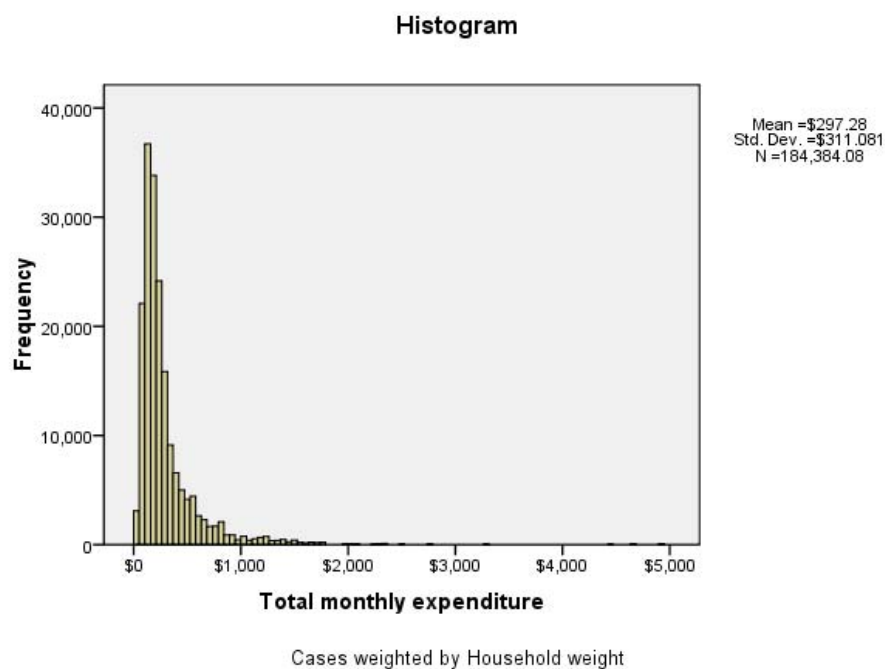
The excess of household income over expenditures is much larger for the mean values of these indicators than for their medians. A relatively small number of households with quite large economies have an effect on the mean values, but not on the medians. Most households report only modest economies.

Table 5.1.8 Median and percentiles for monthly household expenditure[1]

Median		$203.50
Percentiles	10	$92.83
	20	$121.50
	30	$147.75
	40	$175.00
	50	$203.50
	60	$240.50
	70	$290.92
	80	$386.83
	90	$593.00

Consumed food that is self-cultivated constitutes both an income and an expense. It counts as income when produced, then as expenditure when it is consumed. There is a similar situation for the food exchange in bartering or gifts.

Table 5.1.9 Mean monthly household income from crops (sales, self-consumption and gifts)

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Crop sales last month	$24.45	$57.29	$49.05
Crops self-consumed last month	$9.99	$25.59	$21.67
Crops given away last month	$2.58	$2.02	$2.16
Sum of crop income last month	**$37.02**	**$84.90**	**$72.88**

Table 5.1.10 Mean monthly household income from livestock, fishing and forestry (sales, self-consumption and gifts)

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Other agriculture sales last month	$30.05	$70.71	$60.50
Other agricultural products self-consumed last month	$5.70	$7.20	$6.83
Other agricultural products given away last month	$2.38	$1.93	$2.04
Sum of livestock, fishing and forestry income last month	**$38.13**	**$79.84**	**$69.37**

From the tables above it can be concluded that cultivation for own consumption or gifts accounts for a fair part of rural incomes, especially as regards agricultural crops. The mean total income rural households derive from this source = $ 25.59 + $ 2.02 + $ 7.20 + $ 1.93 = $ 36.74. In Table 5.1.5 it was reported that on the expenditure side rural households estimate the value of food consumed but not paid for at $ 54.94.

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[1]   As the HIES is a household survey, the remaining tables in Chapter 5 show household totals only. For per capita estimates, the reduction factors derivable from Tables 5.1.1/ 5.1.2 and Tables 5.1.5/5.1.6 will provide a fair approximation. These reduction factors are 0.164 (total), 0.146 (urban) and 0.172 (rural). The difference is caused by urban households on average having more members, a finding confirmed by the 2010 Census.

Searching to explain this difference, we might consider that for many households the notion of including self-produced food as a component of their incomes is not obvious and in fact rather abstract. On the other hand, respondents will have little difficulty pointing out which items of the food consumed were bought in the market, the remainder coming from their own fields or from gifts. Consequently, the estimate of income from the consumption of own-produced (or freely obtained) food may well be more reliable than the estimate of the same variable based on production data.

If on the income side we replace this component by the equivalent consumption information, Table 5.1.1 evolves into Table 5.1.11 here below:

Table 5.1.11 Mean monthly income per household (Table 5.1.1 amended)

Environment	Sum of wage income last month	Consumption of food not bought	Crop sales last month	Other agriculture sales last month	Sum of household business income last month	Sum of other income and money transfers last month	Total household income last month (amended)
Urban	$206.08	$21.98	$24.45	$30.05	$183.92	$168.37	$634.86
Rural	$40.45	$54.94	$57.29	$70.71	$44.95	$41.83	$310.17
Total	**$82.04**	**$46.67**	**$49.05**	**$60.50**	**$79.84**	**$73.60**	**$391.70**

This has a small positive effect on total household incomes, not surprisingly mostly in rural areas.

Table 5.1.12 shows that the value of consumed food constitutes the largest component of household costs. This is true for the urban as well as the rural population. Obviously food is an even larger component of the budget for the poorest segment of the population. This is in strong contrast to developed economies, where such expenditures are generally well under 25%. Timorese households traditionally also spend relatively largely on various ceremonies and festivities.

An expense category that has recently been increasing in importance is that of durable goods in urban areas. With the growth of spending power in that part of the country, there are increasing purchases of motorbikes, video/audio equipment, computers and advanced phones.

Table 5.1.12. Percentages of expenditure groups by environment

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean
Food	52.3	71.8	66.9
Housing and household	23.4	11.5	14.5
Goods and services	13.4	8.2	9.5
Clothes and footwear	5.5	4.0	4.4
Durable goods	.9	.3	.5
Tax and insurance	.1	.0	.0
Festivities and ceremonies	1.4	2.0	1.9
Other household expenditures	3.0	2.1	2.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Determining the amount for house rent or imputed rent is a complex undertaking in Timor-Leste, especially in rural areas. Renting a home is quite uncommon there, since nearly all households own their dwellings. Nevertheless they were asked to provide an estimate about what they would need to pay, should the home be rented ("imputed rent"). In the absence of established rental standards, that involves guesswork, whereby the interviewer may need to assist in an objective manner to arrive at a reasonable amount. The rental value is part of the "Housing and household" component.

Taking rent or imputed rent out of the balance thus provides a perhaps even clearer picture of the distribution of costs, especially for poor home owners in rural areas. According to Table 5.1.13 they spend nearly 80% of their budget on food. There is little remaining space for durable goods. One should take into account that since many rural farming households depend predominantly on their own agricultural production. Thus "spending" here comprises a large fraction of consumption and bartering of self-produced food items, included here at estimated market prices.

Table 5.1.13. Percentages of expenditure groups by environment, excluding rent

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean
Food	63.4	78.0	74.3
Housing and household (excluding rent or imputed rental value)	7.2	3.9	4.8
Goods and services	16.4	8.9	10.8
Clothes and footwear	6.6	4.4	4.9
Durable goods	1.1	.4	.5
Tax and insurance	.1	.0	.0
Festivities and ceremonies	1.8	2.2	2.1
Other household expenditures	3.6	2.2	2.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Going into somewhat greater detail, Table 5.1.14 provides weekly consumption/expenditure levels for broad categories of food items. This information was already summarized in Table 5.1.5 with the figures inflated to monthly consumption.

Table 5.1.14 Mean consumption/expenditure on food items, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Combined**
Cereals consumed	$10.71	$11.01	$10.93
Tubers and roots consumed	$2.29	$2.88	$2.73
Fish consumed	$3.47	$.84	$1.50
Meat consumed	$6.64	$3.08	$3.97
Eggs and milk consumed	$2.43	$.57	$1.04
Vegetables consumed	$8.17	$4.85	$5.68
Pulses consumed	$1.21	$.72	$.84
Fruit consumed	$2.32	$.87	$1.23
Oil and fat consumed	$2.53	$1.69	$1.90
Beverage ingredients consumed	$2.20	$1.93	$2.00
Spices/Flavor enhancers consumed	$1.15	$.76	$.86
Other non-prepared food consumed	$1.15	$.66	$.79
Prepared food and drinks consumed	$4.89	$.95	$1.94
Alcoholic beverages consumed	$1.05	$.55	$.67
Tobacco and betel consumed	$2.45	$1.90	$2.04
Sum of expenditures food one week	**$52.66**	**$33.25**	**$38.13**

As the cost of food items varies over time, usually rising with inflation, it is of obvious interest to see how the quantities of food consumed evolve. For some classes of food this is challenging, since the unit to be used is not entirely obvious. Table 5.1.15 shows some results where the kilogram is a broadly understood and applied standard unit, comparing consumption in 2011 with that recorded for the TL-SLS 2007. It would appear that per capita food consumption has not much changed, except for an increase in the category tubers/roots. The TL-SLS 2007 suggests that the daily intake in that year was below the recommended level of 2,100 calories [WB05] for large segments of the population [Dn08b]. That adverse situation may then continue to exist.

Table 5.1.15 Mean consumption quantity of selected food items in kilograms, per person per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Combined**
Cereals (2007: 2.40)	2.11	2.52	2.42
Tubers/roots (2007: 0.69)	.61	1.44	1.24
Fish (2007: 0.16)	.18	.10	.12
Meat (2007: 0.23)	.26	.16	.19
Vegetables (2007: 1.98)	1.73	1.73	1.73
Pulses (2007: 0.25)	.19	.12	.14
Fruits (2007: 0.57)	.54	.46	.48

As reported before in the present Section, actual or estimated house rents constitute a major element of expenditure. This component is included in the first row of Table 5.1.16. Rents are comparatively high in urban areas, as compared to rural Timor-Leste.

Table 5.1.16 Mean expenditure on non-food items, per household per month

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
	Mean	**Mean**	**Mean**
Sum of expenditures housing and household last month	$149.09	$25.50	$56.54
Sum of expenditures goods and services last month	$85.79	$23.57	$39.20
Sum of expenditures clothes and footwear last month	$28.85	$11.04	$15.51
Sum of expenditures durable goods last month	$6.83	$1.40	$2.76
Sum of expenditures taxes and insurance last month	$.44	$.03	$.13
Sum of expenditures festivities and ceremonies last month	$7.92	$5.22	$5.90
Non-food immaterial expenditure	$24.66	$7.97	$12.16
Sum of non-food and other expenditures last month	**$303.58**	**$74.73**	**$132.19**

5.2 More detailed information about income

Information about household income from work and trade is collected twice. This introduces a redundancy in the questionnaire that can be used to pinpoint and correct mistaken or incomplete reporting. In the persons section of the questionnaire the income from work and trade for each individual household member is recorded. Later on, similar information is collected for the household as a whole. At the time of field and office editing any discrepancy between the totals from these two sources is investigated.

The information from the persons section allows disintegrating the income from work and trade by gender. The result is as follows:

Table 5.2.1 Last month's household income from work and trade by environment and gender (row %)

Urban - Rural distribution	Wage income		Crops		Other agriculture		Household business		Total from work and trade	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	80.1	19.9	72.1	27.9	75.4	24.6	74.6	25.4	75.7	24.3
Urban	79.0	21.0	71.3	28.7	68.4	31.6	76.2	23.8	76.4	23.6
Rural	82.2	17.8	72.2	27.8	76.6	23.4	72.3	27.7	75.2	24.8

Overall only about 24% of income has been assigned to women. It is a known fact that in rural societies women's contribution to the household income is generally underestimated. In considering this table it must be taken into consideration that if several household members work the land it difficult for the respondent to allocate the proceeds proportionally to them.

Nevertheless this table shows some interesting details, for example that women have a relatively important position in 'other agriculture' (livestock, fishing…) in urban settings. This may be because they take care of small livestock like chicken and pigs.

Women's wages are relatively small in rural environments, probably because they are less likely to be employed and usually also receive smaller wages.

It should be noted that Other income and money transfers (estimated rent of owned dwelling, social benefits, gifts received …) have not been disaggregated by gender.

Wage or salary income can be classified whether it came from government or from private sources. The result is as follows:

Table 5.2.2 Mean household wage income, per month by source

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Wages from Government last month	$107.87	$26.75	$47.12
Wages from private last month	$98.21	$13.70	$34.92
Sum of wage income last month	**$206.08**	**$40.45**	**$82.04**

Graph 5.2.1 Barchart of monthly household wage income by component
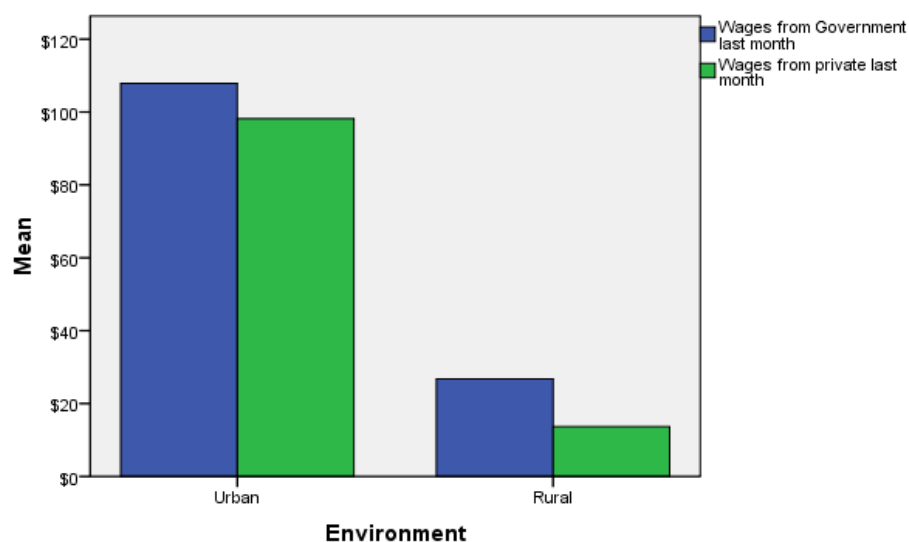
Cases weighted by Household weight

As might have been expected, Government is a very large employer, providing more than 50% of all wage income. The mean contribution of wages to household income is comparatively small in rural areas, mostly because a smaller fraction of the population is employed in this manner.

The next graph and table show income from various crops. This is income from sales, but it also includes indirect income from consuming those crops or giving the produce away to other households (possibly in exchange for something else). For many households coffee is an important income earner.

Table 5.2.3 Mean total monthly income from crops by type of crop

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Rice	$4.52	$7.70	$6.90
Maize	$1.29	$4.43	$3.64
Cassava	$1.25	$4.51	$3.69
Fruits and vegetables	$16.23	$22.21	$20.71
Coffee	$10.27	$30.88	$25.71
Other crops	$3.46	$15.17	$12.23
All crops	**$37.02**	**$84.90**	**$72.88**

Graph 5.2.2 Barchart of mean monthly household income from crops by type of crop

Cases weighted by Household weight
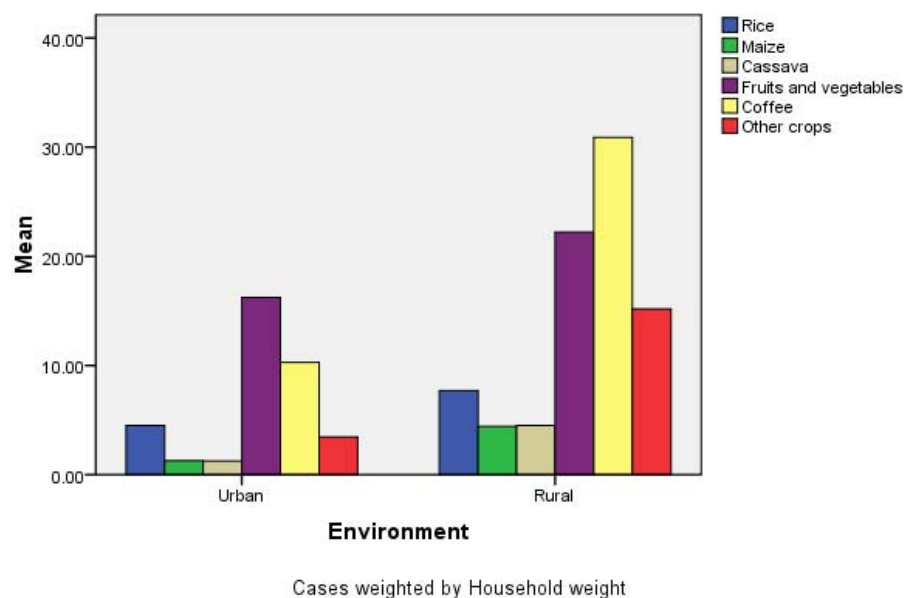
Even urban households derive a sizable income from crops, notably fruits/vegetables, coffee and rice. It illustrates the fact that the distinction in lifestyle between urban and rural environments is not yet very pronounced in Timor-Leste.

Table 5.2.4 Mean monthly household income from crops, sales

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Crops, rice sales last month	$2.44	$2.21	$2.27
Crops, maize sales last month	$.49	$1.25	$1.06
Crops, cassava sales last month	$.29	$1.57	$1.24
Crops, fruits and vegetables sales last month	$10.28	$12.05	$11.61
Crops, coffee sales last month	$9.53	$28.56	$23.78
Crops, other sales last month	$1.42	$11.65	$9.08
All crops, sales	**$24.45**	**$57.29**	**$49.05**

Table 5.2.5 Mean monthly household income from crops, own consumption

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Crops, rice consumption last month	$1.90	$5.30	$4.44
Crops, maize consumption last month	$.77	$3.02	$2.46
Crops, cassava consumption last month	$.80	$2.85	$2.33
Crops, fruits and vegetables consumption last month	$4.88	$9.08	$8.03
Crops, coffee consumption last month	$.57	$1.94	$1.60
Crops, other consumption last month	$1.07	$3.40	$2.81
All crops, own consumption	**$9.99**	**$25.59**	**$21.67**

Table 5.2.6 Mean monthly household income from crops, gifts

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Crops, rive given away last month	$.18	$.19	$.19
Crops, maize given away last month	$.02	$.15	$.12
Crops, cassava given away last month	$.16	$.10	$.12
Crops, fruits and vegetables given away last month	$1.08	$1.07	$1.07
Crops, coffee given away last month	$.17	$.38	$.33
Crops, other given away last month	$.97	$.13	$.34
All crops, gifts	**$2.58**	**$2.02**	**$2.16**

Livestock, fishing and forestry in this report are referred to as 'other agriculture'. Raising pigs is the most important livestock activity, even in urban settings. Cattle, buffalo and chicken come next. Remarkably, fishing and forestry are relatively important in urban areas. For fishing this can be explained by the larger cities being situated on the coast.

Graph 5.2.3 Barchart of mean monthly household income from livestock, fishing and forestry by component
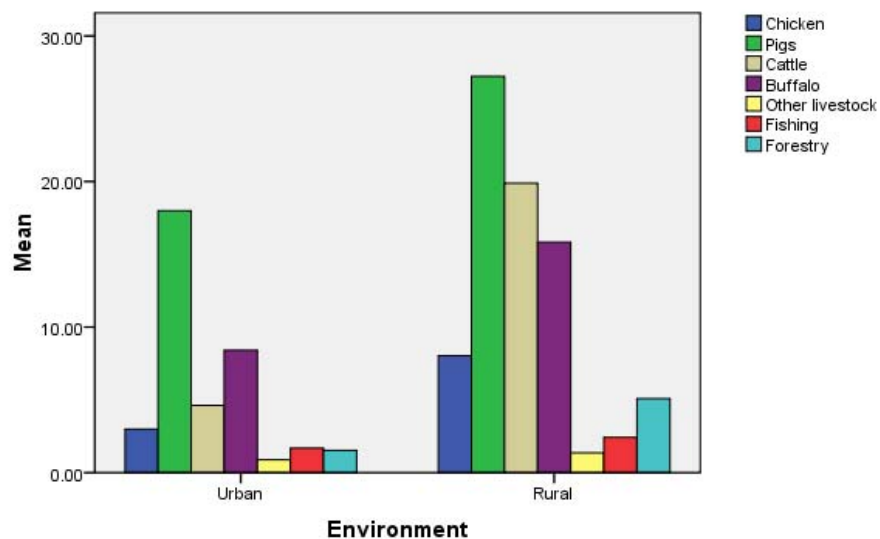
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.2.7 Mean total monthly household income from other agriculture, by type of activity

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Chicken	$3.00	$8.03	$6.77
Pigs	$17.99	$27.22	$24.90
Cattle	$4.63	$19.87	$16.05
Buffalo	$8.41	$15.83	$13.97
Other livestock	$.89	$1.37	$1.25
Fishing	$1.69	$2.42	$2.24
Forestry	$1.54	$5.09	$4.20
All other agriculture, total	**$38.13**	**$79.84**	**$69.37**

Table 5.2.8 Mean monthly household income from other agriculture, sales

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Chicken sales last month	$1.98	$6.24	$5.17
Pigs and pork sales last month	$14.23	$25.10	$22.37
Cattle products sales last month	$4.32	$19.60	$15.76
Buffalo products sales last month	$8.25	$15.04	$13.34
Other products sales last month	$.26	$1.02	$.83
Fishing sales last month	$.40	$2.05	$1.63
Forestry sales last month	$.61	$1.66	$1.39
All other agriculture: sales	**$30.05**	**$70.71**	**$60.50**

Table 5.2.9 Mean monthly household income from other agriculture, own consumption

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Chicken consumption last month	$.88	$1.61	$1.43
Pigs and pork consumption last month	$2.12	$1.31	$1.52
Cattle products consumption last month	$.30	$.22	$.24
Buffalo products consumption last month	$.01	$.33	$.25
Other products consumption last month	$.52	$.13	$.23
Fishing consumption last month	$1.02	$.37	$.53
Forestry consumption last month	$.86	$3.22	$2.63
All other agriculture: own consumption	**$5.70**	**$7.20**	**$6.83**

Table 5.2.10 Mean monthly household income from other agriculture, gifts

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Chicken given away last month	$.14	$.18	$.17
Pigs and pork given away last month	$1.64	$.80	$1.01
Cattle products given away last month	$.00	$.05	$.04
Buffalo products given away last month	$.15	$.46	$.38
Other products given away last month	$.11	$.21	$.18
Fishing given away last month	$.28	$.01	$.08
Forestry given away last month	$.06	$.21	$.18
All other agriculture: gifts	**$2.38**	**$1.93**	**$2.04**

Non-agricultural business and incidental work are relatively important in the urban part of the nation, as was to be expected.

Graph 5.2.4 Barchart of mean monthly household income from non-agricultural business and incidental work by component

Cases weighted by Household weight
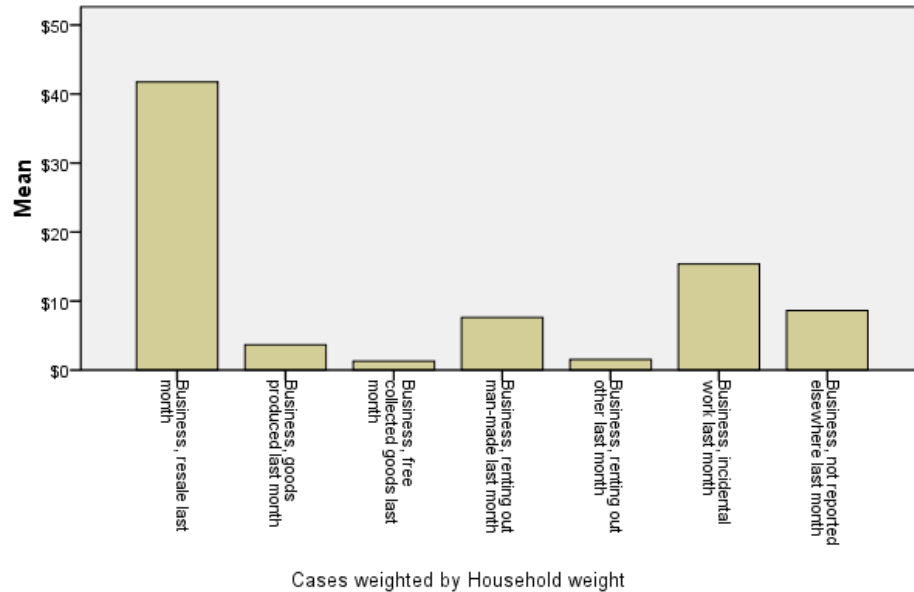
Table 5.2.11 Mean household income from non-agricultural business and incidental work, per month by source

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Business, resale last month	$101.37	$21.75	$41.74
Business, goods produced last month	$7.84	$2.27	$3.67
Business, free collected goods last month	$.79	$1.47	$1.30
Business, renting out man-made last month	$19.55	$3.61	$7.61
Business, renting out other last month	$5.45	$.20	$1.52
Business, incidental work last month	$37.24	$8.03	$15.37
Business, not reported elsewhere last month	$11.69	$7.62	$8.64
Total non-agricultural business and incidental work	**$183.92**	**$44.95**	**$79.84**

Household revenue from 'other income and money transfers' is dominated by rent benefits, especially in urban areas. But social benefits provided mostly by Government (old age pension, veterans pay, disability allowance…) are also important. This component cannot be

disaggregated in its entirety by gender.

Graph 5.2.5 Barchart of mean monthly household income from other income and money transfers by component

Cases weighted by Household weight
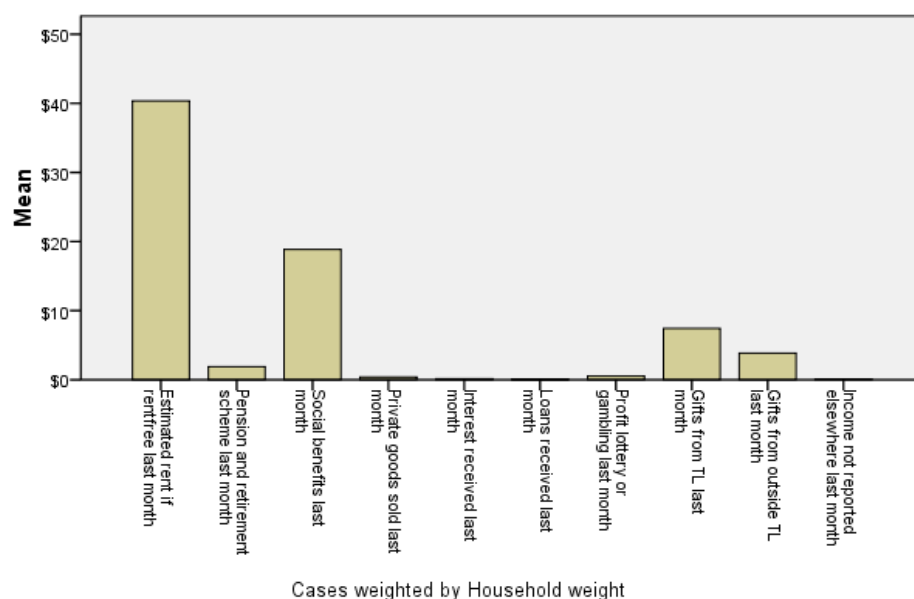
Table 5.2.12 Mean monthly household income from other income and money transfers, by source

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Estimated rent if rentfree last month	$111.23	$16.60	$40.36
Pension and retirement scheme last month	$7.00	$.17	$1.88
Social benefits last month	$19.27	$18.73	$18.86
Private goods sold last month	$.74	$.27	$.39
Interest received last month	$.53	$.03	$.15
Loans received last month	$.06	$.05	$.05
Profit lottery or gambling last month	$.68	$.48	$.53
Gifts from TL last month	$19.95	$3.21	$7.41
Gifts from outside TL last month	$8.66	$2.24	$3.85
Income not reported elsewhere last month	$.25	$.06	$.11
Total other income and money transfers	**$168.37**	**$41.83**	**$73.60**

There is an obvious relation between household incomes and the education levels of the head of the household and the spouse. The relation appears to be equally strong for both partners, Graphs 5.2.6 and 5.2.7.

Graph 5.2.6. Barchart of mean total monthly household income by education level of head of household

Mean Total household income last month — Education level

Cases weighted by Household weight
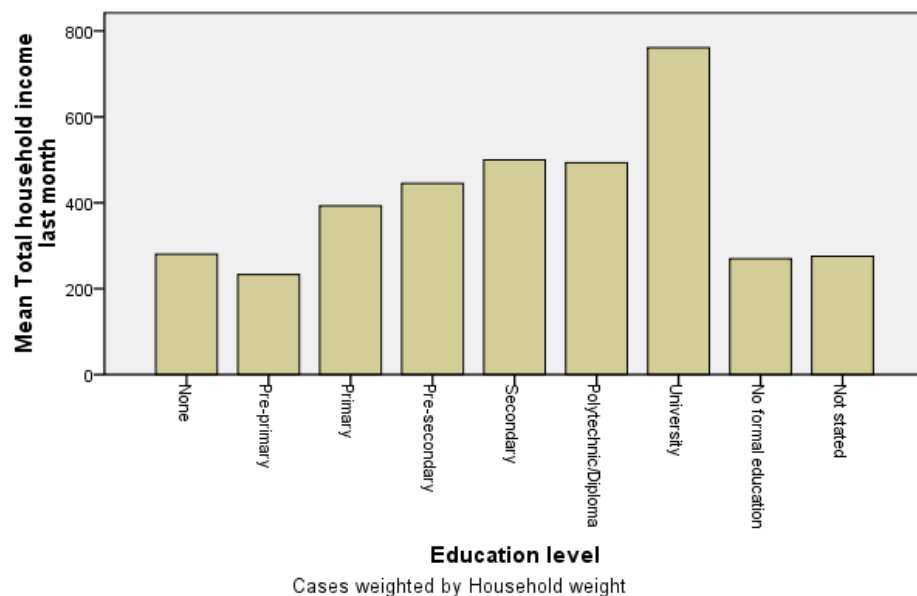
Graph 5.2.7. Barchart of mean total monthly household income by education level of second member of household (usually the spouse)

Mean Total household income last month — Education level

Cases weighted by Household weight
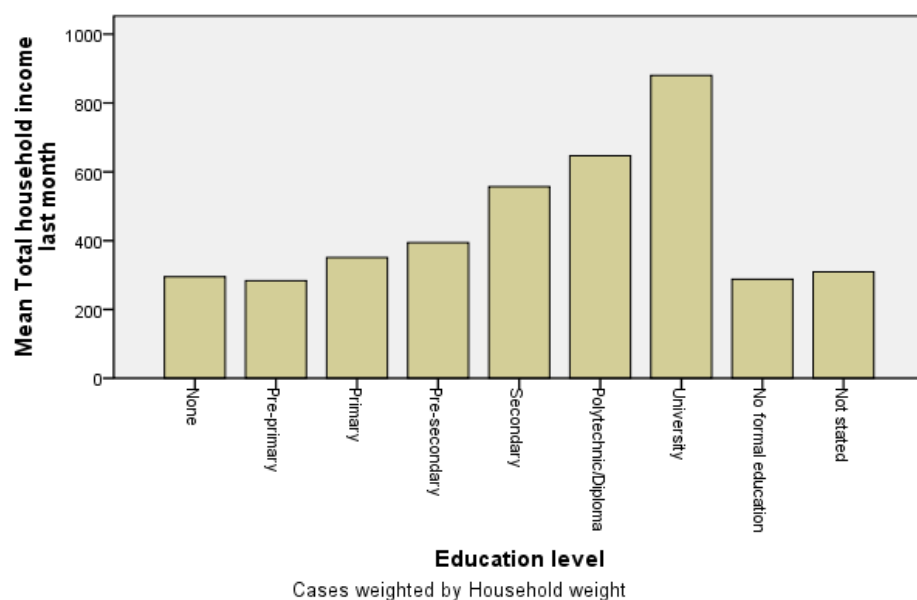
Language ability in Portuguese also correlates strongly with income, as shown in Graphs 5.2.8 and 5.2.9.

Graph 5.2.8. Barchart of mean total monthly household income by language ability (Portuguese) of head of household

Cases weighted by Household weight
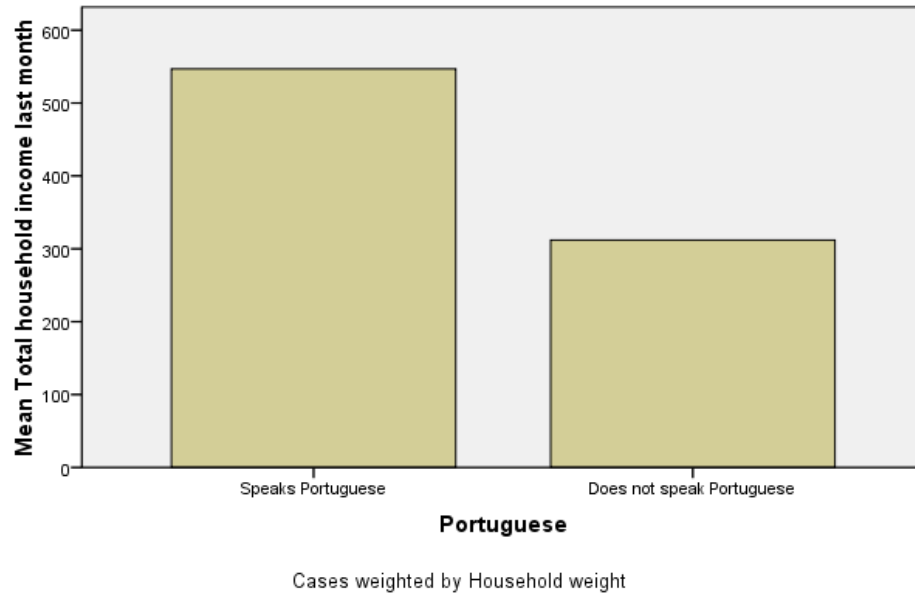
Graph 5.2.9. Barchart of mean total monthly household income by language ability (Portuguese) of second member of household (usually the spouse)

Cases weighted by Household weight
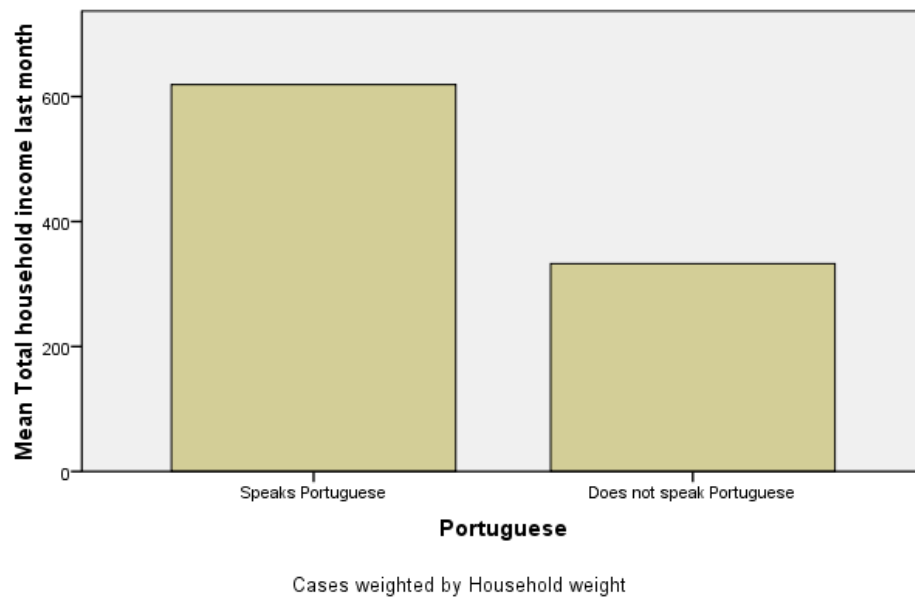
A similar correlation is found for English language ability and incomes. Of course education level and language abilities themselves are strongly interdependent.

Graph 5.2.10. Barchart of mean total monthly household income by language ability (English) of head of household

Cases weighted by Household weight
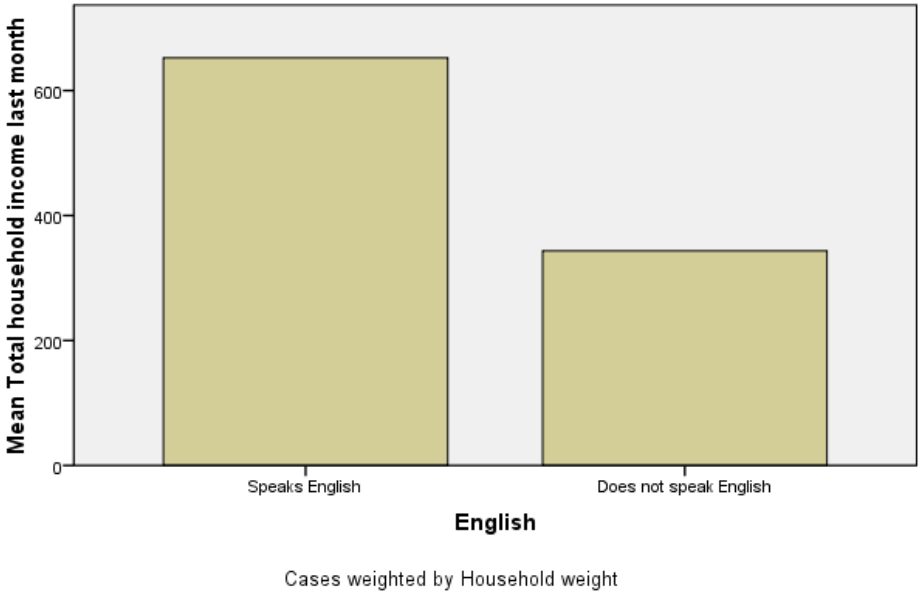
Graph 5.2.11. Barchart of mean total monthly household income by language ability (English)l of second member of household (usually the spouse)

Cases weighted by Household weight
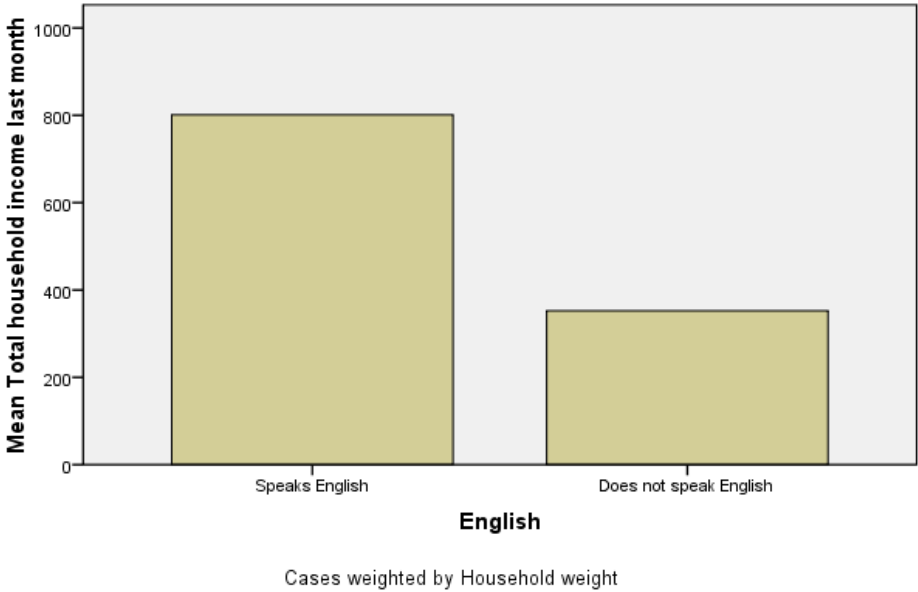
As follows from Graph 5.2.12, total household income is not significantly higher for cases where the spouse has born many children. Thus per capita income would be smaller in large families and poverty would be concentrated there.

Graph 5.2.12. Barchart of mean total monthly household income by children ever born to second member of household, if female spouse
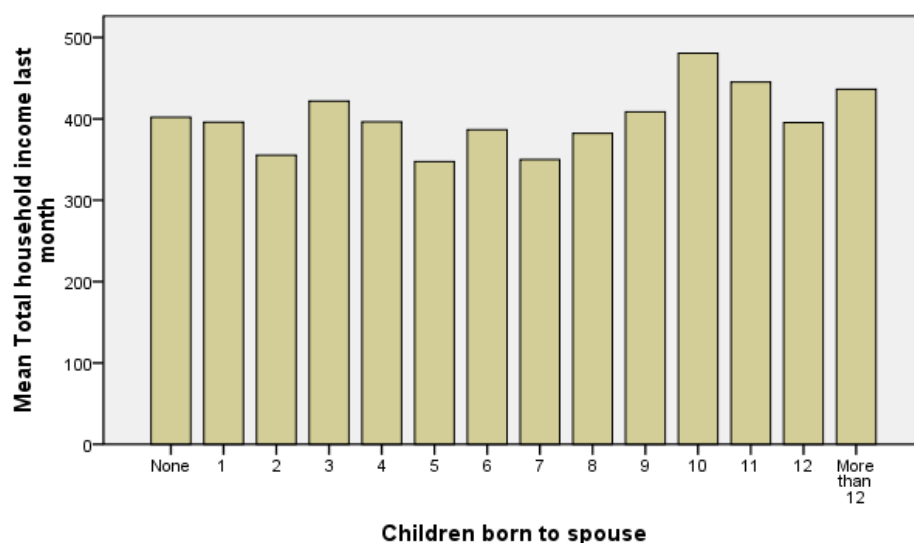
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.2.13 shows that persons earning relatively high incomes often live in households where the total household income is considerably more than their own. In other words: there tend to be in these households other income earners who also contribute significantly. An example would be a household where both husband and wife hold well-paid jobs.

At the other extreme there is also a top at the low end of the table, that of low-income earners living in low-income households. Those earning low incomes rarely enjoy the benefit of having a high-earner among the other household members.

Table 5.2.13 Monthly personal income by household income for employed persons over age 17

Employment status			Monthly household income ($)					Total
			0 - 99	100 - 199	200 - 299	300-499	500 plus	
Gainfully employed	Monthly personal income ($)	0 - 49	84.2%	40.3%	24.9%	21.5%	12.5%	35.0%
		50 - 99	15.8%	30.7%	18.4%	13.1%	8.6%	16.5%
		100 - 149		21.9%	18.4%	14.9%	12.1%	13.1%
		150 - 249		7.0%	34.5%	26.8%	22.6%	17.7%
		250 plus			4.0%	23.7%	44.2%	17.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

5.3 More detailed information about expenditure - food

Weekly consumption and equivalent expenditure information is available for 188 food products. For these same products there is also information about which quantity of this consumption was actually bought in the market, and at what price. All together this makes 4 * 188 = 752 variables for the consumption/expenditure on food.

For non-food items, monthly expenditure is collected on 47 classes, while yearly expenses are available for 31 further categories. An additional 11 expenditure classes which deal with non-material outlays (gift, fines, savings …) are reported both for the month and for the year. This makes for 100 variables for non-food expenditure. **Please be aware of the period of observation when considering figures at the national levels.**

Detailed reporting on such individual categories of expenditure goes beyond the aim of the present report. Only a few tables will be shown here to provide an idea of the depth of information available. Obviously such results are quite meaningful for purposes of constructing price indices and accumulating national accounts.

First a detailed view of total consumption and equivalent expenditure on cereals in Graph 5.3.1 and Table 5.3.1:

Graph 5.3.1 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on cereals

Cases weighted by Household weight
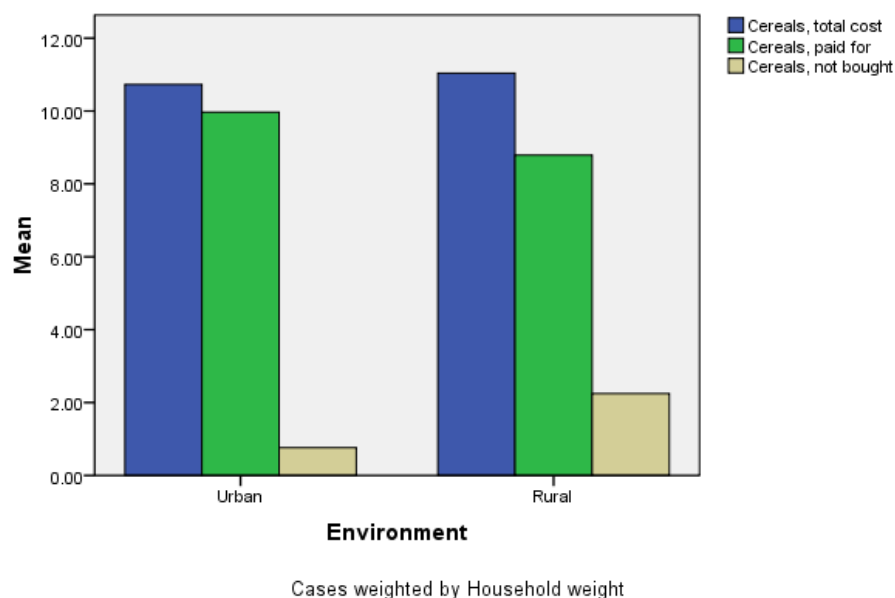
Table 5.3.1 Expenditure on consumption of cereals, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFA010B Local rice consumed	$.94	$1.74	$1.54
EFA020B Other rice consumed	$8.90	$8.07	$8.28
EFA030B Wet maize with skins consumed	$.06	$.11	$.10
EFA040B Maize with skins consumed	$.10	$.07	$.07
EFA050B Dry-shelled maize consumed	$.43	$.95	$.82
EFA060B Rice flour consumed	$.26	$.07	$.12
EFA070B Maize flour consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFA080B Wheat flour consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFA090B Palm flour consumed	$.01	$.01	$.01
EFA100B Other cereals consumed	$.00	$.01	$.00
Cereals consumed	**$10.71**	**$11.01**	**$10.93**

Weekly consumption costs of cereals are around $10.93 per household. As might have been expected, rural households buy a relatively smaller part of their consumption. But still, imported rice dominates the market. The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean weekly household expenditure of $7.13 on cereals. Tubers and roots are increasingly important, probably as a consequence of mounting cereal prices. See Graph 5.3.2 and Table 5.3.2.

Graph 5.3.2 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on tubers and roots
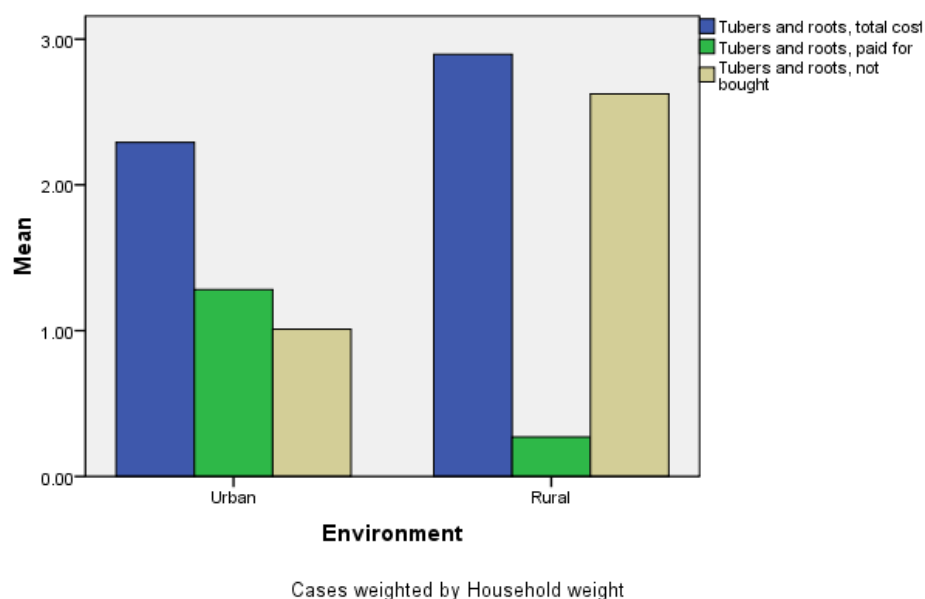
Table 5.3.2 Consumption/expenditure on tubers and roots, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFB010B Cassava consumed	$.69	$.90	$.85
EFB020B Sweet potato consumed	$.30	$.32	$.32
EFB030B Potato consumed	$.31	$.13	$.17
EFB040B Cooking banana consumed	$.44	$.50	$.49
EFB050B Taro consumed	$.42	$.62	$.57
EFB060B Cassava flour consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFB070BSago (ambon sago) consumed	$.01	$.00	$.01
EFB080BYam consumed	$.09	$.24	$.20
EFB090B Other tubers or roots consumed	$.02	$.18	$.14
Tubers and roots consumed	**$2.29**	**$2.88**	**$2.73**

The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean weekly household expenditure of $1.46 on tubers and roots.

With the abundant seas around Timor-Leste, fish could be a quite important source of protein. But the infrastructure to harvest, transport and store needs development. Fish is relatively more consumed in urban areas on the seaside.

Graph 5.3.3 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on fish

Cases weighted by Household weight
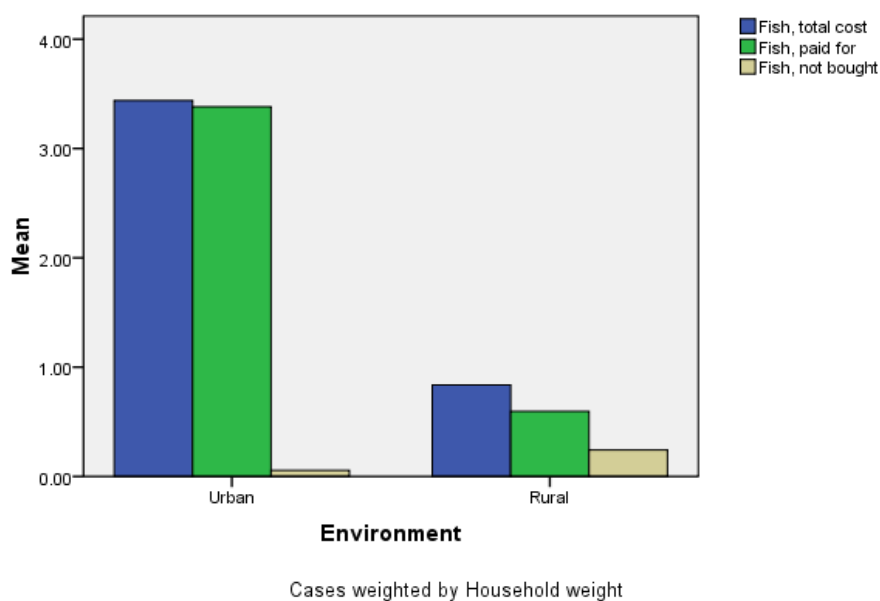
Table 5.3.3 Consumption/expenditure on fish, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
EFC010B Yellow tail consumed	$.64	$.08	$.22
EFC020B Tuna consumed	$.03	$.02	$.02
EFC030B Tenggiri consumed	$.02	$.01	$.02
EFC040B Tilapia consumed	$.01	$.01	$.01
EFC050B Other fresh fish consumed	$2.18	$.50	$.93
EFC060B Fresh shrimp consumed	$.14	$.03	$.06
EFC070B Squid consumed	$.07	$.01	$.03
EFC080B Crab consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFC090B Shell/snail consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFC100B Other non-fish seafood consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFC110B Preserved tuna consumed	$.08	$.03	$.04
EFC120B Preserved tenggiri consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFC130B Canned fish consumed	$.16	$.09	$.10
EFC140B Dried shrimp consumed	$.04	$.00	$.01
EFC150B Other preserved fish consumed	$.07	$.03	$.04
Fish consumed	**$3.47**	**$.84**	**$1.50**

The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean weekly household expenditure of $1.03 on fish.

Graph 5.3.4 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on meat
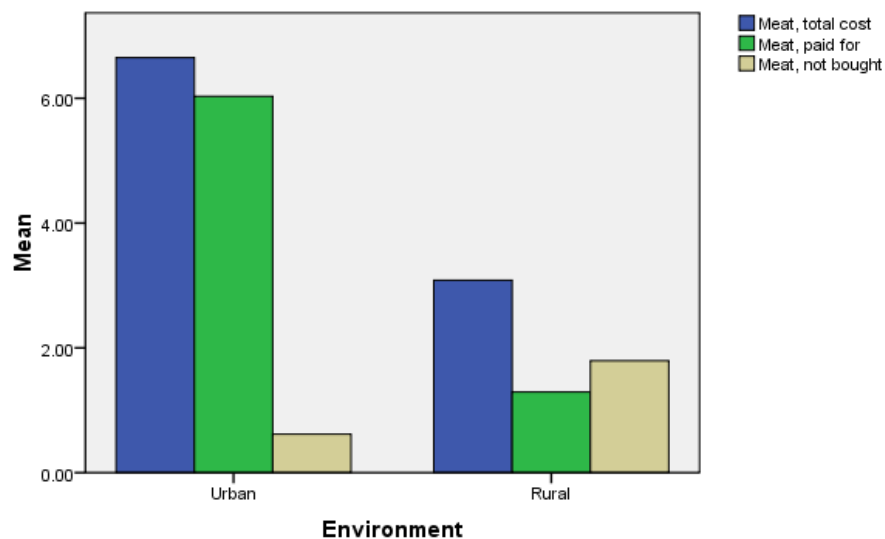
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.4 Consumption/expenditure on meat, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
EFD010B Beef consumed	$1.66	$.73	$.96
EFD020B Buffalo consumed	$1.05	$.50	$.64
EFD030B Goat consumed	$.03	$.04	$.04
EFD040B Mutton/lamb consumed	$.01	$.01	$.01
EFD050B Pork consumed	$.94	$.69	$.75
EFD060B Chicken consumed	$2.36	$.96	$1.31
EFD070B Other poultry consumed	$.03	$.00	$.01
EFD080B Other fresh meats consumed	$.05	$.02	$.02
EFD090B Dried meat consumed	$.09	$.03	$.05
EFD100B Canned meat consumed	$.03	$.04	$.04
EFD110B Other preserved meat consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFD120B Liver consumed	$.02	$.00	$.01
EFD130B Other innards consumed	$.04	$.00	$.01
EFD140B Tetelan consumed	$.31	$.05	$.11
EFD150B Other dried meat consumed	$.02	$.01	$.01
Meat consumed	**$6.64**	**$3.08**	**$3.97**

The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean weekly household expenditure of $3.18 on meat. As the inflation in the cost of meat and meat products in the intervening period is estimated at some 35% [DN11c], the level of consumption per household has not significantly moved. Urban households are more able to afford meat.

Graph 5.3.5 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on eggs and milk
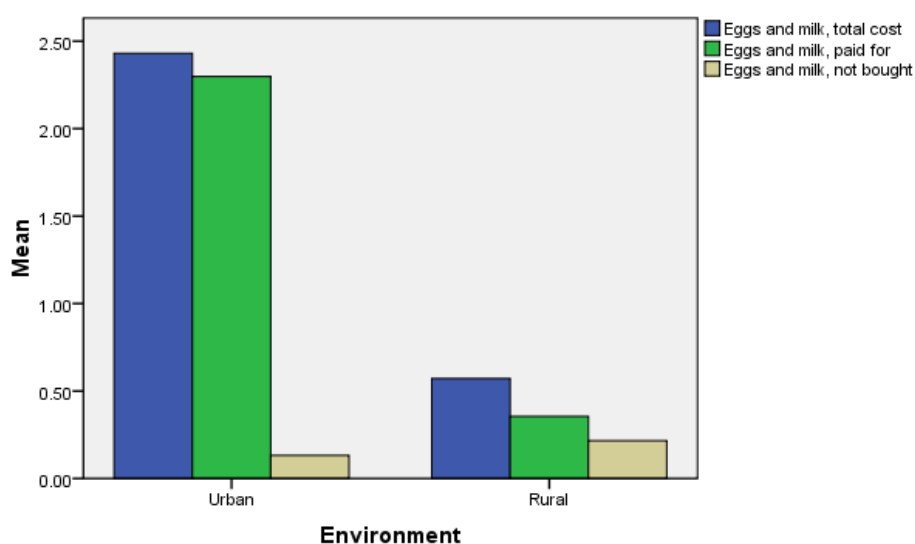
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.5 Consumption/expenditure on eggs and milk, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFE010B Chicken eggs consumed	$.82	$.33	$.46
EFE020B Duck eggs consumed	$.01	$.01	$.01
EFE030B Other eggs consumed	$.18	$.01	$.06
EFE040B Fresh milk consumed	$.07	$.01	$.03
EFE050B Sweetened condensed milk consumed	$.26	$.10	$.14
EFE060B Powdered milk consumed	$.66	$.05	$.21
EFE070B Baby milk consumed	$.31	$.04	$.11
EFE080B Cheese consumed	$.06	$.00	$.02
EFE090B Other dairy products consumed	$.05	$.00	$.01
Eggs and milk consumed	**$2.43**	**$.57**	**$1.04**

Graph 5.3.6 and Table 5.3.6 inform about the relatively important expenditure on a wide range of vegetables.

Graph 5.3.6 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on vegetables
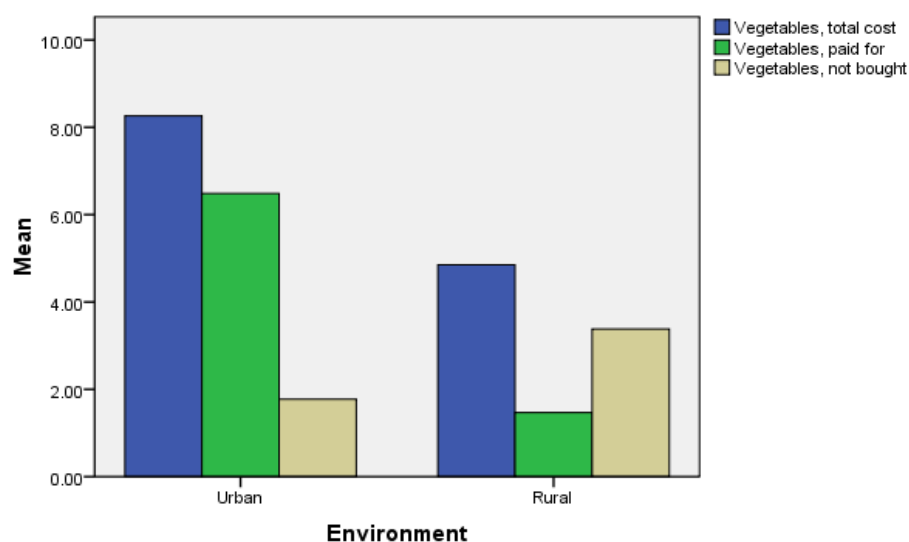
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.6 Consumption/expenditure on vegetables, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFF010B Spinach consumed	$.43	$.11	$.19
EFF020B Kangkung consumed	$.98	$.43	$.57
EFF030B Swamp cabbage consumed	$.03	$.01	$.01
EFF040B Cabbage consumed	$.29	$.17	$.20
EFF050B Chinese cabbage consumed	$.04	$.01	$.01
EFF060B Mustard greens consumed	$1.20	$.80	$.90
EFF070B Tips of banana plants consumed	$.11	$.08	$.08
EFF080B Papaya, young, consumed	$.41	$.43	$.43
EFF090B Papaya flowers, consumed	$.43	$.30	$.34
EFF100B Lettuce consumed	$.22	$.05	$.09
EFF110B String beans consumed	$.19	$.05	$.09
EFF120B Tomatoes consumed	$.48	$.11	$.20
EFF130B Carrots consumed	$.11	$.02	$.04
EFF140B Cucumbers consumed	$.06	$.01	$.02
EFF150B Leaves of cassava consumed	$.64	$.68	$.67

EFF160B Eggplant consumed	$.19	$.06	$.09
EFF170B Bean sprouts consumed	$.09	$.01	$.03
EFF180B Gourd/squash consumed	$.20	$.15	$.16
EFF190B Baby corn consumed	$.06	$.03	$.04
EFF200B Mushrooms consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFF210B Shallots consumed	$.03	$.01	$.01
EFF220B Garlic consumed	$.59	$.32	$.39
EFF230B Red pepper chili bough	$.26	$.15	$.18
EFF240B Green pepper consumed	$.04	$.02	$.02
EFF250B Cassava leaves consumed	$.29	$.30	$.29
EFF260B Onion (big) consumed	$.26	$.08	$.13
EFF270B Canned vegetables consumed	$.01	$.00	$.01
EFF280B Sukun consumed	$.06	$.11	$.10
EFF290B Pumpkin consumed	$.18	$.07	$.10
EFF290B Pumpkin leaves consumed	$.27	$.14	$.17
EFF290B Other vegetables consumed	$.09	$.14	$.13
Vegetables consumed	**$8.17**	**$4.85**	**$5.68**

Graph 5.3.7 and Table 5.3.7 inform about expenditure on pulses.

Graph 5.3.7 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on pulses

Cases weighted by Household weight
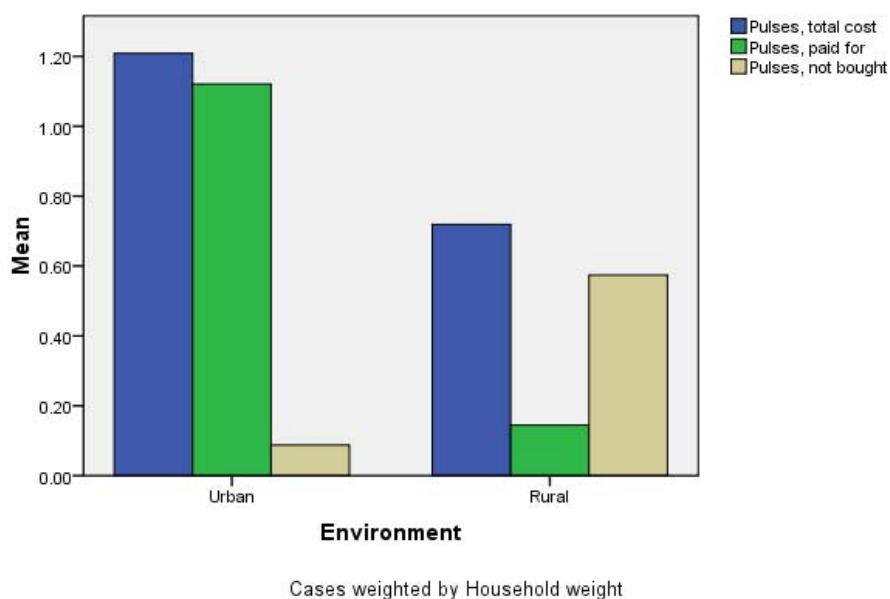
Table 5.3.7 Consumption/expenditure on pulses, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
EFG010B Shelled peanuts consumed	$.04	$.03	$.03
EFG020B Unshelled peanuts consumed	$.02	$.02	$.02
EFG030B Soy beans consumed	$.04	$.03	$.03
EFG040B Tofu consumed	$.48	$.06	$.16
EFG050B Fermented soy bean cake consumed	$.21	$.01	$.06
EFG060B Fermented soy bean sauce consumed	$.07	$.00	$.02
EFG070B Mung beans consumed	$.24	$.13	$.16
EFG080B Kidney beans consumed	$.04	$.05	$.04
EFG090B Cashew nuts consumed	$.06	$.37	$.29
EFG100B Other pulses and pulse products consumed	$.02	$.02	$.02
Pulses consumed	**$1.21**	**$.72**	**$.84**

Graph 5.3.8 and Table 5.3.8 inform about expenditure on a wide range of fruits.

Graph 5.3.8 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on Fruits
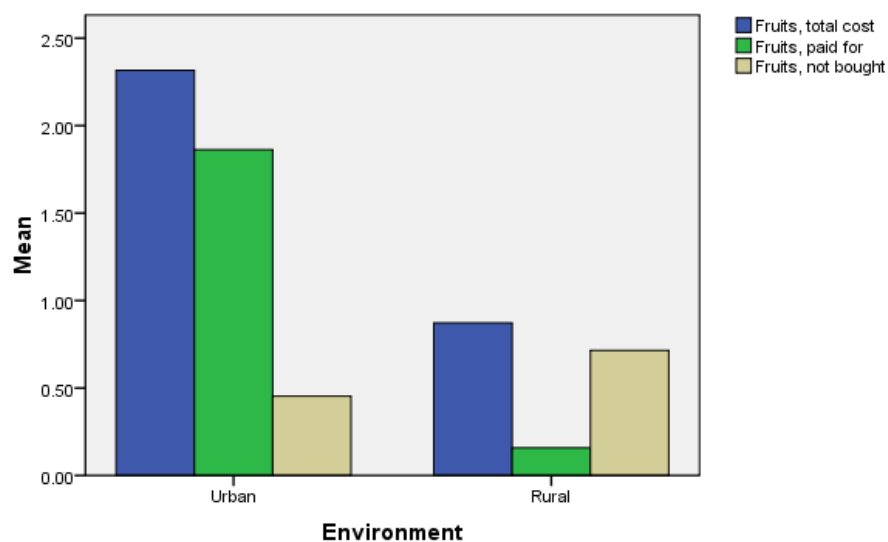
Table 5.3.8 Consumption/expenditure on fruits, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
EFH010B Oranges and tangerines consumed	$.14	$.02	$.05
EFH020B Mangoes consumed	$.14	$.18	$.17
EFH030B Apples consumed	$.48	$.02	$.14
EFH040B Avocados consumed	$.13	$.03	$.06
EFH050B Rambutans consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFH060B Durians consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFH070B Coconuts consumed	$.14	$.12	$.12
EFH080B Pineapples consumed	$.21	$.05	$.09
EFH090B Sweet bananas consumed	$.57	$.26	$.34
EFH100B Papayas consumed	$.34	$.13	$.18
EFH110B Sapodillas consumed	$.01	$.00	$.01
EFH120B Starfruits (carambola) consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFH130B Watermellons consumed	$.02	$.00	$.01
EFH140B Mellons consumed	$.01	$.00	$.01
EFH150B Jackfruits consumed	$.07	$.03	$.04
EFH160B Mangosteen consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFH170B Passion fruit consumed	$.01	$.00	$.01
EFH180B Soursop consumed	$.00	$.01	$.01
EFH190B Fruits in a can consumed	$.02	$.00	$.00
EFH200B Other fruits consumed	$.01	$.02	$.02
Fruits consumed	**$2.32**	**$.87**	**$1.23**

Graph 5.3.9 and Table 5.3.9 inform about expenditure on edible oils and fats.

Graph 5.3.9 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on oil and fat
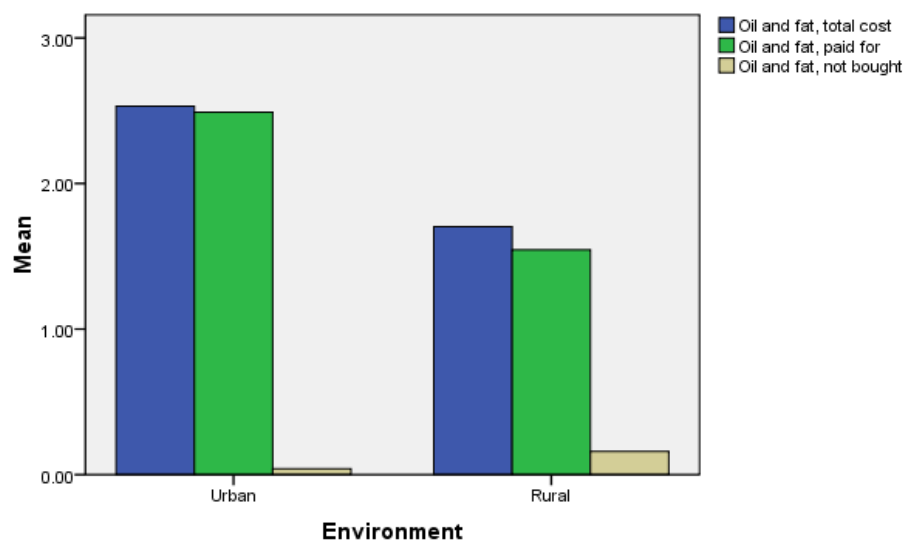
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.9 Consumption/expenditure on oil and fat, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
EFI010B Coconut oil consumed	$.10	$.22	$.19
EFI020B Corn oil consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFI030B Pork oil consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFI040B Other cooking oils consumed	$1.96	$.73	$1.04
EFI050B Dry coconut consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFI060B Margarine and butter consumed	$.14	$.01	$.04
EFI070B Other consumable oil or fat consumed	$.32	$.74	$.63
Oil and fat consumed	**$2.53**	**$1.69**	**$1.90**

Graph 5.3.10 and Table 5.3.10 inform about expenditure on beverage ingredients.

Graph 5.3.10 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on beverage ingredients
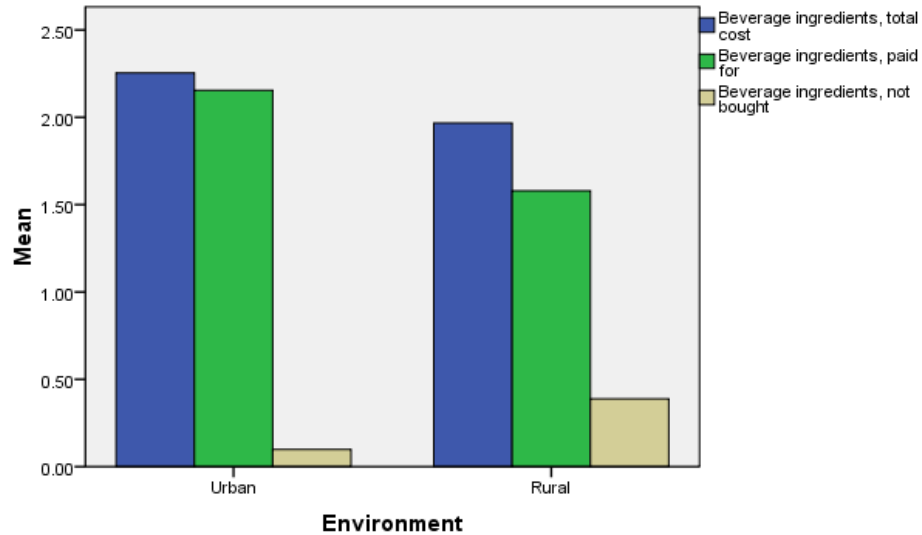
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.10 Consumption/expenditure on beverage ingredients, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFJ010B Granulated sugar consumed	$1.07	$.96	$.98
EFJ020B Palm sugar consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFJ030B Tea consumed	$.25	$.06	$.11
EFJ040B Powdered coffee consumed	$.64	$.52	$.55
EFJ050B Coffee beans consumed	$.20	$.41	$.36
EFJ060B Powdered chocolate consumed	$.00	$.01	$.01
EFJ070B Fruit syrup consumed	$.03	$.00	$.01
EFJ080B Other beverage ingredients consumed	$.07	$.01	$.02
Beverage ingredients consumed	**$2.20**	**$1.93**	**$2.00**

Graph 5.3.11 and Table 5.311 inform about expenditure on spices and flavor enhancers.

Graph 5.3.11 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on spices and flavor enhancers
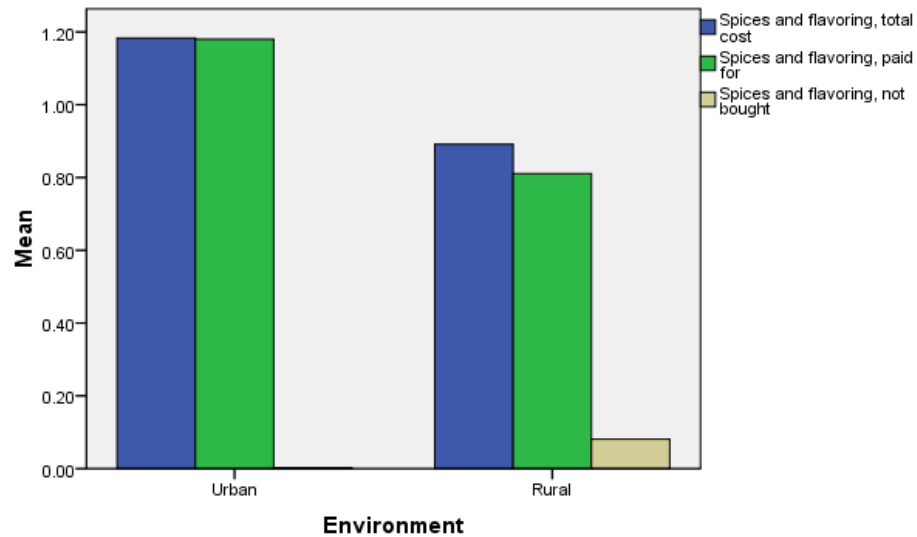
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.11 Consumption/expenditure on spices and flavor enhancers, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
EFK010B Salt consumed	$.15	$.24	$.21
EFK020B Macadamia nut consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFK030B Coriander consumed	$.03	$.00	$.01
EFK040B Pepper consumed	$.13	$.02	$.05
EFK050B Tamarind consumed	$.01	$.01	$.01
EFK060B Nutmeg consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFK070B Candle fruit consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFK080B Clove consumed	$.02	$.00	$.00
EFK090B Fish paste consumed	$.03	$.00	$.01
EFK100B Soy sauce consumed	$.20	$.04	$.08
EFK110B Paprika consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFK120B Monosodium glutamate (GMT) consumed	$.48	$.45	$.46
EFK130B Chili sauce (sambal) consumed	$.08	$.01	$.03
EFK140B Other spices consumed	$.04	$.11	$.09
Spices/Flavor enhancers consumed	**$1.15**	**$.76**	**$.86**

Graph 5.3.12 and Table 5.3.12 inform about expenditure on other non-prepared food.

Graph 5.3.12 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on other non-prepared food
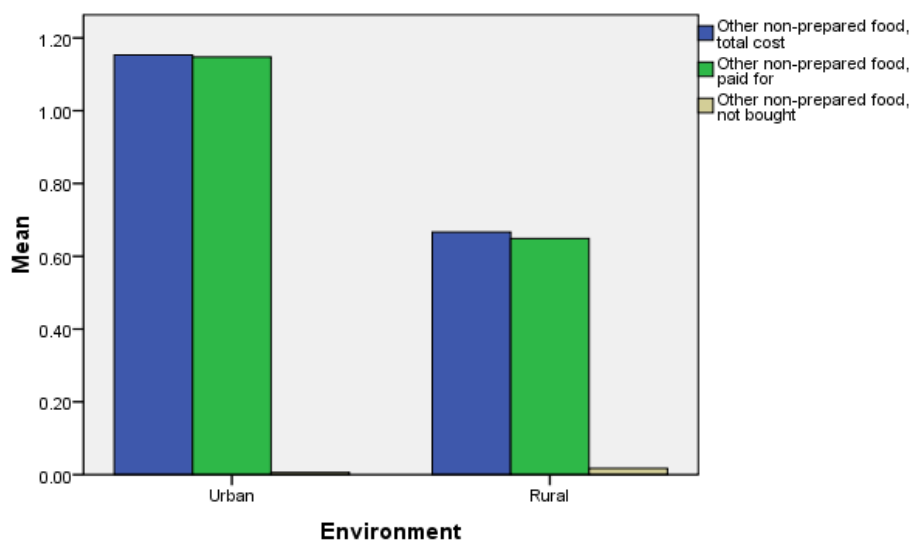
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.12 Consumption/expenditure on other non-prepared food, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFL010B Macaroni consumed	$.04	$.00	$.01
EFL020B Jelly consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFL030B Instant noodles consumed	$1.11	$.66	$.77
EFL040B Other non-prepared food consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
Other non-prepared food consumed	**$1.15**	**$.66**	**$.79**

Graph 5.3.13 and Table 5.3.13 concern food and drinks that are bought already prepared. This is a very much an urban phenomenon, as was to be expected.

Graph 5.3.13 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on prepared food and drinks
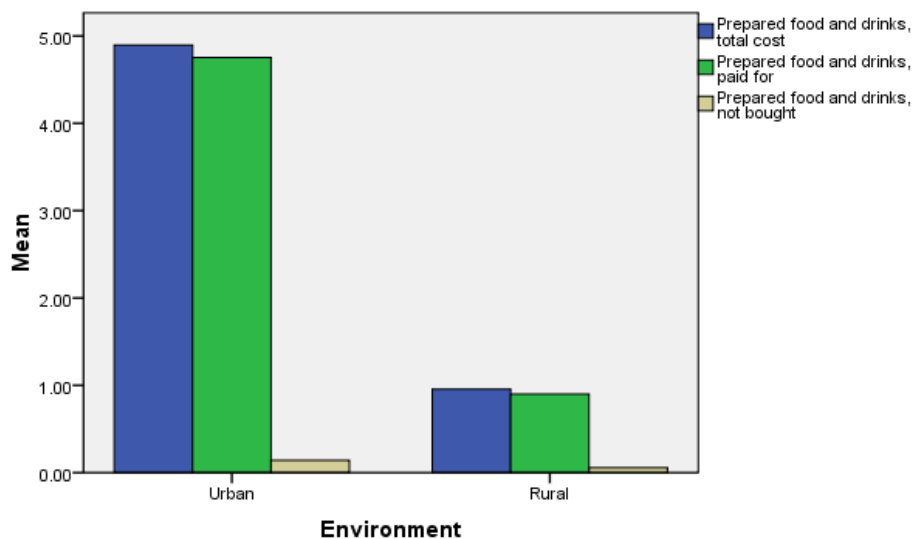
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.13 Consumption/expenditure on prepared food and drinks, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFM010B Regular bread consumed	$2.12	$.42	$.85
EFM020B Sweet or other bread consumed	$.28	$.08	$.13
EFM030B Dry cake or biscuits consumed	$.14	$.10	$.11
EFM040B Wet cake consumed	$.26	$.08	$.13
EFM050B Mungbean porridge consumed	$.01	$.00	$.00
EFM060B Fried rice consumed	$.19	$.01	$.06
EFM070B Steamed rice consumed	$.01	$.01	$.01
EFM080B Lontong consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFM090B Goulash soup consumed	$.18	$.00	$.05
EFM100B Sate consumed	$.27	$.01	$.07
EFM110B Meat balls consumed	$.19	$.01	$.06
EFM120B Noodles consumed	$.03	$.00	$.01
EFM130B Crispy snacks consumed	$.03	$.02	$.02
EFM140B Fish (fried, baked, etc.) consumed	$.10	$.02	$.04
EFM150B Chicken (fried, baked, etc.) consumed	$.12	$.03	$.05
EFM160B Ice cream consumed	$.08	$.00	$.02

EFM170B Other prepared food consumed	$.00	$.00	$.00
EFM180B Bottled water consumed	$.17	$.03	$.07
EFM190B Bottled tea consumed	$.03	$.01	$.01
EFM200B Soft drinks with gas (Coke, Sprite) consumed	$.41	$.08	$.16
EFM210B Fruit drinks consumed	$.10	$.03	$.05
EFM220B Health/Energy drinks consumed	$.07	$.01	$.02
EFM230B Other prepared drinks consumed	$.09	$.00	$.03
Prepared food and drinks consumed	**$4.89**	**$.95**	**$1.94**

Graph 5.3.14 and Table 5.3.14 are for alcoholic beverages.

Graph 5.3.14 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on alcoholic drinks
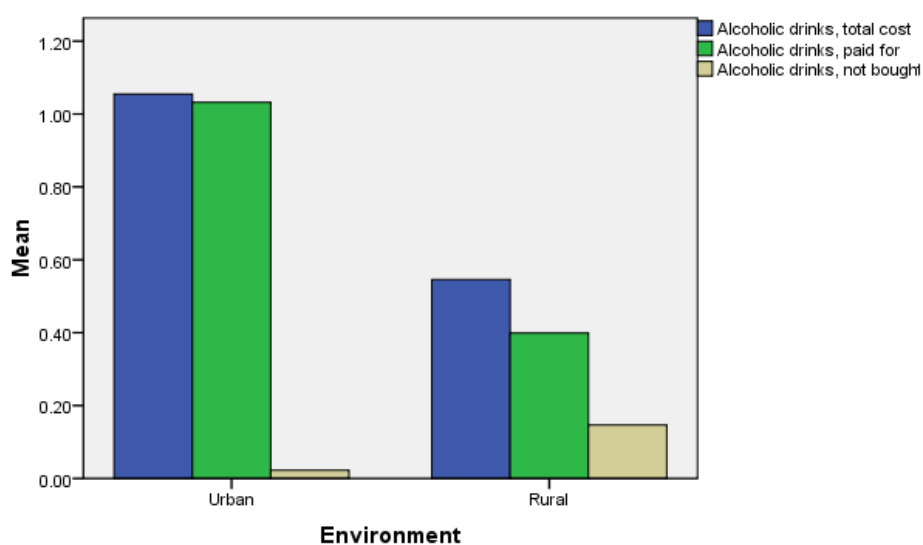
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.14 Consumption/expenditure on alcoholic drinks, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFN010B Beer consumed	$.70	$.10	$.25
EFN020B Wine consumed	$.06	$.03	$.04
EFN030B Palm wine (Tua mutin) consumed	$.07	$.17	$.14
EFN040B Palm brandy (Tua sabu) consumed	$.17	$.22	$.20
EFN050B Other alcoholic beverages consumed	$.06	$.03	$.04
Alcoholic beverages consumed	**$1.05**	**$.55**	**$.67**

Finally, as concerns expenditure on food, Graph 5.3.15 and Table 5.3.15 report on tobacco and betel products. Clove cigarettes continue to be quite popular.

Graph 5.3.15 Barchart of mean monthly household expenditure on tobacco and betel
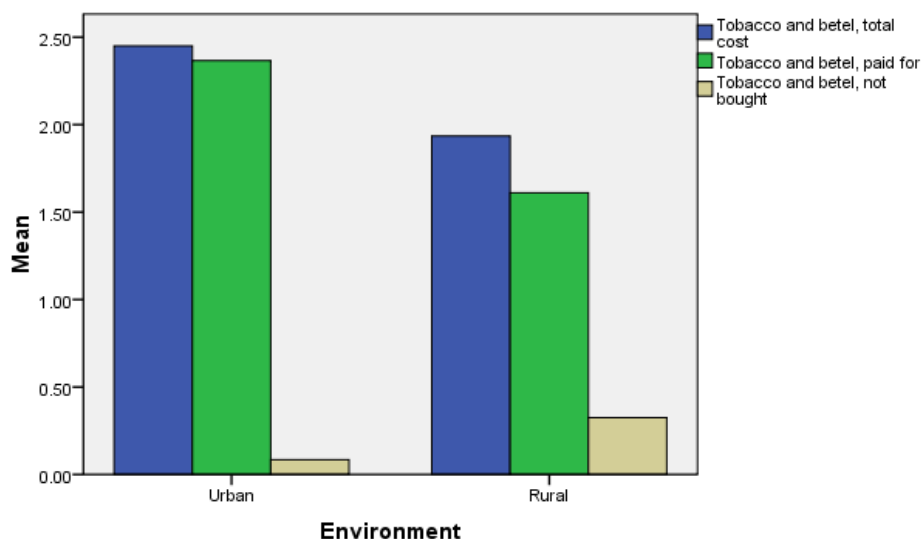
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.3.15 Consumption/expenditure on tobacco and betel, per household per week

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EFO010B Regular cigarettes consumed	$.21	$.35	$.31
EFO020B Clove cigarettes consumed	$1.89	$.76	$1.05
EFO030B Tobacco consumed	$.04	$.11	$.09
EFO040B Betel fruit consumed	$.06	$.18	$.15
EFO050B Betel nuts consumed	$.02	$.05	$.04
EFO060B Betel leaves consumed	$.08	$.18	$.16
EFO070B Areca nut consumed	$.14	$.28	$.24
EFO080B Other tobacco and betel products consumed	$.02	$.02	$.02
Tobacco and betel consumed	**$2.45**	**$1.90**	**$2.04**

5.4 More detailed information about expenditure – non-food

Graph 5.4.1 Piechart of monthly expenditures on items of housing and household

ENFA010 Rentfree, estimated rent
ENFA020 Monthly rent
ENFA030 Maintenance costs of home
ENFA040 Electricity
ENFA050 Telephone
ENFA060 Water
ENFA070 LPG (liquid propane gas)
ENFA080 Kerosene
ENFA090 Generator fuel and maintenance
ENFA100 Lubricant
ENFA110 Charcoal
ENFA120 Firewood and other fuel
ENFA130 Other household costs
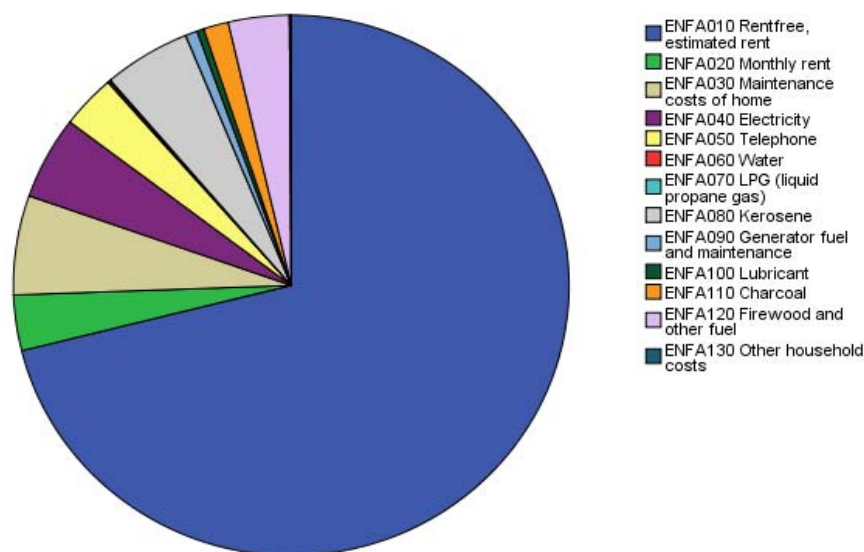
Cases weighted by Household weight

The estimated rent for dwellings owned by the occupants constitutes by far the largest component of housing and household expenditures, particularly in urban areas. Note that this does not constitute any money changing hands. Payable renting is strictly an urban phenomenon; it does hardly occur in rural settings.

Table 5.4.1 Mean expenditure on housing and household, per household per month

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
ENFA010 Rentfree, estimated rent	$111.23	$16.60	$40.36
ENFA020 Monthly rent	$7.45	$.02	$1.88
ENFA030 Maintenance costs of home	$7.35	$2.04	$3.37
ENFA040 Electricity	$8.67	$.85	$2.81
ENFA050 Telephone	$2.08	$1.73	$1.82
ENFA060 Water	$.18	$.03	$.07
ENFA070 LPG (liquid propane gas)	$.12	$.02	$.04
ENFA080 Kerosene	$4.37	$2.37	$2.88
ENFA090 Generator fuel and maintenance	$.63	$.32	$.40
ENFA100 Lubricant	$.44	$.16	$.23
ENFA110 Charcoal	$1.96	$.45	$.83
ENFA120 Firewood and other fuel	$5.28	$.92	$2.01
ENFA130 Other household costs	$.11	$.04	$.05

Sum of expenditures housing and household last month	$149.09	$25.50	$56.54

Graph 5.4.2 Piechart of monthly expenditures on goods and services

- ENFB010 Soap, shampoo, etc.
- ENFB020 Cosmetics & sanitary napkins
- ENFB030 Hair, nail and skin treatment
- ENFB040 House and toilet cleaning supplies
- ENFB050 Health treatment in public hospitals
- ENFB060 Health treatment in private hospital/clinic
- ENFB070 Traditional healer or midwife
- ENFB080 Medicines purchased
- ENFB090 Other medical items purchased
- ENFB100 Other health treatment
- ENFB110 School fees for enrolment
- ENFB120 School books
- ENFB130 Other costs for school or education
- ENFB140 Newspapers, books not for school
- ENFB150 Internet, telephone and mail
- ENFB160 Car or bike rental
- ENFB170 Car or bike fuel and oil
- ENFB180 Car or bike maintenance and repairs
- ENFB190 Public transportation
- ENFB200 Recreation
- ENFB210 Servant(s)/Driver living with the household
- ENFB220 Servant(s)/Driver not living with the household
- ENFB230 Other services and non-food consumables

Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.4.2 Mean expenditure on goods and services, per household per month

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
ENFB010 Soap, shampoo, etc.	$5.62	$2.81	$3.51
ENFB020 Cosmetics & sanitary napkins	$4.49	$1.66	$2.37
ENFB030 Hair, nail and skin treatment	$1.85	$.23	$.64
ENFB040 House and toilet cleaning supplies	$.79	$.06	$.24
ENFB050 Health treatment in public hospitals	$.01	$.05	$.04
ENFB060 Health treatment in private hospital/clinic	$2.01	$.11	$.59
ENFB070 Traditional healer or midwife	$.12	$.07	$.08
ENFB080 Medicines purchased	$2.60	$.86	$1.30
ENFB090 Other medical items purchased	$.09	$.02	$.04
ENFB100 Other health treatment	$.15	$.02	$.05
ENFB110 School fees for enrolment	$15.93	$3.29	$6.46
ENFB120 School books	$5.40	$2.21	$3.01

ENFB130 Other costs for school or education	$5.18	$1.72	$2.59
ENFB140 Newspapers, books not for school	$.72	$.04	$.21
ENFB150 Internet, telephone and mail	$9.38	$1.74	$3.66
ENFB160 Car or bike rental	$.44	$.30	$.34
ENFB170 Car or bike fuel and oil	$11.91	$2.19	$4.63
ENFB180 Car or bike maintenance and repairs	$4.91	$1.77	$2.55
ENFB190 Public transportation	$8.69	$3.83	$5.05
ENFB200 Recreation	$.12	$.02	$.05
ENFB210 Servant(s)/Driver living with the household	$.90	$.17	$.35
ENFB220 Servant(s)/Driver not living with the household	$3.57	$.41	$1.20
ENFB230 Other services and non-food consumables	$.91	$.02	$.24
Sum of expenditures goods and services last month	**$85.79**	**$23.57**	**$39.20**

School fees, public transport, car/bike fuel and internet/telephone are major components. The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean monthly household costs of only $7.49 on goods and services.

Graph 5.4.3 and Table 5.4.3 provides some information about expenditure on clothes and footwear.

Graph 5.4.3 Piechart of monthly expenditures on clothes and footwear

ENFC010 Men's ready-made clothing
ENFC020 Women's ready-made clothing
ENFC030 Children's ready-made clothing
ENFC040 Materials/fabric for clothing
ENFC050 Sewing costs
ENFC060 Men's footwear
ENFC070 Women's footwear
ENFC080 Children's footwear
ENFC090 Headgear
ENFC100 Laundry soap and detergent
ENFC110 Other clothing costs

Cases weighted by Household weight
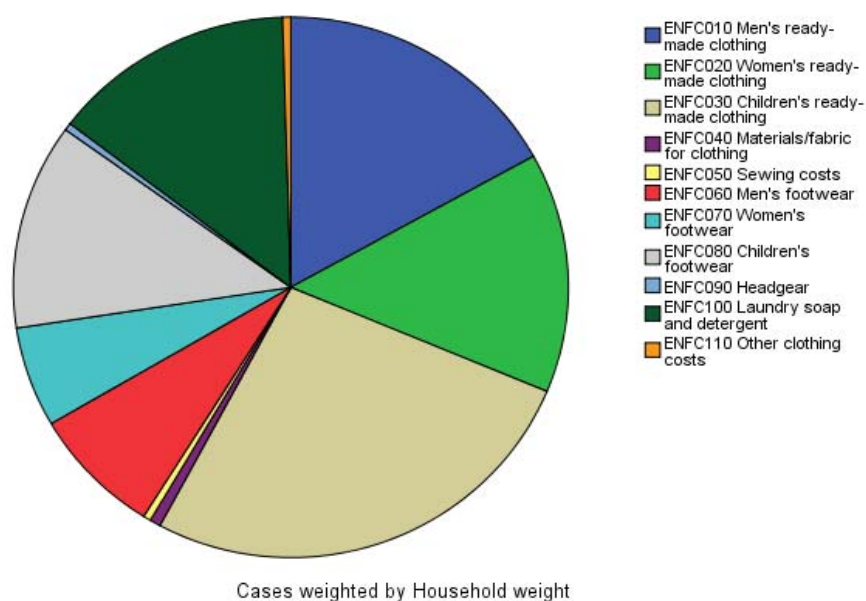
Table 5.4.3 Mean expenditure on clothes and footwear, per household per month

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
ENFC010 Men's ready-made clothing	$4.52	$1.99	$2.63
ENFC020 Women's ready-made clothing	$3.95	$1.65	$2.23
ENFC030 Children's ready-made clothing	$7.92	$2.84	$4.11
ENFC040 Materials/fabric for clothing	$.08	$.11	$.10
ENFC050 Sewing costs	$.14	$.05	$.07
ENFC060 Men's footwear	$2.36	$.80	$1.19
ENFC070 Women's footwear	$2.07	$.55	$.93
ENFC080 Children's footwear	$4.51	$1.04	$1.91
ENFC090 Headgear	$.14	$.05	$.07
ENFC100 Laundry soap and detergent	$3.09	$1.90	$2.20
ENFC110 Other clothing costs	$.08	$.07	$.07
Sum of expenditures clothes and footwear last month	**$28.85**	**$11.04**	**$15.51**

Rural households tend to spend less on clothes and footwear than city dwellers, confirming what one would have suspected. Children's clothing and footwear are especially important. The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean monthly household costs of $7.45 on clothing and footwear.

Note that the following Graphs 5.4.4, 5.4.5 and 5.4.6 as well as the corresponding tables concern annual expenditures.

Graph 5.4.4 Piechart of yearly expenditures on durable goods

Legend:
ENFD010 Furniture
ENFD020 Household machinery
ENFD030 Household textiles
ENFD040 Small household equipment
ENFD050 Kitchen and meal tools
ENFD060 Decorations
ENFD070 Repairs of goods above
ENFD080 Watches, glasses and repairs
ENFD090 Umbrella, luggage and repairs
ENFD100 Jewelry and repairs
ENFD110 Children's toys and repairs
ENFD120 TV, video, radio and repairs
ENFD130 Computer equipment
ENFD140 Sports tools and repairs
ENFD150 Car purchases and repairs
ENFD160 Motorbike purchases and repairs
ENFD170 Bicycle purchases and repairs
ENFD180 Pets and plants
ENFD190 Other durable goods and repairs

Cases weighted by Household weight

Car, motorbike and furniture are the principal cost components for durable goods.

Table 5.4.4 Mean expenditure on durable goods, per household per year

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
ENFD010 Furniture	$19.02	$3.11	$7.10
ENFD020 Household machinery	$2.39	$.16	$.72
ENFD030 Household textiles	$7.92	$.46	$2.34
ENFD040 Small household equipment	$3.27	$.24	$1.00
ENFD050 Kitchen and meal tools	$5.56	$2.19	$3.03
ENFD060 Decorations	$.06	$.03	$.04
ENFD070 Repairs of goods above	$.09	$.00	$.02
ENFD080 Watches, glasses and repairs	$.00	$.00	$.00
ENFD090 Umbrella, luggage and repairs	$.00	$.00	$.00
ENFD100 Jewelry and repairs	$.02	$.00	$.01
ENFD110 Children's toys and repairs	$.02	$.02	$.02
ENFD120 TV, video, radio and repairs	$1.55	$.11	$.47
ENFD130 Computer equipment	$.58	$.02	$.16

	Urban	Rural	Total
ENFD140 Sports tools and repairs	$.00	$.00	$.00
ENFD150 Car purchases and repairs	$26.55	$3.56	$9.33
ENFD160 Motorbike purchases and repairs	$13.44	$6.57	$8.30
ENFD170 Bicycle purchases and repairs	$.85	$.14	$.32
ENFD180 Pets and plants	$.03	$.05	$.04
ENFD190 Other durable goods and repairs	$.63	$.09	$.22
Sum of expenditures durable goods last year	**$81.98**	**$16.76**	**$33.14**

Again there is a big difference between urban and rural expenditure levels, with the automobile now taking a noticeable share from the urban budget. The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean annual household costs of $27.73 on durable goods.

Graph 5.4.5 Piechart of yearly expenditures on tax and insurances

Legend:
- ENFE010 Income or salary tax
- ENFE020 Building and land tax
- ENFE030 Radio and TV tax
- ENFE040 Vehicle (car, bike bicycle) tax
- ENFE050 Other taxes or duties
- ENFE060 Insurance fees
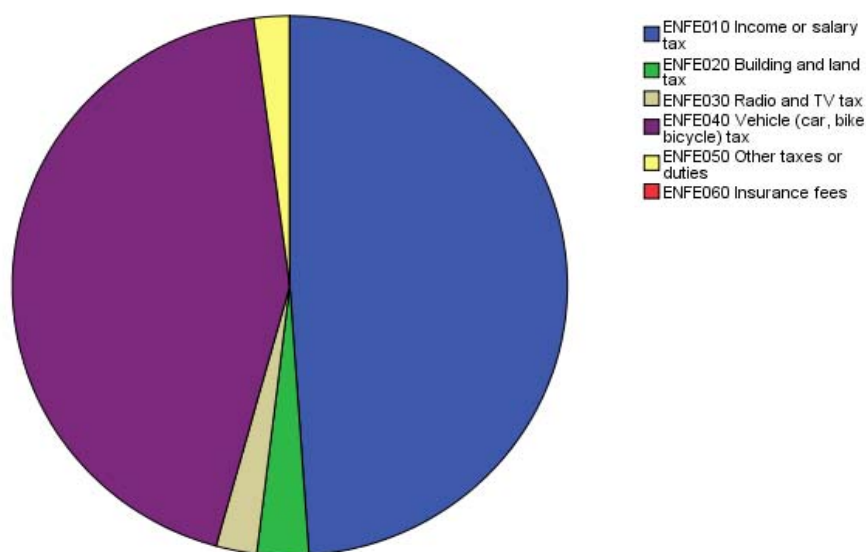
Cases weighted by Household weight

Table 5.4.5 Mean expenditure tax and insurance, per household per year

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
ENFE010 Income or salary tax	$2.56	$.16	$.77
ENFE020 Building and land tax	$.17	$.01	$.05
ENFE030 Radio and TV tax	$.13	$.01	$.04
ENFE040 Vehicle (car, bike, bicycle) tax	$2.41	$.10	$.68
ENFE050 Other taxes or duties	$.00	$.04	$.03

ENFE060 Insurance fees	$.00	$.00	$.00
Sum of expenditures taxes and insurance last year	**$5.28**	**$.32**	**$1.57**

The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean monthly household costs of $2.14 on taxes and insurance. The absence of any reporting on insurance fees is notable.

Graph 5.4.6 Piechart of yearly expenditures on festivities and ceremonies

Cases weighted by Household weight
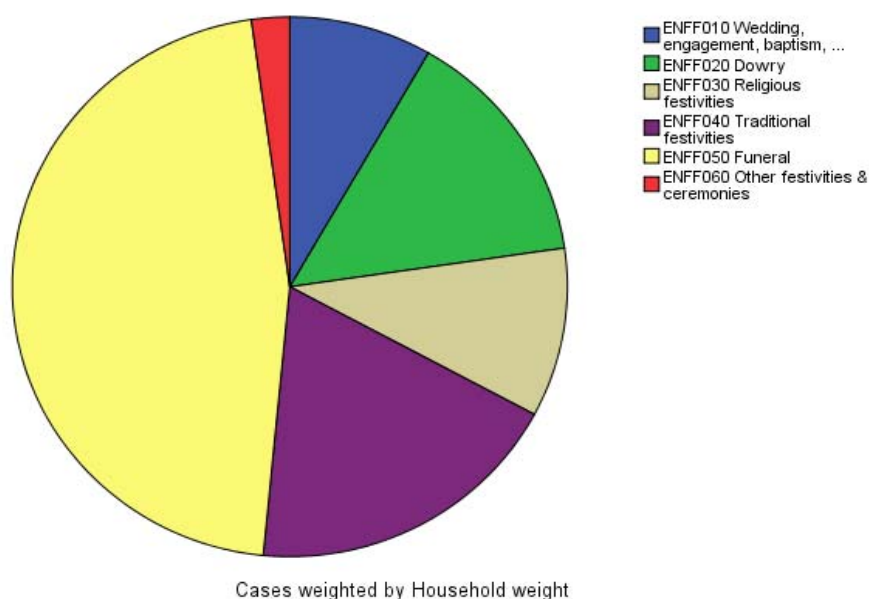
Table 5.4.6 Mean expenditure festivities and ceremonies, per household per year

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
ENFF010 Wedding, engagement, baptism, ...	$14.04	$3.16	$5.89
ENFF020 Dowry	$8.09	$10.87	$10.17
ENFF030 Religious festivities	$21.26	$2.45	$7.17
ENFF040 Traditional festivities	$7.51	$15.14	$13.22
ENFF050 Funeral	$39.78	$30.35	$32.72
ENFF060 Other festivities & ceremonies	$4.36	$.64	$1.57
Sum of expenditures festivities and ceremonies last year	**$95.03**	**$62.60**	**$70.74**

The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean annual household costs of $101.18 on festivities and ceremonies. This category of expenditure is an exception in the sense that costs are coming

down as compared to the earlier survey. Funerals constitute by far the largest component in this group of expenditures.

5.5 More detailed information about expenditure – other costs

Graph 5.5.1 Piechart of monthly non-food immaterial expenditures

Cases weighted by Household weight
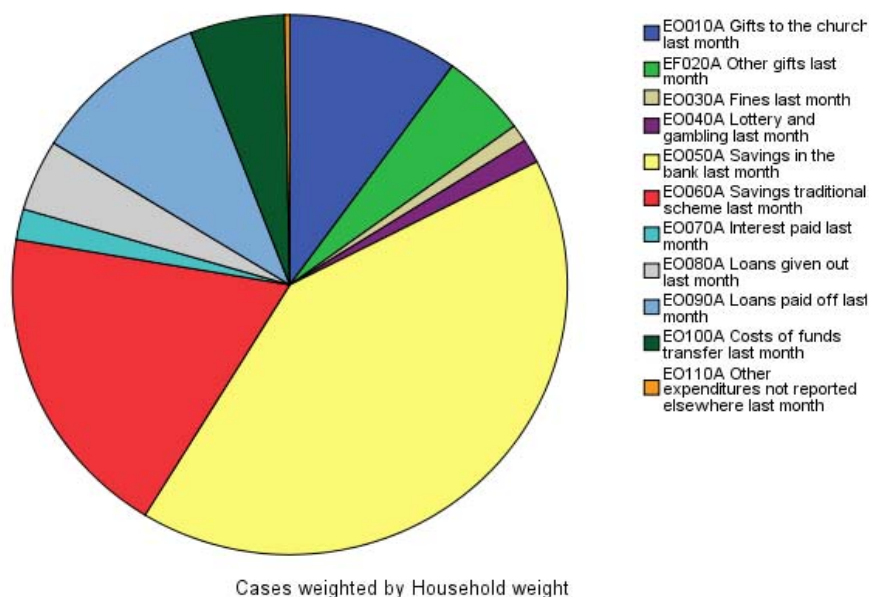
Table 5.5.1 Mean expenditure on non-food immaterial expenditures, per household per month

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
EO010A Gifts to the church last month	$1.62	$1.07	$1.21
EF020A Other gifts last month	$.12	$.78	$.61
EO030A Fines last month	$.00	$.17	$.13
EO040A Lottery and gambling last month	$.31	$.13	$.17
EO050A Savings in the bank last month	$16.94	$1.02	$5.02
EO060A Savings traditional scheme last month	$2.37	$2.28	$2.30
EO070A Interest paid last month	$.63	$.09	$.22
EO080A Loans given out last month	$.61	$.49	$.52
EO090A Loans paid off last month	$.54	$1.51	$1.26
EO100A Costs of funds transfer last month	$1.47	$.40	$.67
EO110A Other expenditures not reported elsewhere last month	$.06	$.03	$.04
Sum of other expenditures last month	**$24.66**	**$7.97**	**$12.16**

The TL-SLS 2007 reported mean monthly household costs of only $0.70 on other expenses. This category of expenditures is now much larger, including a sizable amount of savings in the bank for urban households. Still this does not cover by far the positive difference between income and expenditures as noted in Section 5.1. An explanation would be the lack of development of savings institutions in the country. Commercial banks only have a small number of branches in Timor-Leste. Overall there seems to be a lack of initiative among banking institutions to provide simple, convenient and attractive savings schemes that would attract potential customers.

6 Associated statistical information

6.1 Age distribution

Table 6.1.1 below shows the buildup of the population by age. As already shown by the 2010 Census, more than half the national population is under the age of 20.

Table 6.1.1. Age distribution (%) by environment and sex

Age groups (5 years)	Urban - Rural distribution									Oecusse Only		
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sex			Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**100.0**	**51.0**	**49.0**	**28.2**	**14.7**	**13.4**	**71.8**	**36.2**	**35.6**	**100.0**	**49.5**	**50.5**
Under 5	13.4	7.0	6.4	3.6	1.9	1.7	9.8	5.1	4.7	14.6	7.4	7.2
5 - 9	14.4	7.3	7.1	3.6	1.9	1.7	10.8	5.4	5.4	15.3	8.2	7.1
10 -14	13.6	7.2	6.4	3.1	1.7	1.5	10.5	5.5	5.0	12.7	6.8	5.9
15 -19	12.0	6.0	6.0	3.9	2.0	1.9	8.1	4.0	4.1	7.5	3.5	4.0
20 - 24	8.9	4.5	4.4	3.7	1.9	1.8	5.2	2.6	2.6	5.9	2.5	3.4
25 - 29	7.2	3.6	3.6	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.3	2.1	2.2	6.4	3.1	3.3
30 - 34	4.9	2.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	3.3	1.5	1.7	5.8	2.2	3.6
35 - 39	4.9	2.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	3.4	1.6	1.8	6.1	2.7	3.4
40 - 44	4.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.9	1.6	1.3	5.1	2.4	2.6
45 - 49	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	2.7	1.3	1.4	4.5	2.6	1.9
50 - 54	2.8	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.1	3.7	1.8	2.0
55 - 59	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	1.0
60 - 64	3.4	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.8	1.3	1.6	4.3	2.1	2.2
65 and over	4.6	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.9	2.1	1.8	5.7	2.9	2.8

Table 6.1.2 shows this population in thousands, arrived at by inflating the sample data with appropriate weight factors. Providing more detailed numbers would be meaningless due to the existence of sampling error.

Table 6.1.2. Population estimate in thousands by age in 5-year groups and sex[1]

| Age in 5-year groups | Sex | | |
	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,123	572	551
Under 5	151	79	72
5 - 9	162	82	80
10 -14	153	81	72
15 -19	134	67	67
20 - 24	100	50	50
25 - 29	80	40	40
30 - 34	55	27	28
35 - 39	56	28	27
40 - 44	45	24	21
45 - 49	41	21	20
50 - 54	31	17	15
55 - 59	26	14	12
60 - 64	38	17	21
65 and over	51	26	25

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[1] Table may contain rounding errors

The 2010 Census found a population total of 1,066,409. Given a growth rate of about 2% per annum this should have increased to about 1,088,000 by the middle of 2011. As censuses normally suffer from some undercount, the effective population is likely to be a few per cent higher. Thus the number found in the HIES is well within the margin of error expected in this type of survey (See also Section 3).

Graph 6.1.1. Population pyramid according to Census 2010 [DN11a]
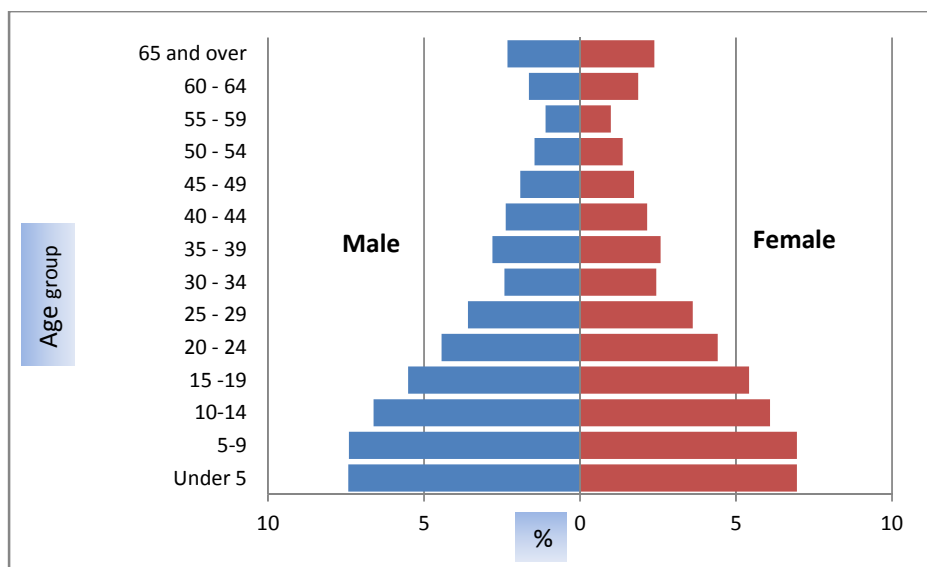
Graph 6.1.2. Population pyramid HIES 2011
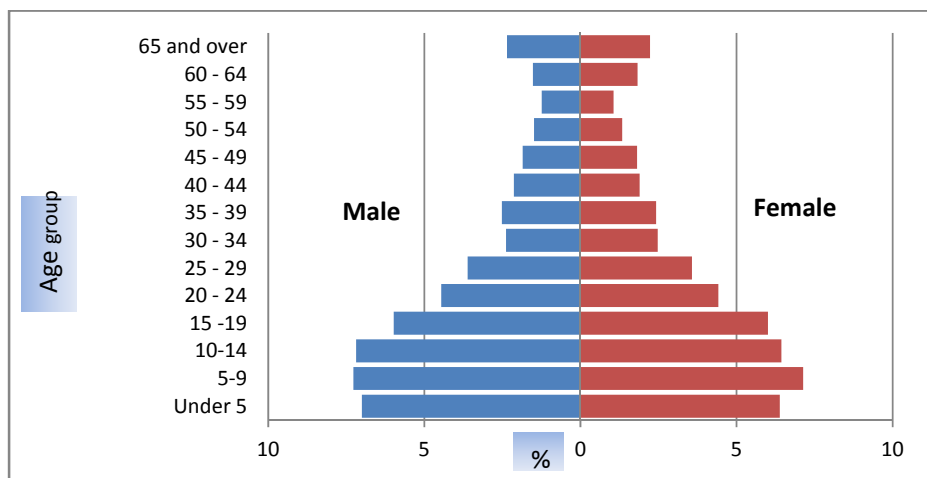
The population pyramids appear to be reasonably consistent. Noteworthy is the preference for ages 35-39 and 60-64. This phenomenon can be found in the DHS 2009 data also. That survey also found the age group 60-64 exceeding 50-54 and 55-59 in numbers. There is an impression that this may be related to social security payments available to elderly people. Of course there is as yet not a reliable population registration that would confirm people's date of birth. The efforts of the authorities to verify pension claims are hampered by lack of evidence, compounded by the periods of severe hostility around the turn of the century.

6.2 Education

Table 6.2.1 shows whether households make use of a primary school, how far the students have to go, and how many minutes that trip takes (mean values).

Table 6.2.1. Primary school used or not, and how to go there[1]

	Urban - Rural distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Primary school used			
Total: %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes: %	69.0	64.2	70.6
No: %	31.0	35.8	29.4
	-	-	-
Yes: Number of households/1000	127	31	97
No: Number of households/1000	57	17	40
Kilometers to go	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.8*
Minutes to go	*16*	*15*	*16*

Net enrolment rates (NER) are calculated by age group: primary school ages 6-11, pre-secondary ages 12-14, and secondary ages 15-17. The NER is then the number of children attending the particular form of schooling, divided by the total number of children in the age group. Table 6.2.1 shows a marked improvement in primary-school attendance as compared to preceding years.

The HIES 2011 also confirms results of the 2010 Census showing that female students are more numerous than males in higher forms of education. Net enrolment rates as compared to the Census 2010 and the TL-SLS 2007 are higher, particularly for primary school students. This reflects partially the success of measures to increase enrolment. There may be also an effect of a shift in the start of the school year. The school year started in the month of July until the year 2009 then this changed to January from 2010 on. As a consequence, in the transitional year 2010 many children who turned 6 in the first half of 2010 were not yet attending on Census date (July 10), while many 6th graders had already left primary school.

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[1] Table may contain rounding errors

Table 6.2.2. Net enrolment rates by environment, school type and gender

School type	Year	Sex	Net enrolment rates (%)		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Primary	HIES 2011	Total	84.7	91.2	82.6
		Male	83.3	91.0	80.9
		Female	86.2	91.3	84.5
	Census 2010	Total	70.6	80.2	67.4
		Male	69.9	79.8	66.6
		Female	71.3	80.6	68.2
	TL-SLS 2007	Total	65.6	74.3	62.3
		Male	64.6	74.9	60.6
		Female	66.6	73.6	63.9
Pre-secondary	HIES 2011	Total	26.0	47.2	19.3
		Male	26.0	47.8	18.8
		Female	26.0	46.5	19.8
Secondary	HIES 2011	Total	22.4	46.4	11.7
		Male	19.6	38.6	11.1
		Female	25.2	54.3	12.4

Not surprisingly, those with better education earn more money. Women, however, stay behind, especially for mid-level educations such as pre-secondary, secondary and polytechnic/diploma.

Table 6.2.3. Personal income levels by sex and educational reached, for those gainfully employed

Employment status	Education level reached	Personal income		Sex		Total
				Male	Female	
Gainfully employed	No formal	Personal income (US$/ month)	0 -49	41.7%	61.9%	50.3%
			50 - 99	19.1%	17.3%	18.3%
			100 - 149	11.4%	7.9%	9.9%
			150-249	11.8%	6.3%	9.5%
			250 plus	16.0%	6.6%	12.0%
	Primary	Personal income (US$/ month)	0 -49	26.4%	55.7%	33.5%
			50 - 99	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%
			100 - 149	16.1%	7.9%	14.1%
			150-249	16.9%	10.4%	15.3%
			250 plus	21.4%	6.8%	17.9%
	Pre-secondary	Personal income (US$/ month)	0 -49	27.0%	46.1%	32.1%
			50 - 99	19.1%	17.3%	18.6%
			100 - 149	16.8%	12.6%	15.7%
			150-249	16.7%	15.2%	16.3%
			250 plus	20.4%	8.8%	17.3%
	Secondary	Personal income (US$/ month)	0 -49	13.9%	24.2%	16.7%
			50 - 99	10.9%	15.3%	12.1%
			100 - 149	19.8%	15.4%	18.6%
			150-249	30.6%	35.5%	31.9%
			250 plus	24.8%	9.6%	20.7%

	Polytechnic/Diploma	Personal income (US$/ month)	0 -49	1.7%		1.3%
			50 - 99	4.1%	3.3%	3.9%
			100 - 149	5.4%	18.1%	8.9%
			150-249	45.4%	62.9%	50.2%
			250 plus	43.4%	15.6%	35.8%
	University	Personal income (US$/ month)	0 -49	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%
			50 - 99	3.7%	5.1%	4.1%
			100 - 149	8.5%	6.8%	8.0%
			150-249	34.1%	46.1%	37.5%
			250 plus	51.3%	40.1%	48.2%

6.3 Health

Table 6.3.1 is concerned with households where one or more persons have been seriously ill in the last year (variable DD150 = 1).

Table 6.3.1. Medical attention for persons (in hundreds) who last year have been seriously ill[1]

	Urban - Rural distribution		
	Total	**Urban**	**Rural**
Medical attention received?			
Total	**73**	**12**	**61**
Yes, received	65	10	54
No, did not receive	9	1	7
Type of medical attention			
Total	**65**	**10**	**54**
Was hospitalized	31	4	27
Visited hospital/clinic as out-patient	21	5	17
Went to see doctor or nurse	3	1	2
Traditional healer	7	0	7
Other	3	1	2

As might have been expected, traditional healers still are more common in rural areas. Patients not having received any medical attention make up a relatively uniform 11%. This can have a number of reasons; one being that the medical problem was quickly fatal.

6.4 Employment

For employment status the 2010 Labor Force Survey produced Table 6.4.1:

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[1] Table may contain rounding errors

Table 6.4.1. Results from the Timor-Leste LFS for the active population aged 15 and above

	Paid employees	Employers	Own account workers	Contributing family workers	Vulnerable employment
Timor-Leste	72,000	4,000	103,000	73,000	176,000
Urban	38,000	2,000	22,000	8,000	30,000
Rural	33,000	2,000	81,000	65,000	146,000
Male	56,000	3,000	66,000	47,000	114,000
Female	16,000	1,000	37,000	26,000	63,000

While the present HIES results in:

Table 6.4.2. Population (in thousands) aged 15 and over by employment status last week, environment and sex[1]

	Employment status previous week						
	Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing family worker	Household worker	Not active
Urban - Rural distribution							
Total	658	86	1	222	9	120	221
Urban	207	47	0	34	1	33	90
Rural	451	38	0	188	8	86	131
Sex							
Total	658	86	1	222	9	120	221
Male	331	66	1	141	5	2	117
Female	326	20	0	81	4	117	104

The considerable difference between male and female employment patterns already noted by the LFS is confirmed. The total number of active workers that the HIES finds is high as compared to the LFS.

A household worker works full-time around the house. This includes household duties, care for children and possibly small gardening work around the house. Although in most of Timor-Leste this means hard work, the category has been left out in Table 6.4.3, which is concerned with monetary compensation or the equivalent thereof. For obvious reasons households find it difficult to determine a financial equivalent to represent the indispensable contribution household workers make. In this table wage earners are employees and members of producer-collectives. Non-wage workers are employers, own-account workers and contributing family workers, excluding all of those who are engaged in farming.

---

[1] Table may contain rounding errors

Table 6.4.3. Personal income for employed persons (in thousands) aged 15 and over, by type of employment and environment[1]

Type of employment	Employed population/1000			Summed monthly per capita income (1000 $)			Mean monthly per capita income ($)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	317	83	234	51,270	20,586	30,684	162	247	131
Wage earner	86	47	38	19,412	11,069	8,344	226	233	217
Non-wage worker	41	19	22	11,179	7,702	3,477	273	408	158
Farming	191	17	174	20,678	1,815	18,863	109	108	109

6.5 Fertility

Concerning fertility, the DHS 2009 has produced Table 6.5.1 [DN10]:

This table consistently shows higher fertility indicators for rural as compared to urban residence. An exception is the crude birth rate (CBR), which is reported as being virtually identical. This result is difficult to explain. It is not confirmed by the comparable HIES Table 6.5.2 where, as expected, all fertility indicators including the CBR are significantly higher for rural areas.

The CBR will become lower if the fraction of men in the population is relatively high. So for the CBR to be about even in urban and rural areas there would have to be relatively more men in the rural parts. This is uncommon in developing countries, and Table 6.1.2 testifies to the fact that Timor-Leste is no exception.

It should be noted that the DHS used a three-year reporting period for determining age-specific fertility. The HIES is limited to reporting births over the last 12 months. If reporting is correct, this difference would normally not have any major effect on the results. The DHS method reduces statistical fluctuations, while placing higher demands on the recall capacity of respondents, who may not be very calendar-conscious.

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[1] Table may contain rounding errors

Table 6.5.1. Fertility measures according to the DHS 2009/2010

Age-specific and total rate, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Timor-Leste 2009-10

Age group	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	35	57	51
20-24	187	236	221
25-29	251	287	276
30-34	235	261	254
35-39	171	205	197
40-44	64	96	89
45-49	33	51	47
TFR (15-49)	4.9	6.0	5.7
GFR	153	183	175
CBR	33.1	33.2	33.2

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 6.5.2. Age-specific fertility rates and other fertility measures[1]

Age in 5-year groups	Women 15-49 / 1000			Age-specific fertility		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	254	86	168			
15 -19	67	22	45	22	11	28
20 - 24	50	21	28	170	113	213
25 - 29	40	15	25	271	216	306
30 - 34	28	9	19	259	237	268
35 - 39	27	7	20	200	165	212
40 - 44	21	6	15	194	147	214
45 - 49	20	4	16	51	38	54
Total fertility rate	-	-	-	*5.8*	*4.6*	*6.5*
General fertility rate	-	-	-	*160*	*123*	*178*
Crude fertility rate	-	-	-	*36.1*	*32.5*	*37.6*

Simplified definitions:
Total fertility rate: Mean number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime

---

[1] Table may contain rounding errors

General fertility rate: Number of annual births/ number of women in child-bearing age
                            (15-49)
Crude fertility rate: Number of annual births/total population

The large difference between fertility rates in urban and rural environments is confirmed.

6.6 Durable goods

Graph 6.6.1 and Table 6.6.1 show how ownership of durable goods is much more common in urban areas. This relates mostly to transport items, primarily the highly popular motorcycles, which have become numerous in recent years.

Graph 6.6.1. Barchart of mean current value of durable goods per household

Cases weighted by Household weight
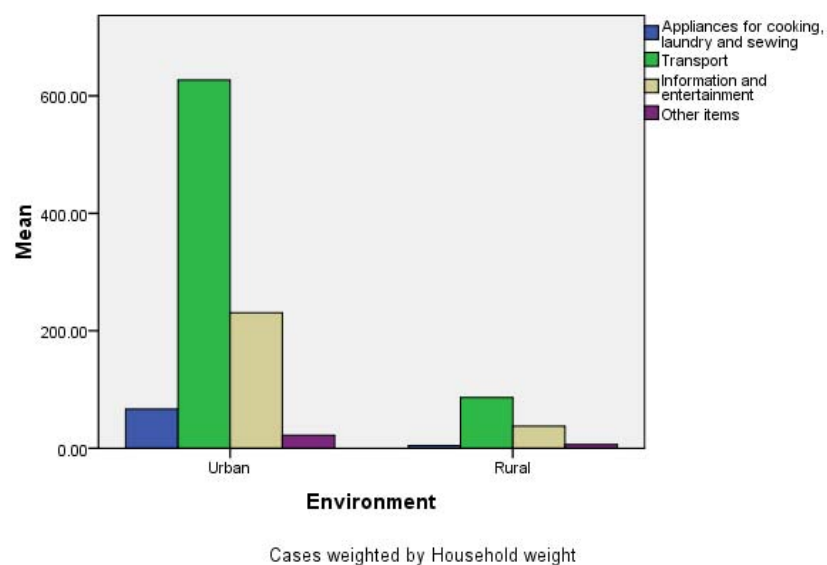
Table 6.6.1. Ownership of durable goods, current value per household

	Environment		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Appliances for cooking, laundry and sewing	$67	$4	$20
Transport	$627	$86	$222
Information and entertainment	$231	$37	$86
Other items	$22	$6	$10
Total	**$946**	**$134**	**$338**

6.7 Social security payments

As follows from Graph 6.7.1, many households benefit from one or more members drawing some form of social security payments.

Graph 6.7.1. Number of households drawing on various forms of social security
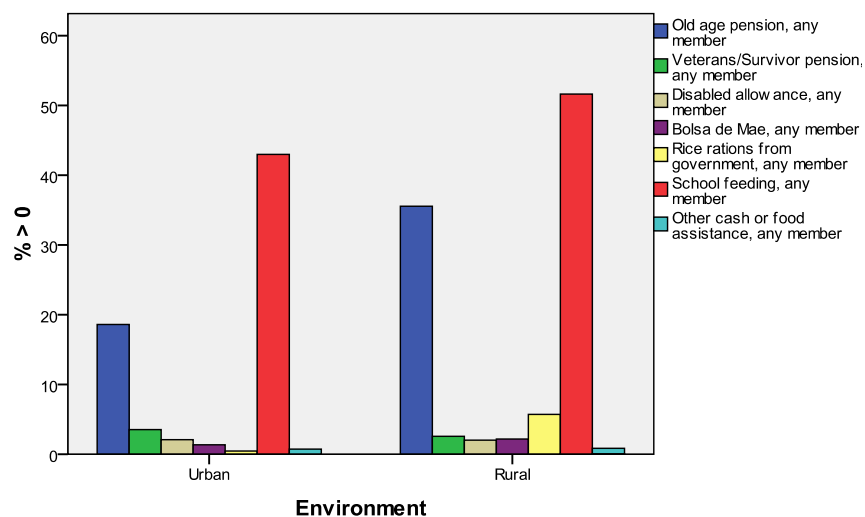
Cases weighted by Household weight

School feeding is the most common form of social support in urban as well as rural Timor-Leste. In rural areas old age pensions are received by about 35% of households.

6.8 Food security

One would expect a clear correlation between the household income level and the ability to satisfy the members' food needs. This is confirmed by Table 6.8.1. This table does not account for the size of the households.

Table 6.8.1. Household income group by ability to satisfy food needs

		Problems satisfying food needs					
		Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	Not stated
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Total household income last month (amended)	$100 or less	33.3%	11.6%	24.7%	25.8%	4.2%	.4%
	$100 to $200	37.7%	14.0%	26.5%	17.6%	3.7%	.6%
	$200 to $400	41.1%	13.1%	27.0%	15.5%	2.7%	.6%
	$400 to $600	46.7%	15.4%	21.5%	14.2%	2.0%	.2%
	$600 or more	49.7%	12.7%	19.4%	14.0%	3.9%	.3%

When in Table 6.8.2 the income levels are descended to what is available per individual person in each household, the phenomenon becomes even more obvious.

Table 6.8.2. Person income group by ability to satisfy food needs

| | | Problems satisfying food needs | | | | | |
| | | Never | Seldom | Sometimes | Often | Always | Not stated |
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Total person income last month (amended)	$20 or less	30.9%	12.5%	25.6%	26.4%	4.5%	.1%
	$20 to $40	36.2%	14.2%	28.1%	17.8%	3.1%	.6%
	$40 to $80	45.7%	13.7%	23.4%	14.2%	2.5%	.6%
	$80 to $120	44.6%	15.1%	23.7%	14.9%	1.7%	.1%
	$120 or more	51.1%	10.4%	19.1%	13.6%	5.0%	.8%

Since Timor-Leste has experienced serious civil unrest in the recent past, the national safety situation is an ongoing concern. In this regard Table 6.8.3 shows that respondents reported considerable improvement over the last year. This improvement is especially apparent in urban environments.

Table 6.8.3. Neighborhood crime and safety situation by environment as compared to last year

| | | Environment | | |
		Urban	Rural	Total
Neighborhood crime and safety situation	Much worse	.2%	.0%	0.1%
	A little worse	1.2%	3.3%	2.7%
	The same	14.4%	24.8%	22.2%
	A little better	3.3%	5.7%	5.1%
	Much better	61.1%	47.0%	50.5%
	Not stated	19.7%	19.2%	19.3%

As seen from Table 6.8.4, no more than a small minority of East-Timorese households experienced crime last year. Of the 4,800 households having been interviewed, about 240 have any incident to report. With such a low prevalence rate the sampling error on incident rates obviously becomes quite high, which should be taken into consideration when viewing this table.

Table 6.8.4. Crime experienced by the household last year, by environment

| | | Environment | | |
		Urban	Rural	Total
Crime experienced by the household last year	Yes, violent	.1%	.2%	.2%
	Yes, theft/burglary	3.0%	1.5%	1.9%
	Yes, other or combination of crimes	2.0%	3.1%	2.9%
	None	94.7%	95.1%	95.0%
	Not stated	.2%	.0%	.1%

6.9 Smoking

As shown in Table 6.9.1 less than 10% of women aged 18 or more smoke. As for men, their level of smoking correlates negatively with education level.

Table 6.9.1. Education level and smoking habits by sex

Education level reached			Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
No formal	Smoking level	Does not smoke	44.0%	92.7%	72.6%
		Less than 10 per day	50.7%	6.6%	24.8%
		Between 10 and 30 per day	5.3%	.6%	2.5%
		More than 30 per day	.0%	.1%	.1%
		Not stated		.0%	.0%
Primary	Smoking level	Does not smoke	37.6%	94.2%	61.8%
		Less than 10 per day	54.4%	5.3%	33.4%
		Between 10 and 30 per day	7.9%	.4%	4.7%
		More than 30 per day	.1%		.1%
		Not stated		.0%	.0%
Pre-secondary	Smoking level	Does not smoke	51.5%	95.3%	72.4%
		Less than 10 per day	42.5%	4.2%	24.3%
		Between 10 and 30 per day	5.7%	.1%	3.1%
		More than 30 per day	.3%	.1%	.2%
		Not stated		.3%	.1%
Secondary	Smoking level	Does not smoke	59.2%	96.0%	75.7%
		Less than 10 per day	33.2%	3.6%	19.9%
		Between 10 and 30 per day	7.2%	.4%	4.1%
		More than 30 per day	.3%		.2%
		Not stated	.1%	.0%	.1%
Polytechnic/Diploma	Smoking level	Does not smoke	63.4%	96.2%	75.1%
		Less than 10 per day	31.1%	3.8%	21.4%
		Between 10 and 30 per day	5.4%		3.5%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
University	Smoking level	Does not smoke	76.4%	96.5%	84.5%
		Less than 10 per day	20.0%	3.0%	13.1%
		Between 10 and 30 per day	3.6%	.3%	2.3%
		More than 30 per day		.2%	.1%

6.10 Use of various facilities and how to get there

Table 6.10.1 reflects access to basic facilities in terms of the frequency of use, the distance to go and the time that it requires. This time estimate may involve several means of transport. For small distances facility users will obviously go on foot, but in case of larger distances and urgency motorised transport may be called upon.

An interesting issue shown by Table 6.10.1 is that rural households make more use of primary schools. They have relatively more children of the pertinent age and also they may want to benefit from the school feeding program that is now wide-spread. However, as Table 6.2.2 showed, the *net* enrolment rate for rural children is still below average. One

reason might be that from rural households relatively more children over age 11 still attend primary schools. This issue merits further study.

Pharmacies are infrequently used in rural areas, which will be related to the fact that even the nearest usually is quite a distance away.

Table 6.10.1. Use of facilities and access to these

	Environment		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Primary school use (%)	64	71	69
Primary school km	1	1	1
Primary school minutes to go	15	17	16
Secondary school (%)	37	36	36
Secondary school km	1	4	3
Secondary school minutes to go	21	54	45
Bus stop(%)	10	2	4
Bus stop km	1	1	1
Bus stop minutes to go	13	20	14
Police station (%)	25	26	26
Police station km	2	6	5
Police station minutes to go	19	71	57
Clinic (%)	70	53	57
Clinic km	2	3	3
Clinic minutes to go	19	47	40
Veterinarian (%)	6	2	3
Veterinarian service km	3	4	3
Veterinarian service minutes to go	16	28	19
Pharmacy (%)	29	3	10
Pharmacy km	2	22	7
Pharmacy minutes to go	15	47	24
Agricultural extension service (%)	8	19	16
Agricultural extension service km	2	1	1
Agricultural extension service minutes to go	32	21	22

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Annex 1. Data archive

Preserving survey data in a well-organized manner, so that later researchers can continue to exploit them, is a major problem for most national statistical offices. Once a survey has been conducted and analyzed, there is a strong tendency for the pertinent know-how to gradually evaporate, sometimes even very quickly. This means that once later on a subsequent survey for its analysis would require new classifications of the old data, this might turn out impossible to accomplish. As a result comparability suffers and there is less benefit from the efforts of conducting the inquiries.

Recognizing this problem, the World Bank and others have set up the IHSN, the International Household Survey Network (www.ihsn.org). The IHSN Secretariat freely distributes software to document surveys and preserve microdata in a standard format. The Microdata Management Toolkit can produce this output [IH06].

The TL-HIES data and their documentation have been processed with this software, resulting in an archive by the name of TLHIES2011.nesstar. It is self-documenting for those who download the required software from the IHSN site. From the .nesstar archive the data and the data description can be converted automatically into the formats of SPSS, SAS, Stata and Statistica, the foremost software systems for statistical analysis.

A printed data dictionary is also available for those preferring readily readable information without the need for supporting software. Since there are as many as 2244 variables in the data file, this dictionary at 40 pages makes for a quite long paper. It is therefore made available as a separate document, TLHIES_DataDictionary.docx. The CSPro data format has been used, which organizes the data into 28 separate records. The record identifications are numbers 1 to 9 and letters A to S. The structure can be summarized as follows.

Record code	Record name	Id.	Required	Maximum	Length
HHOLDS	HIES_Household_Characteristics	1	Yes	1	598
PERSONS	HIES_Person_Characteristics	2	Yes	24	101
DWELLING	HIES_Dwelling_Data	3	Yes	1	380
EFA	HIES_ExpenditureFoodCereals	4	Yes	1	183
EFB	HIES_ExpenditureFoodTubers	5	Yes	1	166
EFC	HIES_ExpenditureFoodFish	6	Yes	1	268
EFD	HIES_ExpenditureFoodMeat	7	Yes	1	268
EFE	HIES_ExpenditureFoodEggsMilk	8	Yes	1	166
EFF	HIES_ExpenditureFoodVegetables	9	Yes	1	557
EFG	HIES_ExpenditureFoodPulses	A	Yes	1	183
EFH	HIES_ExpenditureFoodFruits	B	Yes	1	353
EFI	HIES_ExpenditureFoodOilFat	C	Yes	1	132
EFJ	HIES_ExpenditureFoodBeverageIngredients	D	Yes	1	149
EFK	HIES_ExpenditureFoodSpices	E	Yes	1	251
EFL	HIES_ExpenditureFoodOtherNonPrepared	F	Yes	1	81

EFM	HIES_ExpenditureFoodPreparedFood	G	Yes	1	404
EFN	HIES_ExpenditureFoodAlcoholicDrinks	H	Yes	1	98
EFO	HIES_ExpenditureFoodTobacoBetel	I	Yes	1	149
ENFA	HIES_ExpenditureNFHousing	J	Yes	1	91
ENFB	HIES_ExpenditureNFGoodsService	K	Yes	1	151
ENFC	HIES_ExpenditureNFClothes	L	Yes	1	79
ENFD	HIES_ExpenditureNFDurables	M	Yes	1	127
ENFE	HIES_ExpenditureNFTax	N	Yes	1	49
ENFF	HIES_ExpenditureNFFestivities	O	Yes	1	49
EO	HIES_ExpenditureOther	P	Yes	1	101
EI	HIES_ExpenditureIncomeGeneration	Q	Yes	1	247
IA	HIES_IncomeWorkTrade	R	Yes	1	482
IB	HIES_IncomeOtherTrans	S	Yes	1	106

One notes that there can be a maximum of 24 persons per household (collective households have been excluded from the survey). The "Yes" means that each of the records needs to be present for a household information module to be complete.

For most SPSS purposes these 28 subject-oriented records have been concatenated into a single integrated household record of considerable length (2,244 variables occupying 5,969 bytes, to be exact). This facilitates processing in the SPSS software environment as far as households are concerned. Tabulations for individual persons have most been done by establishing an individual record for each person onto which all common household information is appended. Because of the duplication of household information into every person record, this results in a rather voluminous file. Both files structures are easily extracted from the CSPro dataset using the Export Data Tool. Long records as well as large files were easily handled by the analytic software.

In a few cases the CSPro_Tables tool was also used for tabulation.

Annex 2. Questionnaire

Democratic Republic of Timor Leste

Ministry of Finance
National Statistics Directorate

Timor Leste Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010/2011
Household questionnaire - Form HIES-8

SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION

District	☐☐	District name
Subdistrict	☐☐	Sub-District name
Suco	☐☐	*Quest id* Suco name
EA	☐☐☐	
Household number	☐☐☐	*Copy from household listing*

Address description _____

Dwelling coordinates   *Long.:* ☐☐☐.☐☐☐☐☐☐   *Lat.:* ☐☐☐.☐☐☐☐☐☐

Name of head ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Number of members ☐☐   *Include household members temporarily absent*

Sample unit number ☐☐   *Units numbered from 1 to 24*

Second questionnaire ☐   *Mark here if this is the 2nd questionnaire for a household (more than 15 members)*

If after repeated efforts the sample household could not be interviewed, mark 1 for Replacement and mark the number of this unavailable household here. Also specify the reason.

Replacement ☐   (1: Yes, 2: No)   If Yes, this replaces household number: ☐☐☐

Final result ☐   (1: Successful completion, 2: No good interview, replacement household needed)

Enumerator name	_____		
Enumerator code	☐☐		hours mins
Enumeration date	☐☐☐☐☐☐	*(dd/mm/yy)* Duration of the interview(s)	☐☐ ☐☐
Superviser name	_____		
Superviser code	☐☐		
Supervision date	☐☐☐☐☐☐	*(dd/mm/yy)*	
Editor name	_____		
Editor code	☐☐		
Editing date	☐☐☐☐☐☐	*(dd/mm/yy)*	
Data entry operator	☐		
Data entry completed	☐☐☐☐☐☐	*(dd/mm/yy)*	**STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**

SECTION PA. PERSON GENERAL INFORMATION

		All persons normally living in the household				Only aged 5 and above							Only aged 10 and above						Age 14+		
														If PA100 = 1 to 6					All	Females only	
															If PA100 = 1 to 5							
PA010. Serial number	PA020. Name	PA030. Relationship	PA040. Sex (1: Male, 2: Female)	PA050. Age in years	PA 060. Now in school (1: Yes, 2: No)	PA 070. Can read and write (Yes:1, No:2)	PA 080A Education level reached	PA 080B. Highest grade	PA 090A. Language Tetun (1: Yes, 2: No)	PA 090B. Portuguese (1: Yes, 2: No)	PY 090C. Indonesian (1: Yes, 2: No)	PA 090D. English (1: Yes, 2: No)	PA100. Employment status previous week	PA110. Working hours last week (include home and garden work)	PA120. Type of occupation	PA130. Branch of activity	PA140. Most common employment status previous year	PA 150. Level of cigarette smoking	PA160. Marital status	PA170. Children ever born to you	PA180. Children born last 12 months
01																					

PA030. Relationship

01 Head
02 Spouse (husband or wife)
03 Daughter/son
04 Adopted child
05 Stepchild
06 Daughter/son-in-law
07 Mother/father
08 Sister/brother
09 Father/mother-in-law
10 Sister/brother-in-law
11 Grandchild
12 Grandparent
13 Other relative
14 Non-relative
99 Not stated

PA080A. Education level reached

1 Pre-primary
2 Primary
3 Pre-secondary
4 Secondary
5 Polytechnic/Diploma
6 University
7 No formal education
9 Not stated

PA080B Highest grade

Primary/None

00 None
01 Class 1   06 Class 6
02 Class 2   07 Class 7
03 Class 3   08 Class 8
04 Class 4   09 Class 9
05 Class 5

Secondary education

10 Class 1
11 Class 2
12 Class 3

PA080B Highest grade
(continued)

Secondary/Technical

13 Class 1
14 Class 2
15 Class 3

Polytechnic/Diploma

16 Year 1
17 Year 2
18 Year 3

University

19 Year 1
20 Year 2
21 Year 3
22 Year 4
23 Year 5
24 Master and Ph. D.

Non-formal

25 Less than 1 year
26 1 year
27 2 years
28 3 years
29 4 years
30 5 years
31 6 years
99 Not stated

PA100 and PA140 Employment status previous week and year

Was employed

01 Employer
02 Employee
03 Own-account worker
04 Contributing family worker
05 Member of producers cooperative
06 Household worker

Was not employed, is available for work

07 Sought work
08 Did not seek work

Was not employed and is not available for work

09 Student
10 Pensioner, retired, elderly
11 Ill, disabled
12 Other reason
99 Not stated

PA120. Type of occupation

Armed forces

01 Armed forces

Legislators, senior officials and managers

11 Legislators, senior officials and managers

Professionals

21 Health professionals
22 Professional teachers at all levels
23 Other professionals

Associate professionals and techniciansachers

31 Associate professionals in health
32 Associate professionals in teaching
33 Other associates

Clerical workers

41 Clerical workers

Service workers, shop and market sales workers

51 Hotel and restaurant workers
52 Police officers
53 Security guards
54 Other shop and service workers

Skilled agriculture and fishing

61 Farmers, food crops
62 Other farmers
63 Fishermen
64 Other skilled agriculture/fishing

PA120. Type of occupation
(continued)

Craft and related trade workers

71 Builders and other skilled tradespeople

Plant and machine operators and assemblers

81 Drivers
82 Shipping and port workers
83 Other machine operators

Elementary occupations

91 Street vendors
92 Domestic helpers
93 Agricultural laborers

Other or not reported

98 Other occupations
99 Not stated

PA150. Level of cigarette smoking

1 No smoking
2 Less than 10 cigarettes per day
3 Between 10 and 30 cigarettes per day
4 More than 30 cigarettes per day
9 Not stated

SECTION PB. PERSON INCOME INFORMATION

	All persons aged 10 and above							
	Net income in $ from work and trade over last month and last year. Include the estimated value of self-consumed products and those given away. Deduct the costs of production.							
	(If only the gross income is known, first complete Section EI "Expenditures for Income generation" (Page 30), then calculate the net income from the gross income by deducting these costs)							
PA010. Serial number	**PB010A.** Net income from salary or wages last month	**PB010B.** Net income form salary or wages last 12 months	**PB020A.** Net income from agriculture of crops last month	**PB020B.** Net income from agriculture of crops last 12 months	**PB030A.** Net income from other agriculture and fishing last month	**PB030B.** Net income from other agriculture and fishing last 12 months	**PB040A.** Net income from other work and trade last month	**PB040B.** Net income from other work and trade last 12 months
01								
A								
B								
C								

A   **Total income from work on this form**
B   **Additional forms for this household (if any)**
C   **Sum**   *Mark if more persons for this household* ☐

PA130. Branch of activity

   01 Agriculture
   02 Fishing
   03 Mining and quarrying
   04 Manufacturing
   05 Electricity, gas and water supply
   06 Construction
   07 Wholesale and retail trade
   08 Hotels and restaurants
   09 Transport, storage and communications
   10 Financial services
   11 Real estate and rental services
   12 Public administration and defence
   13 Education
   14 Health and social work
   15 Other community, social and personal services

PA130. Branch of activity
(continued)

   16 Employed by private household
   17 Other branches of activity
   99 Not stated

PA160. Marital status

   1 Single (never married)
   2 Married or living together
   3 Widowed
   4 Divorced
   5 Separated
   9 Not stated

Questionnaire id |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|

SECTION DA. DWELLING, CROPS, LIVESTOCK

Housing situation

DA010. Who owns your home? ....
(1: Individual owned, 2: Family owned property, 3: Community or Suco owned, 4: Government owned, 5: Church property, 6: Other)

1	2	3	4	5
6				

DA020. How much is the floor area of your home? .... |__|__|__| m²

DA030. What is the most common material in the external walls? ...
(1: Concrete/brick, 2: Wood, 3: Bamboo, 4: Corrugated iron/zinc, 5: Clay/soil, 6: Palm trunk / Bebak, 7: Rock, 8: Other)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8		

DA040. What is the most common material of the roof? ....
(1: Bamboo/thatch/grass, 2: Corrugated iron, 3: Tiles, 4: Asbestos, 5: Concrete, 6: Palm leaves / Tali Tahan, 7: Other)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7			

DA050. How do you usually light your home? ....
(1: Electricity, 2: Biogas, 3: Kerosene, 4: Candle, 5: Wood, 6: Candlenut / Candle berry tree, 7: Solar, 8: Other)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8		

DA060. How do you usually obtain water for drinking? ....
(1: Pipe indoors, 2: Pipe outdoors, 3: Pump indoors, 4: Pump outdoors, 5: Public tap, 6: Closed well or protected spring, 7: Unprotected well or spring, 8: River, lake, stream, irrigation channel, 9: Rainwater collection, 10: Water vendors, 11: Bottled water, 12: Other)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12			

DA070. What kind of toilet facility do you normally use? ....
(1: WC with septic tank, 2: Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP), 3: Pit latrine with slab, 4: Pit latrine without slab/Open pit, 5: Hanging toilet/Latrine, 6: No facility, bush, 7: Other (specify) …

1	2	3	4	5
6				

Crops

DA080. In the last 12 months, did this household grow any crops? (1 = Yes, 2 = No)

1. Rice	|__|	2. Maize	|__|
3. Cassava	|__|	4. Vegetables	|__|
5. Fruits (Temporary)	|__|	6. Fruits (Permanent)	|__|
7. Coffee	|__|	8. Coconuts	|__|
9. Other temporary crops	|__|	10. Other permanent crops	|__|

Livestock

DA090. Number of livestock currently owned by the household (if any)

1. Chicken	|__|__|__|	2. Pigs	|__|__|__|	3. Sheep	|__|__|__|
4. Goats	|__|__|__|	5. Horses	|__|__|__|	6. Cattle	|__|__|__|
7. Buffalo	|__|__|__|	8. Other (specify)			|__|__|__|

SECTION DB. OWNERSHIP OF DURABLE GOODS

Code	Name of item	Number owned	Original total purchase price	Age in years (average, if several)	Current estimated total sale value, if sold
Appliances for cooking, laundry and sewing					
DB010	Stove				
DB020	Refrigerator				
DB030	Washing machine				
DB040	Dryer				
DB050	Rice cooker				
DB060	Sewing machine				
Transport					
DB070	Car or truck				
DB080	Motorcycle/scooter				
DB090	Bicycle				
DB100	Motorboat				
DB110	Boat (no motor)				
Information and entertainment					
DB120	Television				
DB130	Video player				
DB140	CD player				
DB150	Radio				
DB160	Cameras, video cameras				
DB170	Personal computer				
DB180	Mobile phone				
Other items					
DB190	Generator				
DB200	Water dispenser				
DB210	Electric fan				
DB220	Air conditioner				

SECTION DC. OTHER HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS PART 1

Access to facilities

DC010. Time to **walk** to passable road |___|___|___| minutes

Code	Name of facility	Does your household normally use this? (Yes: 1, No: 2)	How far is it in km (0.00) or 'unknown'	How is the travel done or would it be done(see codes below)	Time to go there in minutes (one way):
DC020	Primary school	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	
DC030	Secondary school	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	
DC040	Bus stop	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	
DC050	Police station	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	
DC060	Clinic	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	
DC070	Veterinarian service	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	
DC080	Pharmacy	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	
DC090	Agricultural extension service	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6	

How is the travel done: *1: Walk, 2: Bicycle, 3: Bike/scooter, 4: Car, 5: Bus/minibus, 6: Other*

Satisfying household needs

How often in the last year did you have problems satisfying the following needs of the household?
(1: Never, 2: Seldom, 3: Sometimes, 4: Often, 5: Always, 6: Not applicable)

Code	Type of need	How often problems
DC100	Food needs	1 2 3 4 5 6
DC110	School fees	1 2 3 4 5 6
DC120	House rent	1 2 3 4 5 6
DC130	Health care	1 2 3 4 5 6
DC140	Utility bills	1 2 3 4 5 6
DC150	Fuel for cooking	1 2 3 4 5 6
DC160	Fertizer	1 2 3 4 5 6

Crime and safety

Did your household experience any crime last year?
(1: Yes, violent, 2: Yes, theft/burglary, 3: Yes, other crime, 4: Yes, other or combination of crimes, 5: No crime experienced)

Code	Household crime experience last year
DC240	1 2 3 4 5

How do you compare the level of crime and safety in your neigbourhood with a year ago?
(1: Much worse, 2: A little worse, 3: The same, 4: A little better, 5: Much better, 6: Don't know)

Code	Neighbourhood crime and safety situation now is:
DC250	1 2 3 4 5 6

Evolution of economic situation

How does the current economic situation compare with that of a year ago?
(1: Much worse, 2: A little worse, 3: The same, 4: A little better, 5: Much better, 6: Don't know

Code		The situation now is:
DC200	For your household	1 2 3 4 5 6
DC210	For the community	1 2 3 4 5 6

Food situation

How would you describe the food eaten in your household over the last year
(1: We always have enough and the kind we want, 2: We have enough but not always the kind of food we want, 3: Sometimes we don't have enough to eat, 4: Often we don't have enough to eat)

Code	The food situation is best described by code:
DC300	1 2 3 4

SECTION DD. OTHER HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS PART 2

Collecting water

DD010. How much time do household members spend daily in total to collect water for consumption and washing (not: agriculture)? |___|___|___| minutes

Access to education

DD020. Is any child in your household between 6 and 12 years not attending school? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*

If DD020 is "Yes", please give the reason for not attending by the eldest child concerned

No

DD030. Reason for not attending school: | 1 2 3 4 5 |
(1: Too expensive, 2: Too far, 3: Child is handicapped, 4: Combination of reasons, 5: Other reason, please specify _____)

Social security

Does any member of your household receive the following:

DD040. Old age allowance/social pension? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*
DD050. Veterans or survivor pension/allowance? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*
DD060. Allowance for disabled person? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*
DD070. Bolsa de Mae allowance? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*
DD080. Rice rations from government? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*
DD090. School feeding? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*
DD100. Other assistance from NGOs, church etc. in the form of cash or food? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*

Land leased or owned

DD110. Do you own or lease any land suitable for agriculture? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*

If DD110 is "Yes", please specify the area(s)

No

DD120. Land owned and self-exploited or left fallow |___|___| . |___| hectares
DD130. Land owned and leased out to others |___|___| . |___| hectares
DD140. Land leased from others |___|___| . |___| hectares

Health and illness

DD150. Has anybody in the household been seriously ill in the last year? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*
(Like dengue, heart disease, chronic dysentery, ...)

If DD150 is "Yes"

DD160. Did any patient receive medical attention? | 1 2 | *(1: Yes, 2: No)*

If DD150 and DD160 are "Yes"

No

DD170. Which type of medical attention was provided? | 1 2 3 4 5 |

No

(1: Was hospitalized, 2: Visited hospital/clinic as out-patient, 3: Went to see doctor or nurse, 4: Traditional healer, 5: Other, specify _____)

Social network

DD180. How does your household keep contact with family and friends? | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
(1: Mostly by visiting, 2: Mostly by telephone, 3: By mail, 4: Combination, 5: Not maintaining many contacts, 6: Other, specify _____)

DD190. Does your household participate in social groups and at social events such as community meetings, birth/marriage celebrations, funerals, ... ? | 1 2 3 4 5 |
(1: Always, 2: Often, 3: Sometimes, 4: Rarely, 5: Never)

DD200. Do you share food and other necessities with family and friends? | 1 2 3 4 5 |
(1: Always, 2: Often, 3: Sometimes, 4: Rarely, 5: Never)

SECTION EFA. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE CEREALS

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFA010	Local rice	Kg						
EFA020	Other rice	Kg						
EFA030	Wet maize with skins	Kg						
EFA040	Maize with skins	Kg						
EFA050	Dry-shelled maize	Kg						
EFA060	Rice flour	Kg						
EFA070	Maize flour (maizena)	Kg						
EFA080	Wheat flour	Kg						
EFA090	Palm flour	Kg						
EFA100	Other cereals, specify ………………..	Kg						

SECTION EFB. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE TUBERS, ROOTS AND OTHER STAPLE FOOD

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFB010	Cassava	Kg						
EFB020	Sweet potato	Kg						
EFB030	Potato	Kg						
EFB040	Cooking banana	Kg						
EFB050	Taro	Kg						
EFB060	Cassava flour (tapioca)	Kg						
EFB070	Sago (ambon sago)	Kg						
EFB080	Yam	Kg						
EFB090	Other tuber or root ……………	Kg						

SECTION EFC. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE FISH

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
Fresh fish								
EFC010	Yellow tail	Kg						
EFC020	Tuna	Kg						
EFC030	Tenggiri	Kg						
EFC040	Tilapia	Kg						
EFC050	Other fresh fish ……………	Kg						
Shrimp and other non-fish seafood								
EFC060	Fresh shrimp	Kg						
EFC070	Squid	Kg						
EFC080	Crab	Kg						
EFC090	Shell/snail	Kg						
EFC100	Other non-fish seafood ………………	Kg						
Preserved fish								
EFC110	Tuna	Kg						
EFC120	Tenggiri	Kg						
EFC130	Canned fish	Kg						
EFC140	Dried shrimp	Kg						
EFC150	Other preserved fish ………………	Kg						

SECTION EFD. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE MEAT

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
Fresh meat								
EFD010	Beef	Kg						
EFD020	Buffalo	Kg						
EFD030	Goat	Kg						
EFD040	Mutton/lamb	Kg						
EFD050	Pork	Kg						
EFD060	Chicken	Kg						
EFD070	Other poultry	Kg						
EFD080	Other fresh meats ……………	Kg						
Preserved meat								
EFD090	Dried meat	Kg						
EFD100	Canned meat	Kg						
EFD110	Other preserved meat ………	Kg						
Other meat								
EFD120	Liver	Kg						
EFD130	Other innards	Kg						
EFD140	"Tetelan" (bones + some meat)	Kg						
EFD150	Other dried meat ……………	Kg						

SECTION EFE. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE EGGS AND MILK

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFE010	Chicken eggs	Piece						
EFE020	Duck eggs	Piece						
EFE030	Other eggs	Piece						
EFE040	Fresh milk	liter						
EFE050	Sweetened condensed milk	Kg						
EFE060	Powdered milk	Kg						
EFE070	Baby milk	Kg						
EFE080	Cheese	Kg						
EFE090	Other diary products	liter						

SECTION EFF. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE VEGETABLES

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFF010	Spinach	Kg						
EFF020	Kangkung	Kg						
EFF030	Swamp cabbage	Kg						
EFF040	Cabbage	Kg						
EFF050	Chinese cabbage	Kg						
EFF060	Mustard greens	Kg						
EFF070	Tips of banana plants	Kg						
EFF080	Papaya, young	Kg						
EFF090	Papaya, flowers	Kg						
EFF100	Lettuce	Kg						
EFF110	String bean	Kg						
EFF120	Tomato	Kg						
EFF130	Carrots	Kg						
EFF140	Cucumbers	Kg						
EFF150	Leaves of cassava	Kg						
EFF160	Eggplant	Kg						
EFF170	Bean sprouts	Kg						
EFF180	Gourd / squash	Kg						
EFF190	Baby corn	Kg						
EFF200	Mushrooms	Kg						
EFF210	Shallots	Kg						
EFF220	Garlic	Kg						
EFF230	Red pepper chili	Kg						
EFF240	Green pepper	Kg						
EFF250	Cassava leaves	Kg						
EFF260	Onion (big)	Kg						
EFF270	Canned vegetables	Kg						
EFF280	Sukun	Kg						
EFF290	Pumpkin	Kg						
EFF300	Pumpkin leaves	Kg						
EFF310	Other vegetables	Kg						

SECTION EFG. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE PULSES

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week Quantity	Total consumption in the past week Value ($)	... Out of which bought in the market Quantity	... Out of which bought in the market Value
EFG010	Shelled peanuts	Kg						
EFG020	Unshelled peanuts	Kg						
EFG030	Soy beans	Kg						
EFG040	Tofu	Kg						
EFG050	Fermented soy bean cake	Kg						
EFG060	Fermented soy bean sauce	Kg						
EFG070	Mung beans	Kg						
EFG080	Kidney beans	Kg						
EFG090	Cashew nuts	Kg						
EFG100	Other pulses and pulse products ……………………	Kg						

SECTION EFH. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE FRUITS

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week Quantity	Total consumption in the past week Value ($)	... Out of which bought in the market Quantity	... Out of which bought in the market Value
EFH010	Oranges & tangerines	Kg						
EFH020	Mangoes	Kg						
EFH030	Apples	Kg						
EFH040	Avocados	Kg						
EFH050	Rambutans	Kg						
EFH060	Durians	Kg						
EFH070	Coconuts	Kg						
EFH080	Pineapples	Kg						
EFH090	Sweet bananas	Kg						
EFH100	Papayas	Kg						
EFH110	Sapodillas	Kg						
EFH120	Starfruits (Carambola)	Kg						
EFH130	Watermelons	Kg						
EFH140	Melons	Kg						
EFH150	Jackfruits	Kg						
EFH160	Mangosteen	Kg						
EFH170	Passion fruit	Kg						
EFH180	Soursop	Kg						
EFH190	Fruits in a can	Kg						
EFH200	Other fruits ………………	Kg						

SECTION EFI. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE OIL AND FAT

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFI010	Coconut oil	liter						
EFI020	Corn oil	liter						
EFI030	Pork oil	liter						
EFI040	Other cooking oils	liter						
EFI050	Dry coconut	Kg						
EFI060	Margarine and butter	100 gms						
EFI070	Other consumable oil or fat …………………	liter						

SECTION EFJ. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE BEVERAGE INGREDIENTS

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFJ010	Granulated sugar	100 grms						
EFJ020	Palm sugar	100 grms						
EFJ030	Tea	100 gms						
EFJ040	Powdered coffee	100 grms						
EFJ050	Coffee beans	100 grms						
EFJ060	Powdered chocolate	100 grms						
EFJ070	Fruit syrup	100 cc						
EFJ080	Other beverage ingredients …………………	100 grms						

SECTION EFK. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE SPICES / FLAVOR ENHANCERS

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFK010	Salt	100 grms						
EFK020	Macadamia nut	100 grms						
EFK030	Coriander	100 grms						
EFK040	Pepper	100 grms						
EFK050	Tamarind	100 grms						
EFK060	Nutmeg	100 grms						
EFK070	Candle nut	100 grms						
EFK080	Clove	100 grms						
EFK090	Fish paste	100 grms						
EFK100	Soy sauce	100 grms						
EFK110	Paprika	100 grms						
EFK120	Monosodium glutamate (MSG)	1 gram						
EFK130	Chili sauce (sambal)	100 grms						
EFK140	Other spices ………………..	100 grms						

SECTION EFL. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE OTHER NON-PREPARED FOOD

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFL010	Macaroni	Kg						
EFL020	Jelly	Kg						
EFL030	Instant noodles	Kg						
EFL040	Other ……………..	Kg						

SECTION EFM. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE PREPARED FOOD/DRINKS

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFM010	Regular bread	Portion						
EFM020	Sweet or other bread	Portion						
EFM030	Dry cake or biscuits	100 grms						
EFM040	Wet cake	Kg						
EFM050	Mungbean porridge	Portion						
EFM060	Fried rice	Portion						
EFM070	Steamed rice	Portion						
EFM080	Lontong	Portion						
EFM090	Goulash soup	Portion						
EFM100	Sate	Portion						
EFM110	Meat balls	Portion						
EFM120	Noodles	100 grms						
EFM130	Crispy snacks	Portion						
EFM140	Fish (fried, baked, etc.)	Kg						
EFM150	Chicken (fried, baked, etc.)	Kg						
EFM160	Ice cream	Portion						
EFM170	Other prepared food	Kg						
EFM180	Bottled water	liter						
EFM190	Bottled tea	liter						
EFM200	Soft drinks with gas (Coke, Sprite)	liter						
EFM210	Fruit drinks	liter						
EFM220	Health/energy drinks	liter						
EFM230	Other prepared drinks (coffee, tea, milk, chocolate, ...	liter						

SECTION EFN. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE ALCOHOLIC DRINK

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFN010	Beer	liter						
EFN020	Wine	liter						
EFN030	Palm wine (Tua mutin)	liter						
EFN040	Palm brandy (Tua sabu)	liter						
EFN050	Other alcoholic beverages	liter						

Questionnaire id | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION EFO. CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE TOBACCO AND BETEL

Code	Product	Unit	Y	N	Total consumption in the past week		... Out of which bought in the market	
					Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value
EFO010	Regular cigarettes	20						
EFO020	Clove cigarettes	20						
EFO030	Tobacco	100 grms						
EFO040	Betel fruit	Kg						
EFO050	Betel nuts	100 grms						
EFO060	Betel leaves	100 grms						
EFO070	Areca nut	Kg						
EFO080	Other tobacco and betel products	100 grms						

SECTION ENFA. EXPENDITURES HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD

Code	Product	Y	N	Value last month	Comment
ENFA010	If rentfree, estimate monthly rent				
ENFA020	If rent payable, how much				
ENFA030	Maintenance/renovation of home				Painting, plastering, roof repairs, ...
ENFA040	Electricity				
ENFA050	Telephone				Fixed line only
ENFA060	Water				
ENFA070	LPG (liquid propane gas)				For home use
ENFA080	Kerosene				For home use
ENFA090	Generator fuel and maintenance				Apart from kerosene above
ENFA100	Lubricant				For home use (not car or bike)
ENFA110	Charcoal				
ENFA120	Firewood and other fuel				
ENFA130	Other household costs				

SECTION ENFB. EXPENDITURES GOODS AND SERVICES

Code	Product	Y	N	Value last month	Comment
ENFB010	Soap, shampoo etc				Bath soap, tooth paste, shampoo, ...
ENFB020	Cosmetics & sanitary napkins				Lipstick, deodorant, powder, pomade, ...
ENFB030	Hair, nail and skin treatment				Barber, hairdresser, beauty parlor, ...
ENFB040	House and toilet cleaning supplies				Abrasive, chloride, ...
ENFB050	Health treatment in public hospital/clinic				Government hospital, ...
ENFB060	Health treatment in private hospital/clinic				Church health center, commercial clinic, ...
ENFB070	Traditional healer or midwife				
ENFB080	Medicines purchased				With or without prescription
ENFB090	Other medical items purchased				Vitamins, contraceptive, ...
ENFB100	Other health treatment				Dentist, fysiotherapy, ...
ENFB110	School fees for enrolment				Tuition, examination fee, ...
ENFB120	School books				Book, calculator, folders, ...
ENFB130	Other costs for school or education				Outing, uniform, ...
ENFB140	Newspapers, books not for school				Newspaper, novel, stationary, ...
ENFB150	Internet, telephone and mail				Mobile phone, Internet, stamps, ...
ENFB160	Car or bike rental				
ENFB170	Car or bike fuel and oil				
ENFB180	Car or bike maintenance and repairs				
ENFB190	Public transportation				Bus, taxi, boat, parking fees
ENFB200	Recreation				Holiday lodging, cinema, DVD, playing fees, ...
ENFB210	Servant(s)/driver living with the household				Wages plus costs (transport, health, ...)
ENFB220	Servant(s)/driver not living with the household				Wages plus costs (transport, health, ...)
ENFB230	Other services and non-food consumables				Driver's license, photocopy, ID card, ...

SECTION ENFC. EXPENDITURES CLOTHES AND FOOTWEAR

Code	Product	Y	N	Value last month	Comment
ENFC010	Men's ready-made clothing				Slacks, shirt, underwear, socks, ...
ENFC020	Women's ready-made clothing				Dress, skirt, nightgown, sarong, ...
ENFC030	Children's ready-made clothing				Pants, dresses, napkins (also disposables), underwear, ...
ENFC040	Materials/fabric for clothing				Wool, polyester, cotton, silk, ...
ENFC050	Sewing costs				Made to order or repair
ENFC060	Men's footwear				
ENFC070	Women's footwear				
ENFC080	Children's footwear				
ENFC090	Headgear				Caps, hats, ...
ENFC100	Laundry soap and detergent				To clean clothing
ENFC110	Other clothing costs				Belt, gloves, ...

SECTION ENFD. EXPENDITURES DURABLE GOODS

Code	Product	Y	N	Value last year	Comment
ENFD010	Furniture				Table, chair, bed, ...
ENFD020	Household machinery				Fridge, airco, washing machine, ...
ENFD030	Household textiles				Mattress, pillow, curtain, carpet, ...
ENFD040	Small household equipment				Iron, broom, scissors, ...
ENFD050	Kitchen and meal tools				Stove, pans, crockery (plates), cutlery ...
ENFD060	Decorations				Pictures, aquarium, wood carving, ...
ENFD070	Repairs of goods above				
ENFD080	Watches, glasses and repairs				Also camera, camcorder, ...
ENFD090	Umbrella, luggage and repairs				
ENFD100	Jewelry and repairs				
ENFD110	Children's toys and repairs				
ENFD120	TV, video, radio and repairs				Also musical instruments, iPod, ...
ENFD130	Computer equipment				Include display, keyboard, mouse, ...
ENFD140	Sports tools and repairs				Chess set, soccer ball, tennis, ...
ENFD150	Car purchase and repairs				
ENFD160	Motorbike purchase and repairs				
ENFD170	Bicycle purchase and repairs				
ENFD180	Pets and plants				
ENFD190	Other durable goods and repairs				Cradle, baby carriage, shower cabin, ...

SECTION ENFE. EXPENDITURES TAX AND INSURANCE

Code	Product	Y	N	Value last year	Comment
ENFE010	Income or salary tax				
ENFE020	Building and land tax				
ENFE030	Radio and TV tax				
ENFE040	Vehicle (car/bike/bicycle) tax				
ENFE050	Other taxes or duties				Garbage collection, grave fees
ENFE060	Insurance fees				Accidents, loss of propery, travel, ...

SECTION ENFF. EXPENDITURES FESTIVITIES AND CEREMONIES

Code	Product	Y	N	Value last year	Comment
ENFF010	Wedding, engagement, baptism, ...				Rents of facilities, services, food, ...
ENFF020	Dowry				
ENFF030	Religious festivities				Christmas, Easter, ...
ENFF040	Traditional festivities				Year-end, ...
ENFF050	Funeral				
ENFF060	Other				

SECTION EO. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES, OTHER

Code	Product	Y	N	Last month (A)	Last year (B)	Comment
EO010	Gifts to the church					Or religious institutions
EO020	Other gifts					Charity, family member in distress (outside household), ...
EO030	Fines					
EO040	Lottery and gambling					Include cockfight losses
EO050	Savings put in the bank					
EO060	Savings put in tradtional scheme					
EO070	Interest paid by you					To bank, micro credit, tradional, ...
EO080	Loans given out					Loans provided from the household to family, friends, business associates, ...
EO090	Loans paid off by you					To bank, micro credit, tradional, ...
EO100	Costs of bank or fund transfer					
EO110	Expenditures not reported elsewhere					

SECTION EI. EXPENDITURES FOR INCOME GENERATION

Code	Source	Y	N	Last month (A)	Last year (B)	Comment
Agricultural crops						
EI010	Costs of hired help					
EI020	Seeds					
EI030	Fertilizer					
EI040	Pesticides and herbicides					
EI050	Transportation					Include fuel and oil
EI060	Irrigation fees/ water charges					
EI070	Rent of equipment and work animals					
EI080	Rent of land					If paid in product, estimate the value in dollars
EI090	Other crop-related expenses					
Livestock						
EI100	Costs of hired help					
EI110	Acquisition of animals					
EI120	Feeds					
EI130	Veterinary care					Include medicine
EI140	Transportation					Include fuel and oil
EI150	Electricity					
EI160	Other livestock related expenses					
Fishing and aquaculture						
EI170	Costs of hired help					
EI180	Repair and maintenance of boat and fishing gear					
EI190	Fuel and oil					
EI200	Bait and fish feed (aquaculture)					
EI210	Other fishing and aquaculture related expenses					
Non-agricultural business						
EI220	Costs of hired help					
EI230	Raw materials and cost of goods for resale					
EI240	Rent of facilities					
EI250	Transportation					Include fuel and oil
EI260	Other costs of doing business					

SECTION IA. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM WORK AND TRADE (1/3)

Code	Source	Net last month (A)	Net last year (B)	Comment
Wages				
IA010	Wages and salary (Government)			In money or in kind. Include allowances such as rental subsidy, and health benefit.
IA020	Wages and salary (Private sector)			In money or in kind. Include allowances such as rental subsidy, and health benefit
IA030	Sum of income from wages and salary			Amounts should equal the sums of PB010A and PB010B in Section PB
Agricultural crops				
IA040	Self-grown rice: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract production costs: seed, fertilizer, hired labour …)
IA050	Self-grown rice: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA060	Self-grown rice: production given away			Estimate the net value of rice given away
IA070	Self-grown maize: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract production costs)
IA080	Self-grown maize: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA090	Self-grown maize: production given away			Estimate the net value of maize given away
IA100	Self-grown cassava: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract production costs)
IA110	Self-grown cassava: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA120	Self-grown cassava: production given away			Estimate the net value of cassava given away
IA130	Self-grown fruits and vegetables: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract production costs)
IA140	Self-grown fruits and vegetables: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA150	Self-grown fruits and vegetables: production given away			Estimate the net value of fruits and vegetables given away
IA160	Self-grown coffee: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract production costs)
IA170	Self-grown coffee: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA180	Self-grown coffee: production given away			Estimate the net value of coffee given away
IA190	Self-grown other crops: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract production costs)
IA200	Self-grown other crops: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA210	Self-grown other crops: value of production given away			Estimate the net value of other crops given away
IA220	Sum of income from agricultural crops			Amounts should equal the sums of PB020A and PB020B in Section PB

SECTION IA. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM WORK AND TRADE (2/3)

Code	Source	Net last month (A)	Net last year (B)	Comment
Livestock, fishing and forestry				
IA230	Chicken and eggs: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract costs: fodder, hired labour …)
IA240	Chicken and eggs: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA250	Chicken and eggs: products given away			Estimate the net value of chicken and eggs given away
IA260	Pigs and pork: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract costs: fodder, hired labour …)
IA270	Pigs and pork: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA280	Pigs and pork: products given away			Estimate the net value of pigs and pork given away
IA290	Cattle, veal, diary products: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract costs: fodder, hired labour …)
IA300	Cattle, veal, diary products: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA310	Cattle, veal and diary products given away			Estimate the net value of cattle, veal and diary products given away
IA320	Buffalo and buffalo products: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract costs: fodder, hired labour …)
IA330	Buffalo and buffalo products: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA340	Buffalo and buffalo products given away			Estimate the net value of buffalo and buffalo products given away
IA350	Other livestock and related products: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract costs: fodder, hired labour …)
IA360	Other livestock and related products: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA370	Other livestock and related products given away			Estimate the net value of buffalo and buffalo products given away
IA380	Fishing and fish culture: sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract costs: boat and net maintenance,fuel, hired labour …)
IA390	Fishing and fish culture: own consumption			Estimate the net value of consumption by the household
IA400	Fishing and fish culture: products given away			Estimate the net value of fish given away
IA410	Forestry products (timber wood, sandal wood, honey, rattan, bamboo …): sales			Estimate the net value of sales and barter (subtract the costs)
IA420	Forestry products: own use			Estimate the net value of use by the household
IA430	Forestry products: products given away			Estimate the net value of forestry products given away
IA440	Sum of income from livestock, fishing and forestry			Amounts should equal the sums of PB030A and PB030B in Section PB

SECTION IA. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM WORK AND TRADE (3/3)

Code	Source	Net last month (A)	Net last year (B)	Comment
Non-agricultural business and incidental work				
IA450	Resale of purchased goods			Deduct the costs of business, including the original cost of the goods, rent of cart or market stall ….
IA460	Sales of goods produced or processed			Deduct the costs of business, including raw materials, hired help, electricity, water bill ….
IA470	Sales of free collected goods			Firewood, herbs …. Deduct the costs of business, including transport charges.
IA480	Renting out or leasing out man-made objects to others			House, room, vehicle … ; deduct the usual cost of maintenance
IA490	Renting out or leasing out other objects			Land, fishing rights ….
IA500	Income from incidental work			Proceeds from occasional service, remunerated in cash or in kind
IA510	Income from work or trade not reported elsewhere …………….			Any other income that resulted from work or trade. For income from other sources, use next page.
IA520	Sum of income from non-agricultural business and incidental work			Amounts should equal the sums of PB040A and PB040B in Section PB

Remarks:

SECTION IB. OTHER INCOME AND MONEY TRANSFERS

Code		Source	Last month (A)	Last year (B)	Comment
IB010		Does this household pay rent for the dwelling? (Yes __ , No __)			
	Yes	**Only if No**: If you had to pay, how much rent would you be prepared to pay for this dwelling?			Exclude furniture
IB020		Pension and retirement scheme			Received from former employer or resulting from own deposits with insurer
IB030		Social benefits			Old age benefit, veterans pay, child allowances, disability allowance, ...
IB040		Private goods sold			Car, phone, furniture, ...
IB050		Interest received			From bank, tradional scheme, micro-credit, ...
IB060		Loans received			From bank, tradional scheme, micro-credit, ...
IB070		Profit from lottery or gambling			Include cockfight winnings
IB080		Gifts received from inside Timor Leste			
IB090		Gifts received from abroad			
IB100		Other income not reported elsewhere			Scholarship, inheritance ...