

Education Monograph 2017

based on Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015




Why “Education Monograph”?

- **Thematic report provides in-depth analysis for evidence-based sector planning to realized shared vision of Timor-Leste Education Sector Strategic Plan.**
- Education monograph is one of the thematic reports series produced by census data.
- **The SDG goal 4 states: 'Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning'. Population Census is great opportunity to establish baseline and track the progress towards 2030.**
- **‘Access to Quality Education’ is Human Rights itself, but also the means to achieve sustainable development for individual, family, community, country, and world.**



Structure of Education Monograph

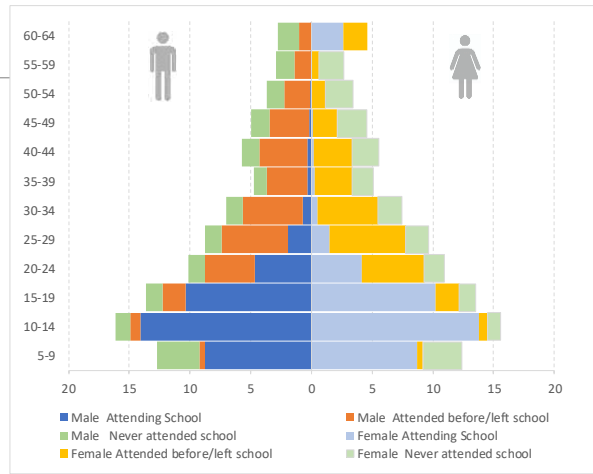
- Chapter 1: Introduction
 - Chapter 2: Methods and Procedures for Analysis
 - Chapter 3: School attendance
 - Chapter 4: Literacy and language
 - Chapter 5: Educational level
 - Chapter 6: Vulnerable groups
 - Chapter 7: Education and work
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Key Findings School attendance

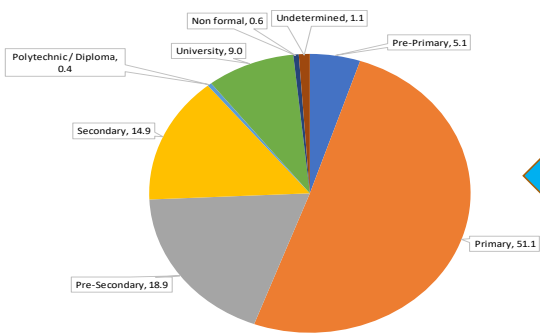


- Progress has been made compared to previous Census.
- Challenges still remain to achieve universal access.
- For both sexes, the largest absolute number of students can be found in age group 10 to 14 years.
- Less than three quarters of children between 5 and 9 years of age are in school
- A considerable amount of people at older ages indicated that they were still attending school

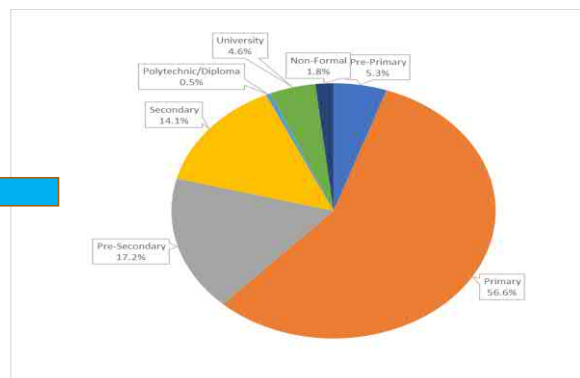
Population pyramid by percentage school attendance Timor-Leste 2015. figure 3.2 in main report



Percentage distribution of school going population, Timor-Leste, 2015



Percentage distribution of school going population, Timor-Leste, 2010

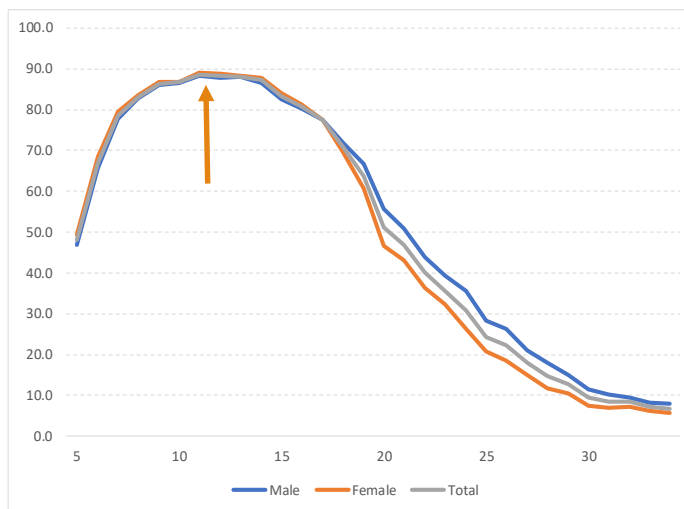


Despite the relatively short period of time between 2010 and 2015, the distribution of students by level of education has changed

Percentage of persons 5 - 34 years of age who are currently attending school by sex and age, Timor-Leste 2015

Age-specific school attendance is highest at age 11 for both sexes: 87.9 and 88.7 percent for males and females, respectively.

After age 14, school attendance drops rapidly



Children aged 3 and 4 years old in pre-primary education

| Total population | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| 3 year old | 16,586 | 15,276 | 31,862 |
| 4 year old | 15,083 | 13,956 | 29,039 |
| Total | 31,669 | 29,232 | 60,901 |
| Number in pre-primary education | | | |
| 3 year old | 2,224 | 2,141 | 4,365 |
| 4 year old | 2,797 | 2,711 | 5,508 |
| Total | 5,021 | 4,852 | 9,873 |
| Prevalence rates | | | |
| 3 year old | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| 4 year old | 18.5 | 19.4 | 19.0 |
| Total | 15.9 | 16.6 | 16.2 |

In practice, a large group of 3 and 4-year-old children are already attending pre-primary education.

According to the 2015 population census, 9,873 children 3 and 4 years old were in pre-primary school. This constitutes 16.2 percent of all children of this age group.

Somewhat more boys than girls are in school, 5,021 boys against 4,852 girls. However, there are significantly more boys than girls aged 3 or 4 present in the country. This causes the percentage of young girls in pre-school to be higher than of young boys: 16.6 against 15.9 percent (Table 3.3). As can be expected attendance ratios for 4 year olds were higher than for 3 year olds.

Pre-primary net attendance ratios (last year) Timor-Leste, 2015

| Attendance ratio | | | | |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity |
| 5 year old | 49.1 | 51.6 | 50.3 | 1.1 |
| 6 year old | 35.3 | 36.8 | 36.0 | 1.0 |
| Total | 44.7 | 47.1 | 45.9 | 1.1 |
| % not in school | | | | |
| 5 year old | 49.7 | 30.4 | 40.3 | 1.6 |
| 6 year old | 47.4 | 28.0 | 37.9 | 1.7 |
| Total | 48.6 | 29.2 | 39.1 | 1.7 |

Among children 5 and 6 years old who were not in primary school and for whom educational level was reported, 45.9 percent attended pre-primary school.

The ratio is slightly higher for girls than for boys (47.1 against 44.7 percent), with a gender parity index equal to 1.05.

Compared to the 2010 census, important progress has been made in pre-primary school attendance.

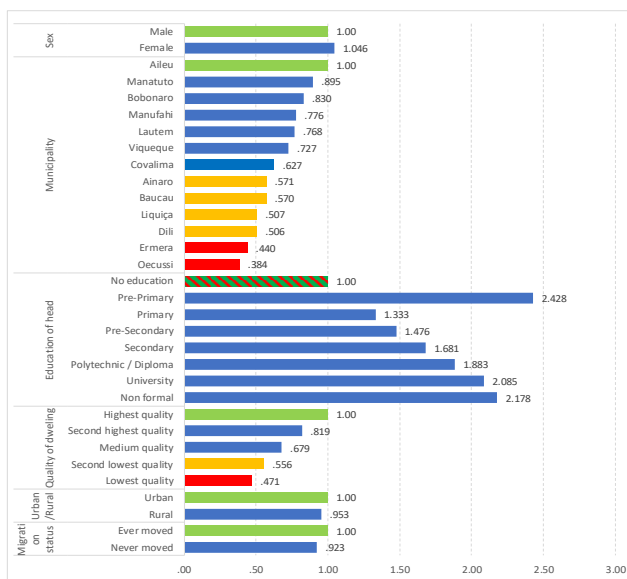
At that moment, the net attendance ratio was equal to 31.1 percent (NSD, UNFPA, 2012).

Nonetheless, table shows that 39.1 percent of all children 5 and 6 years old are not in either pre-school or primary school. Among 5 year old children this is 48.6 percent. Levels for girls are slightly lower than for boys.

Relative Risk (RR) ratios for children 5 - 6 years old of "not" being in pre-primary education, Timor-Leste, 2015

- Girls have slightly higher odds (1.046) to be attending pre-primary school than boys
- Aileu has the highest participation of young children in pre-primary school among all municipalities.
- Lowest quality dwelling Children's likelihood to attend pre-primary school are about half than those in highest quality dwelling.

Color Code: Green = reference category, Red = high risk not attending pre-primary school (Relative risk < .5), Orange = medium risk not attending pre-primary school (RR > .5 and < .70), Green with red stripe = reference category where there is a high risk of not attending primary school, Blue = neutral.



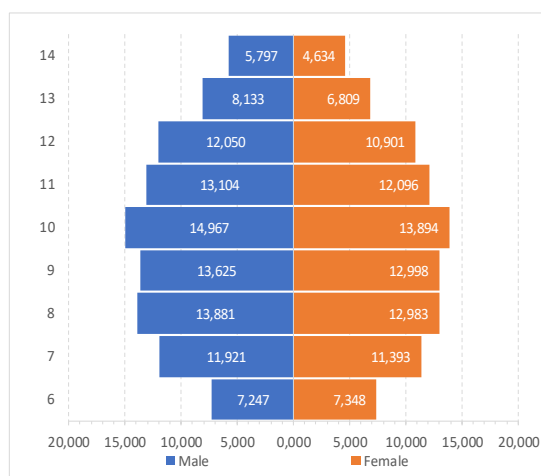
Primary school : Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) primary school by sex, background characteristic

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio | | | | Gross attendance ratio | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index |
| Primary school | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 80.6 | 81.0 | 80.8 | 1.00 | 126.0 | 120.2 | 123.2 | 0.95 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.4 | 84.3 | 84.3 | 1.00 | 113.6 | 109.2 | 111.5 | 0.96 |
| Rural | 79.4 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 1.01 | 130.3 | 124.1 | 127.3 | 0.95 |
| Municipality | | | | | | | | |
| Aileu | 84.6 | 84.3 | 84.5 | 1.00 | 134.5 | 124.8 | 129.8 | 0.93 |
| Ainaro | 77.0 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 1.00 | 120.0 | 117.2 | 118.6 | 0.98 |
| Baucau | 81.9 | 82.4 | 82.1 | 1.01 | 124.2 | 118.4 | 121.4 | 0.95 |
| Bobonaro | 79.8 | 81.3 | 80.5 | 1.02 | 127.1 | 120.2 | 123.7 | 0.95 |
| Covalima | 83.0 | 83.2 | 83.0 | 1.00 | 125.1 | 116.9 | 121.1 | 0.93 |
| Dili | 83.9 | 84.6 | 84.2 | 1.01 | 113.2 | 109.5 | 111.4 | 0.97 |
| Ermera | 72.7 | 71.6 | 72.2 | 0.98 | 139.3 | 130.0 | 134.7 | 0.93 |
| Lautem | 86.4 | 85.8 | 86.1 | 0.99 | 127.9 | 120.2 | 124.2 | 0.94 |
| Liquiça | 77.0 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 1.00 | 135.7 | 127.6 | 131.8 | 0.94 |
| Manatuto | 80.9 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 1.01 | 131.1 | 129.3 | 130.2 | 0.99 |
| Manufahi | 83.5 | 86.0 | 84.7 | 1.03 | 126.1 | 119.9 | 123.1 | 0.95 |
| Oecussi | 76.6 | 78.4 | 77.5 | 1.02 | 134.8 | 132.2 | 133.5 | 0.98 |
| Viqueque | 81.3 | 81.9 | 81.6 | 1.01 | 124.7 | 119.9 | 122.5 | 0.96 |

Students in primary school by age and sex

Children at the age of 7, have much lower numbers of children in primary education compared to those at age 9 and 10, which is the age group with the highest number

The pyramid clearly shows that many children do not enroll in the primary school system at the appropriate age.

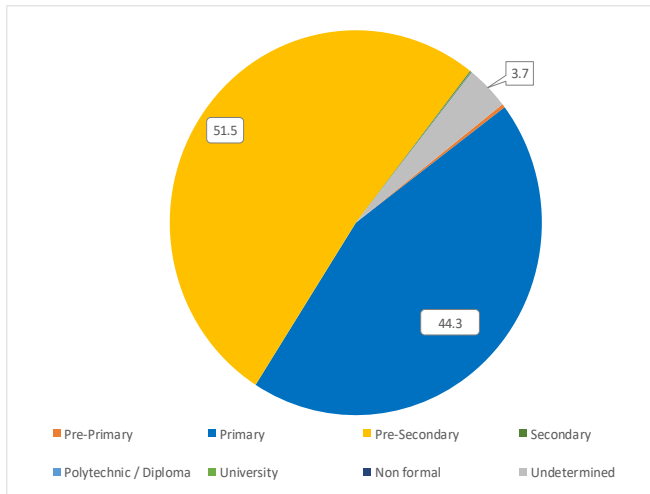


Pre-secondary school Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) pre-secondary school by sex, background characteristic

In 2015, the net-attendance ratio for pre-secondary school stood at 44.2 percent. According to the 2015 census, a total of 77,982 persons were following pre-secondary education, 38,915 males and 39,067 females

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio | | | | Gross attendance ratio | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|------------------------|--------|-------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity |
| Pre-secondary school | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40.1 | 48.4 | 44.2 | 1.21 | 82.0 | 84.6 | 83.3 | 1.03 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.9 | 67.6 | 63.8 | 1.13 | 103.1 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 1.00 |
| Rural | 33.1 | 41.1 | 37.0 | 1.24 | 74.5 | 77.7 | 76.1 | 1.04 |
| Municipality | | | | | | | | |
| Aileu | 35.2 | 46.7 | 40.8 | 1.33 | 85.5 | 89.2 | 87.3 | 1.04 |
| Ainaro | 42.4 | 49.6 | 46.0 | 1.17 | 86.4 | 84.8 | 85.6 | 0.98 |
| Baucau | 38.3 | 49.7 | 43.9 | 1.30 | 80.4 | 86.2 | 83.3 | 1.07 |
| Bobonaro | 33.6 | 43.0 | 38.2 | 1.28 | 66.7 | 74.5 | 70.5 | 1.12 |
| Covalima | 42.0 | 53.9 | 47.8 | 1.28 | 83.6 | 89.4 | 86.4 | 1.07 |
| Dili | 60.3 | 66.8 | 63.5 | 1.11 | 102.4 | 99.9 | 101.2 | 0.97 |
| Ermera | 30.4 | 35.1 | 32.7 | 1.16 | 75.4 | 75.3 | 75.4 | 1.00 |
| Lautem | 38.8 | 50.5 | 44.4 | 1.30 | 78.4 | 90.1 | 84.1 | 1.15 |
| Liquiça | 29.0 | 37.2 | 32.9 | 1.28 | 73.0 | 75.2 | 74.0 | 1.03 |
| Manatuto | 26.1 | 28.7 | 27.3 | 1.10 | 75.7 | 68.6 | 72.2 | 0.91 |
| Manufahi | 43.0 | 53.7 | 48.2 | 1.25 | 86.5 | 94.0 | 90.2 | 1.09 |
| Oecussi | 25.1 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 1.24 | 61.0 | 62.2 | 61.6 | 1.02 |
| Viqueque | 41.1 | 48.3 | 44.6 | 1.17 | 79.7 | 84.5 | 82.0 | 1.06 |

Percentage of population 13 - 15 years old, who are still in school by educational level

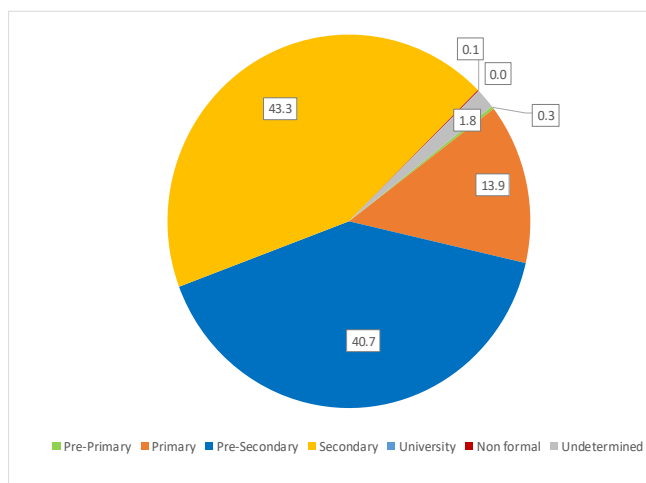


Secondary school

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) secondary school by sex, background characteristic and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), by background characteristics

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio | | | | Gross attendance ratio | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|------------------------|--------|-------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity |
| Secondary school | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29.9 | 35.9 | 32.8 | 1.20 | 77.1 | 75.5 | 76.3 | 0.98 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.4 | 57.9 | 54.2 | 1.15 | 124.3 | 117.0 | 120.6 | 0.94 |
| Rural | 20.1 | 24.2 | 22.1 | 1.21 | 54.6 | 53.5 | 54.0 | 0.98 |
| Municipality | | | | | | | | |
| Aileu | 23.0 | 32.3 | 27.4 | 1.41 | 66.4 | 70.8 | 68.5 | 1.07 |
| Ainaro | 27.8 | 32.8 | 30.2 | 1.18 | 57.4 | 58.1 | 57.7 | 1.01 |
| Baucau | 28.7 | 36.2 | 32.4 | 1.26 | 72.5 | 74.3 | 73.3 | 1.02 |
| Bobonaro | 22.8 | 27.8 | 25.2 | 1.22 | 54.0 | 55.3 | 54.6 | 1.02 |
| Covalima | 27.5 | 36.7 | 31.8 | 1.34 | 61.5 | 68.4 | 64.7 | 1.11 |
| Dili | 50.8 | 57.9 | 54.4 | 1.14 | 135.9 | 126.7 | 131.3 | 0.93 |
| Ermera | 18.0 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 1.07 | 48.0 | 43.5 | 45.8 | 0.91 |
| Lautem | 27.6 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 1.25 | 65.2 | 70.3 | 67.7 | 1.08 |
| Liquiça | 19.2 | 25.4 | 22.2 | 1.32 | 56.8 | 57.2 | 57.0 | 1.01 |
| Manatuto | 12.9 | 16.4 | 14.5 | 1.27 | 42.7 | 44.7 | 43.6 | 1.05 |
| Manufahi | 28.4 | 35.4 | 31.8 | 1.25 | 65.2 | 61.8 | 63.5 | 0.95 |
| Oecussi | 19.2 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 1.12 | 63.1 | 51.8 | 57.5 | 0.82 |
| Viqueque | 25.4 | 28.8 | 27.0 | 1.13 | 58.8 | 55.1 | 57.0 | 0.94 |

Percentage of population 16 - 18 years old, who are still in school by educational level



Among the 79,475 persons in this age group, 7,836 never attended school (9.9 percent) and 10,646 attended school before or had left school prematurely (13.4 percent).

Tertiary education

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) tertiary education by sex, background characteristic and the Gender Parity Index (GPI),

| Backgro und character istic | Net attendance ratio | | | | Gross attendance ratio | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|------------------|------------------------|--------|-------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity |
| Tertiary education | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 1.01 | 34.0 | 27.2 | 30.5 | 0.80 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.2 | 30.7 | 29.4 | 1.09 | 55.8 | 49.5 | 52.7 | 0.89 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 0.89 | 18.2 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 0.66 |
| Municipality | | | | | | | | |
| Aileu | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 1.12 | 19.3 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 0.85 |
| Ainaro | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 0.98 | 15.4 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 0.77 |
| Baucau | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 1.06 | 25.1 | 19.8 | 22.4 | 0.79 |
| Bobonaro | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 1.10 | 15.2 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 0.72 |
| Covalima | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 1.05 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 0.73 |
| Dili | 31.3 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 1.08 | 61.1 | 54.1 | 57.6 | 0.88 |
| Ermera | 8.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 0.64 | 18.9 | 10.1 | 14.3 | 0.53 |
| Lautem | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 0.99 | 20.2 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 0.78 |
| Liquiça | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 0.82 | 16.7 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 0.57 |
| Manatuto | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 1.02 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 0.74 |
| Manufahi | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 0.94 | 15.1 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 0.71 |
| Oecussi | 7.3 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 0.75 | 21.1 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 0.54 |
| Viqueque | 7.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 0.89 | 20.9 | 13.3 | 16.8 | 0.64 |

Key findings Literacy

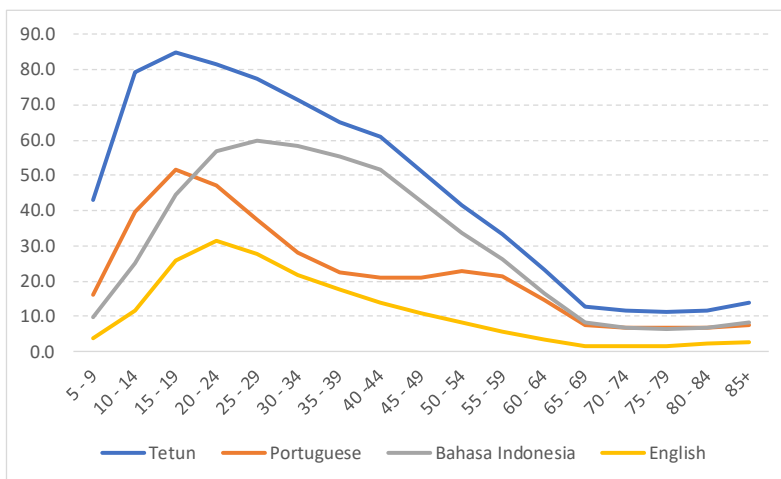
Total population aged 5 and above by ability to speak, read and write by language

Timor-Leste is a multi-lingual society and that literacy by language is improving quite rapidly. In 2010, 53.4 percent of persons 5 years of age and older could read and write in Tetun. In 5 years' time, this increased to 62.5 percent.

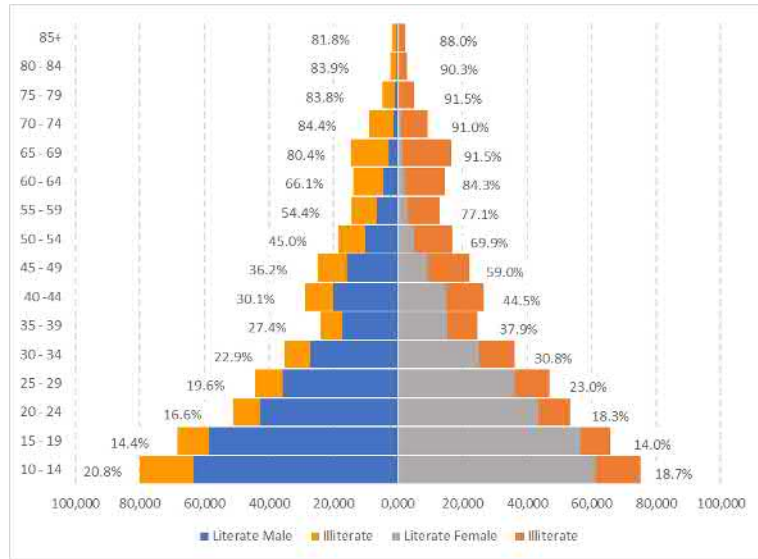
| 2015 | Percent of total population | Total population numbers | 2010 | Percent of total population | Total population numbers |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Tetun | |
| Do not speak, read or write | 8.2 | 84,882 | Do not speak, read or write | 12.7 | 115,000 |
| Speak only | 25.7 | 264,922 | Speak only | 30.5 | 274,641 |
| Read only | 2.2 | 23,007 | Read only | 2.4 | 21,413 |
| Speak and read only | 1.3 | 13,739 | Speak and read only | 1.0 | 8,695 |
| Speak, read and write | 62.5 | 642,986 | Speak, read and write | 53.4 | 481,578 |
| Total | 100.0 | 1,029,536 | Total | 100.0 | 901,327 |
| Portuguese | | | Portuguese | | |
| Do not speak, read or write | 39.3 | 404,992 | Do not speak, read or write | 49.5 | 446,108 |
| Speak only | 3.1 | 31,979 | Speak only | 4.1 | 36,597 |
| Read only | 24.5 | 251,750 | Read only | 20.9 | 188,765 |
| Speak and read only | 2.4 | 24,229 | Speak and read only | 1.9 | 17,103 |
| Speak, read and write | 30.8 | 316,586 | Speak, read and write | 23.6 | 212,754 |
| Total | 100.0 | 1,029,536 | Total | 100.0 | 901,327 |
| Bahasa Indonesia | | | Bahasa Indonesia | | |
| Do not speak, read or write | 38.0 | 391,025 | Do not speak, read or write | 44.6 | 401,937 |
| Speak only | 6.2 | 63,767 | Speak only | 7.2 | 64,676 |
| Read only | 17.6 | 180,973 | Read only | 11.2 | 101,185 |
| Speak and read only | 1.7 | 17,261 | Speak and read only | 1.0 | 8,793 |
| Speak, read and write | 36.6 | 376,510 | Speak, read and write | 36.0 | 324,736 |
| Total | 100.0 | 1,029,536 | Total | 100.0 | 901,327 |
| English | | | English | | |
| Do not speak, read or write | 61.0 | 628,057 | Do not speak, read or write | 68.6 | 618,204 |
| Speak only | 1.9 | 19,925 | Speak only | 2.5 | 22,602 |
| Read only | 19.8 | 203,522 | Read only | 16.1 | 144,901 |
| Speak and read only | 1.7 | 17,845 | Speak and read only | 1.3 | 11,940 |
| Speak, read and write | 15.6 | 160,187 | Speak, read and write | 11.5 | 103,680 |
| Total | 100.0 | 1,029,536 | Total | 100.0 | 901,327 |

Percentage of persons literate in particular language, by age

Illiteracy increases rapidly with age for all four languages. An interesting change can be observed in the age-specific literacy rates between Portuguese and Bahasa Indonesia.



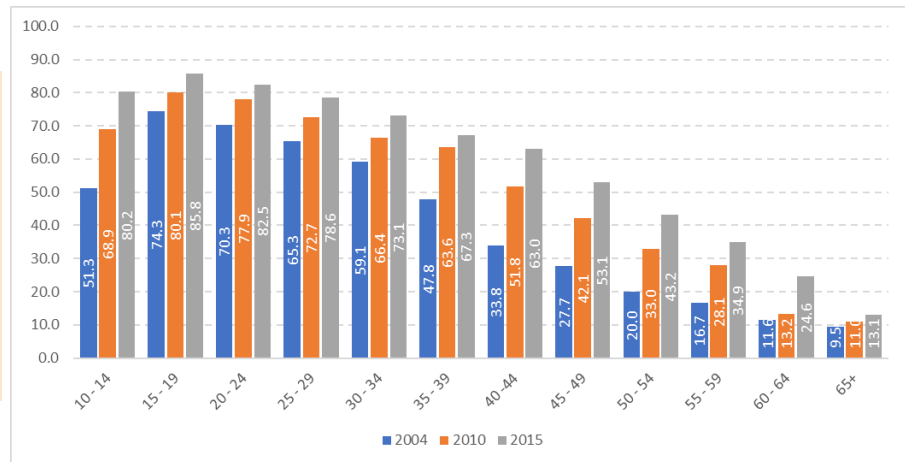
Population 10 years of age and older by literacy status and sex, with age-specific illiteracy rates



Among all persons 10 years of age and older, 283,673 indicated in the 2015 census that they were illiterate. More women than men are illiterate: 155,499 versus 128,174.

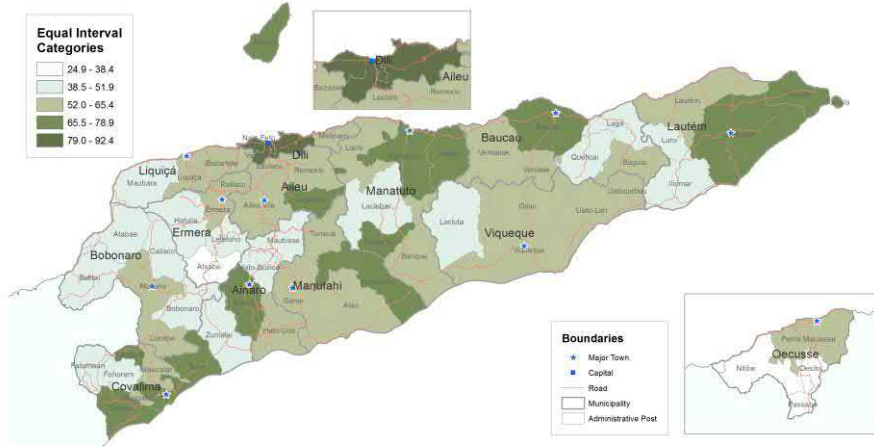
The literacy rate for all persons 10 years of age and over is 67.3 percent, with women having a lower literacy rate (63.9 percent) than men (70.6 percent)

Trends in literacy levels, 2004 - 2015, by 5 year age-groups, Timor-Leste

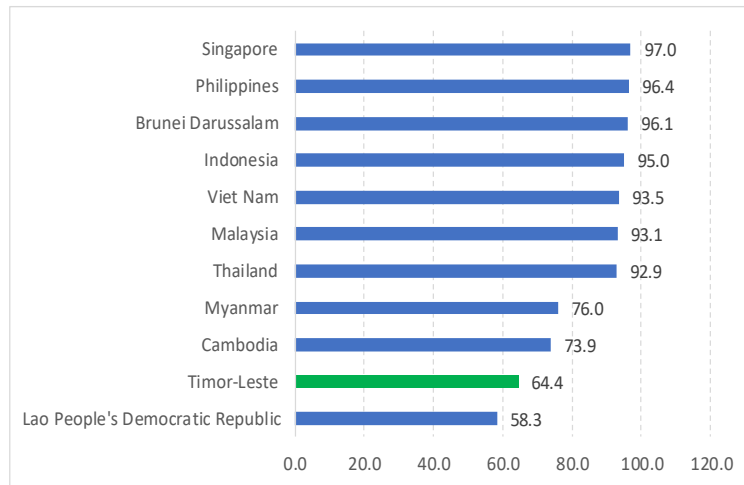


Impressive progress has been made for all age groups. For each age group, the literacy rates in 2015 are consistently higher than the 10 year younger age group shown in 2004. These results show the effect of the mass adult literacy campaigns that were organized after the country's independence

Adult literacy rates (15 years and over) by urban/rural and administrative post



Adult literacy rates in countries of Southeast Asia



Key findings

Educational level

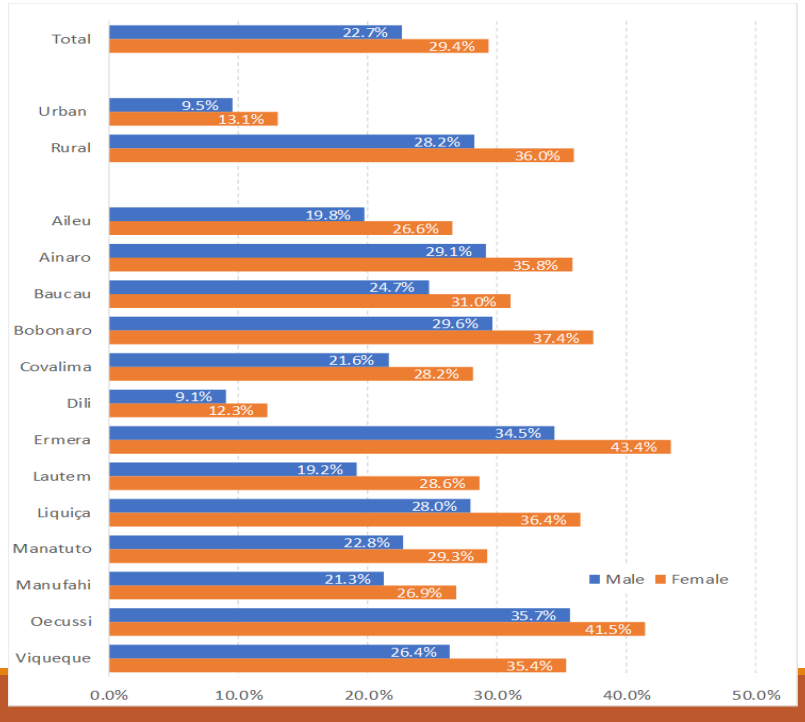
Population that has never been to school, by age and sex

| Age category | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Number never went to school | % never went to school | Number never went to school | % never went to school | Number never went to school | % never went to school |
| 6-14 | 16,713 | 11.8 | 14,727 | 11.1 | 31,440 | 11.4 |
| 15-24 | 12,873 | 11.1 | 14,362 | 12.4 | 27,235 | 11.7 |
| 25-39 | 18,583 | 18.5 | 26,251 | 25.0 | 44,834 | 21.8 |
| 40-59 | 28,992 | 34.2 | 42,328 | 55.1 | 71,320 | 44.1 |
| 60 and above | 33,725 | 74.1 | 43,295 | 88.2 | 77,020 | 81.4 |
| Total | 110,886 | 22.7 | 140,963 | 29.4 | 251,849 | 26.0 |

- Twenty-six (26) percent of people aged 6 years and above never went to school. This accounts to 251,849 persons in the country.
- This percentage is considerably smaller than the one observed in the 2010 census, when 33 percent of the population never went to school.

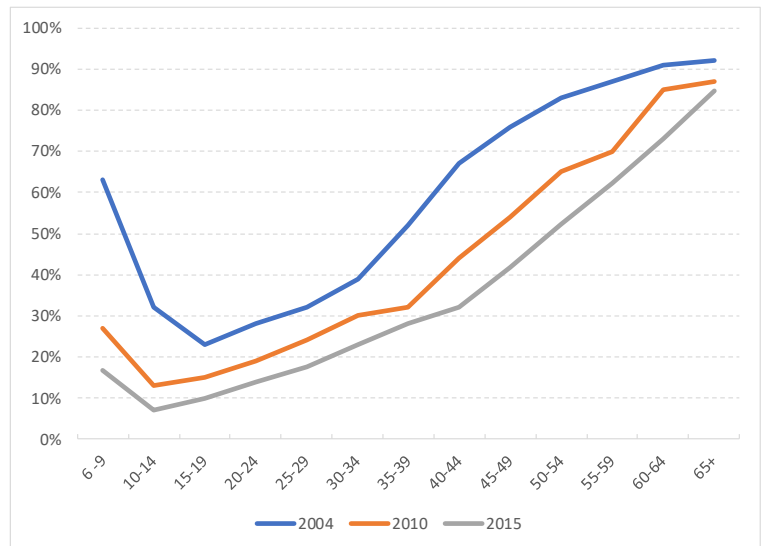
Percentage of persons 6 years of age and older, who never went to school by urban/rural and municipality, by sex

Large variations exist between Timor-Leste's municipalities

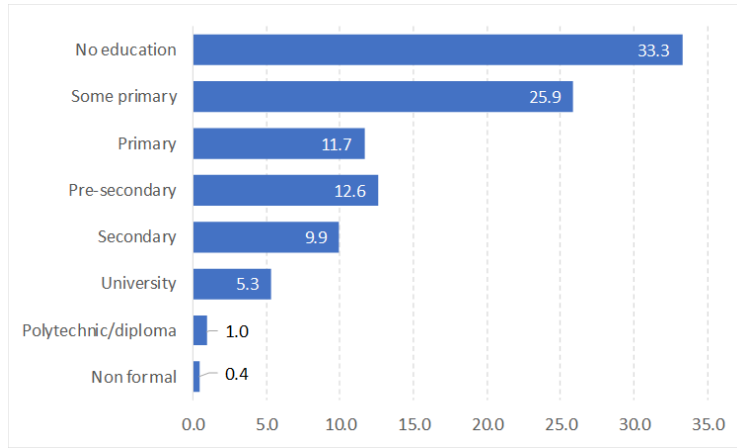


Population aged 6 and above that has never attended school by age group, Timor-Leste 2004, 2010 and 2015

Over the last 11 years, significant progress has been made in reducing the proportion of the population which has never attended school. In 2004, 49 percent of the population had never attended school, against 33 percent in 2010 and 26 percent in 2015

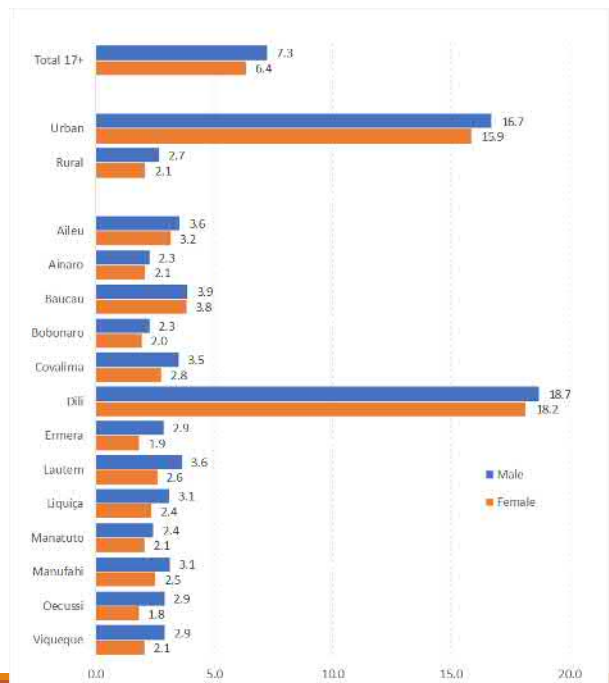


Highest level of education completed, adults aged 15 years of age and over



Percentage of population 17 years of age and older with at least some tertiary education, by sex, municipalities and urban/rural residency

In the total population 17 years and older, 7.3 percent of men and 6.4 percent of women have some tertiary education. In urban areas, this is far higher with 16.7 and 15.9 percent for males and females



Key findings

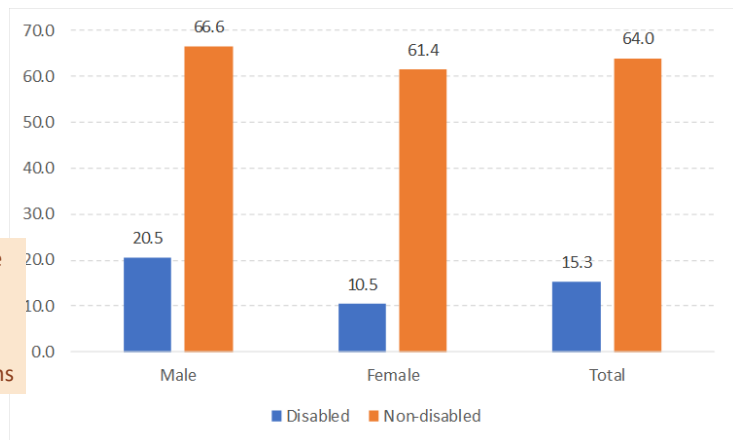
Vulnerable groups

Disabled persons

In the census, a disabled person was defined as someone with a physical, sensory, mental or other impairment, including a visual, hearing or physical disability.

- Literacy rates for disabled persons are much lower than for non-disabled persons
- Disabled females have much lower literacy rates than male disabled persons

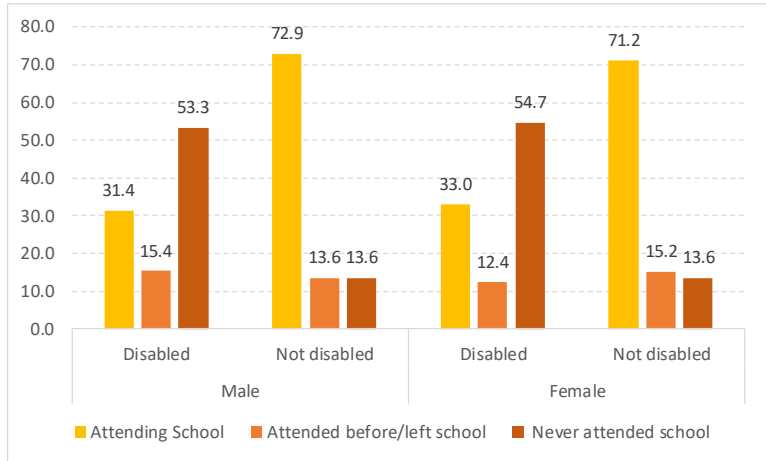
Literacy rates, person 5 years of age and older, by disability status and sex



Except for the group with serious intellectual impairments, there is no reason why disabled persons should not have the ability to learn how to read and write. **Being able to read and write is probably even more important for disabled than for non-disabled people. Literacy helps disabled people to avoid social isolation, increases their chances on the labour market, leads to improved health outcomes and empowers them** (Erickson, 2006).

School attendance by persons aged 5 - 24 years, by disability status and sex

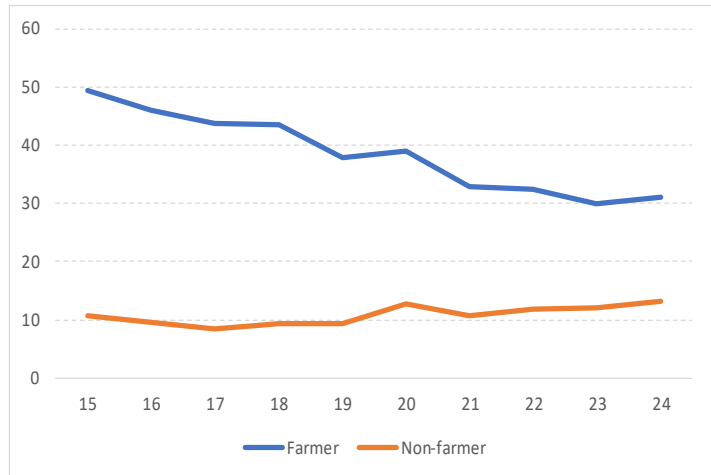
Children and young persons with a disability face a serious disadvantage in school attendance compared to their non-disabled counterparts: 33.0 percent of females 5 – 24 years old were attending school, against 71.2 percent of non-disabled females. A similar pattern for young males can be seen



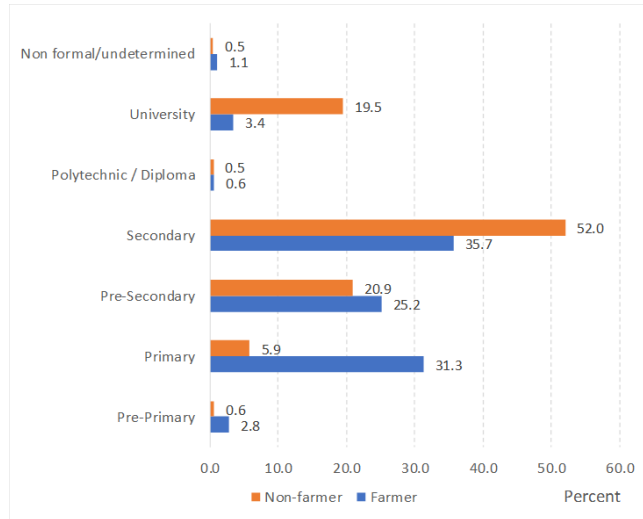
Young female farmers

Percentage of women 15 - 24 years old who are illiterate, farmers/non-farmers

Among 15 – 24-year-olds, 36.7 percent of young female farmers are illiterate against 10.5 percent of females who are non-farmers



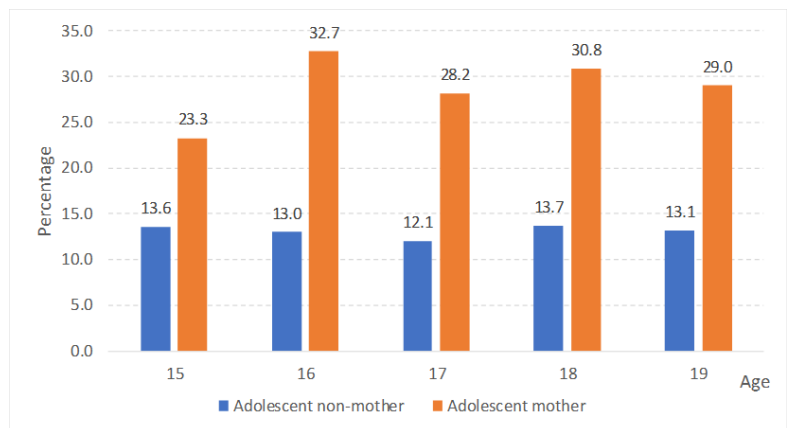
Percentage of young females (15 - 24 Years) who are currently attending, or attended education in the past, by farming/nonfarming status and level of education



The percentage of young females in primary education is much higher among farmers than among non-farmers

Adolescent mothers

Percentage of adolescent girls who are illiterate, by age and whether they have given birth or not



Levels of illiteracy are much higher among those who had already given birth.

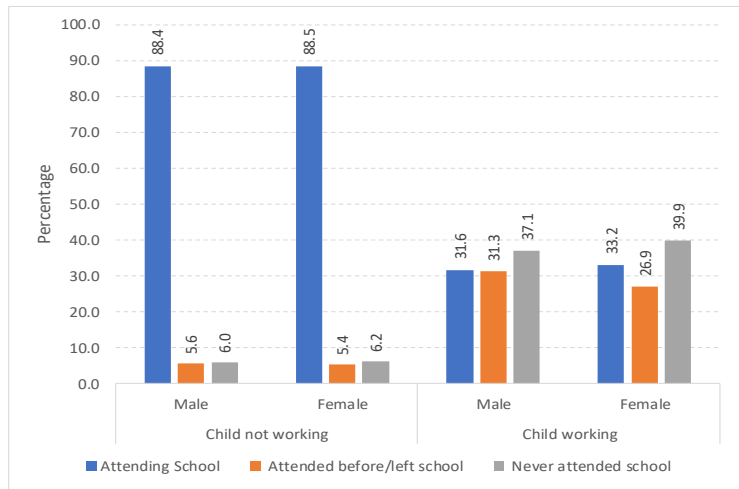
Working children

While more than 88 percent of male and female children are still in school between ages 10 and 17, only 31.6 percent of boys and 33.2 percent of girls who are working are still doing so.

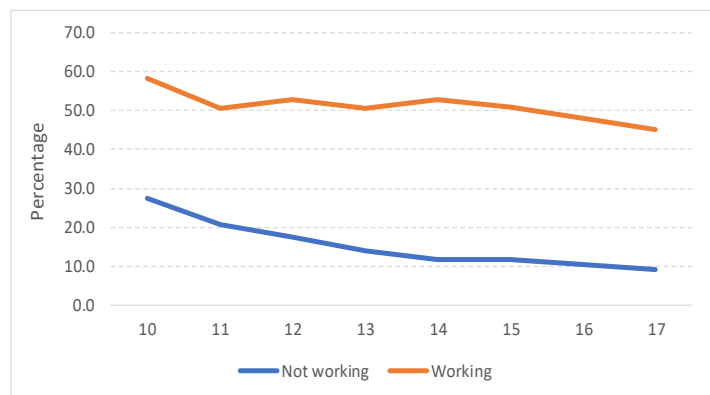
Only about 6 percent of children who are not working had never been to school.

In comparison, 37.1 and 39.9 percent of boys and girls, respectively, who were already working had never attended school.

Children 10 - 17 years old by school attendance, sex and work status



Percentage of children aged 10 - 17 years old who are illiterate, by work status



The percentage of illiteracy for the total group of children between the age of 10 – 17 years is 26.2 percent for those who were not working, against 49.9 for those who were working.

Key findings

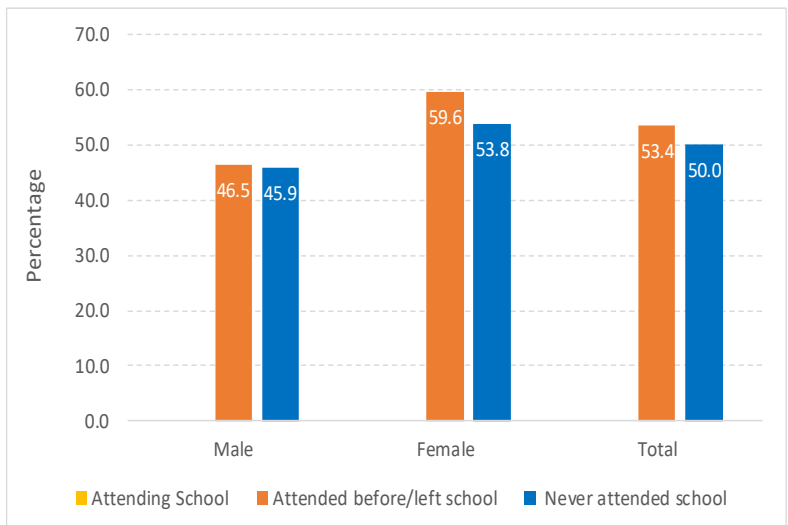
Education and work

NEET: (not in employment and not in education and training)

53.4 percent of young persons between 15 and 24 years who have ended their education were not working at the time of the census.

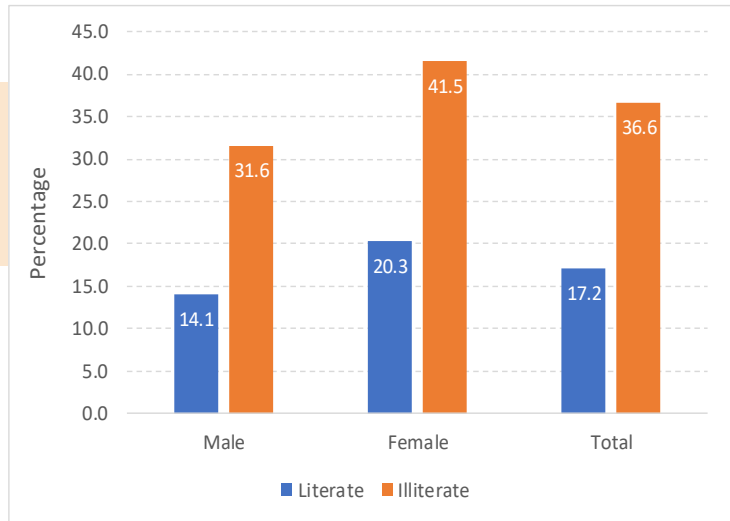
For those who never went to school, the percentage of youth who are not in employment and not in education or training was almost the same (50.0 percent).

Percentage of youth 15 -24, who are NEET, by education status



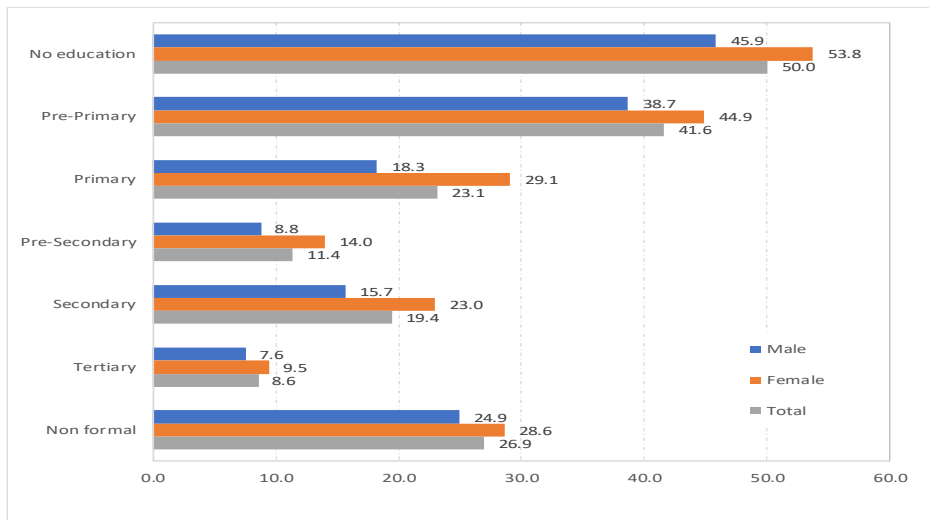
Percentage of youth 15 -24, who are NEET, by literacy status

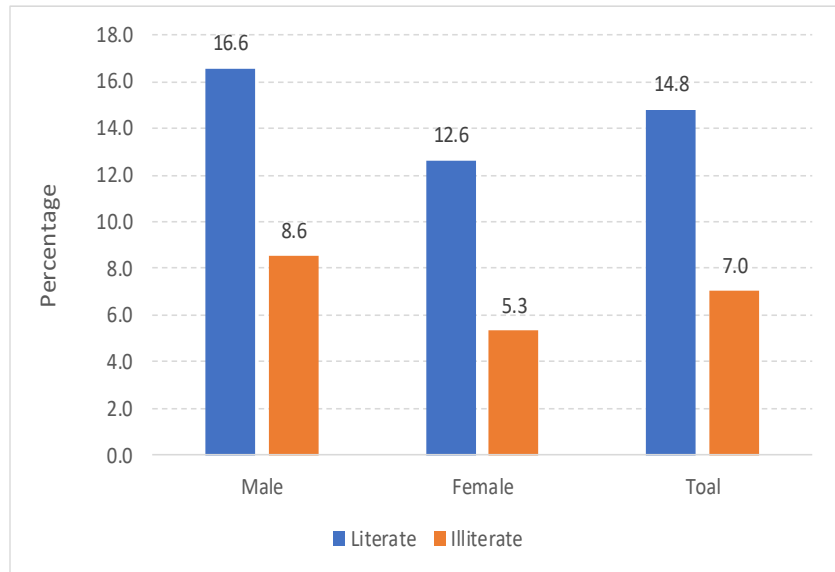
Young people who are illiterate have more than double the chance of not being in employment, education or training; 17.2 percent of literate are NEET versus 36.6 percent of illiterate youth



Percentage of persons 15 - 24, who are NEET by level of education they have finished are still following

Persons with primary, pre-secondary or secondary education have much lower levels (23.1 percent for primary, 11.4 for pre-secondary and 19.4 percent for secondary education). Those in tertiary education have a very low NEET rate



Youth unemployment rate by sex and literacy

One would expect that youngsters who are illiterate would have more difficulties entering the labour market, but the results from the census show an opposite trend

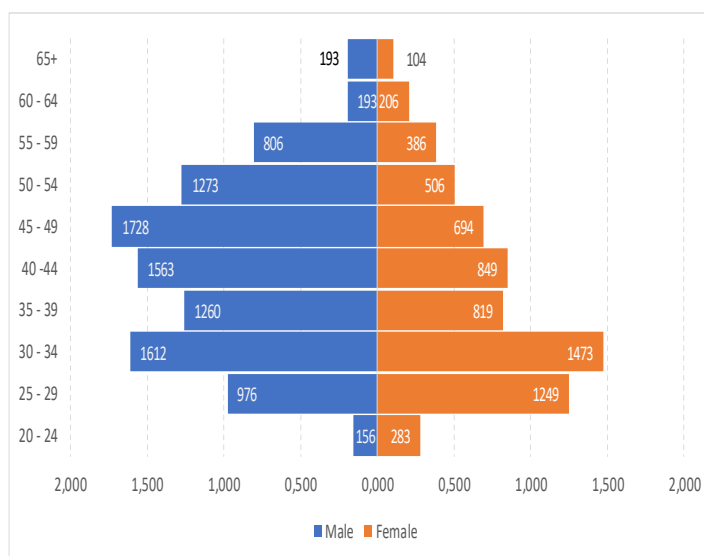
Key findings Teachers

Teachers by type of work and sex

| | Sex | | Total |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| University and Higher Education Teachers/ Lecturers | 861 | 396 | 1,257 |
| Secondary Education Teachers | 2,011 | 1,273 | 3,284 |
| Pre-secondary Education Teacher | 2,097 | 1,419 | 3,516 |
| Primary School Teachers | 4,094 | 2,822 | 6,916 |
| Early Childhood Educators | 84 | 129 | 213 |
| Special School Education Instructor | 64 | 42 | 106 |
| Special Education Teachers | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Other teachers | 795 | 495 | 1,290 |
| Other Assistant Teacher | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Total | 10,030 | 6,588 | 16,618 |

Note: The number of teachers enumerated during the census was higher than the number found in the 2015 Education Management Information System (EMIS), where 13,586 teachers were recorded. However, one must take into account that the EMIS did not register University and Higher Education Teachers. In addition, the category of 'Other teachers' is quite vague and does not necessarily include regular school teachers.

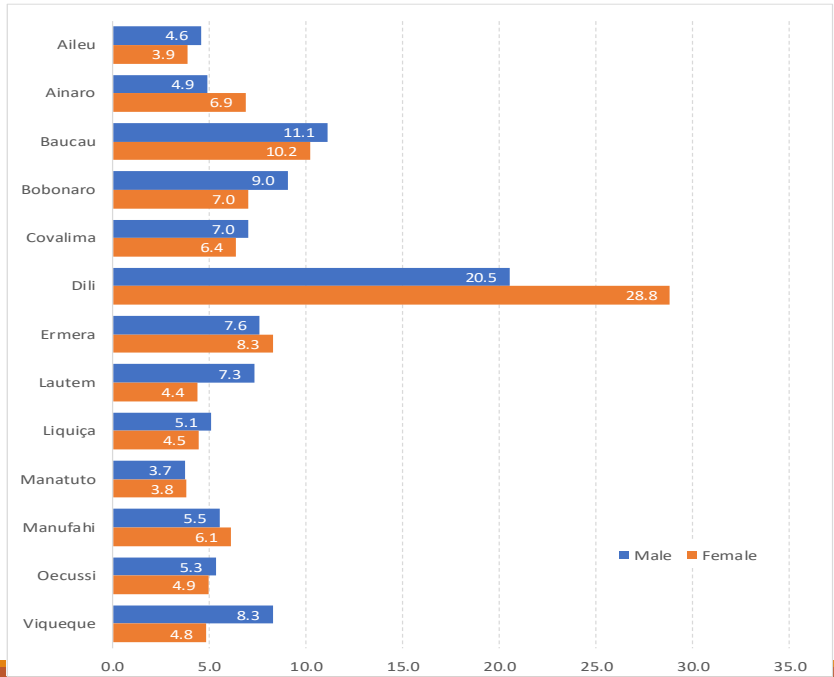
Teachers by age and sex




Younger age groups (20 – 29 years) are dominated by women, while at older ages more men are present

Distribution of teacher by municipality by sex

The highest percentage of teachers are working in Dili municipality.



Conclusions and recommendations

- **Attendance** of primary school at the proper age has improved substantially. However, still an important effort is needed to reach the goals of the National Education Strategic Plan to provide universal, compulsory and free basic education.
 - Great strides have been made to **reducing percent of people aged 6 years and above never went to school** compared to 2010 census, when 33 % of the population never went to school.
 - Timor-Leste is a multi-lingual society and that **literacy by language is improving quite rapidly**. In 2010, 53% of persons 5 years of age and older could read and write in Tetun. In 5 years' time, this increased to 63%.
 - **However, large discrepancy at all levels that exists** between rural and urban areas and between the various municipalities.
 - The specific situation of people belonging to **vulnerable groups** requires specific action plans to increase their access to quality education. Their position will have to be studied more in depth to allow the formulation of specific programs.
 - Improve questionnaires for next Census especially related to schooling status, disabilities.
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Thank you

