

Least Developed *Sucos*

TIMOR-LESTE



Pacific Studies Series

Least Developed *Sucos*

TIMOR-LESTE

Asian Development Bank

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Summary

Timor-Leste's national planning framework emphasizes the distribution of the benefits of development. The Strategic Development Plan 2011–2030 commits to establishing inclusive development, while the fifth Constitutional Government has set a goal of creating opportunities for all in a fair and inclusive manner.

Views on whether development is fair and inclusive rest on an underlying assessment of those that are better-off and those that are less well-off. This paper presents an assessment based on living standards at the *suco* (i.e., village) level. Living standards are assessed through the ownership of assets within a *suco*—the quality of housing; the ownership of household durables such as cars, mobile phones, or radios; and the ownership of livestock.

Living standards are higher where there is better housing and higher ownership of household durables. The *sucos* with higher living standards are mainly found in the urban areas, and are concentrated in Dili. The *sucos* with the lowest living standards are typically found in the more remote, less populated areas.

A strong relationship is found between living standards and the provision of basic public services. Those *sucos* where living standards are the lowest have less access to secondary education, to key health services, and to electricity, improved water, and improved sanitation. In contrast, the *sucos* where living standards are highest have much better access to education, health, and infrastructure.

If development is to be fair and inclusive, it is important that the differences between *sucos* be taken into account in development planning and the allocation of budget resources. Achieving fair and inclusive development requires extra attention to the *sucos* with lower living standards and a reduction in the gap they face in access to education, health, and infrastructure services.

If development is to be fair and inclusive, gaps between *sucos* will need to be reduced

***Sucos* with lower living standards will require extra support**



Introduction

The Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011–2030 commits to establishing “... a pathway to long-term, sustainable, inclusive development.”¹ The program for 2012–2017 of the fifth Constitutional Government reinforces this commitment by setting a goal of creating “opportunities for all, in a fair and inclusive manner, to enable the growth of a dynamic and innovating economy.”²

The distribution of the benefits of development is thus integrated into Timor-Leste’s development planning. What is considered fair or inclusive can vary from one society to another. But it is generally held that fair and inclusive development is a pattern of development that benefits all members of society equally. It is a situation where there is no gap, or at least only a small gap, between the better-off and the less well-off members of society.

Measures of living standards are commonly used to distinguish between those that are better-off and those that are less well-off. A measure of living standards can thus underpin views on whether development is fair and inclusive. This paper uses information on asset holdings to assess living standards.³ Because of an interest in understanding where the less well-off live, the assessment is prepared at the *suco* (i.e., village) level.⁴

The paper builds on the government’s *Sensus Fo Fila Fali* process of 2011. This disseminated the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Under the *Sensus Fo Fila Fali*, which means returning the census to the village, presentations were made in each *suco* of a 24-page, *suco*-specific report on population and key development characteristics and asset holdings. The *suco* reports also included a simple performance benchmarking. As explained by the Minister of Finance in the *suco* reports, the

*main objective (of the Sensus Fo Fila Fali) ... is to inspire and help community leaders to get involved in and lead the development process in their villages.... Community leaders will be taught how to interpret the social indicators.... and how they can be used to set local development targets and to monitor progress in their villages.*⁵

The measure of living standards presented in the paper combines the *suco*-level data distributed through the *Sensus Fo Fila Fali* with a simple but analytically rich technique of measuring living standards based on asset holdings. This same analytical technique is used by demographic and health surveys worldwide.

The government has set a goal of creating fair and inclusive opportunity

A measure of living standard is used to assess the distribution of opportunity at the *suco* level

1 Government of Timor-Leste (2011) p.12.

2 Presidency of the Council of Ministers (2012) p.6.

3 The paper applies the methodology presented in Sugden (2012a,b).

4 In Timor-Leste, there are 13 districts, 65 subdistricts, 442 *sucos*, and more than 2,000 *aldeias*. The *suco* is the equivalent of a village, while an *aldeia* is the equivalent of a hamlet.

5 Information on the *Sensus Fo Fila Fali* and the reports of the 2010 population and housing census are available at www.dne.mof.gov.tl.



Measuring Living Standards

Living standards at the *suco* level can be assessed by using the asset information of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This requires the summation of the assets held by the households of a *suco*. The simplest approach to preparing this summation is to count the number of assets held. A slightly more refined approach is to count the assets but to give a different weight to each asset when preparing the overall aggregate. This paper adopts a third approach. The summation uses the statistical technique of principal components analysis to prepare an asset index.⁶ This technique uses data on the share of households in a *suco* with a particular asset or on the average number of assets held per person in a *suco*.⁷

Figure 1 illustrates how asset holdings vary when *sucos* are ranked by the asset-based measure of living standards. The figure shows the average asset holdings for *sucos* in five groups, from the group with the lowest living standard to the group with the highest living standard. There are either 88 or 89 *sucos* in each of these five groups.

The quality of housing is the key factor in ranking *sucos* by the asset-based measure of living standards. For example, of the 89 *sucos* with the lowest living standards, the average share of households with good roofs (steel or tile roofs) is only 6%. This compares with an average share of 50% in the 89 *sucos* with the highest living standards. The share of households with good floors (tile or concrete) and good external walls (concrete, brick, or iron/zinc) is also higher in *sucos* with higher living standards. There is a sizeable gap between the group of *sucos* with the highest living standards over the other four groups of *sucos*.

The ownership of most household durables is higher in *sucos* with higher living standards. In most cases there is sizeable gap in asset ownership between the group of *sucos* with the highest living standards and the other four groups of *sucos*. The only atypical household durable is the hand tractor, with the extent of ownership among the second lowest group of *sucos* similar to that seen in the group of *sucos* with the highest living standards.

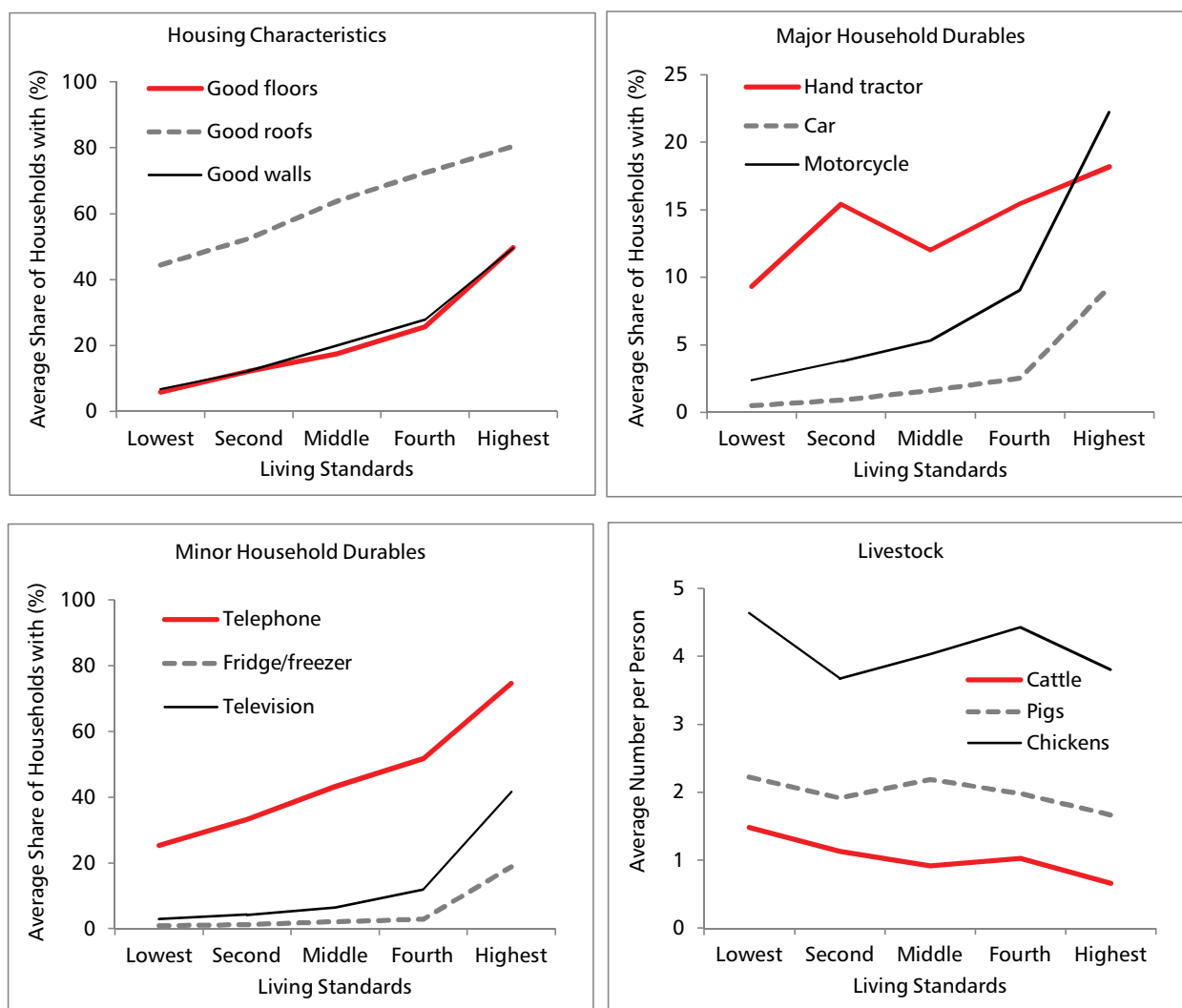
Unlike other assets, the ownership of livestock is higher in *sucos* with lower living standards. That is, there is a negative relationship between the ownership of livestock and the ownership of other assets. The *sucos* with the highest living standards have the lowest ownership of livestock. This is not surprising as these *sucos* are typically in urban areas.

Those with higher living standards have houses with better roofs, floors, and walls. They also have more household durables

6 An overview of how to prepare an asset index and an application to Timor-Leste is provided in Sugden (2012a). Illustrations of the application of asset indexes are also provided in Sugden (2012b) and ADB (2013).

7 The assets used are (i) the share of houses in a *suco* with good quality floors, roof, or walls; (ii) the share of households owning a hand tractor, television, motorcycle, radio, telephone or mobile phone, refrigerator or freezer, bicycle, car or van, rice husker, rice mill, or boat; and (iii) the average number per person of chickens, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, cattle or cows, and buffalos.

Figure 1: Asset Holdings by Suco by Living Standards



Source: Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates based on the suco data of the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census .

Findings

Figure 2 summarizes the key characteristics of the five groups of *sucos* when ranked by the asset-based measure of living standards. Those with the highest living standards are larger and more densely populated. They have the highest population growth rates, typically have the largest households, and on average have fewer female-headed households. The literacy rate is also highest in the *sucos* with the highest living standards.

Almost all *sucos* of Dili are within the group with the highest living standards. Other *sucos* of this group tend to be within or close to the district centers. As the *sucos* with the highest living standards are urban, agricultural activity is relatively low among this group. Labor participation rates are also relatively low for this group.

In contrast, the *sucos* with the lowest living standards typically have smaller populations, are the most remote, have the lowest literacy rates, and are more extensively engaged in rice production.

The four groups of *sucos* with lower living standards share many characteristics, but there are sizeable differences between them and the most well-off group. This corresponds with large gaps in asset ownership, and hence living standards, between the group of *sucos* with the highest living standards over the other four groups.

Figure 3 shows key development indicators from the *suco*-level data.

Access to infrastructure is higher in *sucos* with higher living standards, and there is a large gap in access between groups.⁸ For example, of the 89 *sucos* with the lowest living standards, the average share of households with electricity is only 3%. This compares with an average share of 66% in the 89 *sucos* with the highest living standards. Access to improved water and improved sanitation is also much higher in *sucos* with living standards.

Access to maternal health care is represented by the presence of skilled attendants at birth. There is a large gap in access to maternal health care between *sucos* of low living standards and those of high living standards. For example, of the 89 *sucos* with the lowest living standards, the average share of births delivered by a skilled attendant is 12%. This compares with an average share of 50% in the 89 *sucos* with the highest living standards. As for infrastructure, the four groups of *sucos* with lower living standards, have much less access than the group of *sucos* with the highest living standards.

Access to basic education is shown by the net school enrollment rate for primary school and whether primary is the highest level of schooling attained.⁹

Sucos with the highest living standards are concentrated in or close to Dili and district centers.

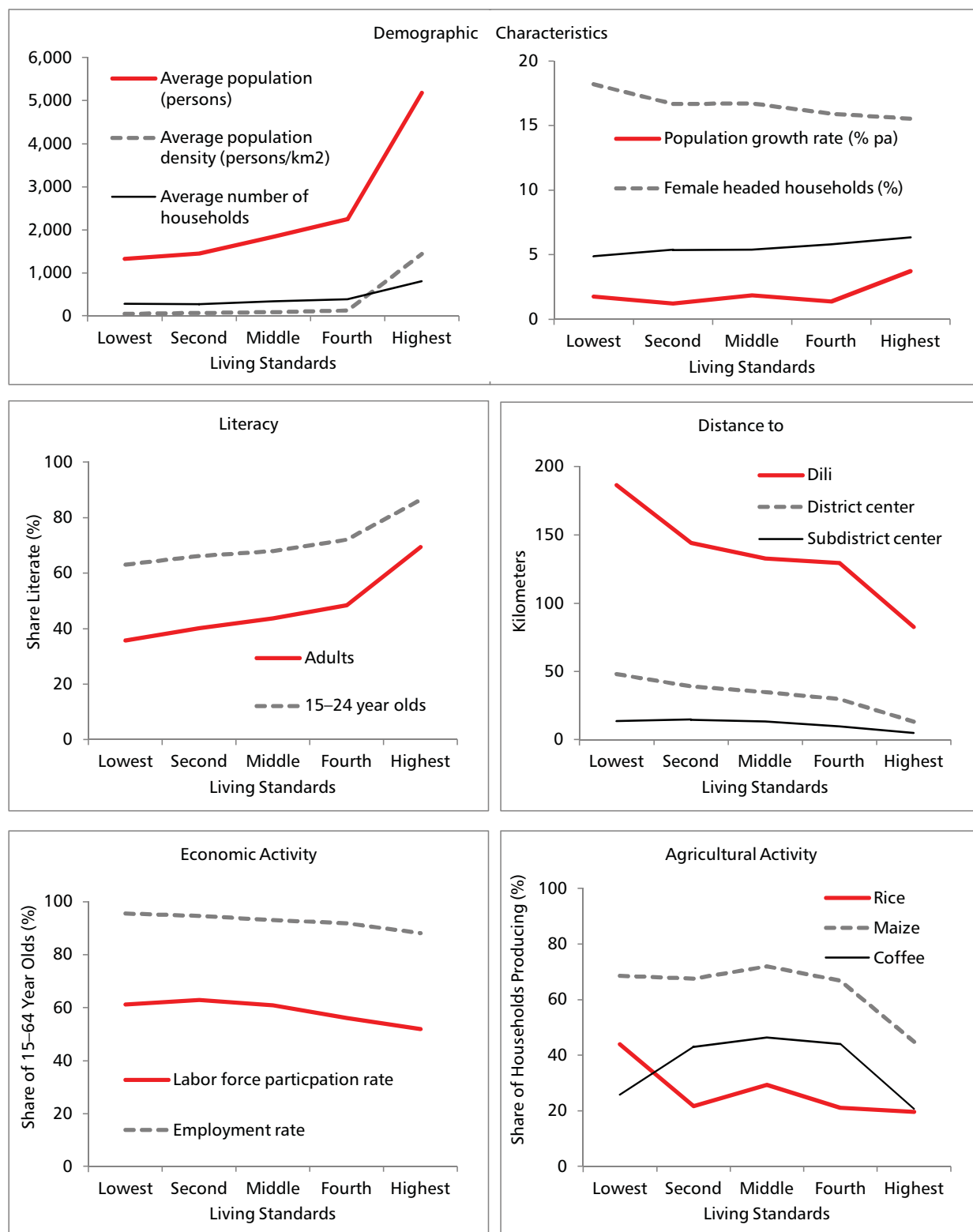
Sucos with the lowest living standards are the most remote and have small populations

There is a large gap in opportunity between sucos of high and low living standards

⁸ Access refers to the usage of a service. For example, if 50% of households in a *suco* use electricity, then 50% of households in the *suco* have access to electricity. And if births in 20% of households in a *suco* was delivered by a skilled attendant, then 20% of households in the *suco* have access to a skilled birth attendant. The precise definition of the development indicators used is given in National Statistics Directorate (2011).

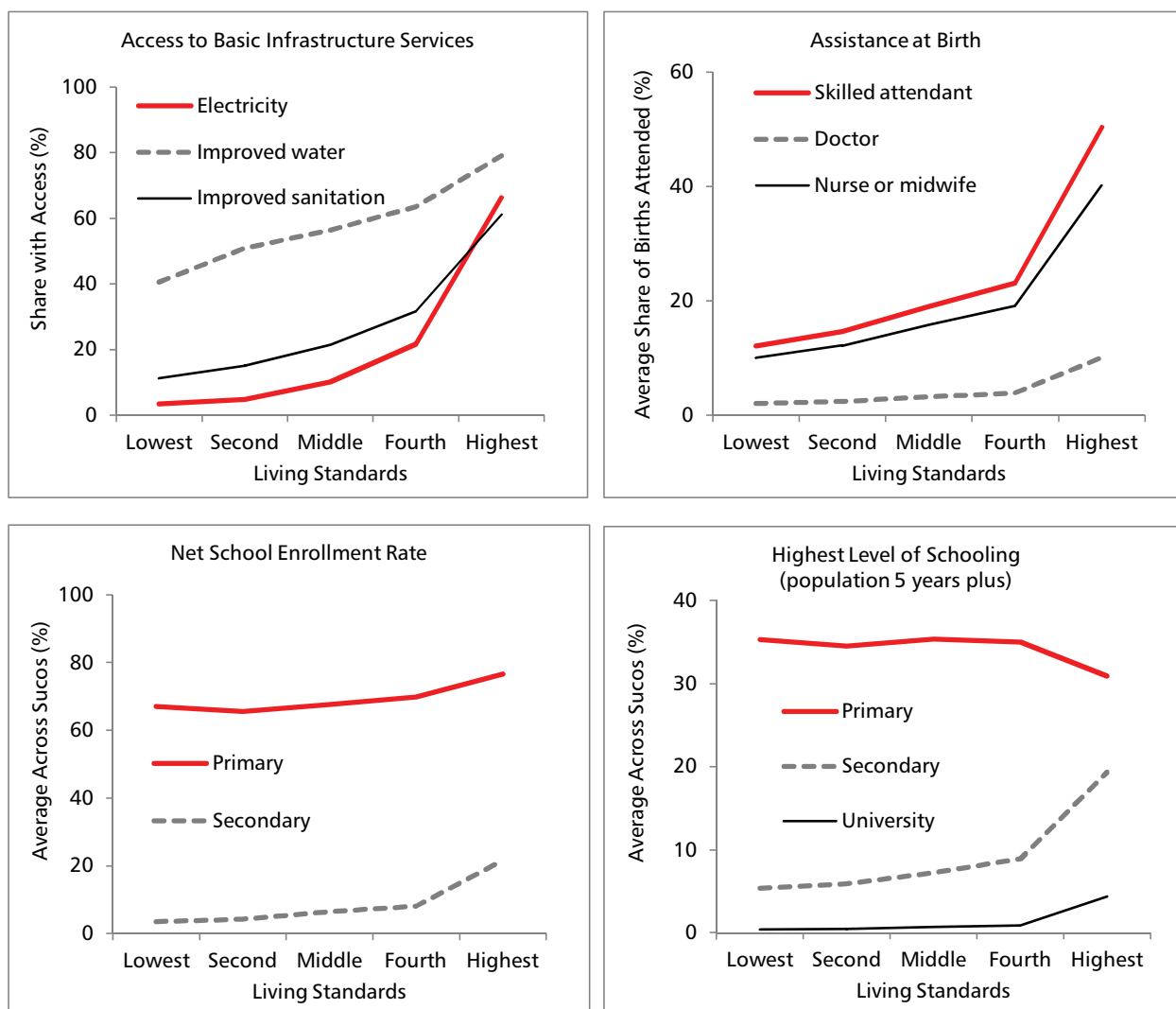
⁹ The net primary school enrollment rate is the share of children of primary school age that are attending primary school.

Figure 2: Suco Characteristics by Living Standards



Source: ADB estimates based on the suco data of the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census.

Figure 3: Key Development Indicators by Living Standards



Source: ADB estimates based on the suco data of the 2010 Timore-Leste population and housing census, as presented in National Statistics Directorate (2011).

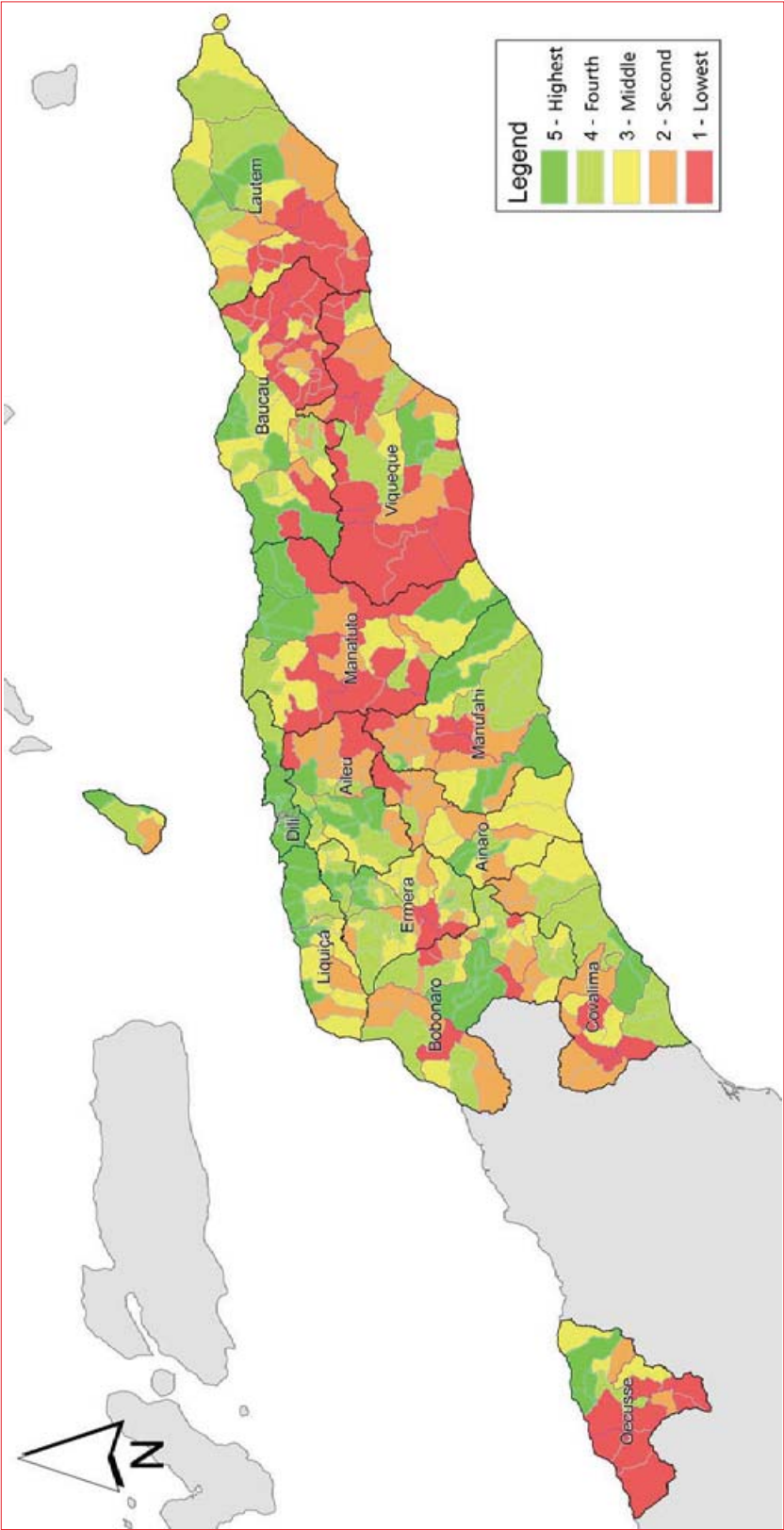
Access to education is distributed more equitably than access to infrastructure and health. The net primary school enrollment rate is well below 100%, but the rate is similar across living standard groups. The decline with living standards of the share reporting primary school as the highest level of education mirrors a rise in secondary education as the highest level of education.

A map of living standards is provided in Map 1, and district averages are provided in Table 1. They highlight the large gap between the Dili district and other districts, and the concentration of the *sucos* with the highest living standards in or close to Dili or district centers. The *sucos* with the lowest living standards are concentrated in Baucau, Lautem, Mantauro, Oecussi, and Viqueque and districts.

District maps of living standards by *suco* are provided in maps A.1 to A.13

Sucos with higher living standards have better infrastructure and health care opportunities. Education opportunity is distributed more equitably

Map 1: Living Standards by Suco



Source: Map prepared by the National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Table 1: District-Level Results

District	Suco asset index score		Number of sucos in		
	Simple average across sucos	Population weighted average	Lowest living standard group	Highest living standard group	Total
Aileu	−0.3	1.4	2	6	31
Ainaro	−2.0	−0.8	1	2	21
Baucau	−2.7	1.1	25	6	59
Bobonaro	−0.3	1.8	5	7	50
Covalima	−1.5	1.7	4	3	30
Dili	17.3	20.6	0	27	31
Ermera	0.0	0.8	4	7	52
Lautem	−2.3	1.3	9	3	34
Liquica	1.6	3.0	0	8	23
Manatuto	0.2	1.7	9	9	29
Manufahi	−1.4	1.7	4	6	29
Oecusse	−2.9	−1.1	9	3	18
Viqueque	−4.0	−2.1	17	2	35
Timor-Leste	0.0	5.1	89	89	442

Source: ADB estimates based on the suco data of the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

of Appendix 1. The asset-based measure of living standards, the ranking of *sucos* by living standards, and key characteristics at the *suco* level, are presented in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 shows how key characteristics of the *sucos* vary across living standards.



Alternative Approaches

The asset index used in this paper is one way of measuring living standards. Consumption and income are more widely used measures of living standards, and have the advantage of allowing comparisons to poverty lines so the poor can be identified. Such analysis can be extended to the local level using poverty mapping. But poverty mapping is data intensive and costly, and often is impractical.¹⁰ The human development index is an alternate development measure that combines information on incomes with health and education outcomes. Local-level variants of this approach are also possible.¹¹

Different approaches can produce different rankings of *sucos*. This is illustrated in Tables 2 and 3. The tables show the number of *sucos* in a district in the lowest group and highest group for

- an asset index, being the index of this paper;
- a social index, which is a simple average of indexes of the adult literacy rate, the net enrollment ratio in primary education, the net enrollment ratio in secondary education, the share of births delivered with a doctor in attendance, and the share of births delivered with a nurse or midwife in attendance;
- an infrastructure index, which is a simple average of indexes of the share of households with electricity, improved water, and improved sanitation; and
- a composite index, which is a simple average of the asset, social, and infrastructure indexes.

The identification of the *sucos* in the highest-scoring group of each index is relatively insensitive to the different indexes. These *sucos* are mainly in or near urban areas, and they typically have more assets and better education, health, and infrastructure services. That is, there are only minor differences for most districts in the *sucos* appearing in the highest group across the four indexes.

The identification of the *sucos* in the lowest group is more sensitive to the different indexes. There are important differences in the *sucos* in the lowest group across the four indexes. For example, Bobonaro, Ermera, and Liquica districts are relatively weak performers in education relative to their rank against assets and infrastructure access. In contrast, Baucau, Lautem, Manatuto, Viqueque are relatively good performers in education relative to their rank against assets and infrastructure access.

Hence, an index that emphasizes education indicators, such as the social index, will rate Bobonaro, Ermera, and Liquica districts lower than an index based on assets or infrastructure. An index that emphasizes education

¹⁰ Hackett (2008) provides an overview of the technique and its suitability for Timor-Leste.

¹¹ Examples for Timor-Leste are provided for 2010 by the United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste using the Population and Housing Census, and for 2001 by the East Timor Transitional Administration, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (2001) using the *Suco* Survey.

Table 2: Alternate Results for the Highest Group

District	Number of sucos in the highest group for each alternative measure			
	Asset index	Social index	Infrastructure index	Composite index
Aileu	6	7	7	6
Ainaro	2	3	2	2
Baucau	6	8	5	5
Bobonaro	7	5	9	7
Covalima	3	5	5	6
Dili	27	24	26	28
Ermera	7	3	5	3
Lautem	3	7	5	5
Liquica	8	3	7	7
Manatuto	9	11	12	13
Manufahi	6	4	2	2
Oecusse	3	1	2	2
Viqueque	2	8	2	3
Timor-Leste	89	89	89	89

Source: ADB estimates based on the suco data of the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Table 3: Alternate Results for the Lowest Group

District	Number of sucos in the lowest group for each alternative measure			
	Asset index	Social index	Infrastructure index	Composite index
Aileu	2	1	6	4
Ainaro	1	5	10	8
Baucau	25	6	25	23
Bobonaro	5	14	3	5
Covalima	4	2	2	4
Dili	0	0	0	0
Ermera	4	26	12	10
Lautem	9	5	3	5
Liquica	0	6	1	0
Manatuto	9	3	4	4
Manufahi	4	3	9	6
Oecusse	9	11	2	6
Viqueque	17	7	12	14
Timor-Leste	89	89	89	89

Source: ADB estimates based on the suco data of the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

indicators will rate Baucau, Lautem, Manatuto, and Viqueque districts higher than an index based on assets or infrastructure.

While the indexes rank *sucos* differently, they do share a common conclusion—there are large gaps between *sucos*, with some much better-off than others.

Which of the four indexes is the most relevant? The answer depends on the intended use.

The asset-based index is a measure of development outcomes. The social and infrastructure indexes are very different in nature, being measures of opportunity. Opportunity can be characterized as the result of circumstances, such as the location of birth or the education background of parents, and of public policy.¹² It is combined with effort to produce development outcomes. The state is largely responsible for ensuring opportunity is available and distributed equitably, but the individual and communities are largely responsible for effort. Measures of opportunity are distinctly different from the asset-based index, which measures living standards and captures the effect of a broad range of opportunities plus the effort of individuals and communities.

Assessments of whether development is fair and inclusive rest on an underlying assessment of those that are better-off and those that are less well-off. This is typically assessed based on living standards. For example, access to electricity would normally be considered fair and inclusive if those with lower living standards have similar access to those with higher living standards. This is more meaningful than assessing access to electricity for those, for example, with or without access to improved sanitation or a primary school.

Indexes based on access to basic services are important for identifying gaps in opportunity that the state is responsible for correcting. But they are distinctly different from measures of living standards such as the asset-based index. This interest of this paper is in finding a *suco*-level measure of living standards that can inform views on whether development is fair and inclusive. The asset-based index is better suited for this purpose.

That said, concepts of what is fair and inclusive can vary across societies and be country-specific. It is important that what is fair and inclusive is viewed in a way that is meaningful for each society. Hence, it is important that Timor-Leste form its own view on how to distinguish those Timorese that are better-off from those that are less well-off.

¹² The concept of opportunity is discussed further in Sugden (2012a,b) and ADB (2012).



Observations and Suggestions

The *suco*-level analysis of asset holdings allows identification of those areas of the country with low living standards. It offers a systematic tool for linking the Sensus Fo Fila Fali with decisions on the delivery of basic public services. Notably, the asset-based measure of living standards can be used to target service delivery on areas of greatest need.

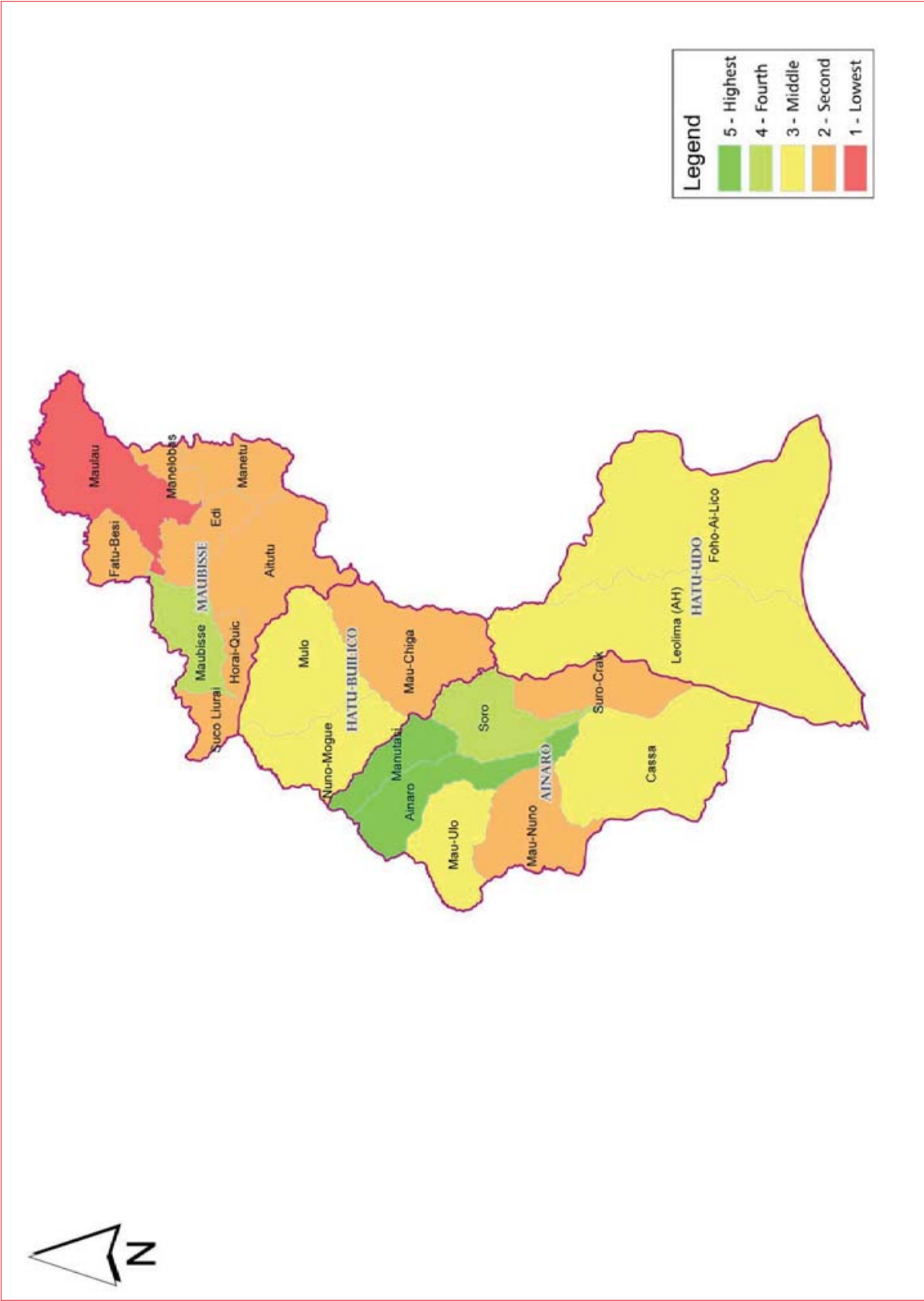
It can also be used for the monitoring and evaluation of public programs. Specifically, changes in the rate of asset accumulation or the ranking of *sucos* by living standards can be used to track the effect of public programs. This provides an alternative to tracking changes in poverty or health and education outcomes, which can be costly, if not impractical, to do at the *suco* level.

If development is to be fair and inclusive, it is important that differences in living standards between *sucos* be factored into development planning and budgeting. Achieving fair and inclusive development requires extra attention to the *sucos* with lower living standards so they can share in the benefits of development. This will require a reduction in the gaps they face in access to education, health, and infrastructure services.

Ensuring consensus on which *sucos* are better-off and which are less well-off, and how best to respond to the differences between them, will enrich the quality of development planning and budgeting in Timor-Leste.

It is possible to identify those *sucos* with lower living standards. They require extra attention if development is to be fair and inclusive

Map A.2: Living Standards by Suco in Ainaro District



Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Legend

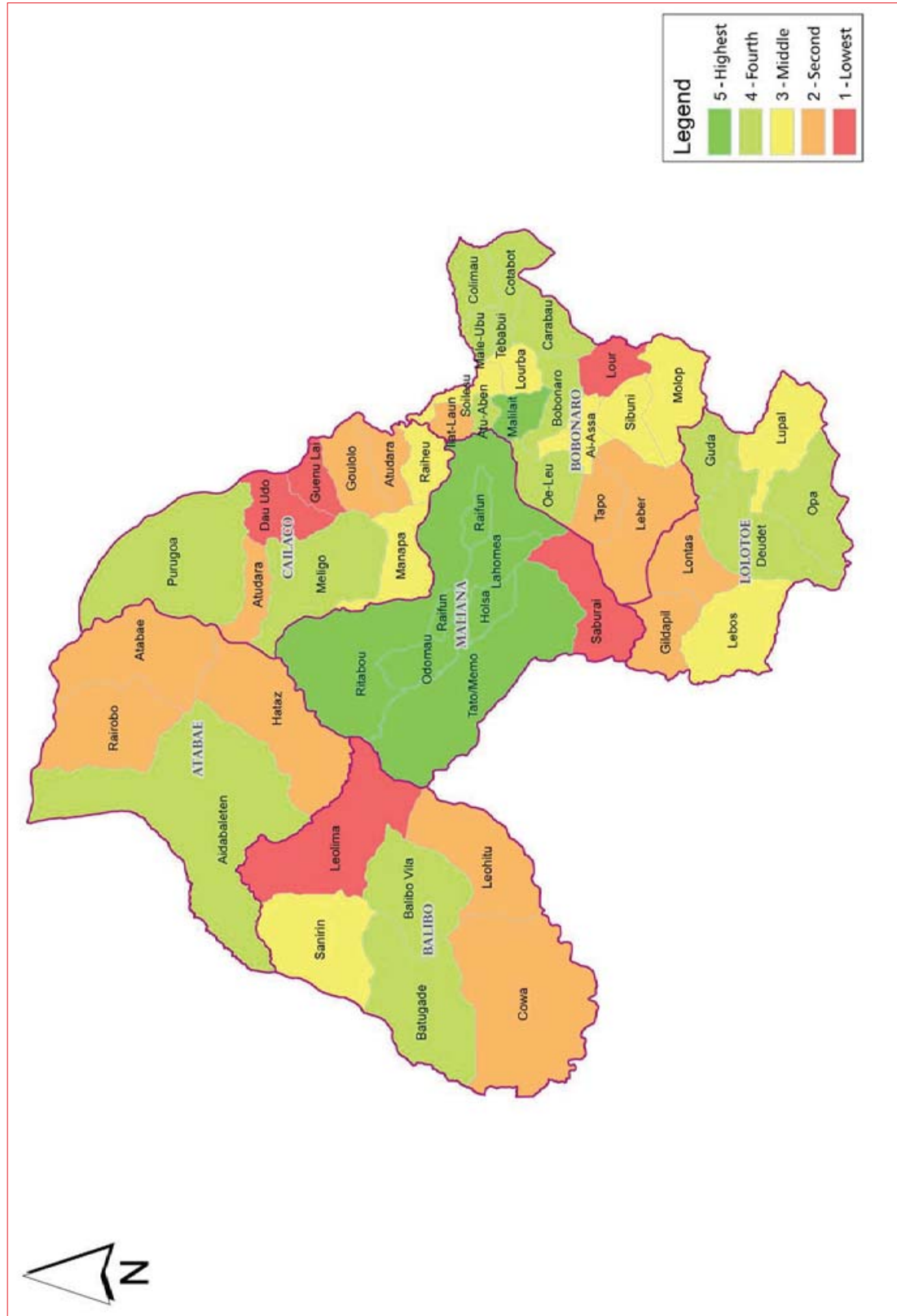
- 5 - Highest
- 4 - Fourth
- 3 - Middle
- 2 - Second
- 1 - Lowest

Districts and their HDI Category:

- Category 5 (Highest):** Uatu-Lari, Uigara, Uatara
- Category 4 (Fourth):** Uatu-Lari, Uigara, Uatara
- Category 3 (Middle):** Uatu-Lari, Uigara, Uatara
- Category 2 (Second):** Uatu-Lari, Uigara, Uatara
- Category 1 (Lowest):** Uatu-Lari, Uigara, Uatara

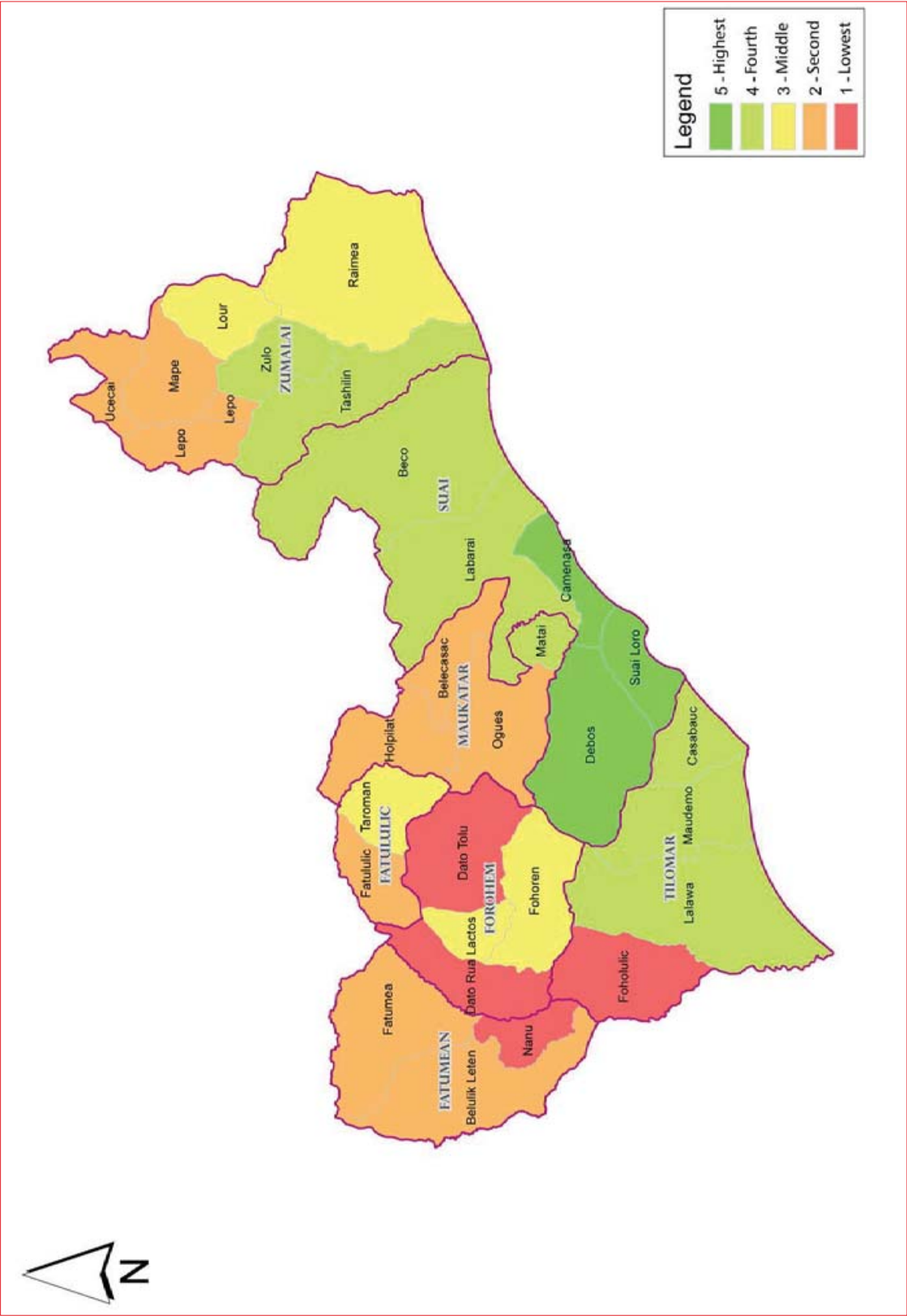
Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.4: Living Standards by Suco in Bobonaro District



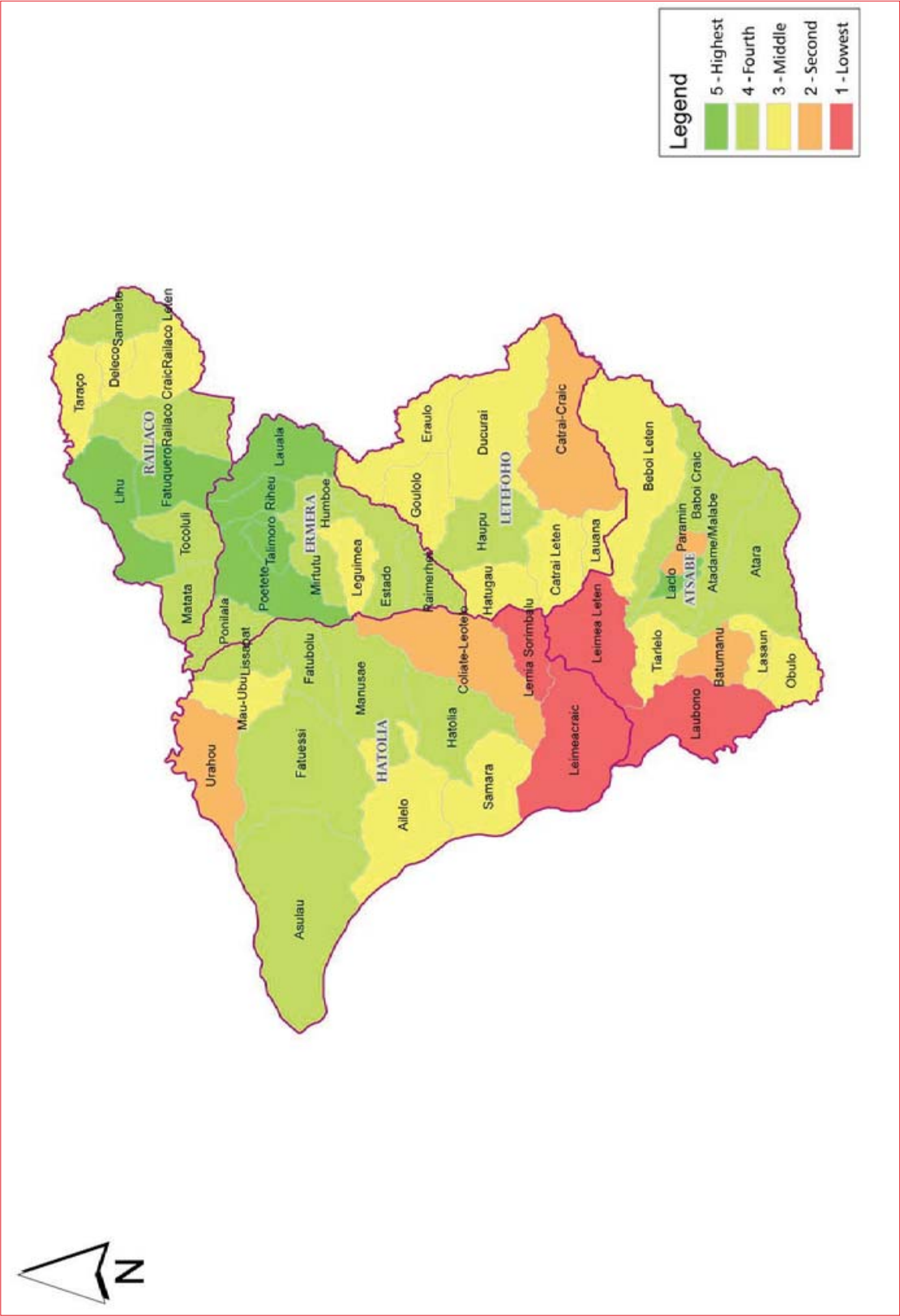
Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.5: Living Standards by Suco in Covalima District



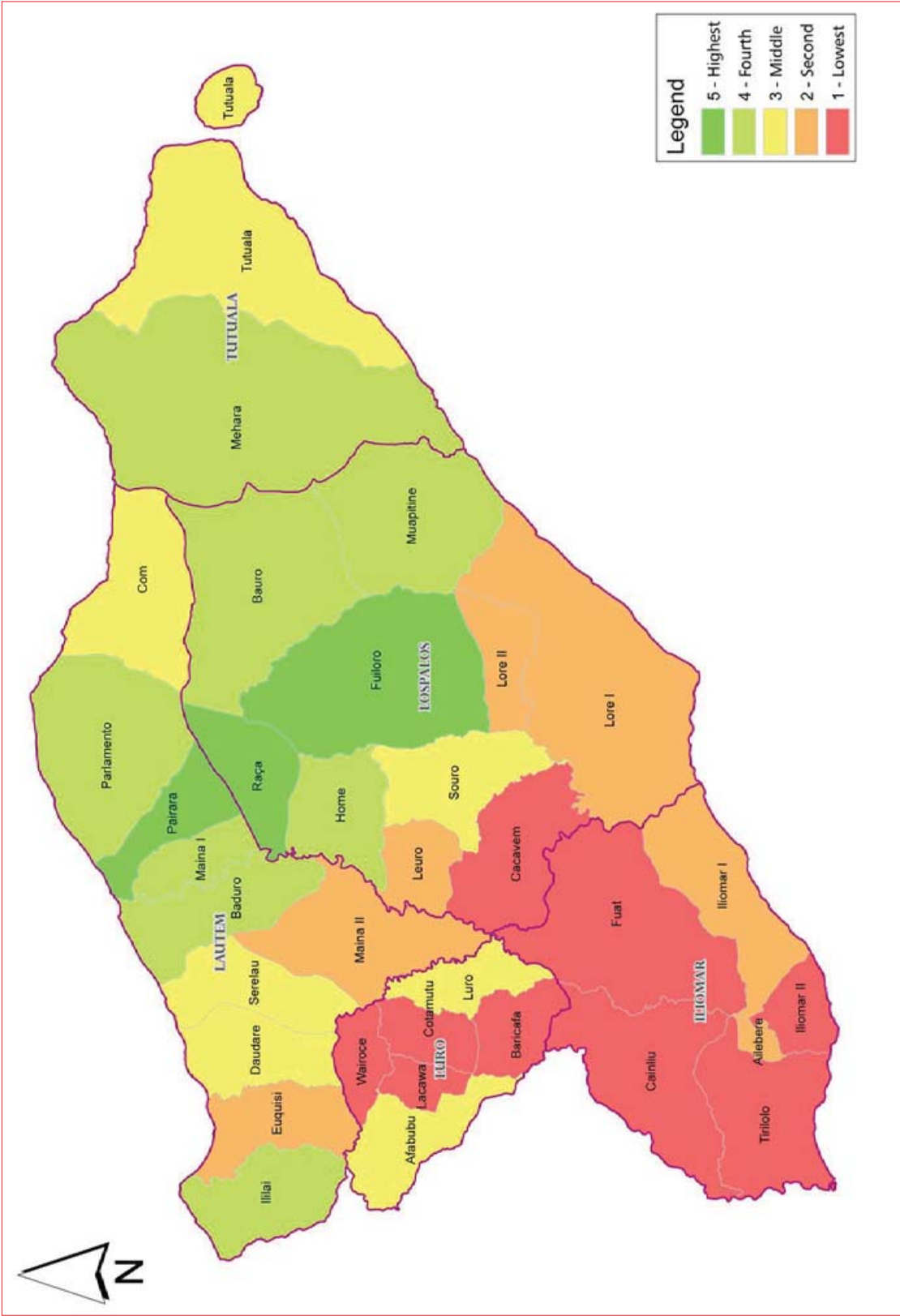
Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.7: Living Standards by Suco in Ermera District



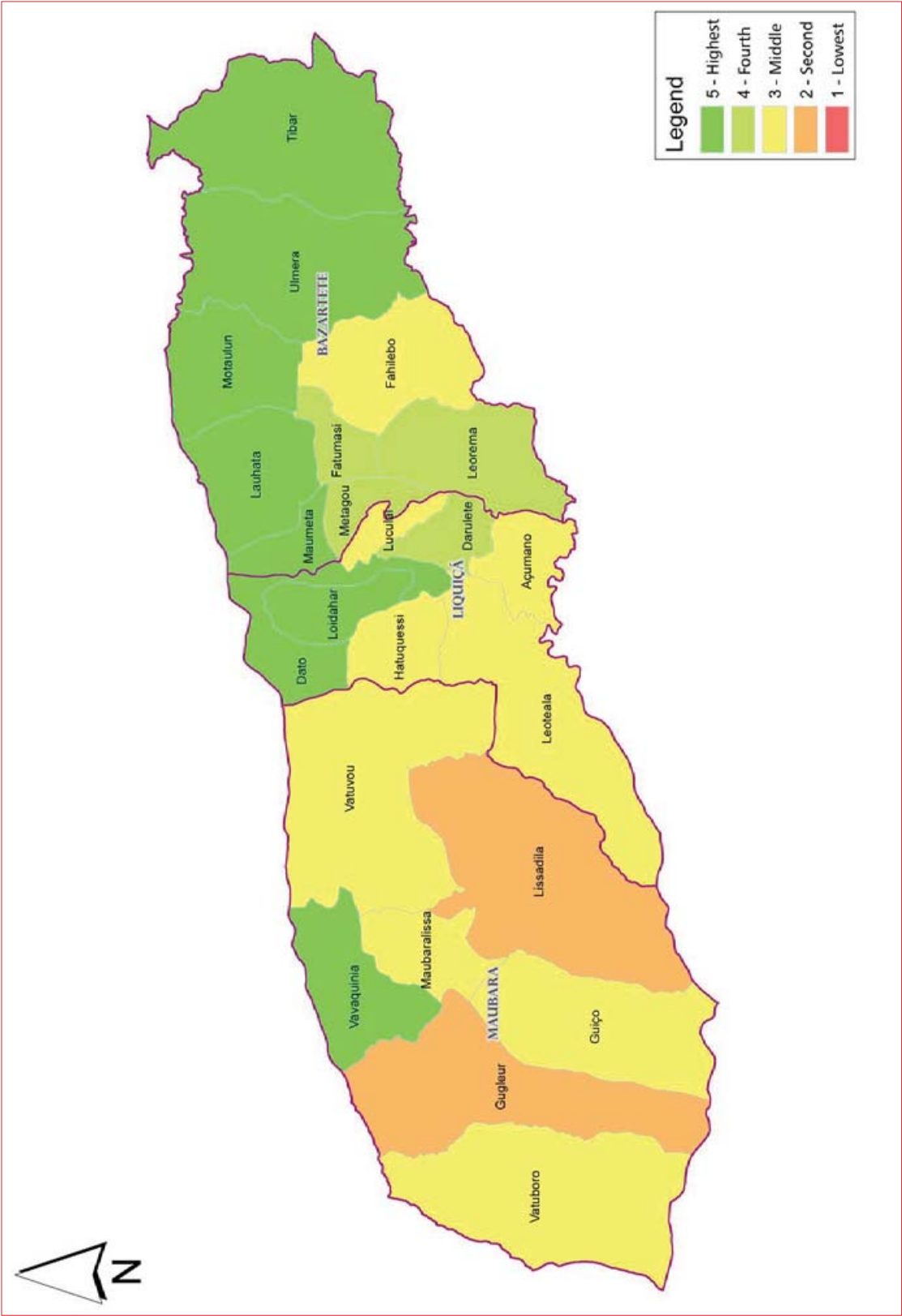
Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.8: Living Standards by Suco in Lautem District



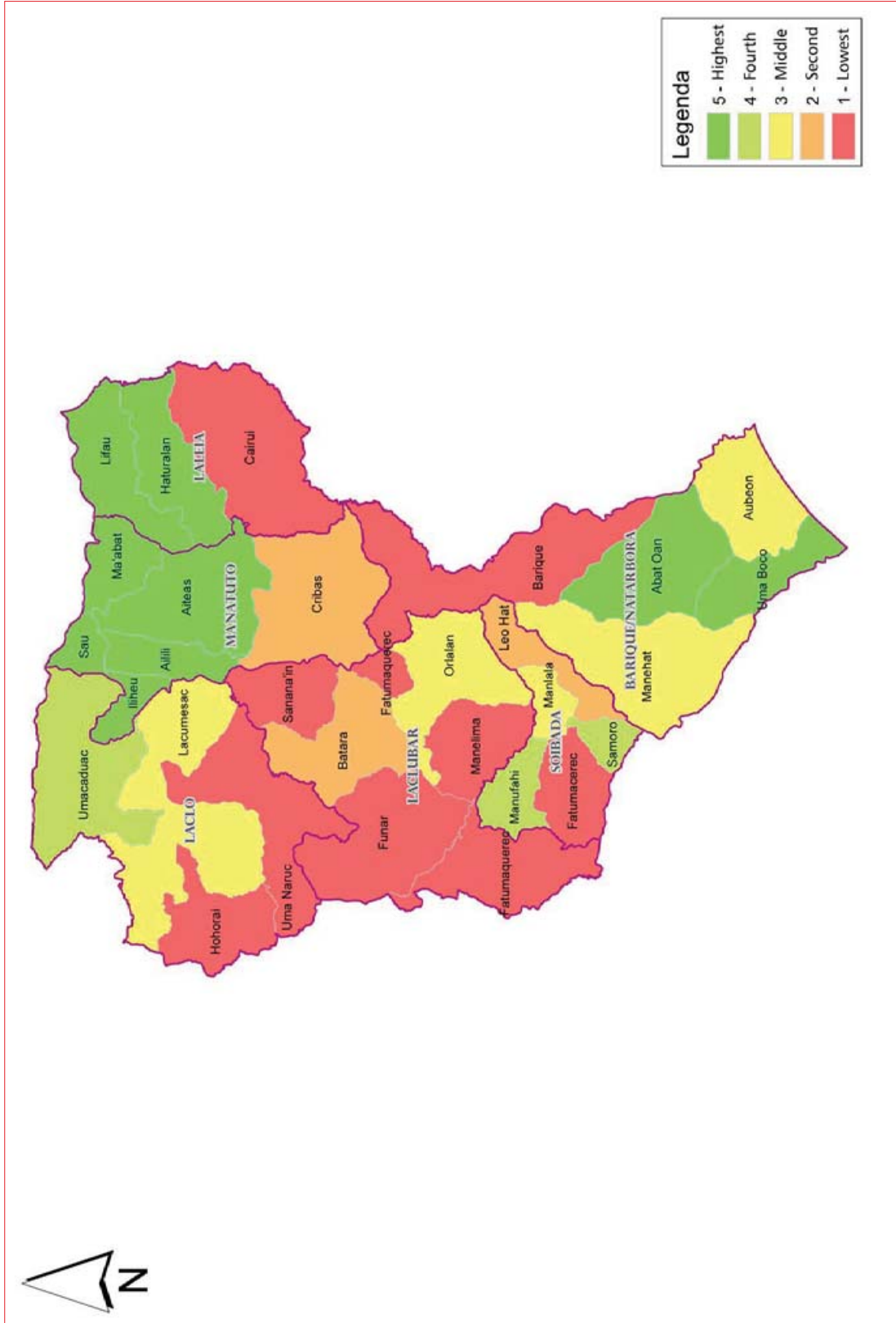
Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.9: Living Standards by Suco in Liquica District



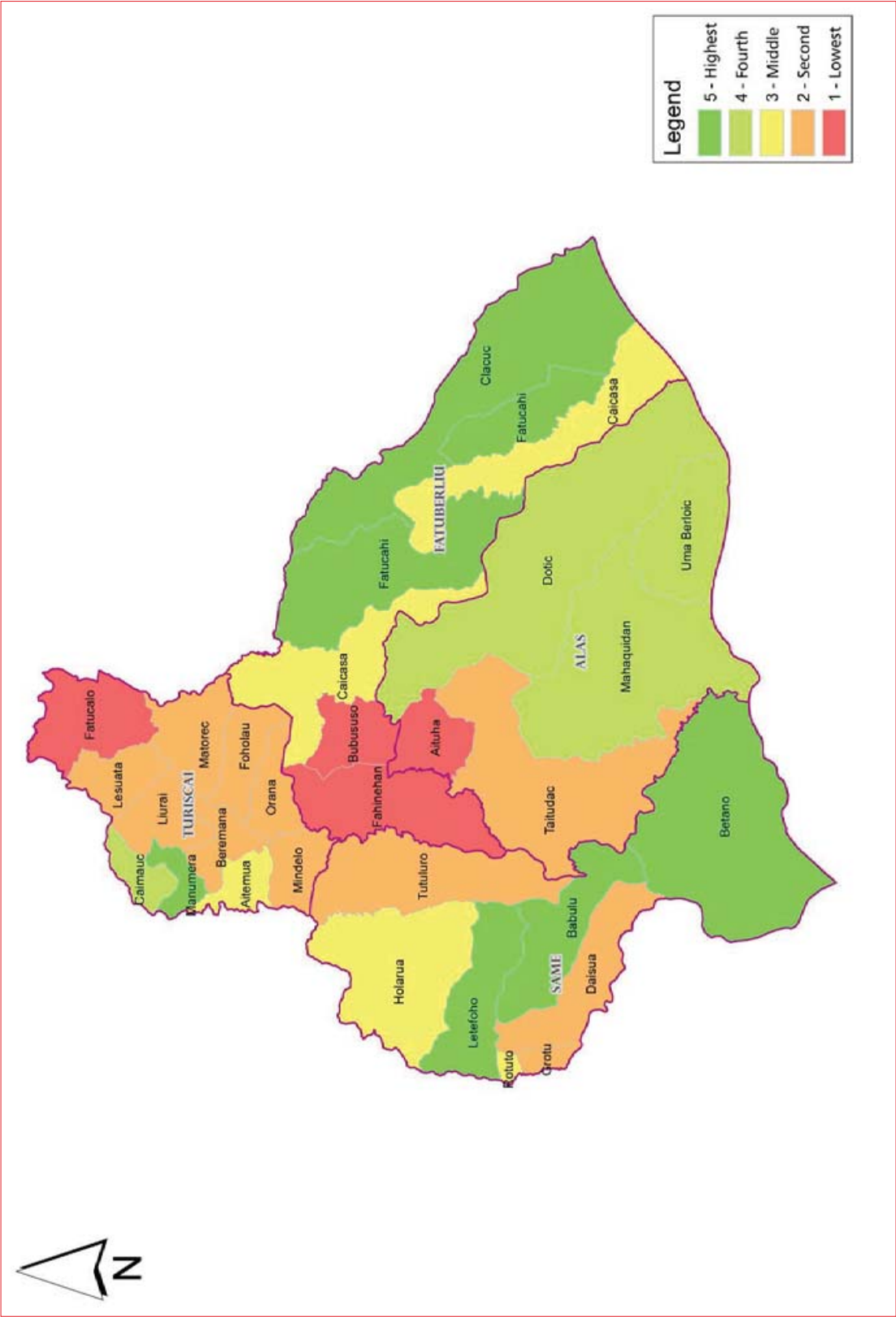
Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.10: Living Standards by Suco in Manatuto District



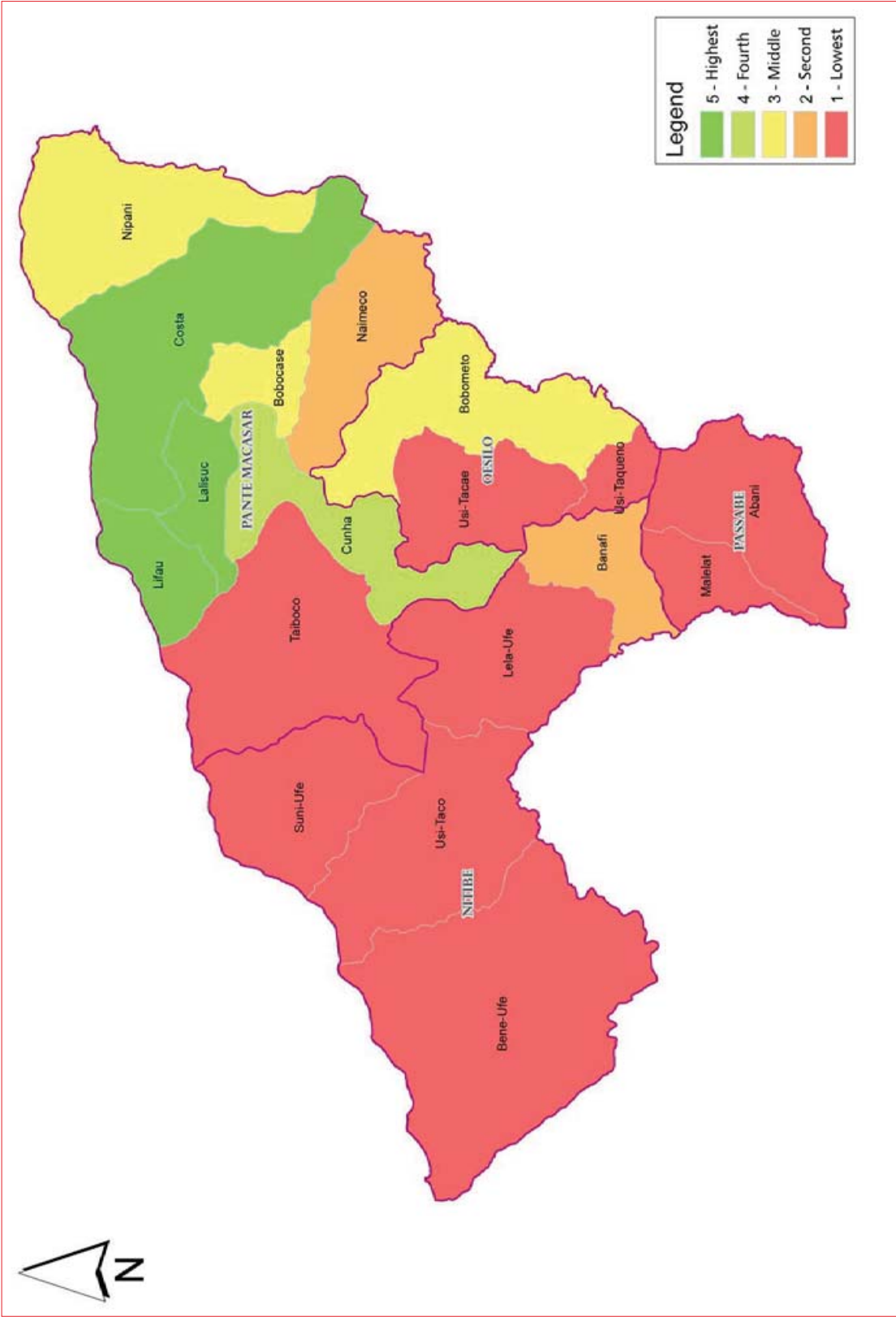
Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.11: Living Standards by Suco in Manufahi District



Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Map A.12: Living Standards by Suco in Oecussi District



Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

[illegible]

Source: Map prepared by the Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate, using ADB estimates of living standards based on the suco data of the 2010 population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011).

Appendix 2: Living Standards Data by Suco in 2010

District	Subdistrict	Suco	Living standards ^a			Households with			Births delivered by a skilled attendant (%)	Adult literacy rate (%)	Net primary school enrollment rate (%)	Kilometers to	
			Suco asset index	Rank	Group	Electricity (%)	Improved water (%)	Improved sanitation (%)				Dili	District capital
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Aisirimou	9.0	398	5	57	65	47	43	69	81	45	3
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Bandudato	4.6	374	5	68	72	77	34	68	69	49	3
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Fahiria	3.0	357	5	57	65	54	25	54	66	49	2
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Fatubosa	-4.0	135	2	0	20	27	8	34	75	68	21
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Hoholau	-2.6	195	3	6	42	10	6	45	71	61	15
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Lahae	-3.4	160	2	0	71	33	22	46	68	59	12
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Lausi	-2.1	214	3	2	36	66	9	41	78	61	14
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Saboria	0.6	300	4	45	71	53	45	35	50	48	26
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Seloi Craic	-1.0	250	3	4	50	25	19	58	77	42	10
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Seloi Malere	16.1	419	5	85	90	81	58	82	88	50	4
Aileu	Aileu Vila	Suco Liurai	2.2	348	4	35	65	69	35	60	68	66	19
Aileu	Laulara	Cotolau	4.4	371	5	47	59	24	45	60	83	13	34
Aileu	Laulara	Fatisi	-1.8	229	3	0	46	27	6	49	73	6	35
Aileu	Laulara	Madabeno	0.8	309	4	0	66	27	44	49	83	32	15
Aileu	Laulara	Talitu	2.0	337	4	4	38	20	24	51	80	17	30
Aileu	Laulara	Tohumeta	0.9	313	4	9	57	38	12	59	79	19	25
Aileu	Liquedoe	Acublitofo	-3.3	170	2	1	70	22	6	50	77	41	9
Aileu	Liquedoe	Bereleu	-3.9	138	2	3	27	8	6	57	80	46	14
Aileu	Liquedoe	Betulau	-3.5	158	2	0	47	74	2	57	77	45	13
Aileu	Liquedoe	Fahisoi	0.9	312	4	73	56	31	17	54	71	40	4
Aileu	Liquedoe	Faturilau	-5.5	74	1	1	49	78	4	51	89	40	22
Aileu	Liquedoe	Manucasa	-4.9	93	2	47	47	11	50	52	73	40	4
Aileu	Liquedoe	Namoleso	2.6	351	4	54	51	43	53	57	87	40	5
Aileu	Remexio	Acumau	4.5	373	5	33	57	24	52	61	70	33	26
Aileu	Remexio	Fadabloco	-5.0	92	2	1	13	6	27	37	66	35	27
Aileu	Remexio	Fahisoi	1.5	323	4	0	82	8	51	52	71	33	29
Aileu	Remexio	Faturasa	-4.8	98	2	0	6	1	36	42	63	36	26
Aileu	Remexio	Hautoho	-4.6	114	2	1	16	2	24	34	38	46	25
Aileu	Remexio	Maumeta	-1.9	226	3	0	94	23	42	60	82	33	27
Aileu	Remexio	Suco-Liurai	-6.0	56	1	0	16	5	8	60	77	12	32
Aileu	Remexio	Tulataqueo	-3.9	139	2	0	20	59	16	49	71	38	48
Ainaro	Ainaro	Ainaro	10.2	404	5	72	94	52	41	73	91	116	1
Ainaro	Ainaro	Cassa	-2.7	189	3	0	45	8	7	33	69	136	20
Ainaro	Ainaro	Manutasi	5.1	380	5	36	72	36	22	64	87	68	21
Ainaro	Ainaro	Mau-Nuno	-3.8	141	2	1	14	8	15	36	87	123	4
Ainaro	Ainaro	Mau-Ulo	-2.8	184	3	0	3	0	12	33	76	120	1

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			Suco asset index	Rank	Group	Electricity (%)	Improved water (%)	Improved sanitation (%)				Dili	District capital
Ainaro	Ainaro	Soro	1.2	317	4	34	63	22	39	56	74	118	2
Ainaro	Ainaro	Suro-Craik	-3.8	142	2	0	97	98	5	38	78	122	10
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Mau-Chiga	-4.6	112	2	0	66	5	5	54	77	106	17
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Mulo	-2.8	186	3	2	62	10	9	37	65	104	15
Ainaro	Hatu-Builico	Nuno-Mogue	-1.3	244	3	7	67	11	5	33	71	105	6
Ainaro	Hatu-Udo	Foho-Ai-Lico	-3.0	180	3	0	37	7	18	40	66	172	43
Ainaro	Hatu-Udo	Leolima	-2.2	211	3	20	45	9	15	48	76	150	31
Ainaro	Maubisse	Aitutu	-3.9	136	2	0	32	6	7	37	66	93	26
Ainaro	Maubisse	Edi	-4.6	115	2	1	20	11	17	30	58	97	48
Ainaro	Maubisse	Fatu-Besi	-3.6	152	2	0	1	9	7	45	73	67	46
Ainaro	Maubisse	Horai-Quic	-3.6	153	2	1	68	14	10	31	46	82	27
Ainaro	Maubisse	Manelobas	-4.1	129	2	1	24	9	1	38	59	80	58
Ainaro	Maubisse	Manetu	-4.3	127	2	1	7	2	5	30	65	101	58
Ainaro	Maubisse	Maubisse	2.1	341	4	33	62	26	20	45	63	80	36
Ainaro	Maubisse	Maulau	-6.0	54	1	0	12	2	5	35	63	74	51
Ainaro	Maubisse	Suco Liurai	-3.3	167	2	2	7	3	0	27	54	95	46
Baucau	Baguia	Afaloicai	-7.0	29	1	1	39	1	25	44	80	191	71
Baucau	Baguia	Alaua Craic	-4.5	121	2	50	28	5	15	44	90	182	62
Baucau	Baguia	Alaua Leten	-6.3	41	1	11	14	3	23	51	81	179	59
Baucau	Baguia	Defa Uassi	-7.2	25	1	0	50	6	8	40	82	181	61
Baucau	Baguia	Haeconi	-6.7	35	1	15	97	2	11	50	83	181	61
Baucau	Baguia	Lari Sula	-7.9	13	1	0	2	0	6	47	92	191	71
Baucau	Baguia	Lavateri	-5.8	60	1	0	2	3	34	46	77	169	49
Baucau	Baguia	Ossu-Huna	-4.7	110	2	2	99	11	17	57	78	189	69
Baucau	Baguia	Samalari	-2.0	221	3	0	1	2	19	31	68	175	55
Baucau	Baguia	Uacala	-8.5	7	1	1	15	2	6	46	75	163	49
Baucau	Baucau	Bahu	11.3	408	5	82	89	64	75	83	88	123	3
Baucau	Baucau	Bucoli	-0.6	261	3	5	71	42	40	69	82	103	17
Baucau	Baucau	Buibau	0.8	307	4	49	49	21	44	57	65	128	8
Baucau	Baucau	Buruma	15.3	416	5	88	41	66	75	83	87	123	3
Baucau	Baucau	Caibada	3.9	366	5	80	52	27	53	63	82	124	3
Baucau	Baucau	Gariuai	4.0	369	5	62	84	20	47	63	88	138	18
Baucau	Baucau	Samalari	-0.5	263	3	3	30	4	19	36	70	132	12
Baucau	Baucau	Seical	1.8	329	4	36	8	9	35	43	46	133	13
Baucau	Baucau	Triloca	2.1	340	4	2	65	19	34	56	70	107	13
Baucau	Baucau	Trilolo	-1.4	239	3	13	88	17	31	57	64	125	6
Baucau	Baucau	Wailili	-2.7	190	3	47	68	9	35	52	74	130	10
Baucau	Laga	Atelari	-6.5	39	1	1	7	3	19	38	70	165	45
Baucau	Laga	Libagua	-5.1	87	1	1	4	4	3	27	40	153	33
Baucau	Laga	Nunira	-0.4	267	4	0	14	5	8	37	71	151	31
Baucau	Laga	Saelari	-5.1	88	1	0	56	3	5	26	48	158	38
Baucau	Laga	Sagadati	-6.0	51	1	2	6	4	14	34	65	162	42
Baucau	Laga	Samalari	-5.9	59	1	24	25	18	22	48	73	153	33

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Baucau	Laga	Soba	12.6	412	5	61	82	44	30	64	81	142	22
Baucau	Laga	Tequino Mata	-2.2	205	3	28	27	16	32	51	69	142	22
Baucau	Quelical	Abafala	-5.2	82	1	1	27	3	8	30	85	148	28
Baucau	Quelical	Abo	-7.6	15	1	0	5	0	7	33	66	168	48
Baucau	Quelical	Afaca	-5.0	90	2	0	41	1	9	48	82	152	32
Baucau	Quelical	Baguia	-1.3	242	3	38	81	15	53	61	77	156	36
Baucau	Quelical	Bualale	-5.3	77	1	0	34	4	31	39	75	164	44
Baucau	Quelical	Gurucu	-6.8	33	1	0	98	1	7	34	66	147	27
Baucau	Quelical	Laisorolai De Baixo	-5.7	65	1	0	13	1	10	40	82	165	45
Baucau	Quelical	Laisorolai De Cima	-6.1	49	1	0	12	1	13	40	80	165	45
Baucau	Quelical	Lelalai	-6.1	46	1	1	21	0	8	31	70	172	52
Baucau	Quelical	Letemuno	-2.8	183	3	29	43	7	44	47	79	156	36
Baucau	Quelical	Locoliu	-4.9	97	2	22	22	5	34	45	82	156	36
Baucau	Quelical	Macalaco	-7.1	27	1	0	1	0	5	25	45	159	39
Baucau	Quelical	Maluro	-5.3	79	1	0	1	2	9	35	69	171	51
Baucau	Quelical	Namanai	-6.9	31	1	0	93	1	3	36	46	153	33
Baucau	Quelical	Waitame	-4.4	125	2	41	35	4	11	43	77	160	40
Baucau	Vemasse	Caicua	-1.9	223	3	36	9	18	67	38	62	88	38
Baucau	Vemasse	Loilubo	-4.7	109	2	1	4	10	22	34	46	140	19
Baucau	Vemasse	Osoala	-5.5	73	1	0	46	21	16	41	71	150	21
Baucau	Vemasse	Ostico	1.5	324	4	2	3	55	51	49	76	106	19
Baucau	Vemasse	Uaigae	-6.2	45	1	0	6	7	12	36	83	96	48
Baucau	Vemasse	Uatu-Lari	-2.7	192	3	0	1	14	16	38	72	140	19
Baucau	Vemasse	Vemasse	3.4	362	5	61	29	39	47	55	74	87	32
Baucau	Venilale	Bado Ho'o	-3.3	169	2	4	0	21	18	51	72	154	34
Baucau	Venilale	Baha Mori	-0.3	271	4	3	49	24	20	53	67	144	24
Baucau	Venilale	Fatulia	-1.8	228	3	18	32	29	21	40	64	157	37
Baucau	Venilale	Uailaha	1.8	332	4	32	38	29	21	55	74	158	38
Baucau	Venilale	Uaiolo	-8.9	6	1	0	4	0	6	31	78	175	55
Baucau	Venilale	Uataco	0.7	302	4	39	13	40	32	66	82	157	37
Baucau	Venilale	Uma Ana Ico	-2.2	207	3	1	39	9	22	49	80	152	32
Baucau	Venilale	Uma Ana Ulu	-2.1	215	3	1	47	7	33	52	75	145	25
Bobonaro	Atabae	Aidabaleten	2.2	347	4	27	58	28	29	53	74	75	55
Bobonaro	Atabae	Atabae	-5.0	91	2	1	61	12	19	36	71	109	18
Bobonaro	Atabae	Hataz	-3.7	143	2	0	37	10	14	36	81	84	18
Bobonaro	Atabae	Rairobo	-4.4	124	2	0	71	36	22	32	80	88	68
Bobonaro	Balibo	Balibo Vila	0.7	305	4	38	82	32	38	47	61	125	26
Bobonaro	Balibo	Batugade	1.9	334	4	34	32	53	23	58	62	111	40
Bobonaro	Balibo	Cowa	-4.5	122	2	0	70	4	12	43	64	140	41
Bobonaro	Balibo	Leohitu	-4.5	119	2	1	69	5	16	30	60	129	30
Bobonaro	Balibo	Leolima	-6.1	47	1	1	38	11	4	28	65	136	15

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Bobonaro	Balibo	Sanirin	-1.3	241	3	2	47	24	27	44	94	47
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Ai-Assa	-1.4	238	3	0	80	15	4	40	84	19
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Atu-Aben	0.6	301	4	3	96	30	10	30	68	23
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Bobonaro	1.7	326	4	37	76	33	17	47	82	17
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Carabau	0.8	306	4	1	62	17	4	21	43	38
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Colimau	2.4	350	4	3	86	10	8	26	50	35
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Cotabot	-0.3	270	4	0	55	36	8	27	60	29
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Ilat-Laun	-3.1	175	2	3	44	9	5	20	24	23
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Leber	-3.7	148	2	2	63	11	16	36	52	37
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Lour	-7.2	26	1	1	1	0	5	21	79	23
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Lourba	-0.9	251	3	2	74	23	12	41	70	24
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Male-Ubu	2.0	336	4	1	76	14	10	19	65	17
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Maliatit	4.9	379	5	51	97	61	27	51	87	37
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Molop	-2.5	196	3	5	54	2	1	37	79	35
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Oe-Leu	2.1	344	4	0	99	48	4	21	79	15
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Sibun	-1.9	224	3	1	42	6	2	43	87	32
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Solesu	-1.9	225	3	2	64	15	3	28	57	27
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Tapo	-3.3	166	2	0	91	8	18	31	79	22
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Tebabui	0.0	280	4	0	99	24	9	32	64	35
Bobonaro	Bobonaro	Atudara	-3.4	163	2	0	77	11	25	29	44	18
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Dau Udo	-10.2	1	1	0	97	0	0	17	62	22
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Goulolo	-4.6	116	2	0	43	2	10	14	29	30
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Guenu Lai	-6.0	55	1	0	97	1	10	21	58	30
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Manapa	-0.7	256	3	2	61	15	19	47	70	9
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Meligo	1.7	327	4	2	80	32	22	39	63	15
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Purugoa	-0.4	268	4	1	31	17	20	36	50	19
Bobonaro	Cailaco	Raiheu	-2.2	209	3	1	87	20	6	17	65	12
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Deudet	1.2	316	4	49	67	16	18	68	77	72
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Gildapil	-3.9	137	2	1	100	17	3	49	90	80
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Guda	0.5	292	4	2	81	12	10	59	84	79
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lebos	-2.3	201	3	2	78	52	6	56	69	71
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lontas	-4.1	132	2	1	100	5	3	55	77	75
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Lupal	-0.5	262	3	38	75	13	16	55	92	97
Bobonaro	Lolotoe	Opa	2.0	339	4	58	97	39	32	66	84	85
Bobonaro	Maliana	Holsa	14.1	414	5	89	91	76	54	75	87	1
Bobonaro	Maliana	Lahomea	14.5	415	5	93	98	72	56	61	76	1
Bobonaro	Maliana	Odorau	15.7	418	5	90	91	84	67	69	78	1
Bobonaro	Maliana	Raifun	10.4	405	5	78	97	72	53	60	81	1
Bobonaro	Maliana	Ritabou	2.8	354	5	29	95	41	28	35	70	2
Bobonaro	Maliana	Saburai	-6.0	52	1	0	100	78	3	25	61	12
Bobonaro	Maliana	Tato/Memo	3.7	364	5	51	90	67	29	57	84	5
Covalima	Fatululic	Fatululic	-3.7	144	2	0	97	9	13	53	84	36
Covalima	Fatululic	Taroman	-2.0	220	3	1	89	7	22	56	85	33

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Covalima	Fatumean	Belulik Leten	-3.3	171	2	0	52	49	14	42	83	183	45
Covalima	Fatumean	Fatumea	-4.7	105	2	0	97	35	14	48	86	248	46
Covalima	Fatumean	Nanu	-6.7	34	1	0	100	17	5	36	63	254	32
Covalima	Fohorem	Dato Rua	-5.6	69	1	0	33	3	31	36	73	244	42
Covalima	Fohorem	Dato Tolu	-8.0	11	1	0	70	7	48	39	79	252	40
Covalima	Fohorem	Fohoren	-1.5	236	3	0	87	34	57	52	79	235	33
Covalima	Fohorem	Lactos	-3.0	179	3	1	99	11	41	33	57	247	39
Covalima	Maucatar	Belecasac	-3.6	149	2	0	85	7	20	53	81	221	17
Covalima	Maucatar	Holpilat	-3.0	177	2	0	68	6	12	50	73	231	29
Covalima	Maucatar	Matai	1.8	330	4	63	80	41	43	58	77	204	4
Covalima	Maucatar	Ogues	-3.1	173	2	2	37	22	34	46	77	209	7
Covalima	Suai	Beco	0.8	310	4	38	78	43	12	58	84	181	25
Covalima	Suai	Camenasa	8.5	395	5	68	69	78	51	55	73	201	1
Covalima	Suai	Debos	8.5	396	5	61	84	69	63	71	73	205	3
Covalima	Suai	Labarai	0.2	285	4	3	54	30	32	54	68	210	9
Covalima	Suai	Suai Loro	5.7	384	5	62	40	45	31	58	67	208	6
Covalima	Tilomar	Casabauc	1.4	320	4	2	89	73	33	52	81	219	14
Covalima	Tilomar	Foholulic	-5.2	84	1	1	51	17	5	36	79	215	12
Covalima	Tilomar	Lalawa	-0.2	273	4	1	71	32	25	59	82	232	15
Covalima	Tilomar	Maudemo	2.2	346	4	2	96	51	49	65	84	223	16
Covalima	Zumalai	Fatuleto	-4.6	117	2	0	100	2	6	28	75	162	40
Covalima	Zumalai	Lepo	-4.9	95	2	0	49	5	2	25	66	172	50
Covalima	Zumalai	Lour	-2.8	187	3	0	51	2	1	42	78	162	38
Covalima	Zumalai	Mape	-3.5	157	2	2	52	2	3	19	54	160	48
Covalima	Zumalai	Raimea	-1.5	235	3	9	53	9	9	47	63	149	58
Covalima	Zumalai	Tashilin	0.2	284	4	1	30	26	9	53	74	155	55
Covalima	Zumalai	Ucecai	-4.9	96	2	0	13	0	0	38	80	165	60
Covalima	Zumalai	Zulo	2.6	352	4	64	98	23	23	50	81	162	40
Dili	Atauro	Atauro	5.9	386	5	67	97	71	56	80	77	45	45
Dili	Atauro	Beloi	0.5	295	4	20	98	38	38	51	70	52	52
Dili	Atauro	Biceli	7.5	393	5	2	90	38	26	69	80	70	70
Dili	Atauro	Macadade	-4.1	130	2	1	68	13	11	51	76	58	58
Dili	Atauro	Maquili	-2.4	199	3	0	99	15	16	54	71	40	40
Dili	Cristo Rei	Balibar	10.7	406	5	95	73	53	33	70	80	12	12
Dili	Cristo Rei	Becora	17.3	421	5	92	96	90	63	82	75	6	6
Dili	Cristo Rei	Bidau Santana	22.2	429	5	94	91	84	73	85	77	15	15
Dili	Cristo Rei	Camea	17.4	423	5	95	88	85	59	81	79	3	3
Dili	Cristo Rei	Culu Hun	25.6	437	5	95	99	93	80	96	83	1	1
Dili	Cristo Rei	Hera	9.3	399	5	75	87	55	33	60	65	12	12
Dili	Cristo Rei	Meti Aut	27.3	438	5	79	69	71	51	68	79	7	7
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Bairropite	22.7	432	5	94	96	87	75	87	82	4	4
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Comoro	22.7	431	5	94	97	90	72	88	81	4	4

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Dili	Dom Aleixo	Fatuhada	24.4	434	5	85	95	96	76	91	85	3	3
Dili	Dom Aleixo	Kampung Alor	22.0	428	5	97	97	99	80	94	82	3	3
Dili	Matinaro	Duyung (Sereia)	2.6	353	4	47	84	43	21	62	78	27	27
Dili	Matinaro	Sabuli	3.3	361	5	72	83	92	28	70	71	24	24
Dili	Nain Feto	Acadiru Hun	25.2	436	5	97	94	89	83	90	87	3	2
Dili	Nain Feto	Bemori	29.1	440	5	96	94	99	88	95	99	1	1
Dili	Nain Feto	Bidau Lecidere	30.7	441	5	88	77	97	92	89	87	8	3
Dili	Nain Feto	Gricenfor	32.3	442	5	94	97	99	88	93	83	0	0
Dili	Nain Feto	Lahane Oriental	19.9	426	5	89	94	81	59	82	77	2	2
Dili	Nain Feto	Santa Cruz	20.9	427	5	97	99	96	83	91	82	1	1
Dili	Vera Cruz	Caicoli	17.6	424	5	97	97	94	79	87	84	1	0
Dili	Vera Cruz	Colmera	25.2	435	5	98	99	100	82	92	78	1	0
Dili	Vera Cruz	Dare	6.5	391	5	46	66	42	23	68	85	7	7
Dili	Vera Cruz	Lahane Ocidental	19.3	425	5	93	96	77	66	88	86	5	5
Dili	Vera Cruz	Macarenhas	22.3	430	5	93	98	91	76	90	74	4	3
Dili	Vera Cruz	Motael	29.1	439	5	98	99	53	89	95	90	1	2
Dili	Vera Cruz	Vila Verde	23.8	433	5	94	98	94	83	91	84	1	1
Ermera	Atsabe	Atadame/Malabe	0.2	283	4	9	74	33	17	34	64	105	60
Ermera	Atsabe	Atara	0.7	303	4	33	93	9	7	24	57	114	69
Ermera	Atsabe	Baboi Craic	1.3	319	4	15	78	15	22	28	42	96	51
Ermera	Atsabe	Batumanu	-4.8	99	2	1	95	65	9	14	34	113	68
Ermera	Atsabe	Beboi Leten	-0.5	264	3	1	57	12	10	32	60	94	49
Ermera	Atsabe	Laclo	4.6	375	5	26	81	33	25	40	61	106	61
Ermera	Atsabe	Lasaun	-0.7	257	3	0	59	6	4	23	40	114	69
Ermera	Atsabe	Laubono	-5.5	70	1	1	3	4	1	14	52	117	72
Ermera	Atsabe	Leimea Leten	-5.5	71	1	1	17	4	3	17	28	97	352
Ermera	Atsabe	Obulo	-2.9	182	3	2	66	7	5	18	49	100	61
Ermera	Atsabe	Paramin	-3.1	176	2	9	60	7	9	18	48	103	58
Ermera	Atsabe	Tiarlelo	-0.6	260	3	4	28	14	8	42	72	108	63
Ermera	Ermera	Estado	0.5	297	4	24	65	24	18	40	63	67	22
Ermera	Ermera	Humboe	1.4	322	4	35	66	44	11	40	73	54	7
Ermera	Ermera	Lauala	3.1	359	5	27	85	20	13	45	47	48	3
Ermera	Ermera	Leguimea	-0.8	253	3	0	63	6	4	30	52	60	15
Ermera	Ermera	Mirtutu	2.1	343	4	2	37	58	11	45	62	53	8
Ermera	Ermera	Poetete	2.9	356	5	18	58	47	11	49	66	57	12
Ermera	Ermera	Ponilala	0.8	308	4	0	96	97	14	47	61	63	18
Ermera	Ermera	Raimerhei	0.0	279	4	0	58	8	4	36	51	70	25
Ermera	Ermera	Riheu	15.4	417	5	77	91	73	41	74	78	47	2
Ermera	Ermera	Talimoro	6.4	390	5	20	75	28	8	48	62	49	1
Ermera	Ermera	Ailelo	-0.5	265	3	8	46	49	4	41	68	77	32
Ermera	Hatolia	Asulau	0.9	311	4	0	56	6	16	30	54	100	47
Ermera	Hatolia	Coliate-Leotelo	-4.0	134	2	1	22	7	2	26	43	84	34
Ermera	Hatolia	Fatubolu	1.0	314	4	0	53	30	10	37	52	65	20

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Ermera	Hatolia	Fatuessi	0.4	289	4	2	81	41	3	33	46	80	25
Ermera	Hatolia	Hatolia	1.1	315	4	21	39	17	16	45	65	80	35
Ermera	Hatolia	Leimeacraic	-5.8	61	1	1	16	2	1	5	54	89	44
Ermera	Hatolia	Lemia Sorimbalu	-5.4	76	1	0	33	6	2	36	67	105	60
Ermera	Hatolia	Lissapat	1.9	333	4	0	18	7	3	32	49	69	19
Ermera	Hatolia	Manusae	0.5	296	4	2	15	9	3	29	54	77	32
Ermera	Hatolia	Mau-Ubu	-2.4	197	3	0	17	20	4	24	36	47	18
Ermera	Hatolia	Samara	-2.3	203	3	3	67	28	17	40	14	85	40
Ermera	Hatolia	Urahou	-3.7	145	2	0	18	29	4	25	36	80	30
Ermera	Letefoho	Catrai Leten	-1.8	227	3	1	38	7	2	25	39	97	52
Ermera	Letefoho	Catrai-Craic	-4.6	113	2	1	11	2	5	20	28	91	46
Ermera	Letefoho	Ducurai	-2.4	200	3	1	62	8	3	40	58	87	32
Ermera	Letefoho	Eraulo	-1.4	240	3	14	40	30	18	41	65	59	14
Ermera	Letefoho	Goulolo	-1.0	248	3	28	38	37	9	54	74	61	16
Ermera	Letefoho	Hatugau	-2.2	213	3	5	43	18	4	24	50	82	37
Ermera	Letefoho	Hauptu	0.4	291	4	25	24	19	17	41	68	69	24
Ermera	Letefoho	Lauana	-1.1	246	3	0	61	36	8	30	64	93	48
Ermera	Railaco	Deleco	-1.8	231	3	1	97	1	9	50	80	48	27
Ermera	Railaco	Fatuquero	8.9	397	5	70	72	74	25	75	83	44	1
Ermera	Railaco	Lihu	9.3	400	5	59	89	71	43	81	76	35	10
Ermera	Railaco	Matata	1.5	325	4	15	18	17	10	46	60	47	15
Ermera	Railaco	Railaco Craic	0.5	298	4	1	56	41	12	40	59	42	17
Ermera	Railaco	Railaco Leten	-2.8	185	3	2	47	45	6	41	62	48	24
Ermera	Railaco	Samalete	0.1	282	4	1	73	19	8	36	67	50	25
Ermera	Railaco	Taraso	-2.2	212	3	2	18	93	5	54	88	44	19
Ermera	Railaco	Tocoluli	2.1	342	4	7	86	40	17	60	80	43	2
Lautem	Iliomar	Ailebere	-3.6	151	2	42	73	19	2	43	75	268	46
Lautem	Iliomar	Cainliu	-7.5	18	1	2	78	65	9	49	81	266	44
Lautem	Iliomar	Fuat	-7.3	24	1	1	97	36	7	38	85	265	43
Lautem	Iliomar	Iliomar I	-3.6	155	2	47	17	29	7	34	37	268	46
Lautem	Iliomar	Iliomar II	-7.4	22	1	13	93	5	8	31	79	262	51
Lautem	Iliomar	Tirilolo	-8.3	8	1	1	88	2	7	38	76	265	45
Lautem	Lautem	Baduro	-0.3	269	4	32	96	25	22	53	71	178	55
Lautem	Lautem	Com	-0.8	254	3	2	93	29	24	57	80	202	48
Lautem	Lautem	Daudare	-1.8	230	3	4	47	32	16	48	89	174	39
Lautem	Lautem	Euquisi	-3.6	154	2	1	51	32	10	34	78	162	49
Lautem	Lautem	Ililai	-0.2	272	4	1	61	20	14	46	78	160	56
Lautem	Lautem	Maina I	-0.4	266	4	0	51	58	28	60	74	200	27
Lautem	Lautem	Maina II	-4.8	101	2	1	96	22	14	38	46	176	66
Lautem	Lautem	Pairara	2.9	355	5	2	95	50	25	60	83	202	28
Lautem	Lautem	Parlamento	1.9	335	4	52	90	20	17	59	86	193	33
Lautem	Lautem	Serelau	-2.2	210	3	0	58	18	44	51	80	171	42
Lautem	Lospalos	Bauro	2.0	338	4	57	47	22	28	68	83	236	10

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Lautem	Lospalos	Cacavem	-7.0	28	1	0	48	2	13	40	83	252	26
Lautem	Lospalos	Fuiloro	10.0	403	5	81	80	64	52	76	79	226	2
Lautem	Lospalos	Home	0.6	299	4	76	92	24	31	65	78	230	4
Lautem	Lospalos	Leuro	-3.6	150	2	0	13	1	36	43	77	236	10
Lautem	Lospalos	Lore I	-4.9	94	2	1	90	61	21	46	71	252	26
Lautem	Lospalos	Lore II	-3.2	172	2	0	100	1	10	51	84	233	7
Lautem	Lospalos	Muapitine	-0.1	276	4	2	100	60	14	47	82	236	10
Lautem	Lospalos	Rasa	5.7	385	5	76	32	50	32	59	69	211	15
Lautem	Lospalos	Souro	-1.0	249	3	25	35	7	21	48	79	234	8
Lautem	Luro	Afabubu	-2.1	216	3	49	53	15	10	31	72	184	52
Lautem	Luro	Baricafa	-7.4	21	1	1	76	2	1	29	65	196	64
Lautem	Luro	Cotamutu	-5.3	78	1	15	74	23	10	35	70	190	60
Lautem	Luro	Lacawa	-5.1	85	1	1	23	0	7	31	68	188	57
Lautem	Luro	Luro	-2.6	194	3	2	69	31	19	30	50	192	60
Lautem	Luro	Wairoce	-6.1	48	1	0	1	1	7	46	61	194	62
Lautem	Tutuala	Mehara	0.3	287	4	40	100	33	26	68	79	262	36
Lautem	Tutuala	Tutuala	-0.8	255	3	88	0	13	68	64	85	271	45
Liquica	Bazartete	Fahilebo	-0.9	252	3	5	46	58	2	42	20	45	17
Liquica	Bazartete	Fatumasi	1.8	331	4	35	81	51	22	57	66	41	20
Liquica	Bazartete	Lauhata	4.1	370	5	50	81	47	21	58	73	33	3
Liquica	Bazartete	Leorema	0.1	281	4	1	36	9	21	54	59	53	25
Liquica	Bazartete	Maumeta	10.0	402	5	79	85	50	41	66	74	34	2
Liquica	Bazartete	Metagou	-0.1	275	4	1	84	24	18	34	80	46	25
Liquica	Bazartete	Motaulun	5.2	381	5	64	84	48	44	60	69	33	12
Liquica	Bazartete	Tibar	11.1	407	5	66	96	62	33	65	80	16	22
Liquica	Bazartete	Uimera	5.2	382	5	54	68	37	19	62	72	18	14
Liquica	Liquica	Asumano	-1.3	245	3	2	50	43	7	39	52	77	31
Liquica	Liquica	Darulete	0.0	278	4	1	79	27	9	34	62	52	16
Liquica	Liquica	Dato	12.4	410	5	65	85	65	47	74	78	36	0
Liquica	Liquica	Hatuquessi	-1.9	222	3	0	50	15	12	32	61	47	11
Liquica	Liquica	Leoteala	-2.2	206	3	1	66	12	13	39	56	67	31
Liquica	Liquica	Loidahar	4.8	377	5	20	81	33	26	56	76	45	9
Liquica	Liquica	Luculai	-1.3	243	3	0	67	29	3	39	56	52	21
Liquica	Maubara	Gugleur	-3.7	147	2	0	45	14	23	34	59	56	23
Liquica	Maubara	Guiso	-1.6	233	3	1	75	17	20	36	53	81	45
Liquica	Maubara	Lissadlla	-3.1	174	2	1	81	20	20	31	42	87	51
Liquica	Maubara	Maubaralissa	-3.0	178	3	1	73	40	19	31	52	63	30
Liquica	Maubara	Vatuboro	-1.7	232	3	1	67	35	23	39	53	73	37
Liquica	Maubara	Vatuvou	-1.1	247	3	21	82	53	29	38	55	63	27
Liquica	Maubara	Vavaquinia	4.4	372	5	57	71	49	54	50	76	48	15
Manatuto	Barique	Abat Oan	5.5	383	5	85	99	54	68	76	70	175	109
Manatuto	Barique	Aubeon	-2.3	202	3	1	83	51	54	65	79	185	119
Manatuto	Barique	Barique	-7.9	12	1	1	62	14	46	42	72	151	85

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Manatuto	Barique	Manehat	-2.1	217	3	0	56	23	69	50	78	167	101
Manatuto	Barique	Uma Boco	3.6	363	5	55	72	19	63	74	77	146	80
Manatuto	Laclo	Hohorai	-6.6	38	1	0	25	0	6	43	62	111	45
Manatuto	Laclo	Lacumesac	-1.6	234	3	31	64	34	13	35	55	84	18
Manatuto	Laclo	Uma Naruc	-5.2	81	1	38	62	41	11	38	69	83	17
Manatuto	Laclo	Umacaduac	1.3	318	4	27	81	46	24	49	68	84	18
Manatuto	Lacubar	Batara	-4.7	108	2	22	84	50	27	28	63	115	49
Manatuto	Lacubar	Fatumaquerec	-6.0	53	1	1	21	13	4	27	75	143	49
Manatuto	Lacubar	Funar	-7.6	17	1	1	7	3	10	20	55	130	64
Manatuto	Lacubar	Manelima	-7.8	14	1	21	42	19	26	32	68	130	64
Manatuto	Lacubar	Orlalan	-2.7	191	3	16	58	36	29	45	67	143	49
Manatuto	Lacubar	Sanana'in	-7.0	30	1	0	0	68	4	37	70	87	21
Manatuto	Laleia	Cairui	-5.0	89	1	5	90	75	46	55	81	91	25
Manatuto	Laleia	Haturalan	6.2	389	5	84	87	76	97	69	85	84	18
Manatuto	Laleia	Lifau	17.4	422	5	4	32	22	89	59	70	84	19
Manatuto	Manatuto	Ailili	7.0	392	5	58	83	69	61	45	38	66	0
Manatuto	Manatuto	Aiteas	9.7	401	5	86	96	80	39	54	73	66	0
Manatuto	Manatuto	Cribas	-4.5	120	2	1	43	29	26	40	64	83	23
Manatuto	Manatuto	Iliheu	3.1	360	5	46	78	56	32	58	82	81	15
Manatuto	Manatuto	Ma'abat	13.7	413	5	91	0	89	88	73	81	66	1
Manatuto	Manatuto	Sau	17.3	420	5	89	94	82	80	76	75	66	0
Manatuto	Soibada	Fatumacerec	-5.2	83	1	16	10	13	14	48	77	132	66
Manatuto	Soibada	Leo Hat	-3.6	156	2	37	96	60	55	67	88	134	68
Manatuto	Soibada	Manlala	-2.1	218	3	82	93	63	48	66	85	132	66
Manatuto	Soibada	Manufahi	2.2	345	4	73	100	96	54	64	88	126	60
Manatuto	Soibada	Samoro	0.4	290	4	57	57	54	67	62	89	131	65
Manufahi	Alas	Aituha	-6.4	40	1	0	2	12	5	62	82	183	64
Manufahi	Alas	Dotic	0.2	286	4	1	35	46	16	60	68	174	55
Manufahi	Alas	Mahaquidan	0.5	294	4	14	53	45	21	58	77	177	58
Manufahi	Alas	Taitudac	-3.4	164	2	7	88	5	6	56	69	178	59
Manufahi	Alas	Uma Berloic	0.3	288	4	0	79	43	24	55	63	150	31
Manufahi	Fatubarlihu	Bubususo	-5.9	57	1	0	53	2	0	54	85	228	109
Manufahi	Fatubarlihu	Caicasa	-2.8	188	3	1	4	14	18	62	79	233	114
Manufahi	Fatubarlihu	Clacuc	4.8	378	5	3	48	38	37	69	84	187	68
Manufahi	Fatubarlihu	Fahinehan	-5.4	75	1	2	6	0	5	54	89	208	89
Manufahi	Fatubarlihu	Fatucahi	3.9	367	5	4	14	26	10	68	87	185	66
Manufahi	Same	Babulu	4.7	376	5	52	82	29	31	59	76	119	0
Manufahi	Same	Betano	3.0	358	5	36	63	21	28	58	63	143	24
Manufahi	Same	Daisua	-3.4	161	2	0	25	17	30	37	53	135	16
Manufahi	Same	Grotu	-3.4	165	2	0	78	7	6	35	59	134	15
Manufahi	Same	Holarua	-0.7	258	3	38	71	11	17	49	64	112	4
Manufahi	Same	Letefoho	11.7	409	5	78	93	55	39	70	78	119	1
Manufahi	Same	Rotuto	-2.6	193	3	2	80	5	5	60	79	134	15

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Manufahi	Same	Tutuluro	-4.2	128	2	0	39	4	13	46	62	127	12
Manufahi	Turiscail	Aitemua	-2.4	198	3	0	61	0	2	53	77	99	73
Manufahi	Turiscail	Beremana	-4.5	118	2	0	3	1	3	45	47	108	73
Manufahi	Turiscail	Caimauc	0.7	304	4	0	46	25	18	67	75	101	74
Manufahi	Turiscail	Fatucalo	-5.7	66	1	0	96	0	0	33	59	137	102
Manufahi	Turiscail	Foholau	-4.8	100	2	0	52	0	8	54	83	117	82
Manufahi	Turiscail	Lesuata	-4.8	104	2	0	32	6	3	40	55	113	87
Manufahi	Turiscail	Liurai	-4.8	102	2	0	59	3	32	37	67	112	77
Manufahi	Turiscail	Manumera	6.1	388	5	0	44	26	15	67	75	89	72
Manufahi	Turiscail	Matorec	-4.0	133	2	0	71	5	8	43	90	118	85
Manufahi	Turiscail	Mindelo	-3.5	159	2	3	44	4	0	48	55	122	87
Manufahi	Turiscail	Orana	-4.3	126	2	2	11	7	6	27	27	122	87
Oecusse	Nitibe	Banafi	-4.7	107	2	0	89	4	16	21	56	334	46
Oecusse	Nitibe	Bene-Ufe	-5.1	86	1	7	54	11	15	40	41	288	45
Oecusse	Nitibe	Lela-Ufe	-7.6	16	1	1	85	3	5	17	56	309	21
Oecusse	Nitibe	Suni-Ufe	-5.9	58	1	0	98	7	38	26	49	288	24
Oecusse	Nitibe	Usi-Taco	-6.6	37	1	1	60	3	8	19	48	288	12
Oecusse	Oesilo	Bobometo	-2.9	181	3	11	77	20	6	31	60	308	32
Oecusse	Oesilo	Usi-Tacae	-5.3	80	1	1	70	12	4	22	47	288	45
Oecusse	Oesilo	Usi-Taqueno	-5.8	62	1	0	96	41	6	20	39	338	50
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Bobocase	-2.2	208	3	13	79	32	14	53	72	306	18
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Costa	7.9	394	5	64	77	55	35	72	76	291	3
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Cunha	1.4	321	4	22	74	21	15	38	66	300	12
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Lalisuc	5.9	387	5	51	33	39	49	48	64	296	8
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Lifau	3.9	368	5	90	96	81	21	29	31	300	12
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Naimeco	-3.4	162	2	11	49	10	21	32	52	306	18
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Nipani	-2.3	204	3	4	64	22	18	36	59	302	14
Oecusse	Pante Macasar	Taiboco	-5.7	64	1	0	37	4	3	19	47	306	18
Oecusse	Passabe	Abani	-6.1	50	1	8	48	13	3	17	36	337	48
Oecusse	Passabe	Malelat	-7.3	23	1	3	25	9	3	23	64	346	58
Viqueque	Lacluta	Ahic	-10.1	2	1	0	6	3	6	14	16	201	32
Viqueque	Lacluta	Dilor	-5.5	72	1	66	48	25	59	61	71	200	32
Viqueque	Lacluta	Laline	-8.0	10	1	12	4	7	16	39	69	200	32
Viqueque	Lacluta	Uma Tolu	-6.7	36	1	2	25	18	6	37	72	194	26
Viqueque	Ossu	Builale	-5.7	68	1	1	60	15	9	37	56	175	34
Viqueque	Ossu	Liaruca	-9.1	5	1	1	63	4	8	24	68	183	42
Viqueque	Ossu	Loi-Huno	-2.1	219	3	25	95	29	21	60	79	166	8
Viqueque	Ossu	Nahareca	-6.2	43	1	0	76	1	4	32	61	183	42
Viqueque	Ossu	Ossorua	-4.7	106	2	0	81	5	7	46	39	165	24
Viqueque	Ossu	Ossu De Cima	0.0	277	4	37	82	27	19	50	75	158	17
Viqueque	Ossu	Uabubo	-6.2	44	1	1	82	45	14	46	84	183	25
Viqueque	Ossu	Uaibobo	-4.5	123	2	0	50	0	33	83	80	164	26
Viqueque	Ossu	Uaigia	-4.8	103	2	4	100	22	5	43	80	193	52

District	Subdistrict	Suco	Suco asset index	Living standards ^a		Households with			Births delivered by a skilled attendant (%)	Adult literacy rate (%)	Net primary school enrollment rate (%)	Kilometers to	
				Rank	Group	Electricity (%)	Improved water (%)	Improved sanitation (%)				Dili	District capital
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Afaloicai	-9.3	4	1	0	44	12	12	47	80	249	83
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Bahatata	-8.1	9	1	0	23	0	0	39	62	260	86
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Irabin De Baixo	1.7	328	4	81	40	33	62	70	73	240	66
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Irabin De Cima	-5.7	63	1	2	1	5	52	46	73	233	78
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Loi Ulu	-7.4	19	1	0	61	0	10	41	31	249	93
Viqueque	Uatucarbau	Uani Uma	-0.6	259	3	71	29	13	47	47	75	232	77
Viqueque	Viqueque	Bahalarauain	-3.8	140	2	2	13	16	21	42	71	189	14
Viqueque	Viqueque	<i>Bibileo</i>	-6.9	32	1	7	31	9	17	45	72	202	27
Viqueque	Viqueque	Caraubalo	12.4	411	5	79	87	62	75	80	80	198	2
Viqueque	Viqueque	Luca	-5.7	67	1	1	18	9	18	33	71	216	17
Viqueque	Viqueque	Maluro	-6.2	42	1	1	33	7	31	59	56	185	17
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uai Mori	-9.3	3	1	2	2	3	14	41	76	177	2
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Quic	-0.2	274	4	92	15	23	46	59	81	173	5
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Uain Craic	3.8	365	5	63	82	27	58	59	63	187	12
Viqueque	Viqueque	Uma Uain Leten	-3.7	146	2	1	22	4	10	40	50	207	32
Viqueque	Viqueque	Watu Dere	-1.5	237	3	1	62	23	38	73	77	194	26
Viqueque	Watulari	Afaloicai	-7.4	20	1	1	8	9	28	33	74	220	45
Viqueque	Watulari	Babulo	-4.7	111	2	1	40	5	17	46	74	222	47
Viqueque	Watulari	Macadique	-3.3	168	2	3	96	8	53	53	72	254	38
Viqueque	Watulari	Matahoi	0.5	293	4	76	29	28	53	55	82	208	40
Viqueque	Watulari	Uaitame	2.3	349	4	1	92	19	14	59	85	211	43
Viqueque	Watulari	Vessoru	-4.1	131	2	43	5	4	20	55	86	240	50

a The rank ranges from 1 to 442, where 1 is the suco with the lowest standard of living based on the asset index and 442 is the suco with the highest standard of living. Five living standard groups are identified; the lowest, the second, the middle, the fourth, and the highest.

Source: ADB estimates based on the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2011) and the 2001 Suco Survey (East Timor Transitional Administration, ADB, World Bank, and United Nations Development Programme, 2001).

Appendix 3: Suco Characteristics by Living Standard Group

Characteristic ^a	Average across sucos by living standard group				
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Assets					
2010 suco asset index score	-6.5	-4.1	-1.8	1.0	11.4
Houses with good floors in 2010 (%)	5.9	12.2	17.4	25.7	49.7
Houses with good roofs in 2010 (%)	44.4	52.4	63.7	72.5	80.5
Houses with good walls in 2010 (%) ^b	6.8	12.2	20.0	27.9	49.6
Houses with good floors in 2004 (%)	5.5	11.1	12.2	23.4	48.7
Houses with good roofs in 2004 (%)	39.1	47.4	57.9	69.6	82.5
Houses with good walls in 2004 (%) ^b	11.6	17.2	28.9	36.0	60.4
Households with private/individual ownership of hand tractor (%)	9.3	15.4	12.0	15.4	18.2
Households with television (%)	2.9	4.2	6.5	11.9	41.6
Households with motorcycle (%)	2.4	3.8	5.3	9.0	22.2
Households with a radio (%)	17.9	25.6	28.4	33.1	40.6
Households with a telephone/mobile phone (%)	25.4	33.2	43.2	51.7	74.6
Households with a refrigerator or freezer (%)	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.9	18.8
Households with a bicycle (%)	2.0	2.7	5.0	8.7	19.1
Households with a car or van (%)	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.5	9.3
Households with a rice husker or rice mill (%)	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	5.5
Chickens per household in 2010 (number)	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.8
Pigs per household in 2010 (number)	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7
Goats per household in 2010 (number)	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Horses per household in 2010 (number)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Cattle/cows per household in 2010 (number)	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7
Buffalos per household in 2010 (number)	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Chickens per household in 2004 (number)	4.5	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.6
Pigs per household in 2004 (number)	3.4	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.5
Goats per household in 2004 (number)	3.4	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.3
Horses per household in 2004 (number)	3.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.1
Cattle/cows per household in 2004 (number)	3.5	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.4
Buffalos per household in 2004 (number)	4.5	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.6
Physical					
Altitude (3=high altitude, 2=mid altitude, 1=low altitude)	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0
Land area (square km)	41.3	31.9	32.5	35.6	27.8
Distance of suco center to Dili (Vera Cruz District) (km)	186.5	144.0	132.7	129.4	82.8
Distance of suco center to district capital (km)	48.3	39.2	34.9	29.7	13.4
Distance of suco center to subdistrict capital (km)	13.7	14.8	13.3	9.9	4.9
In 2001, average time to Vera Cruz in Dili in the wet season (minutes)	397.9	320.3	308.8	294.3	190.2
In 2001, average time to district capital in the wet season (minutes)	165.5	154.4	143.9	123.1	59.9

Characteristic ^a	Average across sucos by living standard group				
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
In 2001, average time to subdistrict capital in the wet season (minutes)	143.8	118.3	97.3	77.0	40.7
In 2001, average time to primary school in the wet season (minutes)	19.0	26.6	17.2	12.3	11.5
In 2001, average time to vehicle passable road in the wet season (minutes)	24.7	37.7	20.6	22.9	6.1
In 2001, average time to hospital in the dry season (minutes)	176.8	198.1	164.3	152.7	77.3
In 2001, average time to hospital in the wet season (minutes)	186.8	210.8	173.9	158.3	82.0
Demography					
Population (number)	1,323.0	1,448.5	1,842.3	2,246.4	5,184.1
Population density (persons per square km)	52.2	68.2	93.2	123.9	1,441.7
Population aged 5+ (number)	1,103.7	1,221.3	1,573.2	1,909.9	4,504.1
Population aged 15+ (number)	724.7	795.6	1,026.3	1,247.9	3,136.4
Female population aged 15+ (number)	378.3	408.0	522.9	629.1	1,508.4
Male population aged 15+ (number)	346.3	387.6	503.4	618.8	1,628.0
Proportion of population aged 15–64 (%)	48.1	48.6	49.2	50.5	57.6
Population growth rate 2004 to 2010 (% pa)	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.4	3.7
Private households (number)	277.0	274.4	342.0	389.2	803.4
Household growth rate 2004 to 2010 (% pa)	–0.9	–1.9	–0.6	–2.1	–0.1
Percentage of female-headed households (%)	18.2	16.7	16.7	15.9	15.5
Average household size (persons per household)	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.3
Household size growth rate from 2004 to 2010 (% pa)	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.8
Live births delivered by women aged 15+ in the past 5 years (number)	131.9	141.9	176.6	212.6	447.3
Health					
Births delivered by a skilled attendant (%)	12.1	14.6	19.0	23.1	50.3
Share of births delivered with a doctor in attendance (%)	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.9	10.1
Share of births delivered with a nurse or midwife in attendance (%)	10.0	12.2	15.8	19.2	40.2
Share of births delivered with a nurse attendant (%)	3.3	5.2	5.7	8.0	15.5
Share of births delivered with a midwife/skilled birth attendant in attendance (%)	6.7	7.0	10.1	11.2	24.7
Share of births delivered with an untrained midwife/traditional birth attendant (%)	14.0	17.5	14.2	20.4	12.5
Share of births delivered by relatives (%)	71.4	62.9	63.9	54.0	34.7
Education					
Adult literacy rate (%)	35.7	40.1	43.8	48.4	69.3
Adult literacy rate in Tetun (%)	34.5	38.9	42.3	47.2	67.3
Literacy rate for population aged 15–24 years old in 2010 (%)	63.1	66.1	67.9	72.0	86.4
Literacy rate for population aged 15–24 years old in 2004 (%)	60.3	61.3	62.7	66.3	79.4
Annual change in literacy rate from 2004 to 2010 for population aged 15–24 (% pa)	0.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7
Population aged 5+ who are at school (%)	29.3	30.0	31.5	34.6	39.3
Population aged 5+ who have never attended school (%)	21.8	23.0	24.5	25.2	33.5
Population aged 5+ who have reached pre-primary education level (%)	48.6	46.1	42.7	39.4	24.1
Population aged 5+ who have reached nonformal education level (%)	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.5
Population aged 5+ who have reached polytechnic/diploma level (%)	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
Population aged 5+ who have reached polytechnic/diploma level (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9

Characteristic ^a	Average across sucos by living standard group					
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total
Population aged 5+ reached pre-secondary education level (%)	7.6	8.7	9.4	11.4	13.7	10.2
Population aged 5+ reached primary education level (%)	35.3	34.5	35.4	35.0	30.9	34.2
Population aged 5+ reached secondary education level (%)	5.4	5.9	7.2	8.9	19.3	9.4
Population aged 5+ reached university level (%)	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	4.4	1.4
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)	67.0	65.5	67.7	69.7	76.6	69.3
Net enrollment ratio in secondary education (%)	3.5	4.2	6.5	8.1	21.7	8.8
Gross enrollment ratio in primary education (%)	107.1	102.8	104.8	107.6	108.6	106.2
Gross enrollment ratio in secondary education (%)	12.0	15.9	23.0	32.3	84.4	33.6
Labor force						
Labor force participation rate of population aged 15–64 (%)	61.3	62.9	60.9	56.1	52.0	58.6
Employment rate of economically active population aged 15–64 (%)	95.6	94.7	93.2	91.9	88.2	92.7
Basic infrastructure						
Households using electricity for lighting (%)	3.4	4.9	10.2	21.8	66.3	21.4
Households using bio gas for lighting (%)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7
Households using kerosene for lighting (%)	64.6	74.0	72.1	63.7	25.0	59.8
Households using candles for lighting (%)	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6
Households using wood for lighting (%)	3.3	3.8	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.3
Households using candlenut/candleberry tree for lighting (%)	20.2	10.7	7.0	2.2	0.5	8.1
Households using solar panels for lighting (%)	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.6	2.1	4.9
Households using other sources for lighting (%)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Households using an improved drinking water source (%)	40.6	50.9	56.3	63.5	79.1	58.1
Households using an improved sanitation facility (%)	11.2	15.1	21.5	31.7	61.1	28.2
Agriculture						
Households involved in crop production (%)	74.4	72.6	78.3	74.6	55.8	71.1
Households involved in rice production (%)	44.0	21.7	29.4	21.1	19.7	27.2
Households involved in maize production (%)	68.7	67.6	72.0	66.9	44.8	63.9
Households involved in cassava production (%)	66.1	62.2	67.2	63.9	40.8	60.0
Households involved in vegetable production (%)	53.2	49.5	55.1	55.3	34.2	49.4
Households involved in fruit (temporary) production (%)	59.1	53.4	61.5	59.7	40.1	54.7
Households involved in fruit (permanent) production (%)	58.4	54.1	62.1	59.9	38.4	54.5
Households involved in coffee production (%)	25.9	43.1	46.4	44.0	20.8	36.0
Households involved in coconut production (%)	57.1	43.7	50.1	49.2	36.5	47.3
Households involved in production of other temporary crops (%)	56.8	51.2	60.6	56.7	37.2	52.5
Households involved in production of other permanent crops (%)	57.7	53.9	62.2	58.3	37.5	53.9

% = percent, pa = per annum

^a Data refer to 2010 unless otherwise noted.

^b The data on walls appear to have been prepared on a different basis in 2004 and 2010.

Source: ADB estimates based on the suco data of the 2010 Timor-Leste population and housing census (National Statistics Directorate 2006), and the 2001 Suco Survey (East Timor Transitional Administration et al. 2001).

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Least Developed *Sucos* Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste has committed to creating fair and inclusive opportunity. To assist the pursuit of this goal, the paper assesses the distribution of opportunity in the *sucos* (i.e. village) level. This publication identifies the least developed *sucos* that mostly need extra support.

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