



Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census, 2010

Analytical Report on Labour Force

Volume 12



Timor-Leste 2010 Population and Housing Census

Series of Analytical Reports

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2010 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census

LABOUR FORCE MONOGRAPH

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National Statistics Directorate (NSD)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Foreword

The 2010 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census with the theme “Our Census, Our Future: Be part of it” was conducted in July 2010 on a de facto basis by the National Statistics Directorate. The 2010 census is the second conducted after the one in 2004 (post independent Timor-Leste) and fourth after the 1980 and 1990, both taken under the Indonesian forced occupation. This census was undertaken within the provision of the Statistics Decree Law No. 17/2003 and the 2010 Population and Housing Census Law of April 2010.

The main objective of the census was to collect, analyze and effectively disseminate demographic and socio-economic information required for policy and programme formulation, decision making in planning and administrative processes and research. The census preliminary results were published in Volume 1 and launched by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Timor-Leste in October 2010. The main results were published in Volumes 2, 3 and 4 and launched by the Vice-Prime Minister in July 2011. After that an ambitious “Sensus Fo Fila Fali” project was undertaken by the MDG Secretariat (Ministry of Finance) in partnership with the Census Project

were launched by the Prime Minister in November 2011, followed by a series of nationwide dissemination workshops held at national, district level and in each of the 442 sucos.

This fourth phase comprised of twelve analytical reports covering census thematic topics: Fertility and Nuptiality, Mortality, Migration and Urbanization, Population Projections, Education, Labour Force, Housing, Disability, Agriculture, Gender and the Atlas. The preparation of these reports was a collaborative effort by the Government and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); it involved local and international experts. The reports were authored under the supervision and guidance of the Chief Technical Adviser from UNFPA. The authors were recruited on competitive basis, ensuring that they had adequate knowledge of the topic they were to analyse.

The Government of Timor-Leste wishes to extend its sincere gratitude and thanks to UNFPA for gratitude is extended to the authors of the analytical reports, the Director of NSD and his team, the Chief Technical Adviser – Census Project, technical staff for their commitment and tireless efforts to successfully undertake the thematic analysis exercise.

Last but not least, all Timorese deserve special praise for their patience and willingness to provide the requisite information which forms the basis of these reports and hence benchmark information for development. We in the Ministry of Finance and Government as a whole hope that the data contained in these twelve monographs will be fully utilized in the national development planning process by all stakeholders for the welfare of the Timorese people.



Ms. Emilia Pires,
Minister of Finance

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (RDTL)

About This Publication

In July 2010 Timor-Leste conducted the second population and housing census. The 2010 Census aims to provide current and reliable demographic, economic and social information which is important for effective and efficient development planning, administrative and policy decision making and for further research. The objectives of the 2010 Census were to collect, compile, evaluate, analyze, publish and disseminate information on the size, composition and spatial distribution of the population, levels of education attained by the population, size and employment of the labour force; prevalence of disability and its spread, levels of fertility, mortality and migration; rate and pattern of urbanization, housing conditions and availability of social amenities, and participation in agricultural production.

This monograph presents and estimates a dynamic model of the Timorese labour force participation in which the effect of work experience on wages, income and economic activities are explicitly taken into account; because current participation alters future potential earnings and the investment in job creation is an important factor in the design of policies and programmes geared towards attainment of economic and social development as well as poverty reduction.

Timor-Leste, like any other developing country embarking on economic reforms and poverty reduction programmes, requires current and reliable indicators to monitor the effects of various policies and programmes. Information on labour dynamics is one of the important sources of data for assessing the role of the population in the economic and social development process. In particular, labour statistics are required for measurement of available and unused labour time and human resources for the purpose of macroeconomic and human resource development planning. These facilitate the measurement of the relationships between employment, income and other social and economic characteristics for purpose of formulating and monitoring employment policies and programmes, income-generating activities, vocational training among other programmes.

This monograph is based on the labour force framework adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982) which categorizes the total population into the currently economically active population (labour force) and the economically inactive population. There were six questions in the 2010 Census which sought information on the economic activity status of the population for those aged 10 years and above.

The monograph uses the estimates of labour force framework model to predict changes in the life cycle patterns of employment due to changes in schooling, fertility, levels of income, and the magnitude of participation by various population groups on income, social and economic characteristics.

Timor-Leste has several policies addressing employment creation and upgrading manpower skills. The 2010 census provides up-to-date information on some of the labour market indicators. This monograph contains useful information which will assist the government to update existing policies on employment. By focusing on the education characteristics, gender differences in labour, and working children, the statistics will be helpful in formulation of gender and child-related policies. However, some information gaps still exist and it may be necessary to design relevant surveys to fill these missing gaps.

ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ER | Employment Ratio |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| ICT | Information and Communication, Technology |
| ILFS | Integrated Labour Force Survey |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| KFI | Keying From Image |
| LFPR | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| LFS | Labour Force Survey |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| NSD | National Statistics Directorate |
| OCR | Optical Character Recognition |
| TL-LFS | Timor-Leste Labour Force Survey |
| UN | United Nations |
| VTP | Vocational Training Policy |

Executive summary

The Labour Force Monograph 2010 is one of the thematic publications from the 2010 Census. It is part of ten other publications namely: Fertility and Nuptiality, Mortality, Migration and Urbanization, Population Projections, Education, Disability, Agriculture and Livestock, Housing and Household Amenities, Gender Dimensions, Atlas and Youth.

This monograph presents and estimates a dynamic model of the Timorese labour force participation, which takes into account work experience, wages, income and economic activities. Current participation of labour alters future potential earnings and investment in job creation is important design policies and program promote economic and social development as well as poverty reduction.

General Trend

The 2010 Census data indicate a slight decline of the share of those aged 0-9 by about 1.4 percentage points compared to 30.3 percent in 2004. The share of those aged 65 and above increased from 3.5 percent in 2004 to 4.8 percent in 2010. The economically active population aged 15-64 remained at about the same level. However, the share of the economically active population aged 15-59 declined by 1.1 percentage points to stand at 50.0 percent in 2010.

Total Dependency Ratio

Total Dependency Ratio (TDR) is the ratio of those not in the labour force under 15 and 65 years and above, to those in the labour force (15-64 years). As the ratio increases, there may be an increased burden on the productivities part of the population, to maintain the up bring and pensions of the economically dependent.

Total dependency ratio declined from 87.5 percent in 2004 to 87.0 percent in 2010, which implies that about 87 persons in the age range 0-14 and 65 plus years were dependent on 100 people in the age range 15-64. The dependency ratio in the urban areas declined significantly from 71.7 percent to 64.2 percent during 2004-2010, but increased in the rural areas from 93.9 percent to 98.4 percent.

Activity Status of the Population

Out of 748,594 people aged 10 and above, 347,385 (46.4%) were economically active and 401,209 economically inactive (53.6 %). The population aged 10 and above that reported to be working was 311,320 while those who sought work or did not but were available for work were 36,065.

Persons with Disability aged 10+ by Activity Status

Persons with disability aged 10 and above were 45,881 or 6.1 percent of the total in 2010. About 55.2 percent of these persons with disability aged ten and above were economically active.

Economically Active Population 10+

The economically active population declined to 347,385 in 2010. About 72.4 percent of the economically active population aged 10 and above resided in the rural areas with women comprising 34.2 percent. The districts with the highest proportions of the economically active population aged 10 and above were Dili (21.3 %), Ermera (12.5 %) and Baucau (10.2 %).

Economically Inactive Population

The economically inactive population (person not in the labour force) covers persons who did not work or hold a job during the reference period (last seven days prior to the census night) and did not seek work because they were either fulltime students, homemakers (household work, housewife), pensioners/retired/elderly, ill/disabled or did not need work due to unspecified reasons. For persons aged 10 and above, 401,209 persons were economically inactive. The homemakers accounted for 33.4 percent, pensioners/elderly 3.5 percent, retired persons accounted for only 1.5 percent. Nationally, majority of the economically inactive were women at 63.3 percent.

Employed Population (15-64)

The total employed population was 278,032. The 2004 Census had shown a total employed population age 15-64 from private households of 293,455. The sex ratio of the employed population in this age group was 207.4 in 2010, implying that for every 100 employed women, there were about 207 employed men. The 2004 census had given a sex ratio of 132. Own account workers constituted 48.8 percent of the working population 15- 64 years. This class of workers dominated all age categories except age groups 25-29 and 30-34. The latter two age groups were dominated by paid employees which was the second largest class of the working population 15-64. Men comprised of 67.5 percent of the working population and they dominated all the age groups of paid employees and own account workers.

The Government was the main employer of the paid employees (46.1%) followed by the privately owned businesses or firms at 35.1 percent. Majority of own account workers were self-employed farmers (83.1 %), while 16.9 percent were working in privately owned businesses.

There were about 16,000 employed persons with disability, which was 5.8 percent of the total working population aged 15-64. Majority of the employed persons with disability were self-employed farmers (52.5 %).

The overall employment ratio was 49.3 percent, with that of males standing at 66.1 percent compared to 32.3 percent for females. For the population aged 15-59, the employment-to population ratio was 48.4 percent. The youth aged 15-24 had an employment ratio of 23.5 percent while that of youth aged 15-29 was 31.6 percent. The employment ratio for those aged 15-64 was 53.7 percent in rural areas and 40.6 percent in urban areas.

Unemployed Persons

The “strict” definition of unemployment is based on three criteria which must be satisfied simultaneously, namely, “without work”, “currently available for work”, and “seeking work”. The “seeking work” criterion is usually considered too restrictive and is often “relaxed” for developing countries in which the labour market is not well developed. One particular group of workers who might possibly be considered as unemployed under a relaxed definition is the “discouraged workers”. This term generally refers to persons who want a job and are currently available for work but who have

given up any active search for work because they believe that they cannot find it. The reasons may include those who believe that no suitable job is presently available in the area, and personal factors such as the belief that they lack qualifications or those employers think they are too young or too old to work.

A total of 30,353 persons were unemployed, with males comprising 63 percent. Urban areas accounted for 50.5 percent of the unemployed persons aged 15-64. The youth aged 15-24 accounted for 50.1 percent of the total unemployed aged 15-64. The overall unemployment rate for the entire country was 9.8 percent in 2010, up from 8.5 percent recorded in 2004.

The urban and rural unemployment rates were 16.7 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively. The female unemployment rate (11.0 %) was higher than that of males (9.2 %). The urban youth in the age group 15-19 reported a high unemployment rate (40.2 %) compared to rural youth at 22.8 percent. The overall unemployment rate for youth aged 15-24 was 23.9 percent.

Vulnerable Employment

Vulnerable employment is defined as those whose status in employment was own-account worker or contributing family member. The vulnerable employment rate is vulnerable employment as a proportion of total employment. It is a newly defined measure of persons who are employed under relatively precarious circumstances as indicated by status in employment. People in these two categories are less likely to have formal work arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programmes, which puts them at risk when there is a downturn in the economic cycle.

Of the total population aged 15-64, 66.1 percent of the employed were in the category of vulnerable employment. The most vulnerable were women with a rate of 70.8 percent compared to males at 63.8 percent. The majority of the vulnerable were residing in rural areas (80.7 %). Dili district had the least rate of 22.2 percent while Ainaro district had the highest at 86.2 percent.

Participation Rate

The overall participation rate was 54.7 percent, down from 67.5 percent in 2004. The participation rate was higher for men at 72.8 percent compared to females at 36.3 percent.

The highest participation rates were for males in age groups 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 which recorded over 90 percent participation rates. The participation rate for the rural population (57.7 %) was higher than that of urban areas (48.8 %). The participation rates of females in both urban and rural areas were about half those of males.

The participation rates varied across districts, the highest being recorded in Ainaro (64.4%) and the lowest in Dili (49.9 %).

Working Children

The total population for children aged 10-17 was 205,544. A reported 17,157 or 8.3 percent of children aged 10-17 years were working for pay, profit or family gain of which 57.5 percent were boys. Majority of working children were residing in rural areas (89.0 %). The proportion of the rural population that reported to have worked (10.2 %) was higher than that of urban areas (3.4 %).

Working Children with Disabilities and Orphans

A total of 252 working children aged 10-17 had disabilities, majority (237) being in the rural areas. A reported 136 of them were in age group 10-14. Own account workers accounted for 59.9 percent while paid employees were only 26 in number representing 10.3 percent. A total of 2,513 working children were orphans.

Working Population Aged 65+

The employed population aged 65+ was 24,964; representing almost half (49.9 %) of the total older population. About 64.9 percent of the employed older population were own account workers and contributing family workers (22.8 %), while those in wage or paid employment were 11.6 percent.

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Key Indicators in Labour Monograph 2010

| | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Labour Force Participation Rate (%) | 54.7 | 72.8 | 36.3 |
| Rural | 57.2 | 77.6 | 38.4 |
| Urban | 48.8 | 63.8 | 32 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 9.8 | 9.2 | 11 |
| Rural | 6.9 | 6.2 | 8.4 |
| Urban | 16.7 | 16.2 | 18 |
| Employment Rates (%) | 49.3 | 66.1 | 32.3 |
| Rural | 53.7 | 72.8 | 35.1 |
| Urban | 40.6 | 53.5 | 26.2 |
| Total Dependency Ratio (%) | 87 | | |
| Rural | 98.4 | | |
| Urban | 64.2 | | |
| Youth (15-29 Unemployment Rate (%) | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.8 |
| Rural | 15.3 | 14.7 | 16.3 |
| Urban | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27 |
| Youth 15-29) Labour Force Participation Rate (%) | 39.2 | 49.9 | 28.6 |
| Vulnerable Employment (15-64) | 183,656 | 119,598 | 64,058 |
| Rural | 162,944 | 105,984 | 56,960 |
| Urban | 20,712 | 13,614 | 7,098 |
| Employed Population 15-64 | 278,032 | 187,576 | 90,456 |
| Rural | 201,852 | 134,641 | 67,211 |
| Urban | 76,180 | 52,935 | 23,245 |
| Unemployed Population 15-64 | 30,353 | 19,118 | 11,235 |
| Rural | 15,032 | 8,891 | 6,141 |
| Urban | 15,321 | 10,227 | 5,094 |
| Economically Active 10+ | 347,385 | 231,552 | 115,833 |
| Rural | 251,467 | 165,477 | 85,990 |
| Urban | 95,918 | 66,075 | 29,843 |
| Working Children 10 – 17 years | 17,157 | 9,873 | 7,284 |
| Rural | 15,265 | 8,735 | 6,530 |
| Urban | 1,892 | 1,138 | 754 |
| Employed Population 65+ | 24,964 | 16,985 | 7,979 |
| Rural | 22,274 | 15,130 | 7,144 |
| Urban | 2,690 | 1,855 | 835 |

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This analytical report presents statistics on the economic activities of the population based on the 2010 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census. The statistics include data on the economically active population and economically inactive persons aged 10 years and above. Information on employment, unemployment and characteristics of the labour force is useful to policy makers, researchers and the general public with interest in understanding the labour market in Timor-Leste.

1.1.0 Census Background

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country. The census provides detailed benchmark data on all population characteristics necessary for effective national development planning. The United Nations (1998) recommends that national population censuses be undertaken at regular intervals of ten years.

The 2010 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census was the second, with the first having been conducted in 2004. The 2010 Census was a de facto census conducted on the night of 11th/12th July 2010, though the questionnaire also allowed de jure enumeration. The 2010 Census was implemented in accordance with the Statistics decree law No 17/2003. The theme of the census was “Our Census, Our Future: Be part of it”.

The labour force monograph 2010 is one of the thematic publications from the 2010 census among other publications namely: Housing conditions and household amenities, Education, Fertility and nuptiality, Labour force, Agriculture & livestock, Mortality, Migration and urbanization, Population projections and Gender dimensions.

1.2.0 World and regional levels and trends on labour force and participation

The labour force participation rate is the percentage of working-age persons in an economy who: are employed and / or are unemployed but looking for a job. Typically “working-age persons” is defined as people between the ages of 15-64. People in those age groups who are not counted as participating in the labour force are typically students, homemakers, and persons under the age of 64 who are retired. In the United States the labour force participation rate is usually around 67-68 percent.

According to “The 2011 OECD Employment Outlook”¹, Economic growth is uncertain in many OECD economies. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in a number of countries, more than two years into the recovery from the financial and economic crisis. It was considered as the human face of

¹ 2011 OECD Employment Outlook: The OECD Employment Outlook provides an annual assessment of labour market developments and prospects in member countries. OECD refers to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and development

the crisis, the most visible manifestation of the challenge to restore sustained growth. The Outlook put the spotlight on two particularly worrying aspects of the current situation: *the serious threat of unemployment becoming entrenched, and the disproportionate impact of the crisis on youth unemployment.*

From 1990 to 2010, the ratio of female to male labour-force participation show mixed trends across developing country regions. Women's participation rates in the Latin American & Caribbean region showed the most gains, increasing by 18 percentage points in the last two decades, although the size of the participation gap remains large – only two-thirds of men's participation rates. Some improvements also occurred in the Sub-Saharan Africa (+8 percentage points) and the Middle East & North Africa regions (+3 percentage points).

On the other hand, the South Asia region experienced a slight widening of the gender gap in participation (-3 percentage points), and in the East Asia & Pacific and Europe & Central Asia regions (both fell by 1 percentage point).

Some of the decline in men's labour force participation rates can be explained by increasing incomes of people over the age of 50, made possible through the expansion of benefits provided by both Social Security and private pensions. Decline in men's labour force participation has also been observed at young ages, particularly among the less educated. Between 1970 and 2005, the labour force participation rate for men ages 25 and 54 with less than a high school education fell by 12 percentage points while the rate for those with a college degree dropped by nearly 3 percentage points. Two factors may explain these trends: The jobs available to less-educated men pay less than in the past, and access to social security disability benefits has increased.

Factors affecting the rise in women's employment are more complex. During the past 50 years, as manual labour required for many jobs decreased and more white-collar jobs were created, a greater number of jobs were created and became available for women. Better wages may also have provided an incentive for women to enter the workforce and to limit the number of children they have. In addition, with the increasing rates of divorce and separation, many women had to start careers or, at the very least, develop track records in the labour market. Politically, the Civil Rights Act (1964) and associated amendments have made it more costly for employers to discriminate against women world-wide.

1.3.0 Preview of (theme) levels and trends in Timor-Leste

This section, reviews the national trends of some key labour force indicators based on the 2004 Census and 2010 Labour Force Survey. However, caution should be taken while making comparisons and drawing conclusions based on these statistics due to the differences in the design methodologies.

As presented in Table 1.1, the working age population (15-64 years) rose from 488,194 in 2004 to 579,000 in 2010. The labour force (15-64) declined from 320,747 (including those who had reported no work available) in 2004 to 249,000 in 2010. The System of National accounts (SNA) considers persons engaged in subsistence agriculture whose output is consumed entirely by the household as well as all cases where people collect firewood to fetching water as working. However, the 2010 labour force did not classify persons in these two categories as working. This partially explains the decrease in the labour force participation.

The inactive population grew from 167,447 to 326,000 during the same period. The growth of the inactive population may be partially attributed to longer stay of potential workers in school past the age of 15. Labour force participation rates declined from 65.7 percent in 2004 to 43.0 percent in 2010. Similar trends are observed when the age category 15+ is considered. Given the huge difference observed between the Census 2004 and the TL-LF 2010, any subsequent comparison with the 2010 census will only focus on the 2004 Census.

Table 1: Trends in the Labour Force; 2004 Census and TL-LFS 2010

| Year | Age | Total Population | Labour Force (15-64) | | | Economically Inactive | Not Stated | Labour Force Participation Rate (%) |
|-------------|-------|------------------|----------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Employed | Unemployed | Total | | | |
| 2004 census | 15-64 | 488,194 | 293,455 | 27,292 | 320,747 | 167,447 | - | 65.7 |
| TL-LFS 2010 | 15-64 | 579,000 | 240,000 | 9,000 | 249,000 | 326,000 | 4,000 | 43 |
| 2004 census | 15+ | 520,265 | 309,004 | 28,692 | 337,696 | 182,569 | - | 64.9 |
| TL-LFS 2010 | 15+ | 628,000 | 249,000 | 13,000 | 262,000 | 366,000 | | 41.7 |

1.4.0 Organization of the monograph

This monograph consists of seventeen chapters. The background of the in-depth analysis of labour force participation, world trends and labour force in the context of Timor-Leste is presented in Chapter 1. In Chapter 2 the assessment of data quality, definitions and concepts as well as the methods used for the in-depth analysis of labour force participation are discussed. The analysis of labour force participation is given in Chapter 3 that covers the analysis of levels, trends and differentials. Presentation of findings on labour force is conveyed in the proceeding chapters. The monograph is closed with the conclusions, recommendations, Glossary of terms used references and appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

2.1.0 Overview

Labour force information, which gives estimates of employment and unemployment, is primarily used to develop, evaluate and report on labour market policies. Since gaining her independence, Timor-Leste has collected labour force information mainly from the 2004 Census and the Labour Force Survey 2010. The 2010 Census incorporated a labour module which provided useful labour market information and is analysed herein.

2.1.1 Data Collection Procedures

The 2010 Census, unlike the 2004 census, adopted the *de facto* as opposed to *de jure* approach. An additional question was included in the main questionnaire to identify whether each individual was a usual resident in the household of enumeration or a visitor. This assisted in the compilation of the *de jure* population. Other short questionnaires were used to collect information from people who spent the night in hotels, hospitals, outdoor sleepers as well as people living in institutions.

The target population was all persons who spent the night of 11th /12th July 2010 in households, hotels, institutions or outdoor locations within the administrative boundaries of Timor-Leste on the census night. The frameworks of identification were defined to cover populations in conventional households, institutions, and even those with no fixed abode (outdoor sleepers). All persons in conventional households and institutions such as boarding schools and colleges were enumerated as scheduled using the main questionnaire, while the other categories such as hotels, hospitals, other institutions and outdoor sleepers were strictly enumerated on the census night using the short questionnaire.

2.2.0 Type of Data Collected

The 2010 Census collected information on demographic and socioeconomic indicators for the whole country. The census collected information on the size and distribution of the population, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy, orphan-hood, school attendance and educational attainment, labour force, disability status, housing conditions and access to social amenities, and deaths in the household.

2.3.0 Data Capture Methodology

During the 2010 Population and Housing Census, data capture was done using a stand-alone program created using CS-pro software. The same software was used during data analysis.

2.4.0 Definition and concepts

The concepts and definitions given in this report are in conformity with the Surveys of *The Economically Active Populations, Employment, Unemployment and underemployment*: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods (1990) and the UN Handbook on Measuring the Economically Active Population and Related characteristics in Population Censuses (2009).

2.4.1 Who is in the labour force?

The Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) defines *the labour force as all civilians classified as employed and unemployed. The employed are those who work for pay for themselves or someone else or who work 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family –operated business.* Also included among the employed are those who were temporarily absent from work for reasons such as illness and child care problems.

At first glance, the concept of employment and unemployment seem straight forward, with only the retired, disabled, homemakers or full-time students excluded from the labour force. But these concepts seem less clear when we consider some specific examples more closely. Homemakers for instance often provide the household with services that would otherwise be unaffordable. In fact, many families make difficult decisions about whether they would be better off if the home maker were to take a paying job. Also, retired people may volunteer in work activities for which people are usually paid. Their work is not counted in the labour force.

Many other “workers” also go uncounted for a variety of reasons. Although family members working without pay in a family business are counted as employed, family members working without pay in their own homes are not counted as employed, even though the work may be identical to paid work. Prisoners engaged in work are not counted as employed. Some people may be counted as either unemployed or not in the labour force but may nevertheless be “employed” in illegal activities. Workers in the military are not counted in the commonly used employment statistics.

Sources of data on workers also determine who is counted in the labour force. The most commonly used source of labour force data is the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household survey that captures employment and unemployment of household members ages 16 and older. The CPS does not capture paid employment of 15 year olds, who may work legally, and is unlikely to capture informal employment.

2.4.2 Reference Period

Since employment and unemployment are viewed as stock concepts (measured at a particular point in time), the corresponding statistics must, in principle, refer to a precise instant in time. The reference to a precise instant in time is called the reference period. Two reference periods were used in the 2010 census. The main economic activity had a short reference period of last seven days prior to the census night, i.e. 4-10th July 2010. The secondary activity on the other hand had a long reference period of 12 months (11 July 2009 to 10 July 2010).

2.4.3 Economic activities

These are the activities that contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. The two types of economic activities are: (1) Market production activities (work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit); and (2) Non-market production activities (work done for the benefit of the household e.g. subsistence farming).

2.5.0 Methodology

2.5.1 Measurement

The analysis is based on the labour force framework adopted by the 1982 International Conference of Labour Statisticians (see Annex 1). The framework categorizes total population into the currently

economically active population (labour force) and the currently economically inactive population. The labour force is composed of the employed and unemployed during a specified reference period. The inactive population covers those who are not employed or seeking employment (homemakers, retirees, incapacitated people and full-time students). Though most countries consider the standard working population as those aged 15-64, the 2010 Timor-Leste Census set the lower age limit at 10 years with no upper age limit.

Six questions were asked about the economic activity status of the population. The variable P30 (appendix 2) enables us to break the population into the above categories. The economically active 10 years +, comprises of P30 (codes 1-7) and economically inactive 10+ years P30 (codes 8-12). The economically active (10+) is further classified into working children (10-17), labour force (ages 15-64) and working older population (65+). The labour force is further categorized into employed (P30, codes 1-5), and unemployed (P30, codes 6-7).

To allow for international comparison as well as comparisons with other published labour statistics in the country, the analysis is presented for the Timor-Leste population aged 10+ years, 15-64, and 65+ years. Analysis of working children aged 10-17 years has also been done.

2.5.2 Data quality

Censuses are normally faced by both administrative and logistical problems, giving rise to coverage and content errors, which vary in nature and magnitude. Coverage errors result from omission or double coverage of certain pockets of the population, while content errors pertain to misreporting or misclassification of the statistics. These errors usually distort estimates based on the census. The data collected during the 2010 Census had several shortcomings. The concept of economic status used in the 2010 Census was based on international UN/ILO definitions and could have been difficult for respondents to understand. Errors could have also been introduced by lack of understanding of the concepts by the enumerators. For these reasons, even when a respondent could have understood the concepts, the most appropriate response was not properly recorded. Furthermore, attaching the appropriate occupations or industries to an individual is usually difficult. Broader categories were therefore used for analysing the occupation and industry variables.

During data analysis, misreporting and omissions were evident in the 2010 Census. About 3.8 percent of children under age 10 had employment information reported. The age variable was assumed correct and therefore the employment information provided was dropped. Further, 11 percent of those aged 10 + did not provide details of their activity status. Appropriate imputation procedures were applied to resolve missing and misreported data.

The unemployment rate for youth may have been slightly underestimated because some of the youth who would otherwise be unemployed were employed for the census activity during the reference period.

CHAPTER THREE

ACTIVITY STATUS OF THE TIMOR-LESTE POPULATION

In the 2010 Census, the target population for the economic activity questions were all those aged 10 years and above. This Chapter reviews the activity and inactivity status of the 10 years and above for the Timor-Leste population in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics size, age, sex, rural-urban residence and district.

3.1.0 Population distribution by Age Group, 2004 and 2010

Table 2 presents distribution of population by age group and sex for the years 2004 and 2010, for both the entire population (conventional, nonconventional households and institutions) and for conventional households and institutions. The data shows that the population grew by 1.2 percent per annum between 2004 and 2010. Analysis by age group indicates a slight decline of the share of age group 0-9 years by about 1.6 percentage points in 2010 from 30.3 percent in 2004. The share of those aged 65 and above increased from 3.5 percent in 2004 to 4.7 percent in 2010. The share of the economically active population aged 15-64 slightly increased from 53.3 percent in 2004 to 53.9 percent in 2010. The share of the economically active population aged 15-59 declined from 51.1 percent in 2004 to 50.3 percent in 2010.

The share of children aged 10-17 increased slightly from 19.1 percent in 2004 to 19.5 percent in 2010. During 2004-2010, the share of youth population aged 15-24 increased from 18.5 percent to 19.6 percent and for age group 15-29 from 24.7 percent to 27.0 percent. Gender analysis during the same time periods reveal similar margin patterns for both males and females. Labour force questions were solicited only on the population living in conventional households and institutions and is subsequently analysed.

Table 2: Population distribution by Age Group and sex; 2004, 2010

| Age Group | 2004 | | | 2010+ | | | 2010++ | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Age | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 923,198 | 469,919 | 453,279 | 1,066,409 | 544,199 | 522,210 | 1,053,982 | 536,397 | 517,585 |
| 0-4 | 150,744 | 77,720 | 73,024 | 153,334 | 79,172 | 74,162 | 152,655 | 78,814 | 73,841 |
| 5-9 | 129,420 | 66,661 | 62,759 | 153,108 | 78,980 | 74,128 | 152,733 | 78,782 | 73,951 |
| 10-14 | 118,647 | 61,422 | 57,225 | 135,464 | 70,513 | 64,951 | 134,812 | 70,226 | 64,586 |
| 15-17 | 57,928 | 29,295 | 28,633 | 71,968 | 36,203 | 35,765 | 70,732 | 35,508 | 35,224 |
| 10-17 | 176,141 | 90,519 | 85,622 | 207,432 | 106,716 | 100,716 | 205,544 | 105,734 | 99,810 |
| 15-24 | 170,975 | 85,593 | 85,382 | 210,962 | 106,090 | 104,872 | 206,301 | 103,117 | 103,184 |
| 15-29 | 228,113 | 113,959 | 114,154 | 287,798 | 144,359 | 143,439 | 281,613 | 140,380 | 141,233 |
| 15-59 | 471,727 | 237,071 | 234,656 | 536,936 | 273,295 | 263,641 | 526,562 | 266,538 | 260,024 |
| 15-64 | 492,243 | 247,684 | 244,559 | 574,269 | 290,714 | 283,555 | 563,704 | 283,850 | 279,854 |
| 65+ | 32,144 | 16,432 | 15,712 | 50,234 | 24,820 | 25,414 | 50,078 | 24,725 | 25,353 |
| 10+ | 643,034 | 325,538 | 317,496 | 759,967 | 386,047 | 373,920 | 748,594 | 378,801 | 369,793 |

2010+ Population from conventional and nonconventional households, and institutions

2010++ Population from conventional and institutions

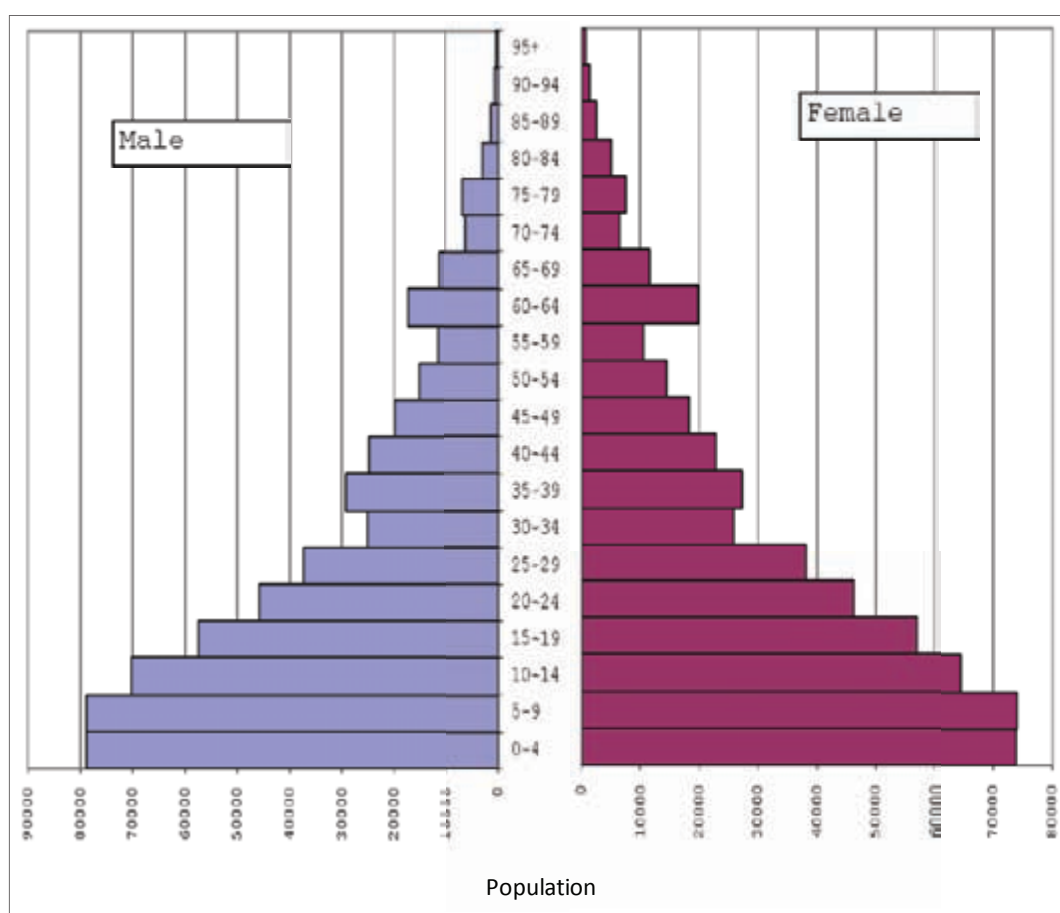
3.2.0 Population distribution by Age and Sex

Table 3 presents population distribution by age and sex. Timor-Leste has a youthful population where 61.3 percent of the population is below 25 years, which is an indication of high fertility rates. Children aged 10-17 years were 19.5 percent of the total population, with boys accounting for 51.4 percent. Youth aged 15-29 constitute 26.7 percent of the total population with females accounting for 50.2 percent. The elderly population 65 years and above accounted for only 4.8 percent of the total population, with the majority being women. The working age population 15-59 accounted for about half of the total population while the 15-64 population accounted for 53.5 percent. In the latter two cases, men were the majority. Figure 1 illustrates the population structure based on the 2010 Census.

Table 3: Population distribution by Age group and Sex, 2010

| Age | Total | | Sex | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | | | Male | | Female | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total | 1,053,982 | 100 | 536,397 | 100 | 517,585 | 100 |
| 0-4 | 152,655 | 14.5 | 78,814 | 14.7 | 73,841 | 14.3 |
| 5-9 | 152,733 | 14.5 | 78,782 | 14.7 | 73,951 | 14.3 |
| 10-14 | 134,812 | 12.8 | 70,226 | 13.1 | 64,586 | 12.5 |
| 15-19 | 114,304 | 10.8 | 57,397 | 10.7 | 56,907 | 11 |
| 20-24 | 91,997 | 8.7 | 45,720 | 8.5 | 46,277 | 8.9 |
| 25-29 | 75,312 | 7.1 | 37,263 | 6.9 | 38,049 | 7.4 |
| 30-34 | 50,940 | 4.8 | 25,180 | 4.7 | 25,760 | 5 |
| 35-39 | 56,502 | 5.4 | 29,285 | 5.5 | 27,217 | 5.3 |
| 40-44 | 47,605 | 4.5 | 24,873 | 4.6 | 22,732 | 4.4 |
| 45-49 | 38,195 | 3.6 | 19,956 | 3.7 | 18,239 | 3.5 |
| 50-54 | 29,628 | 2.8 | 15,243 | 2.8 | 14,385 | 2.8 |
| 55-59 | 22,079 | 2.1 | 11,621 | 2.2 | 10,458 | 2 |
| 60-64 | 37,142 | 3.5 | 17,312 | 3.2 | 19,830 | 3.8 |
| 65+ | 50,078 | 4.8 | 24,725 | 4.6 | 25,353 | 4.9 |
| 10-17 | 205,544 | 19.5 | 105,734 | 19.7 | 99,810 | 19.3 |
| 15-17 | 70,732 | 6.7 | 35,508 | 6.6 | 35,224 | 6.8 |
| 15-29 | 281,613 | 26.7 | 140,380 | 26.2 | 141,233 | 27.3 |
| 15-59 | 526,562 | 50 | 266,538 | 49.7 | 260,024 | 50.2 |
| 15-64 | 563,704 | 53.5 | 283,850 | 52.9 | 279,854 | 54.1 |

Figure 1: Timor-Leste 2010 Population by Age and Sex



3.3.0 Population distribution by Sex, Residence and Age group

Table 4, which presents the distribution of population by sex, residence and age, shows that ma-

percent of the urban and rural populations, respectively.

Table 4: Population distribution by Age, Residence and Sex, 2010

| Age Group | Total | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 1,053,982 | 307,896 | 160,888 | 147,008 | 746,086 | 375,509 | 370,577 |
| 0-4 | 152,655 | 40,123 | 20,720 | 19,403 | 112,532 | 58,094 | 54,438 |
| 5-9 | 152,733 | 39,453 | 20,366 | 19,087 | 113,280 | 58,416 | 54,864 |
| 10-14 | 134,812 | 32,990 | 17,208 | 15,782 | 101,822 | 53,018 | 48,804 |
| 15-19 | 114,304 | 41,456 | 20,431 | 21,025 | 72,848 | 36,966 | 35,882 |
| 20-24 | 91,997 | 39,948 | 21,073 | 18,875 | 52,049 | 24,647 | 27,402 |
| 25-29 | 75,312 | 30,158 | 15,894 | 14,264 | 45,154 | 21,369 | 23,785 |
| 30-34 | 50,940 | 18,745 | 10,143 | 8,602 | 32,195 | 15,037 | 17,158 |
| 35-39 | 56,502 | 17,716 | 9,818 | 7,898 | 38,786 | 19,467 | 19,319 |
| 40-44 | 47,605 | 13,057 | 7,370 | 5,687 | 34,548 | 17,503 | 17,045 |
| 45-49 | 38,195 | 9,483 | 5,370 | 4,113 | 28,712 | 14,586 | 14,126 |
| 50-54 | 29,628 | 6,892 | 3,735 | 3,157 | 22,736 | 11,508 | 11,228 |
| 55-59 | 22,079 | 4,814 | 2,591 | 2,223 | 17,265 | 9,030 | 8,235 |
| 60-64 | 37,142 | 5,294 | 2,522 | 2,772 | 31,848 | 14,790 | 17,058 |
| 65+ | 50,078 | 7,767 | 3,647 | 4,120 | 42,311 | 21,078 | 21,233 |
| 10-17 | 205,544 | 56,405 | 28,614 | 27,791 | 149,139 | 77,120 | 72,019 |
| 15-17 | 70,732 | 23,415 | 11,406 | 12,009 | 47,317 | 24,102 | 23,215 |
| 15-29 | 281,613 | 111,562 | 57,398 | 54,164 | 170,051 | 82,982 | 87,069 |
| 15-59 | 526,562 | 182,269 | 96,425 | 85,844 | 344,293 | 170,113 | 174,180 |
| 15-64 | 563,704 | 187,563 | 98,947 | 88,616 | 376,141 | 184,903 | 191,238 |

3.4.0 Population distribution by Sex, Residence and District

In Table 5, it can be observed that, Dili district had the largest proportion of the population at 21.7 percent followed by Ermera (11.1 %) and Baucau (10.5 %) districts. The male-female ratio was almost 1:1 in all the districts except in Aileu, Dili and Manufahi. The largest difference of males over females was in Dili district which is typical of any metropolitan area. This may be attributed to rural-urban migration, with males moving to urban areas in search for employment, thereby leaving women to work on rural holdings.

Table 5: Population distribution by Sex, Residence and District, 2010

| | Total | | Sex | | | | Male-Female ratio |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | | | Male | | Female | | |
| Region | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Total | 1,053,982 | 100.0 | 536,397 | 100.0 | 517,585 | 100.0 | 1.04 |
| Urban | 307,896 | 29.2 | 160,888 | 30 | 147,008 | 28.4 | 1.09 |
| Rural | 746,086 | 70.8 | 375,509 | 70 | 370,577 | 71.6 | 1.01 |
| District | | | | | | | |
| Ainaro | 58,148 | 5.5 | 29,565 | 5.5 | 28,583 | 5.5 | 1.03 |
| Aileu | 43,665 | 4.1 | 22,485 | 4.2 | 21,180 | 4.1 | 1.06 |
| Baucau | 110,160 | 10.5 | 55,368 | 10.3 | 54,792 | 10.6 | 1.01 |
| Bobonaro | 91,200 | 8.7 | 45,334 | 8.5 | 45,866 | 8.9 | 0.99 |
| Covalima | 59,047 | 5.6 | 29,744 | 5.5 | 29,303 | 5.7 | 1.02 |
| Dili | 228,564 | 21.7 | 120,765 | 22.5 | 107,799 | 20.8 | 1.12 |
| Ermera | 116,937 | 11.1 | 59,004 | 11.0 | 57,933 | 11.2 | 1.02 |
| Liquiça | 63,172 | 6.0 | 32,159 | 6.0 | 31,013 | 6.0 | 1.04 |
| Lautem | 59,776 | 5.7 | 29,393 | 5.5 | 30,383 | 5.9 | 0.97 |
| Manufahi | 48,614 | 4.6 | 25,054 | 4.7 | 23,560 | 4.6 | 1.06 |
| Manatuto | 41,709 | 4.0 | 21,248 | 4.0 | 20,461 | 4.0 | 1.04 |
| Oecusse | 63,514 | 6.0 | 31,545 | 5.9 | 31,969 | 6.2 | 0.99 |
| Viqueque | 69,476 | 6.6 | 34,733 | 6.5 | 34,743 | 6.7 | 1.00 |

3.5.0 Dependency Ratios

The dependency ratio is the ratio of those not in the labour force (under 15 and 65 years and above) to those in the labour force (15-64 years). As the ratio increases, there may be an increased burden on the productive part of the population, to maintain the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent. This has a direct impact on financial expenditure in terms of social security among other direct and indirect consequences. However, this measure has limitations in that, some of persons classified as 'dependants' are producers and some persons categorized as 'productive' are economically dependant. Total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and aged dependency ratio are further discussed in this section.

3.5.1 Total Dependency Ratio

The total dependency ratio is the total number of persons aged below 15 years and those aged 65 years and above divided by the total working age population (15-64 years). Table 6 depicts the total dependency ratio by residence and district. The total dependency ratio declined from 87.5 percent in 2004 to 87.0 percent in 2010. This implies that about 87 persons in the age range 0-14 and 65 plus years were dependent on 100 people in the age range 15-64. The dependency ratio declined significantly from 71.7 percent in 2004 to 64.2 in 2010 in urban areas, but increased in rural areas from 93.9 percent to 98.4 percent. There was therefore higher dependency in rural areas compared to urban areas.

There were wide spatial differences ranging from 60.2 percent in Dili district to 108.1 percent in Lautem district. High dependency ratios of over 100 percent are noted in Ainaro, Lautem and Viqueque districts. Oecusse and Viqueque districts registered increased dependency ratio by over 10 percentage points from the 2004 levels. Dili district registered a 6.8 percentage point decline in dependency ratio during the period.

Declines in total dependency ratio were also observed in Aileu, Covalima, Ermera and Liquica districts. All districts registered a dependency ratio of over 90.0 percent, with the exception of Dili (60.2 %) and Liquica (87.5 %).

Table 6: Dependency Ratio by Residence and District; 2004, 2010

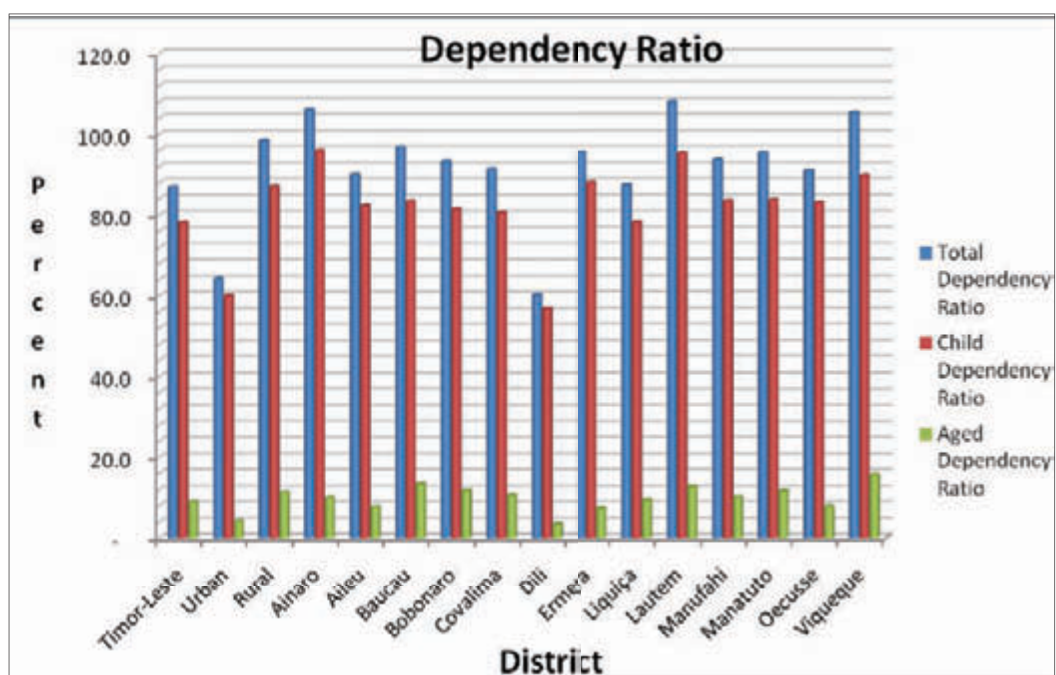
| Region | Age (2010) | | | Total | Dependent | Dependency ratio | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | 0-14 | 15 to 64 | 65+ | | Population (2010) (0-14, 65+) | | |
| Total | 440,200 | 563,704 | 50,078 | 1,053,982 | 490,278 | 87.5 | 87 |
| Urban | 112,566 | 187,563 | 7,767 | 307,896 | 120,333 | 71.7 | 64.2 |
| Rural | 327,634 | 376,141 | 42,311 | 746,086 | 369,945 | 93.9 | 98.4 |
| District | | | | | | | |
| Ainaro | 27,091 | 28,230 | 2,827 | 58,148 | 29,918 | 97.4 | 106 |
| Aileu | 18,906 | 22,984 | 1,775 | 43,665 | 20,681 | 94.6 | 90 |
| Baucau | 46,715 | 55,981 | 7,464 | 110,160 | 54,179 | 93.8 | 96.8 |
| Bobonaro | 38,419 | 47,196 | 5,585 | 91,200 | 44,004 | 87 | 93.2 |
| Covalima | 24,886 | 30,862 | 3,299 | 59,047 | 28,185 | 92.4 | 91.3 |
| Dili | 81,033 | 142,650 | 4,881 | 228,564 | 85,914 | 67 | 60.2 |
| Ermera | 52,658 | 59,834 | 4,445 | 116,937 | 57,103 | 99.1 | 95.4 |
| Liquiça | 26,315 | 33,694 | 3,163 | 63,172 | 29,478 | 91.9 | 87.5 |
| Lautem | 27,384 | 28,730 | 3,662 | 59,776 | 31,046 | 102.5 | 108.1 |
| Manufahi | 20,958 | 25,098 | 2,558 | 48,614 | 23,516 | 91.7 | 93.7 |
| Manatuto | 17,866 | 21,346 | 2,497 | 41,709 | 20,363 | 90.8 | 95.4 |
| Oecusse | 27,627 | 33,268 | 2,619 | 63,514 | 30,246 | 80.8 | 90.9 |
| Viqueque | 30,342 | 33,831 | 5,303 | 69,476 | 35,645 | 95 | 105.4 |

3.5.2 Child Dependency Ratio

Child dependency ratio is computed as the proportion of children aged 0-14 years to the total number of persons aged 15-64 (working age population). As shown in Figure 2, the child dependency ratio was 78.1 percent, implying that about 78 children aged 0-14 years were dependent on 100 persons of productive age 15-64 years. The rural areas had a higher child dependency ratio of 87.1 percent compared 60 percent in urban areas.

There were variations in child dependency ratios across the districts. Dili district had the lowest (56.8 %), followed by Liquica district with 78.1 percent. Ainaro district recorded the highest child dependency (96.0 %) followed by Lautem at 95.3 percent. The rest of the districts had a child dependency ratio ranging from 81 percent to 90 percent. Normally, regions with high child dependency ratios reflect high fertility rates in contrast to regions with low child dependency ratios.

Figure 2: Dependency Ratios by Residence and District, 2010



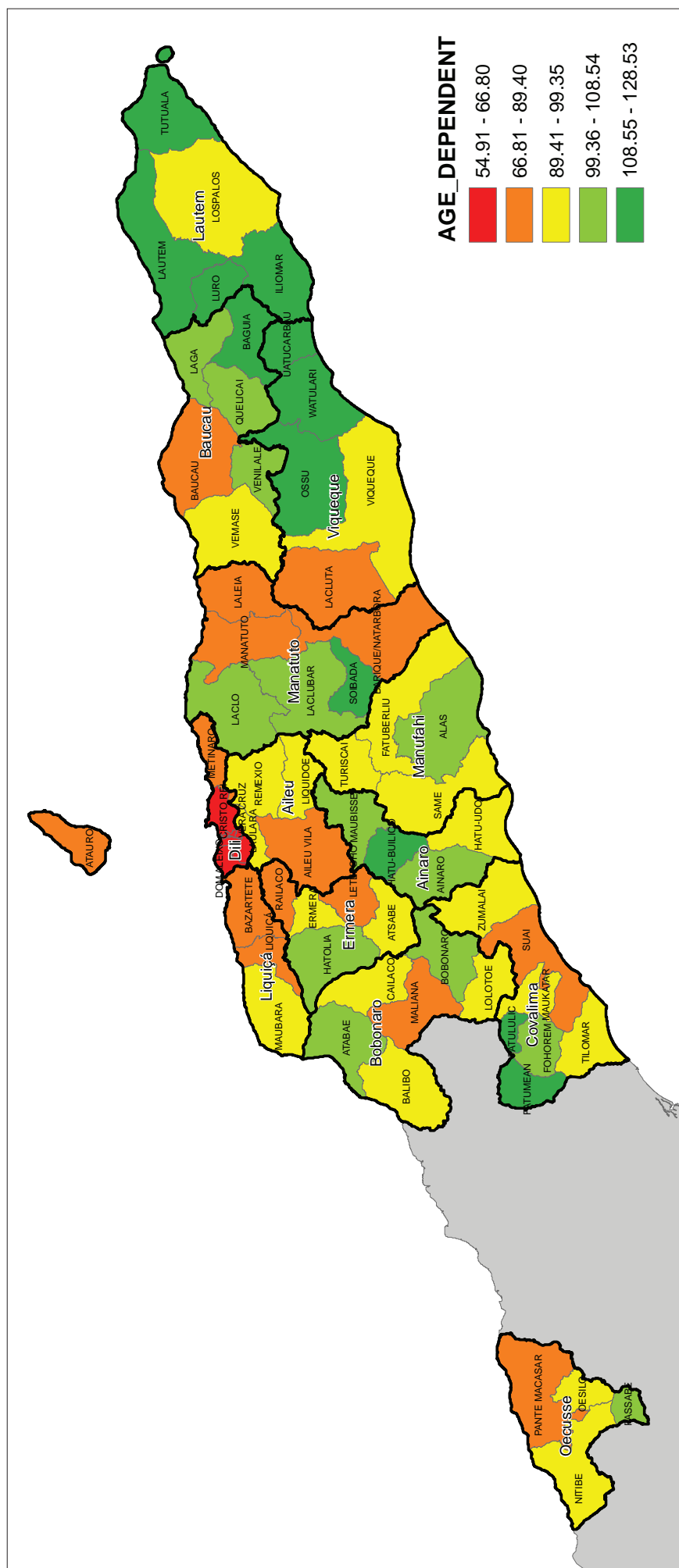
3.5.3 Aged Dependency Ratio

percent against 4.1 percent in urban areas. The lowest aged dependency ratio was in Dili district at

3.5.4 Dependency Ratio by Residence, district and sub-district

Annex 9 and Map 1 show dependency ratios at the sub-district level. Iliomar, Fatumean and percent and 120.9 percent, respectively. The lowest total dependency ratio was in Nain Feto

Map 1: Dependency Ratios in Timor-Leste by Sub-district, 2010



CHAPTER FOUR

REVIEW OF THE POPULATION 2010: TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS

4.1.0 Activity Status of the Population

The distribution of the population aged 10 years and above by age group and activity status is presented in Table 7. There were 748,594 persons aged 10 years and above of whom 347,385 were economically active. The number of economically active population 15-64 was 308,305 compared to 320,747 reported in the 2004 census. The inactive population was 401,209, or 53.6 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above. Further still, the population aged 10 years and above that reported to be working was 311,320 while those who sought work or did not but were available for work were 36,065. Detailed analysis of the economically active population (the employed and unemployed) working children and activity status of the older persons is undertaken in the proceeding chapters.

Table 7: Distribution of Population aged 10 Years and above by Activity Status, 2010.

| AGE GROUP | Total | Active Population | | Total | Inactive Population |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|------------|---------|---------------------|
| | | Working | Unemployed | | |
| Total 10+ | 748,594 | 311,320 | 36,065 | 347,385 | 401,209 |
| 10-14 | 134,812 | 8,324 | 4,137 | 12,461 | 122,351 |
| 15-19 | 114,304 | 16,604 | 6,056 | 22,660 | 91,644 |
| 20-24 | 91,997 | 31,881 | 9,139 | 41,020 | 50,977 |
| 25-29 | 75,312 | 40,579 | 6,162 | 46,741 | 28,571 |
| 30-34 | 50,940 | 32,160 | 2,280 | 34,440 | 16,500 |
| 35-39 | 56,502 | 37,921 | 1,736 | 39,657 | 16,845 |
| 40-44 | 47,605 | 32,904 | 1,219 | 34,123 | 13,482 |
| 45-49 | 38,195 | 26,723 | 989 | 27,712 | 10,483 |
| 50-54 | 29,628 | 20,514 | 996 | 21,510 | 8,118 |
| 55-59 | 22,079 | 15,339 | 892 | 16,231 | 5,848 |
| 60-64 | 37,142 | 23,407 | 884 | 24,291 | 12,851 |
| 10-17 | 205,544 | 17,157 | 7,321 | 24,478 | 181,066 |
| 15-17 | 70,732 | 8,833 | 3,184 | 12,017 | 58,715 |
| 15-24 | 206,301 | 48,485 | 15,195 | 63,680 | 142,621 |
| 15-29 | 281,613 | 89,064 | 21,357 | 110,421 | 171,192 |
| 15-59 | 526,562 | 254,625 | 29,469 | 284,094 | 242,468 |
| 15-64 | 563,704 | 278,032 | 30,353 | 308,385 | 255,319 |
| 65+ | 50,078 | 24,964 | 1,575 | 26,539 | 23,539 |

4.2.0 Distribution of Persons with Disability 10+ by Activity Status

A person was considered to be disabled if he or she had walking, seeing, hearing or intellectual or mental difficulties. As shown in Table 8, persons with disability aged 10 years and above were 45,881, or 6.1 percent of the total population in this age bracket. The results further show that 55.2 percent of persons with disability aged 10 years and above were economically active. In addition, 91.7 percent of the economically active persons with disability aged 10 years and above were employed. Detailed analysis is undertaken in subsequent chapters.

Table 8: Distribution of Persons with Disability aged 10 Years and above by Activity Status, 2010

| AGE GROUP | Total | Active Population | | Total | Inactive Population |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | Working | Unemployed | | |
| Total 10+ | 45,881 | 23,205 | 2,101 | 25,306 | 20,575 |
| 10-14 | 1,423 | 136 | 92 | 228 | 1,195 |
| 15-19 | 1,294 | 234 | 125 | 359 | 935 |
| 20-24 | 1,131 | 414 | 142 | 556 | 575 |
| 25-29 | 1,337 | 663 | 150 | 813 | 524 |
| 30-34 | 1,247 | 735 | 89 | 824 | 423 |
| 35-39 | 2,046 | 1,361 | 88 | 1,449 | 597 |
| 40-44 | 2,960 | 2,011 | 92 | 2,103 | 857 |
| 45-49 | 3,100 | 2,156 | 107 | 2,263 | 837 |
| 50-54 | 3,326 | 2,277 | 158 | 2,435 | 891 |
| 55-59 | 3,045 | 2,026 | 180 | 2,206 | 839 |
| 60-64 | 7,452 | 4,325 | 228 | 4,553 | 2,899 |
| | | | | | |
| 10-17 | 2,165 | 252 | 158 | 410 | 1,755 |
| 15-17 | 742 | 116 | 66 | 182 | 560 |
| 15-24 | 2,425 | 648 | 267 | 915 | 1,510 |
| 15-29 | 3,762 | 1,311 | 417 | 1,728 | 2,034 |
| 15-59 | 19,486 | 11,877 | 1,131 | 13,008 | 6,478 |
| 15-64 | 26,938 | 16,202 | 1,359 | 17,561 | 9,377 |
| 65+ | 17,520 | 6,867 | 650 | 7,517 | 10,003 |

CHAPTER FIVE

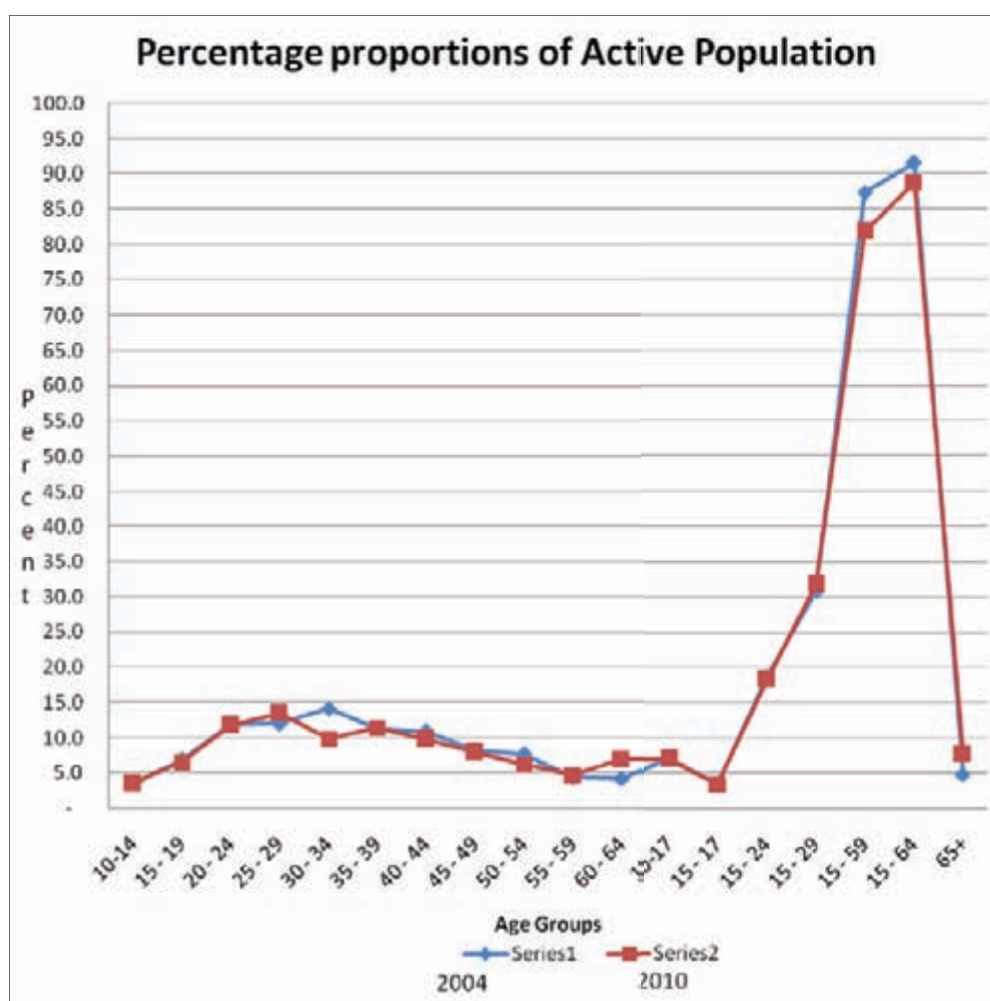
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

5.1.0 Overview of the economically active population

The trend of the economically active population for 2004 and 2010 is shown in Figure 3. Caution should be taken when comparing the 2004 and 2010 levels of the economically active population since the former only considered the economically active population from private households,

age groups for the economically active population aged 10 years and above, remained at almost the

Figure 3: Trends of Active Population by Age group, 2004, 2010



5.2.0 Distribution of Active population aged 10 Years and above by Age Group and Sex

The distribution of the economically active population aged 10 and above by age group and sex is presented in Table 9. Males constituted 66.7 percent of the active population, and 60.3 percent of the total (347,385) working population. Males also constituted 67.3 percent of the active population in the age category 15-59. Of the women who were economically active, the age group 25-29 contributed the largest share (13.4 %) followed by age group 10-24. The youth aged 15-29 constituted 31.8 percent of the total economically active population aged 10 and above.

Table 9: Distribution of Active population by Age Group and Sex, 2010

| Age | | | | Working | | | Unemployed | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total 10+ | 347,385 | 231,552 | 115,833 | 311,320 | 209,419 | 101,901 | 36,065 | 22,133 | 13,932 |
| 10-14 | 12,461 | 7,104 | 5,357 | 8,324 | 4,858 | 3,466 | 4,137 | 2,246 | 1,891 |
| 15-19 | 22,660 | 13,078 | 9,582 | 16,604 | 9,610 | 6,994 | 6,056 | 3,468 | 2,588 |
| 20-24 | 41,020 | 25,651 | 15,369 | 31,881 | 19,903 | 11,978 | 9,139 | 5,748 | 3,391 |
| 25-29 | 46,741 | 31,264 | 15,477 | 40,579 | 27,145 | 13,434 | 6,162 | 4,119 | 2,043 |
| 30-34 | 34,440 | 23,740 | 10,700 | 32,160 | 22,177 | 9,983 | 2,280 | 1,563 | 717 |
| 35-39 | 39,657 | 28,247 | 11,410 | 37,921 | 27,058 | 10,863 | 1,736 | 1,189 | 547 |
| 40-44 | 34,123 | 24,097 | 10,026 | 32,904 | 23,276 | 9,628 | 1,219 | 821 | 398 |
| 45-49 | 27,712 | 19,360 | 8,352 | 26,723 | 18,719 | 8,004 | 989 | 641 | 348 |
| 50-54 | 21,510 | 14,688 | 6,822 | 20,514 | 14,090 | 6,424 | 996 | 598 | 398 |
| 55-59 | 16,231 | 11,121 | 5,110 | 15,339 | 10,614 | 4,725 | 892 | 507 | 385 |
| 60-64 | 24,291 | 15,448 | 8,843 | 23,407 | 14,984 | 8,423 | 884 | 464 | 420 |
| 10-17 | 24,478 | 13,900 | 10,578 | 17,157 | 9,873 | 7,284 | 7,321 | 4,027 | 3,294 |
| 15-17 | 12,017 | 6,796 | 5,221 | 8,833 | 5,015 | 3,818 | 3,184 | 1,781 | 1,403 |
| 15-24 | 63,680 | 38,729 | 24,951 | 48,485 | 29,513 | 18,972 | 15,195 | 9,216 | 5,979 |
| 15-29 | 110,421 | 69,993 | 40,428 | 89,064 | 56,658 | 32,406 | 21,357 | 13,335 | 8,022 |
| 15-59 | 284,094 | 191,246 | 92,848 | 254,625 | 172,592 | 82,033 | 29,469 | 18,654 | 10,815 |
| 15-64 | 308,385 | 206,694 | 101,691 | 278,032 | 187,576 | 90,456 | 30,353 | 19,118 | 11,235 |
| 65+ | 26,539 | 17,754 | 8,785 | 24,964 | 16,985 | 7,979 | 1,575 | 769 | 806 |

5.3.0 Distribution of Active population by Residence, District and sex

As shown in Table 10, 72.4 percent of the economically active population aged above 10 years resided in rural areas with women comprising 34.2 percent. Dili, Ermera and Baucau districts had the highest proportions of the economically active population aged 10 and above at 21.3 percent, 12.5 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively. Manatuto district had the lowest at only 3.7 percent. The district which had the largest share of economically active women was Dili at 19.5 percent. Analysis by districts revealed that Ainaro had the largest proportion of women (40.8 %) while Manatuto had the least proportion at 27.1 percent of the economically active population aged 10 and above.

Table 10: Distribution of Economically Active 10+ population by Residence, District and Sex

| | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Region | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 347,385 | 100 | 231,552 | 100 | 115,833 | 100 |
| Urban | 95,918 | 27.6 | 66,075 | 28.5 | 29,843 | 25.8 |
| Rural | 251,467 | 72.4 | 165,477 | 71.5 | 85,990 | 74.2 |
| District | | | | | | |
| Ainaro | 20,652 | 5.9 | 12,230 | 5.3 | 8,422 | 7.3 |
| Aileu | 16,165 | 4.7 | 9,899 | 4.3 | 6,266 | 5.4 |
| Baucau | 35,324 | 10.2 | 23,065 | 10 | 12,259 | 10.6 |
| Bobonaro | 29,933 | 8.6 | 20,641 | 8.9 | 9,292 | 8 |
| Covalima | 18,494 | 5.3 | 13,114 | 5.7 | 5,380 | 4.6 |
| Dili | 73,940 | 21.3 | 51,302 | 22.2 | 22,638 | 19.5 |
| Ermera | 43,312 | 12.5 | 26,770 | 11.6 | 16,542 | 14.3 |
| Liquiça | 20,286 | 5.8 | 14,203 | 6.1 | 6,083 | 5.3 |
| Lautem | 17,026 | 4.9 | 10,885 | 4.7 | 6,141 | 5.3 |
| Manufahi | 15,284 | 4.4 | 10,856 | 4.7 | 4,428 | 3.8 |
| Manatuto | 12,841 | 3.7 | 9,360 | 4 | 3,481 | 3 |
| Oecusse | 21,471 | 6.2 | 14,633 | 6.3 | 6,838 | 5.9 |
| Viqueque | 22,657 | 6.5 | 14,594 | 6.3 | 8,063 | 7 |

5.4.0 Distribution of Active population by Age and District

The percentage distribution of the active population aged 10 years and above by age and region is presented in Table 11. Ainaro, Aileu, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, Liquica, Manufahi, Manatuto and Oecusse had high percentage shares of the active population aged 10 years and above at the broad age bracket of 25-29 years. On the other hand, Baucau, Lautem and Viqueque had the largest shares at age group 35-39. Ermera had the highest percentage share of the economically active population in the age group 20-24. The economically active youth population aged 15-29 in Dili district was over 40 percent of the active population aged 10 years and above.

Table 11: Percentage of Active Population aged 10 years and above by Age group and Region, 2010

| Age | Total | Urban | Rural | Ainaro | Aileu | Baucau | Bobonaro | Covalima | Dili | Ermera | Liquiça | Lautem | Manufahi | Manatuto | Oecusse | Viqueque |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 10-14 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 2.9 |
| 15-19 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 4.6 |
| 20-24 | 11.8 | 15.4 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 10 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 8.0 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 7.6 |
| 25-29 | 13.5 | 18.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 20.3 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 12 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 9.7 |
| 30-34 | 9.9 | 13.7 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 11 | 11 |
| 35-39 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 11 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 13.6 |
| 40-44 | 9.8 | 10 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| 45-49 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| 50-54 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| 55-59 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| 60-64 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 12 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 10 |
| 10-17 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 14.5 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 5.3 |
| 15-17 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| 15-24 | 18.3 | 20.7 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 20.8 | 14.9 | 17.7 | 15.3 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 22.1 | 12.2 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 12.2 |
| 15-29 | 31.8 | 39.6 | 28.8 | 30.2 | 33.3 | 25 | 30.2 | 27.8 | 41.7 | 34.5 | 35.7 | 21.3 | 28.6 | 29.6 | 28 | 21.9 |
| 15-59 | 81.8 | 92.4 | 77.7 | 76 | 79.9 | 77.3 | 78.4 | 78.1 | 94 | 80 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 79.3 | 78.5 | 78.7 | 75 |
| 15-64 | 88.8 | 95.4 | 86.2 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 86.4 | 87.1 | 96.3 | 85.6 | 88.2 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 85 |
| 65+ | 7.6 | 3.3 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 7.7 | 12.1 |

CHAPTER SIX

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION

In the 2010 Census, the economically inactive population (persons not in the labour force) covers persons who did not work or hold a job during the reference period and did not seek work because they were either fulltime students, homemakers, pensioners/retired/elderly, ill/disabled or did not need work due to unspecified reasons. The distribution of the economically inactive population within the short reference period of last seven days prior to the census night is discussed in this section.

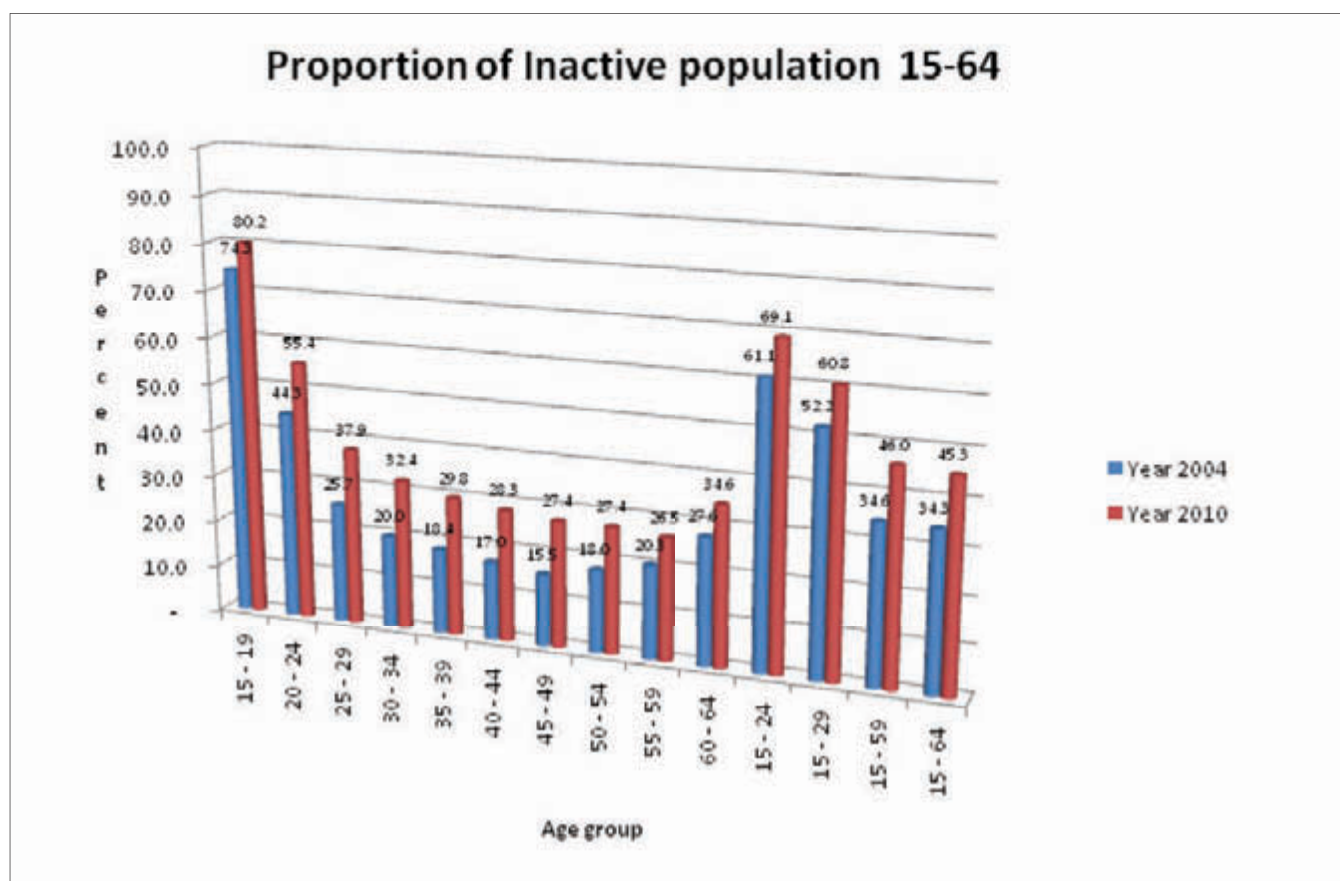
6.1.0 Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Reason for Inactivity

The distribution of the economically inactive population aged 10 years and above by age group, sex and reason for inactivity is summarized in Table 12. Of the 401,209 economically inactive population, the majority were students (59.5 %), while homemakers were 33.4 percent and pensioners/retired/elderly 3.5 percent. Retired persons accounted for only 1.5 percent of the economically inactive population. A total of 278,858 persons aged 15+ were inactive compared with 182,569 reported in 2004 (the latter includes those who had not stated their economic activity status and excludes the discouraged workers). Nationally, majority of the economically inactive were women at 63.3 percent. In age group 15-59 and the youth category aged 15-29, females were also the majority at 68.9 percent and 58.9 percent, respectively. Women also dominated in the homemakers' category at over 93 percent. There were however slightly more men in the ill/disabled category. Figure 4, shows the economically inactive population aged 15-64 in 2004 and 2010.

Table 12: Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Reasons for Inactivity, 2010

| | | Reason for Inactivity | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Student | | Household work | | Retired or elderly | | Ill disabled | | Other | |
| Age | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Total 10+ | 401,209 | 125,414 | 113,152 | 8,922 | 125,015 | 5,476 | 8,523 | 3,015 | 2,912 | 4,422 | 4,358 |
| 10-14 | 122,351 | 60,080 | 55,585 | 1,579 | 2,388 | - | - | 127 | 72 | 1,336 | 1,184 |
| 15-19 | 91,644 | 41,368 | 39,639 | 1,821 | 6,801 | - | - | 149 | 92 | 981 | 793 |
| 20-24 | 50,977 | 17,585 | 12,684 | 1,690 | 17,533 | - | - | 171 | 101 | 623 | 590 |
| 25-29 | 28,571 | 4,387 | 2,573 | 1,061 | 19,531 | - | - | 135 | 85 | 416 | 383 |
| 30-34 | 16,500 | 723 | 555 | 467 | 14,263 | - | - | 83 | 85 | 167 | 157 |
| 35-39 | 16,845 | 356 | 390 | 406 | 15,153 | - | - | 124 | 102 | 152 | 162 |
| 40-44 | 13,482 | 188 | 261 | 318 | 12,224 | - | - | 155 | 107 | 115 | 114 |
| 45-49 | 10,483 | 121 | 197 | 231 | 9,464 | - | - | 146 | 123 | 98 | 103 |
| 50-54 | 8,118 | 81 | 127 | 231 | 7,188 | - | - | 167 | 145 | 76 | 103 |
| 55-59 | 5,848 | 49 | 129 | 210 | 5,004 | - | - | 177 | 118 | 64 | 97 |
| 60-64 | 12,851 | 116 | 297 | 311 | 8,184 | 942 | 1,896 | 383 | 418 | 112 | 192 |
| 10-17 | 181,066 | 87,037 | 81,889 | 2,648 | 5,556 | - | - | 211 | 119 | 1,938 | 1,668 |
| 15-17 | 58,715 | 26,957 | 26,304 | 1,069 | 3,168 | - | - | 84 | 47 | 602 | 484 |
| 15-24 | 142,621 | 58,953 | 52,323 | 3,511 | 24,334 | - | - | 320 | 193 | 1,604 | 1,383 |
| 15-29 | 171,192 | 63,340 | 54,896 | 4,572 | 43,865 | - | - | 455 | 278 | 2,020 | 1,766 |
| 15-59 | 242,468 | 64,858 | 56,555 | 6,435 | 107,161 | - | - | 1,307 | 958 | 2,692 | 2,502 |
| 15-64 | 255,319 | 64,974 | 56,852 | 6,746 | 115,345 | 942 | 1,896 | 1,690 | 1,376 | 2,804 | 2,694 |
| 65+ | 23,539 | 360 | 715 | 597 | 7,282 | 4,534 | 6,627 | 1,198 | 1,464 | 282 | 480 |

Figure 4: Proportion of Inactive Population aged 15-64; 2004 and 2010



6.2.0 Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Residence, District and Sex

Table 13, depicts the economically inactive population aged 10 years and above by residence, district and sex. Rural areas accounted for 67 percent of the economically inactive population, with women consisting of 65.2 percent of this population. Nationally, Dili district had the highest share (24.0 %) followed by Baucau (10.8 %) and Ermera (9.5 %) districts, while Aileu district had the lowest share at 3.7 percent. There were more women than men among the economically inactive population aged 10 years and above both in rural and urban areas and in all districts.

Table 13: Distribution of Inactive Population by Residence, District and Sex, 2010

| Region | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 401,209 | 100 | 147,249 | 100 | 253,960 | 100 |
| Urban | 132,402 | 33 | 53,727 | 36.5 | 78,675 | 31 |
| Rural | 268,807 | 67 | 93,522 | 63.5 | 175,285 | 69 |
| District | | | | | | |
| Ainaro | 18,749 | 4.7 | 7,601 | 5.2 | 11,148 | 4.4 |
| Aileu | 14,830 | 3.7 | 6,090 | 4.1 | 8,740 | 3.4 |
| Baucau | 43,312 | 10.8 | 15,980 | 10.9 | 27,332 | 10.8 |
| Bobonaro | 33,975 | 8.5 | 10,688 | 7.3 | 23,287 | 9.2 |
| Covalima | 23,920 | 6 | 8,047 | 5.5 | 15,873 | 6.3 |
| Dili | 96,209 | 24 | 39,108 | 26.6 | 57,101 | 22.5 |
| Ermera | 38,147 | 9.5 | 14,253 | 9.7 | 23,894 | 9.4 |
| Liquiça | 24,775 | 6.2 | 8,617 | 5.9 | 16,158 | 6.4 |
| Lautem | 24,087 | 6 | 8,875 | 6 | 15,212 | 6 |
| Manufahi | 19,102 | 4.8 | 6,881 | 4.7 | 12,221 | 4.8 |
| Manatuto | 16,500 | 4.1 | 5,548 | 3.8 | 10,952 | 4.3 |
| Oecusse | 21,905 | 5.5 | 6,504 | 4.4 | 15,401 | 6.1 |
| Viqueque | 25,698 | 6.4 | 9,057 | 6.2 | 16,641 | 6.6 |

6.3.0 Distribution of Inactive Population by sub-district

Map 2 shows the distribution of the inactive population by sub-district. Nationally, Atsabe sub district had the least proportion of inactive population at 38.5 percent followed by Letefoho at 39.8 percent. Thirty sub districts reported inactive population rates of over 60 percent with the highest recorded in Lospalos at 66.7 percent.

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6.4.0 Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Level of Education

Table 14 reports on the inactive population aged 10 years and above by educational attainment. The population that had attained at least primary level of education was 72.6 percent, while 25.8 percent had not attained any level of education. Persons with university education made up only 3.3 percent, majority of whom were the youth aged 15-29 (87.2 %). The youth aged 15-29 comprised 20.7 percent of the population without any form of education. A reported 24.8 percent of the population aged 15-59 had not attained any level of education.

Table 14: Distribution of Inactive Population by Age and Level of Education, 2010

| Age | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/ Diploma | University | Non-Formal | None |
|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Total 10+ | 401,209 | 2,588 | 139,868 | 71,771 | 64,781 | 1,631 | 13,344 | 3,717 | 103,509 |
| 10-14 | 122,351 | 857 | 93,024 | 17,727 | 96 | - | - | - | 10,647 |
| 15-19 | 91,644 | 453 | 19,833 | 36,104 | 26,012 | 239 | 821 | 54 | 8,128 |
| 20-24 | 50,977 | 248 | 6,214 | 7,205 | 21,866 | 747 | 7,092 | 922 | 6,683 |
| 25-29 | 28,571 | 185 | 4,945 | 3,771 | 8,156 | 331 | 3,720 | 814 | 6,649 |
| 30-34 | 16,500 | 116 | 3,772 | 2,050 | 3,457 | 106 | 871 | 372 | 5,756 |
| 35-39 | 16,845 | 133 | 3,899 | 2,504 | 2,730 | 84 | 465 | 355 | 6,675 |
| 40-44 | 13,482 | 100 | 2,434 | 1,226 | 1,402 | 44 | 174 | 338 | 7,764 |
| 45-49 | 10,483 | 91 | 1,898 | 493 | 442 | 34 | 74 | 230 | 7,221 |
| 50-54 | 8,118 | 61 | 1,039 | 205 | 187 | 12 | 43 | 210 | 6,361 |
| 55-59 | 5,848 | 36 | 627 | 103 | 109 | 14 | 22 | 131 | 4,806 |
| 60-64 | 12,851 | 81 | 774 | 139 | 100 | 7 | 22 | 149 | 11,579 |
| 10-17 | 181,066 | 1,152 | 108,465 | 44,483 | 11,345 | 22 | 30 | - | 15,569 |
| 15-17 | 58,715 | 295 | 15,441 | 26,756 | 11,249 | 22 | 30 | - | 4,922 |
| 15-24 | 142,621 | 701 | 26,047 | 43,309 | 47,878 | 986 | 7,913 | 976 | 14,811 |
| 15-29 | 171,192 | 886 | 30,992 | 47,080 | 56,034 | 1,317 | 11,633 | 1,790 | 21,460 |
| 15-59 | 242,468 | 1,423 | 44,661 | 53,661 | 64,361 | 1,611 | 13,282 | 3,426 | 60,043 |
| 15-64 | 255,319 | 1,504 | 45,435 | 53,800 | 64,461 | 1,618 | 13,304 | 3,575 | 71,622 |
| 65+ | 23,539 | 227 | 1,409 | 244 | 224 | 13 | 40 | 142 | 21,240 |

CHAPTER SEVEN

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS AND DISPARITIES

The labour force framework classifies the population into three categories: **employed, unemployed and not in the labour force**. The employed and the unemployed together make up the labour force, or the currently active population, at a specified period of time. This chapter analyses the economically active population aged 15-64 who furnish the supply of labour through production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations Systems of National Accounts during the week prior to the census night. Though Timor-Leste defines the labour force as those mainly aged 15-59, the focus on the population 15-64 years is to facilitate international comparison and with results from other published labour force statistics. The chapter gives detailed information on the employed, unemployed, as well as the participation rates.

7.1.0 Employed Population

The employed or the working persons considered in this section are those aged 15-64 who reported to have undertaken an activity for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period. The employed are persons who were reported to have worked for at least an hour during the reference period (the last seven days) either as an employee, employer, own account worker, a contributing family worker or a member of a producers' cooperative.

7.1.1 Spatial Distribution of Employed Population by Residence

Table 15 presents the structure of the employed population aged 15-64 based on sex, residence and age. The total employed population was 278,032 in 2010, while the 2004 census had reported 293,455 persons from private households. The sex ratio of the employed population was 207.4 in 2010, implying that for every 100 employed women, there were about 207 men employed. The 2004 census had given a sex ratio of 132. The gender gap was wider in urban areas than the rural areas, recording sex ratios of 227.7 and 200.3, respectively. The rural areas accounted for 72.6 percent of the total employed population.

Based on the Timor-Leste definition, the share of the youth (population aged 15-29) to the total employed population was 32.0 percent and 17.4 percent based on the international definition (population aged 15-24). The 2004 census reported a total employed population proportion of 18.0 percent for age group 15-24. Of the total employed female population, 74.3 percent were in the rural areas. A graphical presentation of the distribution of employed persons by gender and sub-district is presented in Map 3.

Table 15: Employed population age 15-64 by residence, age and sex, 2010

| Age | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 15-64 | 278,032 | 187,576 | 90,456 | 76,180 | 52,935 | 23,245 | 201,852 | 134,641 | 67,211 |
| 15-19 | 16,604 | 9,610 | 6,994 | 3,026 | 1,774 | 1,252 | 13,578 | 7,836 | 5,742 |
| 20-24 | 31,881 | 19,903 | 11,978 | 9,964 | 6,277 | 3,687 | 21,917 | 13,626 | 8,291 |
| 25-29 | 40,579 | 27,145 | 13,434 | 14,693 | 9,886 | 4,807 | 25,886 | 17,259 | 8,627 |
| 30-34 | 32,160 | 22,177 | 9,983 | 11,767 | 8,340 | 3,427 | 20,393 | 13,837 | 6,556 |
| 35-39 | 37,921 | 27,058 | 10,863 | 11,727 | 8,509 | 3,218 | 26,194 | 18,549 | 7,645 |
| 40-44 | 32,904 | 23,276 | 9,628 | 8,858 | 6,516 | 2,342 | 24,046 | 16,760 | 7,286 |
| 45-49 | 26,723 | 18,719 | 8,004 | 6,372 | 4,690 | 1,682 | 20,351 | 14,029 | 6,322 |
| 50-54 | 20,514 | 14,090 | 6,424 | 4,369 | 3,148 | 1,221 | 16,145 | 10,942 | 5,203 |
| 55-59 | 15,339 | 10,614 | 4,725 | 2,882 | 2,056 | 826 | 12,457 | 8,558 | 3,899 |
| 60-64 | 23,407 | 14,984 | 8,423 | 2,522 | 1,739 | 783 | 20,885 | 13,245 | 7,640 |
| 15-24 | 48,485 | 29,513 | 18,972 | 12,990 | 8,051 | 4,939 | 35,495 | 21,462 | 14,033 |
| 15-29 | 89,064 | 56,658 | 32,406 | 27,683 | 17,937 | 9,746 | 61,381 | 38,721 | 22,660 |
| 15-59 | 263,048 | 172,592 | 90,456 | 74,441 | 51,196 | 23,245 | 188,607 | 121,396 | 67,211 |

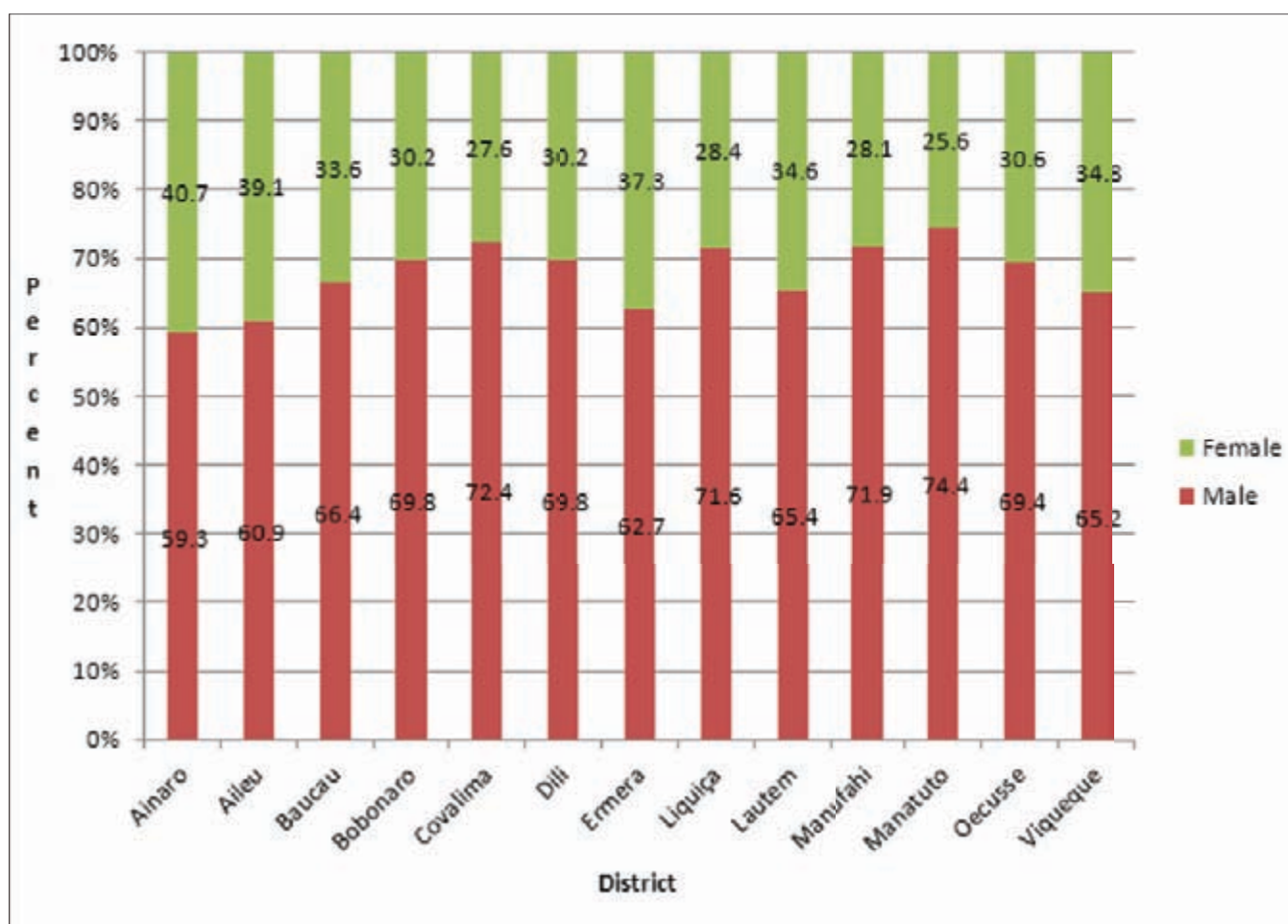
7.2.0 Spatial Distribution of Employed Population by District

The districts with the highest shares of the employed population were Dili, Ermera and Baucau at 21.2 percent, 12.4 percent and 10.0 percent respectively; while Manatuto had the smallest at 3.7 percent. The spatial distribution by districts for the population 15-59 follows the same pattern as that of age group 15-64. However, for the youth labour force age group 15-29, the proportional changes in the three districts having the largest shares were 25.4 percent for Dili, 14.6 percent for Ermera and 8.6 percent for Bobonaro; while Lautem had the least share of 3.04 percent. Figure 5 presents the distribution of the employed population by sex. At the district level, Manatuto had the largest proportion of males among the employed (74.4 %) while Ainaro had the least (59.3 %).

Table 16: Employed population age 15-64 by age and district, 2010

| Age | Total | Ainaro | Aileu | Baucau | Bobonaro | Covalima | Dili | Ermera | Liquiça | Lautem | Manufahi | Manatuto | Oecusse | Viqueque |
|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 15-64 | 278,032 | 16,683 | 13,842 | 27,718 | 24,031 | 14,662 | 58,867 | 34,451 | 16,233 | 13,524 | 12,214 | 10,178 | 17,514 | 18,115 |
| 15-19 | 16,604 | 1,167 | 1,309 | 1,327 | 1,614 | 600 | 2,165 | 3,641 | 1,313 | 448 | 566 | 584 | 1,086 | 784 |
| 20-24 | 31,881 | 1,898 | 1,821 | 2,592 | 2,625 | 1,381 | 8,197 | 4,688 | 2,220 | 968 | 1,275 | 1,098 | 1,680 | 1,438 |
| 24-29 | 40,579 | 2,294 | 1,935 | 3,083 | 3,410 | 1,987 | 12,221 | 4,630 | 2,407 | 1,290 | 1,635 | 1,392 | 2,328 | 1,967 |
| 30-34 | 32,160 | 1,884 | 1,045 | 2,511 | 2,534 | 1,655 | 9,116 | 3,404 | 1,382 | 1,713 | 1,211 | 1,032 | 2,284 | 2,389 |
| 35-39 | 37,921 | 2,316 | 1,462 | 3,851 | 2,830 | 2,089 | 8,974 | 4,116 | 1,877 | 2,187 | 1,636 | 1,319 | 2,263 | 3,001 |
| 40-44 | 32,904 | 1,902 | 1,647 | 3,530 | 2,772 | 1,876 | 6,585 | 4,087 | 1,762 | 1,952 | 1,510 | 1,135 | 2,065 | 2,081 |
| 45-49 | 26,723 | 1,290 | 1,362 | 3,107 | 2,602 | 1,531 | 4,867 | 3,092 | 1,452 | 1,635 | 1,187 | 1,052 | 1,762 | 1,784 |
| 50-54 | 20,514 | 924 | 1,176 | 2,390 | 1,937 | 1,168 | 3,232 | 2,574 | 1,331 | 1,179 | 1,089 | 864 | 1,270 | 1,380 |
| 55-59 | 15,339 | 643 | 783 | 2,358 | 1,383 | 762 | 2,008 | 1,891 | 953 | 1,009 | 865 | 635 | 971 | 1,078 |
| 60-64 | 23,407 | 2,365 | 1,302 | 2,969 | 2,324 | 1,613 | 1,502 | 2,328 | 1,536 | 1,143 | 1,240 | 1,067 | 1,805 | 2,213 |
| 15-24 | 48,485 | 3,065 | 3,130 | 3,919 | 4,239 | 1,981 | 10,362 | 8,329 | 3,533 | 1,416 | 1,841 | 1,682 | 2,766 | 2,222 |
| 15-29 | 89,064 | 5,359 | 5,065 | 7,002 | 7,649 | 3,968 | 22,583 | 12,959 | 5,940 | 2,706 | 3,476 | 3,074 | 5,094 | 4,189 |
| 15-59 | 254,625 | 14,318 | 12,540 | 24,749 | 21,707 | 13,049 | 57,365 | 32,123 | 14,697 | 12,381 | 10,974 | 9,111 | 15,709 | 15,902 |

Figure 5: Percentage of Employed population age 15-64 by District and sex, 2010



Luro (71.3 %). At the other extreme were Vera Cruz (39.2 %), Cristo Rei (40.1 %) and Dom Aleixo

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7.3.0 Employed Persons by Educational Achievement

The 2010 census solicited information on the highest education level attained by the population. As presented in Table 17, 55.1 percent of the working population had attained at least primary level of education. Those who had only attained primary education were 19.9 percent, pre-secondary 9.3 percent, secondary 18.8 percent, polytechnic/diploma 1.5 percent and university 5.6 percent. A total of 117,366 or 42.2 percent of the employed population had not attained any form of education. Majority of paid employees (80.2 %) had attained at least primary level education. Of own account workers or persons generally operating small businesses aged 15-64, 41.8 percent had at least attained primary level education. Own account workers were the majority of the employed who had never gone to school (64.7 %).

Table 17: Employed Population age 15-64 by employment status, Education and Sex, 2010

| Education Level | Total | Employee | | Employer | | Own Account Worker | | Contributing Family Worker | | Producers' Cooperative | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Total | 278,032 | 65,824 | 25,365 | 1,580 | 735 | 90,699 | 45,105 | 28,899 | 18,953 | 574 | 298 |
| Pre-Primary | 2,918 | 817 | 425 | 27 | 15 | 821 | 383 | 261 | 156 | 10 | 3 |
| Primary | 55,281 | 11,751 | 2,740 | 356 | 110 | 22,411 | 6,843 | 7,358 | 3,500 | 154 | 58 |
| Pre-Secondary | 25,818 | 6,429 | 1,915 | 229 | 101 | 8,948 | 3,481 | 2,953 | 1,659 | 63 | 40 |
| Secondary | 52,353 | 23,527 | 9,462 | 462 | 202 | 9,918 | 3,553 | 3,244 | 1,780 | 150 | 55 |
| Polytechnic/ Diploma | 4,048 | 2,356 | 1,118 | 27 | 8 | 284 | 105 | 94 | 42 | 8 | 6 |
| University | 15,590 | 9,749 | 4,095 | 123 | 54 | 874 | 305 | 243 | 101 | 31 | 15 |
| Non Formal | 4,658 | 1,259 | 620 | 33 | 26 | 1,253 | 729 | 394 | 319 | 18 | 7 |
| None | 117,366 | 9,936 | 4,990 | 323 | 219 | 46,190 | 29,706 | 14,352 | 11,396 | 140 | 114 |

7.4.0 Employed Persons by Activity Status

As depicted in Table 18, own account workers constituted 48.8 percent of the working population 15-64 years. This category of workers dominated all age categories except age groups 25-29 and 30-34. The latter two age groups were dominated by paid employees which was the second largest class of the working population. Men comprised 67.5 percent of the working population and dominated all age groups for both paid employees and own account workers. Particularly, males were 72.2 percent of paid employees. The third largest class of workers were contributing family workers, which accounted for 17.2 percent of the work force. The gender ratio (male: female) among contributing family workers was 152.5. The share of the employed youth (15-29) among those who worked for pay was 34.9 percent. Majority of the working youth (45.5 %) were working as own account workers. The age category 15-59 generally follows the 15-64 category, with own account workers dominating and accounting for 47.3 percent of workers in this age category, while the second was paid employees with a share of 34.7 percent.

Table 18: Distribution of employed population age 15-64 by economic activity, age and sex, 2010

| Age | Sex | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|---------|-------------|---------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | 278,032 | 91,189 | 2,315 | 135,804 | 47,852 | 872 |
| 15 - 64 | Total (%) | 100 | 32.8 | 0.83 | 48.84 | 17.21 | 0.31 |
| | Male | 187,576 | 65,824 | 1,580 | 90,699 | 28,899 | 574 |
| | Female | 90,456 | 25,365 | 735 | 45,105 | 18,953 | 298 |
| 15 - 19 | Total | 16,604 | 3,066 | - | 9,244 | 4,294 | - |
| | Male | 9,610 | 1,764 | - | 5,420 | 2,426 | - |
| | Female | 6,994 | 1,302 | - | 3,824 | 1,868 | - |
| 20 - 24 | Total | 31,881 | 11,024 | 249 | 14,724 | 5,760 | 124 |
| | Male | 19,903 | 6,954 | 145 | 9,335 | 3,391 | 78 |
| | Female | 11,978 | 4,070 | 104 | 5,389 | 2,369 | 46 |
| 25 - 29 | Total | 40,579 | 17,769 | 356 | 16,519 | 5,756 | 179 |
| | Male | 27,145 | 12,177 | 242 | 11,222 | 3,393 | 111 |
| | Female | 13,434 | 5,592 | 114 | 5,297 | 2,363 | 68 |
| 30 - 34 | Total | 32,160 | 13,621 | 326 | 13,374 | 4,714 | 125 |
| | Male | 22,177 | 9,971 | 214 | 9,081 | 2,822 | 89 |
| | Female | 9,983 | 3,650 | 112 | 4,293 | 1,892 | 36 |
| 35 - 39 | Total | 37,921 | 14,457 | 398 | 17,067 | 5,825 | 174 |
| | Male | 27,058 | 10,984 | 275 | 11,974 | 3,711 | 114 |
| | Female | 10,863 | 3,473 | 123 | 5,093 | 2,114 | 60 |
| 40 - 44 | Total | 32,904 | 11,474 | 293 | 15,762 | 5,293 | 82 |
| | Male | 23,276 | 8,890 | 216 | 10,862 | 3,252 | 56 |
| | Female | 9,628 | 2,584 | 77 | 4,900 | 2,041 | 26 |
| 45 - 49 | Total | 26,723 | 8,197 | 251 | 13,684 | 4,517 | 74 |
| | Male | 18,719 | 6,351 | 187 | 9,352 | 2,778 | 51 |
| | Female | 8,004 | 1,846 | 64 | 4,332 | 1,739 | 23 |
| 50 - 54 | Total | 20,514 | 5,439 | 196 | 11,311 | 3,517 | 51 |
| | Male | 14,090 | 4,162 | 140 | 7,584 | 2,170 | 34 |
| | Female | 6,424 | 1,277 | 56 | 3,727 | 1,347 | 17 |
| 55 - 59 | Total | 15,339 | 3,371 | 117 | 8,806 | 3,015 | 30 |
| | Male | 10,614 | 2,540 | 84 | 6,063 | 1,908 | 19 |
| | Female | 4,725 | 831 | 33 | 2,743 | 1,107 | 11 |
| 60 - 64 | Total | 23,407 | 2,771 | 129 | 15,313 | 5,161 | 33 |
| | Male | 14,984 | 2,031 | 77 | 9,806 | 3,048 | 22 |
| | Female | 8,423 | 740 | 52 | 5,507 | 2,113 | 11 |
| 15 - 24 | Total | 48,485 | 14,090 | 249 | 23,968 | 10,054 | 124 |
| | Male | 29,513 | 8,718 | 145 | 14,755 | 5,817 | 78 |
| | Female | 18,972 | 5,372 | 104 | 9,213 | 4,237 | 46 |
| 15 - 29 | Total | 89,064 | 31,859 | 605 | 40,487 | 15,810 | 303 |
| | Male | 56,658 | 20,895 | 387 | 25,977 | 9,210 | 189 |
| | Female | 32,406 | 10,964 | 218 | 14,510 | 6,600 | 114 |
| 15 - 59 | Total | 254,625 | 88,418 | 2,186 | 120,491 | 42,691 | 839 |
| | Male | 172,592 | 63,793 | 1,503 | 80,893 | 25,851 | 552 |
| | Female | 82,033 | 24,625 | 683 | 39,598 | 16,840 | 287 |

7.5.0 Employed Persons by residence, district and economic activity

Table 19 presents the distribution of the employed population by residence, district and economic activity. A reported 70.8 percent of the urban working population aged 15-64 were paid employees while own account workers constituted 21 percent. In the rural areas, the largest share of workers in the age group 15-64 were own account workers who constituted 59.4 percent. Contributing family workers in rural areas were the second largest at 21.4 percent followed by paid employees at 18.5 percent.

Overall, 59.1 percent of all paid employees were residing in urban areas. On the other hand, 88.2 percent of all own account workers were residing in rural areas. Dili district hosted 49.2 percent of all paid employees. Males comprised 71.7 percent of paid employees in Dili district. Aileu district contributed only 2 percent of paid employees. Dili district was also home to 35.7 percent of all the employers. The largest proportion of own account workers aged 15-64 (17.1 %) were residing in Ermera district. Of the contributing family workers, over 90 percent were in the rural areas. The largest proportions of contributing family workers were in Baucau (16 %) and Oecusse (13.6 %).

Table 19: Employed Population age 15-64 by Residence, District, Sex and economic activity, 2010

| Region | Sex | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|-------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Timor-Leste | Total | 278,032 | 91,189 | 2,315 | 135,804 | 47,852 | 872 |
| | Male | 187,576 | 65,824 | 1,580 | 90,699 | 28,899 | 574 |
| | Female | 90,456 | 25,365 | 735 | 45,105 | 18,953 | 298 |
| Urban | Total | 76,180 | 53,931 | 1,256 | 15,978 | 4,734 | 281 |
| | Male | 52,935 | 38,306 | 820 | 10,822 | 2,792 | 195 |
| | Female | 23,245 | 15,625 | 436 | 5,156 | 1,942 | 86 |
| Rural | Total | 201,852 | 37,258 | 1,059 | 119,826 | 43,118 | 591 |
| | Male | 134,641 | 27,518 | 760 | 79,877 | 26,107 | 379 |
| | Female | 67,211 | 9,740 | 299 | 39,949 | 17,011 | 212 |
| Ainaro | Total | 16,683 | 2,117 | 117 | 11,652 | 2,735 | 62 |
| | Male | 9,895 | 1,444 | 58 | 6,719 | 1,635 | 39 |
| | Female | 6,788 | 673 | 59 | 4,933 | 1,100 | 23 |
| Aileu | Total | 13,842 | 1,830 | 104 | 10,223 | 1,630 | 55 |
| | Male | 8,432 | 1,322 | 73 | 6,219 | 788 | 30 |
| | Female | 5,410 | 508 | 31 | 4,004 | 842 | 25 |
| Baucau | Total | 27,718 | 8,211 | 218 | 11,586 | 7,637 | 66 |
| | Male | 18,405 | 5,696 | 135 | 8,054 | 4,475 | 45 |
| | Female | 9,313 | 2,515 | 83 | 3,532 | 3,162 | 21 |
| Bobonaro | Total | 24,031 | 6,763 | 187 | 14,788 | 2,251 | 42 |
| | Male | 16,766 | 4,915 | 112 | 10,276 | 1,438 | 25 |
| | Female | 7,265 | 1,848 | 75 | 4,512 | 813 | 17 |
| Covalima | Total | 14,662 | 3,258 | 150 | 7,366 | 3,838 | 50 |
| | Male | 10,611 | 2,368 | 94 | 5,691 | 2,418 | 40 |
| | Female | 4,051 | 890 | 56 | 1,675 | 1,420 | 10 |
| Dili | Total | 58,867 | 44,832 | 826 | 10,770 | 2,275 | 164 |
| | Male | 41,072 | 32,153 | 561 | 7,229 | 1,027 | 102 |
| | Female | 17,795 | 12,679 | 265 | 3,541 | 1,248 | 62 |

Continued

Table 19: Employed Population age 15-64 by Residence, District, Sex and economic activity, 2010

| Region | Sex | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Ermera | Total | 34,451 | 5,325 | 191 | 23,221 | 5,573 | 141 |
| | Male | 21,611 | 3,606 | 158 | 14,540 | 3,202 | 105 |
| | Female | 12,840 | 1,719 | 33 | 8,681 | 2,371 | 36 |
| Liquiça | Total | 16,233 | 4,391 | 89 | 9,409 | 2,300 | 44 |
| | Male | 11,621 | 3,318 | 75 | 6,820 | 1,376 | 32 |
| | Female | 4,612 | 1,073 | 14 | 2,589 | 924 | 12 |
| Lautem | Total | 13,524 | 3,345 | 109 | 4,658 | 5,356 | 56 |
| | Male | 8,850 | 2,533 | 76 | 2,965 | 3,244 | 32 |
| | Female | 4,674 | 812 | 33 | 1,693 | 2,112 | 24 |
| Manufahi | Total | 12,214 | 2,321 | 50 | 8,714 | 1,065 | 64 |
| | Male | 8,780 | 1,661 | 37 | 6,435 | 596 | 51 |
| | Female | 3,434 | 660 | 13 | 2,279 | 469 | 13 |
| Manatuto | Total | 10,178 | 2,787 | 40 | 5,881 | 1,456 | 14 |
| | Male | 7,573 | 2,092 | 35 | 4,366 | 1,073 | 7 |
| | Female | 2,605 | 695 | 5 | 1,515 | 383 | 7 |
| Oecusse | Total | 17,514 | 3,235 | 134 | 7,575 | 6,515 | 55 |
| | Male | 12,157 | 2,492 | 98 | 5,114 | 4,421 | 32 |
| | Female | 5,357 | 743 | 36 | 2,461 | 2,094 | 23 |
| Viqueque | Total | 18,115 | 2,774 | 100 | 9,961 | 5,221 | 59 |
| | Male | 11,803 | 2,224 | 68 | 6,271 | 3,206 | 34 |
| | Female | 6,312 | 550 | 32 | 3,690 | 2,015 | 25 |

7.6.0 Employed Persons by Main Employer

The 2010 census sought information on the main employer of the working population aged 15-64, in relation to what the person reported to have mainly done during the week preceding the census night. As highlighted in Table 20, 40.9 percent of the employed persons reported that they were self-employed farmers. The private owned business or farm was the second largest employer (35.1 %) followed by the Government (15.1 %). The Government was the main employer of paid employees (46.1 %) followed by privately owned businesses or farm at 43.1 percent. Majority of own account workers (83.1 %) were self-employed farmers. Contributing family workers were working in privately owned businesses or farms. The United Nations and other international organizations employed less than 1 percent whereas the non-governmental organizations and non-financial institutions employed about 1.6 percent of the total working population.

Table 20: Employed Population age 15-64 by main employer and economic activity, 2010

| Employer | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|---|---------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Total | 278,032 | 91,189 | 2,315 | 135,804 | 47,852 | 872 |
| Government | 42,051 | 42,051 | - | - | - | - |
| State owned enterprise | 1,731 | 1,731 | - | - | - | - |
| Private owned business or farm | 97,468 | 39,342 | 1,128 | 9,417 | 47,269 | 312 |
| Self employed farmer | 113,706 | - | 621 | 112,901 | - | 184 |
| Self employed non-farmer | 10,016 | - | 368 | 9,511 | - | 137 |
| Non-Governmental/non-profit organizations | 4,439 | 3,962 | 97 | 327 | - | 53 |
| Embassies and bilateral institution | 1,360 | 1,360 | - | - | - | - |
| UN and other international organizations | 1,331 | 1,331 | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 3,080 | 1,412 | 101 | 966 | 583 | 18 |
| Undefined | 278,032 | 91,189 | 2,315 | 135,804 | 47,852 | 872 |

7.6.1 Employed Persons for persons with disabilities aged 15 -64

Table 21 is a summary of the distribution of the employed population for persons with disabilities aged 15 -64. The 2010 census showed that there were about sixteen thousand persons with disability who were employed during the seven days prior to the census night, which was about 5.8 percent of the total working population aged 15-64. Majority of the employed persons with disability (52.5 %) were self-employed farmers. Those who reported to have worked for the government were 8.3 percent. The second largest employer was privately owned businesses or farm at 33.1 percent. Majority of persons with disabilities were own account workers (60.1 %) followed by contributing family workers (20.1 %). Paid employees accounted for 19.0 percent of all working persons with disability. Further analysis shows that 43.8 percent of the paid employees aged 15-64 were employed by the Government.

Table 21: Employed Population with Disability, age 15-64 by main employer and residence, 2010

| Employer | Total | | Employee | Employer | Own Account worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|---|--------|-------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Total | 16,202 | 3,074 | 85 | 9,740 | 3,259 | 44 | 16,202 |
| Government | 1,346 | 1,346 | - | - | - | - | 1,346 |
| State owned enterprise | 32 | 32 | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| Private owned business or farm | 5,361 | 1,557 | 33 | 531 | 3,230 | 10 | 5,361 |
| Self employed farmer | 8,512 | - | 35 | 8,465 | - | 12 | 8,512 |
| Self employed non-farmer | 579 | - | 10 | 558 | - | 11 | 579 |
| Non-Governmental/non-profit organizations | 88 | 71 | 1 | 12 | - | 4 | 88 |
| Embassies and bilateral institution | 21 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| UN and other international organizations | 22 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Other | 124 | 25 | 6 | 63 | 29 | 1 | 124 |
| Undefined | 117 | - | - | 111 | - | 6 | 117 |

Data on estimates of the persons living with disability by category of worker, sex and age is given in Table 22. The findings reveal that the largest proportion of the working persons with disability fell in the age category 60-64. The age group 15-59 comprised of 73.3 percent of all the disabled persons aged 15-64. Females comprised of 29.0 percent of the disabled population aged 15-64. The proportion of the youth (15-29 years) that was working and was disabled was 8.1 percent. Further it was noted that the highest number of working persons with disability who were paid employees was in the age category 45-49. The age category 60-64 contained the most (29.3 %) of the own account workers and contributing family workers (31.9 %).

Table 22: Employed Persons with disabilities age 15-64 by Age, Sex and main economic activity, 2010

| Age | Sex | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 15 - 64 | Total | 16,202 | 3,074 | 85 | 9,740 | 3,259 | 44 |
| | Male | 11,505 | 2,412 | 67 | 6,872 | 2,124 | 30 |
| | Female | 4,697 | 662 | 18 | 2,868 | 1,135 | 14 |
| 15 - 19 | Total | 234 | 30 | - | 135 | 69 | - |
| | Male | 165 | 22 | - | 96 | 47 | - |
| | Female | 69 | 8 | - | 39 | 22 | - |
| 20 - 24 | Total | 414 | 85 | 1 | 235 | 91 | 2 |
| | Male | 271 | 54 | 1 | 153 | 62 | 1 |
| | Female | 143 | 31 | - | 82 | 29 | 1 |
| 25 - 29 | Total | 663 | 180 | 8 | 348 | 122 | 5 |
| | Male | 490 | 143 | 7 | 253 | 85 | 2 |
| | Female | 173 | 37 | 1 | 95 | 37 | 3 |
| 30 - 34 | Total | 735 | 179 | 5 | 418 | 129 | 4 |
| | Male | 529 | 139 | 5 | 302 | 80 | 3 |
| | Female | 206 | 40 | - | 116 | 49 | 1 |
| 35 - 39 | Total | 1,361 | 315 | 11 | 768 | 258 | 9 |
| | Male | 1,012 | 246 | 8 | 579 | 172 | 7 |
| | Female | 349 | 69 | 3 | 189 | 86 | 2 |
| 40 - 44 | Total | 2,011 | 492 | 14 | 1,151 | 349 | 5 |
| | Male | 1,513 | 406 | 11 | 857 | 235 | 4 |
| | Female | 498 | 86 | 3 | 294 | 114 | 1 |
| 45 - 49 | Total | 2,156 | 500 | 12 | 1,231 | 406 | 7 |
| | Male | 1,590 | 397 | 7 | 900 | 281 | 5 |
| | Female | 566 | 103 | 5 | 331 | 125 | 2 |
| 50 - 54 | Total | 2,277 | 474 | 7 | 1,386 | 408 | 2 |
| | Male | 1,596 | 367 | 5 | 958 | 264 | 2 |
| | Female | 681 | 107 | 2 | 428 | 144 | - |
| 55 - 59 | Total | 2,026 | 404 | 15 | 1,218 | 386 | 3 |
| | Male | 1,479 | 317 | 12 | 887 | 261 | 2 |
| | Female | 547 | 87 | 3 | 331 | 125 | 1 |
| 60 - 64 | Total | 4,325 | 415 | 12 | 2,850 | 1,041 | 7 |
| | Male | 2,860 | 321 | 11 | 1,887 | 637 | 4 |
| | Female | 1,465 | 94 | 1 | 963 | 404 | 3 |
| 15 - 24 | Total | 648 | 115 | 1 | 370 | 160 | 2 |
| | Male | 436 | 76 | 1 | 249 | 109 | 1 |
| | Female | 212 | 39 | - | 121 | 51 | 1 |
| 15 - 29 | Total | 1,311 | 295 | 9 | 718 | 282 | 7 |
| | Male | 926 | 219 | 8 | 502 | 194 | 3 |
| | Female | 385 | 76 | 1 | 216 | 88 | 4 |
| 15 - 59 | Total | 11,877 | 2,659 | 73 | 6,890 | 2,218 | 37 |
| | Male | 8,645 | 2,091 | 56 | 4,985 | 1,487 | 26 |
| | Female | 3,232 | 568 | 17 | 1,905 | 731 | 11 |

7.7.0 Employment Ratio

Employment to population ratio is an important indicator in labour statistics analysis. It is a

ratio implies that a large proportion of the population in the working age is employed, which generally has positive effects on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. Employment ratios for men are typically higher than the ones for women. The overall employment ratio was 49.3 Table

The highest employment to population ratio for females was observed in Aileu district at 48.2. The

The graph shows that the ratios follow the same pattern between the two years.

Figure 6: Employment Ratios for population 15-64; 2004 and 2010

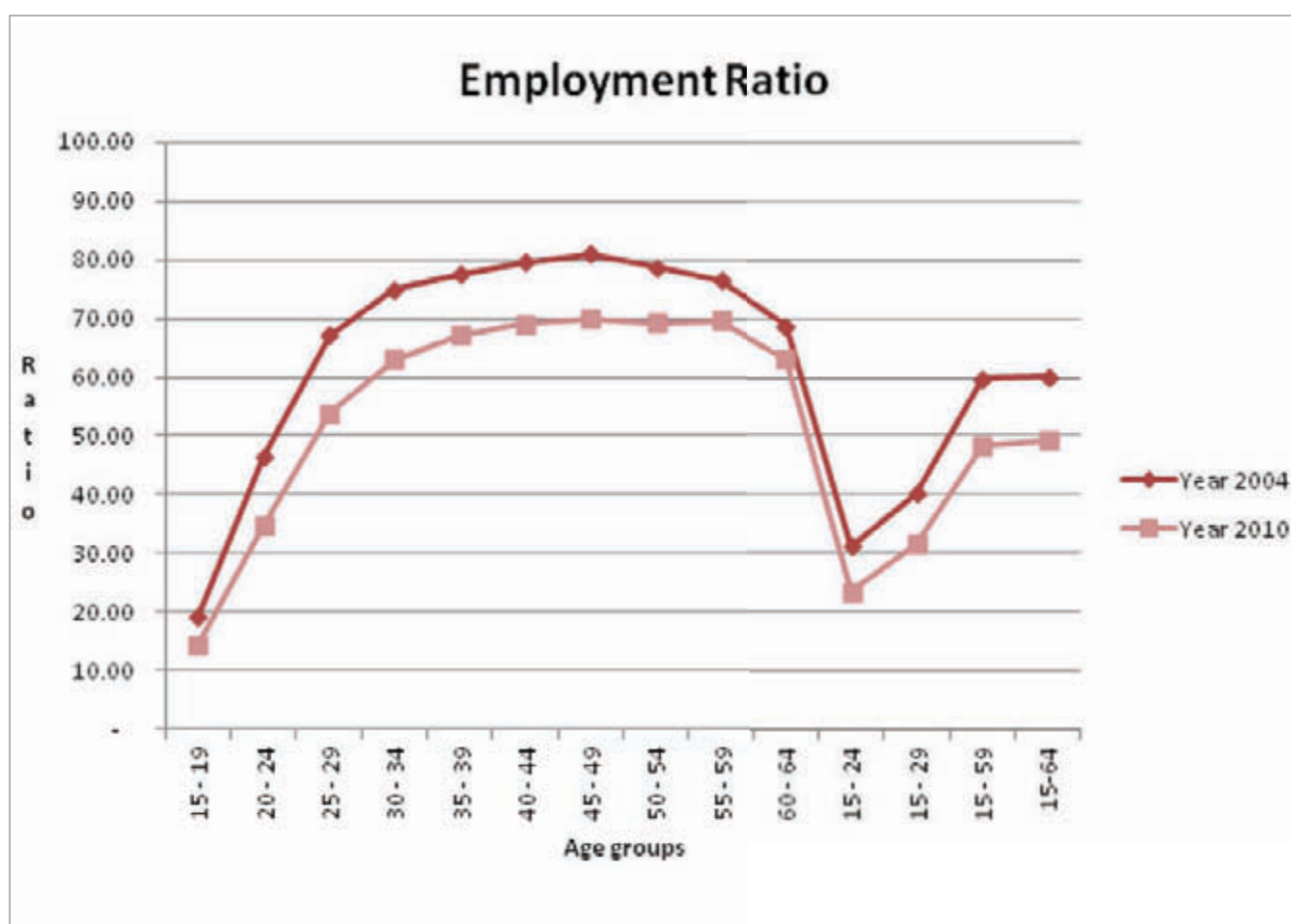


Table 23: Employment ratio by Residence, District, age and sex, 2010

| Age | Total | Urban | Rural | Ainaro | Aileu | Baucau | Bobonaro | Covalima | Dili | Ermera | Liquiça | Lautem | Manufahi | Manatuto | Oecusse | Viqueque |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 15-64 | 49.3 | 40.6 | 53.7 | 59.1 | 60.2 | 49.5 | 50.9 | 47.5 | 41.3 | 57.6 | 48.2 | 47.1 | 48.7 | 47.7 | 52.6 | 53.5 |
| Male | 66.1 | 53.5 | 72.8 | 70.4 | 71.7 | 67 | 73.6 | 69.9 | 53.8 | 72.5 | 68.8 | 64.9 | 68.7 | 70.6 | 76 | 72.2 |
| Female | 32.3 | 26.2 | 35.1 | 47.9 | 48.2 | 32.7 | 29.8 | 25.8 | 26.9 | 42.8 | 27.5 | 31 | 27.9 | 24.5 | 31 | 36.1 |
| 15 - 19 | 14.5 | 7.3 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 24.3 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 27.9 | 18.1 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 14.4 | 19.8 | 12.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 34.7 | 24.9 | 42.1 | 50.3 | 48.2 | 35.4 | 39.3 | 33.7 | 25.1 | 48.4 | 38.7 | 29.1 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 37.2 | 37.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 53.9 | 48.7 | 57.3 | 64.8 | 68.7 | 54 | 56 | 50.5 | 48.8 | 63.1 | 54.1 | 46.4 | 53.5 | 52.5 | 54.5 | 54.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 63.3 | 70.7 | 76.3 | 60.8 | 60.2 | 60.8 | 63.2 | 69.8 | 59.2 | 58.2 | 60.9 | 57.6 | 60.1 | 64.6 |
| 35 - 39 | 67.1 | 66.2 | 67.5 | 75.6 | 77.6 | 66.6 | 63.4 | 64.2 | 66.9 | 71.9 | 62.4 | 65.5 | 62.7 | 61.6 | 64.4 | 69.6 |
| 40 - 44 | 69.1 | 67.8 | 69.6 | 78.2 | 81.2 | 68.7 | 66.2 | 66.9 | 67.3 | 72.9 | 62.7 | 68.8 | 69.8 | 62.6 | 66.8 | 71.5 |
| 45 - 49 | 70 | 67.2 | 70.9 | 79.8 | 81.9 | 68.6 | 68.5 | 67.2 | 68.4 | 74.5 | 63.4 | 69.3 | 69.7 | 63.4 | 68 | 73.3 |
| 50 - 54 | 69.2 | 63.4 | 71 | 76.7 | 81.5 | 67.7 | 68.4 | 70.1 | 62.5 | 75.8 | 67 | 69.2 | 68.8 | 63.3 | 67.5 | 74 |
| 55 - 59 | 69.5 | 59.9 | 72.2 | 77.9 | 82.5 | 72.5 | 64.6 | 70.6 | 58.7 | 75.9 | 71.1 | 69.3 | 70.7 | 64.8 | 65.9 | 74.4 |
| 60 - 64 | 63 | 47.6 | 65.6 | 69.3 | 78.7 | 62.9 | 63.8 | 61 | 44.6 | 66.4 | 61.4 | 62.5 | 66.1 | 57 | 67.9 | 63.9 |
| 15 - 24 | 23.5 | 16 | 28.4 | 32.4 | 34.1 | 20.4 | 26.8 | 18.9 | 17 | 36.6 | 27.2 | 14.9 | 20.7 | 23.8 | 27.7 | 22 |
| 15 - 29 | 31.6 | 24.8 | 36.1 | 41.2 | 42.2 | 28.1 | 34.9 | 27.5 | 26.3 | 43.1 | 34.1 | 22.1 | 29.1 | 31.6 | 35.7 | 30.6 |
| 15 - 59 | 48.4 | 40.4 | 52.6 | 57.7 | 58.8 | 48.3 | 49.8 | 46.2 | 41.2 | 57 | 47.1 | 46 | 47.3 | 46.8 | 51.3 | 52.4 |

CHAPTER EIGHT

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Occupation and Industry (O&I) data from the census is used to track labour force trends in an economy. These statistics provide profiles for new and emerging industries and occupations. They are also used to assess Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) in different industries and occupations, and to help employers around the country prepare affirmative action plans. The statistics also facilitate in determining appropriate litigation measures to take, in cases where employment discrimination is alleged. O&I data is applied in many kinds of research as cross-classification variables for many topics of interest.

On the other hand, workers are classified into occupational categories based upon work performed, skills, education, training, and credentials. These statistics provide information about the activities that serve as workers' regular sources of livelihood, profession, and vocation.

In the 2010 Timor-Leste census, the coding system adopted for both occupation and Industry was based on the ISCO-88 and ISIC rev 4, respectively. These are provided as Annex 3 and Annex 4 in the list of appendices.

8.1.0 Occupation

The occupational classifications presented here are based on current *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO-88) at one-digit level of aggregation. Until modern industrialized times, legal and cultural practices, combined with the inertia of longstanding religious and educational traditions, had restricted women's entry and participation in the workforce. Economic dependency upon men, and consequently the poor socio-economic status of women had also restricted their entry into the workforce. Particularly as occupations have become professionalized over the 19th and 20th centuries, women's access to higher education has effectively included them from the practice of well-paid and high status occupations. Choice of occupation is considered to be one of the key factors contributing to the male-female wage differential. Analysis of the data will therefore help us answer the questions such as, "*Which occupations are most popular?*", "*Which occupations absorb most of the female work force in Timor-Leste?*".

Distribution of the employed population by occupation is presented in Table 24. Nationally, 63.1 percent of the population fell in the category of skilled agricultural workers though only less than 1 percent had either Polytechnic, Diploma or university education. Surprisingly, about 56.8 percent of these workers had not gone to school. The service sector was the other popular category comprising of 12.3 percent of the working population aged 15-64, followed by clerical staff who accounted for 5.6 percent. The professionals only accounted for 2.1 percent while those who reported to have been engaged in elementary occupations were 4.1 percent. Males accounted for 66.9 percent of the skilled agricultural family workers and 67.9 percent of the professionals. Among the professionals, 72.2 percent had university degrees with women accounting for 31.5 percent of the professional degree holders. Women constituted 27.9 percent of all the persons in management positions.

Table 24: Employed Population Age 15-64 by Education Level, sex and Occupation, 2010

| Occupation | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/ Diploma | University | Non Formal | None |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Total | 278,032 | 2,918 | 55,281 | 25,818 | 52,353 | 4,048 | 15,590 | 4,658 | 117,366 |
| Armed Forces | 708 | 13 | 67 | 48 | 416 | 19 | 93 | 11 | 41 |
| Managers | 6,924 | 52 | 743 | 545 | 2,766 | 254 | 1,876 | 95 | 593 |
| Professionals | 5,914 | - | - | - | - | 1,644 | 4,270 | - | - |
| Technicians | 4,541 | - | 19 | 3 | 3,063 | 377 | 1,078 | 1 | - |
| Clerical | 15,683 | 133 | 1,377 | 922 | 8,381 | 689 | 3,839 | 304 | 38 |
| Service and sales | 34,332 | 540 | 6,286 | 4,055 | 13,117 | 294 | 1,948 | 630 | 7,462 |
| Skilled agricultural workers | 175,392 | 1,561 | 38,330 | 15,667 | 16,013 | 434 | 1,076 | 2,740 | 99,571 |
| Craft and related trades | 12,328 | 161 | 3,127 | 1,516 | 2,752 | 90 | 357 | 192 | 4,133 |
| Machine operators | 7,783 | 112 | 2,167 | 1,427 | 2,483 | 56 | 272 | 198 | 1,068 |
| Elementary Occupations | 11,488 | 209 | 2,768 | 1,351 | 2,553 | 79 | 415 | 283 | 3,830 |
| Not Stated | 2,939 | 137 | 397 | 284 | 809 | 112 | 366 | 204 | 630 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 187,576 | 1,936 | 42,030 | 18,622 | 37,301 | 2,769 | 11,020 | 2,957 | 70,941 |
| Armed Forces | 632 | 11 | 65 | 48 | 355 | 19 | 86 | 10 | 38 |
| Managers | 4,993 | 37 | 647 | 436 | 1,949 | 188 | 1,296 | 64 | 376 |
| Professionals | 4,015 | - | - | - | - | 1,090 | 2,925 | - | - |
| Technicians | 2,985 | - | 14 | 3 | 2,081 | 191 | 696 | - | - |
| Clerical | 10,354 | 74 | 1,004 | 645 | 5,346 | 473 | 2,603 | 182 | 27 |
| Service and sales | 21,297 | 294 | 4,079 | 2,467 | 8,941 | 209 | 1,444 | 351 | 3,512 |
| Skilled agricultural workers | 117,275 | 1,068 | 29,201 | 11,309 | 11,864 | 326 | 838 | 1,705 | 60,964 |
| Craft and related trades | 9,106 | 120 | 2,623 | 1,249 | 2,256 | 76 | 307 | 150 | 2,325 |
| Machine operators | 7,149 | 109 | 2,044 | 1,341 | 2,239 | 51 | 255 | 173 | 937 |
| Elementary Occupations | 7,718 | 135 | 2,037 | 907 | 1,720 | 57 | 297 | 190 | 2,375 |
| Not Stated | 2,052 | 88 | 316 | 217 | 550 | 89 | 273 | 132 | 387 |

Continued

Table 24: Employed Population Age 15-64 by Education Level, sex and Occupation, 2010

| Occupation | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/ Diploma | University | Non Formal | None |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|--------|
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 90,456 | 982 | 13,251 | 7,196 | 15,052 | 1,279 | 4,570 | 1,701 | 46,425 |
| Armed Forces | 76 | 2 | 2 | - | 61 | - | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Managers | 1,931 | 15 | 96 | 109 | 817 | 66 | 580 | 31 | 217 |
| Professionals | 1,899 | - | - | - | - | 554 | 1,345 | - | - |
| Technicians | 1,556 | - | 5 | - | 982 | 186 | 382 | 1 | - |
| Clerical | 5,329 | 59 | 373 | 277 | 3,035 | 216 | 1,236 | 122 | 11 |
| Service and sales | 13,035 | 246 | 2,207 | 1,588 | 4,176 | 85 | 504 | 279 | 3,950 |
| Skilled agricultural workers | 58,117 | 493 | 9,129 | 4,358 | 4,149 | 108 | 238 | 1,035 | 38,607 |
| Craft and related trades | 3,222 | 41 | 504 | 267 | 496 | 14 | 50 | 42 | 1,808 |
| Machine operators | 634 | 3 | 123 | 86 | 244 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 131 |
| Elementary Occupations | 3,770 | 74 | 731 | 444 | 833 | 22 | 118 | 93 | 1,455 |
| Not Stated | 887 | 49 | 81 | 67 | 259 | 23 | 93 | 72 | 243 |

8.2.0 Industry

In Table 25, Occupation and Industry are cross tabulated. Results reveal that 66.6 percent of the working population were working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. The skilled personnel in this industry accounted for 94.7 percent. It should however be noted that majority of those undertaking subsistence agricultural activities reported to be skilled which is highly unlikely. It was further noted that the personnel undertaking elementary occupations in Timor-Leste were lower than usual compared to proportions in other developing countries. Majority of the professionals (81.1 %) were in the Education industry. The second largest industry was Public Administration (9.0 %), and this is where the government employee falls. Health and Social work industry absorbed 1.6 percent of the total employed.

Table 25: Employed Population Age 15-64 by occupation and Industry

| Industry | Total | Armed Forces | Managers | Professionals | Technicians | Clerical | Service and sales | Skilled agricultural workers | Craft and related trades | Machine operators | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Total | 278,032 | 708 | 6,924 | 5,914 | 4,541 | 15,683 | 34,332 | 175,392 | 12,328 | 7,783 | 11,488 | 2,939 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 185,137 | - | 107 | 2 | 243 | 46 | 2,611 | 175,373 | 1,338 | 260 | 4,653 | 504 |
| Mining & quarrying | 1,107 | - | 9 | 7 | 20 | 18 | 75 | - | 790 | 68 | 109 | 11 |
| Manufacturing | 5,191 | - | 142 | 30 | 21 | 236 | 274 | 1 | 4,150 | 125 | 149 | 63 |
| Electricity etc. | 228 | - | 4 | 6 | 33 | 26 | 7 | - | 84 | 63 | 4 | 1 |
| Water supply | 115 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 4 | - | 4 | 74 | 1 | 6 |
| Sewerage | 113 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 12 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 85 | 4 |
| Construction | 7,505 | - | 597 | 17 | 115 | 79 | 121 | - | 3,589 | 79 | 2,868 | 40 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 13,194 | - | 231 | 6 | 377 | 199 | 10,660 | 3 | 755 | 137 | 697 | 129 |
| Accommodation & food | 2,025 | - | 102 | 1 | 13 | 71 | 1,535 | - | 183 | 10 | 82 | 28 |
| Transportation & storage | 6,290 | - | 153 | 7 | 56 | 138 | 454 | - | 58 | 5,095 | 293 | 36 |
| Info & communications | 970 | - | 200 | 176 | 244 | 108 | 113 | - | 31 | 51 | 21 | 26 |
| Financial & insurance | 419 | - | 45 | 44 | 20 | 186 | 54 | - | 17 | 22 | 9 | 22 |
| Real Estate Activities | 38 | - | 1 | - | 10 | 2 | 17 | - | 4 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Administrative & support | 5,303 | - | 84 | 9 | 78 | 110 | 4,063 | - | 71 | 61 | 740 | 87 |
| Professional & scientific | 194 | - | 8 | 72 | 42 | 23 | 16 | - | 25 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Public administration | 25,065 | 708 | 2,430 | 216 | 854 | 10,446 | 8,434 | - | 247 | 859 | 373 | 498 |
| Education | 9,359 | - | 30 | 4,796 | 272 | 2,352 | 923 | - | 292 | 338 | 146 | 210 |
| Health & social work | 4,412 | - | 1,169 | 286 | 1,766 | 290 | 340 | - | 39 | 175 | 85 | 262 |
| Arts & entertainment | 169 | - | 3 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 67 | - | 30 | 11 | 14 | 2 |
| Other service activities | 4,998 | - | 1,242 | 165 | 222 | 738 | 1,428 | 10 | 446 | 200 | 235 | 312 |
| Households as employers | 3,861 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,905 | - | 108 | - | 848 | - |
| International organizations | 1,476 | - | 321 | 58 | 107 | 479 | 143 | - | 33 | 129 | 43 | 163 |
| Not Stated | 863 | - | 39 | 6 | 20 | 97 | 83 | 5 | 32 | 22 | 26 | 533 |

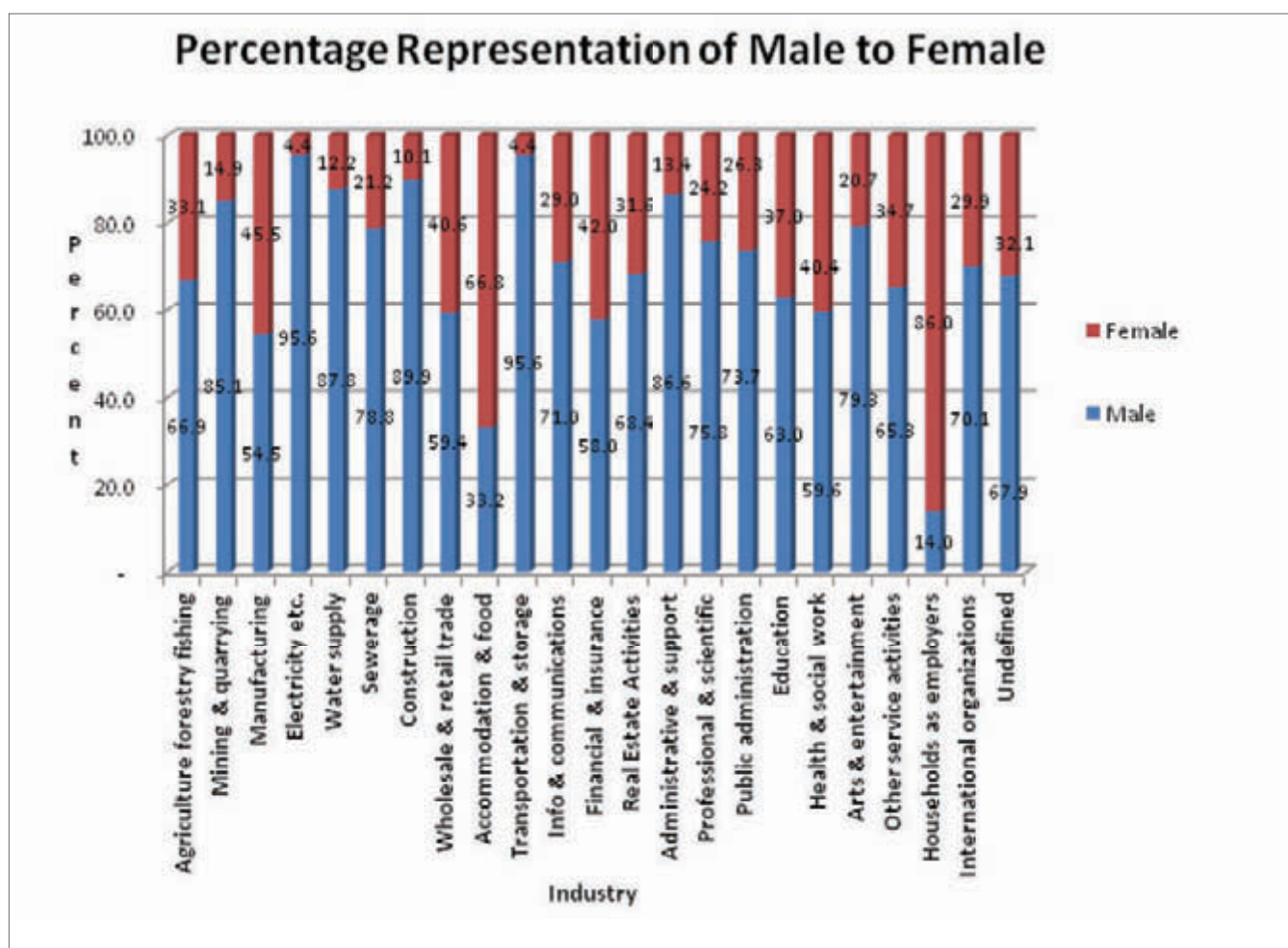
8.3.0 Employed by Industry, rural- urban dichotomy and sex

Table 26 tabulates the employed information by Industry, rural- urban dichotomy and sex. The data confirms what is known that the agriculture, forestry and fishing is more of a rural activity than urban, with 91 percent of the personnel in this industry reporting to be based in the rural areas. The other industries that are rural based are manufacturing (56.4 %), education (54.9 %) and household as employers with (57.9%) respectively. The only two industries where women were the majority were in accommodation and food (66.8 %) and household as employers (86.0 %). A graphic representation of sex distribution by industry is given in Figure 7.

Table 26: Employed Population Age 15-64 by Industry, sex and Residence, 2010

| Industry | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 278,032 | 187,576 | 90,456 | 76,180 | 52,935 | 23,245 | 201,852 | 134,641 | 67,211 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 185,137 | 123,879 | 61,258 | 16,580 | 11,425 | 5,155 | 168,557 | 112,454 | 56,103 |
| Mining & quarrying | 1,107 | 942 | 165 | 738 | 635 | 103 | 369 | 307 | 62 |
| Manufacturing | 5,191 | 2,831 | 2,360 | 2,262 | 1,698 | 564 | 2,929 | 1,133 | 1,796 |
| Electricity etc. | 228 | 218 | 10 | 157 | 148 | 9 | 71 | 70 | 1 |
| Water supply | 115 | 101 | 14 | 73 | 68 | 5 | 42 | 33 | 9 |
| Sewerage | 113 | 89 | 24 | 95 | 72 | 23 | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| Construction | 7,505 | 6,746 | 759 | 4,834 | 4,305 | 529 | 2,671 | 2,441 | 230 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 13,194 | 7,835 | 5,359 | 9,624 | 5,918 | 3,706 | 3,570 | 1,917 | 1,653 |
| Accommodation & food | 2,025 | 672 | 1,353 | 1,565 | 488 | 1,077 | 460 | 184 | 276 |
| Transportation & storage | 6,290 | 6,016 | 274 | 4,412 | 4,205 | 207 | 1,878 | 1,811 | 67 |
| Info & communications | 970 | 689 | 281 | 823 | 578 | 245 | 147 | 111 | 36 |
| Financial & insurance | 419 | 243 | 176 | 327 | 184 | 143 | 92 | 59 | 33 |
| Real Estate Activities | 38 | 26 | 12 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Administrative & support | 5,303 | 4,592 | 711 | 4,316 | 3,682 | 634 | 987 | 910 | 77 |
| Professional & scientific | 194 | 147 | 47 | 158 | 121 | 37 | 36 | 26 | 10 |
| Public administration | 25,065 | 18,467 | 6,598 | 15,537 | 11,078 | 4,459 | 9,528 | 7,389 | 2,139 |
| Education | 9,359 | 5,893 | 3,466 | 4,220 | 2,419 | 1,801 | 5,139 | 3,474 | 1,665 |
| Health & social work | 4,412 | 2,631 | 1,781 | 2,796 | 1,558 | 1,238 | 1,616 | 1,073 | 543 |
| Arts & entertainment | 169 | 134 | 35 | 135 | 118 | 17 | 34 | 16 | 18 |
| Other service activities | 4,998 | 3,265 | 1,733 | 3,824 | 2,516 | 1,308 | 1,174 | 749 | 425 |
| Households as employers | 3,861 | 540 | 3,321 | 1,624 | 286 | 1,338 | 2,237 | 254 | 1,983 |
| International organizations | 1,476 | 1,034 | 442 | 1,341 | 927 | 414 | 135 | 107 | 28 |
| Not Stated | 863 | 586 | 277 | 709 | 487 | 222 | 154 | 99 | 55 |

Figure 7: Distribution of Industry by Gender and Occupation



8.4.0 Employed population by Industry and level of education

Table 27 shows the distribution of the working population in various industries and their education level. The results indicate that most of the university graduates (31.8 %) were employed in the Public Administration industry. The next two key industries where the graduates were employed were in Education and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing at 22.0 percent and 8.1 percent respectively.

education (21.8 %). This industry absorbed 73.1 percent of all personnel with primary level

diploma holders were mainly absorbed in Health and Social work (37.4 %) with Education absorbing a further 20.3 percent.

Table 27: Employed Population Age 15-64 by Industry and Level of Education Completed

| Industry | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/Diploma | University | Non Formal | None |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Total | 278,032 | 2,918 | 55,281 | 25,818 | 52,353 | 4,048 | 15,590 | 4,658 | 117,366 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 185,137 | 1,700 | 40,413 | 16,518 | 17,392 | 486 | 1,263 | 2,923 | 104,442 |
| Mining & quarrying | 1,107 | 18 | 300 | 123 | 276 | 11 | 56 | 12 | 311 |
| Manufacturing | 5,191 | 59 | 1,085 | 547 | 1,114 | 41 | 188 | 84 | 2,073 |
| Electricity etc. | 228 | - | 28 | 10 | 120 | 7 | 40 | 6 | 17 |
| Water supply | 115 | - | 20 | 9 | 44 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 18 |
| Sewerage | 113 | - | 31 | 20 | 23 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 31 |
| Construction | 7,505 | 124 | 1,992 | 909 | 2,038 | 116 | 654 | 184 | 1,488 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 13,194 | 245 | 2,787 | 1,724 | 4,167 | 142 | 749 | 285 | 3,095 |
| Accommodation & food | 2,025 | 66 | 385 | 254 | 771 | 25 | 154 | 43 | 327 |
| Transportation & storage | 6,290 | 108 | 1,836 | 1,191 | 1,829 | 52 | 279 | 141 | 854 |
| Info & communications | 970 | 4 | 37 | 28 | 493 | 46 | 308 | 14 | 40 |
| Financial & insurance | 419 | 8 | 32 | 24 | 161 | 14 | 152 | 7 | 21 |
| Real Estate Activities | 38 | - | 2 | 5 | 25 | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| Administrative & support | 5,303 | 88 | 1,009 | 740 | 2,522 | 43 | 299 | 84 | 518 |
| Professional & scientific | 194 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 63 | 9 | 92 | 1 | 6 |
| Public administration | 25,065 | 237 | 2,684 | 1,958 | 12,369 | 823 | 4,953 | 433 | 1,608 |
| Education | 9,359 | 58 | 593 | 286 | 3,064 | 1,515 | 3,432 | 173 | 238 |
| Health & social work | 4,412 | 43 | 247 | 214 | 2,219 | 426 | 1,051 | 50 | 162 |
| Arts & entertainment | 169 | 3 | 24 | 22 | 68 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 25 |
| Other service activities | 4,998 | 52 | 657 | 525 | 2,070 | 184 | 1,015 | 79 | 416 |
| Households as employers | 3,861 | 84 | 852 | 506 | 715 | 22 | 98 | 91 | 1,493 |
| International organizations | 1,476 | 11 | 117 | 87 | 490 | 69 | 598 | 17 | 87 |
| Not Stated | 863 | 9 | 137 | 109 | 320 | 10 | 166 | 20 | 92 |

8.5.0 Employed population by Industry and sector of employment

As reflected in Table 28, which gives the distribution of the working population by industry and employment sector, most of the wage and salaried employees were engaged in Public Administration (26.3 %), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (18.6 %), Education (9.9 %), whole-sale and retail-trade (7.2 %), and construction (6.7 %). The own account workers were mainly undertaking their activities in agriculture, forestry and fishing (91.9 %) and Wholesale and Retail trade (3.5 %). Majority of the contributing family workers (88.3 %) were absorbed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 28: Employed Population Age 15-64 by Industry and Employment Sector

| Industry | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Total | 278,032 | 91,189 | 2,315 | 135,804 | 47,852 | 872 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 185,137 | 16,933 | 775 | 124,801 | 42,249 | 379 |
| Mining & quarrying | 1,107 | 742 | 17 | 291 | 53 | 4 |
| Manufacturing | 5,191 | 2,483 | 58 | 1,803 | 781 | 66 |
| Electricity etc. | 228 | 218 | - | 8 | - | 2 |
| Water supply | 115 | 98 | 4 | 9 | 4 | - |
| Sewerage | 113 | 95 | 1 | 13 | 4 | - |
| Construction | 7,505 | 6,114 | 161 | 838 | 352 | 40 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 13,194 | 6,573 | 599 | 4,775 | 1,101 | 146 |
| Accommodation & food | 2,025 | 1,572 | 65 | 204 | 179 | 5 |
| Transportation & storage | 6,290 | 4,940 | 212 | 783 | 335 | 20 |
| Info & communications | 970 | 920 | 18 | 18 | 7 | 7 |
| Financial & insurance | 419 | 365 | 4 | 18 | 8 | 24 |
| Real Estate Activities | 38 | 23 | 9 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Administrative & support | 5,303 | 4,970 | 69 | 153 | 88 | 23 |
| Professional & scientific | 194 | 173 | - | 16 | 4 | 1 |
| Public administration | 25,065 | 23,999 | 83 | 574 | 349 | 60 |
| Education | 9,359 | 9,067 | 8 | 179 | 96 | 9 |
| Health & social work | 4,412 | 4,157 | 22 | 137 | 66 | 30 |
| Arts & entertainment | 169 | 125 | 2 | 32 | 9 | 1 |
| Other service activities | 4,998 | 4,312 | 143 | 343 | 168 | 32 |
| Households as employers | 3,861 | 1,203 | 48 | 666 | 1,924 | 20 |
| International organizations | 1,476 | 1,432 | 6 | 16 | 20 | 2 |
| Not Stated | 863 | 675 | 11 | 122 | 54 | 1 |

8.6.0 Vulnerable employment by sector and residence

Table 29, analyses the data of the employed population in vulnerable employment by residence. The largest proportion (91.0 %) was found to be employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. The rural areas accounted for 92.1 percent of the vulnerable population employed within this industry. Further analysis based on residence shows that the other industries in the rural areas harbouring most of the vulnerable people were Manufacturing (80.5 %), Water Supply (61.5 %), Construction (59.4 %), Accommodation and Food (56.7 %), Transport and Storage (50.2 %), Public Administration (56.1 %), Education (60.7 %) and Households as Employers (74.2 %). Finance and Administration had equal number of the vulnerable employed population in the urban and rural areas.

Table 29: Number of persons in vulnerable Employment by Sex, Industry and Locality

| Industry | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 183,656 | 119,598 | 64,058 | 20,712 | 13,614 | 7,098 | 162,944 | 105,984 | 56,960 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 167,050 | 111,094 | 55,956 | 13,206 | 9,090 | 4,116 | 153,844 | 102,004 | 51,840 |
| Mining & quarrying | 344 | 293 | 51 | 215 | 190 | 25 | 129 | 103 | 26 |
| Manufacturing | 2,584 | 812 | 1,772 | 505 | 332 | 173 | 2,079 | 480 | 1,599 |
| Electricity etc. | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Water supply | 13 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Sewerage | 17 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Construction | 1,190 | 1,094 | 96 | 483 | 443 | 40 | 707 | 651 | 56 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 5,876 | 3,089 | 2,787 | 3,532 | 1,975 | 1,557 | 2,344 | 1,114 | 1,230 |
| Accommodation & food | 383 | 159 | 224 | 166 | 57 | 109 | 217 | 102 | 115 |
| Transportation & storage | 1,118 | 1,057 | 61 | 557 | 522 | 35 | 561 | 535 | 26 |
| Info & communications | 25 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Financial & insurance | 26 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Real Estate Activities | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Administrative & support | 241 | 187 | 54 | 171 | 133 | 38 | 70 | 54 | 16 |
| Professional & scientific | 20 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 3 | - |
| Public administration | 923 | 669 | 254 | 405 | 249 | 156 | 518 | 420 | 98 |
| Education | 275 | 153 | 122 | 108 | 47 | 61 | 167 | 106 | 61 |
| Health & social work | 203 | 107 | 96 | 140 | 68 | 72 | 63 | 39 | 24 |
| Arts & entertainment | 41 | 29 | 12 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 9 | 11 |
| Other service activities | 511 | 332 | 179 | 306 | 215 | 91 | 205 | 117 | 88 |
| Households as employers | 2,590 | 300 | 2,290 | 669 | 108 | 561 | 1,921 | 192 | 1,729 |
| International organizations | 36 | 13 | 23 | 28 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Not Stated | 176 | 139 | 37 | 117 | 102 | 15 | 59 | 37 | 22 |

CHAPTER NINE

UNEMPLOYMENT: TRENDS AND DISPARITIES

9.1.0 Unemployed Population

Unemployment or joblessness occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively looked for work within the reference period under the strict definition. The analysis here however adopts the relaxed definition of the unemployed which includes, those without work and either looked for work or did not look for work for one reason or another but were available to work or because the person could have become discouraged to look for work over time.

The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and is calculated as a percentage of the unemployed to all individuals currently in the labour force. The trend of unemployment rate over time is an indicator of the ability of the economy to provide income earning opportunities for its labour force, a critical resource required for promoting economic development. Rising unemployment and increasing poverty have been critical development concerns in the developing world. This section takes a critical look at the persons considered unemployed seven days prior to the census night.

9.2.0 Spatial Distribution of Unemployed Persons

It should be noted from Table 30 (which tabulates the distribution of the unemployed by Residence and sex; that a total of 30,353 persons were unemployed, comprising of 63 percent of males. The urban areas accounted for 50.5 percent of the unemployed persons aged 15-64. The youth aged 15-24 accounted for 50.1 percent of the total unemployed aged 15-64. This proportion rises to over 70 percent for the youth aged 15-29. Nationally, majority of the unemployed fall within the age group 20-24, and it is also the age group with the majority of the unemployed both in the urban and rural areas.

Table 30: Unemployed population age 15-64 by residence, age and sex, 2010

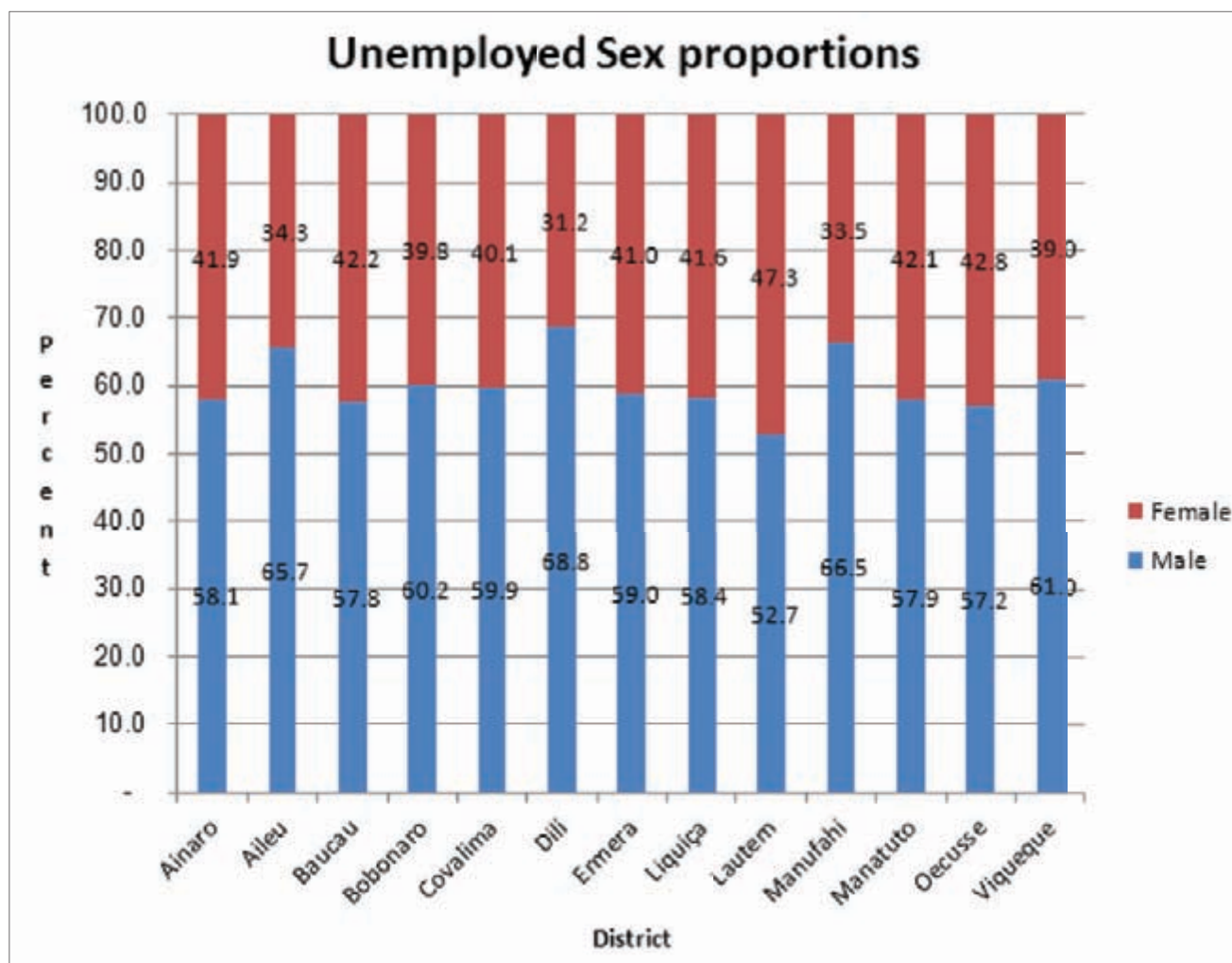
| Age Group | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 15 - 64 | 30,353 | 19,118 | 11,235 | 15,321 | 10,227 | 5,094 | 15,032 | 8,891 | 6,141 |
| 15 - 19 | 6,056 | 3,468 | 2,588 | 2,038 | 1,185 | 853 | 4,018 | 2,283 | 1,735 |
| 20 - 24 | 9,139 | 5,748 | 3,391 | 4,786 | 3,093 | 1,693 | 4,353 | 2,655 | 1,698 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,162 | 4,119 | 2,043 | 3,467 | 2,403 | 1,064 | 2,695 | 1,716 | 979 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,280 | 1,563 | 717 | 1,391 | 989 | 402 | 889 | 574 | 315 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,736 | 1,189 | 547 | 1,022 | 758 | 264 | 714 | 431 | 283 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,219 | 821 | 398 | 693 | 497 | 196 | 526 | 324 | 202 |
| 45 - 49 | 989 | 641 | 348 | 564 | 412 | 152 | 425 | 229 | 196 |
| 50 - 54 | 996 | 598 | 398 | 545 | 367 | 178 | 451 | 231 | 220 |
| 55 - 59 | 892 | 507 | 385 | 465 | 310 | 155 | 427 | 197 | 230 |
| 60 - 64 | 884 | 464 | 420 | 350 | 213 | 137 | 534 | 251 | 283 |
| 15 - 24 | 15,195 | 9,216 | 5,979 | 6,824 | 4,278 | 2,546 | 8,371 | 4,938 | 3,433 |
| 15 - 29 | 21,357 | 13,335 | 8,022 | 10,291 | 6,681 | 3,610 | 11,066 | 6,654 | 4,412 |
| 15 - 59 | 29,469 | 18,654 | 10,815 | 14,971 | 10,014 | 4,957 | 14,498 | 8,640 | 5,858 |

As indicated in Table 31, Dili district accounted for 40.7 percent of the unemployed population, followed by Baucau at 8.8 percent. Aileu district with the least number only reported 385 persons as unemployed. Majority of the youth for both age groups 15-24 and 15-29 were residing in Dili district. Figure 7 shows the gender distribution of the unemployed population by district. The data shows that in all districts, the unemployed males are more than the unemployed females with Dili district representing the highest proportion of 68.8 percent. The ratios were close to the ones of Lautem district.

Table 31: Distribution of Unemployed Population age 15-64 by age and District, 2010

| Age | Total | Ainaro | Aileu | Baucau | Bobonaro | Covalima | Dili | Ermera | Liquiça | Lautem | Manufahi | Manatuto | Oecusse | Viqueque |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 15-64 | 30,353 | 1,488 | 385 | 2,658 | 1,833 | 1,442 | 12,359 | 2,609 | 1,654 | 1,352 | 1,180 | 1,001 | 1,242 | 1,150 |
| 15-19 | 6,056 | 244 | 89 | 570 | 507 | 388 | 1,592 | 830 | 454 | 264 | 318 | 202 | 346 | 252 |
| 20-24 | 9,139 | 351 | 139 | 760 | 555 | 466 | 3,897 | 735 | 502 | 392 | 377 | 333 | 348 | 284 |
| 25-29 | 6,162 | 289 | 94 | 494 | 333 | 312 | 2,786 | 401 | 339 | 261 | 203 | 197 | 224 | 229 |
| 30-34 | 2,280 | 131 | 21 | 180 | 118 | 83 | 1,133 | 122 | 74 | 108 | 70 | 64 | 75 | 101 |
| 35-39 | 1,736 | 140 | 13 | 179 | 67 | 61 | 796 | 106 | 62 | 86 | 51 | 53 | 52 | 70 |
| 40-44 | 1,219 | 86 | 4 | 113 | 53 | 31 | 577 | 72 | 42 | 60 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 56 |
| 45-49 | 989 | 65 | 6 | 91 | 41 | 19 | 473 | 73 | 48 | 53 | 24 | 26 | 35 | 35 |
| 50-54 | 996 | 41 | 7 | 95 | 48 | 21 | 484 | 96 | 52 | 33 | 26 | 25 | 37 | 31 |
| 55-59 | 892 | 35 | 10 | 76 | 53 | 18 | 391 | 84 | 37 | 51 | 30 | 29 | 39 | 39 |
| 60-64 | 884 | 106 | 2 | 100 | 58 | 43 | 230 | 90 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 31 | 44 | 53 |
| 15-24 | 15,195 | 595 | 228 | 1,330 | 1,062 | 854 | 5,489 | 1,565 | 956 | 656 | 695 | 535 | 694 | 536 |
| 15-29 | 21,357 | 884 | 322 | 1,824 | 1,395 | 1,166 | 8,275 | 1,966 | 1,295 | 917 | 898 | 732 | 918 | 765 |
| 15-59 | 29,469 | 1,382 | 383 | 2,558 | 1,775 | 1,399 | 12,129 | 2,519 | 1,610 | 1,308 | 1,141 | 970 | 1,198 | 1,097 |

Figure 8: Proportion Distribution of Unemployed Population 15-64 by Sex and District



9.3.0 Unemployed Persons by Educational Attainment

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This is aimed at identifying the category of workers likely to experience unemployment. As depicted in Table 32, 29.2 percent of the unemployed nationally had never attended school. The share of the unemployed with secondary education only was 32.2 percent whereas that of those with only primary school level of education was about 20.0 percent. The number of university

the unemployed. Gender analysis reveals that 44.7 percent of the unemployed who had never gone

never attended school.

Table 32: Unemployed population age 15-64 by highest level of education, age and sex, 2010

| Age | Sex | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/ Diploma | University | Non Formal | None |
|---------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|-------|
| 15-64 | Total | 30,353 | 285 | 6,072 | 3,286 | 9,769 | 218 | 1,514 | 361 | 8,848 |
| | Male | 19,118 | 180 | 4,200 | 2,152 | 6,306 | 142 | 1,029 | 213 | 4,896 |
| | Female | 11,235 | 105 | 1,872 | 1,134 | 3,463 | 76 | 485 | 148 | 3,952 |
| 15 - 19 | Total | 6,056 | 69 | 1,864 | 922 | 859 | 6 | 21 | 11 | 2,304 |
| | Male | 3,468 | 42 | 1,152 | 529 | 442 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 1,283 |
| | Female | 2,588 | 27 | 712 | 393 | 417 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1,021 |
| 20 - 24 | Total | 9,139 | 65 | 1,525 | 1,074 | 4,382 | 56 | 292 | 98 | 1,647 |
| | Male | 5,748 | 41 | 1,033 | 723 | 2,675 | 34 | 171 | 57 | 1,014 |
| | Female | 3,391 | 24 | 492 | 351 | 1,707 | 22 | 121 | 41 | 633 |
| 25 - 29 | Total | 6,162 | 41 | 920 | 562 | 2,755 | 80 | 632 | 94 | 1,078 |
| | Male | 4,119 | 23 | 670 | 373 | 1,894 | 55 | 409 | 60 | 635 |
| | Female | 2,043 | 18 | 250 | 189 | 861 | 25 | 223 | 34 | 443 |
| 30 - 34 | Total | 2,280 | 22 | 417 | 207 | 763 | 26 | 281 | 25 | 539 |
| | Male | 1,563 | 14 | 311 | 141 | 547 | 15 | 201 | 10 | 324 |
| | Female | 717 | 8 | 106 | 66 | 216 | 11 | 80 | 15 | 215 |
| 35 - 39 | Total | 1,736 | 20 | 354 | 212 | 472 | 19 | 161 | 29 | 469 |
| | Male | 1,189 | 13 | 255 | 148 | 331 | 14 | 132 | 15 | 281 |
| | Female | 547 | 7 | 99 | 64 | 141 | 5 | 29 | 14 | 188 |

Continued

Table 32: Unemployed population age 15-64 by highest level of education, age and sex, 2010

| Age | Sex | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/ Diploma | University | Non Formal | None |
|---------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------|
| 40 - 44 | Total | 1,219 | 17 | 217 | 143 | 259 | 11 | 63 | 29 | 480 |
| | Male | 821 | 12 | 162 | 112 | 194 | 7 | 53 | 20 | 261 |
| | Female | 398 | 5 | 55 | 31 | 65 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 219 |
| 45 - 49 | Total | 989 | 21 | 253 | 60 | 136 | 7 | 27 | 17 | 468 |
| | Male | 641 | 13 | 201 | 47 | 111 | 4 | 23 | 10 | 232 |
| | Female | 348 | 8 | 52 | 13 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 236 |
| 50 - 54 | Total | 996 | 10 | 216 | 55 | 77 | 6 | 18 | 28 | 586 |
| | Male | 598 | 8 | 174 | 39 | 58 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 287 |
| | Female | 398 | 2 | 42 | 16 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 299 |
| 55 - 59 | Total | 892 | 10 | 206 | 32 | 43 | 5 | 14 | 22 | 560 |
| | Male | 507 | 8 | 160 | 25 | 36 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 248 |
| | Female | 385 | 2 | 46 | 7 | 7 | - | 2 | 9 | 312 |

9.5.0 Unemployed Persons by Job Search

Information on job search patterns is important for the development of labour market assistance programs that attempt to increase rates of employment by influencing job search behaviour. Empirical evidence on job search behaviour in most developing countries is lacking, despite the common knowledge that there are many reasons why people look for work and many different pathways to finding a job. The main reason given is that, finding employment varies depending upon the intensity of search, the type of search method used and the characteristics of the job seeker. Success is also influenced by the number of available jobs, the recruitment methods of employers and the quality of the institutional systems that are in place to match job seekers to potential positions. This is important in making informed decisions by individual jobseekers and those responsible for guidance and counselling of the unemployed. The 2010 census however did not collect information on Job search activities. It only sought to know whether one sought for work or not. This information is presented in Table 33.

Overall, 67.0 percent of the unemployed reported to have sought work, majority of whom (66.4 %) were males. Within the urban areas, 78.2 percent of the unemployed reported to have sought work. In the rural areas, the percentage that reported to have sought work was 61.1 percent with women representing 36.6 percent of this population. Further analysis reveals that the largest number (6,877) of those who sought work nationally were from the 20-24 age category. From the youth age category 15-24, 62.8 percent of the unemployed youth reported to have sought work. The proportion for those who sought work based on the Timor-Leste youth category 15-29, stood at 70.9 percent with the majority 64.4 percent being males. In the age category 15-59, the proportion of the unemployed who sought work was 68 percent. The majority of those who sought work in this age category were males at 66.4 percent.

Table 33: Unemployed Population Age 15-64 by Job Search Status, Sex, and Residence, 2010

| Age | Sex | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | Total | Sought Work | Did not Seek Work | Total | Sought Work | Did not Seek Work | Total | Sought Work | Did not Seek Work |
| 15-64 | Total | 30,353 | 20,341 | 10,012 | 15,321 | 11,160 | 4,161 | 15,032 | 9,181 | 5,851 |
| | Male | 19,118 | 13,506 | 5,612 | 10,227 | 7,681 | 2,546 | 8,891 | 5,825 | 3,066 |
| | Female | 11,235 | 6,835 | 4,400 | 5,094 | 3,479 | 1,615 | 6,141 | 3,356 | 2,785 |
| 15 - 19 | Total | 6,056 | 3,481 | 2,575 | 2,038 | 1,309 | 729 | 4,018 | 2,172 | 1,846 |
| | Male | 3,468 | 2,088 | 1,380 | 1,185 | 795 | 390 | 2,283 | 1,293 | 990 |
| | Female | 2,588 | 1,393 | 1,195 | 853 | 514 | 339 | 1,735 | 879 | 856 |
| 20 - 24 | Total | 9,139 | 6,877 | 2,262 | 4,786 | 3,758 | 1,028 | 4,353 | 3,119 | 1,234 |
| | Male | 5,748 | 4,397 | 1,351 | 3,093 | 2,442 | 651 | 2,655 | 1,955 | 700 |
| | Female | 3,391 | 2,480 | 911 | 1,693 | 1,316 | 377 | 1,698 | 1,164 | 534 |
| 25 - 29 | Total | 6,162 | 4,790 | 1,372 | 3,467 | 2,805 | 662 | 2,695 | 1,985 | 710 |
| | Male | 4,119 | 3,276 | 843 | 2,403 | 1,974 | 429 | 1,716 | 1,302 | 414 |
| | Female | 2,043 | 1,514 | 529 | 1,064 | 831 | 233 | 979 | 683 | 296 |
| 30 - 34 | Total | 2,280 | 1,741 | 539 | 1,391 | 1,134 | 257 | 889 | 607 | 282 |
| | Male | 1,563 | 1,246 | 317 | 989 | 821 | 168 | 574 | 425 | 149 |
| | Female | 717 | 495 | 222 | 402 | 313 | 89 | 315 | 182 | 133 |
| 35 - 39 | Total | 1,736 | 1,179 | 557 | 1,022 | 738 | 284 | 714 | 441 | 273 |
| | Male | 1,189 | 857 | 332 | 758 | 573 | 185 | 431 | 284 | 147 |
| | Female | 547 | 322 | 225 | 264 | 165 | 99 | 283 | 157 | 126 |
| 40 - 44 | Total | 1,219 | 768 | 451 | 693 | 490 | 203 | 526 | 278 | 248 |
| | Male | 821 | 571 | 250 | 497 | 372 | 125 | 324 | 199 | 125 |
| | Female | 398 | 197 | 201 | 196 | 118 | 78 | 202 | 79 | 123 |
| 45 - 49 | Total | 989 | 564 | 425 | 564 | 366 | 198 | 425 | 198 | 227 |
| | Male | 641 | 411 | 230 | 412 | 286 | 126 | 229 | 125 | 104 |
| | Female | 348 | 153 | 195 | 152 | 80 | 72 | 196 | 73 | 123 |
| 50 - 54 | Total | 996 | 379 | 617 | 545 | 243 | 302 | 451 | 136 | 315 |
| | Male | 598 | 280 | 318 | 367 | 184 | 183 | 231 | 96 | 135 |
| | Female | 398 | 99 | 299 | 178 | 59 | 119 | 220 | 40 | 180 |
| 55 - 59 | Total | 892 | 269 | 623 | 465 | 173 | 292 | 427 | 96 | 331 |
| | Male | 507 | 194 | 313 | 310 | 131 | 179 | 197 | 63 | 134 |
| | Female | 385 | 75 | 310 | 155 | 42 | 113 | 230 | 33 | 197 |
| 60 - 64 | Total | 884 | 293 | 591 | 350 | 144 | 206 | 534 | 149 | 385 |
| | Male | 464 | 186 | 278 | 213 | 103 | 110 | 251 | 83 | 168 |
| | Female | 420 | 107 | 313 | 137 | 41 | 96 | 283 | 66 | 217 |
| 15 - 24 | Total | 15,195 | 10,358 | 4,837 | 6,824 | 5,067 | 1,757 | 8,371 | 5,291 | 3,080 |
| | Male | 9,216 | 6,485 | 2,731 | 4,278 | 3,237 | 1,041 | 4,938 | 3,248 | 1,690 |
| | Female | 5,979 | 3,873 | 2,106 | 2,546 | 1,830 | 716 | 3,433 | 2,043 | 1,390 |
| 15 - 29 | Total | 21,357 | 15,148 | 6,209 | 10,291 | 7,872 | 2,419 | 11,066 | 7,276 | 3,790 |
| | Male | 13,335 | 9,761 | 3,574 | 6,681 | 5,211 | 1,470 | 6,654 | 4,550 | 2,104 |
| | Female | 8,022 | 5,387 | 2,635 | 3,610 | 2,661 | 949 | 4,412 | 2,726 | 1,686 |
| 15 - 59 | Total | 29,469 | 20,048 | 9,421 | 14,971 | 11,016 | 3,955 | 14,498 | 9,032 | 5,466 |
| | Male | 18,654 | 13,320 | 5,334 | 10,014 | 7,578 | 2,436 | 8,640 | 5,742 | 2,898 |
| | Female | 10,815 | 6,728 | 4,087 | 4,957 | 3,438 | 1,519 | 5,858 | 3,290 | 2,568 |

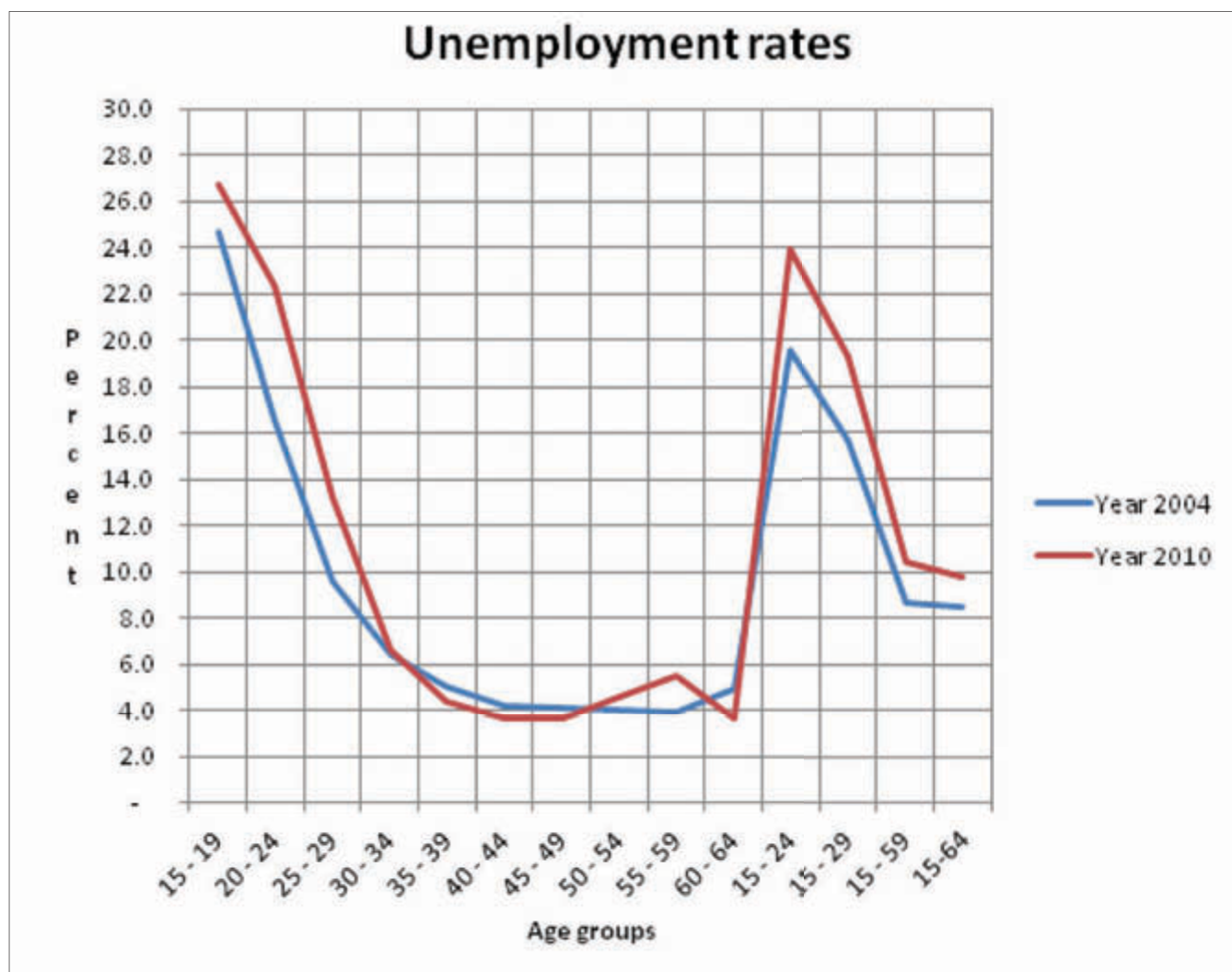
9.6.0 Unemployment Rates

Statistics on unemployment supplement statistics on employment to improve the description of employment problems as experienced in the labour market and assess the extent to which the available human resources are being utilized in the production process to promote full employment. The rate measures the percentage of unemployed people in a country's work force. The statistics is important because, employment being a major source of personal income, has a major influence on consumer spending and overall economic growth. The unemployment rate therefore provides considerable information about the state of the economy or the health of a particular business sector. High unemployment rates generally indicate that an economy is underperforming or has a falling GDP. Conversely, low or falling unemployment may reflect an expanding economy. At the same time, unemployment data can point to changes in certain industries. Unemployment rate is therefore one of the most widely followed economic indicators. The unemployment rates presented here are computed as the proportion of unemployed persons to the total labour force, with a particular focus of those aged 15-64. Table 34 provides a summary of the unemployment rates by residence, sex and district.

The overall unemployment rate for the country was 9.8 percent in 2010 which was higher than the 8.5 percent rate recorded in the 2004 census. Figure 8 presents a comparison of the employed population in 2010 Census and the 2004 Census. It is clear from the graph that the unemployment rate has increased for the youthful population aged 15-34. On the other hand, the unemployment rate for the adults between 35 and 55 has decreased. The rate however increases again for those aged 55-59 before decreasing for those aged 60-64.

Urban and rural unemployment rates stood at 16.7 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively, in 2010. The female unemployment rate was higher nationally (11.0%) compared to that of males (9.2%). The urban areas unemployed youth in the age group 15-19 reported very high unemployment rates (40.2%) compared to their counterparts of the same age category (22.8%) in the rural areas. The unemployed in this age group (within a region) were however evenly distributed across the sexes. The overall unemployment rates for the youth aged 15-24 was 23.9 percent and drops to 19.3 percent for the youth aged 15-29. The urban areas reported very high rates of youth unemployment at 34.4 percent and 27.1 percent for those age groups 15-24 and 15-29, respectively. There was no gender bias in the rates of the unemployed youth within the regions.

Figure 9: Unemployed Rates for Population 15-64; 2004 and 2010



district at 17.4 percent. It was lowest in Aileu district at 2.7 percent. Unemployment rates for the Baucau (20.7 %) districts were higher than the national rate (19.3 %) for this age group. Sub district unemployment rates are presented in Map 4.

Table 34: Unemployed rates by Residence, District, Age and Sex, 2010

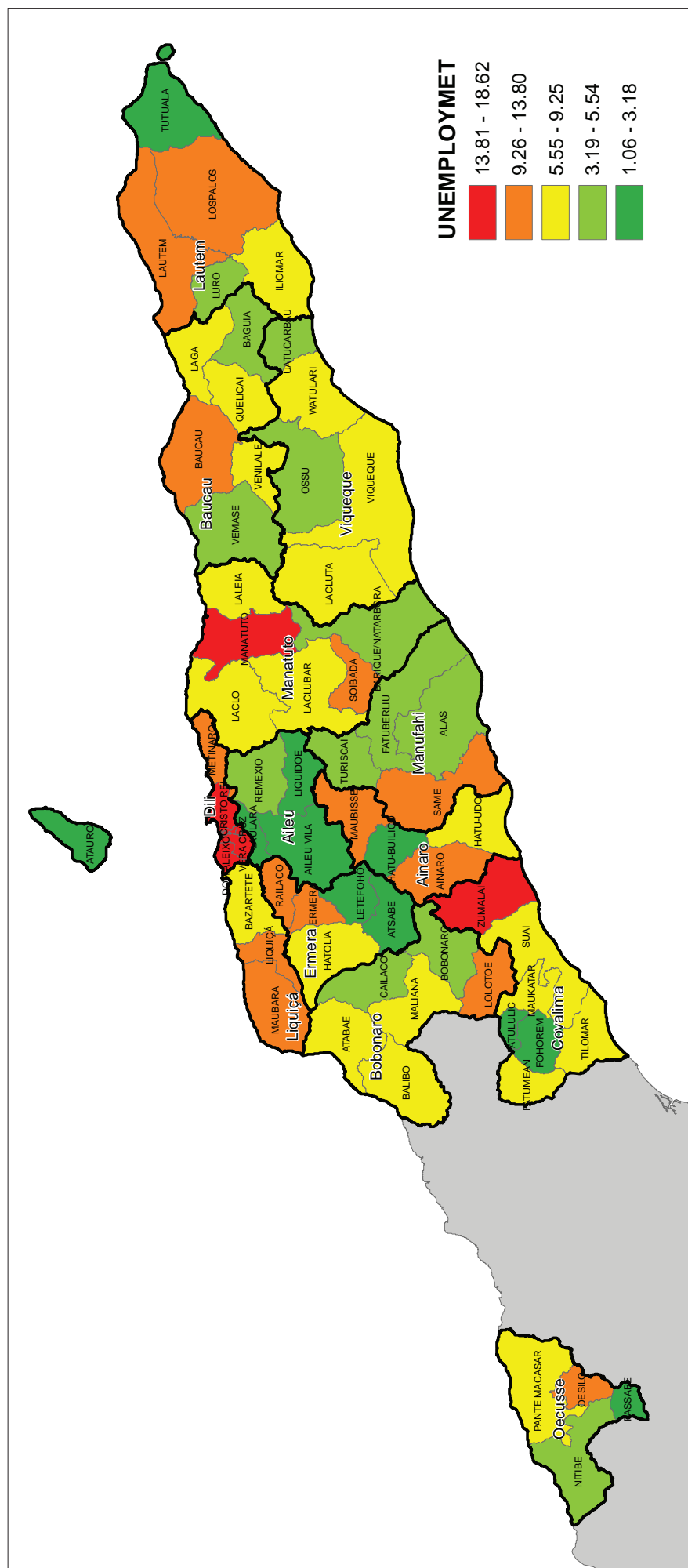
| Age | Sex | Total | Urban | Rural | Ainaro | Aileu | Baucau | Bobonaro | Covalima | Dili | Ermera | Liquiça | Lautem | Manufahi | Manatuto | Oecusse | Viqueque |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 15-64 | | 9.8 | 16.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 9 | 17.4 | 7 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9 | 6.6 | 6 |
| | Male | 9.2 | 16.2 | 6.2 | 8 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 17.2 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| 15 - 19 | Female | 11 | 18 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 17.8 | 7.7 | 13 | 12 | 10.3 | 13.9 | 9 | 6.6 |
| | | 26.7 | 40.2 | 22.8 | 17.3 | 6.4 | 30 | 23.9 | 39.3 | 42.4 | 18.6 | 25.7 | 37.1 | 36 | 25.7 | 24.2 | 24.3 |
| 20 - 24 | Male | 26.5 | 40 | 22.6 | 19.7 | 6.9 | 28.5 | 22.4 | 36.6 | 41.2 | 19.4 | 23.5 | 32.3 | 34.5 | 23.4 | 24.4 | 26.1 |
| | Female | 27 | 40.5 | 23.2 | 14.5 | 5.7 | 32.5 | 26.2 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 17.6 | 28.7 | 43.3 | 38.7 | 30.2 | 23.9 | 22.3 |
| 25 - 29 | | 22.3 | 32.4 | 16.6 | 15.6 | 7.1 | 22.7 | 17.5 | 25.2 | 32.2 | 13.6 | 18.4 | 28.8 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 17.2 | 16.5 |
| | Male | 22.4 | 33 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 7.5 | 22.5 | 16.8 | 23.7 | 33 | 14.2 | 17 | 26.9 | 22.9 | 19 | 16.9 | 17.3 |
| 30 - 34 | Female | 22.1 | 31.5 | 17 | 15.3 | 6.5 | 22.9 | 18.7 | 28.2 | 30.8 | 12.6 | 21.3 | 31.7 | 22.7 | 31.9 | 17.6 | 15.1 |
| | | 13.2 | 19.1 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 4.6 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 13.6 | 18.6 | 8 | 12.3 | 16.8 | 11 | 12.4 | 8.8 | 10.4 |
| 35 - 39 | Male | 13.2 | 19.6 | 9 | 11.3 | 5.7 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 12.7 | 18.9 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 15.4 | 11.1 | 10 | 8.5 | 10 |
| | Female | 13.2 | 18.1 | 10.2 | 11 | 2.9 | 16.3 | 9 | 15.5 | 17.7 | 6.3 | 15.2 | 19.3 | 11 | 18.7 | 9.4 | 11.2 |
| 40 - 44 | | 6.6 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 2 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| | Male | 6.6 | 10.6 | 4 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| 45 - 49 | Female | 6.7 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 4 |
| | | 4.4 | 8 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| 50 - 54 | Male | 4.2 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 2 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| | Female | 4.8 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| 55 - 59 | | 3.6 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2 | 2.6 |
| | Male | 3.4 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| 60 - 64 | Female | 4 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 4 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| | | 3.6 | 8.1 | 2 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| 65 - 69 | Male | 3.3 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| | Female | 4.2 | 8.3 | 3 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 1.7 |

Continued

Table 34: Unemployed rates by Residence, District, Age and Sex, 2010

| Age | Sex | Total | Urban | Rural | Ainaro | Aileu | Baucau | Bobonaro | Covalima | Dili | Ermera | Liquiça | Lautem | Manufahi | Manatuto | Oecusse | Viqueque |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 50 - 54 | | 4.6 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 13 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| | Male | 4.1 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 13 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| | Female | 5.8 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 13.2 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 3.1 |
| 55 - 59 | | 5.5 | 13.9 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 16.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| | Male | 4.6 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| | Female | 7.5 | 15.8 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 16.3 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 8 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 7 | 5.4 |
| 60 - 64 | | 3.6 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| | Male | 3 | 10.9 | 1.9 | 4.6 | - | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 12.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2 | 1.9 |
| | Female | 4.7 | 14.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 3 |
| 15 - 24 | | 23.9 | 34.4 | 19.1 | 16.3 | 6.8 | 25.3 | 20 | 30.1 | 34.6 | 15.8 | 21.3 | 31.7 | 27.4 | 24.1 | 20.1 | 19.4 |
| | Male | 23.8 | 34.7 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 7.2 | 24.7 | 18.9 | 28.2 | 34.9 | 16.4 | 19.3 | 28.7 | 26.7 | 20.6 | 19.8 | 20.3 |
| | Female | 24 | 34 | 19.7 | 15 | 6.2 | 26.3 | 22 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 15 | 24.6 | 35.9 | 28.7 | 31.3 | 20.4 | 18.2 |
| 15 - 29 | | 19.3 | 27.1 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 6 | 20.7 | 15.4 | 22.7 | 26.8 | 13.2 | 17.9 | 25.3 | 20.5 | 19.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 |
| | Male | 19.1 | 27.1 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 6.7 | 19.5 | 14.6 | 21 | 26.8 | 13.7 | 16 | 22.8 | 19.8 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 15.5 |
| | Female | 19.8 | 27 | 16.3 | 13.5 | 5 | 22.4 | 16.9 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 12.4 | 21.6 | 29.3 | 22.2 | 26.6 | 16.5 | 15.3 |
| 15 - 59 | | 10.4 | 16.9 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 3 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| | Male | 9.8 | 16.4 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 17.3 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| | Female | 11.6 | 18.1 | 9 | 9.2 | 2.6 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 7.9 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 11 | 14.9 | 9.7 | 7.2 |

Map 4: Unemployment Rate by sub district, Timor- Leste 2010



9.7.0 Unemployment Rates by sub districts

Hatu-Builico sub-district had the lowest unemployment rate of 1.1 percent which was quite low. In total, 46 sub-districts had unemployment rate of less than the national rate of 9.8 percent. The highest unemployment rates were in Dom Aleixo (18.6 %), Vera Cruz (18.5 %), Nain Feto (17.7 %) and Cristo Rei (17.0 %) sub districts.

CHAPTER TEN

VULNERABLE EMPLOYMENT

Vulnerable employment is a recent concept which categorizes workers in vulnerable employment as the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers. This group is less likely to have formal work arrangements, and are therefore more likely to lack decent working conditions, adequate social security and 'voice' through effective representation by trade unions and similar organizations. In many developing economies workers who lose their jobs do not have access to social protection schemes. Rather than becoming unemployed, these workers often take up various forms of employment, working on their own accounts, or contributing to family businesses. This, in turn, results in an increase in the number of workers in vulnerable employment. Vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work that undermine workers' fundamental rights. In the developing economies it is essential to consider decent work deficits among the employed. Table 35 presents the vulnerable employment rates for males and females aged 15-64 by district.

These statistics reveal that 66.1 percent of the employed as reported seven days prior to the census night were in vulnerable employment. Overall, the most vulnerable were women with a rate of 70.8 percent compared to that of males at 63.8 percent. More detailed analysis shows that majority of the vulnerable were residing in the rural areas (80.7 %). Dili district had the least rate at 22.2 percent while Ainaro district had the highest rate of 86.2 percent. Almost in all the districts, the vulnerability rate of women was higher than that of men. The only exception was in Covalima district where the rate was the same for both men and women and Manufahi where the rate was marginally higher by 0.1 percentage points. The highest vulnerability rate for females was recorded in Viqueque district at 90.4 percent and the least in Dili district at 26.9 percent. On the other hand, the highest rate for males was recorded in Ainaro district (84.4 %) while the least was in Dili district at 20.1 percent.

Table 35: Vulnerable Employment rates by Residence, District and Sex, 2010

| | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|----------|----------|------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|
| | Employed | Vulnerable | Percent | Employed | Vulnerable | Percent | Employed | Vulnerable | Percent |
| Total | 278,032 | 183,656 | 66.1 | 187,576 | 119,598 | 63.8 | 90,456 | 64,058 | 70.8 |
| Urban | 76,180 | 20,712 | 27.2 | 52,935 | 13,614 | 25.7 | 23,245 | 7,098 | 30.5 |
| Rural | 201,852 | 162,944 | 80.7 | 134,641 | 105,984 | 78.7 | 67,211 | 56,960 | 84.7 |
| Ainaro | 16,683 | 14,387 | 86.2 | 9,895 | 8,354 | 84.4 | 6,788 | 6,033 | 88.9 |
| Aileu | 13,842 | 11,853 | 85.6 | 8,432 | 7,007 | 83.1 | 5,410 | 4,846 | 89.6 |
| Baucau | 27,718 | 19,223 | 69.4 | 18,405 | 12,529 | 68.1 | 9,313 | 6,694 | 71.9 |
| Bobonaro | 24,031 | 17,039 | 70.9 | 16,766 | 11,714 | 69.9 | 7,265 | 5,325 | 73.3 |
| Covalima | 14,662 | 11,204 | 76.4 | 10,611 | 8,109 | 76.4 | 4,051 | 3,095 | 76.4 |
| Dili | 58,867 | 13,045 | 22.2 | 41,072 | 8,256 | 20.1 | 17,795 | 4,789 | 26.9 |
| Ermera | 34,451 | 28,794 | 83.6 | 21,611 | 17,742 | 82.1 | 12,840 | 11,052 | 86.1 |
| Liquiça | 16,233 | 11,709 | 72.1 | 11,621 | 8,196 | 70.5 | 4,612 | 3,513 | 76.2 |
| Lautem | 13,524 | 10,014 | 74 | 8,850 | 6,209 | 70.2 | 4,674 | 3,805 | 81.4 |
| Manufahi | 12,214 | 9,779 | 80.1 | 8,780 | 7,031 | 80.1 | 3,434 | 2,748 | 80 |
| Manatuto | 10,178 | 7,337 | 72.1 | 7,573 | 5,439 | 71.8 | 2,605 | 1,898 | 72.9 |
| Oecusse | 17,514 | 14,090 | 80.4 | 12,157 | 9,535 | 78.4 | 5,357 | 4,555 | 85 |
| Viqueque | 18,115 | 15,182 | 84 | 11,803 | 9,477 | 80.3 | 6,312 | 5,705 | 90.4 |

10.1.0 Participation Rates

The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of their cohort (national population of the same age range). It is one of the most commonly used summary measures of the population in the labour market and is computed as the proportion of the economically active population to the working age population during the reference period. The labour force participation rate is a handy measure to have around when concerns turn to issues like the economy's ultimate productive capabilities, income redistribution and transfer payments, and long-term structural changes in society. In terms of income redistribution and transfer to others an increase in the labour force participation rate means more workers are generating income and that a smaller burden is placed on any individual worker. As a measure to long-term structural changes, the most obvious one occurring in past decades has been the increased labour force participation rate of females, a trend indicating a fundamental change in social customs.

10.2.0 Participation rates (Last 7 days)

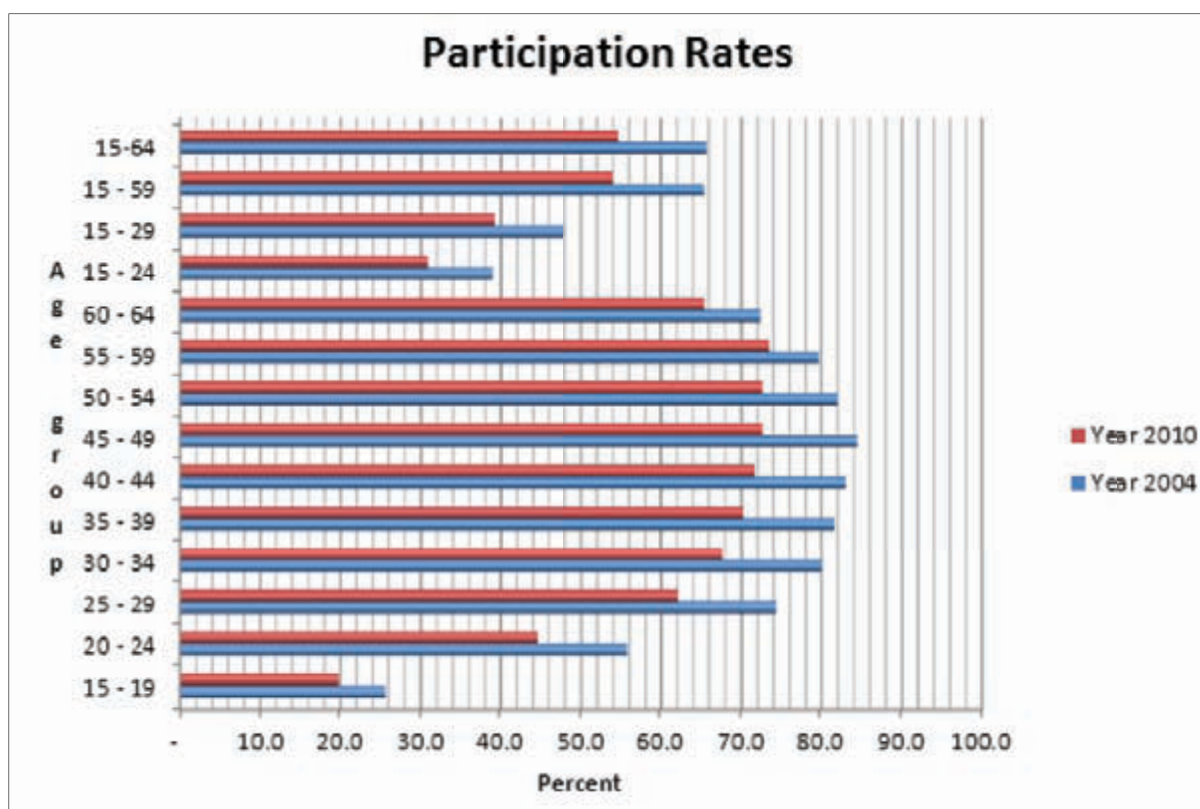
As shown in Table 36 which presents Age specific labour force participation rates by sex, the overall participation rate was 54.7 percent. This was lower than the 67.5 percent recorded in the 2004 Census. The participation rate is higher for men at 72.8 percent compared to that of female at 36.3 percent. The highest participation rates were recorded for male persons in the age cohorts 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 which recorded over 90 percent participation rates. The highest participation rate recorded for females was in the age category 55-59 at 48.9 percent while the lowest was recorded for persons aged 15 – 19 at 16.8 percent. Participation rates for males were more than double that of females in the five year age cohort between the ages 24 and 55. The youth aged 15-29 had a national participation rate of 39.2 percent. The participation rate of those aged 15-59 was 54.0 percent, with the female participation rate standing at 35.7 percent in this age category.

Table 36: Labour Force Participation rates 15-64 by age and sex, 2010

| Age | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| 15-64 | 308,385 | 54.7 | 206,694 | 72.8 | 101,691 | 36.3 |
| 15-19 | 22,660 | 19.8 | 13,078 | 22.8 | 9,582 | 16.8 |
| 20-24 | 41,020 | 44.6 | 25,651 | 56.1 | 15,369 | 33.2 |
| 25-29 | 46,741 | 62.1 | 31,264 | 83.9 | 15,477 | 40.7 |
| 30-34 | 34,440 | 67.6 | 23,740 | 94.3 | 10,700 | 41.5 |
| 35-39 | 39,657 | 70.2 | 28,247 | 96.5 | 11,410 | 41.9 |
| 40-44 | 34,123 | 71.7 | 24,097 | 96.9 | 10,026 | 44.1 |
| 45-49 | 27,712 | 72.6 | 19,360 | 97 | 8,352 | 45.8 |
| 50-54 | 21,510 | 72.6 | 14,688 | 96.4 | 6,822 | 47.4 |
| 55-59 | 16,231 | 73.5 | 11,121 | 95.7 | 5,110 | 48.9 |
| 60-64 | 24,291 | 65.4 | 15,448 | 89.2 | 8,843 | 44.6 |
| 17-Oct | 12,017 | 6.2 | 6,796 | 6.9 | 5,221 | 5.5 |
| 15-17 | 12,017 | 17 | 6,796 | 19.1 | 5,221 | 14.8 |
| 15-24 | 63,680 | 30.9 | 38,729 | 37.6 | 24,951 | 24.2 |
| 15-29 | 110,421 | 39.2 | 69,993 | 49.9 | 40,428 | 28.6 |
| 15-59 | 284,094 | 54 | 191,246 | 71.8 | 92,848 | 35.7 |

Figure 10 presents a comparison of the participation rates for the 2004 and 2010 Censuses. It can be observed that participation rates fell in all age categories between the periods 2004 and 2010.

Figure 10: Participation Rates for Population 15-64; 2004 and 2010



10.3.0 Participation rates by sex and residence

Further analysis of the participation rate by residence and district are presented in Table 37. The results indicate that the participation rate for the rural population was higher (57.7 %) than that of the urban areas (48.8 %). However, the participation rate of the females in both the urban and rural areas was about half that of the males. Regional analysis reveals that participation varied across districts; the highest being recorded in Ainaro (64.4 %) and the lowest in Dili at 49.9 percent. Map 5 presents labour participation rates by sub-district.

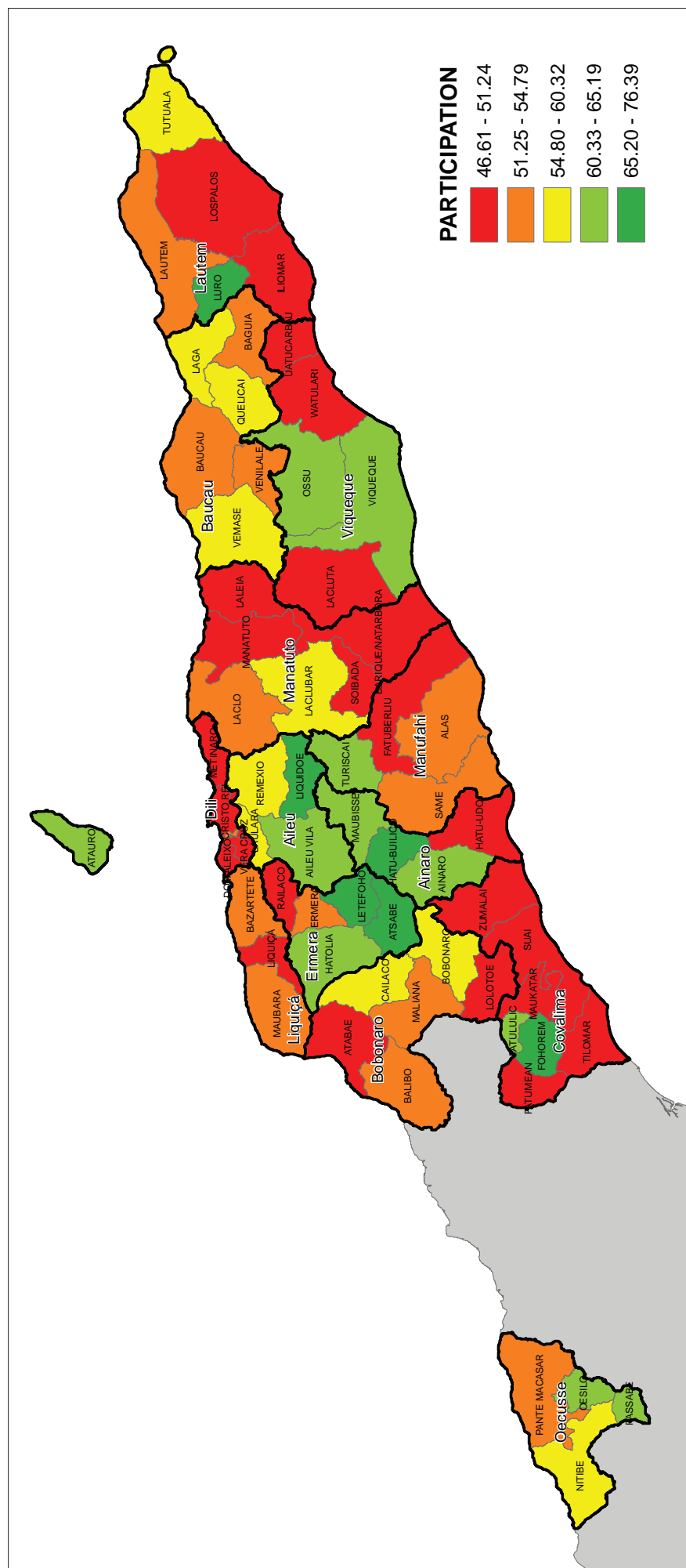
10.4.0 Participation rates by sub-district

Analysis at the sub district level indicate that Hatu-Builico sub district had the highest participation rate of 76.4 percent followed by Luro and Atsabe sub districts with participation rates of 74.8 and 74.2, percent respectively. Lospalos and Fatumean sub districts had the lowest rates at 46.6 percent and 47.9 percent in that order.

Table 37: Labour Force Participation rates 15-64 by sex and residence

| Region | Gender | Base Population | Labour Force | Participation rate |
|----------|--------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Timor | Total | 563,704 | 308,385 | 54.7 |
| | Male | 283,850 | 206,694 | 72.8 |
| | Female | 279,854 | 101,691 | 36.3 |
| Urban | Total | 187,563 | 91,501 | 48.8 |
| | Male | 98,947 | 63,162 | 63.8 |
| | Female | 88,616 | 28,339 | 32 |
| Rural | Total | 376,141 | 216,884 | 57.7 |
| | Male | 184,903 | 143,532 | 77.6 |
| | Female | 191,238 | 73,352 | 38.4 |
| Ainaro | Total | 28,230 | 18,171 | 64.4 |
| | Male | 14,048 | 10,759 | 76.6 |
| | Female | 14,182 | 7,412 | 52.3 |
| Aileu | Total | 22,984 | 14,227 | 61.9 |
| | Male | 11,752 | 8,685 | 73.9 |
| | Female | 11,232 | 5,542 | 49.3 |
| Baucau | Total | 55,981 | 30,376 | 54.3 |
| | Male | 27,465 | 19,940 | 72.6 |
| | Female | 28,516 | 10,436 | 36.6 |
| Bobonaro | Total | 47,196 | 25,864 | 54.8 |
| | Male | 22,778 | 17,870 | 78.5 |
| | Female | 24,418 | 7,994 | 32.7 |
| Covalima | Total | 30,862 | 16,104 | 52.2 |
| | Male | 15,188 | 11,475 | 75.6 |
| | Female | 15,674 | 4,629 | 29.5 |
| Dili | Total | 142,650 | 71,226 | 49.9 |
| | Male | 76,413 | 49,575 | 64.9 |
| | Female | 66,237 | 21,651 | 32.7 |
| Ermera | Total | 59,834 | 37,060 | 61.9 |
| | Male | 29,806 | 23,150 | 77.7 |
| | Female | 30,028 | 13,910 | 46.3 |
| Liquiça | Total | 33,694 | 17,887 | 53.1 |
| | Male | 16,897 | 12,587 | 74.5 |
| | Female | 16,797 | 5,300 | 31.6 |
| Lautem | Total | 28,730 | 14,876 | 51.8 |
| | Male | 13,645 | 9,563 | 70.1 |
| | Female | 15,085 | 5,313 | 35.2 |
| Manufahi | Total | 25,098 | 13,394 | 53.4 |
| | Male | 12,788 | 9,565 | 74.8 |
| | Female | 12,310 | 3,829 | 31.1 |
| Manatuto | Total | 21,346 | 11,179 | 52.4 |
| | Male | 10,722 | 8,153 | 76 |
| | Female | 10,624 | 3,026 | 28.5 |
| Oecusse | Total | 33,268 | 18,756 | 56.4 |
| | Male | 15,996 | 12,867 | 80.4 |
| | Female | 17,272 | 5,889 | 34.1 |
| Viqueque | Total | 33,831 | 19,265 | 56.9 |
| | Male | 16,352 | 12,505 | 76.5 |
| | Female | 17,479 | 6,760 | 38.7 |

Map 5: Labour Participation Rate by Sub district, Timor-Leste 2010



10.4.0 Participation rates by level of education and sex

In Table 38, an analysis participation rate based on the educational level of the population and sex was made. It was noted that persons with Polytechnic or Diploma level of education had a very high participation rate (72.5 %). Lowest participation rates were observed for those with pre-secondary level of education. Surprisingly, the participation rate for those with no education at all was 63.8 percent. Participation rate of females was lower than that of males at all education levels. Notable also is that the participation rate of those with primary level of education had higher rates than those who had secondary level of education.

Table 38: Labour Force Participation Rates for Population age 15-64 by Education Attainment by sex

| Education Level | Base Population | | | Labour Force | | | Participation Rate | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 563,704 | 283850 | 279854 | 308,385 | 206694 | 101691 | 54.7 | 72.8 | 36.3 |
| Pre-Primary | 4,707 | 2469 | 2238 | 3,203 | 2116 | 1087 | 68 | 85.7 | 48.6 |
| Primary | 106,788 | 59582 | 47206 | 61,353 | 46230 | 15123 | 57.5 | 77.6 | 32 |
| Pre-Secondary | 82,904 | 42387 | 40517 | 29,104 | 20774 | 8330 | 35.1 | 49 | 20.6 |
| Secondary | 126,583 | 68335 | 58248 | 62,122 | 43607 | 18515 | 49.1 | 63.8 | 31.8 |
| Polytechnic/Diploma | 5,884 | 3671 | 2213 | 4,266 | 2911 | 1355 | 72.5 | 79.3 | 61.2 |
| University | 30,408 | 18764 | 11644 | 17,104 | 12049 | 5055 | 56.2 | 64.2 | 43.4 |
| Non Formal | 8,594 | 4369 | 4225 | 5,019 | 3170 | 1849 | 58.4 | 72.6 | 43.8 |
| None | 197,836 | 84273 | 113563 | 126,214 | 75837 | 50377 | 63.8 | 90 | 44.4 |

10.5.0 Participation rates (Last 12 months)

In this section, a review of participation rates for the population aged 15-64 was based on a longer reference period of 12 months. The population considered here was for those who were economically active in the last seven days prior to the census night and anyone else who reported to have been active at any other time during the last 12 months. From the tabulated results in Table 39, it was observed that the overall base population was 613,782 out of which 350,519 were reported to have been economically active. This gives a participation rate of 57.1. At the district level, Aileu reported the highest participation rate of 67.1 percent. The least participation rate (51.2 %) was reported in Dili district. Gender analysis shows that Bobonaro district had the highest participation rate for males while the highest participation rate for females (56.2 %) was recorded in Ainaro district. The largest difference between the male and female participation rates was observed in Manatuto district.

Table 39: Labour Force Participation Rates (12 months) for Population age 15-64 by District and sex

| Region | Base Population | | | Labour Force | | | Participation rate | | |
|----------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 613,782 | 308,575 | 305,207 | 350,519 | 229,007 | 121,512 | 57.1 | 74.2 | 39.8 |
| Ainaro | 31,057 | 15,459 | 15,598 | 20,856 | 12,083 | 8,773 | 67.2 | 78.2 | 56.2 |
| Aileu | 24,759 | 12,729 | 12,030 | 16,616 | 9,956 | 6,660 | 67.1 | 78.2 | 55.4 |
| Baucau | 63,445 | 31,075 | 32,370 | 36,846 | 23,191 | 13,655 | 58.1 | 74.6 | 42.2 |
| Bobonaro | 52,781 | 25,586 | 27,195 | 30,241 | 20,252 | 9,989 | 57.3 | 79.2 | 36.7 |
| Covalima | 34,161 | 16,844 | 17,317 | 19,022 | 13,083 | 5,939 | 55.7 | 77.7 | 34.3 |
| Dili | 147,531 | 78,680 | 68,851 | 75,500 | 51,765 | 23,735 | 51.2 | 65.8 | 34.5 |
| Ermera | 64,279 | 32,165 | 32,114 | 41,138 | 25,273 | 15,865 | 64 | 78.6 | 49.4 |
| Liquiça | 36,857 | 18,517 | 18,340 | 20,376 | 13,968 | 6,408 | 55.3 | 75.4 | 34.9 |
| Lautem | 32,392 | 15,272 | 17,120 | 17,695 | 10,931 | 6,764 | 54.6 | 71.6 | 39.5 |
| Manufahi | 27,656 | 14,121 | 13,535 | 15,662 | 10,824 | 4,838 | 56.6 | 76.7 | 35.7 |
| Manatuto | 23,843 | 11,983 | 11,860 | 12,943 | 9,199 | 3,744 | 54.3 | 76.8 | 31.6 |
| Oecusse | 35,887 | 17,295 | 18,592 | 20,968 | 14,057 | 6,911 | 58.4 | 81.3 | 37.2 |
| Viqueque | 39,134 | 18,849 | 20,285 | 22,656 | 14,425 | 8,231 | 57.9 | 76.5 | 40.6 |

CHAPTER ELEVEN

WORKING CHILDREN AGE 10-17

The involvement of children in work within the usual protective family settings is an expected and accepted practice in most societies and therefore, a common practice in the developing countries. The involvement of children in this context is expected to equip the child with skills that become useful in adulthood. This is mostly considered as a socialization process where children are introduced to learning by doing activities commensurable to their ages as they grow and develop.

The noble societal efforts to introduce children to work, thus, enabling them to acquire skills for use in adulthood has changed with time, where parents or guardians now perceive children's work as an economic gain to the family. If not checked, this practice may lead to children dropping out of school or refusing to transit to the next level of education and instead opt to go and work. This denies the nation skilled labour force, thus, generating a nation of more consumers than producers, a situation akin to the development of a nation. The majority of working children having left school system without any skills end up in manual jobs that simply enhance and perpetuate poverty both at family and country level.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2003, defines *working children as persons aged 5-17 who perform some non-schooling activities* during the reference period. The activities of the working children could be for pay, profit and family gain. The 2010 Census collected labour force information for those aged 10 years and above. This chapter presents information on the demographic and social characteristics of children aged between 10 and 17 years. The analysis covers the distribution of children by district, rural/urban domain, education, occupation, Industry and sector of employment.

11.1.0 Characteristics of the Timor-Leste Children 10-17 Years

Results from the census, summarized in Table 40, show that about 17,157 children aged 10-17 years were working for pay, profit or family gain of which 57.5 percent were boys. Majority of these working children (89.0 %) were residing in the rural areas. The working children 10-17 were almost evenly distributed across the age groups and sex with the exception of urban areas where the largest proportion was in the age category 15-17.

Table 40: Distribution of Children Aged 10-17 by Residence and Sex , 2010

| Age | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10-17 | 17,157 | 9,873 | 7,284 | 1,892 | 1,138 | 754 | 15,265 | 8,735 | 6,530 |
| 10-14 | 8,324 | 4,858 | 3,466 | 572 | 386 | 186 | 7,752 | 4,472 | 3,280 |
| 15-17 | 8,833 | 5,015 | 3,818 | 1,320 | 752 | 568 | 7,513 | 4,263 | 3,250 |

11.2.0 Geographical Distribution of Working Children

Further review is carried out here on the distribution of the working children by district compared to the base population. Presented in Table 41 are the proportions of the working children to the base population by residence and district. Overall, the total base population for the children aged 10-17 in the 2010 Census were 205,544 out of which 8.3 percent reported to have worked a week prior to the census night. The proportion of the rural population that reported to have worked (10.2 %) was higher than that of urban areas (3.4 %). At the district level, the proportions ranged between 3.2 percent in Dili and 19.0 percent in Ermera. Ermera, Aileu, Oecusse, Ainaro, Bobonaro and Liquica districts had proportions above the national average.

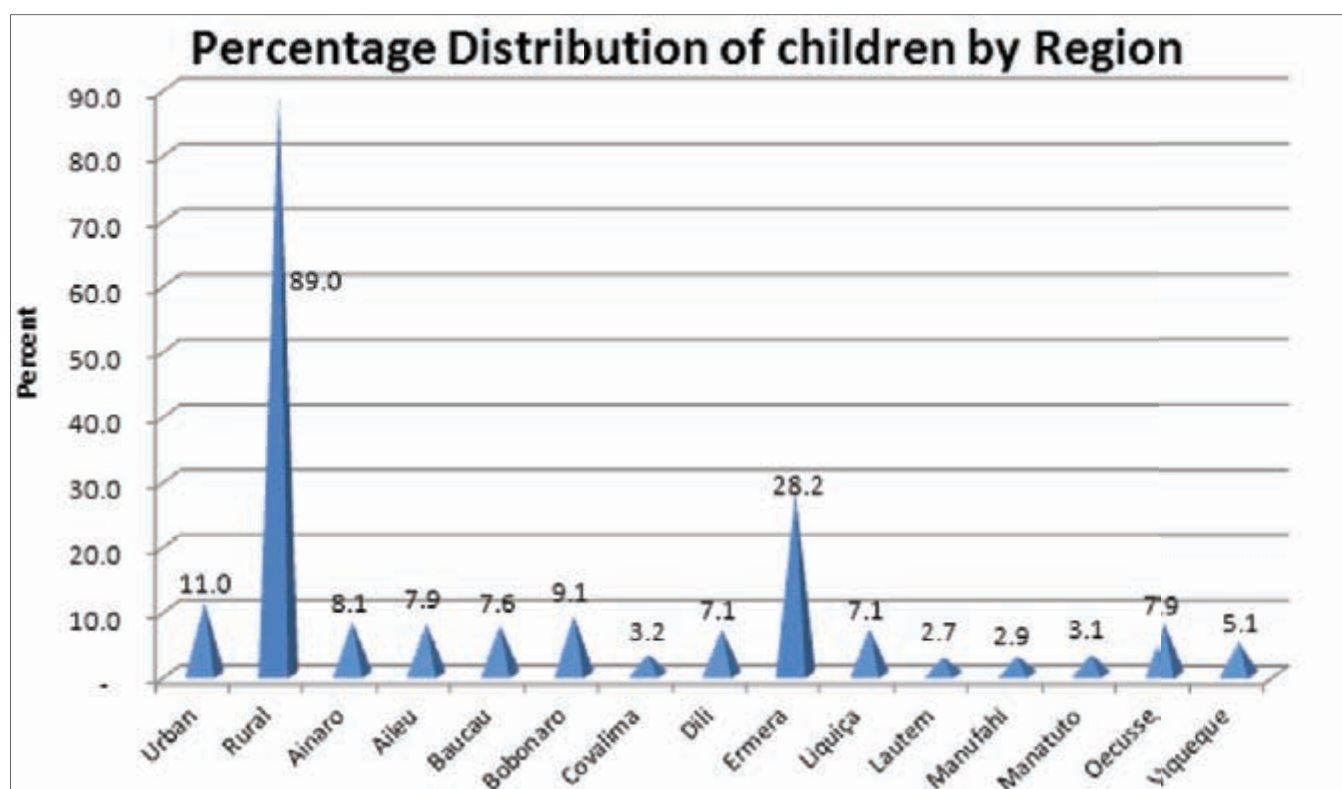
Table 41: Distribution of Children Aged 10-17 by Residence and District, 2010

| Region | All children aged 10-17 | All working children 10-17 | Percentage working |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Total | 205,544 | 17,157 | 8.3 |
| Urban | 56,405 | 1,892 | 3.4 |
| Rural | 149,139 | 15,265 | 10.2 |
| Ainaro | 12,049 | 1,396 | 11.6 |
| Aileu | 9,623 | 1,362 | 14.2 |
| Baucau | 22,800 | 1,312 | 5.8 |
| Bobonaro | 16,967 | 1,562 | 9.2 |
| Covalima | 12,498 | 541 | 4.3 |
| Dili | 38,228 | 1,213 | 3.2 |
| Ermera | 25,426 | 4,833 | 19 |
| Liquiça | 12,720 | 1,215 | 9.6 |
| Lautem | 12,853 | 456 | 3.5 |
| Manufahi | 10,119 | 496 | 4.9 |
| Manatuto | 8,128 | 533 | 6.6 |
| Oecusse | 10,819 | 1,360 | 12.6 |
| Viqueque | 13,314 | 878 | 6.6 |

11.3.0 Geographical Distribution by residence and district

Figure 10 presents a pictorial depiction of the proportion contribution of each district to the total working children 10-17 years. It can be noted that Ermera district had the highest proportion (28.2 %) of the total working children followed by Bobonaro district at 9.1 percent. Lautem district contributed only 2.7 percent.

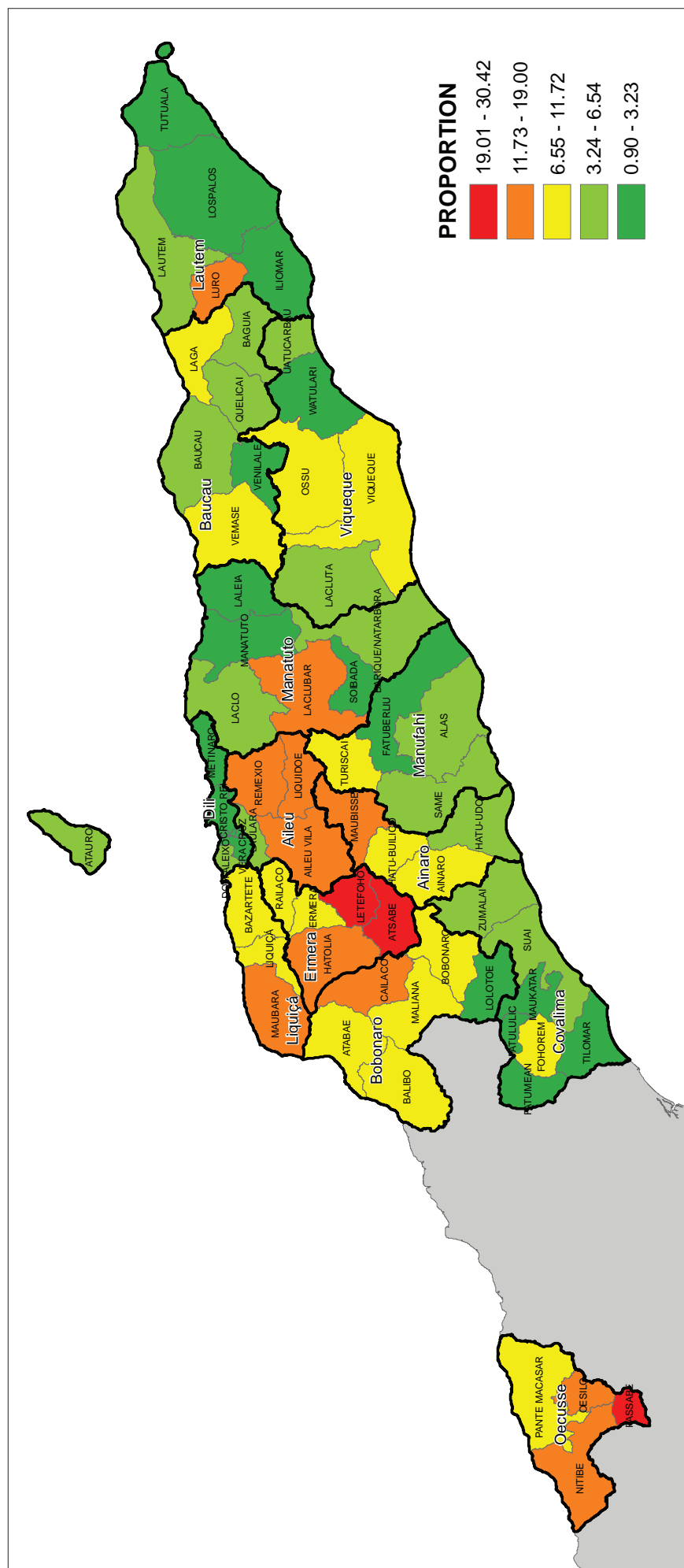
Figure 11: Distribution of Working Children 10-17 Years by Residence and District, 2010



11.4.0 Proportion of Working Children, 10 -17 years by Sub-district

District level aggregates actually hide a lot of realities at the lower levels. Sub district that the proportions widely varied from sub district to sub district. On one hand, Tutuala had the least proportion of working children aged 10-17 at only 0.9 percent. On the other hand Atsabe, order.

Map 6: Timor-Leste's Proportion of Working Children, 10 -17 years by Sub-district, 2010



CHAPTER TWELVE

EDUCATION OF WORKING CHILDREN

12.1.0 Educational Attendance of Working Children

Education plays a central role in preparing people to join the labour market as well as equipping them with the necessary skills to engage in long life learning experiences. Education continues to yield high returns to individuals and basic literacy and numeracy generates excellent returns in labour markets in developing economies. In Table 42, data on school attendance is presented and it was revealed that out of the 17,157 working children, only 28.8 percent were currently attending school. Most surprising however, was the large number (8,410) who had not attended school. Gender analysis further shows that out of the children currently attending school, 56.3 percent were boys. Of those who had never attended school, girls accounted for 43.1 percent. In the two age groups, the boys were more than the girls in the different schooling attendance categories. The large number of out-of-school working children is quite worrying as these children may be engaged in child labour activities.

Table 42: Distribution of Working Children by School attendance and Sex

| School Attendance | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Total | 10-14 | 15-17 | Total | 10-14 | 15-17 | Total | 10-14 | 15-17 |
| Total | 17,157 | 8,324 | 8,833 | 9,873 | 4,858 | 5,015 | 7,284 | 3,466 | 3,818 |
| At school | 4,939 | 2,884 | 2,055 | 2,782 | 1,670 | 1,112 | 2,157 | 1,214 | 943 |
| Left school | 3,666 | 1,073 | 2,593 | 2,224 | 661 | 1,563 | 1,442 | 412 | 1,030 |
| Never attended school | 8,410 | 4,300 | 4,110 | 4,786 | 2,491 | 2,295 | 3,624 | 1,809 | 1,815 |
| Don't Know | 142 | 67 | 75 | 81 | 36 | 45 | 61 | 31 | 30 |

12.2.0 Educational Levels of Working Children

This section focused on the education level of the children 10-17 years. As shown in Table 43, the census results indicate that only 48.5 percent of the working children had attained primary level of education, with females accounting for 41.9 percent of this population. A closer look at the rural-urban dichotomy revealed that, 68.6 percent of the urban working children had at least primary level of education, compared to 46.0 percent of the rural working children. The numbers of working children with a degree, Diploma or polytechnic level of education were only 12.

Table 43: Distribution of Working Children by Education Level, Residence and Sex

| Education Level | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 17,157 | 9,873 | 7,284 | 1,892 | 1,138 | 754 | 15,265 | 8,735 | 6,530 |
| Pre-Primary | 289 | 172 | 117 | 69 | 43 | 26 | 220 | 129 | 91 |
| Primary | 5,735 | 3,419 | 2,316 | 623 | 377 | 246 | 5,112 | 3,042 | 2,070 |
| Pre-Secondary | 1,916 | 1,063 | 853 | 431 | 257 | 174 | 1,485 | 806 | 679 |
| Secondary | 653 | 345 | 308 | 241 | 119 | 122 | 412 | 226 | 186 |
| Polytechnic/Diploma | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| University | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Non Formal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| None | 8,552 | 4,867 | 3,685 | 525 | 339 | 186 | 8,027 | 4,528 | 3,499 |

12.3.0 Status of Working Children 10-17 years by Employment Status

A worker's employment status is not a matter of choice especially in the developing world. Each employment status has different legal rights and to some extent tells the nature of employment. Table 44 reports on the employment status of the working children by age and sex. One point to be noted is that there were no children who worked either as employers or members of producers cooperative. It was further noted that over 86 percent of the working children were in vulnerable employment (own account workers or unpaid family workers). Focus on the paid working children revealed that about 58.7 percent of employed children were in the 15-17 age group and that nationally, the boys constituted 55.7 percent of all the employees. In all employment status, nationally and across all age groups, boys were the majority.

Table 44: Distribution of Working Children by Status in employment, Age and Sex

| Age | Sex | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 10-17 | Total | 17,157 | 2,398 | - | 9,754 | 5,005 | - |
| | Male | 9,873 | 1,428 | - | 5,683 | 2,762 | - |
| | Female | 7,284 | 970 | - | 4,071 | 2,243 | - |
| 10-14 | Total | 8,324 | 991 | - | 4,683 | 2,650 | - |
| | Male | 4,858 | 640 | - | 2,759 | 1,459 | - |
| | Female | 3,466 | 351 | - | 1,924 | 1,191 | - |
| 15-17 | Total | 8,833 | 1,407 | - | 5,071 | 2,355 | - |
| | Male | 5,015 | 788 | - | 2,924 | 1,303 | - |
| | Female | 3,818 | 619 | - | 2,147 | 1,052 | - |

12.4.0 Spatial Distribution of Working Children 10-17

Regional distribution of working children is shown in Table 45. The results reveal that majority of the working children who are paid employees (54.5 %) resided in the rural areas. The rural areas also hosted majority of both the own account workers and the contributing family workers. It was also noted that Dili district was resident to the highest number (754) of the working children who were employees. Viqueque district reported only 37 children (the least across districts) as employees. Ermera district was home to the majority of both the own account workers and contributing family workers.

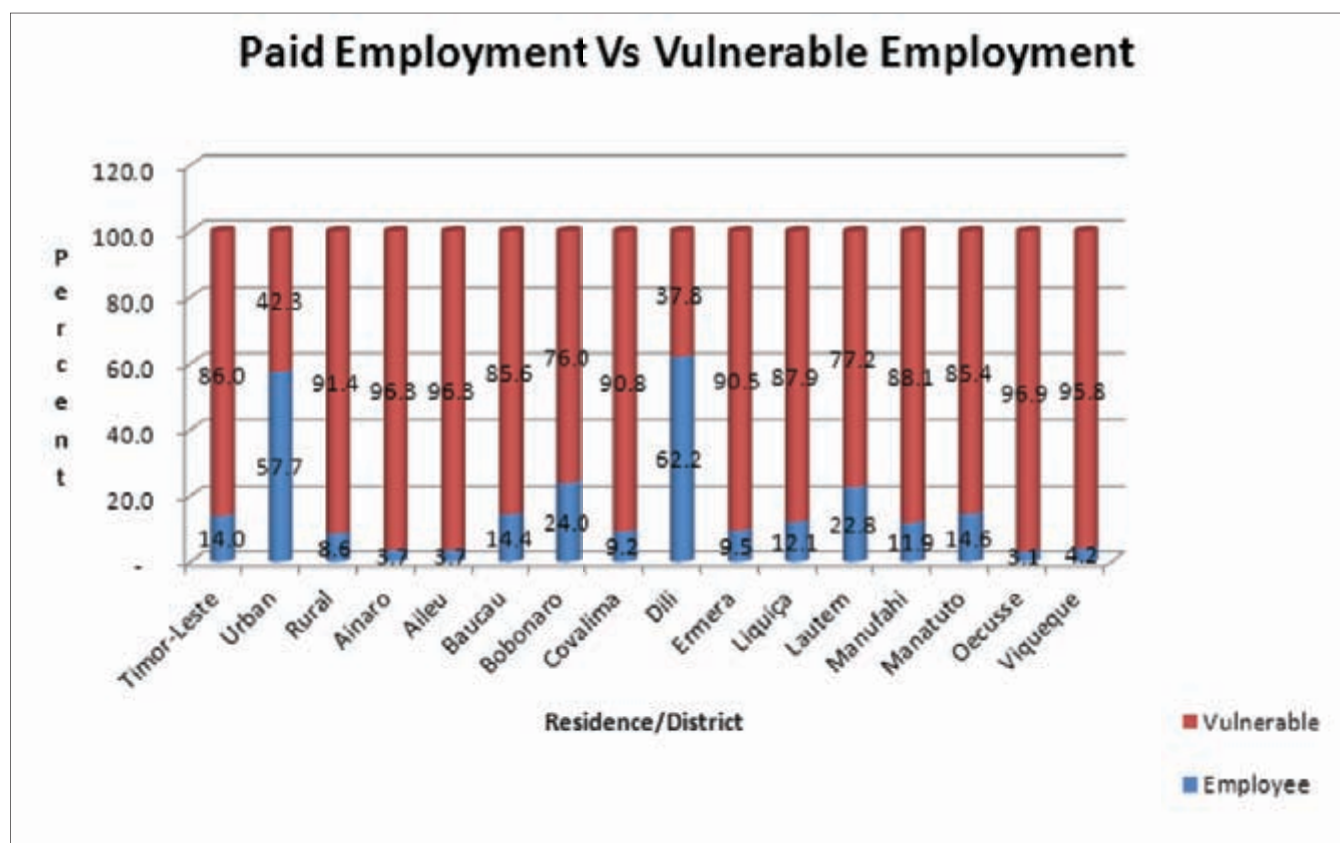
Table 45: Distribution of Working Children by Age, Sex, Residence and District and Employment Status

| Age | Sex | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 10-17 | Total | 17,157 | 2,398 | - | 9,754 | 5,005 | - |
| | Male | 9,873 | 1,428 | - | 5,683 | 2,762 | - |
| | Female | 7,284 | 970 | - | 4,071 | 2,243 | - |
| Urban | Total | 1,892 | 1,091 | - | 468 | 333 | - |
| | Male | 1,138 | 662 | - | 288 | 188 | - |
| | Female | 754 | 429 | - | 180 | 145 | - |
| Rural | Total | 15,265 | 1,307 | - | 9,286 | 4,672 | - |
| | Male | 8,735 | 766 | - | 5,395 | 2,574 | - |
| | Female | 6,530 | 541 | - | 3,891 | 2,098 | - |
| Ainaro | Total | 1,396 | 51 | - | 1,092 | 253 | - |
| | Male | 731 | 35 | - | 569 | 127 | - |
| | Female | 665 | 16 | - | 523 | 126 | - |
| Aileu | Total | 1,362 | 51 | - | 892 | 419 | - |
| | Male | 765 | 44 | - | 507 | 214 | - |
| | Female | 597 | 7 | - | 385 | 205 | - |
| Baucau | Total | 1,312 | 189 | - | 539 | 584 | - |
| | Male | 817 | 130 | - | 343 | 344 | - |
| | Female | 495 | 59 | - | 196 | 240 | - |
| Bobonaro | Total | 1,562 | 375 | - | 901 | 286 | - |
| | Male | 995 | 238 | - | 598 | 159 | - |
| | Female | 567 | 137 | - | 303 | 127 | - |
| Covalima | Total | 541 | 50 | - | 214 | 277 | - |
| | Male | 365 | 27 | - | 165 | 173 | - |
| | Female | 176 | 23 | - | 49 | 104 | - |
| Dili | Total | 1,213 | 754 | - | 311 | 148 | - |
| | Male | 758 | 459 | - | 216 | 83 | - |
| | Female | 455 | 295 | - | 95 | 65 | - |
| Ermera | Total | 4,833 | 461 | - | 3,267 | 1,105 | - |
| | Male | 2,493 | 223 | - | 1,715 | 555 | - |
| | Female | 2,340 | 238 | - | 1,552 | 550 | - |
| Liquiça | Total | 1,215 | 147 | - | 650 | 418 | - |
| | Male | 719 | 80 | - | 417 | 222 | - |
| | Female | 496 | 67 | - | 233 | 196 | - |
| Lautem | Total | 456 | 104 | - | 88 | 264 | - |
| | Male | 274 | 76 | - | 54 | 144 | - |
| | Female | 182 | 28 | - | 34 | 120 | - |
| Manufahi | Total | 496 | 59 | - | 310 | 127 | - |
| | Male | 329 | 41 | - | 206 | 82 | - |
| | Female | 167 | 18 | - | 104 | 45 | - |
| Manatuto | Total | 533 | 78 | - | 393 | 62 | - |
| | Male | 374 | 36 | - | 301 | 37 | - |
| | Female | 159 | 42 | - | 92 | 25 | - |
| Oecusse | Total | 1,360 | 42 | - | 601 | 717 | - |
| | Male | 790 | 21 | - | 330 | 439 | - |
| | Female | 570 | 21 | - | 271 | 278 | - |
| Viqueque | Total | 878 | 37 | - | 496 | 345 | - |
| | Male | 463 | 18 | - | 262 | 183 | - |
| | Female | 415 | 19 | - | 234 | 162 | - |

12.5.0 Spatial Distribution of paid employment and vulnerable employment for children 10-17

Figure 12 presents the proportions of paid employment and vulnerable employment for the children the rural areas had vulnerable employees as the majority (91.4 %). Across the districts, it is (%) proportion of the vulnerable employment.

Figure 12: Paid Working Children aged 10-17 versus Vulnerable employment



12.6.0 Working Children by Main Employer

This section examined who the employers of the working children were. Results as presented in Table 46 show that, majority of the working children were self employed farmers (47.0 %). A further 40.5 percent were employed in private businesses or farms, 3.8 percent were self employed in non-farm activities while the Government employed 5.2 percent of the working children.

Table 46: Economic Activity of Working Children by Employer

| Employer | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|---|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Total | 17,157 | 2,398 | - | 9,754 | 5,005 | - |
| Government | 889 | 889 | - | - | - | - |
| State owned enterprise | 101 | 101 | - | - | - | - |
| Private owned business or farm | 6,942 | 1,263 | - | 761 | 4,918 | - |
| Self employed farmer | 8,060 | - | - | 8,060 | - | - |
| Self employed non-farmer | 659 | - | - | 659 | - | - |
| Non-Governmental/non-profit organizations | 58 | 54 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Embassies and bilateral institution | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| UN and other international organizations | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 238 | 82 | - | 69 | 87 | - |

12.7.0 Working Children (with Disabilities and Orphans)

The 2010 Census reported a total of 252 working children aged 10-17 with disabilities, majority (237) being in the rural areas. About 136 of them were in the age category 10-14. The own account workers accounted for 59.9 percent while the paid employees were only 26 in number representing 10.3 percent. A total of 2,513 working children were orphans. Strangely, all of them were wage or salaried employees. The rural areas accounted for 87.5 percent of the orphans. The details are presented in Table 47 below.

Table 47: Economic Activity of Orphans and Children with Disability by sex, Age and Residence

| Category | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|-----------------|-------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Disabled | | | | | | |
| Total | 252 | 26 | 0 | 151 | 75 | 0 |
| Urban | 15 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Rural | 237 | 21 | 0 | 147 | 69 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 136 | 12 | 0 | 76 | 48 | 0 |
| 15 - 17 | 116 | 14 | 0 | 75 | 27 | 0 |
| Orphaned | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,513 | 2,513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Urban | 315 | 315 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural | 2,198 | 2,198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 - 17 | 1,508 | 1,508 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY OF WORKING CHILDREN

13.1.0 Occupation by Education Level

This section focuses on the distribution of the working children by occupation and the highest level attained. The data given in Table 48 shows that majority of the working children (81.9 %) reported to be skilled agricultural workers. It was however noted that, though 45.4 percent of the skilled agricultural workers indicated that, they had attained at least primary level of education, a further 53.1 percent of these children, had not completed any level of education. Further examination of the data shows that 7.5 percent of the children were in services and sales whereas 4.3 percent were engaged in elementary occupations.

Table 48: Working children Age 10-17 by Education Level, Sex and Occupation, 2010

| Occupation | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/ Diploma | University | None |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-------|
| Total | 17,157 | 289 | 5,735 | 1,916 | 653 | 7 | 5 | 8,552 |
| Armed Forces | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Professionals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Technicians | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clerical | 242 | 5 | 101 | 42 | 45 | - | - | 49 |
| Service and sales | 1,293 | 35 | 425 | 239 | 121 | 1 | 2 | 470 |
| Skilled agricultural workers | 14,054 | 208 | 4,575 | 1,400 | 396 | 5 | 3 | 7,467 |
| Craft and related trades | 640 | 22 | 244 | 81 | 23 | - | - | 270 |
| Machine operators | 198 | 1 | 91 | 47 | 27 | - | - | 32 |
| Elementary Occupations | 730 | 18 | 299 | 107 | 41 | 1 | - | 264 |

13.2.0 Distribution of Industry by Residence

An estimated 89 percent of the working children were engaged in economic activities in Industries based in the rural areas. As indicated in Table 49, most of those children were in the industry of agriculture, forestry and fishing. Interestingly, this industry was also the largest employer in the urban areas, accounting for 37.4 percent.

Table 49: Working children Age 10-17 by Industry, Sex and Residence, 2010

| Industry | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 17,157 | 9,873 | 7,284 | 1,892 | 1,138 | 754 | 15,265 | 8,735 | 6,530 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 14,869 | 8,588 | 6,281 | 708 | 422 | 286 | 14,161 | 8,166 | 5,995 |
| Mining & quarrying | 33 | 28 | 5 | 26 | 22 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 268 | 94 | 174 | 57 | 37 | 20 | 211 | 57 | 154 |
| Electricity etc. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water supply | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Sewerage | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Construction | 232 | 203 | 29 | 174 | 153 | 21 | 58 | 50 | 8 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 478 | 276 | 202 | 279 | 175 | 104 | 199 | 101 | 98 |
| Accommodation & food | 110 | 23 | 87 | 89 | 16 | 73 | 21 | 7 | 14 |
| Transportation & storage | 150 | 120 | 30 | 90 | 74 | 16 | 60 | 46 | 14 |
| Info & communications | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Financial & insurance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real Estate Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administrative & support | 65 | 46 | 19 | 60 | 44 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Professional & scientific | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public administration | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health & social work | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arts & entertainment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other service activities | 531 | 365 | 166 | 251 | 155 | 96 | 280 | 210 | 70 |
| Households as employers | 383 | 108 | 275 | 124 | 18 | 106 | 259 | 90 | 169 |
| International organizations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not Stated | 28 | 18 | 10 | 25 | 18 | 7 | 3 | - | 3 |

13.3.0 Distribution of Industry by Occupation

The 2010 census results as summarized in Table 50 show that majority of the children undertaking activities in agriculture, forestry and fishing reported to have been skilled workers (81.9 %). Elementary occupation absorbed a further 430 children in the Agricultural Industry. Across the industries, the service and sales was the other major occupation for children.

Table 50: Working children 10-17 by Industry and occupation

| Industry | Total | Armed Forces | Managers | Professionals | Technicians | Clerical | Service and sales | Skilled agricultural workers | Craft and related trades | Machine operators | Elementary Occupations |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Total | 17,157 | - | - | - | - | 242 | 1,293 | 14,054 | 640 | 198 | 730 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 14,869 | - | - | - | - | - | 199 | 14,020 | 189 | 31 | 430 |
| Mining & quarrying | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 28 | - | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 268 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 36 | 2 | 219 | 7 | 2 |
| Electricity etc. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water supply | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Sewerage | 9 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Construction | 232 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 133 | - | 97 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 478 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 392 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 50 |
| Accommodation & food | 110 | - | - | - | - | - | 101 | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| Transportation & storage | 150 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 66 | 1 | - | 73 | 9 |
| Info & communications | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Financial & insurance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real Estate Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administrative & support | 65 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 44 | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Professional & scientific | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public administration | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health & social work | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arts & entertainment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other service activities | 531 | - | - | - | - | 230 | 150 | 23 | 31 | 82 | 15 |
| Households as employers | 383 | - | - | - | - | - | 283 | - | 1 | - | 99 |
| International organizations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not Stated | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

13.4.0 Distribution of Industry by Education

As shown in Table 51, majority of the employed children had their level of education ranging from pre-primary to University. Only in Agriculture forestry and fishing, administrative support, Manufacturing and household as employer industries reported having working children with at least a polytechnic or Diploma level of education. These numbers were however insignificant. In the Agriculture forestry and fishing industry which was the key employer, 45.9 percent of the working children had attained at least primary level of education. Notable also, is that majority of the working children (91.6 %) who had never attended school were employed in the Agriculture forestry and fishing industry.

Table 51: Working children 10-17 by Industry and Education Level

| Industry | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/Diploma | University | Non Formal | None |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 17,157 | 289 | 5,735 | 1,916 | 653 | 7 | 5 | - | 8,552 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 14,869 | 218 | 4,891 | 1,494 | 425 | 5 | 3 | - | 7,833 |
| Mining & quarrying | 33 | - | 12 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 16 |
| Manufacturing | 268 | 1 | 93 | 27 | 11 | - | 1 | - | 135 |
| Electricity etc. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water supply | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Sewerage | 9 | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Construction | 232 | 25 | 88 | 43 | 16 | - | - | - | 60 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 478 | 11 | 161 | 95 | 37 | - | - | - | 174 |
| Accommodation & food | 110 | 8 | 37 | 22 | 17 | - | - | - | 26 |
| Transportation & storage | 150 | 4 | 62 | 30 | 21 | - | - | - | 33 |
| Info & communications | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Financial & insurance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real Estate Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administrative & support | 65 | 3 | 22 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | 12 |
| Professional & scientific | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public administration | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health & social work | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arts & entertainment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other service activities | 531 | 9 | 193 | 122 | 86 | - | - | - | 121 |
| Households as employers | 383 | 9 | 155 | 55 | 26 | 1 | - | - | 137 |
| International organizations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not Stated | 28 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

WORKING POPULATION AGE 65+

Elderly workers are an important resource to a country as they carry a lot of experience and more so, skills with them. In fact, a large participation rate of older people is normally viewed as one way to help soften economic impacts of the ageing population. In this chapter, a review is made on the characteristics of the working older population aged 65 years and above.

14.1.0 Distribution of Base and Labour force population

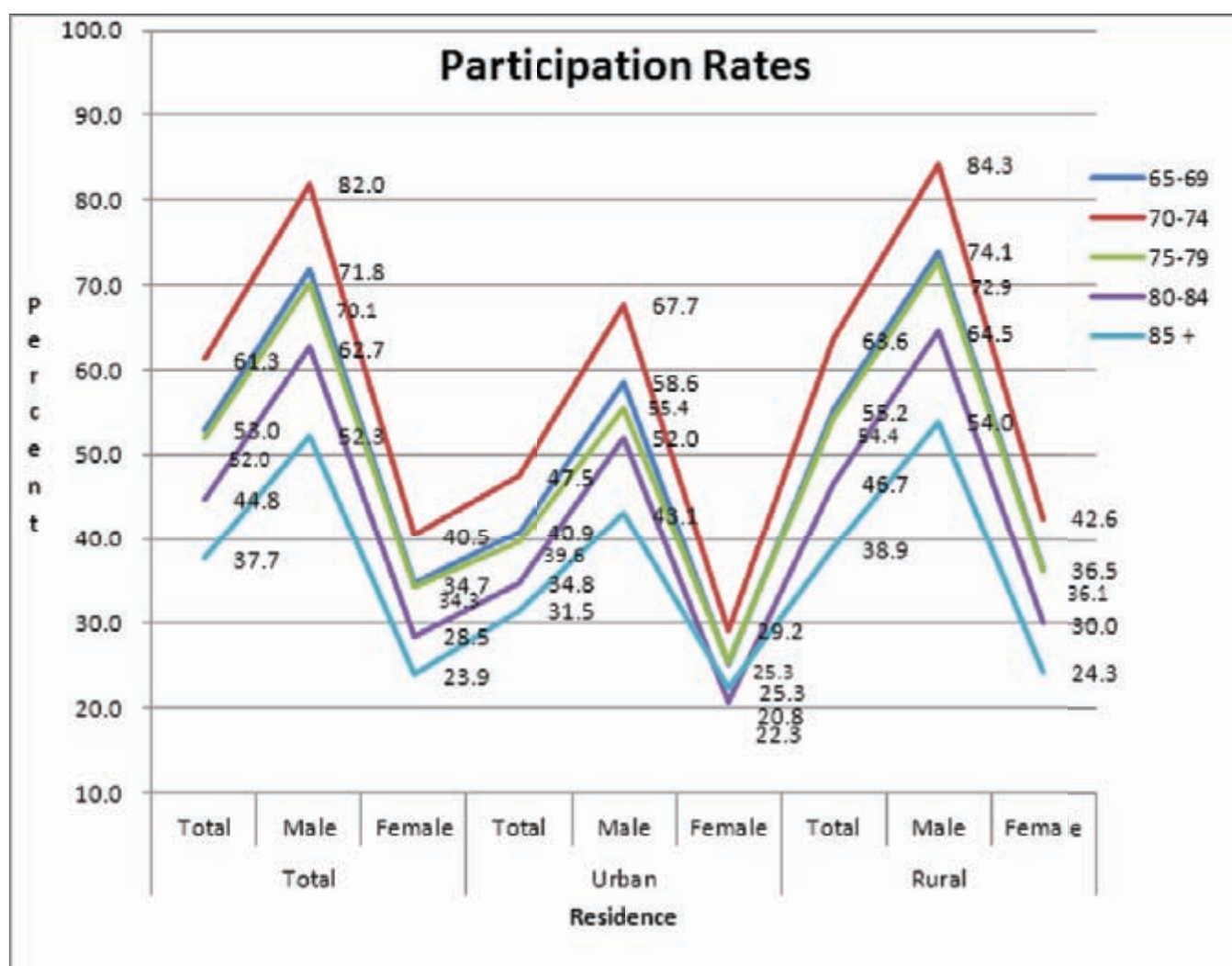
The 2010 Census estimated total population of persons aged 65 years and above to be about 50,078 or 4.8 percent of the total population. The 2004 census had given a proportion of 3.5 for the population aged 65+. In the 2010 Census, 49.4 percent were males. As shown in Table 52, 84.5 percent of this population lived in the rural areas. The male: female ratio was 97.5 implying that nationally, for every 98 men aged 65 years and above, there were 100 women in the same age group. The 2004 Census had given a male female ratio of 104.6. The ratio of male to female in the rural areas in 2010 was about the same. As expected, the population declines with age.

Focusing on the economically active population aged 65 years and above, 26,539 persons were reported to have been economically active seven days prior to the census night. This gives a participation rate of 53.0 percent which remains at about the same level (52.8 %) reported during the 2004 Census. The participation rate for those aged 65-69 was however higher (61.3 %) than the national average. Gender analysis reveals that at the national level, participation rate for men (71.8 %) was higher than that of women (34.7 %). Most of the people who were economically active (88.0 %) were in the rural areas. The participation rate of the older population presented in figure 13 shows that the older working population for the age group 70-74 was higher than that of the other age groups across the board.

Table 52: Base and Labour Force Population 65+ by Sex and Residence, 2010

| Age | Base Population | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 50,078 | 24,725 | 25,353 | 7,767 | 3,647 | 4,120 | 42,311 | 21,078 | 21,233 |
| 65-69 | 23,026 | 11,523 | 11,503 | 3,361 | 1,605 | 1,756 | 19,665 | 9,918 | 9,747 |
| 70-74 | 12,667 | 6,262 | 6,405 | 2,054 | 976 | 1,078 | 10,613 | 5,286 | 5,327 |
| 75-79 | 7,104 | 3,391 | 3,713 | 1,113 | 498 | 615 | 5,991 | 2,893 | 3,098 |
| 80-84 | 3,742 | 1,811 | 1,931 | 606 | 269 | 337 | 3,136 | 1,542 | 1,594 |
| 85 + | 3,539 | 1,738 | 1,801 | 633 | 299 | 334 | 2,906 | 1,439 | 1,467 |
| Labour Force | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 26,539 | 17,754 | 8,785 | 3,178 | 2,137 | 1,041 | 23,361 | 15,617 | 7,744 |
| 65-69 | 14,109 | 9,448 | 4,661 | 1,598 | 1,086 | 512 | 12,511 | 8,362 | 4,149 |
| 70-74 | 6,589 | 4,392 | 2,197 | 814 | 541 | 273 | 5,775 | 3,851 | 1,924 |
| 75-79 | 3,184 | 2,126 | 1,058 | 387 | 259 | 128 | 2,797 | 1,867 | 930 |
| 80-84 | 1,410 | 948 | 462 | 191 | 116 | 75 | 1,219 | 832 | 387 |
| 85 + | 1,247 | 840 | 407 | 188 | 135 | 53 | 1,059 | 705 | 354 |

Figure 13: Participation Rates for Population 65+ by Residence



14.2.0 Population by Residence

The urban areas accounted for only 10.8 percent of the total employed population. In terms of gender, constituted 31 percent of the employed population in the urban areas compared to a proportion

Table 53: Employed Population 65+ by Gender and Residence, 2010

| Age | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 24,964 | 16,985 | 7,979 | 2,690 | 1,855 | 835 | 22,274 | 15,130 | 7,144 |
| 65-69 | 13,505 | 9,137 | 4,368 | 1,375 | 956 | 419 | 12,130 | 8,181 | 3,949 |
| 70-74 | 6,154 | 4,186 | 1,968 | 695 | 479 | 216 | 5,459 | 3,707 | 1,752 |
| 75-79 | 2,963 | 2,024 | 939 | 327 | 226 | 101 | 2,636 | 1,798 | 838 |
| 80-84 | 1,239 | 868 | 371 | 147 | 88 | 59 | 1,092 | 780 | 312 |
| 85 + | 1,103 | 770 | 333 | 146 | 106 | 40 | 957 | 664 | 293 |

14.3.0 Employment Status of population aged 65+

In this section, a closer look was taken, at the employment status of the working population 65+. The data shows that 64.9 percent of employed older population were own account workers. The contributing family workers accounted for 22.8 percent whereas those in wage or paid employment constituted 11.6 percent. Surprisingly, there were over 300 paid employees aged over 80 years. The vulnerable employment rate for the older population was 87.7 percent. The share of those who reported that they were employers was less than 1 percent. (See Table 54).

Table 54: Employed Population 65+ by Activity Status – 2010

| Age | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|---------|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Total | 24,964 | 2,900 | 138 | 16,200 | 5,698 | 28 |
| 65 - 69 | 13,505 | 1,513 | 72 | 8,883 | 3,024 | 13 |
| 70 - 74 | 6,154 | 704 | 32 | 3,976 | 1,437 | 5 |
| 75-79 | 2,963 | 330 | 16 | 1,903 | 708 | 6 |
| 80-84 | 1,239 | 168 | 12 | 771 | 285 | 3 |
| 85+ | 1,103 | 185 | 6 | 667 | 244 | 1 |

14.4.0 Spatial Distribution of Employed Population

14.4.1 Employed Population 65+ by Activity Status

Table 55 presents the geographical distribution of the population by districts, residence and sex. The data shows that the rural areas were home to 71.9 percent of all the paid employees. Nationally, paid rural male employees accounted for 50.6 percent of all paid employees. Focusing on the districts, Baucau, Bobonaro and Viqueque districts had the highest proportions of the working older population 65 years and above at, 15.2, 11.4 and 10.6 percent respectively. Furthermore, though Dili district only hosted 6.4 percent of all working older population, it accounted for the largest proportion of 20.7 percent of all paid employees. Manatuto district had the lowest proportion (4.7 %) of the working older population. As for the category of employers, Dili district accounted for 26.8 percent (the largest proportion), while Manatuto district had the least proportion of 1.4 percent of all employers. The rural areas accounted for 91.1 percent of all the own account workers and the majority were in Bobonaro district which accounted for 12.8 percent. Majority of the contributing family workers aged 65+ were living in the rural areas (93.3 %), with Baucau district accounting for the largest proportion (21.7 %).

Table 55: Employed Population 65+ by Activity Status , 2010

| Region | Sex | Total | Employee | Employer | Own Account Worker | Contributing Family Worker | Producers' Cooperative |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 65+ | Total | 24,964 | 2,900 | 138 | 16,200 | 5,698 | 28 |
| | Male | 16,985 | 2,036 | 87 | 11,207 | 3,635 | 20 |
| | Female | 7,979 | 864 | 51 | 4,993 | 2,063 | 8 |
| Urban | Total | 2,690 | 815 | 50 | 1,436 | 382 | 7 |
| | Male | 1,855 | 569 | 32 | 1,007 | 241 | 6 |
| | Female | 835 | 246 | 18 | 429 | 141 | 1 |
| Rural | Total | 22,274 | 2,085 | 88 | 14,764 | 5,316 | 21 |
| | Male | 15,130 | 1,467 | 55 | 10,200 | 3,394 | 14 |
| | Female | 7,144 | 618 | 33 | 4,564 | 1,922 | 7 |
| Ainaro | Total | 1,400 | 72 | 14 | 1,060 | 253 | 1 |
| | Male | 892 | 50 | 6 | 678 | 158 | - |
| | Female | 508 | 22 | 8 | 382 | 95 | 1 |
| Aileu | Total | 1,283 | 35 | 5 | 1,136 | 103 | 4 |
| | Male | 831 | 27 | 4 | 743 | 54 | 3 |
| | Female | 452 | 8 | 1 | 393 | 49 | 1 |
| Baucau | Total | 3,795 | 623 | 14 | 1,917 | 1,237 | 4 |
| | Male | 2,440 | 413 | 12 | 1,279 | 735 | 1 |
| | Female | 1,355 | 210 | 2 | 638 | 502 | 3 |
| Bobonaro | Total | 2,854 | 486 | 8 | 2,066 | 293 | 1 |
| | Male | 2,057 | 370 | 7 | 1,493 | 186 | 1 |
| | Female | 797 | 116 | 1 | 573 | 107 | - |
| Covalima | Total | 1,797 | 95 | 3 | 1,121 | 578 | - |
| | Male | 1,306 | 57 | 1 | 849 | 399 | - |
| | Female | 491 | 38 | 2 | 272 | 179 | - |
| Dili | Total | 1,609 | 599 | 37 | 793 | 179 | 1 |
| | Male | 1,039 | 427 | 23 | 490 | 98 | 1 |
| | Female | 570 | 172 | 14 | 303 | 81 | - |
| Ermera | Total | 2,368 | 220 | 13 | 1,805 | 325 | 5 |
| | Male | 1,609 | 153 | 9 | 1,250 | 193 | 4 |
| | Female | 759 | 67 | 4 | 555 | 132 | 1 |
| Liquiça | Total | 1,453 | 203 | 6 | 1,073 | 168 | 3 |
| | Male | 1,065 | 155 | 4 | 799 | 104 | 3 |
| | Female | 388 | 48 | 2 | 274 | 64 | - |
| Lautem | Total | 1,624 | 140 | 6 | 708 | 768 | 2 |
| | Male | 1,026 | 75 | 3 | 451 | 497 | - |
| | Female | 598 | 65 | 3 | 257 | 271 | 2 |
| Manufahi | Total | 1,345 | 79 | 7 | 1,122 | 131 | 6 |
| | Male | 999 | 56 | 5 | 856 | 76 | 6 |
| | Female | 346 | 23 | 2 | 266 | 55 | - |
| Manatuto | Total | 1,185 | 189 | 2 | 807 | 187 | - |
| | Male | 910 | 141 | - | 625 | 144 | - |
| | Female | 275 | 48 | 2 | 182 | 43 | - |
| Oecusse | Total | 1,603 | 84 | 11 | 871 | 637 | - |
| | Male | 1,085 | 57 | 7 | 572 | 449 | - |
| | Female | 518 | 27 | 4 | 299 | 188 | - |
| Viqueque | Total | 2,648 | 75 | 12 | 1,721 | 839 | 1 |
| | Male | 1,726 | 55 | 6 | 1,122 | 542 | 1 |
| | Female | 922 | 20 | 6 | 599 | 297 | - |

14.5.0 Employment of population 65+ by main employer by Residence

Analysis of working population 65+ by main employer Table 56 shows that self employed farmer category had the highest proportion of employees (58.3 %), followed by those who operated private owned businesses or farms which constituted 34.9 percent. Other main employers of older persons were the Government (2.6 %) and self employed non-farmer (2.7 %). About 92.5 percent of the self employed farmers were in the rural areas. With the exception of NGOs, Embassies and UN and other international bodies, the rural areas had more working older population in each employer category than the urban areas.

Table 56: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Employer and Residence

| Employer | 65+ | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 24,727 | 16,828 | 7,899 | 2,643 | 1,820 | 823 | 22,084 | 15,008 | 7,076 |
| Government | 631 | 438 | 193 | 257 | 183 | 74 | 374 | 255 | 119 |
| State owned enterprise | 95 | 50 | 45 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 70 | 38 | 32 |
| Private owned business or farm | 8,620 | 5,722 | 2,898 | 1,005 | 701 | 304 | 7,615 | 5,021 | 2,594 |
| Self employed farmer | 14,409 | 10,070 | 4,339 | 1,082 | 758 | 324 | 13,327 | 9,312 | 4,015 |
| Self employed non-farmer | 675 | 387 | 288 | 130 | 88 | 42 | 545 | 299 | 246 |
| Non-Governmental/non-profit organizations | 78 | 39 | 39 | 43 | 18 | 25 | 35 | 21 | 14 |
| Embassies and bilateral institution | 23 | 18 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| U N and other international organizations | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Other | 188 | 97 | 91 | 79 | 42 | 37 | 109 | 55 | 54 |

14.6.0 Employment of population 65+ by main employer-District

Further analysis was undertaken for the employed by district. Table 57 presents the distribution of working older population by district and employer and it reveals that in absolute terms, Baucau had the largest number (3,766), followed by Bobonaro with 2,839. Further still, out of the 631 Government employees, Dili District accounted for 30.6 percent. Bobonaro district had the largest proportion of the self employed farmers at 13.2 percent followed by Baucau at 11.7 percent. Majority of the self employed non-farmers were in Ermera district.

Table 57: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Employer and District

| District | Total | Government | State owned enterprise | Private owned business or farm | Self employed farmer | Self employed non-farmer | NGO's/NPO's | Embassies and bilateral institution | UN and other international organizations | Other |
|----------|--------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Total | 24,727 | 631 | 95 | 8,620 | 14,409 | 675 | 78 | 23 | 8 | 188 |
| Ainaro | 1,394 | 19 | - | 351 | 952 | 62 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Aileu | 1,274 | 18 | - | 176 | 1,054 | 23 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Baucau | 3,766 | 97 | - | 1,850 | 1,687 | 57 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 59 |
| Bobonaro | 2,839 | 49 | 2 | 792 | 1,896 | 84 | 3 | - | - | 13 |
| Covalima | 1,795 | 18 | 1 | 747 | 982 | 38 | 1 | 1 | - | 7 |
| Dili | 1,578 | 193 | 18 | 573 | 596 | 94 | 37 | 10 | 3 | 54 |
| Ermera | 2,345 | 86 | 16 | 517 | 1,554 | 160 | 1 | 1 | - | 10 |
| Liquiça | 1,430 | 31 | 25 | 342 | 972 | 46 | 9 | - | - | 5 |
| Lautem | 1,607 | 31 | 26 | 899 | 604 | 33 | 2 | - | - | 12 |
| Manufahi | 1,331 | 18 | 4 | 220 | 1,059 | 21 | 6 | - | - | 3 |
| Manatuto | 1,175 | 28 | 1 | 398 | 716 | 21 | 3 | 1 | - | 7 |
| Oecusse | 1,591 | 22 | - | 784 | 766 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 |
| Viqueque | 2,602 | 21 | 2 | 971 | 1,571 | 28 | 4 | - | - | 5 |

14.7.0 Employment of population 65+ by Education Level by Residence

Employed population 65+ by level of education is presented in Table 58. The results indicate that 88.2 percent of the employed population had no education. This result indicates possible lack of access during their school age period. For those who had gone to school, 62.8 percent were of primary level of education while those with secondary level of education and above constituted 15.2 percent. Only 95 had attained university level of education. Analysis by sex shows that nationally, 66.0 percent of the males never attended school.

Table 58: Employed Population 65+ by Education Level and Residence

| Education Level | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 24,964 | 16,985 | 7,979 | 2,690 | 1,855 | 835 | 22,274 | 15,130 | 7,144 |
| Pre-Primary | 206 | 145 | 61 | 59 | 40 | 19 | 147 | 105 | 42 |
| Primary | 1,845 | 1,607 | 238 | 461 | 380 | 81 | 1,384 | 1,227 | 157 |
| Pre-Secondary | 276 | 227 | 49 | 80 | 62 | 18 | 196 | 165 | 31 |
| Secondary | 321 | 260 | 61 | 146 | 118 | 28 | 175 | 142 | 33 |
| Polytechnic/Diploma | 32 | 24 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 16 | 4 |
| University | 95 | 67 | 28 | 58 | 42 | 16 | 37 | 25 | 12 |
| Non Formal | 164 | 111 | 53 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 133 | 91 | 42 |
| None | 22,025 | 14,544 | 7,481 | 1,843 | 1,185 | 658 | 20,182 | 13,359 | 6,823 |

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

OCUPATION AND INDUSTRY OF WORKING POPULATION AGE 65+

15.1.0 Occupation by Residence

The occupational classifications presented in this section are based on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) at one-digit level of aggregation. Data from Table 59 shows that most of the employed older persons were reported to be Skilled Agricultural Workers (89.6 %), of whom 92.2 percent were residing in the rural areas. Service and Sales was their other main occupation (3.5 %) followed by Craft and related trade (2.3 %). Women formed over 50 percent of the older working population in the service and sales occupation.

Table 59: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Occupation and Residence

| Occupation | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 24,964 | 16,985 | 7,979 | 2,690 | 1,855 | 835 | 22,274 | 15,130 | 7,144 |
| Armed Forces | 6 | 6 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 | - |
| Managers | 137 | 98 | 39 | 38 | 29 | 9 | 99 | 69 | 30 |
| Professionals | 49 | 35 | 14 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 24 | 18 | 6 |
| Technicians | 28 | 24 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Clerical | 127 | 104 | 23 | 79 | 63 | 16 | 48 | 41 | 7 |
| Service and sales | 881 | 437 | 444 | 378 | 204 | 174 | 503 | 233 | 270 |
| Skilled agricultural workers | 22,356 | 15,412 | 6,944 | 1,752 | 1,249 | 503 | 20,604 | 14,163 | 6,441 |
| Craft and related trades | 567 | 309 | 258 | 142 | 108 | 34 | 425 | 201 | 224 |
| Machine operators | 71 | 57 | 14 | 42 | 32 | 10 | 29 | 25 | 4 |
| Elementary Occupations | 542 | 378 | 164 | 153 | 99 | 54 | 389 | 279 | 110 |
| Not Stated | 200 | 125 | 75 | 65 | 39 | 26 | 135 | 86 | 49 |

15.2.0 Occupation by Education

From Table 60, it is notable that, though a huge proportion were reported to have been skilled agricultural workers (89.6 %), majority (90.5 %) had never gone to school. With the exception of professionals, the skilled Agricultural workers absorbed most of the working older population at all other educational levels. The working older population with only primary level of education was 7.4 percent while those who had Polytechnic, Diploma and university education were less than 1 percent. Notable also is that most of those who reported to be managers had no education or had only primary level of education.

Table 60: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Occupation and Education Level

| Occupation | Total | Preprimary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic / Diploma | University | Non- Formal | None |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Total | 24,964 | 206 | 1,845 | 276 | 321 | 32 | 95 | 164 | 22,025 |
| Armed Forces | 6 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Managers | 137 | - | 22 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 80 |
| Professionals | 49 | - | - | - | - | 20 | 29 | - | - |
| Technicians | 28 | - | 2 | - | 20 | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| Clerical | 127 | 3 | 65 | 16 | 24 | 3 | 16 | - | - |
| Service and sales | 881 | 21 | 115 | 34 | 49 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 656 |
| Skilled agricultural workers | 22,356 | 159 | 1,460 | 196 | 149 | 4 | 21 | 136 | 20,231 |
| Craft and related trades | 567 | 3 | 58 | 7 | 15 | - | - | 5 | 479 |
| Machine operators | 71 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 17 | - | - | - | 23 |
| Elementary Occupations | 542 | 7 | 71 | 8 | 11 | - | 1 | 6 | 438 |
| Not Stated | 379 | 22 | 40 | 12 | 49 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 223 |

15.3.0 Industry by Residence

Data in Table 61 presents the distribution of the working older population by industry and residence. The data shows that the most popular industry was agriculture, forestry and fishing which accounted for 93.2 percent of the working older population. The next popular industry was wholesale and Retail Trade which constituted for 1.4 percent. About 91.9 percent of those in the agricultural industry were based in the rural areas. In the urban areas, Agriculture, forestry and fishing was still the main industry where majority (70.0 %) of the urban working older population were employed. The males constituted 68.9 percent of the older workforce in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry.

Table 61: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Industry and Residence

| Industry | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 24,964 | 16,985 | 7,979 | 2,690 | 1,855 | 835 | 22,274 | 15,130 | 7,144 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 23,257 | 16,030 | 7,227 | 1,883 | 1,336 | 547 | 21,374 | 14,694 | 6,680 |
| Mining & quarrying | 42 | 33 | 9 | 14 | 14 | - | 28 | 19 | 9 |
| Manufacturing | 289 | 81 | 208 | 63 | 33 | 30 | 226 | 48 | 178 |
| Electricity etc. | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Water supply | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Sewerage | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Construction | 106 | 98 | 8 | 58 | 55 | 3 | 48 | 43 | 5 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 354 | 194 | 160 | 216 | 117 | 99 | 138 | 77 | 61 |
| Accommodation & food | 35 | 26 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 18 | 3 |
| Transportation & storage | 72 | 59 | 13 | 47 | 38 | 9 | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| Info & communications | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Financial & insurance | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Real Estate Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administrative & support | 56 | 48 | 8 | 45 | 38 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Professional & scientific | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Public administration | 253 | 198 | 55 | 128 | 94 | 34 | 125 | 104 | 21 |
| Education | 103 | 75 | 28 | 38 | 23 | 15 | 65 | 52 | 13 |
| Health & social work | 51 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 5 |
| Arts & entertainment | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Other service activities | 81 | 42 | 39 | 51 | 30 | 21 | 30 | 12 | 18 |
| Households as employers | 202 | 20 | 182 | 59 | 16 | 43 | 143 | 4 | 139 |
| International organizations | 15 | 14 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - |
| Not Stated | 20 | 17 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 |

15.4.0 Industry by Education of the elderly population 65+

Analysis of the older working population by Industry and Education level is tabulated in Table 62. It was noted that Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry was an employer to majority of the working older population at all levels of education, with the exception of those holding polytechnic or diploma level of education. Furthermore, it was observed that of those who had gone to school, majority (1,845) had only primary level of education and were working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing Industry. For those who had university level of education (95), 22 were employed in the Agriculture forestry and fishing while 19 had undertaken activities in Public Administration.

Table 62: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Occupation and Education Level

| Industry | Total | Pre-Primary | Primary | Pre-Secondary | Secondary | Polytechnic/Diploma | University | Non Formal | None |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| Total | 24,964 | 206 | 1,845 | 276 | 321 | 32 | 95 | 164 | 22,025 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 23,257 | 173 | 1,522 | 203 | 160 | 4 | 22 | 145 | 21,028 |
| Mining & quarrying | 42 | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| Manufacturing | 289 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | 248 |
| Electricity etc. | 5 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Water supply | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Sewerage | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Construction | 106 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 7 | - | 2 | 3 | 65 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 354 | 9 | 59 | 15 | 19 | - | 3 | 1 | 248 |
| Accommodation & food | 35 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 25 |
| Transportation & storage | 72 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Info & communications | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Financial & insurance | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Real Estate Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administrative & support | 56 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 22 |
| Professional & scientific | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Public administration | 253 | 7 | 77 | 23 | 44 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 77 |
| Education | 103 | 2 | 33 | 5 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 10 |
| Health & social work | 51 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 6 | - | 14 |
| Arts & entertainment | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Other service activities | 81 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 27 |
| Households as employers | 202 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 174 |
| International organizations | 15 | - | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Not Stated | 20 | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 12 |

15.5.0 Industry by Occupation

Table 63 presents industrial categories for the employed labour force aged 65+ years by occupation. It was observed that of all the professionals, Education Industry absorbed about 65.3 percent. A further 24.5 percent of the professionals were absorbed in other service activities. Majority of those in Service and sales occupation were based in the Wholesale and Retail trade and Household as employer industries.

Table 63: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Industry and Occupation

| Industry | Total | Armed Forces | Managers | Professionals | Technicians | Clerical | Service and sales | Skilled agricultural workers | Craft and related trades | Machine operators | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Total | 24,964 | 6 | 137 | 49 | 28 | 127 | 881 | 22,356 | 567 | 71 | 542 | 200 |
| Agriculture forestry fishing | 23,257 | - | - | - | - | - | 217 | 22,356 | 148 | 1 | 439 | 96 |
| Mining & quarrying | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 1 | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 289 | - | 15 | - | - | 4 | 6 | - | 243 | 3 | 10 | 8 |
| Electricity etc. | 5 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Water supply | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| Sewerage | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Construction | 106 | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 62 | - | 35 | 1 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 354 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 312 | - | 22 | - | 10 | 7 |
| Accommodation & food | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | 19 | - | - | - |
| Transportation & storage | 72 | - | 9 | - | - | 1 | 9 | - | 3 | 41 | 6 | 3 |
| Info & communications | 5 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Financial & insurance | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real Estate Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administrative & support | 56 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 33 | - | 1 | - | 12 | 6 |
| Professional & scientific | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public administration | 253 | 6 | 72 | - | 3 | 80 | 59 | - | 2 | 7 | 8 | 16 |
| Education | 103 | - | 2 | 32 | 2 | 24 | 15 | - | 1 | 8 | 1 | 18 |
| Health & social work | 51 | - | 7 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| Arts & entertainment | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Other service activities | 81 | - | 15 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 24 | - | 7 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Households as employers | 202 | - | - | - | - | - | 179 | - | 14 | - | 9 | - |
| International organizations | 15 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Not Stated | 20 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 16 |

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

EXISTING POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Government has made a number of attempts to improve employment opportunities in Timor-Leste. This includes the formulation of the **2008 Vocational Training Policy (VTP)** which aims at development of a market oriented, efficient and accountable vocational training system that creates a competent workforce that will meet national development priorities and which permits all Timorese to acquire critical skills for gainful employment or self-employment. In particular, the vocational training system proposes training aimed at prioritized critical skills which are required for sustained growth, development and equality; improving the quality and relevance of training providers and training delivery; promoting good quality training for all in the work place; promoting employability and sustainable livelihoods through skills development; and assisting vulnerable groups to participate in meaningful work, integrated learning and work-based programs to acquire critical skills to enter the labour market and self-employment. The strong, relevant and well resourced vocational training system is integral to the future economic and social development of the country. In addition, the system makes a substantial contribution to the creation of meaningful jobs and gainful employment for all, and provides pathways to further training and lifelong learning.

The **National Youth Employment Action Plan (NYEAP)** 2009 recognizes that youth employment has its own particular and problematic dimensions. The action plan presents practical and realistic recommendations to address the youth employment challenges based on four unique and specific themes. The themes are *Employment Generation*, *Employability*, *Entrepreneurship*, and *Equal Opportunities*. The themes are interrelated and policy recommendations that address one theme can therefore positively influence or complement solutions for other themes. The recommendations include involvement of labour intensive public works programs that are 'youth oriented' in employment creation; promoting productive employment opportunities in sectors that have high youth employment intensity; exploiting new opportunities for youth in emerging sectors such as tourism; establishing linkage support programs between educational institutions and the business/commercial sector; launching of youth career centres that serves to improve labour market information, provide employment and career counselling, facilitate in finding work, and provide other support services to assist young people in their employment search; promoting self employment by individual and institutional support; and create institutional capacity to propel and monitor changes in gendered attitudes and practices in employment and education.

The Timor-Leste 2011 Draft **National Employment Strategy (NES)** provides a means of realising the shared dream of the nation, of building a prosperous country and a better future for the generations to come. It recognizes employment as the cornerstone of a prosperous, stable and peaceful nation with social coherence and unity. It provides the actions for various actors and enhances synergies among them in order to create productive employment in a greater number. The strategy is to make economic growth more inclusive and emphasizes on the development

of the capacity of the Timorese people and empowers them to participate in the journey of building a prosperous nation. The strategy is based on three pillars, namely, setting the conditions necessary to tap into growth potential and boost labour demand; anticipating and meeting skills demand of the rapid developing nation; and building a well-functioning labour market. The NES is therefore the Timorese strategic framework of action to develop human capital.

The Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 also recognizes the fact that productive employment is a central means of nation building and wealth creation. The Plan 2011-2030 is an integrated package of strategic policies to be implemented in the short-term (one to five years), in the medium term (five to ten years) and in the long-term (ten to 20 years) and has been aligned with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The plan aims to develop core infrastructure, human resources and the strength of the society, and to encourage the growth of private sector jobs in strategic industry sectors including broad-based agriculture sector, tourism industry, and downstream industries in the oil and gas sector.

The plan has estimated that 12,000 to 15,000 new job-seekers enter the labour force each year. It acknowledges that the private sector currently provides very few employment opportunities for these job-seekers (most of whom are young people) and that the great majority of Timorese people are employed in low productivity jobs in subsistence agriculture. As the economy shifts towards a more productive agriculture sector and private sector services, and as investment in education and training system builds a more skilled workforce, it is expected that the Timorese people will make an increasing contribution to the economy. The plan in particular proposes to establish a range of training programs for industry-related services, and creation of centres for Employment and Vocational Guidance in each district. These centres are aimed at encouraging young people to enter the labour market, provide career guidance and vocational advice, make referrals to training providers, implement employment programs, and promote self-employment by developing entrepreneurship and teaching business skills.

These policies aim at responding to the employment challenges in addition to reducing poverty and improving access, affordability and quality of social services. Inadequate employment opportunities are a major hindrance to full utilization of human resources in Timor-Leste. The information on labour dynamics presented in this report will guide the Government in formulating and designing appropriate labour market policies and programmes, and in monitoring and evaluation of development targets such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), some of which are linked to employment creation.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Having analyzed the labour force data collected in the Timor- Leste 2010 Population and Housing Census, this chapter presents a summary of key labour force findings, proposals. It also presents a broad outline of the employment problems and recommendations.

17.1.0 Key Findings and Proposals

a. General Trend and Total Dependency Ratio

Analysis of the 2010 Census returns by age indicates a slight decline of the share of those aged 0-9 years by about 1.4 percent points in 2010 from 30.3 percent in 2004. The share of those aged 65 and above increased to about 4.8 percent in 2010 from 3.5 percent in 2004. In addition, the economically active population aged 15-64 years remained at about the same level in the two time periods. However, considering the economically active population aged 15-59, the share declines by 1.1 percentage points to stand at 50 percent in 2010.

The 2010 Census findings showed that nationally, total dependency ratio declined from 87.5 percent in 2004, to 87 percent in 2010. This implies that about 87 persons in the age range 0-14 and 65 plus years were dependent on 100 people in the age range 15-64 years in 2010. The data also reveals that whereas the dependency ratio had declined significantly from 71.7 to 64.2 within the same time periods in the urban areas, dependency in the rural areas increased from 93.9 to 98.4 in 2004 and 2010, respectively. The data therefore shows higher dependency in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The dependency ratio is an indicator that measures the pressure on productive population. Timor-Leste has very high dependency ratio. The higher the ratio, the more the burden on the productive part of the population in maintaining the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent. This eventually impacts on financial expenditures on social security among other many indirect consequences.

b. Participation Rates

Examination of the data revealed that overall participation rate was 54.7 down from 67.5 recorded in 2004. The participation rate is higher for men at 72.8 compared to that of female at 36.3 percent. The highest participation rates were recorded for male persons in the age cohorts 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 which recorded over 90 percent participation rates. Further analysis of the participation rate by residence and district indicates that the participation rate for the rural population was higher (57.7 %) than that of the urban areas (48.8 %). The participation rate of the females in both the urban and rural areas was about half of the males. Regional analysis reveals that participation varied across districts, the highest being recorded in Ainaro (64.4 %) and the lowest in Dili at 49.9 percent.

The labour force participation rate is one of the most commonly used summary measures of the population in the labour market. It is a useful measure when focusing on the economy's ultimate productive capabilities, income redistribution and transfer payments, and long-term structural changes in society. In terms of income redistribution and transfer to others, an increase in the labor force participation rate means that more workers are generating income and that a smaller burden is placed on an individual worker. As a measure to long-term structural changes, the most obvious

one occurring in past decades has been the increased labor force participation rate of females, a trend indicating a fundamental change in social customs. Given that the participation rate for Timor-Leste is low, more effort should be made to raise it.

c. Employed Population (15-64) by Gender

The 2010 Timor-Leste population and Housing Census showed that total employed population was 278,032. The 2004 Census had shown a total employed population age 15-64 from the private households of 293,455. The sex ratio of the employed population in this age group was 207.4 in 2010, implying that for every 100 employed women, there were at least 207 men employed. The 2004 census had reported a sex ratio of 132. This result clearly indicates a gender imbalance in terms of employment. The women are disadvantaged.

Although some progress may have been made in addressing gender disparities, a lot of effort still needs to be put in place to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities for socio-economic development which includes equal representation in political and major decision making levels within the government. Deliberate measures need to be taken to promote gender parity in employment in all sectors of the economy.

d. Employed Population (15-64) by Education level

Results from the 2010 census show that 55.1 percent of the working population persons had attained at least primary level of education. Those who had only attained primary education were about 19.9 percent, Pre-secondary (9.3 %), secondary (18.8 %), polytechnic/Diploma (1.5 %) and university (5.6 %). A total of 117,366 or 42.2 percent of the employed had not attained any form of education.

For Timor-Leste to be competitive globally there is need for the human resource base to be subjected to skills upgrading and more so access to technological learning within employment given that a huge proportion of the work force has not gone to school. The development of high quality technical, industrial and entrepreneurial human resources is important for industrial growth, competitiveness and ultimately, employment creation.

e. Unemployed Persons

A total of 30,353 persons were unemployed, comprising of 63 percent of males. The urban areas accounted for 50.5 percent of the unemployed persons aged 15-64. The youth aged 15-24 accounted for 50.1 percent of the total unemployed aged 15-64. The overall unemployment rate for the country was 9.8 percent in 2010, up from 8.5 percent recorded in the 2004 census. The urban and rural unemployment rates were 16.7 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively. The female unemployment rate was higher nationally (11 %) compared to that of males (9.2 %). The urban areas unemployed youth in the age group 15-19 reported very high unemployment rates (40.2 %) compared to males in the same age category (22.8 %) in the rural areas. Overall, unemployment rate for youth 15-24 was 23.1 percent.

From the population pyramid, Timor-Leste has a youthful population. The youth have a vital role in shaping the present and future of the country's social, political and economic development, thus, their transition to independent adulthood is critical. Given the high unemployment rate of the youth, it is clear that this workforce is underutilized. Intervention measures therefore need to be put in place to establish youth empowerment centres which will be used to creatively engage young people with a view to tap young talent and create opportunities for them.

f. **Vulnerable Employment and Persons with disabilities**

These statistics reveal that for the population aged 15-64, 66.1 percent of the employed as reported seven days prior to the census night were in vulnerable employment. Overall, the most vulnerable were women with a rate of 70.8 percent compared to that of males at 63.8 percent. More detailed analysis shows that majority of the vulnerable were residing in the rural areas (80.7 %). Dili district had the least rate at 22.2 percent while Ainaro district had the largest rate of 86.2 percent.

The 2010 census showed that in total, there were about sixteen thousand persons with disability who were employed during the seven days prior to the census night, which was about 5.8 percent of the total working population aged 15-64. Majority of the employed persons with disability (52.5 %) were self employed farmers.

Findings are clear that most of the employed population is vulnerable. This group is less likely to have formal work arrangements, and are therefore more likely to lack decent working conditions, adequate social security and 'voice' through effective representation by trade unions and similar organizations. In fact, vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work that undermine workers' fundamental rights.

In addition, the proportion of employed persons with disability is too low. In order to deal with challenges facing the vulnerable population and persons with disabilities, the Government in collaboration with other stakeholders and civil society should initiate programmes to help in their empowerment.

g. **Working Children**

Overall, the total base population for the children aged 10-17 in the 2010 Census was 205,544. Results show that about 17,157 or 8.3 percent of the children aged 10-17 years were working for pay, profit or family gain of which 57.5 percent were boys. Majority of these working children (89 %) were residing in the rural areas. The proportion of the rural population that reported to have worked (10.2 %) was higher than that of urban areas (3.4 %).

Child labour remains a widespread problem in developing countries and is known to bear negative consequences in terms of economic and social development. Though this indepth analysis could not identify the children engaged in child labour since statistics on hours were not collected, the 2010 census provides an indication of where the working children are employed. Sectoral surveys starting with the agricultural sector where majority were working or a national survey can be designed to determine the extent and magnitude of child labour.

h. **Working Population Aged 65+**

Results further indicated that the employed population was 24,964 representing almost half (49.9 %) of the total older population. The findings also indicate that 64.9 percent of the employed older population were own account workers. The contributing family workers accounted for 22.8 percent whereas those in wage or paid employment constituted 11.6 percent.

A large participation rate of older people is normally viewed as one way to help soften economic impacts of the ageing population. In addition, old working population is an important resource to a country as they carry a lot of experience and more so skills with them. It would therefore be prudent to formulate programmes and policies that would increase their participation in the labour market and also, develop mechanisms to tap the skills of retired technical and professional personnel through specific mentorship programmes.

17.2.0 Statement of Employment problem

The development of high quality technical, industrial and entrepreneurial human resources is important for industrial growth, competitiveness and ultimately, employment creation. However, the lack of adequate, timely and reliable data on some facets of the labour market including information on manpower status in any country constrains policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation necessary for promoting employment and human resource development. Although the Census 2010 provides very useful information for formulating programmes and policies, some gaps still exist and it may be necessary to design relevant surveys to fill this gap.

17.3.0 Recommendations

The performance of the economy has a direct influence on employment growth of a country. In particular, growth in GDP affects levels of employment patterns. It is therefore important to put in place appropriate measures that promote economic growth on a high and sustainable basis. Some of the key emerging issues and challenges facing most of the developing countries are; inability of the economy to create adequate amounts of productive and durable employment opportunities, skills mis-match and wastage of human resources, especially amongst the youth, low productivity, gender disparities and inadequate provision for the vulnerable group, particularly persons with disabilities. Timor-Leste should clearly outline detailed policy measures and interventions that will be implemented both in the short and long term period to bring about high and sustainable economic growth, equitably distributed, and decent employment.

A major challenge facing many governments, labour market institutions and other stakeholders is the absence of a skills inventory that would indicate the distribution of skill stocks, quality, quantity and levels and industry trends necessary for evidence-based human capital planning, development and utilization. Though the census collected statistics on Industry and occupation, it would be important to undertake a manpower survey mainly to determine the skills requirements of the industries in order to assist in identifying and promoting economic sectors that have potential for growth and employment generation. The manpower survey will in addition provide information on the mismatch between the skills possessed by the job seekers and those required by industry and also establish explicit linkages between demand and supply of various skills. This will assist in ensuring that there is no shortfall or excess of skills in any sector of the economy. The skills inventory will assist the Government, Industry and Training Institutions to develop appropriate training programmes that will meet the needs of the economy.

The 2010 Census did not include information on employment by hours worked. This should be included in future to assist in the computation of time related under-employment and in determination of child labourers. Statistics on underemployment are important as they supplement statistics on employment and unemployment to improve the description of employment problems as experienced in the labour market and assess the extent to which the available human resources are being utilized in the production process to promote full employment. When compiled meaningfully, the statistics also help to provide insights for the design and evaluation of employment, income and social programmes.

One of the new emerging sectors in developing countries is the informal sector which has evolved as a major source of income generation and employment creation in any given country. The census 2010 did not have a question that would help in the determination of employees in this sector. Its size therefore remains unknown. It is therefore recommended that an informal sector survey be undertaken to generate data needed to plan for this sector of the economy.

17.4.0 Way forward

1. The performance of the economy has a direct influence on employment growth and employment patterns. It is therefore important to put in place appropriate measures that promote economic growth on a high and sustainable basis.
2. Some of the emerging issues and challenges facing most developing countries are inability of the economy to create adequate number of productive and durable employment opportunities, skills mismatch and wastage of human resources especially among the youth, low productivity, gender disparities, and inadequate provision for vulnerable groups particularly persons with disabilities. Timor-Leste should clearly outline detailed policy measures and interventions that will be implemented both in the short and long term to bring about high and sustainable economic growth, equitably distributed, and decent employment.
3. A major challenge facing many governments, labour market institutions and other stakeholders is the absence of a skills inventory that would indicate the stocks, quality and distribution of skills, together with the skills needs of industry necessary for evidence-based human capital planning, development and utilization. Though the census collected statistics on industry and occupation, it would be important to undertake a manpower survey mainly to determine the skills requirements of industries in order to assist in identifying and promoting economic sectors that have potential for growth and employment generation. A manpower survey will also provide information on mismatch between the skills possessed by job seekers and those required by industry, and establish explicit linkages between demand and supply of various skills. This will assist in ensuring that there is no shortfall or excess of skills in any sector of the economy. This database will assist the Government, industry and training institutions to develop appropriate training programmes that will meet the needs of the economy.
4. The 2010 Census did not include information on employment by hours worked. This should be included in future censuses to assist in the computation of time-related underemployment. Statistics on underemployment supplement statistics on employment and unemployment to improve the understanding of the labour market and assess the extent to which the available human resources are being utilized in the production process to promote full employment. When compiled meaningfully, the statistics help to provide insights for the design and evaluation of employment, income and social programmes.
5. One of the emerging sectors is the informal sector which has evolved as a major source of income generation and employment creation. The 2010 census did not have a question that would help in the determination of employment in the informal sector, and its size therefore remains unknown. It is recommended that an informal sector survey be undertaken to generate data needed to plan for this sector of the economy.

Glossary

Household

This was the unit of enumeration used in the survey and was defined as a person or a group of persons residing in the same compound, answerable to the same head and pooling and sharing resources for common provisions such as food and house rent.

Work

The concept of work covers all persons undertaking economic activities either for pay, profit or family gain. As described in the System of National Accounts (SNA), the concept of economic activity includes all market production and certain types of non-market production. The types of non-market production referred to include:

- (a) The production of primary products for own consumption;
- (b) The processing of primary commodities for own consumption by the producers of these items;
- (c) The production of fixed assets for own use; and
- (d) Production for own-consumption of other commodities by persons who also produce them for the market.

Employed

Currently employed can either be actually working in the reference week, or has an attachment to a job or business but did not work during the reference week. Those with a job attachment but not at work are defined as those who have a job to return to. These include those who do seasonal work for wages, provided they are sure to return within six months and continue to receive a wage or salary during the offseason; those who were absent from work last week for technical or economic reasons (due to machinery breakdown, energy cuts, lack of orders, etc.) provided they are sure to return to work within three months; and those who gave any other reason (often of a social nature) for their absence from work last week. In the 2010 census, the employed are those who worked for at least 1 hour for pay, profit or family gain or were absent from work but had a job, farm or business.

Unemployed

The 'strict' definition of unemployment is based on three criteria which must be satisfied simultaneously, namely, 'without work', 'currently available for work', and 'seeking work'. The 'seeking work' criterion is usually considered too restrictive and is often 'relaxed' for developing countries in which the labour market is not well developed. One particular group of workers who might possibly be considered as unemployed under a relaxed definition are the 'discouraged workers'. This term generally refers to persons who want a job and are currently available for work but who have given up any active search for work because they believe that they cannot find it. The reasons may include those who believe that no suitable job is presently available in the area, and personal factors such as the belief that they lack qualifications or that employers think they are too young or too old to work. Policy makers may be particularly interested in these groups because they represent unutilized labour resources.

Economically Active/Labour Force

The currently economically active population (also known as the labour force) comprises all those who are currently employed or currently unemployed.

Economically Inactive (not in the labour force)

Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as “not in the labour force”. This includes people who did household work, fulltime students, pensioners, retired or elderly persons, incapacitated or persons with disability, and people who were not economically active for any other reason.

Labour force participation rate

The ratio of the economically active (employed and unemployed) in a certain age group divided by the total population in the same age group multiplied by 100.

Unemployment rate

The proportion of the unemployed to the labour force multiplied by 100.

Unemployment ratio

The proportion of the working age population unemployed.

Dependency Ratio

The number of young people aged below 15 years (0-14 years) and people 65 years and over who depend on people of working age (15-64).

Child dependency ratio

The ratio of children aged 0-14 years to total number of persons aged 15-64.

Aged dependency ratio

The number of people aged 65 years and over divided by the total number of people aged 15-64 years.

Employment-to-population ratio (labour absorption rate)

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Youth

This report defines youth in two categories, namely, those in the age group 15-24 for international comparison and those aged 15-29 in accordance with the Timor-Leste National Youth Policy.

Working Children

Children aged 10-17 engaged in non-schooling activities for pay, profit or family gain.

Vulnerable employment

Vulnerable employment is defined as those whose status in employment was own-account worker or contributing family member. The vulnerable employment rate is vulnerable employment as a proportion of total employment. It is a newly defined measure of persons who are employed under relatively precarious circumstances as indicated by status in employment. People in these two categories are less likely to have formal work arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programmes, which puts them at risk when there is a downturn in the economic cycle.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work done during the reference period, irrespective of industry or status in employment. In the present context a job or activity is defined as a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person. Persons are classified by occupations through their relationship to a job or activity, and the information solicited were occupational title of the job or activity and a short description of the main tasks or duties. A single job may have

several different work activities or duties connected with it. For instance, different agricultural activities (weeding, herding cattle, and collecting water for cattle) are simply different aspects of the same activity and do not count as separate activities. All jobs or activities were classified to the four-digit level, in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), but adapted to meet the particular requirements of Timor-Leste (Annex 3). A brief description of the job or activity, in both English and Tetum languages, accompanied each four-digit code, so as to facilitate the work of coding occupations.

Sector of Economic activity/Industry

The term 'sector of economic activity' (previously 'industry') is used to refer to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. Economic activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but on the characteristics of the economic unit in which he or she works. Thus, two persons working in the same economic unit must be coded to the same branch of economic activity, no matter what work their jobs in that establishment entails. The sector of economic activity (Annex 4) was coded to the four-digit level in line with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 4), adapted to meet the special requirements of Timor-Leste.

Employee (working for someone else for pay in cash or in kind)

Comprises persons who during the week preceding the census night worked for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, contracts and payment in-kind (especially in the rural areas where people who have rendered services may be paid using food or clothing).

Employer (employing one or more employees)

Comprise persons who during the week preceding the census night worked in their own business which also employs other persons. The person must have also been spending much of his/her time at the place. The people employed can either be paid in cash or kind.

Own-account worker (with no employee)

Comprises self-employed persons who worked on own business or worked on own/ family business for family gain. It includes artisans, mechanics, traders in farm produce and family workers offering services in own or family business.

Contributing family worker

Persons who were working without pay in the business or farm of another household/family member.

Member of a producers' cooperative

This category includes members of cooperative societies and therefore works in the one of the various farms.

Institutional sector of employment

Relates to the legal and social organization and institutional status of the establishment in which the job is located.

Seeking work

This referred to persons who had no work but were actively looking for work in the week preceding the census. It does not include the underemployed (i.e. those with paid work but wish to leave for better opportunities) or working persons on the family holding seeking work.

Not seeking work

This is a person who is neither working nor looking for work because he/she is discouraged, but would usually take up a job when offered one.

Student

A person who spent most of his/her time in a regular educational institution (primary, secondary, college, university etc.) and hence not available for work. If, for instance, a student was on holiday during the week preceding the census and may have been engaged in gainful employment, he/she was coded as employed.

Household work (homemaker, housewife)

A person of either sex involved in household chores in his/her own home e.g. cooking, babysitting, etc, who did not work for pay or profit or look for work. This category excluded house-boys and house-girls.

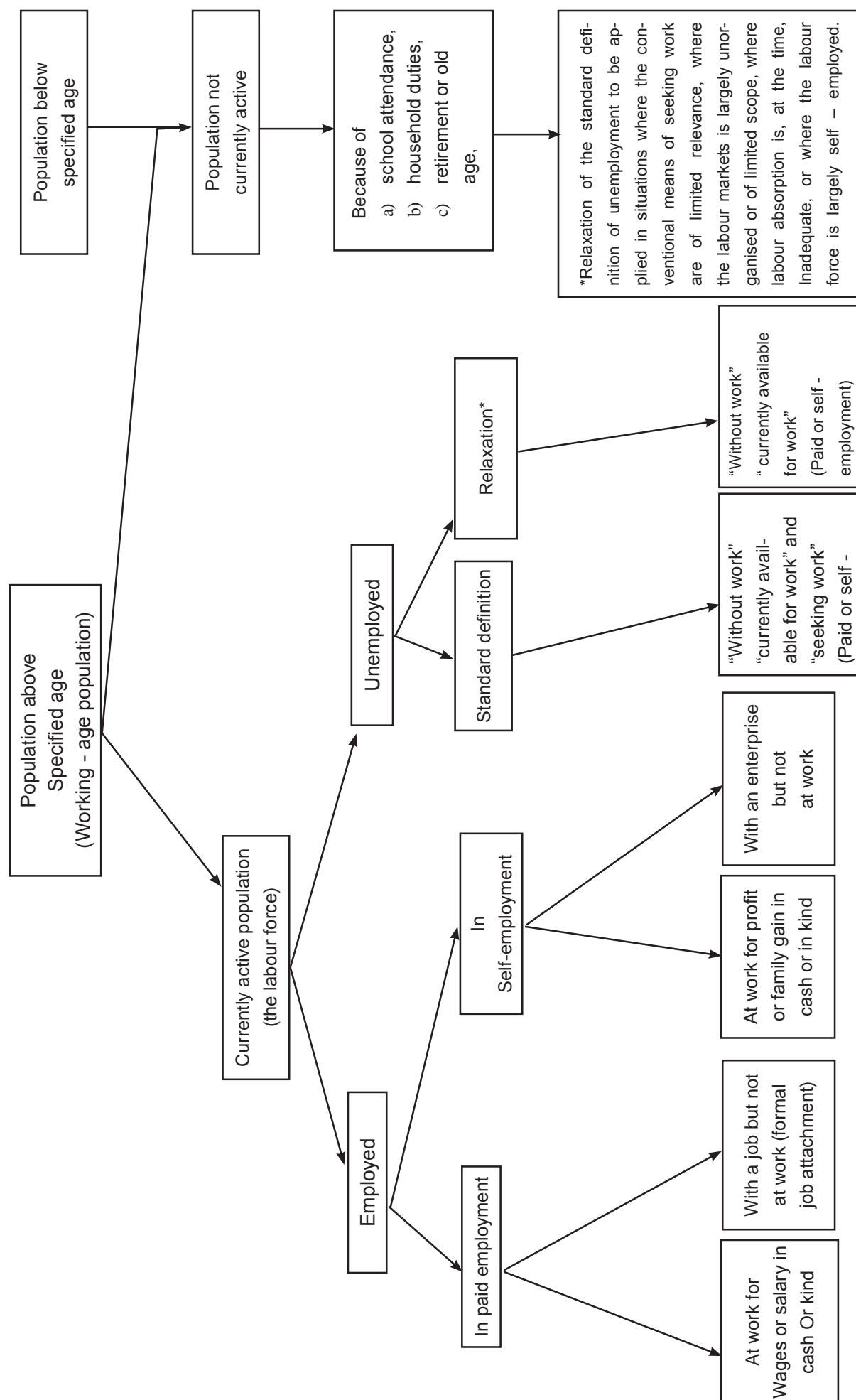
Pensioner, retired, elderly person

A person who was not engaged in any economic activity because he/she had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily.

Disabled or ill

Is somebody who cannot work due to some form of disability or illness.

Annex 1: Labour Force Framework (ICLS 1982)





Copyof.....

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS JULY 2010

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

| PART 1. LOCATION IDENTIFICATION | | Code |
|------------------------------------|--|------|
| 1. District | | |
| 2. Sub-district | | |
| 3. Suco | | |
| 4. Enumeration Area | | |
| 5. Census Building Number | Sticker Number | |
| 6. Household No | | |
| 7. Aldeia | | |
| 8. Name of Head of Household | | |
| 9. Household Type: | 1. Private Household 2. Institution | |

Number of Persons in Household: Males Females Total

| PART 2. ENUMERATION PARTICULARS | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Description | Interviewer | Field Supervisor | Office Editor | Data Entry |
| 1. Name | | | | |
| 2. Code | | | | |
| 3. Date Finalised | (Day / Month / Year) (...../...../.....) | (Day / Month / Year) (...../...../.....) | (Day / Month / Year) (...../...../.....) | (Day / Month / Year) (...../...../.....) |
| 4. Signature | | | | |

Part 3 :

All household members

Household members' information

| Line No. | Name | Relationship | Sex | Age | Residency status | Mother's Line No. | Marital status | Religion | Mother tongue | Disability | | | | Cause of main difficulty. |
|----------|------|--|--------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | How much difficulty does (NAME) have in? | | | | |
| | | What is ...'s relationship to head of household? If institutions write "14" | What is ...'s sex? | How old is...? (write age in completed years, if under 1 write "00". For 98 year and over write "98") | Is ... a usual member in this household or a visitor? | Write Line No of biological mother if present in the household, if mother not in the household write ("00"). Leave blank for Institutions. | What is ...'s marital status? | What is ...'s religion? | What is ...'s mother tongue? | Walking | Seeing | Hearing | Intellectual/ mental condition | |
| | | Codes are below | | | 1. Usual member 2. Visitor | | | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below |
| P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 | P10 | P11 | P12 | P13 | P14 | |
| 01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Summary P3

Males

Females

Total

P2: Relationship

01. Head of household

02. Spouse (husband/wife)

03. Daughter/Son

04. Adopted

05. Stepchild

06. Daughter / son-in-law

07. Mother/Father

08. Sister/Brother

09. Father / Mother-in-law

10. Sister / Brother-in-law

11. Grand child

12. Grand parent

13. Niece/Nephew

14. Other Relative

15. Non Relative

P8: Religion

1. Catholic

2. Protestant/Evangelical

3. Islam

4. Buddhist

5. Hindu

6. Traditional

7. Other

P9: Mother tongue

01. Terun Prasa

02. Terun Terik

03. Adabe

04. Atauran

05. Bakenu

06. Bekais

07. Bunak

08. Dadu'a

09. Fataluku

10. Gafoli

11. Habun

12. Idalaka

13. Idate

P7: Marital status

1. Single/never married

2. Married

3. Widowed

4. Divorced

5. Separated

P10 - P13 : Disability

1. No - no difficulty

2. Yes-some difficulty

3. Yes-a lot of difficulty

4. Yes-cannot do at all

P14 : Cause of difficulty

1. Not Disabled

2. Congenital / at birth

3. Short term health condition (less than 6 months)

4. Long term health condition

5. Conflict

6. Transport accident

7. Occupational injury

8. Age

9. Other

110

Annex

| All members | | | | | | | | If Age 0-5 years |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Migration | | | | | | Orphanhood | | Birth Registration |
| Line No. | Where was ... born? (write sub-district code or country if born outside TLS) | How long has ... been living in this sub-district? (in completed years, if less than 1 year write "00") | If ...moved from other sub- district/ country, reason for movement | In which sub-district wasliving before moving here? (write sub-district code or country if outside TLS) <i>If not moved, write "0000"</i> | What is ...'s citizenship/ nationality? | Is... 's biolog- ical mother alive? | Is... 's biological father alive? | Does have a birth certificate If NO, PROBE has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? |
| | Code sub-district or country on Page 8. | Years of residence | Codes are below | Code sub-district or country on Page 8. | Codes are below | 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know | 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know | Codes are below |
| | P15 | P16 | P17 | P18 | P19 | P20 | P21 | P22 |
| 01 | | | | | | | | |
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P17: Reason for Movement

1. Education
2. Employment/in search of employment
3. Marriage
4. Followed family
5. Conflict
6. Other
7. Did not move
8. Don't Know

P19: Citizenship

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 01. Timor-Leste | 12. Australia |
| 02. Indonesia | 13. New Zealand |
| 03. China | 14. Portugal |
| 04. Vietnam | 15. Other Europeans |
| 05. Thailand | 16. USA |
| 06. Malaysia | 17. Brazil |
| 07. Philippine | 18. Cuba |
| 08. Singapore | 19. Other American |
| 09. Bangladesh | 20. Other Pasific Countries |
| 10. Pakistan | 21. African Country |
| 11. Other Asia | 22. Other |

P22: Birth Registration

1. Has RDTL birth certificate / any valid certificate
2. Registered by civil registration office
3. Registered in hospital
4. Registered in suco
5. Registered in church
6. Registered in other places
7. Not registered
8. Don't Know

| EDUCATION : For persons 5 years and above | | | | | | | | LABOUR FORCE | |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|---|---|--|----------------------|
| Literacy | | | | | School attendance | Level | Class / Year | Main economic activity | |
| Line No. | Can speak, read or write in..... language? | | | | Has ... ever attended school? | What is the highest education level that reached? | What is the highest education class or year that completed? | What did ... do last week? (4 th -10 th July 2010) <i>If '06 to 12' skip to P34</i> | |
| | Tetun | Portuguese | Bahasa Indonesia | English | <i>If never attended school, skip to P30</i> | | | | |
| | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below | | Codes are below | Codes are below | Years or classes completed in the highest level reached | Codes are in page 4. |
| | P23 | P24 | P25 | P26 | | P27 | P28 | P29 | P30 |
| | 01 | | | | | | | | |
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| 15 | | | | | | | | | |

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|--------------------------------|
| P23 - P26: Literacy |
| 1. Do not speak, read or write |
| 2. Speak only |
| 3. Read only |
| 4. Speak and read only |
| 5. Speak, read and write |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| P27: School Attendance |
| 1. Yes, at school |
| 2. Yes, left school |
| 3. No, never attended school |
| 4. Don't know |

| |
|---------------------------|
| P28: Level Reached |
| 1. Pre-Primary |
| 2. Primary |
| 3. Pre-Secondary |
| 4. Secondary |
| 5. Polytechnic / Diploma |
| 6. University |
| 7. Non formal |

| |
|---------------------------|
| P29: Class / Year |
| Pre-Primary / None |
| 90: Kindergarten |
| 00: None |

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Primary / Basic Education |
| 01: Class 1 |
| 02: Class 2 |
| 03: Class 3 |
| 04: Class 4 |
| 05: Class 5 |
| 06: Class 6 |

| |
|--|
| Pre-Secondary / Basic Education |
| 10: Class 1 / Class 7 |
| 11: Class 2 / Class 8 |
| 12: Class 3 / Class 9 |

| |
|--|
| Secondary / Technical Education |
| 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 above |

| |
|----------------------|
| Non - Formal |
| 25: less than 1 year |
| 26: year 1 |
| 27: year 2 |
| 28: year 3 |
| 29: year 4 |
| 30: year 5 |
| 31: year 6 |

LABOUR FORCE : For persons 10 years and above

| Line No. | Occupation | Industry, trade, service | Sector of employment | Main economic activity - 12 month | Secondary economic activity - 12 month |
|----------|--|---|--|--|---|
| | What kind of work does.....usually do in the main job / activity that he / she had last week? (e.g street trader, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, Taxi driver, Microlet driver, fisher man, etc...) | What kind of industry, business, service or activity is carried out at..... place of work? (eg. banking, supermarket, police, subsistence farming, fishing, domestic work, etc...) | Which sector of employment was ... working in? | What was doing during past 12 months? (11 July 2009 - 10 July 2010) | In terms of contribution to income or subsistence, what was the second most important economic activity of this individual over the last year? (11 July 2009 - 10 July 2010) |
| | Do not write on the shaded part | Do not write on the shaded part | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below |
| | Description | Description | | | |
| | P31 | P32 | P33 | P34 | P35 |
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P30, P34: Main economic activity

Was employed

- 01. Employee
- 02. Employer
- 03. Own-account worker
- 04. Contributing family worker
- 05. Member of a producers' cooperative

Was not employed, is available for work

- 06. Sought work
- 07. Did not seek work

Was not employed and is not available for work

- 08. Student
- 09. Household work
- 10. Pensioner, retired, elderly person
- 11. Ill, disabled
- 12. Other

P33 : Sector of employment

- 1. Government
- 2. State owned enterprise (eg. TVTL, EDTL)
- 3. Private owned business or farm
- 4. Self employed farmer
- 5. Self employed non-farmer
- 6. Non-Governmental/non-profit organizations
- 7. Embassies and bilateral institution (eg. USAID, CIDA, AusAID)
- 8. United Nations and other international organizations
- 9. Other

P35 : Secondary economic activity

01. None

Farming (growing crops)

- 02. Unpaid employment (self-employed or employed in family enterprise)
- 03. Paid employment (wage laborer)

Livestock farming

- 04. Unpaid employment (self-employed or employed in family enterprise)
- 05. Paid employment (wage laborer)

Other activities

- 06. Fishing
- 07. Making tais & table clothes/"Kurse", necklace etc...
- 08. Other household based production or services
- 09. Construction
- 10. Guard/security
- 11. Wholesale or retail Trade/Kiosk
- 12. Other paid employment (service like teaching, cooking, child care, medical, taxi, house help, etc...)

Part 4:

For All women aged 15 years and over (private household only)

| Particulars of all live births | | | | | | | | | Particulars of last live birth | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---|--------|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Write woman's Line No. from Part 3. | Total children ever born | | Children usually live in this household | | Children usually live elsewhere | | Children who have died | | Date of last birth Month / Year | Sex of last birth | Is the last child alive? | Facility of delivery | Assistance during delivery |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | 1. Male 2. Female | Codes are below | Codes are below | Codes are below |
| P36 | P37 | P38 | P39 | P40 | P41 | P42 | P43 | P44 | P45 | P46 | P47 | P48 | P49 |
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| | | | | | | | | | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | |

P47: Survival status of last birth

1. Yes
2. No
3. At least one of multiples

P48: Facility of delivery

1. Hospital
2. Government health post
3. Private health post
4. Own/Family house
5. Traditional birth attendant house
6. Other

P49: Assistance during delivery

1. None
2. Doctor
3. Nurse
4. Trained midwife / Skilled birth attendant
5. Untrained midwife / Traditional birth attendant
6. Relatives
7. Other (specify...)

Housing and household amenities

Part 5:

This section refers to items used by members of your household

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| <p>H1. What category of ownership is your residence?</p> | <p>1. Individual owned 2. Family owned property 3. Community or Suco owned property 4. Government owned property 5. Church property 6. Other (specify) ...</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>H10. Does the household own the following items?</p> <p>Write "1" if household own or "2" if does not own.</p> | <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> | <p>a. Radio b. Television c. Telephone/mobile d. Refrigerator/Freezer e. Bicycle f. Motorcycle g. Car/van/Anguna h. Rice husker i. Rice milling j. Boat</p> |
| <p>H2. What is the main construction material for your external walls?</p> | <p>1. Concrete/brick 2. Wood 3. Bamboo 4. Corrugated iron / zinc 5. Clay / Soil 6. Palm Trunk (Bebak) 7. Rock 8. Other (specify) ...</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>H11. Does the household have a hand tractor?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>1. No 2. Yes - Private/individual 3. Yes - Government/ Community 4. Yes - NGO/Church</p> |
| <p>H3. What is the main construction material for your roof?</p> | <p>1. Palm leaves/tali tahan /thatch/grass 2. Corrugated iron/Zinc 3. Tiles 4. Asbestos 5. Concrete 6. Bamboo 7. Other (specify) ...</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>H12. Did any member of this household operate land for purposes of crop production during the last 12 months? (11 July 2009 to date)</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Crop production 1. Yes 2. No 3. DK</p> |
| <p>H4. What is the main construction material for your floor?</p> | <p>1. Concrete 2. Tile 3. Wood 4. Soil/Clay 5. Bamboo 6. Other (specify) ...</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>H13. Did any member of this household do livestock rearing during the last 12 months? (11 July 2009 to date)</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Livestock rearing 1. Yes 2. No 3. DK</p> |
| <p>H5. What is the main source of energy for your cooking?</p> | <p>1. Electricity 2. Cooking gas 3. Bio gas 4. Kerosene 5. Wood 6. Other (specify) ...</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>H14. In the last 12 months (11 July 2009 - to date) did your household grow any crops, either temporary or permanent, to support the household?</p> <p>Write "1" or "2" for each crop.</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> | <p>a. Rice b. Maize c. Cassava d. Vegetables e. Fruit (temporary) f. Fruit (permanent) g. Coffee h. Coconut i. Other temporary crops j. Other permanent crops</p> | |
| <p>H6. What is the main source of energy for your lighting?</p> | <p>1. Electricity 2. Bio gas 3. Kerosene 4. Candle 5. Wood 6. Candlenut / Candle berry tree 7. Solar panel 8. Other (specify) ...</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>H15. What is the number of livestock currently owned by your household?</p> <p>Write "000" if none.</p> | <p>a. Chickens b. Pigs c. Sheep d. Goats e. Horses f. Cattle/Cow g. Buffalo</p> | |
| <p>H7. What is the main source of drinking water used by household members?</p> | <p>01. Piped or Pump indoors 02. Piped or Pump out doors 03. Public Piped/Tap 04. Tube well/borehole 05. Protected Well or Protected Spring 06. Rainwater Collection 07. Bottle water 08. Not Protected Well or Spring 09. Water vendors/tank 10. River, Lake, Stream, Irrigation channel 11. Other (specify) ...</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| <p>H8. What is the main type of human waste disposal used by household members?</p> | <p>1. Pit latrine with slab 2. Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) 3. Pour/flush to septic tank/pit 4. Pour/flush to elsewhere 5. Pit latrine without slab/Open pit 6. Hanging toilet/latrine 7. Not facility or bush 8. Other (specify)...Bucket etc.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| <p>H9. Do you share this toilet with other households?</p> | <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

Part 6:

Recent deaths information

D1. How many members of this household died in the last 12 months (**11 July 2009- todate**)?
(in this household and not a relative who lived in another household).

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

If nobody died, write “00”, if some body died” fill D2-D7 accordingly.

| Name | | Sex | Age at Death | If the deceased was female 15 years and above, did (name) die? | | |
|----------|------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| Line No. | Name of deceased | Sex of the deceased 1. Male 2. Female | Write age in completed years at the time of death | During pregnancy 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know | Giving birth 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know | Within six weeks after delivery 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know |
| | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 |
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H16. Which Suco does your household live in now?

Name: _____ Code

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| | | |
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Note: Check that all questions have been asked and filled appropriately.

| DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT CODE | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| District Name | District Code | Sub-District Name | Sub-District Code |
| Ainaro | 01 | Ainaro Hatu-Builico Maubisse Hatu-Udo | 0101 0102 0103 0104 |
| Aileu | 02 | Aileu Vila Liquidoe Remexio Laulara | 0201 0202 0203 0204 |
| Baucau | 03 | Baucau Laga Quelicaí Baguia Vemase Venilale | 0301 0302 0303 0304 0305 0306 |
| Bobonaro | 04 | Maliana Cailaco Balibo Atabae Lolotoe Bobonaro | 0401 0402 0403 0404 0405 0406 |
| Covalima | 05 | Fatululic Fatumean Forohem Maukatar Suai Tilomar Zumalai | 0501 0502 0503 0504 0505 0506 0507 |
| Dili | 06 | Vera Cruz Nain Feto Metinaro Atauro Dom Aleixo Cristo Rei | 0601 0602 0603 0604 0605 0606 |
| Ermera | 07 | Railaco Ermera Letefoho Atsabe Hatolia | 0701 0702 0703 0704 0705 |
| Liquiça | 08 | Bazartete Liquica Maubara | 0801 0802 0803 |
| Lautem | 09 | Lospalos Lautem Iliomar Luro Tutuala | 0901 0902 0903 0904 0905 |
| Manufahi | 10 | Same Alas Fatuberliu Turiscái | 1001 1002 1003 1004 |
| Manatuto | 11 | Manatuto Laleia Laclo Soibada Barique/Natarbora Laclubar | 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 |
| Oecussi | 12 | Pante Macasar Nitibe Oesilo Passabe | 1201 1202 1203 1204 |
| Viqueque | 13 | Uatucarbau Ossu Watulari Viqueque Lacluta | 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 |

| COUNTRY CODE | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Country | Country Code |
| Timor-Leste | 1401 |
| Indonesia | 1402 |
| China | 1403 |
| Vietnam | 1404 |
| Thailand | 1405 |
| Malaysia | 1406 |
| Philippines | 1407 |
| Singapore | 1408 |
| Bangladesh | 1409 |
| Pakistan | 1410 |
| Other Asia | 1411 |
| Australia | 1412 |
| New Zealand | 1413 |
| Portugal | 1414 |
| Other Europeans | 1415 |
| USA | 1416 |
| Brazil | 1417 |
| Cuba | 1418 |
| Other American | 1419 |
| Other Pasific Countries | 1420 |
| African Country | 1421 |
| Other | 1422 |

Annex 3: Occupation Codes (ISCO 88)

| | |
|------|--|
| 1 | Armed forces |
| | MANAGERS |
| 1112 | Administrator, district/ sub-district |
| 1113 | Village district head/ Village chief |
| 1322 | Manager, mine |
| 1323 | Manager, construction |
| 1342 | Manager, health service |
| 1345 | Director, school |
| 1411 | Manager, hotel |
| PROF | PROFESSIONALS |
| 2142 | Engineer, civil/ construction |
| 2146 | Engineer, mining |
| 2151 | Engineer, electrical |
| 2211 | medical/general practice |
| 2212 | Doctor, specialist |
| 2221 | Nurse, professional |
| 2222 | Midwife, professional |
| 2310 | Teacher, university |
| 2320 | Teacher, vocational education |
| 2330 | Teacher, secondary education/ high school |
| 2341 | Teacher, primary education |
| 2342 | Teacher, nursery/ kindergarten/ pre-primary |
| 2354 | Teacher, music (private tuition) |
| 2411 | Accountant |
| 2434 | Salesperson, information technology |
| 2511 | Analyst, systems/computers |
| 2512 | software Analyst programmer |
| 2513 | website programmer, website |
| 2521 | Analyst, database |
| 2522 | Systems administrator |
| 2523 | Administrator, network |
| 2611 | Lawyer |
| 2642 | Journalist/ reporter |
| 2643 | Translator |
| 2652 | Musician/ singer/ composer |
| 2654 | Producer, radio/ TV/ media |
| | TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS |
| 3112 | Technician, engineering/civil |
| 3113 | Technician, engineering/electrical |
| 3114 | Technician, engineering/ electronics |
| 3117 | Technician, mining |
| 3121 | Supervisor, mining |
| 3123 | Supervisor, construction |
| 3151 | Ship's engineer |
| 3210 | Technician, health |
| 3213 | Assistant, pharmaceutical |

Continued

| | |
|------|--|
| 3221 | Nurse, associate professional |
| 3222 | Midwife, traditional |
| 3323 | Buyer, trading |
| 3421 | Basket ball/ foot ball/ karate etc (Sports player) |
| 3422 | Coach, sports |
| 3434 | Chef |
| 3512 | printer Technician, computer and other IT equipment |
| 3514 | Webmaster |
| 3521 | Technician, video/ sound/ broadcasting/ camera |
| 3522 | Operator, radio equipment |
| CLER | CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS |
| 4110 | clerk, general clerical/ office duties |
| 4120 | Secretary |
| 4211 | Teller, bank |
| 4226 | Receptionist |
| 4323 | Transport clerk |
| | SERVICE AND SALES WORKERS |
| 5112 | Collector, money/bus |
| 5120 | Cook |
| 5131 | Waiter |
| 5132 | Barman |
| 5141 | salon Hair stylist/ washer/ barber |
| 5142 | Manicurist/ pedicurist |
| 5151 | Housekeeping Housekeeper |
| 5152 | Housekeeper, domestic |
| 5211 | Vendor/ salesperson, (meat) market |
| 5212 | Vendor, Street food salespersons |
| 5221 | Retailer |
| 5222 | Supervisor, supermarket |
| 5223 | Salesperson/ assistant, sales/ shop |
| 5230 | Cashier, check_out |
| 5311 | Baby_sitter/ child carer |
| 5411 | Firefighter |
| 5412 | Policeman |
| 5414 | Guard, security |
| 5419 | Warden, forest |
| | SKILLED AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS |
| 6111 | Farmer, small bush/ groundnuts/ vegetables for market/ tobacco |
| 6112 | Farmer, tree (oil)/coffee/ |
| 6113 | J Gardener |
| 6121 | Farmer, livestock production |
| 6122 | Farmer, chicken/ market production |
| 6130 | Farmer, mixed crop and animal/ market production |
| 6221 | Farmer, fish |
| 6222 | Fisherman, coastal waters/market production |
| 6310 | Grower, vegetables/subsistence |
| 6320 | Farmer, livestock/ subsistence |
| 6330 | Farmer, mixed crop and animal/ subsistence |
| 6340 | Fisherman, subsistence |

Continued

| | CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS |
|------|--|
| 7112 | Bricklayer, construction |
| 7115 | Carpenter, construction |
| 7122 | Tiller, floor and wall |
| 7126 | Plumber |
| 7127 | Mechanic, refrigeration and air_conditioning equipment |
| 7131 | Painter/ paint mixer |
| 7212 | Welder |
| 7221 | Blacksmith |
| 7231 | Mechanic, motor vehicle/ tractor/ car/ motor cycle |
| 7233 | Mechanic, industrial machinery |
| 7234 | Mechanic, bicycle |
| 7317 | Basket maker, handicraft worker |
| 7318 | Weaver, cloth |
| 7319 | Worker, handicraft/metal articles |
| 7411 | Electrician |
| 7412 | Fitter mechanic, electrical |
| 7421 | Repairer, electronics equipment |
| 7511 | Butcher, fish preparer |
| 7512 | Baker/ pastry cook |
| 7522 | Cabinet_maker |
| 7531 | Dressmaker |
| 7533 | Sewing, embroidery and related workers |
| 7536 | Cobbler |
| | PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS, AND ASSEMBLERS |
| 8111 | Miner |
| 8160 | Machine operator, coconut oil/ kerosene oil production |
| 8160 | Producer, coconut oil/ kerosene oil |
| 8321 | Driver, motor cycle |

Annex 4: Industrial Classification (ISIC REV 4)

| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| A | 111 | Growing maize, beans, soya beans, groundnuts, etc. |
| A | 112 | Growing rice |
| A | 113 | Growing vegetables, root crops, etc.(e.g. cabbage, cassava, sweet potato) |
| A | 115 | Growing tobacco |
| A | 122 | Growing tropical fruits (e.g. mangoes, bananas) |
| A | 125 | Growing tree fruits and nuts (e.g. candlenut) |
| A | 126 | Growing coconuts, oil palms, etc. |
| A | 127 | Growing coffee, tea, etc. |
| A | 128 | Growing vanilla and other spices and aromatic crops |
| A | 129 | Growing trees for extraction of sap (e.g. local wine) |
| A | 141 | Raising cattle |
| A | 142 | Raising horses |
| A | 144 | Raising sheep or goats |
| A | 145 | Raising pigs |
| A | 146 | Raising poultry |
| A | 149 | Raising other animals |
| A | 150 | Mixed farming (crops and animals) |
| A | 161 | Support activities (paid) for crop production (e.g. preparing fields, transplanting rice, harvestin |
| A | 163 | Post_harvest crop activities (cleaning crop for market, preparing tobacco leaves, sun drying fruit and vegetables) |
| A | 220 | Gathering firewood or making charcoal |
| A | 240 | Forest protection, etc. |
| A | 311 | Catching fish in coastal waters, to sell |
| A | 312 | Catching fish in rivers and lakes, to sell |
| A | 321 | Fish farming in coastal waters |
| Mining and quarrying | | |
| B | 610 | Extraction of crude petroleum |
| B | 710 | Mining of iron ores |
| B | 810 | Quarrying of stone, sand and clay |
| B | 893 | Extraction of salt |
| Manufacturing | | |
| C | 1010 | Processing or preserving meat |
| C | 1020 | Processing or preserving fish |
| C | 1030 | Processing or preserving fruit or vegetables |
| C | 1040 | Manufacturing vegetable and animal oils and fats (e.g. coconut oil) |
| C | 1071 | Manufacturing bakery products |
| C | 1312 | Weaving textiles |
| C | 1410 | Making clothes |
| C | 1520 | Making shoes |
| C | 1629 | Making baskets and mats etc. |
| C | 1811 | Printing (newspapers, books, etc.) |

Continued

| | | |
|--|------|--|
| C | 1920 | Manufacturing refined petroleum products |
| C | 2593 | Forging metal (blacksmith) |
| C | 3100 | Making furniture |
| C | 3312 | Repairing industrial machinery and equipment (tractor, pump, machine tools) |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | | |
| D | 3510 | Electricity power generation, transmission and distribution |
| Water supply; sewerage and waste management | | |
| E | 3600 | Fetching water |
| E | 3700 | Clearing drains and septic tanks (sewerage) |
| E | 3811 | Rubbish collection |
| E | 3830 | Recycling waste material |
| Construction | | |
| F | 4100 | Constructing buildings |
| F | 4210 | Constructing roads |
| F | 4220 | Constructing utility projects (pipelines, irrigation system, etc.) |
| F | 4290 | Constructing other projects (waterways, dams, sports facilities, etc.) |
| F | 4322 | Installing plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment |
| F | 4330 | Finishing building construction (painting, tiling, carpentry, electrical, etc.) |
| F | 4390 | Other specialized building activities (laying foundations, bricklaying, roofing, etc.) |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | | |
| G | 4510 | Sale of motor vehicles |
| G | 4520 | Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles |
| G | 4530 | Sale of motor vehicle parts |
| G | 4540 | Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles |
| G | 4600 | Wholesale trade (buying and selling) |
| G | 4711 | Retail sales in supermarkets etc.: food, drinks and tobacco |
| G | 4719 | Retail sales in supermarkets, etc.: other items |
| G | 4721 | Retail sales in stores: food |
| G | 4722 | Retail sales in stores: drinks (alcoholic or non_alcoholic) |
| G | 4723 | Retail sales in stores: tobacco |
| G | 4730 | Retail sales: fuel for motor vehicles and motorcycles |
| G | 4740 | Retail sales in stores: computers, radios, CD players, etc. |
| G | 4750 | Retail sales in stores: household equipment |
| G | 4760 | Retail sales in stores: books, magazines, music, sports goods, toys |
| G | 4770 | Retail sales in stores: other goods (clothing, medical goods, etc.) |
| G | 4781 | Retail sales in a stall, market or street: food, drinks and tobacco |
| G | 4782 | Retail sales in a stall, market, or street: textiles, clothing and footwear |
| G | 4789 | Retail sales in a stall, market, or street: other goods |
| G | 4790 | Direct sales (e.g. by telephone, internet) |
| Transportation and storage | | |
| H | 4921 | Urban passenger land transport (e.g. local bus) |
| H | 4922 | Other passenger land transport (e.g. long distance bus, taxi) |
| H | 4923 | Freight transport (in lorries, tankers, etc.) |
| H | 5011 | Sea and coastal passenger water transport |
| H | 5012 | Sea and coastal freight water transport |
| H | 5110 | Passenger air transport |

Continued

| | | |
|--|------|--|
| H | 5120 | Freight air transport |
| H | 5210 | Warehousing and storage |
| H | 5224 | Loading and unloading cargo |
| H | 5310 | Postal activities (letters and parcels) |
| H | 5320 | Courier activities (private agencies) |
| Accommodation and food service activities | | |
| I | 5510 | Hotels, guest houses, etc. |
| I | 5590 | Other accommodation (student residences, workers hostels, etc.) |
| I | 5610 | Restaurants and mobile food services |
| I | 5629 | Other food services (e.g. workers' canteens, at sports matches, etc.) |
| I | 5630 | Bars, lounges, etc. |
| Information and communication | | |
| J | 5810 | Publishing books, magazines, posters, etc. |
| J | 5910 | Producing films, video, TV |
| J | 5920 | Music recording and publishing |
| J | 6010 | Radio broadcasting |
| J | 6020 | TV programming and broadcasting |
| J | 6110 | Wired telecommunications activities (landlines, wired internet, etc.) |
| J | 6120 | Wireless telecommunications activities (cellular, wireless internet, etc.) |
| J | 6130 | Satellite telecommunications activities |
| J | 6201 | Computer programming activities |
| J | 6311 | Data processing and web hosting activities |
| J | 6391 | News agency activities |
| Financial and insurance activities | | |
| K | 6410 | Banking |
| K | 6490 | Other financial services activities, except insurance and pension |
| K | 6510 | Insurance activities |
| K | 6530 | Pension funding |
| Real estate activities | | |
| L | 6800 | Buying, selling, or renting property or land |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | | |
| M | 6910 | Legal activities |
| M | 6920 | Accounting and bookkeeping activities |
| M | 7110 | Architect and engineering activities |
| M | 7210 | Scientific research |
| M | 7220 | Social science research |
| M | 7310 | Advertising |
| M | 7420 | Photographic activities |
| M | 7480 | Translation and interpretation activities |
| M | 7490 | Other professional, scientific and technical activities |
| M | 7500 | Veterinary activities |
| Administrative and support service activities | | |
| N | 7700 | Renting out and leasing equipment (cars, machines, etc.) |
| N | 7800 | Employment activities (employment agencies, personnel function, etc.) |
| N | 7900 | Travel agencies and tour operators |
| N | 8000 | Security, security systems, and investigation |
| N | 8100 | Care and maintenance of buildings and land (e.g. cleaning, gardening) |
| N | 8200 | Administrative and other support to offices (e.g. photocopying, reception) |

Continued

| | | |
|---|------|---|
| Public administration and defence | | |
| O | 8410 | General administration at all levels (inc. education, health, social services, etc.) |
| O | 8422 | Defence activities (army etc.) |
| O | 8423 | Public order and safety (police, law courts, prison etc.) |
| Education | | |
| P | 8510 | Pre_primary and primary education |
| P | 8521 | General secondary education |
| P | 8522 | Technical and vocational secondary education |
| P | 8530 | Higher education |
| P | 8541 | Sports and recreation education |
| P | 8542 | Cultural education (music, art, dance, drama, photography, etc.) |
| P | 8549 | Other education (computers, language, literacy and numeracy, etc.) |
| Human health and social work activities | | |
| Q | 8610 | Hospital activities |
| Q | 8620 | Medical and dental practice activities |
| Q | 8690 | Other human health activities (occupational therapy, nursing, etc.) |
| Q | 8800 | Other social work activities |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | | |
| R | 9000 | Arts and entertainment (music groups, individual artists, writers, etc.) |
| R | 9100 | Libraries, archives, museums, etc. |
| R | 9300 | Sports and recreation activities |
| Other service activities | | |
| S | 9400 | Membership organizations (business, trade unions, religious, etc.) |
| S | 9500 | Repair of computers and personal and household goods |
| S | 9601 | Washing, laundry collection and delivery, etc. |
| S | 9602 | Hairdressing and other beauty treatment (manicure, pedicure, etc.) |
| S | 9603 | Funeral activities |
| S | 9609 | Other personal service activities (shoe shiners, massage salons, etc.) |
| Activities of households as employers | | |
| T | 9700 | Domestic staff (maid, cook, babysitter, etc.) employed by the household |
| T | 9800 | Producing subsistence goods and services for own home use |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | | |
| U | 9900 | International bodies, embassies, etc |

Annex 5: Working Population 10+ years District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Working Population 10 years and above, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 347,385 | 231,552 | 115,833 | 95,918 | 66,075 | 29,843 | 251,467 | 165,477 | 85,990 |
| AINARO | 20,652 | 12,230 | 8,422 | 3,553 | 2,193 | 1,360 | 17,099 | 10,037 | 7,062 |
| AINARO | 5,236 | 2,845 | 2,391 | 1,703 | 983 | 720 | 3,533 | 1,862 | 1,671 |
| HATU-BUILICO | 4,643 | 2,461 | 2,182 | - | - | - | 4,643 | 2,461 | 2,182 |
| MAUBISSE | 8,049 | 4,814 | 3,235 | 1,850 | 1,210 | 640 | 6,199 | 3,604 | 2,595 |
| HATU-UDO | 2,724 | 2,110 | 614 | - | - | - | 2,724 | 2,110 | 614 |
| AILEU | 16,165 | 9,899 | 6,266 | 805 | 498 | 307 | 15,360 | 9,401 | 5,959 |
| AILEU VILA | 7,894 | 4,542 | 3,352 | 805 | 498 | 307 | 7,089 | 4,044 | 3,045 |
| LIQUIDOE | 2,563 | 1,491 | 1,072 | - | - | - | 2,563 | 1,491 | 1,072 |
| REMEXIO | 3,308 | 2,342 | 966 | - | - | - | 3,308 | 2,342 | 966 |
| LAULARA | 2,400 | 1,524 | 876 | - | - | - | 2,400 | 1,524 | 876 |
| BAUCAU | 35,324 | 23,065 | 12,259 | 6,402 | 4,091 | 2,311 | 28,922 | 18,974 | 9,948 |
| BAUCAU | 14,116 | 9,205 | 4,911 | 6,402 | 4,091 | 2,311 | 7,714 | 5,114 | 2,600 |
| LAGA | 4,999 | 3,186 | 1,813 | - | - | - | 4,999 | 3,186 | 1,813 |
| QUELICAI | 5,735 | 3,527 | 2,208 | - | - | - | 5,735 | 3,527 | 2,208 |
| BAGUIA | 2,952 | 1,958 | 994 | - | - | - | 2,952 | 1,958 | 994 |
| VEMASE | 2,928 | 1,986 | 942 | - | - | - | 2,928 | 1,986 | 942 |
| VENILALE | 4,594 | 3,203 | 1,391 | - | - | - | 4,594 | 3,203 | 1,391 |
| BOBONARO | 29,933 | 20,641 | 9,292 | 4,811 | 3,301 | 1,510 | 25,122 | 17,340 | 7,782 |
| MALIANA | 8,060 | 5,351 | 2,709 | 4,811 | 3,301 | 1,510 | 3,249 | 2,050 | 1,199 |
| CAILACO | 3,568 | 2,432 | 1,136 | - | - | - | 3,568 | 2,432 | 1,136 |
| BALIBO | 4,844 | 3,765 | 1,079 | - | - | - | 4,844 | 3,765 | 1,079 |
| ATABAE | 3,054 | 2,476 | 578 | - | - | - | 3,054 | 2,476 | 578 |
| LOLOTOE | 2,121 | 1,668 | 453 | - | - | - | 2,121 | 1,668 | 453 |
| BOBONARO | 8,286 | 4,949 | 3,337 | - | - | - | 8,286 | 4,949 | 3,337 |
| COVALIMA | 18,494 | 13,114 | 5,380 | 2,437 | 1,642 | 795 | 16,057 | 11,472 | 4,585 |
| FATULULIC | 631 | 397 | 234 | - | - | - | 631 | 397 | 234 |
| FATUMEAN | 856 | 705 | 151 | - | - | - | 856 | 705 | 151 |
| FOROHEM | 1,755 | 997 | 758 | - | - | - | 1,755 | 997 | 758 |
| MAUKATAR | 1,821 | 1,327 | 494 | - | - | - | 1,821 | 1,327 | 494 |
| SUAI | 7,771 | 5,459 | 2,312 | 2,437 | 1,642 | 795 | 5,334 | 3,817 | 1,517 |
| TILOMAR | 1,946 | 1,520 | 426 | - | - | - | 1,946 | 1,520 | 426 |
| ZUMALAI | 3,714 | 2,709 | 1,005 | - | - | - | 3,714 | 2,709 | 1,005 |
| DILI | 73,940 | 51,302 | 22,638 | 61,539 | 42,854 | 18,685 | 12,401 | 8,448 | 3,953 |
| VERA CRUZ | 10,444 | 7,322 | 3,122 | 8,534 | 5,966 | 2,568 | 1,910 | 1,356 | 554 |
| NAIN FETO | 8,952 | 5,982 | 2,970 | 8,347 | 5,567 | 2,780 | 605 | 415 | 190 |
| METINARO | 1,416 | 1,070 | 346 | - | - | - | 1,416 | 1,070 | 346 |
| ATAURO | 3,287 | 1,816 | 1,471 | - | - | - | 3,287 | 1,816 | 1,471 |
| DOM ALEIXO | 33,708 | 24,001 | 9,707 | 33,118 | 23,519 | 9,599 | 590 | 482 | 108 |
| CRISTO REI | 16,133 | 11,111 | 5,022 | 11,540 | 7,802 | 3,738 | 4,593 | 3,309 | 1,284 |

Continued

Annex 5: Working Population 10+ years District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Working Population 10 years and above, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| ERMERA | 43,312 | 26,770 | 16,542 | 2,500 | 1,606 | 894 | 40,812 | 25,164 | 15,648 |
| RAILACO | 3,100 | 2,236 | 864 | - | - | - | 3,100 | 2,236 | 864 |
| ERMERA | 10,834 | 6,985 | 3,849 | 2,500 | 1,606 | 894 | 8,334 | 5,379 | 2,955 |
| LETEFOHO | 9,390 | 5,257 | 4,133 | - | - | - | 9,390 | 5,257 | 4,133 |
| ATSABE | 7,692 | 4,211 | 3,481 | - | - | - | 7,692 | 4,211 | 3,481 |
| HATOLIA | 12,296 | 8,081 | 4,215 | - | - | - | 12,296 | 8,081 | 4,215 |
| LIQUICA | 20,286 | 14,203 | 6,083 | 1,314 | 888 | 426 | 18,972 | 13,315 | 5,657 |
| BAZARTETE | 7,659 | 5,168 | 2,491 | - | - | - | 7,659 | 5,168 | 2,491 |
| LIQUICA | 6,465 | 4,527 | 1,938 | 1,314 | 888 | 426 | 5,151 | 3,639 | 1,512 |
| MAUBARA | 6,162 | 4,508 | 1,654 | - | - | - | 6,162 | 4,508 | 1,654 |
| LAUTEM | 17,026 | 10,885 | 6,141 | 3,210 | 2,085 | 1,125 | 13,816 | 8,800 | 5,016 |
| LOSPALOS | 7,749 | 4,979 | 2,770 | 3,210 | 2,085 | 1,125 | 4,539 | 2,894 | 1,645 |
| LAUTEM | 4,081 | 2,715 | 1,366 | - | - | - | 4,081 | 2,715 | 1,366 |
| ILIOMAR | 1,848 | 1,349 | 499 | - | - | - | 1,848 | 1,349 | 499 |
| LURO | 2,152 | 1,159 | 993 | - | - | - | 2,152 | 1,159 | 993 |
| TUTUALA | 1,196 | 683 | 513 | - | - | - | 1,196 | 683 | 513 |
| MANUFAHI | 15,284 | 10,856 | 4,428 | 3,124 | 2,390 | 734 | 12,160 | 8,466 | 3,694 |
| SAME | 8,603 | 6,148 | 2,455 | 3,124 | 2,390 | 734 | 5,479 | 3,758 | 1,721 |
| ALAS | 1,996 | 1,606 | 390 | - | - | - | 1,996 | 1,606 | 390 |
| FATUBERLIU | 2,095 | 1,487 | 608 | - | - | - | 2,095 | 1,487 | 608 |
| TURISCAI | 2,590 | 1,615 | 975 | - | - | - | 2,590 | 1,615 | 975 |
| MANATUTO | 12,841 | 9,360 | 3,481 | 2,351 | 1,766 | 585 | 10,490 | 7,594 | 2,896 |
| MANATUTO | 3,300 | 2,556 | 744 | 2,351 | 1,766 | 585 | 949 | 790 | 159 |
| LALEIA | 955 | 745 | 210 | - | - | - | 955 | 745 | 210 |
| LACLO | 2,343 | 1,787 | 556 | - | - | - | 2,343 | 1,787 | 556 |
| SOIBADA | 832 | 598 | 234 | - | - | - | 832 | 598 | 234 |
| BARIQUE/NATARBORA | 1,496 | 1,088 | 408 | - | - | - | 1,496 | 1,088 | 408 |
| LACLUBAR | 3,915 | 2,586 | 1,329 | - | - | - | 3,915 | 2,586 | 1,329 |
| OECUSSI | 21,471 | 14,633 | 6,838 | 2,220 | 1,639 | 581 | 19,251 | 12,994 | 6,257 |
| PANTE MACASAR | 11,164 | 7,764 | 3,400 | 2,220 | 1,639 | 581 | 8,944 | 6,125 | 2,819 |
| NITIBE | 3,790 | 2,724 | 1,066 | - | - | - | 3,790 | 2,724 | 1,066 |
| OESILO | 3,626 | 2,339 | 1,287 | - | - | - | 3,626 | 2,339 | 1,287 |
| PASSABE | 2,891 | 1,806 | 1,085 | - | - | - | 2,891 | 1,806 | 1,085 |
| VIQUEQUE | 22,657 | 14,594 | 8,063 | 1,652 | 1,122 | 530 | 21,005 | 13,472 | 7,533 |
| UATUCARBAU | 2,007 | 1,497 | 510 | - | - | - | 2,007 | 1,497 | 510 |
| OSSU | 5,379 | 3,077 | 2,302 | - | - | - | 5,379 | 3,077 | 2,302 |
| WATULARI | 4,729 | 3,403 | 1,326 | - | - | - | 4,729 | 3,403 | 1,326 |
| VIQUEQUE | 8,769 | 5,261 | 3,508 | 1,652 | 1,122 | 530 | 7,117 | 4,139 | 2,978 |
| LACLUTA | 1,773 | 1,356 | 417 | - | - | - | 1,773 | 1,356 | 417 |

Annex 6: Working Population 10-17 years, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Working Population 10-17 years, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 17,157 | 9,873 | 7,284 | 1,892 | 1,138 | 754 | 15,265 | 8,735 | 6,530 |
| AINARO | 1,396 | 731 | 665 | 48 | 26 | 22 | 1,348 | 705 | 643 |
| AINARO | 321 | 162 | 159 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 306 | 156 | 150 |
| HATU-BUILICO | 267 | 139 | 128 | - | - | - | 267 | 139 | 128 |
| MAUBISSE | 737 | 382 | 355 | 33 | 20 | 13 | 704 | 362 | 342 |
| HATU-UDO | 71 | 48 | 23 | - | - | - | 71 | 48 | 23 |
| AILEU | 1,362 | 765 | 597 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 1,345 | 757 | 588 |
| AILEU VILA | 795 | 444 | 351 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 778 | 436 | 342 |
| LIQUIDOE | 193 | 99 | 94 | - | - | - | 193 | 99 | 94 |
| REMEXIO | 299 | 179 | 120 | - | - | - | 299 | 179 | 120 |
| LAULARA | 75 | 43 | 32 | - | - | - | 75 | 43 | 32 |
| BAUCAU | 1,312 | 817 | 495 | 168 | 108 | 60 | 1,144 | 709 | 435 |
| BAUCAU | 446 | 260 | 186 | 168 | 108 | 60 | 278 | 152 | 126 |
| LAGA | 333 | 196 | 137 | - | - | - | 333 | 196 | 137 |
| QUELICAI | 201 | 139 | 62 | - | - | - | 201 | 139 | 62 |
| BAGUIA | 110 | 72 | 38 | - | - | - | 110 | 72 | 38 |
| VEMASE | 142 | 99 | 43 | - | - | - | 142 | 99 | 43 |
| VENILALE | 80 | 51 | 29 | - | - | - | 80 | 51 | 29 |
| BOBONARO | 1,562 | 995 | 567 | 163 | 81 | 82 | 1,399 | 914 | 485 |
| MALIANA | 377 | 195 | 182 | 163 | 81 | 82 | 214 | 114 | 100 |
| CAILACO | 330 | 243 | 87 | - | - | - | 330 | 243 | 87 |
| BALIBO | 250 | 202 | 48 | - | - | - | 250 | 202 | 48 |
| ATABAE | 142 | 121 | 21 | - | - | - | 142 | 121 | 21 |
| LOLOTOE | 31 | 24 | 7 | - | - | - | 31 | 24 | 7 |
| BOBONARO | 432 | 210 | 222 | - | - | - | 432 | 210 | 222 |
| COVALIMA | 541 | 365 | 176 | 103 | 63 | 40 | 438 | 302 | 136 |
| FATULULIC | 11 | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| FATUMEAN | 11 | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| FOROHEM | 96 | 58 | 38 | - | - | - | 96 | 58 | 38 |
| MAUKATAR | 26 | 19 | 7 | - | - | - | 26 | 19 | 7 |
| SUAI | 247 | 167 | 80 | 103 | 63 | 40 | 144 | 104 | 40 |
| TILOMAR | 38 | 28 | 10 | - | - | - | 38 | 28 | 10 |
| ZUMALAI | 112 | 82 | 30 | - | - | - | 112 | 82 | 30 |
| DILI | 1,213 | 758 | 455 | 999 | 618 | 381 | 214 | 140 | 74 |
| VERA CRUZ | 115 | 66 | 49 | 103 | 58 | 45 | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| NAIN FETO | 135 | 69 | 66 | 125 | 61 | 64 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| METINARO | 31 | 23 | 8 | - | - | - | 31 | 23 | 8 |
| ATAURO | 80 | 37 | 43 | - | - | - | 80 | 37 | 43 |
| DOM ALEIXO | 613 | 397 | 216 | 600 | 385 | 215 | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| CRISTO REI | 239 | 166 | 73 | 171 | 114 | 57 | 68 | 52 | 16 |

Continued

Annex 6: Working Population 10-17 years, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Working Population 10-17 years, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| ERMERA | 4,833 | 2,493 | 2,340 | 104 | 70 | 34 | 4,729 | 2,423 | 2,306 |
| RAILACO | 192 | 121 | 71 | - | - | - | 192 | 121 | 71 |
| ERMERA | 803 | 386 | 417 | 104 | 70 | 34 | 699 | 316 | 383 |
| LETEFOHO | 1,348 | 651 | 697 | - | - | - | 1,348 | 651 | 697 |
| ATSABE | 1,056 | 531 | 525 | - | - | - | 1,056 | 531 | 525 |
| HATOLIA | 1,434 | 804 | 630 | - | - | - | 1,434 | 804 | 630 |
| LIQUICA | 1,215 | 719 | 496 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 1,199 | 710 | 489 |
| BAZARTETE | 435 | 243 | 192 | - | - | - | 435 | 243 | 192 |
| LIQUICA | 339 | 202 | 137 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 323 | 193 | 130 |
| MAUBARA | 441 | 274 | 167 | - | - | - | 441 | 274 | 167 |
| LAUTEM | 456 | 274 | 182 | 88 | 64 | 24 | 368 | 210 | 158 |
| LOSPALOS | 133 | 89 | 44 | 88 | 64 | 24 | 45 | 25 | 20 |
| LAUTEM | 111 | 59 | 52 | - | - | - | 111 | 59 | 52 |
| ILIOMAR | 42 | 22 | 20 | - | - | - | 42 | 22 | 20 |
| LURO | 163 | 100 | 63 | - | - | - | 163 | 100 | 63 |
| TUTUALA | 7 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| MANUFAHI | 496 | 329 | 167 | 62 | 35 | 27 | 434 | 294 | 140 |
| SAME | 278 | 182 | 96 | 62 | 35 | 27 | 216 | 147 | 69 |
| ALAS | 48 | 35 | 13 | - | - | - | 48 | 35 | 13 |
| FATUBERLIU | 50 | 40 | 10 | - | - | - | 50 | 40 | 10 |
| TURISCAI | 120 | 72 | 48 | - | - | - | 120 | 72 | 48 |
| MANATUTO | 533 | 374 | 159 | 38 | 22 | 16 | 495 | 352 | 143 |
| MANATUTO | 54 | 33 | 21 | 38 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| LALEIA | 15 | 14 | 1 | - | - | - | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| LACLO | 94 | 57 | 37 | - | - | - | 94 | 57 | 37 |
| SOIBADA | 7 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| BARIQUE/NATARBORA | 41 | 36 | 5 | - | - | - | 41 | 36 | 5 |
| LACLUBAR | 322 | 230 | 92 | - | - | - | 322 | 230 | 92 |
| OECUSSI | 1,360 | 790 | 570 | 61 | 24 | 37 | 1,299 | 766 | 533 |
| PANTE MACASAR | 548 | 331 | 217 | 61 | 24 | 37 | 487 | 307 | 180 |
| NITIBE | 237 | 157 | 80 | - | - | - | 237 | 157 | 80 |
| OESILO | 268 | 142 | 126 | - | - | - | 268 | 142 | 126 |
| PASSABE | 307 | 160 | 147 | - | - | - | 307 | 160 | 147 |
| VIQUEQUE | 878 | 463 | 415 | 25 | 10 | 15 | 853 | 453 | 400 |
| UATUCARBAU | 54 | 40 | 14 | - | - | - | 54 | 40 | 14 |
| OSSU | 264 | 131 | 133 | - | - | - | 264 | 131 | 133 |
| WATULARI | 94 | 52 | 42 | - | - | - | 94 | 52 | 42 |
| VIQUEQUE | 413 | 206 | 207 | 25 | 10 | 15 | 388 | 196 | 192 |
| LACLUTA | 53 | 34 | 19 | - | - | - | 53 | 34 | 19 |

Annex 7: Labour Force Participation (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Labour Force Participation (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 54.7 | 72.8 | 36.3 | 48.8 | 63.8 | 32 | 57.7 | 77.6 | 38.4 |
| AINARO | 64.4 | 76.6 | 52.3 | 52 | 63.5 | 40.3 | 67.8 | 80.3 | 55.5 |
| AINARO | 65.2 | 70.6 | 59.9 | 51.6 | 58.9 | 44.2 | 75.5 | 79.7 | 71.4 |
| HATU-BUILICO | 76.4 | 82 | 71 | - | - | - | 76.4 | 82 | 71 |
| MAUBISSE | 65.1 | 78.2 | 51.9 | 52.4 | 68 | 36.5 | 70.2 | 82.3 | 58.1 |
| HATU-UDO | 48.5 | 75.8 | 21.4 | - | - | - | 48.5 | 75.8 | 21.4 |
| AILEU | 61.9 | 73.9 | 49.3 | 43.4 | 53.9 | 32.8 | 63.4 | 75.5 | 50.8 |
| AILEUVILA | 62.9 | 70.8 | 54.7 | 43.4 | 53.9 | 32.8 | 66.7 | 74 | 59 |
| LIQUIDOE | 69.2 | 77.9 | 60 | - | - | - | 69.2 | 77.9 | 60 |
| REMEXIO | 57 | 79.7 | 33.3 | - | - | - | 57 | 79.7 | 33.3 |
| LAULARA | 59.3 | 71.6 | 46 | - | - | - | 59.3 | 71.6 | 46 |
| BAUCAU | 54.3 | 72.6 | 36.6 | 51 | 65.2 | 37 | 55.1 | 74.6 | 36.5 |
| BAUCAU | 52.3 | 68.4 | 36.3 | 51 | 65.2 | 37 | 53.5 | 71.3 | 35.6 |
| LAGA | 58.3 | 78 | 39.8 | - | - | - | 58.3 | 78 | 39.8 |
| QUELICAI | 57.6 | 75.9 | 41.3 | - | - | - | 57.6 | 75.9 | 41.3 |
| BAGUIA | 54.8 | 77.4 | 34.5 | - | - | - | 54.8 | 77.4 | 34.5 |
| VEMASE | 56.6 | 75.4 | 37.1 | - | - | - | 56.6 | 75.4 | 37.1 |
| VENILALE | 51.7 | 73.7 | 30.5 | - | - | - | 51.7 | 73.7 | 30.5 |
| BOBONARO | 54.8 | 78.5 | 32.7 | 48.9 | 67.1 | 30.8 | 56.2 | 81.3 | 33.2 |
| MALIANA | 52.9 | 70.9 | 35.2 | 48.9 | 67.1 | 30.8 | 60.9 | 78.7 | 43.8 |
| CAILACO | 58.7 | 85 | 35.9 | - | - | - | 58.7 | 85 | 35.9 |
| BALIBO | 53.5 | 83.9 | 22.8 | - | - | - | 53.5 | 83.9 | 22.8 |
| ATABAE | 49.5 | 81.5 | 18.1 | - | - | - | 49.5 | 81.5 | 18.1 |
| LOLOTOE | 50.1 | 85.8 | 19.9 | - | - | - | 50.1 | 85.8 | 19.9 |
| BOBONARO | 60.3 | 77.4 | 45.6 | - | - | - | 60.3 | 77.4 | 45.6 |
| COVALIMA | 52.2 | 75.6 | 29.5 | 50 | 66.4 | 32.7 | 52.5 | 77.2 | 29 |
| FATULULIC | 61.9 | 82.7 | 43.7 | - | - | - | 61.9 | 82.7 | 43.7 |
| FATUMEAN | 47.9 | 83.1 | 16.7 | - | - | - | 47.9 | 83.1 | 16.7 |
| FOROHEM | 71.4 | 81.7 | 61.6 | - | - | - | 71.4 | 81.7 | 61.6 |
| MAUKATAR | 49.3 | 74 | 25.9 | - | - | - | 49.3 | 74 | 25.9 |
| SUAI | 51.2 | 71.7 | 30.5 | 50 | 66.4 | 32.7 | 51.8 | 74.4 | 29.5 |
| TILOMAR | 49.2 | 77.4 | 21.4 | - | - | - | 49.2 | 77.4 | 21.4 |
| ZUMALAI | 50.8 | 79.5 | 24.6 | - | - | - | 50.8 | 79.5 | 24.6 |
| DILI | 49.9 | 64.9 | 32.7 | 49.6 | 64.1 | 32.6 | 51.8 | 69.2 | 33.3 |
| VERACRUZ | 48.2 | 64 | 30.5 | 48.2 | 63.4 | 31 | 48.1 | 67.1 | 28.4 |
| NAINFETO | 52.7 | 67.3 | 36.6 | 53.1 | 67.7 | 37.1 | 47 | 61.3 | 31 |
| METINARO | 49.7 | 71.5 | 25.3 | - | - | - | 49.7 | 71.5 | 25.3 |
| ATAURO | 62.5 | 72.4 | 53.1 | - | - | - | 62.5 | 72.4 | 53.1 |
| DOMALEIXO | 49.7 | 64.7 | 31.6 | 49.9 | 64.7 | 32 | 40.7 | 63.7 | 15 |
| CRISTOREI | 48.3 | 63.1 | 31.6 | 47.4 | 60.8 | 32.5 | 50.7 | 69.7 | 29.3 |

Continued

Annex 7: Labour Force Participation (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Labour Force Participation (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| ERMERA | 61.9 | 77.7 | 46.3 | 51.9 | 63.3 | 39 | 62.7 | 78.9 | 46.9 |
| RAILACO | 51 | 72.9 | 28.2 | - | - | - | 51 | 72.9 | 28.2 |
| ERMERA | 54.2 | 70.3 | 37.8 | 51.9 | 63.3 | 39 | 55 | 72.8 | 37.4 |
| LETEFOHO | 71.8 | 80.7 | 62.8 | - | - | - | 71.8 | 80.7 | 62.8 |
| ATSABE | 74.2 | 84.3 | 64.9 | - | - | - | 74.2 | 84.3 | 64.9 |
| HATOLIA | 60.7 | 81.5 | 40.2 | - | - | - | 60.7 | 81.5 | 40.2 |
| LIQUICA | 53.1 | 74.5 | 31.6 | 39.8 | 53 | 26.1 | 54.4 | 76.7 | 32.1 |
| BAZARTETE | 54 | 72.7 | 35.1 | - | - | - | 54 | 72.7 | 35.1 |
| LIQUI?? | 50.7 | 71.2 | 30.2 | 39.8 | 53 | 26.1 | 54.8 | 78.2 | 31.7 |
| MAUBARA | 54.7 | 80.6 | 28.5 | - | - | - | 54.7 | 80.6 | 28.5 |
| LAUTEM | 51.8 | 70.1 | 35.2 | 40.6 | 53.8 | 28 | 55.5 | 75.7 | 37.5 |
| LOSPALOS | 46.6 | 63.1 | 31.6 | 40.6 | 53.8 | 28 | 52.3 | 72.3 | 34.8 |
| LAUTEM | 53.3 | 74.9 | 33.4 | - | - | - | 53.3 | 74.9 | 33.4 |
| ILIOMAR | 50.3 | 81.9 | 23.5 | - | - | - | 50.3 | 81.9 | 23.5 |
| LURO | 74.8 | 82.4 | 67.8 | - | - | - | 74.8 | 82.4 | 67.8 |
| TUTUALA | 59.2 | 72.7 | 48 | - | - | - | 59.2 | 72.7 | 48 |
| MANUFAHI | 53.4 | 74.8 | 31.1 | 44.7 | 67.7 | 20.5 | 56.3 | 77.2 | 34.6 |
| SAME | 51.8 | 74 | 29 | 44.7 | 67.7 | 20.5 | 57.4 | 78.9 | 35.4 |
| ALAS | 51.6 | 80.1 | 21.5 | - | - | - | 51.6 | 80.1 | 21.5 |
| FATUBERLIU | 50.5 | 70.5 | 29.9 | - | - | - | 50.5 | 70.5 | 29.9 |
| TURISCAI | 64.2 | 76.9 | 50.6 | - | - | - | 64.2 | 76.9 | 50.6 |
| MANATUTO | 52.4 | 76 | 28.5 | 47.4 | 68.8 | 24.5 | 53.7 | 78.1 | 29.5 |
| MANATUTO | 48 | 72.7 | 22.1 | 47.4 | 68.8 | 24.5 | 49.6 | 83.6 | 15.7 |
| LALEIA | 48.7 | 76.2 | 21.2 | - | - | - | 48.7 | 76.2 | 21.2 |
| LACLO | 54.4 | 82.6 | 25.7 | - | - | - | 54.4 | 82.6 | 25.7 |
| SOIBADA | 51.1 | 73.3 | 28.9 | - | - | - | 51.1 | 73.3 | 28.9 |
| BARIQUE/NATARBORA | 51.1 | 69.8 | 29.9 | - | - | - | 51.1 | 69.8 | 29.9 |
| LACLUBAR | 57.9 | 79.2 | 38.2 | - | - | - | 57.9 | 79.2 | 38.2 |
| OECUSSI | 56.4 | 80.4 | 34.1 | 42.3 | 60.3 | 22.6 | 58.9 | 84.4 | 35.9 |
| PANTEMACASAR | 53.2 | 76.1 | 31.3 | 42.3 | 60.3 | 22.6 | 57.2 | 82.4 | 34.3 |
| NITIBE | 57.6 | 87.6 | 30.4 | - | - | - | 57.6 | 87.6 | 30.4 |
| OESILO | 61.9 | 85.3 | 41.2 | - | - | - | 61.9 | 85.3 | 41.2 |
| PASSABE | 63 | 85.8 | 43.4 | - | - | - | 63 | 85.8 | 43.4 |
| VIQUEQUE | 56.9 | 76.5 | 38.7 | 48.1 | 64.3 | 30.9 | 57.9 | 77.8 | 39.4 |
| UATUCARBAU | 49.4 | 78.7 | 22.9 | - | - | - | 49.4 | 78.7 | 22.9 |
| OSSU | 61.7 | 76.3 | 49.2 | - | - | - | 61.7 | 76.3 | 49.2 |
| WATULARI | 50.2 | 76.9 | 26 | - | - | - | 50.2 | 76.9 | 26 |
| VIQUEQUE | 62.8 | 76.1 | 49.5 | 48.1 | 64.3 | 30.9 | 67.9 | 80.3 | 55.8 |
| LACLUTA | 48.5 | 75.3 | 21.6 | - | - | - | 48.5 | 75.3 | 21.6 |

Annex 8: Economically Inactive Population, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Economically Inactive Population, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 401,209 | 147,249 | 253,960 | 132,402 | 53,727 | 78,675 | 268,807 | 93,522 | 175,285 |
| AINARO | 18,749 | 7,601 | 11,148 | 4,948 | 2,152 | 2,796 | 13,801 | 5,449 | 8,352 |
| AINARO | 4,754 | 2,187 | 2,567 | 2,553 | 1,169 | 1,384 | 2,201 | 1,018 | 1,183 |
| HATU-BUILICO | 3,069 | 1,403 | 1,666 | - | - | - | 3,069 | 1,403 | 1,666 |
| MAUBISSE | 6,902 | 2,749 | 4,153 | 2,395 | 983 | 1,412 | 4,507 | 1,766 | 2,741 |
| HATU-UDO | 4,024 | 1,262 | 2,762 | - | - | - | 4,024 | 1,262 | 2,762 |
| AILEU | 14,830 | 6,090 | 8,740 | 1,388 | 607 | 781 | 13,442 | 5,483 | 7,959 |
| AILEU VILA | 6,702 | 2,973 | 3,729 | 1,388 | 607 | 781 | 5,314 | 2,366 | 2,948 |
| LIQUIDOE | 1,912 | 838 | 1,074 | - | - | - | 1,912 | 838 | 1,074 |
| REMEXIO | 3,632 | 1,208 | 2,424 | - | - | - | 3,632 | 1,208 | 2,424 |
| LAULARA | 2,584 | 1,071 | 1,513 | - | - | - | 2,584 | 1,071 | 1,513 |
| BAUCAU | 43,312 | 15,980 | 27,332 | 8,748 | 3,468 | 5,280 | 34,564 | 12,512 | 22,052 |
| BAUCAU | 18,366 | 7,143 | 11,223 | 8,748 | 3,468 | 5,280 | 9,618 | 3,675 | 5,943 |
| LAGA | 5,200 | 1,807 | 3,393 | - | - | - | 5,200 | 1,807 | 3,393 |
| QUELICAI | 6,277 | 2,267 | 4,010 | - | - | - | 6,277 | 2,267 | 4,010 |
| BAGUIA | 3,755 | 1,294 | 2,461 | - | - | - | 3,755 | 1,294 | 2,461 |
| VEMASE | 3,391 | 1,214 | 2,177 | - | - | - | 3,391 | 1,214 | 2,177 |
| VENILALE | 6,323 | 2,255 | 4,068 | - | - | - | 6,323 | 2,255 | 4,068 |
| BOBONARO | 33,975 | 10,688 | 23,287 | 6,889 | 2,533 | 4,356 | 27,086 | 8,155 | 18,931 |
| MALIANA | 9,684 | 3,486 | 6,198 | 6,889 | 2,533 | 4,356 | 2,795 | 953 | 1,842 |
| CAILACO | 3,431 | 941 | 2,490 | - | - | - | 3,431 | 941 | 2,490 |
| BALIBO | 5,445 | 1,446 | 3,999 | - | - | - | 5,445 | 1,446 | 3,999 |
| ATABAE | 4,236 | 1,185 | 3,051 | - | - | - | 4,236 | 1,185 | 3,051 |
| LOLOTOE | 2,940 | 730 | 2,210 | - | - | - | 2,940 | 730 | 2,210 |
| BOBONARO | 8,239 | 2,900 | 5,339 | - | - | - | 8,239 | 2,900 | 5,339 |
| COVALIMA | 23,920 | 8,047 | 15,873 | 3,380 | 1,303 | 2,077 | 20,540 | 6,744 | 13,796 |
| FATULULIC | 699 | 237 | 462 | - | - | - | 699 | 237 | 462 |
| FATUMEAN | 1,428 | 434 | 994 | - | - | - | 1,428 | 434 | 994 |
| FOROHEM | 1,214 | 454 | 760 | - | - | - | 1,214 | 454 | 760 |
| MAUKATAR | 2,706 | 904 | 1,802 | - | - | - | 2,706 | 904 | 1,802 |
| SUAI | 10,390 | 3,736 | 6,654 | 3,380 | 1,303 | 2,077 | 7,010 | 2,433 | 4,577 |
| TILOMAR | 2,956 | 933 | 2,023 | - | - | - | 2,956 | 933 | 2,023 |
| ZUMALAI | 4,527 | 1,349 | 3,178 | - | - | - | 4,527 | 1,349 | 3,178 |
| DILI | 96,209 | 39,108 | 57,101 | 80,083 | 32,922 | 47,161 | 16,126 | 6,186 | 9,940 |
| VERA CRUZ | 14,583 | 5,805 | 8,778 | 11,636 | 4,688 | 6,948 | 2,947 | 1,117 | 1,830 |
| NAIN FETO | 10,626 | 4,196 | 6,430 | 9,721 | 3,812 | 5,909 | 905 | 384 | 521 |
| METINARO | 1,975 | 700 | 1,275 | - | - | - | 1,975 | 700 | 1,275 |
| ATAURO | 2,937 | 1,160 | 1,777 | - | - | - | 2,937 | 1,160 | 1,777 |
| DOM ALEIXO | 43,203 | 17,844 | 25,359 | 42,052 | 17,403 | 24,649 | 1,151 | 441 | 710 |
| CRISTO REI | 22,885 | 9,403 | 13,482 | 16,674 | 7,019 | 9,655 | 6,211 | 2,384 | 3,827 |

Continued

Annex 8: Economically Inactive Population, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Economically Inactive Population, District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| ERMERA | 38,147 | 14,253 | 23,894 | 3,125 | 1,400 | 1,725 | 35,022 | 12,853 | 22,169 |
| RAILACO | 4,167 | 1,527 | 2,640 | - | - | - | 4,167 | 1,527 | 2,640 |
| ERMERA | 12,504 | 4,878 | 7,626 | 3,125 | 1,400 | 1,725 | 9,379 | 3,478 | 5,901 |
| LETEFOHO | 5,648 | 2,362 | 3,286 | - | - | - | 5,648 | 2,362 | 3,286 |
| ATSABE | 4,343 | 1,656 | 2,687 | - | - | - | 4,343 | 1,656 | 2,687 |
| HATOLIA | 11,485 | 3,830 | 7,655 | - | - | - | 11,485 | 3,830 | 7,655 |
| LIQUICA | 24,775 | 8,617 | 16,158 | 2,537 | 1,086 | 1,451 | 22,238 | 7,531 | 14,707 |
| BAZARTETE | 9,212 | 3,423 | 5,789 | - | - | - | 9,212 | 3,423 | 5,789 |
| LIQUI?? | 8,681 | 3,123 | 5,558 | 2,537 | 1,086 | 1,451 | 6,144 | 2,037 | 4,107 |
| MAUBARA | 6,882 | 2,071 | 4,811 | - | - | - | 6,882 | 2,071 | 4,811 |
| LAUTEM | 24,087 | 8,875 | 15,212 | 6,235 | 2,558 | 3,677 | 17,852 | 6,317 | 11,535 |
| LOSPALOS | 12,739 | 4,904 | 7,835 | 6,235 | 2,558 | 3,677 | 6,504 | 2,346 | 4,158 |
| LAUTEM | 5,569 | 1,961 | 3,608 | - | - | - | 5,569 | 1,961 | 3,608 |
| ILIOMAR | 2,867 | 844 | 2,023 | - | - | - | 2,867 | 844 | 2,023 |
| LURO | 1,474 | 605 | 869 | - | - | - | 1,474 | 605 | 869 |
| TUTUALA | 1,438 | 561 | 877 | - | - | - | 1,438 | 561 | 877 |
| MANUFAHI | 19,102 | 6,881 | 12,221 | 5,155 | 1,876 | 3,279 | 13,947 | 5,005 | 8,942 |
| SAME | 10,947 | 3,882 | 7,065 | 5,155 | 1,876 | 3,279 | 5,792 | 2,006 | 3,786 |
| ALAS | 2,796 | 861 | 1,935 | - | - | - | 2,796 | 861 | 1,935 |
| FATUBERLIU | 2,962 | 1,096 | 1,866 | - | - | - | 2,962 | 1,096 | 1,866 |
| TURISCAI | 2,397 | 1,042 | 1,355 | - | - | - | 2,397 | 1,042 | 1,355 |
| MANATUTO | 16,500 | 5,548 | 10,952 | 3,456 | 1,243 | 2,213 | 13,044 | 4,305 | 8,739 |
| MANATUTO | 4,865 | 1,647 | 3,218 | 3,456 | 1,243 | 2,213 | 1,409 | 404 | 1,005 |
| LALEIA | 1,310 | 393 | 917 | - | - | - | 1,310 | 393 | 917 |
| LACLO | 2,798 | 831 | 1,967 | - | - | - | 2,798 | 831 | 1,967 |
| SOIBADA | 1,311 | 475 | 836 | - | - | - | 1,311 | 475 | 836 |
| BARIQUE/NATARBORA | 2,000 | 780 | 1,220 | - | - | - | 2,000 | 780 | 1,220 |
| LACLUBAR | 4,216 | 1,422 | 2,794 | - | - | - | 4,216 | 1,422 | 2,794 |
| OECUSSI | 21,905 | 6,504 | 15,401 | 3,882 | 1,554 | 2,328 | 18,023 | 4,950 | 13,073 |
| PANTE MACASAR | 12,897 | 4,108 | 8,789 | 3,882 | 1,554 | 2,328 | 9,015 | 2,554 | 6,461 |
| NITIBE | 3,790 | 961 | 2,829 | - | - | - | 3,790 | 961 | 2,829 |
| OESILO | 3,052 | 860 | 2,192 | - | - | - | 3,052 | 860 | 2,192 |
| PASSABE | 2,166 | 575 | 1,591 | - | - | - | 2,166 | 575 | 1,591 |
| VIQUEQUE | 25,698 | 9,057 | 16,641 | 2,576 | 1,025 | 1,551 | 23,122 | 8,032 | 15,090 |
| UATUCARBAU | 2,975 | 888 | 2,087 | - | - | - | 2,975 | 888 | 2,087 |
| OSSU | 5,211 | 1,961 | 3,250 | - | - | - | 5,211 | 1,961 | 3,250 |
| WATULARI | 6,995 | 2,312 | 4,683 | - | - | - | 6,995 | 2,312 | 4,683 |
| VIQUEQUE | 8,070 | 3,127 | 4,943 | 2,576 | 1,025 | 1,551 | 5,494 | 2,102 | 3,392 |
| LACLUTA | 2,447 | 769 | 1,678 | - | - | - | 2,447 | 769 | 1,678 |

Annex 9: Dependency Ratio, District and Sub-District, 2010

| Dependency Ratio, District and Sub-District, 2010 | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|--------|------------------|
| | Total | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65+ | Dependency Ratio |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 1,053,982 | 440,200 | 563,704 | 50,078 | 87 |
| AINARO | 58,148 | 27,091 | 28,230 | 2,827 | 106 |
| AINARO | 14,588 | 6,778 | 7,070 | 740 | 106.3 |
| HATU-BUILICO | 11,933 | 5,914 | 5,402 | 617 | 120.9 |
| MAUBISSE | 21,995 | 10,254 | 10,799 | 942 | 103.7 |
| HATU-UDO | 9,632 | 4,145 | 4,959 | 528 | 94.2 |
| AILEU | 43,665 | 18,906 | 22,984 | 1,775 | 90 |
| AILEU VILA | 20,189 | 8,428 | 10,974 | 787 | 84 |
| LIQUIDOE | 6,251 | 2,735 | 3,235 | 281 | 93.2 |
| REMEXIO | 10,055 | 4,536 | 5,101 | 418 | 97.1 |
| LAULARA | 7,170 | 3,207 | 3,674 | 289 | 95.2 |
| BAUCAU | 110,160 | 46,715 | 55,981 | 7,464 | 96.8 |
| BAUCAU | 45,163 | 18,526 | 24,146 | 2,491 | 87 |
| LAGA | 14,268 | 6,189 | 6,968 | 1,111 | 104.8 |
| QUELICAI | 16,747 | 7,212 | 8,132 | 1,403 | 105.9 |
| BAGUIA | 9,465 | 4,168 | 4,460 | 837 | 112.2 |
| VEMASE | 8,975 | 3,885 | 4,550 | 540 | 97.3 |
| VENILALE | 15,542 | 6,735 | 7,725 | 1,082 | 101.2 |
| BOBONARO | 91,200 | 38,419 | 47,196 | 5,585 | 93.2 |
| MALIANA | 24,614 | 9,782 | 13,809 | 1,023 | 78.2 |
| CAILACO | 9,957 | 4,273 | 5,070 | 614 | 96.4 |
| BALIBO | 14,777 | 6,139 | 7,757 | 881 | 90.5 |
| ATABAE | 10,974 | 4,970 | 5,443 | 561 | 101.6 |
| LOLOTOE | 7,129 | 2,925 | 3,729 | 475 | 91.2 |
| BOBONARO | 23,749 | 10,330 | 11,388 | 2,031 | 108.5 |
| COVALIMA | 59,047 | 24,886 | 30,862 | 3,299 | 91.3 |
| FATULULIC | 1,894 | 868 | 882 | 144 | 114.7 |
| FATUMEAN | 3,332 | 1,595 | 1,507 | 230 | 121.1 |
| FOROHEM | 4,092 | 1,732 | 2,009 | 351 | 103.7 |
| MAUKATAR | 6,291 | 2,666 | 3,226 | 399 | 95 |
| SUAI | 24,776 | 10,056 | 13,581 | 1,139 | 82.4 |
| TILOMAR | 7,043 | 3,101 | 3,555 | 387 | 98.1 |
| ZUMALAI | 11,619 | 4,868 | 6,102 | 649 | 90.4 |
| DILI | 228,564 | 81,033 | 142,650 | 4,881 | 60.2 |
| VERA CRUZ | 32,826 | 11,023 | 21,072 | 731 | 55.8 |
| NAIN FETO | 25,563 | 8,412 | 16,501 | 650 | 54.9 |
| METINARO | 4,727 | 1,918 | 2,635 | 174 | 79.4 |
| ATAURO | 8,602 | 3,437 | 4,646 | 519 | 85.1 |
| DOM ALEIXO | 103,669 | 36,194 | 65,916 | 1,559 | 57.3 |
| CRISTO REI | 53,177 | 20,049 | 31,880 | 1,248 | 66.8 |

Continued

Annex 9: Dependency Ratio, District and Sub-District, 2010

| Dependency Ratio, District and Sub-District, 2010 | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------|-------|------------------|
| | Total | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65+ | Dependency Ratio |
| ERMERA | 116,937 | 52,658 | 59,834 | 4,445 | 95.4 |
| RAILACO | 10,279 | 4,515 | 5,427 | 337 | 89.4 |
| ERMERA | 33,528 | 15,093 | 17,310 | 1,125 | 93.7 |
| LETEFOHO | 20,867 | 9,027 | 11,104 | 736 | 87.9 |
| ATSABE | 17,264 | 7,566 | 8,660 | 1,038 | 99.4 |
| HATOLIA | 34,999 | 16,457 | 17,333 | 1,209 | 101.9 |
| LIQUICA | 63,172 | 26,315 | 33,694 | 3,163 | 87.5 |
| BAZARTETE | 23,840 | 10,182 | 12,630 | 1,028 | 88.8 |
| LIQUICA | 20,866 | 8,555 | 11,421 | 890 | 82.7 |
| MAUBARA | 18,466 | 7,578 | 9,643 | 1,245 | 91.5 |
| LAUTEM | 59,776 | 27,384 | 28,730 | 3,662 | 108.1 |
| LOSPALOS | 29,227 | 13,044 | 14,694 | 1,489 | 98.9 |
| LAUTEM | 14,147 | 6,579 | 6,610 | 958 | 114 |
| ILIOMAR | 7,201 | 3,505 | 3,151 | 545 | 128.5 |
| LURO | 5,367 | 2,511 | 2,472 | 384 | 117.1 |
| TUTUALA | 3,834 | 1,745 | 1,803 | 286 | 112.6 |
| MANUFAHI | 48,614 | 20,958 | 25,098 | 2,558 | 93.7 |
| SAME | 27,540 | 11,729 | 14,410 | 1,401 | 91.1 |
| ALAS | 7,179 | 3,301 | 3,512 | 366 | 104.4 |
| FATUBERLIU | 6,902 | 2,846 | 3,610 | 446 | 91.2 |
| TURISCAI | 6,993 | 3,082 | 3,566 | 345 | 96.1 |
| MANATUTO | 41,709 | 17,866 | 21,346 | 2,497 | 95.4 |
| MANATUTO | 11,533 | 4,711 | 6,208 | 614 | 85.8 |
| LALEIA | 3,089 | 1,151 | 1,732 | 206 | 78.3 |
| LACLO | 7,616 | 3,488 | 3,720 | 408 | 104.7 |
| SOIBADA | 3,030 | 1,419 | 1,436 | 175 | 111 |
| BARIQUE/NATARBORA | 4,766 | 1,879 | 2,581 | 306 | 84.7 |
| LACLUBAR | 11,675 | 5,218 | 5,669 | 788 | 105.9 |
| OECUSSI | 63,514 | 27,627 | 33,268 | 2,619 | 90.9 |
| PANTE MACASAR | 34,715 | 14,663 | 18,768 | 1,284 | 85 |
| NITIBE | 11,366 | 5,186 | 5,741 | 439 | 98 |
| OESILO | 9,861 | 4,390 | 4,996 | 475 | 97.4 |
| PASSABE | 7,572 | 3,388 | 3,763 | 421 | 101.2 |
| VIQUEQUE | 69,476 | 30,342 | 33,831 | 5,303 | 105.4 |
| UATUCARBAU | 7,212 | 3,266 | 3,314 | 632 | 117.6 |
| OSSU | 15,153 | 6,613 | 7,120 | 1,420 | 112.8 |
| WATULARI | 16,972 | 7,546 | 7,970 | 1,456 | 112.9 |
| VIQUEQUE | 24,293 | 10,599 | 12,298 | 1,396 | 97.5 |
| LACLUTA | 5,846 | 2,318 | 3,129 | 399 | 86.8 |

Annex 10: Unemployed Population (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Unemployed Population (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 30,353 | 19,118 | 11,235 | 15,321 | 10,227 | 5,094 | 15,032 | 8,891 | 6,141 |
| AINARO | 1,488 | 864 | 624 | 935 | 538 | 397 | 553 | 326 | 227 |
| AINARO | 490 | 249 | 241 | 298 | 158 | 140 | 192 | 91 | 101 |
| HATU-BUILICO | 44 | 25 | 19 | - | - | - | 44 | 25 | 19 |
| MAUBISSE | 743 | 438 | 305 | 637 | 380 | 257 | 106 | 58 | 48 |
| HATU-UDO | 211 | 152 | 59 | - | - | - | 211 | 152 | 59 |
| AILEU | 385 | 253 | 132 | 52 | 32 | 20 | 333 | 221 | 112 |
| AILEU VILA | 178 | 114 | 64 | 52 | 32 | 20 | 126 | 82 | 44 |
| LIQUIDOE | 47 | 35 | 12 | - | - | - | 47 | 35 | 12 |
| REMEXIO | 97 | 57 | 40 | - | - | - | 97 | 57 | 40 |
| LAULARA | 63 | 47 | 16 | - | - | - | 63 | 47 | 16 |
| BAUCAU | 2,658 | 1,535 | 1,123 | 876 | 531 | 345 | 1,782 | 1,004 | 778 |
| BAUCAU | 1,524 | 916 | 608 | 876 | 531 | 345 | 648 | 385 | 263 |
| LAGA | 340 | 205 | 135 | - | - | - | 340 | 205 | 135 |
| QUELICAI | 342 | 177 | 165 | - | - | - | 342 | 177 | 165 |
| BAGUIA | 106 | 62 | 44 | - | - | - | 106 | 62 | 44 |
| VEMASE | 102 | 62 | 40 | - | - | - | 102 | 62 | 40 |
| VENILALE | 244 | 113 | 131 | - | - | - | 244 | 113 | 131 |
| BOBONARO | 1,833 | 1,104 | 729 | 362 | 243 | 119 | 1,471 | 861 | 610 |
| MALIANA | 539 | 356 | 183 | 362 | 243 | 119 | 177 | 113 | 64 |
| CAILACO | 159 | 62 | 97 | - | - | - | 159 | 62 | 97 |
| BALIBO | 351 | 224 | 127 | - | - | - | 351 | 224 | 127 |
| ATABAE | 199 | 125 | 74 | - | - | - | 199 | 125 | 74 |
| LOLOTOE | 204 | 127 | 77 | - | - | - | 204 | 127 | 77 |
| BOBONARO | 381 | 210 | 171 | - | - | - | 381 | 210 | 171 |
| COVALIMA | 1,442 | 864 | 578 | 127 | 89 | 38 | 1,315 | 775 | 540 |
| FATULULIC | 15 | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| FATUMEAN | 54 | 28 | 26 | - | - | - | 54 | 28 | 26 |
| FOROHEM | 38 | 22 | 16 | - | - | - | 38 | 22 | 16 |
| MAUKATAR | 94 | 62 | 32 | - | - | - | 94 | 62 | 32 |
| SUAI | 634 | 386 | 248 | 127 | 89 | 38 | 507 | 297 | 210 |
| TILOMAR | 162 | 120 | 42 | - | - | - | 162 | 120 | 42 |
| ZUMALAI | 445 | 236 | 209 | - | - | - | 445 | 236 | 209 |
| DILI | 12,359 | 8,503 | 3,856 | 10,740 | 7,402 | 3,338 | 1,619 | 1,101 | 518 |
| VERA CRUZ | 1,883 | 1,382 | 501 | 1,435 | 1,058 | 377 | 448 | 324 | 124 |
| NAIN FETO | 1,537 | 1,051 | 486 | 1,449 | 990 | 459 | 88 | 61 | 27 |
| METINARO | 172 | 126 | 46 | - | - | - | 172 | 126 | 46 |
| ATAURO | 45 | 25 | 20 | - | - | - | 45 | 25 | 20 |
| DOM ALEIXO | 6,106 | 4,132 | 1,974 | 6,010 | 4,067 | 1,943 | 96 | 65 | 31 |
| CRISTO REI | 2,616 | 1,787 | 829 | 1,846 | 1,287 | 559 | 770 | 500 | 270 |

Annex 10: Unemployed Population (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010

| Unemployed Population (15-64), District, Sub-District by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| ERMERA | 2,609 | 1,539 | 1,070 | 330 | 210 | 120 | 2,279 | 1,329 | 950 |
| RAILACO | 382 | 279 | 103 | - | - | - | 382 | 279 | 103 |
| ERMERA | 1,124 | 628 | 496 | 330 | 210 | 120 | 794 | 418 | 376 |
| LETEFOHO | 228 | 130 | 98 | - | - | - | 228 | 130 | 98 |
| ATSABE | 188 | 124 | 64 | - | - | - | 188 | 124 | 64 |
| HATOLIA | 687 | 378 | 309 | - | - | - | 687 | 378 | 309 |
| LIQUICA | 1,654 | 966 | 688 | 184 | 118 | 66 | 1,470 | 848 | 622 |
| BAZARTETE | 415 | 255 | 160 | - | - | - | 415 | 255 | 160 |
| LIQUI?? | 708 | 406 | 302 | 184 | 118 | 66 | 524 | 288 | 236 |
| MAUBARA | 531 | 305 | 226 | - | - | - | 531 | 305 | 226 |
| LAUTEM | 1,352 | 713 | 639 | 466 | 241 | 225 | 886 | 472 | 414 |
| LOSPALOS | 780 | 431 | 349 | 466 | 241 | 225 | 314 | 190 | 124 |
| LAUTEM | 349 | 183 | 166 | - | - | - | 349 | 183 | 166 |
| ILIOMAR | 103 | 47 | 56 | - | - | - | 103 | 47 | 56 |
| LURO | 86 | 34 | 52 | - | - | - | 86 | 34 | 52 |
| TUTUALA | 34 | 18 | 16 | - | - | - | 34 | 18 | 16 |
| MANUFAHI | 1,180 | 785 | 395 | 458 | 341 | 117 | 722 | 444 | 278 |
| SAME | 943 | 625 | 318 | 458 | 341 | 117 | 485 | 284 | 201 |
| ALAS | 78 | 61 | 17 | - | - | - | 78 | 61 | 17 |
| FATUBERLIU | 65 | 36 | 29 | - | - | - | 65 | 36 | 29 |
| TURISCAI | 94 | 63 | 31 | - | - | - | 94 | 63 | 31 |
| MANATUTO | 1,001 | 580 | 421 | 354 | 214 | 140 | 647 | 366 | 281 |
| MANATUTO | 443 | 283 | 160 | 354 | 214 | 140 | 89 | 69 | 20 |
| LALEIA | 65 | 33 | 32 | - | - | - | 65 | 33 | 32 |
| LACLO | 138 | 80 | 58 | - | - | - | 138 | 80 | 58 |
| SOIBADA | 87 | 53 | 34 | - | - | - | 87 | 53 | 34 |
| BARIQUE/NATARBORA | 58 | 16 | 42 | - | - | - | 58 | 16 | 42 |
| LACLUBAR | 210 | 115 | 95 | - | - | - | 210 | 115 | 95 |
| OECUSSI | 1,242 | 710 | 532 | 165 | 98 | 67 | 1,077 | 612 | 465 |
| PANTE MACASAR | 795 | 458 | 337 | 165 | 98 | 67 | 630 | 360 | 270 |
| NITIBE | 118 | 70 | 48 | - | - | - | 118 | 70 | 48 |
| OESILO | 300 | 167 | 133 | - | - | - | 300 | 167 | 133 |
| PASSABE | 29 | 15 | 14 | - | - | - | 29 | 15 | 14 |
| VIQUEQUE | 1,150 | 702 | 448 | 272 | 170 | 102 | 878 | 532 | 346 |
| UATUCARBAU | 69 | 41 | 28 | - | - | - | 69 | 41 | 28 |
| OSSU | 154 | 88 | 66 | - | - | - | 154 | 88 | 66 |
| WATULARI | 249 | 163 | 86 | - | - | - | 249 | 163 | 86 |
| VIQUEQUE | 570 | 359 | 211 | 272 | 170 | 102 | 298 | 189 | 109 |
| LACLUTA | 108 | 51 | 57 | - | - | - | 108 | 51 | 57 |

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