

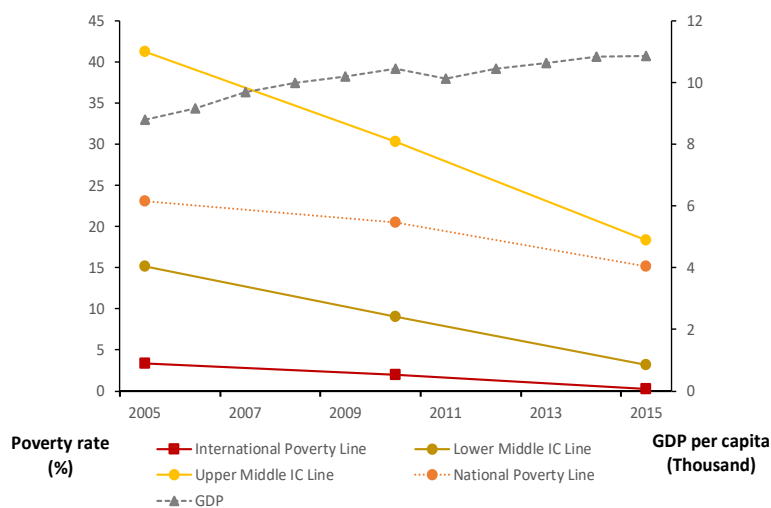
The latest numbers for Tunisia refer to 2015, when the Tunisian National Statistics Institute (INS) published a new series of poverty rates based on the consumption patterns observed in the 2015 Household Budget Consumption and Living Conditions Survey. According to official numbers, the 2015 poverty rate in the country was 15.2 percent, significantly lower than the rate of 20.5 percent in 2010 and 23.1 percent in 2005. Likewise, when measured with the International Poverty Lines (IPLs) of 1.9 \$ PPP and 3.2 \$ PPP the decline is also sharp. Using the 1.9 \$ PPP IPL, poverty in 2015 is almost eradicated (below 1 percent) while using the 3.2 \$ PPP IPL poverty fell to 3.2 percent from 9.0 percent in 2010. In line with monetary indicators, the multidimensional poverty rate registers a very low value, 1.2 percent in 2015.

In the same period, the median consumption grew at an early rate of 3.57 percent while inequality as measured by the Gini index, declined from 35.8 in 2010 to 32.8 in 2015. Looking at the spatial distribution, poverty is typically concentrated in the Nord West (28.4 percent) and Centre West (30.8 percent) landlocked regions. Poverty rates decrease moving towards the coastal North Est (11.6 percent), Centre Est (11.4 percent) and Greater Tunis (5.3 percent) regions, although there are pockets of relatively high poverty rates there as well. Inequality seems to have followed a downward path in the 2005-2015 period.

| POVERTY  | Number of Poor (thousand) | Rate (%) | Period    |
|--|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| National Poverty Line  | 1,713.6                   | 15.2     | 2015      |
| International Poverty Line<br>1.6 in Tunisian dinar (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita             | 29.1                      | 0.3      | 2015      |
| Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line<br>2.8 in Tunisian dinar (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita | 358.8                     | 3.2      | 2015      |
| Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line<br>4.8 in Tunisian dinar (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita | 2,048.1                   | 18.3     | 2015      |
| Multidimensional Poverty Measure   |                           | 1.2      | 2015      |
| SHARED PROSPERITY  |                           |          |           |
| Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent  |                           | 4.97     | 2010-2015 |
| INEQUALITY   |                           |          |           |
| Gini Index   |                           | 32.8     | 2015      |
| Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth   |                           | 1.96     | 2010-2015 |
| GROWTH   |                           |          |           |
| Annualized GDP per capita growth   |                           | 0.8      | 2010-2015 |
| Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey   |                           | 3.00     | 2010-2015 |
| MEDIAN INCOME  |                           |          |           |
| Growth of the annual median income   |                           | 3.57     | 2010-2015 |

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of September 2019, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

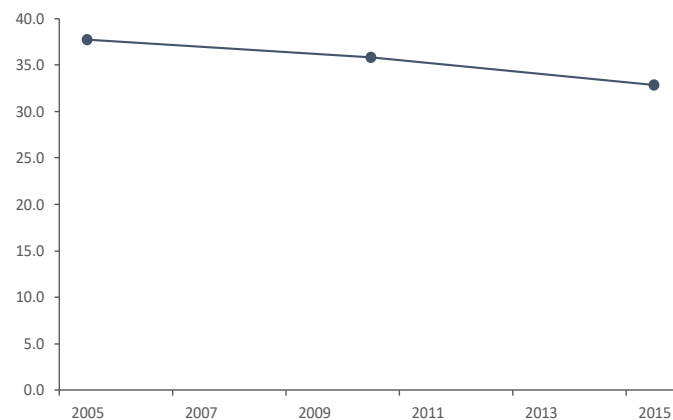
## POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2015



Source: World Bank using NSHBCSL/MNAPOV/GMD

## INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2015

### Gini Index



Source: World Bank using NSHBCSL/MNAPOV/GMD

## KEY INDICATORS

| Distribution among groups: 2015         | Lower Middle Income line (%) |      | Relative group (%) |        | Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people): 2015        |
|---|------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------|--|
|   | Non-Poor                     | Poor | Bottom 40          | Top 60 |  |
| Urban population                        | 99                           | 1    | 29                 | 71     | <b>Monetary poverty (Consumption)</b>                        |
| Rural population                        | 92                           | 8    | 65                 | 35     | Daily Consumption or income is less than US\$1.90 per person |
| Males                                   | 97                           | 3    | 40                 | 60     | <b>Education</b>   |
| Females                                 | 97                           | 3    | 40                 | 60     | At least one school-age child is not enrolled in school      |
| 0 to 14 years old                       | 95                           | 5    | 50                 | 50     | No adult in the household has completed primary education    |
| 15 to 64 years old                      | 97                           | 3    | 37                 | 63     | <b>Access to basic infrastructure</b>                        |
| 65 and older                            | 98                           | 2    | 33                 | 67     | No access to limited-standard drinking water                 |
| Without education (16+)                 | 98                           | 2    | 39                 | 61     | No access to limited-standard sanitation                     |
| Primary education (16+)                 | 97                           | 3    | 45                 | 55     | No access to electricity                                     |
| Secondary education (16+)               | 99                           | 1    | 28                 | 72     |  |
| Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+) | 100                          | 0    | 17                 | 83     |  |

Source: World Bank using NSHBCSL/MNAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using NSHBCSL/MNAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A\* value removed due to less than 30 observations

## POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The National Institute of Statistics designs and applies the poverty measurement methodology in Tunisia. Using the most recent survey data from 2015, the INS conducted a full recalculation of their poverty line to define the thresholds of minimum standard of living in the country. The welfare aggregate is based on a consumption expenditure measure that includes food, education, health, dwelling related expenditures, communications and transportation, clothing, entertainment, and an estimate of rental values for the dwelling where the household resides. The welfare aggregate is not spatially or temporally deflated for poverty measurement, but spatially adjusted using poverty lines for calculating the Gini index. Three poverty lines in Dinars (TND) per person per year are estimated and used to calculate the official poverty rates: Metropolitan areas (TND 1878), Communal (TND 1703) and Non-communal (TND 1501). On average, the poverty line is TND 1706, which roughly translates into \$2.6 USD/PPP.

## HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the MNAPOV database. MNAPOV is a new data collection effort enacted in 2014, and managed by MNATSD. It covers 36 surveys from 11 countries. Two data points (surveys) are available for each country, except Algeria. The database is organized in 3 modules following the Global Monitoring Database (GMD) Harmonization guidelines, including the welfare aggregate which is used for Global Poverty Monitoring. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.