



## **Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2010**

# **ATLAS**



**Volume 15**

Timor-Leste 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Series of Analytical Reports**

Volume 1 - Preliminary Results

Volume 2 - Population Distribution by Administrative Areas

Volume 3 - Social & economic Characteristics

Volume 4 - Suco Report

Volume 5 - Analytical Report on Fertility and Nuptiality

Volume 6 - Analytical Report on Mortality

Volume 7 - Analytical Report on Migration and Urbanization

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Timor-Leste  
Population and Housing Census 2010

CENSUS ATLAS

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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 after the one conducted 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 Office that culminated in a Census report for each of the 442 sucos in the country. These reports 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 comprises of twelve analytical reports covering census thematic topics: Fertility and Nuptiality, Mortality, Migration and Urbanization, Population Projections, Education, Labour Force, Housing, Disability, Agriculture, Gender, Youth and the Atlas. The preparation of these reports was a collaborative effort between the Government of Timor-Leste 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 providing technical, financial and administrative support throughout the census process. Further gratitude is extended to the authors of the analytical reports, the Director of NSD and his team, the Chief Technical Advisor – 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 national development planning process by all stakeholders for the welfare of the Timorese people.



Ms. Emilia Pires,

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The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (RDTL)



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## Introduction

Timor-Leste conducted its second National Population and Housing Census in July 2010. On the surface, the new census shows broad patterns and trends similar to those identified in the census conducted 6 years earlier. The population continues to grow rapidly, though at a slower rate. The total population grew from 923,198 in July 2004 to 1,066,409 in July 2010, an increase of 143,211, or 15.5%. This represents an annual rate of growth of 2.4%, down from 3.2% between 2001 and 2004. The slower rate of growth is partly attributable to decreasing fertility rates, especially among better-educated women living in urban centers, and partly to a decrease in the rate of return migration, which was particularly high during the immediate post-independence years of the early 2000s.

Most people still live in rural areas, but rural-urban migration continues. The capital city, Dili, continues to grow at a rapid rate – Dili District's share of the total population of the country rose from 19% in 2004 to 22% in 2010. Living standards are noticeably higher in urban areas than they are in rural areas – people living in towns generally have better access to markets, schools, health facilities, electricity and transportation, and they also tend to live in better quality houses.

Between 2004 and 2010, education levels improved in most parts of the country. There are, however, still big disparities in attendance and attainment rates between different parts of the country, between males and females and between different age groups. And though the trend is generally in the right direction, improvements are slow and there are still large sections of the population that are not getting a good basic education.

This atlas is one of a series of 15 analytical reports based on the data collected for the 2010 Census. As the last in the series, it presents a graphic overview of some of the main trends, patterns and themes reported in the other documents. The atlas is organized into 8 parts, each one looking at different aspects of Timor-Leste's demographic landscape. After a brief description of the country's rich physical, cultural and social diversity in Part 1, Part 2 discusses general population characteristics including distribution, age structure and migration patterns. Part 3 looks at quality of life issues such as housing conditions and access to basic amenities and services. In Part 4 we explore geographic patterns in educational attendance and attainment, and note some interesting variations in rates between different parts of the country, different age groups and between females and males. The next two sections look at work and employment. Part 5 is devoted to the largest and most important sector in Timor-Leste's economy, agriculture, whilst Part 6 looks at labour participation in other sectors. It reveals some significant shifts in recent years, with large numbers of workers moving out of agriculture and into other sectors such as government and construction, and it discusses the issue of child labour and how it is a bigger problem in rural areas than in urban centres. The last two sections focus on gender issues, with Part 7 looking at fertility rates and marriage practices and Part 8 showing how girls and women generally have fewer opportunities for mobility, education and employment than do their male counterparts.



# Part 1

## Timor-Leste Land of Diversity

**Physical Characteristics** – Timor-Leste is not a large country – at approximately 14,900 square kilometers in area, it is similar in size to Vanuatu, twice as big as Cyprus and Brunei, and half the size of Lesotho and Armenia (Table 1-1). The country occupies the eastern half of the island of Timor, the easternmost of the Lesser Sunda Islands, with the Indonesian province of West Timor occupying most of the western half. One district – Oecusse – is an exclave of Timor-Leste, separated from the main part of the country and surrounded on three sides by Indonesian West Timor<sup>1</sup>. The national territory is comprised of the main part of the country on Timor Island, which has an area of approximately 14,000 square kilometres, Atauro Island in the north (141 square kilometres), Jaco Island in the east (11 square kilometers), and Oecusse District in the far west (815 square kilometres).

Even though it is small, Timor-Leste is a land of great diversity and contrast. Physically, culturally, economically, politically –all aspects of both the natural and the human landscapes are characterized by a richness and complexity very much out of proportion with the size of the territory the country occupies.

This is a land of high mountains, steep slopes, undulating plateaus and broad coastal plains (Map 1-1). The western half of the country is rugged and mountainous, rising to an elevation of 2,958 metres above sea level on Mount Ramelau. The mountains of the interior fall steeply to the broad, fertile valleys of rivers like the Loes, Nunura and Tono. They plunge down to the sea along the north coast, and to wide coastal plains in the south. The extremes of elevation and topography bring great variety to local weather and climate patterns – upland areas are characterized by high rainfall, cool temperatures and strong winds; lowland areas are generally hotter and drier and have long periods with little or no rainfall.

**Table 1-1: Comparisons of Land Area and Population**

Nation	Area (sq km)	Population
Timor-Leste	14,919	1,066,409
Vanuatu	14,000	234,023
Cyprus	9,000	1,116,564
Brunei	6,000	408,786
Lesotho	30,510	2,190,000
Armenia	30,000	2,970,495

Map 1-1 shows Oecusse in its true geographic location, separated from the main part of Timor-Leste by approximately 80 kilometres of Indonesian territory. Most of the other maps in this atlas show Oecusse in an inset box below the main part of the country. This was done to maximise the scale and level of detail it is possible to show on an A4-sized page.

It is instructive to divide Timor-Leste into three distinct elevations zones – Zone 1 from 1 – 500 metres above sea level, Zone 2 from 500 – 1,500 metres, and Zone 3 above 1,500 metres. Approximately 60% of Timor-Leste's population lives at low elevations in Zone 1. This is where the land is less steep and most fertile, making it easier and more productive to farm. It is also where transportation and communications infrastructure are best developed, so people can move themselves and their goods around more easily. Zone 2 is home to coffee farmers and livestock herders, and as such it makes an important contribution to Timor-Leste's agricultural economy. More than a third of the country's population lives in this zone. Steep slopes and thin rocky soils make Zone 3 the least productive and most sparsely populated zone, home to less than 3% of the population.

Timor-Leste's climate is unusual for a tropical country in that it has very distinct dry seasons. Characterized as a dry tropical monsoon climate, the weather is generally dry and relatively cool from May to October and wet and relatively warm from November to April. In general it is wetter in the south and in the mountains than it is in the north and in low-lying areas. Temperatures do not vary much either seasonally or geographically. Average daily temperatures range from approximately 20°C in the interior highlands to 27°C in the coastal lowlands (Durand, F., 2002).



Map 1-1 Physical Characteristics of Timor-Leste

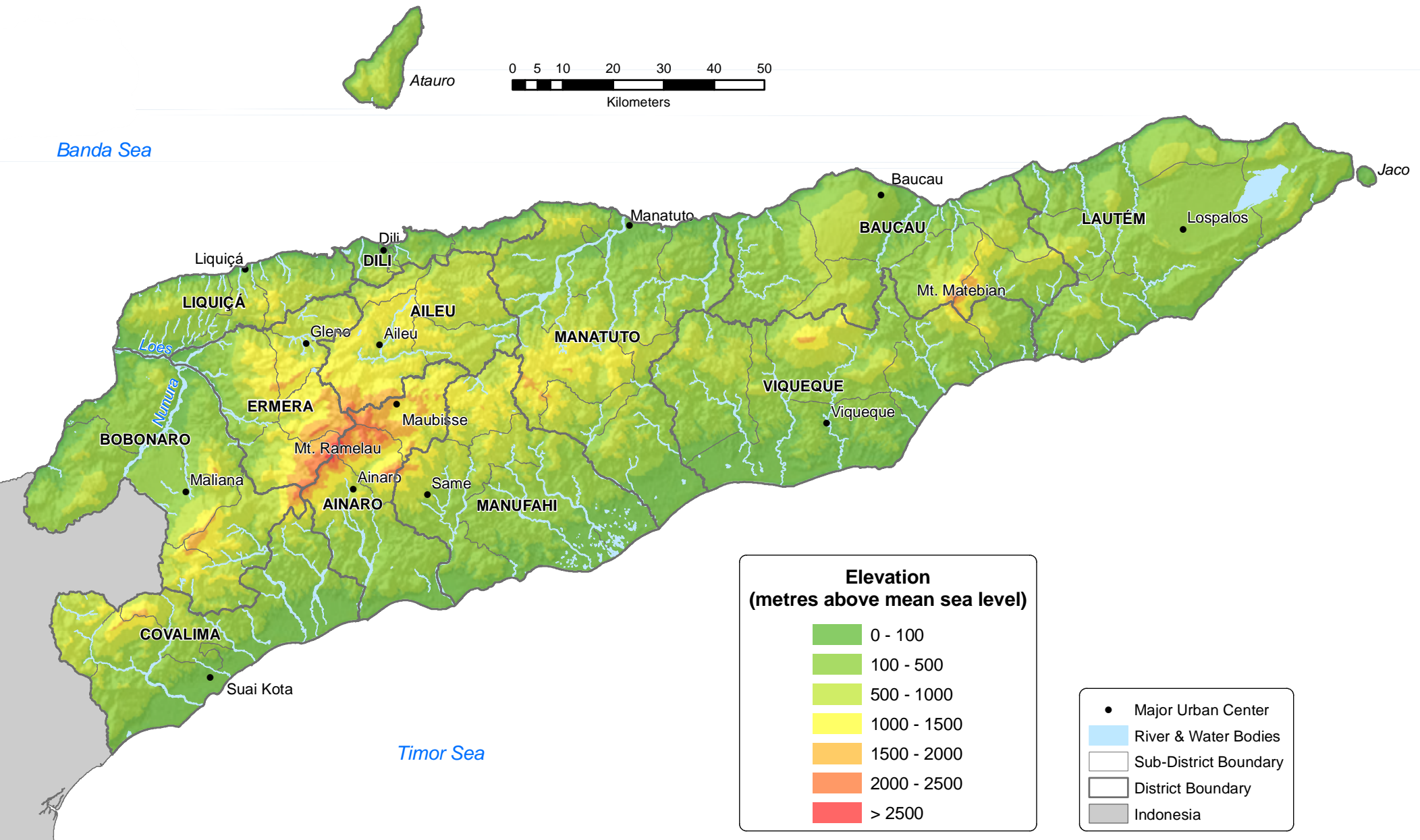


Table 1-2 Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity

District	Sub-District	Total Population 6 Years of Age and Above	Most Widely Claimed Mother Tongues											
			First			Second			Third			Fourth		
			Language	Number	%	Language	Number	%	Language	Number	%	Language	Number	%
Aileu		36,469	Mambae	17,840	48.92	Tetun Prasa	17,738	48.64	Lolein	486	1.33	Midiki	135	0.37
	Aileu Vila	17,042	Tetun Prasa	10,605	62.23	Mambae	6,295	36.94	Tetun Terik	43	0.25	Galole	27	0.16
	Laulara	5,923	Tetun Prasa	4,868	82.19	Mambae	581	9.81	Lolein	271	4.58	Midiki	133	2.25
	Lequidoe	5,240	Mambae	4,936	94.20	Tetun Prasa	288	5.50	Tetun Terik	5	0.10	Atauran/Idalaka	2	0.04
	Remexio	8,264	Mambae	6,028	72.94	Tetun Prasa	1,977	23.92	Lolein	214	2.59	Makasae	9	0.11
Ainaro		46,685	Mambae	29,045	62.21	Tetun Prasa	13,618	29.17	Bunak	3,440	7.37	Kemak	318	0.68
	Ainaro	11,848	Tetun Prasa	8,906	75.17	Mambae	1,454	12.27	Bunak	1,395	11.77	Kemak	50	0.42
	Hato-Udo	7,939	Mambae	4,873	61.38	Bunak	2,039	25.68	Tetun Prasa	732	9.22	Kemak	235	2.96
	Hatu-Builico	9,233	Mambae	6,754	73.15	Tetun Prasa	2,412	26.12	Tetun Terik	18	0.19	Habun	9	0.10
	Maubisse	17,665	Mambae	15,964	90.37	Tetun Prasa	1,568	8.88	Kemak	33	0.19	Idalaka	20	0.11
Baucau		91,398	Makasae	52,168	57.08	Tetun Prasa	16,262	17.79	Waima'a	15,007	16.42	Midiki	4,671	5.11
	Baguia	7,797	Makasae	6,653	85.33	Nauti	841	10.79	Tetun Prasa	277	3.55	Habun	7	0.09
	Baucau	37,576	Makasae	18,016	47.95	Tetun Prasa	12,891	34.31	Waima'a	6,320	16.82	Tetun Terik	59	0.16
	Laga	11,892	Makasae	11,505	96.75	Tetun Prasa	340	2.86	Tetun Terik	14	0.12	Sa'ani	9	0.08
	Quelical	13,966	Makasae	13,495	96.63	Tetun Prasa	360	2.58	Bekais	38	0.27	Sa'ani	18	0.13
	Vemassee	7,397	Waima'a	5,996	81.06	Tetun Prasa	761	10.29	Galole	399	5.39	Midiki	90	1.22
	Venilale	12,770	Midiki	4,575	35.83	Waima'a	2,684	21.02	Makasae	2,491	19.51	Tetun Prasa	1,633	12.79
Bobonaro		74,839	Kemak	32,610	43.57	Tetun Prasa	18,777	25.09	Bunak	17,635	23.56	Bekais	3,076	4.11
	Atabae	8,760	Kemak	7,847	89.58	Tetun Prasa	741	8.46	Mambae	116	1.32	Bunak	20	0.23
	Balibo	12,051	Kemak	4,679	38.83	Bekais	3,070	25.48	Tetun Terik	2,202	18.27	Tetun Prasa	1,977	16.41
	Bobonaro	19,411	Bunak	9,123	47.00	Kemak	9,013	46.43	Tetun Prasa	1,178	6.07	Habun	27	0.14
	Cailaco	8,186	Kemak	7,659	93.56	Tetun Prasa	448	5.47	Bunak	64	0.78	Habun	8	0.10
	Lolotoe	5,935	Bunak	5,427	91.44	Tetun Prasa	488	8.22	Tetun Terik/English	5	0.08	Kemak	4	0.07
	Maliana	20,496	Tetun Prasa	13,945	68.04	Kemak	3,408	16.63	Bunak	2,974	14.51	Indonesia	64	0.31
Covalima		49,554	Bunak	24,506	49.45	Tetun Terik	19,342	39.03	Tetun Prasa	3,678	7.42	Kemak	1,696	3.42
	Fatululic	1,580	Bunak	1,553	98.29	Tetun Prasa	20	1.27	Tetun Terik	4	0.25	Fataluku/Galole/Kemak	1	0.06
	Fatumean	2,744	Tetun Terik	2,729	99.45	Tetun Prasa	5	0.18	Galole	4	0.15	Adabe	3	0.11
	Fohorem	3,485	Tetun Terik	1,853	53.17	Bunak	1,498	42.98	Tetun Prasa	124	3.56	Kemak	7	0.20
	Maucatar	5,312	Bunak	3,321	62.52	Tetun Terik	1,848	34.79	Tetun Prasa	92	1.73	Kemak	26	0.49
	Suai	21,039	Bunak	9,883	46.97	Tetun Terik	8,619	40.97	Tetun Prasa	2,257	10.73	Kemak	107	0.51
	Tilomar	5,747	Tetun Terik	3,726	64.83	Bunak	1,815	31.58	Tetun Prasa	174	3.03	Indonesia	12	0.21
	Zumalai	9,647	Bunak	6,434	66.69	Kemak	1,553	16.10	Tetun Prasa	1,012	10.49	Tetun Terik	563	5.84
Dili		192,643	Tetun Prasa	168,612	87.53	Mambae	4,836	2.51	Makasae	3,154	1.64	Indonesia	2,152	1.12
	Atauro	7,231	Raklungu	1,855	25.65	Tetun Prasa	1,672	23.12	Dadu'a	1,417	19.60	Resuk	1,409	19.49
	Cristo Rei	44,638	Tetun Prasa	40,403	90.51	Mambae	1,599	3.58	Makasae	1,112	2.49	Lolein	427	0.96
	Dom Aleixo	86,890	Tetun Prasa	80,695	92.87	Indonesia	1,180	1.36	Makasae	874	1.01	Mambae	520	0.60
	Metinara	3,910	Mambae	2,000	51.15	Tetun Prasa	991	25.35	Galole	544	13.91	Nanaek	225	5.75
	Nain Feto	21,892	Tetun Prasa	18,702	85.43	Makasae	921	4.21	Mambae	533	2.43	Indonesia	258	1.18
	Vera Cruz	28,082	Tetun Prasa	26,149	93.12	Indonesia	603	2.15	Mambae	180	0.64	Baikenu	164	0.58

Table 1-2 Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity

District	Sub-District	Total Population 6 Years of Age and Above	Most Widely Claimed Mother Tongues											
			First			Second			Third			Fourth		
			Language	Number	%	Language	Number	%	Language	Number	%	Language	Number	%
Ermera		95,514	Tetun Prasa	44,468	46.56	Mambae	34,752	36.38	Kemak	15,402	16.13	Tokodede	234	0.24
	Atsabe	14,107	Kemak	12,818	90.86	Mambae	746	5.29	Tetun Prasa	443	3.14	Bunak	48	0.34
	Ermera	27,393	Tetun Prasa	22,448	81.95	Mambae	4,647	16.96	Kemak	112	0.41	Tetun Terik	39	0.14
	Hatulia	28,189	Mambae	12,991	46.09	Tetun Prasa	12,599	44.69	Kemak	2,240	7.95	Tokodede	209	0.74
	Letefoho	17,405	Mambae	13,378	76.86	Tetun Prasa	3,671	21.09	Kemak	212	1.22	Bunak	17	0.10
	Railaco	8,420	Tetun Prasa	5,307	63.03	Mambae	2,990	35.51	Kemak	20	0.24	Tokodede	16	0.19
Lautém		48,986	Fataluku	30,195	61.64	Makasae	6,697	13.67	Makalero	5,988	12.22	Sa'ani	3,578	7.30
	Iliomar	5,725	Makalero	5,604	97.89	Tetun Prasa	51	0.89	Sa'ani	21	0.37	Fataluku	19	0.33
	Lautém	11,534	Fataluku	8,277	71.76	Makasae	2,807	24.34	Tetun Prasa	211	1.83	Sa'ani	195	1.69
	Lospalos	24,224	Fataluku	18,780	77.53	Makasae	2,414	9.97	Tetun Prasa	1,843	7.61	Sa'ani	526	2.17
	Luro	4,356	Sa'ani	2,835	65.08	Makasae	1,463	33.59	Tetun Prasa	18	0.41	Fataluku/Makalero	11	0.25
	Tutuala	3,147	Fataluku	3,108	98.76	Tetun Prasa	23	0.73	Other	4	0.13	Tetun Terik/Galole/Tokodede/Indonesia	2	0.06
Liquiçá		52,050	Tokodede	32,650	62.73	Tetun Prasa	10,264	19.72	Mambae	8,114	15.59	Kemak	199	0.38
	Bazartete	19,625	Mambae	7,602	38.74	Tokodede	6,776	34.53	Tetun Prasa	4,610	23.49	Kemak	148	0.75
	Liquiçá	17,314	Tokodede	12,029	69.48	Tetun Prasa	4,648	26.85	Mambae	474	2.74	Baikenu	41	0.24
	Maubara	15,111	Tokodede	13,845	91.62	Tetun Prasa	1,006	6.66	Kemak	42	0.28	Mambae	38	0.25
Manatuto		34,412	Idate	10,645	30.93	Galole	9,538	27.72	Tetun Terik	5,076	14.75	Tetun Prasa	2,793	8.12
	Barique	4,079	Tetun Terik	3,157	77.40	Habun	438	10.74	Tetun Prasa	116	2.84	Mambae	71	1.74
	Laclo	6,089	Galole	2,873	47.18	Mambae	1,893	31.09	Dadu'a	1,102	18.10	Tetun Prasa	167	2.74
	Laclubar	9,562	Idate	9,166	95.86	Tetun Prasa	227	2.37	Adabe	39	0.41	Tetun Terik	32	0.33
	Laleia	2,623	Galole	1,445	55.09	Midiki	506	19.29	Kairui	457	17.42	Tetun Prasa	174	6.63
	Manatuto	9,559	Galole	5,192	54.32	Tetun Prasa	2,016	21.09	Habun	1,119	11.71	Idate	732	7.66
	Soibada	2,500	Tetun Terik	1,684	67.36	Idate	663	26.52	Tetun Prasa	93	3.72	Mambae	24	0.96
Manufahi		40,152	Mambae	13,076	32.57	Tetun Prasa	12,622	31.44	Tetun Terik	9,949	24.78	Lakalei	2,615	6.51
	Alas	5,779	Tetun Terik	4,704	81.40	Lakalei	734	12.70	Tetun Prasa	298	5.16	Mambae	25	0.43
	Fatuberlio	5,827	Tetun Terik	3,562	61.13	Lakalei	1,767	30.32	Tetun Prasa	454	7.79	Mambae	18	0.31
	Same	22,763	Tetun Prasa	10,566	46.42	Mambae	9,442	41.48	Tetun Terik	1,683	7.39	Bunak	768	3.37
	Turiscail	5,783	Mambae	3,591	62.10	Tetun Prasa	1,314	22.72	Isni	542	9.37	Idate	239	4.13
Oecusse		50,717	Baikenu	48,732	96.09	Tetun Prasa	1,559	3.07	Indonesia	130	0.26	Kairui	30	0.06
	Nitibe	9,041	Baikenu	8,981	99.34	Tetun Prasa	27	0.30	Bekais	8	0.09	Galole/Tetun Terik	6	0.07
	Oesilo	7,869	Baikenu	7,710	97.98	Tetun Prasa	123	1.56	Kairui	13	0.17	Tetun Terik	6	0.08
	Pante Macassar	27,842	Baikenu	26,121	93.82	Tetun Prasa	1,383	4.97	Indonesia	122	0.44	Tetun Terik	50	0.18
	Passabe	5,965	Baikenu	5,920	99.25	Tetun Prasa	26	0.44	Portuguese	6	0.10	Galole/Mambae	3	0.05
Viqueque		56,889	Makasae	22,582	39.69	Tetun Terik	14,611	25.68	Naueti	11,134	19.57	Kairui	2,896	5.09
	Lacluta	4,839	Tetun Terik	2,519	52.06	Midiki	1,914	39.55	Makasae	204	4.22	Tetun Prasa	106	2.19
	Ossu	12,423	Makasae	9,666	77.81	Kairui	1,680	13.52	Tetun Prasa	568	4.57	Midiki	389	3.13
	Uato-Lari	13,870	Makasae	8,277	59.68	Naueti	5,184	37.38	Tetun Prasa	306	2.21	Tetun Terik	27	0.19
	Uatu Carbau	5,884	Naueti	5,300	90.07	Makasae	434	7.38	Tetun Prasa	113	1.92	Tetun Terik	14	0.24
	Viqueque	19,873	Tetun Terik	12,008	60.42	Makasae	4,001	20.13	Tetun Prasa	1,771	8.91	Kairui	1,215	6.11
Timor-Leste		870,308	Tetun Prasa	315,401	36.24	Mambae	110,071	12.65	Makasae	84,966	9.76	Tetun Terik	52,655	6.05

**Languages and Ethnic Groups** – Timor-Leste's large number of local languages and dialects reflect the country's ethnic and cultural diversity. Map 1-2 presents general overview of the main languages spoken in different parts of the country. *Tetun Prasa* is the most widely spoken local language, claimed as mother tongue by 315,401 respondents in the 2010 census. Second is *Mambae* with 110,071, followed by *Makasae* (84,966) and *Tetun Terik* (52,655). Though spoken by the largest number of people, *Tetun Prasa* does not have a very broad reach geographically – it only dominates in ten out of sixty-five sub-districts, and is most popular in only two out of thirteen districts – Dili and Ermera. Where *Tetun Prasa* makes up the numbers is in the seven districts where other languages dominate, but where *Tetun Prasa* is the second most widely used, namely Aileu, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro, Liquiçá, Manufahi and Oecusse (Table 1-2).

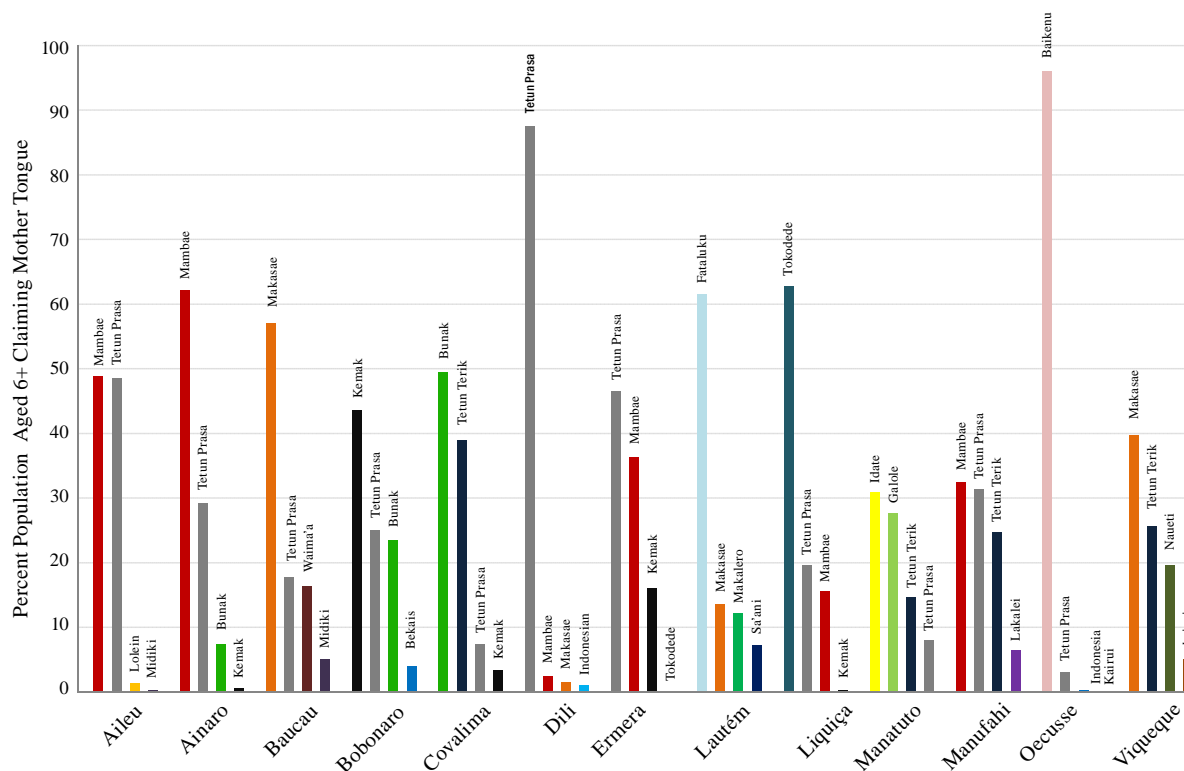
*Tetun Prasa* is sometimes called Tetun Dili. It evolved in Dili city and has spread to other urban centres throughout the country. In its development *Tetun Prasa* has been influenced by a number of other languages, both local and international, and as such, it is not strongly associated with a any single ethnic group. This is not true of many of the other local languages shown on Map 1-2, which are strongly associated with specific ethnic groups with very clear geographic distributions. For example, Lautém District in the east is strongly *Fataluku*. Eastern sub-districts in Baucau and Viqueque are predominantly *Makasae*. *Tetun Terik* dominates in two regions – one bordering on

Indonesia in western Covalima District; the other stretching across southern parts of Manufahi and Manatuto and into western Viqueque. *Mambae* is the language of the mountains and dominates in upland areas of Aileu, Ainaro and Ermera Districts. Bobonaro District is divided between *Bunak* in the south and *Kemak* in the north. Covalima is divided between *Bunak* in the east and *Tetun Terik* in the west. And finally, Oecusse is very strongly *Baikenu*. In addition to these relatively broad language

groups, some languages find expression in very small areas, sometimes limited to a single sub-district. Examples include *Makalero*, which is only spoken in Iliomar, *Naueti*, which is used in neighbouring Uatucarbau, *Waima'a*, the dominant language of Vemasse, *Midiki*, spoken only in Venilale, and finally *Sa'ani*, which is rarely spoken outside of Luro Sub-District.

Interestingly, these smaller groups now survive only in eastern parts of the country, often in very remote areas, far away from the homogenizing influence of Dili and its partners in development. In Timor-Leste, as in many other countries of the world, there is a tension between the interests of developing the national economy and the interests of fostering and preserving local cultural identity.

**Chart 1-1 Top Four Mother Tongues in Each District**



By presenting the language data at sub-district level we are masking the full extent of ethnic and linguistic diversity in Timor-Leste. In this document we only cover broad patterns over relatively large areas. It is not uncommon for distinct dialects to be confined to a single *suco* or even a single *aldeia*, but page size and the number of topics covered in this atlas limit the amount of detail we can show for individual topics.

Map 1-2 Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity

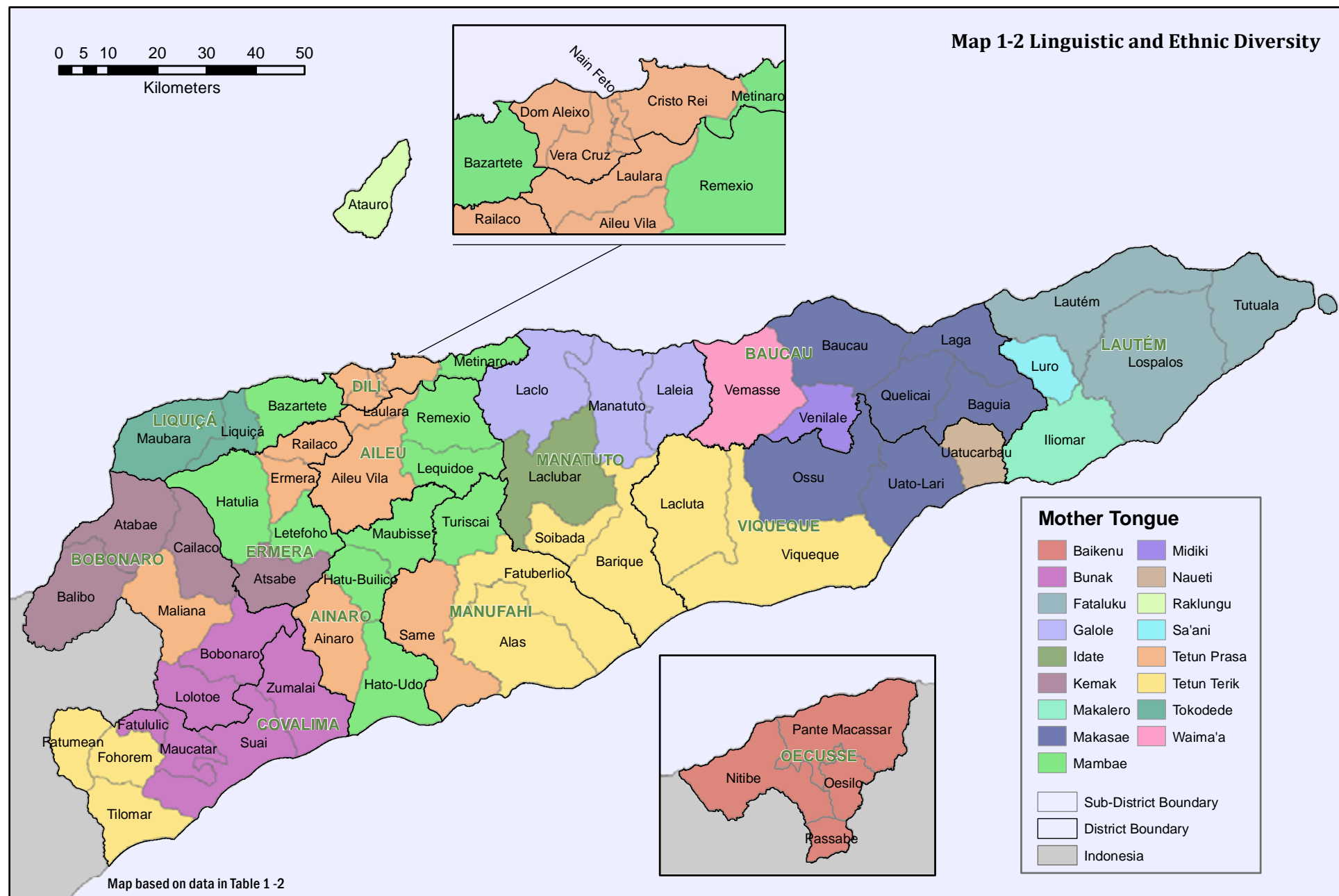




Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

# Part 2

## General Population Characteristics

Timor-Leste conducted its second National Population and Housing Census in July 2010. On the surface, the new census shows broad patterns and trends similar to those identified in the census conducted 6 years earlier. The population continues to grow rapidly, though at a slower rate. The total population grew from 923,198 in July 2004 to 1,066,198 in July 2010, an increase of 143,211, or 15.5%. This represents an annual rate of growth of 2.4%, down from 3.2% between 2001 and 2004. The slower rate of growth is largely attributable to decreasing fertility rates, especially among better-educated women living in urban centers.

Most people still live in rural areas, but rural-urban migration continues. The capital city, Dili, continues to grow at a rapid rate – Dili District's share of the total population of the country rose from 19% in 2004 to 22% in 2010. Living standards are noticeably higher in urban areas than they are in rural areas – people living in towns generally have better access to markets, schools, health facilities, electricity and transportation, and they also tend to live in better quality houses.

**Chart 2-1 District Population as a Percentage of Total Population**

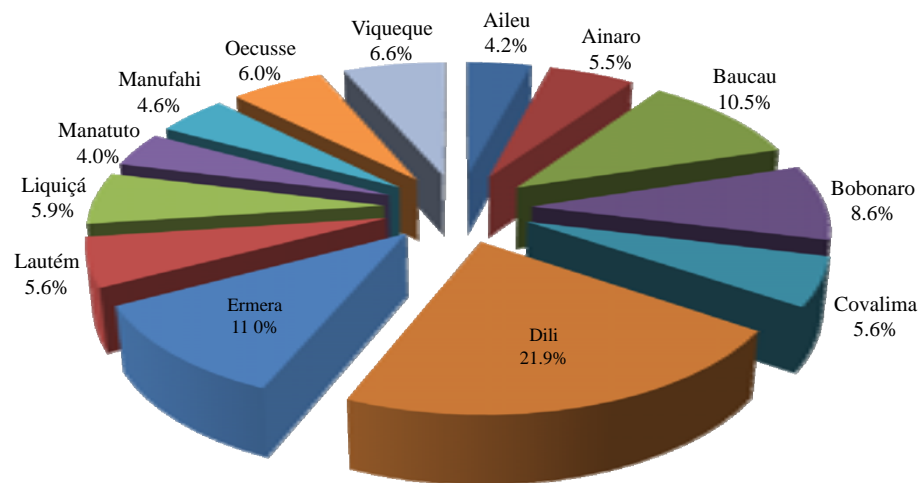


Chart based on data in Table 2-1

Between 2004 and 2010, education levels improved in most parts of the country. There are, however, still big disparities in attendance and attainment rates between different parts of the country, between males and females and between different age groups. And though the trend is generally in the right direction, improvements continue to be slow and large sections of the population are still not getting a good basic education.

**Population Distribution** – In general, the districts of the north and west are still more heavily populated than those of the east and south. Maps 2-1 and 2-2 clearly show how the population is concentrated at higher densities in Dili, Ermera, Liquiçá and Baucau Districts and at much lower densities in Manatuto, Viqueque and Lautém. Timor-Leste's rural population generally lives at higher densities in the high, wet, fertile areas of Ermera, Aileu and Ainaro, and at lower densities on drier, less productive land in lower-lying districts such as Covalima, Manufahi, and Lautém. The continued and increasing dominance of the capital city, Dili, is clearly evident on maps, with Nain Feto, Dom Aleixo and Vera Cruz maintaining their positions as the 3 most densely populated sub-districts in the country. Table 2-1 shows that Nain Feto is populated at 84 times the average density for the country as a whole!

Though most household heads are male, in some districts there is an unusually high proportion of households headed by women. In Lautém, for example, 24.6% of households are headed by females, against a national average of 16.0% (Table 2-1). The proportions are higher than average in Baucau, Bobonaro, Oecusse and Viqueque, too. This could reflect higher rates of divorce and widowhood in these districts, and it could also be a result of the large numbers of males that have moved to Dili, leaving their wives behind as heads of households.

Some interesting changes have taken place in Timor-Leste's demographic landscape since 2004. For example, total population and population density for the country as a whole increased by 15.5% in just 6 years, an average annual increase of 2.4%. Though this is high, it is perhaps not as high as we might have expected – indirect analyses of migration patterns, fertility and mortality rates suggest that the 2010 census count might underestimate actual growth to some extent.

Map 2-1 Distribution of Occupied Dwellings

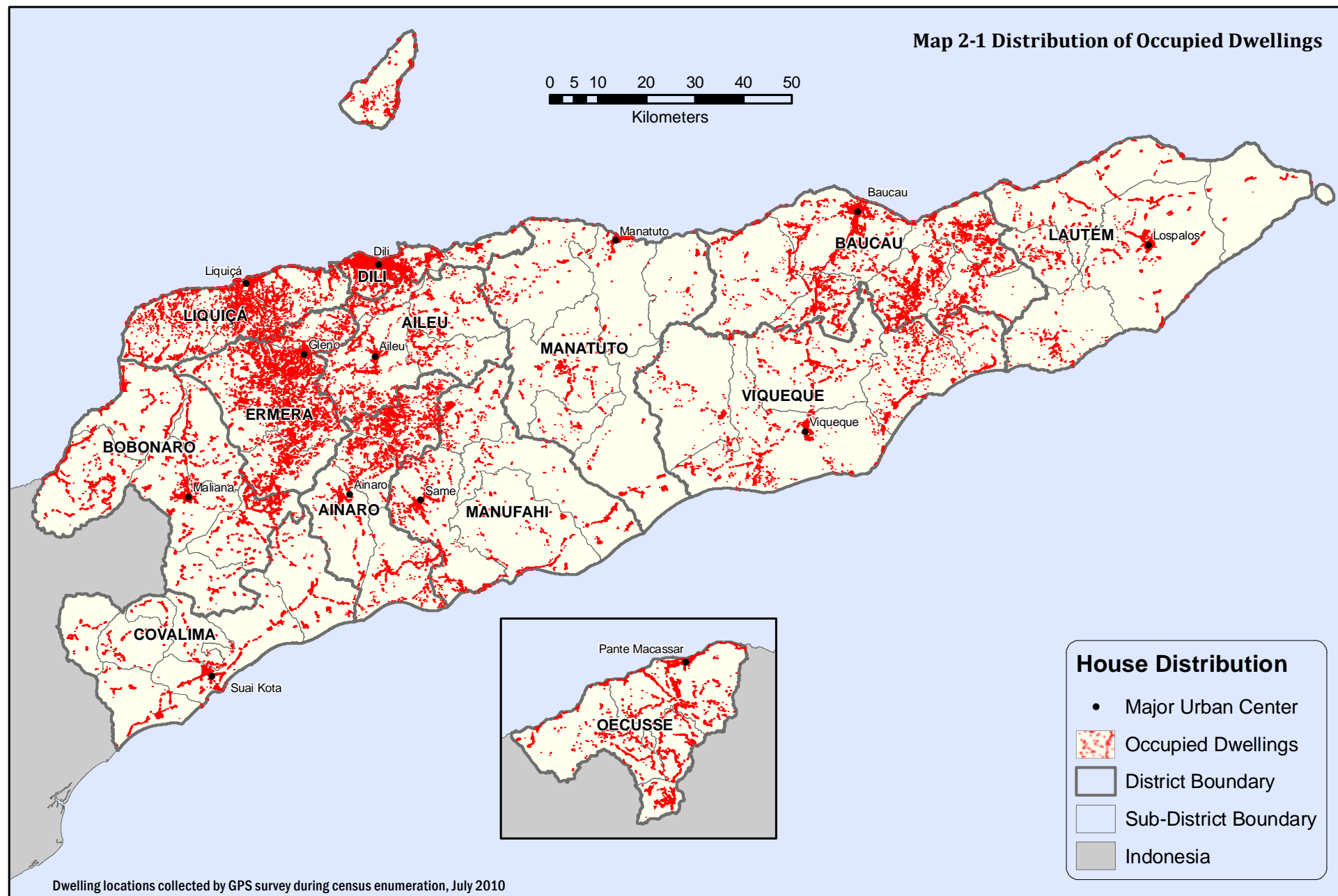


Table 2-1 Number of Private Households

District	Sub-District	KM²	Number of Private Households		Female-Headed Households	
			Number	Per Km²	Number	Percent
<b>Aileu</b>		<b>737</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
	Aileu Vila	314	3,274	10	488	14.9%
	Laulara	61	1,090	18	144	13.2%
	Lequidoe	151	1,104	7	153	13.9%
	Remexio	211	1,497	7	177	11.8%
<b>Ainaro</b>		<b>803</b>	<b>9,664</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>15.6%</b>
	Ainaro	235	2,292	10	343	15.0%
	Hato-Udo	242	1,710	7	245	14.3%
	Hatu-Builico	129	2,058	16	335	16.3%
	Maubisse	197	3,604	18	586	16.3%
<b>Baucau</b>		<b>1,506</b>	<b>21,255</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>17.9%</b>
	Baguia	206	2,109	10	407	19.3%
	Baucau	370	7,438	20	1,147	15.4%
	Laga	199	2,868	14	566	19.7%
	Quelicaí	206	4,028	20	1,009	25.0%
	Vemassee	374	1,674	4	277	16.5%
	Venilale	151	3,138	21	409	13.0%
<b>Bobonaro</b>		<b>1,376</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
	Atabae	252	1,826	7	224	12.3%
	Balibo	296	2,784	9	458	16.5%
	Bobonaro	216	4,504	21	902	20.0%
	Caillaco	204	2,015	10	393	19.5%
	Lolotoe	169	1,434	8	213	14.9%
	Maliana	239	4,320	18	788	18.2%
<b>Covalima</b>		<b>1,203</b>	<b>11,105</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
	Fatululic	46	422	9	96	22.7%
	Fatumean	132	615	5	77	12.5%
	Fohorem	132	873	7	144	16.5%
	Maucatar	114	1,174	10	170	14.5%
	Suai	302	4,359	14	609	14.0%
	Tilomar	194	1,355	7	160	11.8%
	Zumalai	283	2,307	8	305	13.2%
<b>Dili</b>		<b>367</b>	<b>35,224</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
	Atauro	140	1,618	12	272	16.8%
	Cristo Rei	65	7,505	115	966	12.9%
	Dom Aleixo	33	15,896	482	1,850	11.6%
	Metinaro	91	872	10	150	17.2%
	Nain Feto	5	4,015	803	583	14.5%
	Vera Cruz	33	5,318	161	849	16.0%

Table 2-1 Number of Private Households

District	Sub-District	KM²	Number of Private Households		Female-Headed Households	
			Number	Per Km²	Number	Percent
<b>Ermera</b>		<b>768</b>	<b>19,280</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>15.7%</b>
	Atsabe	167	3,056	18	623	20.4%
	Ermera	93	5,232	56	840	16.1%
	Hatulia	274	5,656	21	785	13.9%
	Letefoho	129	3,704	29	578	15.6%
	Railaco	105	1,632	16	205	12.6%
<b>Lautém</b>		<b>1,812</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>24.6%</b>
	Iliomar	302	1,429	5	289	20.2%
	Lautém	448	2,932	7	687	23.4%
	Lospalos	624	5,247	8	1,277	24.3%
	Luro	128	1,108	9	381	34.4%
	Tutuala	310	731	2	179	24.5%
<b>Liquiçá</b>		<b>549</b>	<b>10,351</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
	Bazartete	187	3,701	20	475	12.8%
	Liquiçá	98	3,351	34	480	14.3%
	Maubara	264	3,299	12	439	13.3%
<b>Manatuto</b>		<b>1,783</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
	Barique	397	843	2	110	13.0%
	Lacio	368	1,273	3	153	12.0%
	Lacubiar	391	1,790	5	215	12.0%
	Laleia	226	752	3	136	18.1%
	Manatuto	271	1,823	7	260	14.3%
	Soibada	130	443	3	68	15.3%
<b>Manufahi</b>		<b>1,323</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>12.6%</b>
	Alas	406	1,179	3	87	7.4%
	Fatuberlio	375	1,110	3	178	16.0%
	Same	354	4,548	13	606	13.3%
	Turiscail	188	1,019	5	116	11.4%
<b>Oecusse</b>		<b>814</b>	<b>13,890</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
	Nitibe	300	2,609	9	433	16.6%
	Oesilo	97	2,224	23	382	17.2%
	Pante Macassar	356	7,290	20	1,405	19.3%
	Passabe	61	1,767	29	339	19.2%
<b>Viqueque</b>		<b>1,879</b>	<b>13,807</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
	Lacuta	416	1,093	3	122	11.2%
	Ossu	427	3,134	7	631	20.1%
	Uato-lari	294	3,465	12	585	16.9%
	Uatucarbau	132	1,499	11	260	17.3%
	Viqueque	610	4,616	8	715	15.5%
<b>Timor-Leste</b>		<b>14,920</b>	<b>184,651</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29,534</b>	<b>16.0%</b>

Source: National Statistics Directorate/UNFPA, 2013 (4)

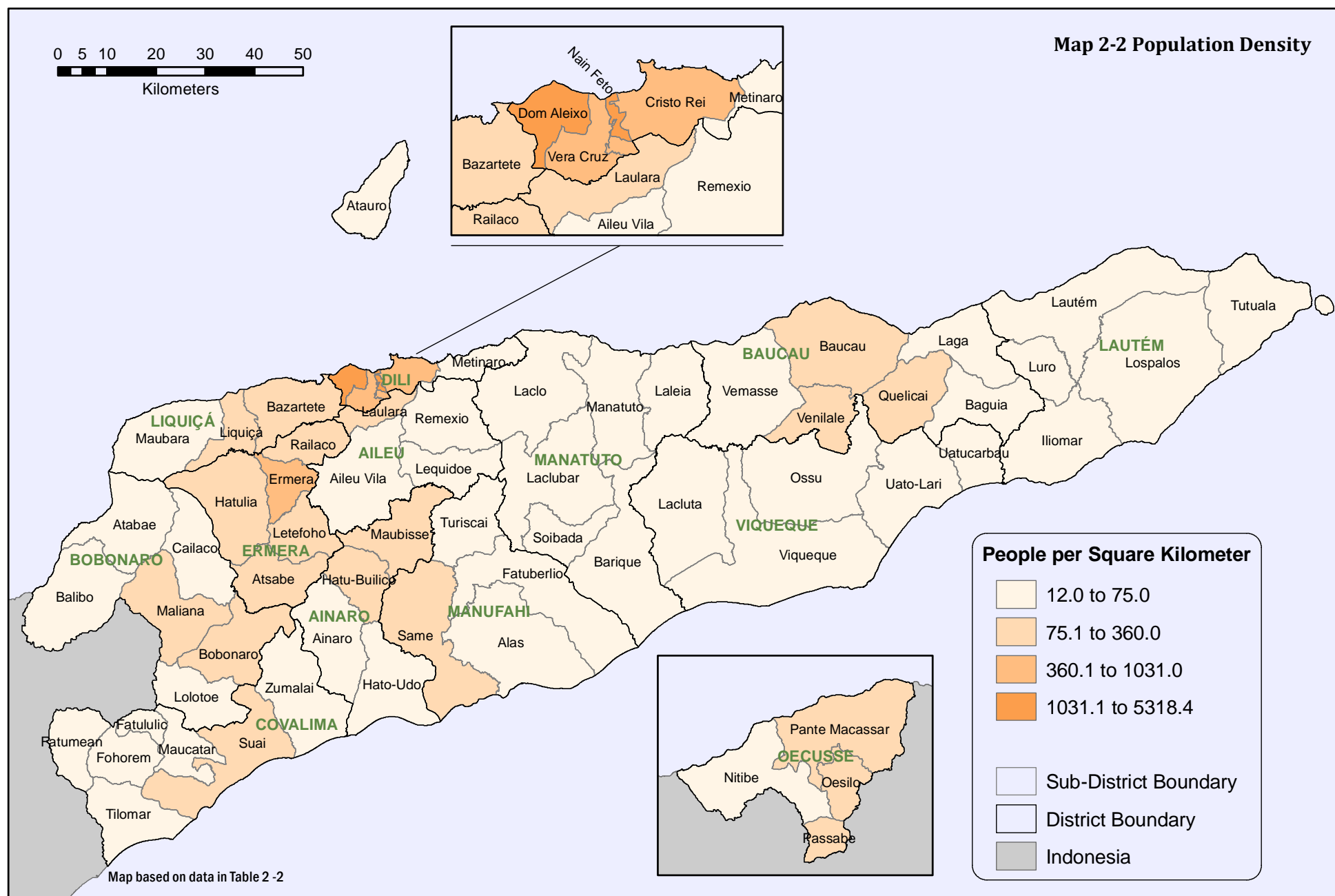


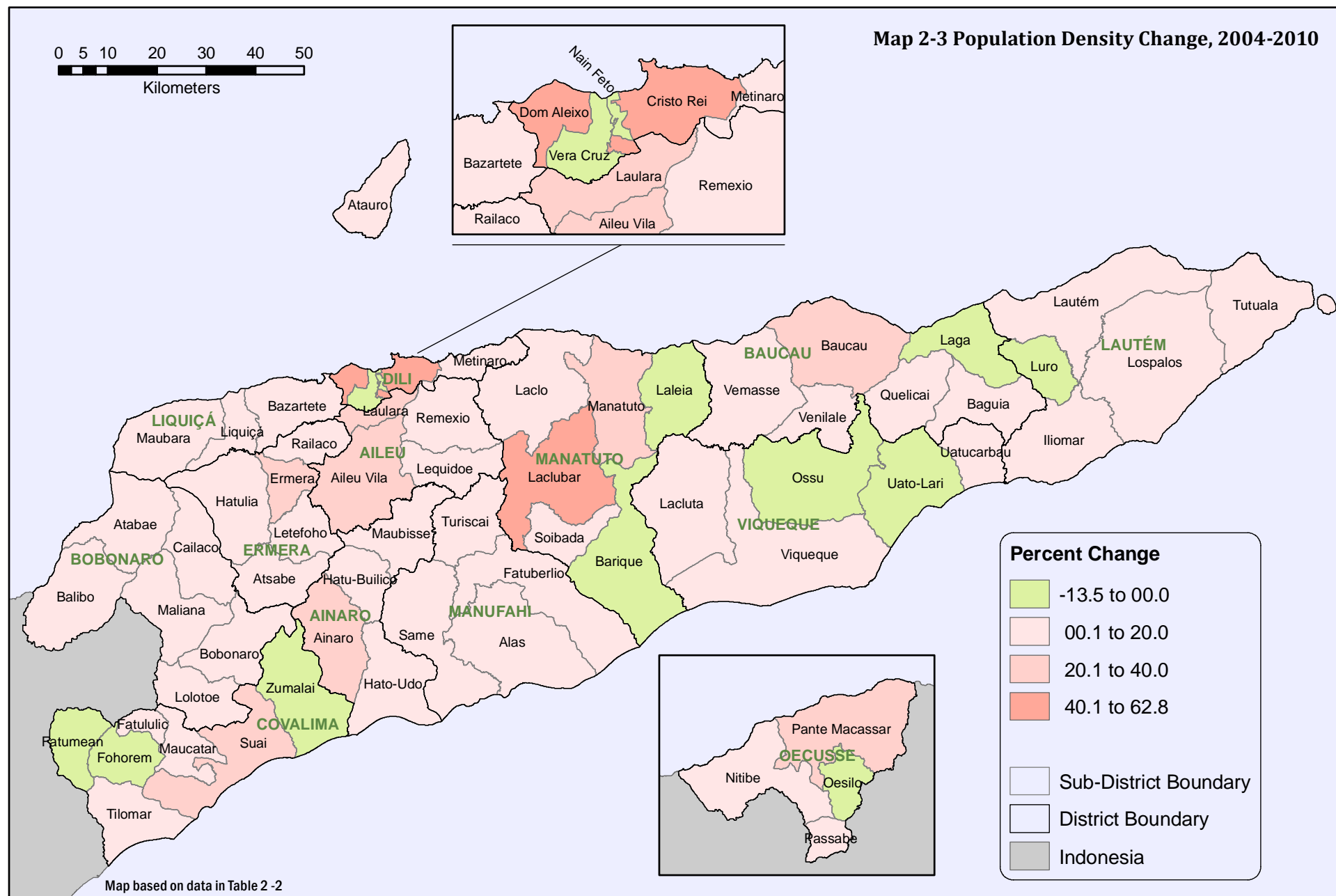
Table 2-2 Changes in Population and Population Density, 2004 -2010

District	Sub-District	KM²	Total Population		Population Density		Change 2004-2010		
			2004	2010	2004	2010	Total Population	Density	Percentage
Aileu		737	37,967	44,325	51.5	60.1	6,358	8.6	16.7%
	Aileu Vila	314	17,207	20,830	54.8	66.3	3,623	11.5	21.1%
	Laulara	61	5,448	7,173	89.3	117.6	1,725	28.3	31.7%
	Lequidoe	151	5,819	6,267	38.5	41.5	448	3.0	7.7%
	Remexio	211	9,493	10,055	45.0	47.7	562	2.7	5.9%
Ainaro		803	52,480	59,175	65.4	73.7	6,695	8.3	12.8%
	Ainaro	235	12,640	15,558	53.8	66.2	2,918	12.4	23.1%
	Hato-Udo	242	8,817	9,645	36.4	39.9	828	3.4	9.4%
	Hatu-Builico	129	10,807	11,950	83.8	92.6	1,143	8.9	10.6%
	Maubisse	197	20,216	22,022	102.6	111.8	1,806	9.2	8.9%
Baucau		1,506	100,748	111,694	66.9	74.2	10,946	7.3	10.9%
	Baguia	206	8,964	9,465	43.5	45.9	501	2.4	5.6%
	Baucau	370	37,422	46,500	101.1	125.7	9,078	24.5	24.3%
	Laga	199	15,167	14,432	76.2	72.5	-735	-3.7	-4.8%
	Quelcai	206	15,971	16,747	77.5	81.3	776	3.8	4.9%
	Vemassee	374	8,886	9,008	23.8	24.1	122	0.3	1.4%
	Venilale	151	14,338	15,542	95.0	102.9	1,204	8.0	8.4%
Bobonaro		1,376	83,579	92,049	60.7	66.9	8,470	6.2	10.1%
	Atabae	252	9,638	11,024	38.2	43.7	1,386	5.5	14.4%
	Balibo	296	13,663	14,851	46.2	50.2	1,188	4.0	8.7%
	Bobonaro	216	22,766	23,854	105.4	110.4	1,088	5.0	4.8%
	Cailaco	204	8,394	9,957	41.1	48.8	1,563	7.7	18.6%
	Lolotoe	169	6,992	7,129	41.4	42.2	137	0.8	2.0%
	Maliana	239	22,126	25,234	92.6	105.6	3,108	13.0	14.0%
Covalima		1,203	53,063	59,455	44.1	49.4	6,392	5.3	12.0%
	Fatululic	46	1,814	1,894	39.4	41.2	80	1.7	4.4%
	Fatumean	132	3,366	3,332	25.5	25.2	-34	-0.3	-1.0%
	Fohorem	132	4,122	4,092	31.2	31.0	-30	-0.2	-0.7%
	Maucatar	114	5,876	6,291	51.5	55.2	415	3.6	7.1%
	Suai	302	18,376	25,164	60.8	83.3	6,788	22.5	36.9%
	Tilomar	194	6,186	7,043	31.9	36.3	857	4.4	13.9%
	Zumalai	283	13,323	11,639	47.1	41.1	-1,684	-6.0	-12.6%
Dili		367	175,730	234,026	478.8	637.7	58,296	158.8	33.2%
	Atauro	140	7,863	8,602	56.2	61.4	739	5.3	9.4%
	Cristo Rei	65	34,151	54,936	525.4	845.2	20,785	319.8	60.9%
	Dom Aleixo	33	64,574	105,154	1956.8	3186.5	40,580	1229.7	62.8%
	Metinaro	91	3,963	4,727	43.5	51.9	764	8.4	19.3%
	Nain Feto	5	29,920	26,592	5984.0	5318.4	-3,328	-665.6	-11.1%
	Vera Cruz	33	35,259	34,015	1068.5	1030.8	-1,244	-37.7	-3.5%

Table 2-2 Changes in Population and Population Density, 2004 -2010

District	Sub-District	KM²	Total Population		Population Density		Change 2004-2010		
			2004	2010	2004	2010	Total Population	Density	Percentage
Ermera		768	103,322	117,064	134.5	152.4	13,742	17.9	13.3%
	Atsabe	167	16,037	17,264	96.0	103.4	1,227	7.3	7.7%
	Ermera	93	27,366	33,530	294.3	360.5	6,164	66.3	22.5%
	Hatulia	274	30,659	34,999	111.9	127.7	4,340	15.8	14.2%
	Letefoho	129	19,917	20,887	154.4	161.9	970	7.5	4.9%
	Railaco	105	9,343	10,384	89.0	98.9	1,041	9.9	11.1%
Lautém		1,812	56,293	59,787	31.1	33.0	3,494	1.9	6.2%
	Iliomar	302	6,726	7,201	22.3	23.8	475	1.6	7.1%
	Lautém	448	13,870	14,147	31.0	31.6	277	0.6	2.0%
	Lospalos	624	25,780	29,236	41.3	46.9	3,456	5.5	13.4%
	Luro	128	6,205	5,367	48.5	41.9	-838	-6.5	-13.5%
	Tutuala	310	3,712	3,836	12.0	12.4	124	0.4	3.3%
Liquiçá		549	54,973	63,403	100.1	115.5	8,430	15.4	15.3%
	Bazartete	187	20,213	23,955	108.1	128.1	3,742	20.0	18.5%
	Liquiçá	98	18,304	20,938	186.8	213.7	2,634	26.9	14.4%
	Maubara	264	16,456	18,510	62.3	70.1	2,054	7.8	12.5%
Manatuto		1,783	36,897	42,742	20.7	24.0	5,845	3.3	15.8%
	Barique	397	4,874	4,768	12.3	12.0	-106	-0.3	-2.2%
	Laclo	368	7,558	7,618	20.5	20.7	60	0.2	0.8%
	Laclubar	391	8,039	11,682	20.6	29.9	3,643	9.3	45.3%
	Laleia	226	3,211	3,089	14.2	13.7	-122	-0.5	-3.8%
	Manatuto	271	10,455	12,555	38.6	46.3	2,100	7.7	20.1%
	Soibada	130	2,760	3,030	21.2	23.3	270	2.1	9.8%
Manufahi		1,323	45,081	48,628	34.1	36.8	3,547	2.7	7.9%
	Alas	406	6,505	7,179	16.0	17.7	674	1.7	10.4%
	Fatuberlio	375	6,326	6,902	16.9	18.4	576	1.5	9.1%
	Same	354	26,162	27,554	73.9	77.8	1,392	3.9	5.3%
	Turiscail	188		6,993	32.4	37.2	905	4.8	14.9%
Oecusse		814	57,616	64,025	70.8	78.7	6,409	7.9	11.1%
	Nitibe	300	11,052	11,366	36.8	37.9	314	1.0	2.8%
	Oesilo	97	10,238	9,861	105.5	101.7	-377	-3.9	-3.7%
	Pante Macassar	356	29,187	35,226	82.0	98.9	6,039	17.0	20.7%
	Passabe	61	7,139	7,572	117.0	124.1	433	7.1	6.1%
Viqueque		1,879	65,449	70,036	34.8	37.3	4,587	2.4	7.0%
	Lacluta	416	5,187	5,853	12.5	14.1	666	1.6	12.8%
	Ossu	427	15,731	15,612	36.8	36.6	-119	-0.3	-0.8%
	Uatucarbau	132	6,725	7,212	50.9	54.6	487	3.7	7.2%
	Uatu-Lari	294	17,100	16,972	58.2	57.7	-128	-0.4	-0.7%
	Viqueque	610	20,706	24,387	33.9	40.0	3,681	6.0	17.8%
Timor-Leste		14,920	923,198	1,066,409	61.9	71.5	143,211	9.6	15.5%

Map 2-3 Population Density Change, 2004-2010



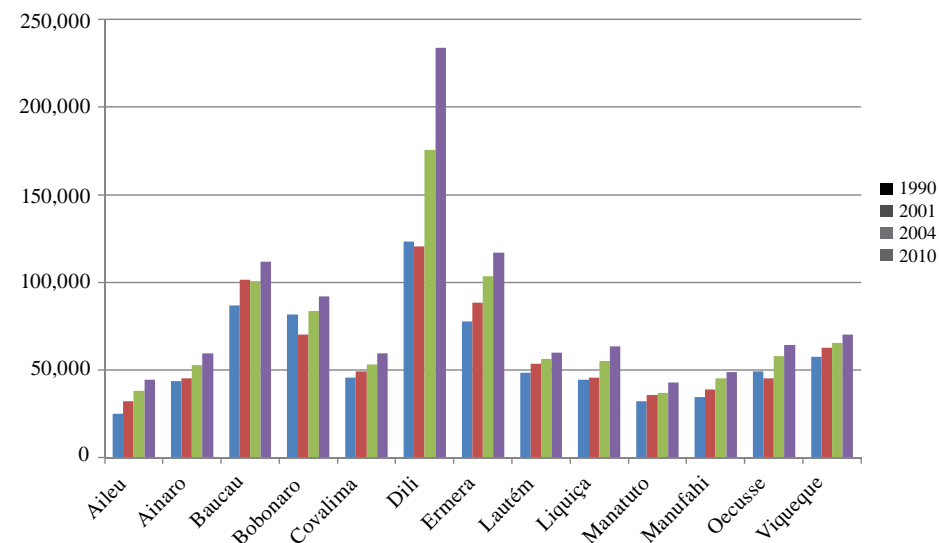
Between 2004 and 2010, different parts of the country experienced different rates of population change. At district level, Dili grew much faster than any other district, continuing a trend that started 10 years earlier, immediately after independence (Chart 2-2). The population increased in 53 sub-districts and it decreased in 12 sub-districts (Table 2-2 and Map 2-3). Unsurprisingly, the biggest increases were in urban areas, including Dom Aleixo (62.8%) and Cristo Rei (60.9%) in the city of Dili, and in the sub-districts containing most of the district centers, including Suai (36.9%), Baucau (24.3%), Ainaro (23.1%), Ermera (22.5%), Aileu Vila (21.1%), Pante Makassar (20.7%) and Manatuto (20.1%). The biggest decreases were in Luro (-13.5%), Zumalai (-12.6%) and Nain Feto (-11.1%). Population decline in parts of Dili city (Vera Cruz also experienced a small decrease of -3.5%) probably reflect internal migration from one part of the city to another, one significant outcome of the civil unrest that came to a head in 2006.

**Age Structure** – The median age for Timor-Leste as a whole is 18.3 in 2010, up from 18.1 in 2004 (Table 2-5). This slight ageing of the population probably reflects declines in both fertility rates and mortality rates during the 6-year period. The most notable feature is still that the median age is very low compared with most other countries in the world – The oldest districts are Dili (median age 20.3) and Oecusse (18.8), and the youngest are Lautém (17.1) and Ainaro (16.6). Between 2004 and 2010, Covalima and Liquiçá experienced the largest increases in median age of 8.7%, and Ainaro (-2.4%) and Lautém (-4.2%) experienced the largest decreases.



Photo: Adelina Lopes/TMap

**Chart 2-2 Population Change, 1990 - 2010**



**Sources of Data for Table 2-2, Chart 2-2 and Map 2-3**

- 1990 – Central Bureau of Statistics, 1992. *Population of Timor Timur; Results of the 1990 Population Census*. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- 2001 – National Statistics Directorate, 2003. *Timor-Leste Survei Suco Nian; Resultado save no aktualijadu*. Dili, Timor-Leste
- 2004 – National Statistics Directorate/UNFPA, 2006. *National Priority Tables; Census of Population and Housing, 2004*. Dili, Timor-Leste.
- 2010 – National Statistics Directorate/UNFPA, 2011. *2010 Population and Housing Census Volume 2 - Population Distribution by Administrative Areas*. Dili, Timor-Leste

Comparing the population pyramids for 2004 and 2010 (Charts 2-3 and 2-4) reveals some subtle changes in structure. Clearly the dominant characteristic of Timor-Leste's population is that it is still very young, but the 0-4 year-old band has narrowed, from 8% of total population in 2004 to around 7% in 2010, and the 5-9 year-old band has broadened, from around 6.5% in 2004 to around 7% in 2010. These two changes show that the very high fertility rates experienced immediately after independence have now started to decline. Another interesting change can be seen in the movement of a very distinct bulge which was evident for the 30-34 age group in 2004 but had moved up to the 35-39 age group by 2010. Why? What does this tell us? Is it something to do with the fact that this cohort was born between 1974 – 1979, during and immediately after the Indonesian invasion? If it is related to that, then wouldn't we expect a narrowing rather than a bulge? Further analysis is required to fully understand this interesting trend. Another distinct bulge appeared in 2010 that was not there in 2004, and this one is probably easier to account for. This bulge is for the 60-64 age group, and it probably reflects over-reporting in this category, with people in their 40s and 50s thinking that by claiming to be 60+ for the census would make them eligible for state pensions!



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

Chart 2-3 Age Pyramid of Timor-Leste, 2004

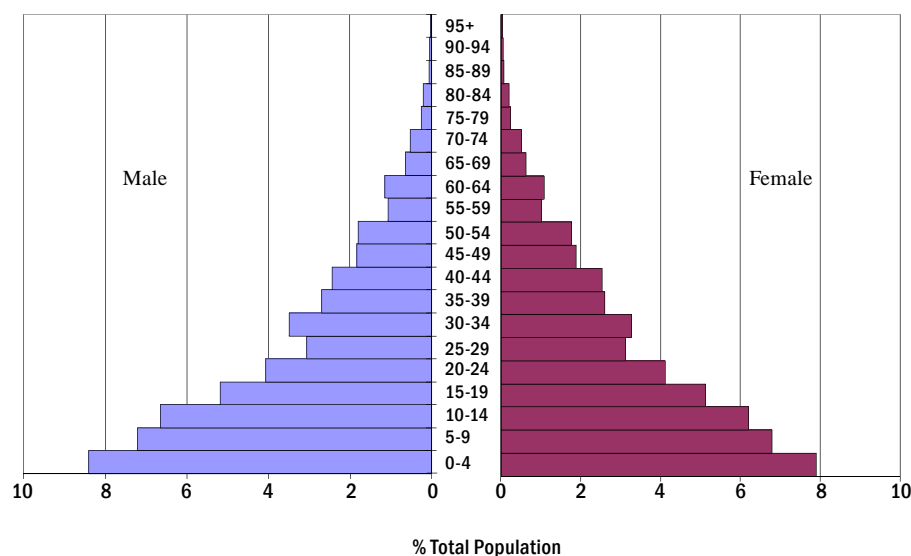
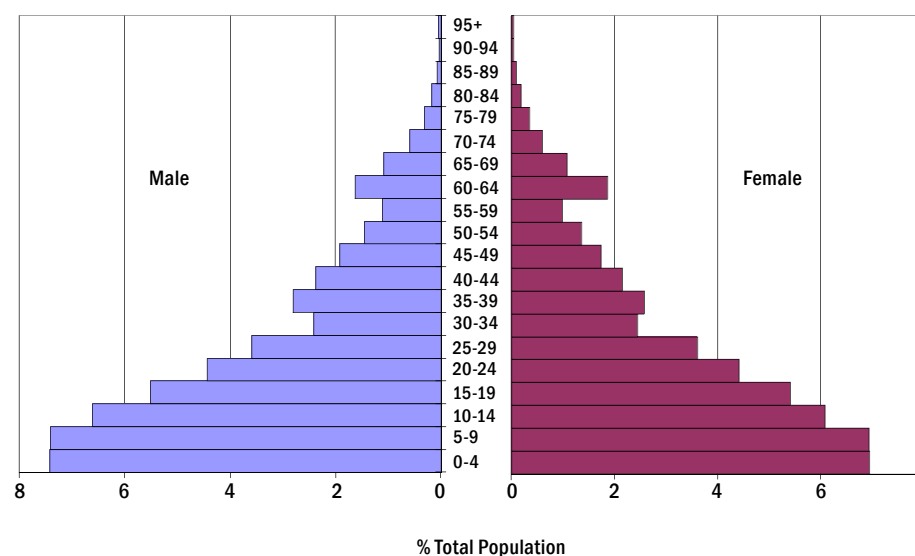


Chart 2-4 Age Pyramid of Timor-Leste, 2010



Charts based on data in Table 2-3

**Migration** – The 2010 census shows that the movement of relatively large numbers of people from rural areas to urban centres, and in particular to the capital city, Dili, continued apace. Though migration among the other districts has taken place, the overwhelming trend continues to be towards Dili (Map 2-4). Dili is the only district with a positive net lifetime migration flow (more in-migrants than out-migrants). Whilst 9,155 people who were born in Dili had moved out of the district at some point in their lives, 94,349 people moved into district from other parts of the country. This means that approximately 43% of the people who lived in Dili in 2010 were born in one of the other 12 districts. The census figures suggest that the rate of in-migration accelerated between 2004 and 2010, with one estimate putting the increase in the number of lifetime in-migrants at 37% (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (6)). In contrast, Oecusse District attracts relatively few lifetime in-migrants, with only 891 recorded by the Census. Lautém (1,427), Ainaro (1,742) and Viqueque (1,971) had similarly low numbers of in-migrants.

**Table 2-3 Net Lifetime Migration**

	Number of Lifetime Migrants		
	Out	In	Net
Aileu	7,229	5,229	-2,000
Ainaro	10,695	1,742	-8,953
Baucau	18,372	4,637	-13,735
Bobonaro	16,353	3,708	-12,645
Covalima	6,936	2,535	-4,401
Dili	9,155	94,349	85,194
Ermera	11,947	3,614	-8,333
Lautém	9,432	1,427	-8,005
Liquiçá	6,461	3,266	-3,195
Manatuto	6,920	1,971	-4,949
Manufahi	6,051	2,893	-3,158
Oecusse	4,608	891	-3,717
Viqueque	13,983	1,880	-12,103

Table 2-3 shows the numbers of lifetime migrants among all 13 districts.<sup>1</sup> This data is summarized in Table 2-4, which shows aggregate in-, out- and net lifetime migration for each district. The largest flows of lifetime migrants into Dili District were from Baucau (15,904), Bobonaro (12,291) and Viqueque (11,330). These are also the three districts with the largest net lifetime migration figures (Table 2-4), at -13,735, -12,645 and -12,103 respectively. The most stable districts with the smallest net lifetime migration flows included Aileu (-2,000), Manufahi (-3,158), Liquiçá (3,195) and Oecusse (-3,717).

Though internal migration is significant in Timor-Leste, for most of the country it still has much less impact on population change than do natural influences. As Table 2-2 shows, the population in all 13 districts grew between 2004 and 2010. This is because continued high birth rates and declining death rates made natural increases in population more than adequate to offset decreases caused by out-migration. So, for example, even though Baucau has the largest number of lifetime out-migrants at 18,372, the population of the district still grew by 10,946, or 10.9%, between 2004 and 2010. In Dili District, net in-migration combined with high birth rates and declining death rates to produce a massive increase of 58,296, or 33.2%, during the same time period.

<sup>1</sup>Lifetime migrants are people who, in 2010, lived in a different district to the one they were born in. In other words, they had migrated from their district of birth at some time during their lifetimes.

**Table 2-4 Lifetime Migration Flows between Districts**

District of Residence	Population 2010	District of Birth												
		Aileu	Ainaro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oecusse	Viqueque
Aileu	43,603	38,374	957	341	119	83	2,634	499	35	81	161	214	45	60
Ainaro	58,039	268	56,297	72	195	173	283	141	25	28	44	468	21	24
Baucau	109,822	151	151	105,185	122	85	1,240	120	624	95	254	79	138	1,578
Bobonaro	90,536	36	111	108	86,828	1,467	606	929	52	168	49	51	62	69
Covalima	58,255	45	169	59	1,694	55,720	247	101	37	30	31	45	32	45
Dili	221,438	5,829	7,629	15,904	12,291	4,691	127,089	9,167	8,304	5,030	5,654	4,674	3,846	11,330
Ermera	116,535	360	413	125	842	79	677	112,921	38	735	72	61	105	107
Lautém	59,526	38	40	358	68	31	505	46	58,099	113	65	40	16	107
Liquiçá	62,801	98	102	135	580	93	951	739	74	59,535	120	73	188	113
Manatuto	41,548	112	78	349	72	62	549	49	57	76	39,577	176	49	342
Manufahi	48,301	179	959	96	230	98	621	75	50	38	348	45,408	53	146
Oecusse	62,735	77	33	76	84	42	259	42	36	39	29	112	61,844	62
Viqueque	69,306	36	53	749	56	32	583	39	100	28	93	58	53	67,426
Timor-Leste	1,042,445	45,603	66,992	123,557	103,181	62,656	136,244	124,868	67,531	65,996	46,497	51,459	66,452	81,409

Table 2-2 gives the total population of Timor-Leste in 2010 as 1,066,409 whereas Table 2-3 gives it as only 1,042,445. This is because Table 2-3 includes only Timorese citizens who live in private households. The larger total given in Table 2-2 includes 11,537 foreign-born residents and 12,427 homeless, travellers or other transients who were living in temporary accommodation when they were enumerated.

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (6). Table B-1

Map 2 - 4 Lifetime Migration Flows

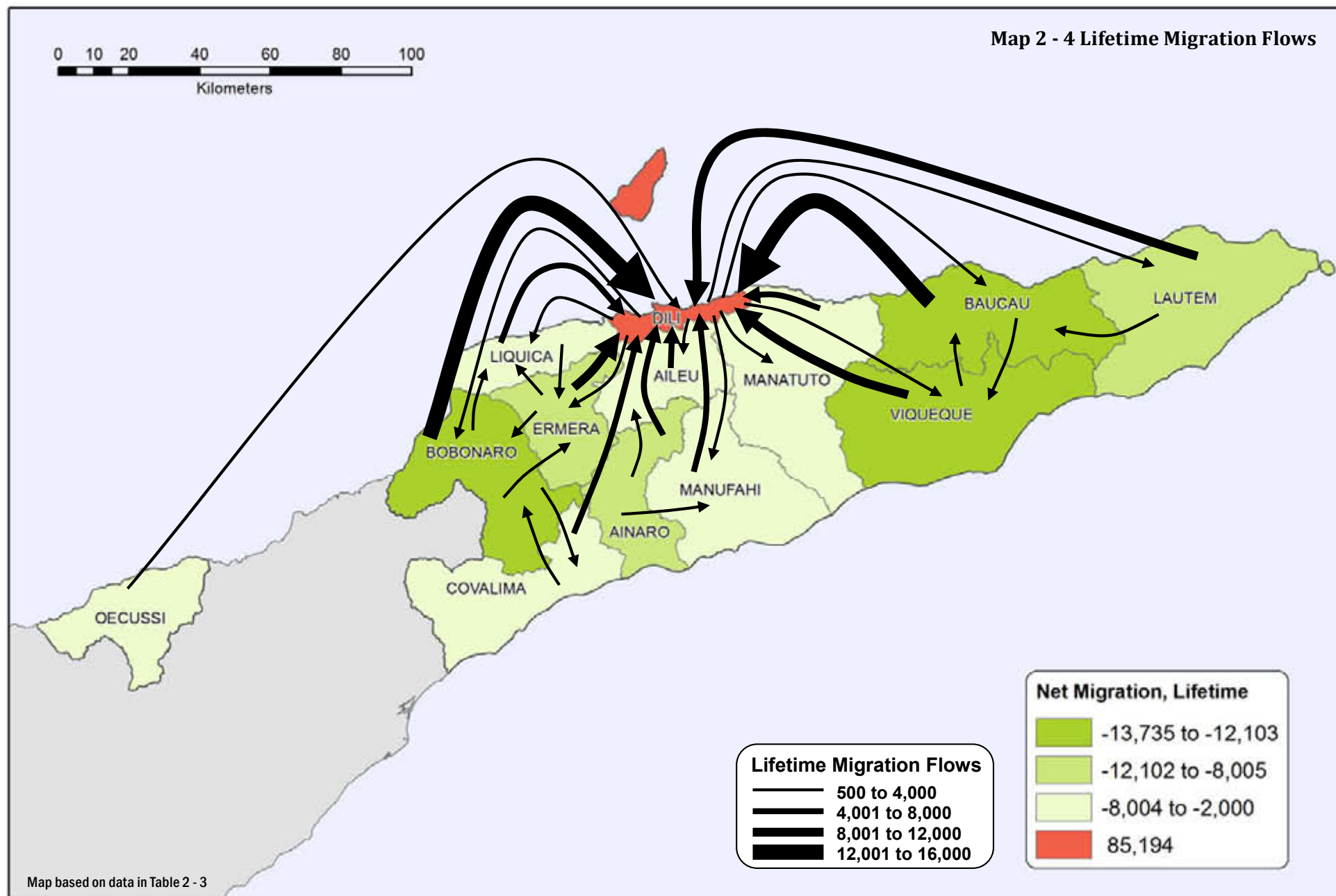


Table 2-5 Average Size of Private Households

District	2010		
Sub-District	Total Private Household Population	Number of Private Households	Average Size of Private Households
Aileu	43,644	6,965	6.27
Aileu Vila	20,179	3,274	6.16
Laulara	7,170	1,090	6.58
Lequidoe	6,245	1,104	5.66
Remexio	10,050	1,497	6.71
Ainaro	58,116	9,664	6.01
Ainaro	14,580	2,292	6.36
Hato-Udo	9,632	1,710	5.63
Hatu-Builico	11,929	2,058	5.80
Maubisse	21,975	3,604	6.10
Baucau	109,297	21,255	5.14
Baguia	9,430	2,109	4.47
Baucau	44,905	7,438	6.04
Laga	14,224	2,868	4.96
Quelicaí	16,626	4,028	4.13
Vemassee	8,960	1,674	5.35
Venilale	15,152	3,138	4.83
Bobonaro	90,717	16,883	5.37
Atabae	10,974	1,826	6.01
Balibo	14,730	2,784	5.29
Bobonaro	23,744	4,504	5.27
Cailaco	9,806	2,015	4.87
Lolotoe	7,055	1,434	4.92
Maliana	24,408	4,320	5.65
Covalima	58,759	11,105	5.29
Fatululic	1,894	422	4.49
Fatumean	3,332	615	5.42
Fohorem	4,092	873	4.69
Maucatar	6,291	1,174	5.36
Suai	24,511	4,359	5.62
Tilomar	7,039	1,355	5.19
Zumalai	11,600	2,307	5.03
Dili	227,636	35,224	6.46
Atauro	8,540	1,618	5.28
Cristo Rei	53,022	7,505	7.06
Dom Aleixo	103,322	15,896	6.50
Metinaro	4,727	872	5.42
Nain Feto	25,347	4,015	6.31
Vera Cruz	32,678	5,318	6.14

Table 2-5 Average Size of Private Households

District	2010		
Sub-District	Total Private Household Population	Number of Private Households	Average Size of Private Households
Ermera	116,782	19,280	6.06
Atsabe	17,264	3,056	5.65
Ermera	33,373	5,232	6.38
Hatulia	34,999	5,656	6.19
Letefoho	20,867	3,704	5.63
Railaco	10,279	1,632	6.30
Lautém	59,397	11,447	5.19
Iliomar	7,201	1,429	5.04
Lautém	14,147	2,932	4.83
Lospalos	28,848	5,247	5.50
Luro	5,367	1,108	4.84
Tutuala	3,834	731	5.24
Liquiçá	63,083	10,351	6.09
Bazartete	23,832	3,701	6.44
Liquiçá	20,851	3,351	6.22
Maubara	18,400	3,299	5.58
Manatuto	41,236	6,924	5.96
Barique	4,525	843	5.37
Laclo	7,606	1,273	5.97
Laclubar	11,653	1,790	6.51
Laleia	3,068	752	4.08
Manatuto	11,429	1,823	6.27
Soibada	2,955	443	6.67
Manufahi	48,367	7,856	6.16
Alas	7,168	1,179	6.08
Fatuberlio	6,708	1,110	6.04
Same	27,521	4,548	6.05
Turiscail	6,970	1,019	6.84
Oecusse	63,278	13,890	4.56
Nitibe	11,328	2,609	4.34
Oesilo	9,837	2,224	4.42
Pante Macassar	34,588	7,290	4.74
Passabe	7,525	1,767	4.26
Viqueque	69,431	13,807	5.03
Lacluta	5,844	1,093	5.35
Ossu	15,146	3,134	4.83
Uato-Lari	16,940	3,465	4.89
Uatucarbau	7,212	1,499	4.81
Viqueque	24,289	4,616	5.26
Timor-Leste	1,049,743	184,651	5.69

The low median age of the country is further reflected in its high Child Dependency Ratio<sup>1</sup> – the number of children younger than 15 years of age is very high relative to the number of people in what is considered to be the economically productive age group between 15 and 65 years of age. At 77.0, it is one of the highest in the world (Table 2-8). Notable changes since 2004 are that child dependency ratios have generally gone down and aged dependency ratios have generally gone up. For the country as a whole, the Child Dependency Ratio decreased from 81.6 in 2004 to 77.0 in 2010, and the Aged Dependency Ratio went up from 6.6 to 8.7. The net effect of these changes was a decrease in the Total Dependency Ratio from 88.2 to 85.7. It is encouraging for the nation economy's that the number of people of productive age is growing relative to the numbers of young and elderly that depend on them for support.

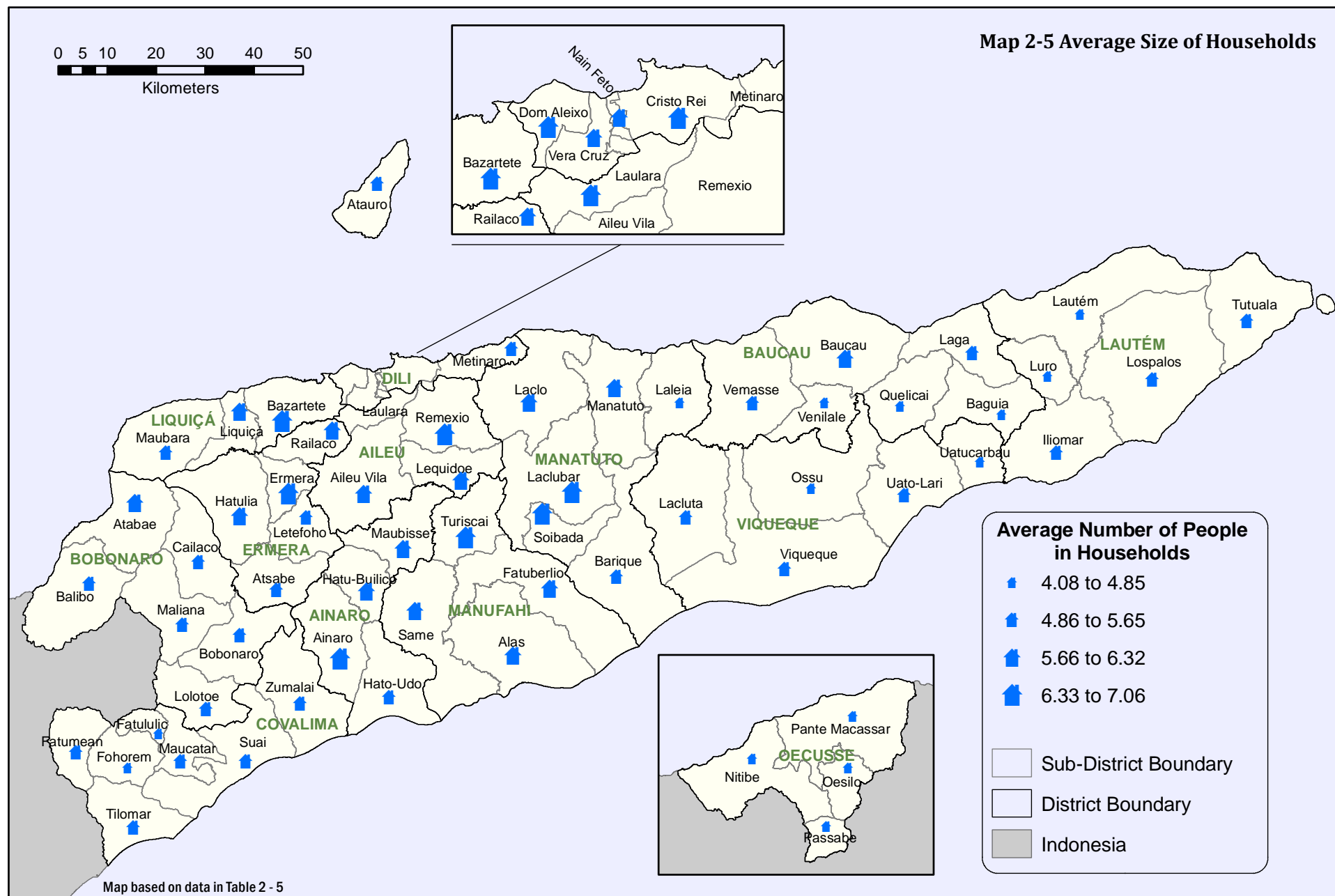
<sup>1</sup>Dependency Ratios - these are summary measures of the age composition of a population. They indicate the extent to which people in what are considered to be unproductive age groups depend on people in productive or supportive age groups. The relationships presented in this atlas are child, aged and total dependency ratios.

$$\text{Child Dependency Ratio} = \left( \frac{\text{Population 0 - 14 years old}}{\text{Population 15 - 64 years old}} \right) \times 100$$

$$\text{Aged Dependency Ratio} = \left( \frac{\text{Population 65 years and older}}{\text{Population 15 - 64 years old}} \right) \times 100$$

$$\text{Total Dependency Ratio} = \text{Child} + \text{Aged Dependency Ratio}$$

Map 2-5 Average Size of Households



Dili District has by far the lowest Child Dependency Ratio, at 57.3. At the other end of the scale, child dependency is highest in Viqueque (89.8), Ainaro (92.5) and Lautém (99.5) Districts. Aged Dependency Ratios are much lower and vary much less. Again, Dili District is least dependent with an Aged Dependency Ratio of just 3.8. The most aged dependent districts are Baucau (14.9), Lautém (15.5) and Viqueque (18.3). Combining the two to show total dependency, Dili scores just 61.1, but four districts have Total Dependency Ratios higher than 100. These are Ainaro (102.6), Baucau (102.9), Viqueque (108.1) and Lautém (115.0).

Geographically, the pattern that was already clear in 2004, with the highest dependency ratios concentrated in the east and in rural areas, and the lowest in Dili and in other urban centers, was even stronger in 2010. As map 2-7 clearly shows, dependency increased in most parts of Baucau, Viqueque and Lautém Districts in the east, throughout Oecusse District, and in upland rural areas in central and western districts. Generally speaking, sub-districts closer to Dili showed a decrease in dependency and sub-districts farther away from Dili showed an increase in dependency. Notable exceptions include parts of Covalima and Manatuto Districts where dependency ratios surprisingly decreased, possibly more a reflection of local demographic dynamics than of national trends.

**Households** – The 2010 Census determined that there are 184,651 private households in the country. (Table 2-5). A household is a person or group of people who live together in the same compound, though not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. Households have common or shared housekeeping and cooking arrangements. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage (National Directorate of Statistics, 2013 (4).

Eighty-four percent of households are headed by males and 16% are headed by females (Table 2-1). These national aggregates conceal regional variations in the sex of household heads which might be explained in part by the different approaches to family structure practiced by matrilineal and patrilineal societies. Other influencing factors include sex-selective migration and differences in the numbers of divorcees and widows. Among the districts, Lautém has the highest proportion of female-headed households with 24.6%, and Manufahi has the lowest with 12.6%. The range is even wider at sub-district level, from Luro with 34.4% to Alas with only 7.4%.

Looking at the size of households, Oecusse is the district with the smallest households, averaging 4.6 members, and Dili has the largest, averaging 6.5. The range at sub-district level is from 4.1 in Laleia and Quelicai to 7.1 in Cristo Rei. Households tend to be larger in urban areas than in rural areas, particularly in Dili and other larger urban centers such as Baucau, Ermera and Ainaro. Furthermore, there is a distinct regional pattern, with households in the east and west of the country (including Oecusse) generally being much smaller than those in the center (Map 2-5). It seems proximity to Dili is a key factor, encouraging people to move in with friends and relatives living in and around the capital city to get better access to the jobs, services and amenities it has to offer.

**Chart 2-5 Percent of Population per Age Group**

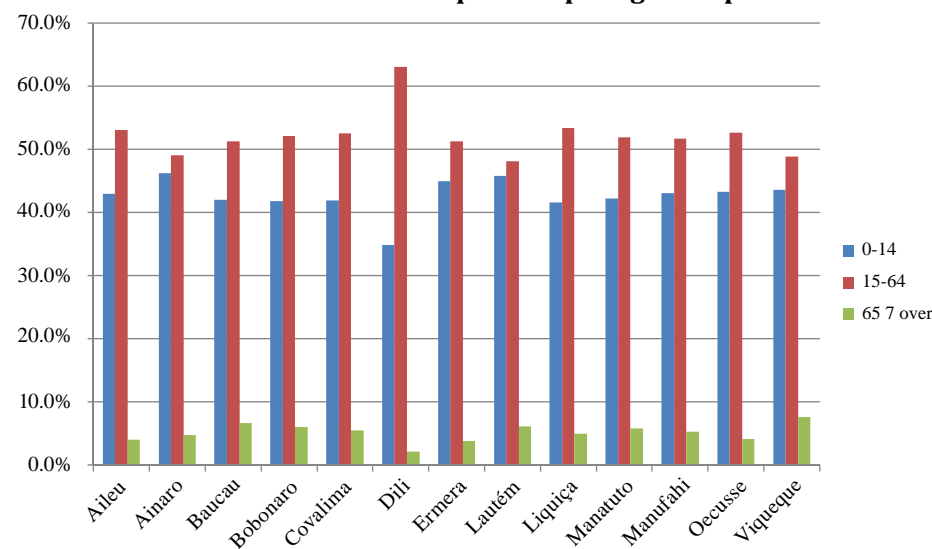


Chart based on data in Table 2-7

Table 2-6 Changes in Median Age, 2004-2010

District	Sub-District	Median Age 2004	Median Age 2010	Median Age Changes 2004-2010	
				Number	Percentage
Aileu		16.2	17.6	1.4	8.7%
	Aileu Vila	16.8	18.0	1.2	7.1%
	Laulara	16.2	17.4	1.2	7.4%
	Lequidoe	16.0	17.7	1.7	10.6%
	Remexio	16.1	17.2	1.1	6.8%
Ainaro		17.0	16.6	-0.4	-2.4%
	Ainaro	17.1	16.6	-0.5	-2.9%
	Hato-Udo	17.7	18.6	0.9	5.1%
	Hatu-Builico	16.9	15.3	-1.6	-9.5%
	Maubisse	16.3	16.6	0.3	1.8%
Baucau		18.4	18.4	0.0	0.0%
	Baguia	18.2	18.3	0.1	0.5%
	Baucau	18.4	18.7	0.3	1.6%
	Laga	17.3	18.2	0.9	5.2%
	Quelical	18.9	18.9	0.0	0.0%
	Vemasse	18.3	18.4	0.1	0.5%
	Venilale	18.8	18.2	-0.6	-3.2%
Bobonaro		18.6	18.9	0.3	1.6%
	Atabae	17.5	17.5	0.0	0.0%
	Balibo	20.0	19.9	-0.1	-0.5%
	Bobonaro	18.2	18.6	0.4	2.2%
	Cailaco	18.6	18.5	-0.1	-0.5%
	Lolotoe	18.6	20.7	2.1	11.3%
	Maliana	18.5	19.1	0.6	3.2%
Covalima		17.2	18.7	1.5	8.7%
	Fatululic	16.3	17.5	1.2	7.4%
	Fatumean	16.0	16.7	0.7	4.4%
	Fohorem	18.4	19.4	1.0	5.4%
	Maucatar	17.2	18.8	1.6	9.3%
	Suai	18.1	18.7	0.6	3.3%
	Tilomar	18.4	18.2	-0.2	-1.1%
	Zumalai	17.0	19.0	2.0	11.8%
Dili		19.2	20.3	1.1	5.7%
	Atauro	19.0	19.5	0.5	2.6%
	Cristo Rei	18.3	19.7	1.4	7.7%
	Dom Aleixo	20.0	20.9	0.9	4.5%
	Metinaro	17.8	18.6	0.8	4.5%
	Nain Feto	20.2	21.6	1.4	6.9%
	Vera Cruz	19.4	21.5	2.1	10.8%

Table 2-6 Changes in Median Age, 2004-2010

District	Sub-District	Median Age 2004	Median Age 2010	Median Age Changes 2004-2010	
				Number	Percentage
Ermera		16.6	17.5	0.9	5.4%
	Atsabe	17.7	18.2	0.5	2.8%
	Ermera	16.6	17.0	0.4	2.4%
	Hatulia	15.4	16.5	1.1	7.1%
	Letefoho	16.6	17.9	1.3	7.8%
	Railaco	15.8	17.5	1.7	10.8%
Lautém		17.3	17.1	-0.2	-1.2%
	Iliomar	18.2	16.0	-2.2	-12.1%
	Lautém	16.4	17.1	0.7	4.3%
	Lospalos	16.8	17.1	0.3	1.8%
	Luro	17.3	17.0	-0.3	-1.7%
	Tutuala	17.4	17.8	0.4	2.3%
Liquiçá		17.1	18.5	1.4	8.2%
	Bazartete	16.7	18.1	1.4	8.4%
	Liquiçá	17.1	18.5	1.4	8.2%
	Maubara	19.5	19.7	0.2	1.0%
Manatuto		18.4	18.6	0.3	1.4%
	Barique	18.2	19.7	1.5	8.2%
	Laclo	17.0	17.5	0.5	2.9%
	Lacubiar	18.5	17.8	-0.7	-3.8%
	Laleia	20.0	21.9	1.9	9.5%
	Manatuto	19.0	19.4	0.4	2.1%
	Soibada	16.5	16.6	0.1	0.6%
Manufahi		17.3	18.0	0.7	3.8%
	Alas	17.4	17.5	0.1	0.6%
	Fatuberlio	17.2	18.5	1.3	7.6%
	Same	18.2	18.3	0.1	0.5%
	Turiscail	16.0	17.6	1.6	10.0%
Oecusse		19.0	18.8	-0.3	-1.3%
	Nitibe	18.8	18.0	-0.8	-4.3%
	Oesilo	18.1	18.8	0.7	3.9%
	Pante Macassar	19.2	19.0	-0.2	-1.0%
	Passabe	19.5	18.7	-0.8	-4.1%
Viqueque		19.2	18.4	-0.8	-4.2%
	Lacuta	20.9	21.2	0.3	1.4%
	Ossu	19.2	18.6	-0.6	-3.1%
	Uato-Lari	19.4	18.2	-1.2	-6.2%
	Uatucarbau	17.4	17.8	0.4	2.3%
	Viqueque	19.0	18.4	-0.6	-3.2%
Timor-Leste		18.1	18.3	0.2	1.1%

Table 2-7 Population by Age Group

District	Sub-District	2010						
		Total Population	Population 0-14 Years		Population 15-64 Years		Population 65+ Years	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Aileu		44,325	19,023	42.9%	23,522	53.1%	1,780	4.0%
	Aileu Vila	20,830	8,542	41.0%	11,496	55.2%	792	3.8%
	Laulara	7,173	3,209	44.7%	3,675	51.2%	289	4.0%
	Lequidoe	6,267	2,736	43.7%	3,250	51.9%	281	4.5%
	Remexio	10,055	4,536	45.1%	5,101	50.7%	418	4.2%
Ainaro		59,175	27,331	46.2%	29,005	49.0%	2,839	4.8%
	Ainaro	15,558	7,016	45.1%	7,791	50.1%	751	4.8%
	Hato-Udo	9,645	4,145	43.0%	4,972	51.6%	528	5.5%
	Hatu-Builico	11,950	5,914	49.5%	5,419	45.3%	617	5.2%
	Maubisse	22,022	10,256	46.6%	10,823	49.1%	943	4.3%
Baucau		111,694	46,936	42.0%	57,271	51.3%	7,487	6.7%
	Baguia	9,465	4,168	44.0%	4,460	47.1%	837	8.8%
	Baucau	46,500	18,671	40.2%	25,317	54.4%	2,512	5.4%
	Laga	14,432	6,263	43.4%	7,056	48.9%	1,113	7.7%
	Quelical	16,747	7,212	43.1%	8,132	48.6%	1,403	8.4%
	Vemasse	9,008	3,887	43.2%	4,581	50.9%	540	6.0%
	Venilale	15,542	6,735	43.3%	7,725	49.7%	1,082	7.0%
Bobonaro		92,049	38,493	41.8%	47,969	52.1%	5,587	6.1%
	Atabae	11,024	4,975	45.1%	5,486	49.8%	563	5.1%
	Balibo	14,851	6,153	41.4%	7,817	52.6%	881	5.9%
	Bobonaro	23,854	10,337	43.3%	11,486	48.2%	2,031	8.5%
	Caillaco	9,957	4,273	42.9%	5,070	50.9%	614	6.2%
	Lolotoe	7,129	2,925	41.0%	3,729	52.3%	475	6.7%
	Maliana	25,234	9,830	39.0%	14,381	57.0%	1,023	4.1%
Covalima		59,455	24,931	41.9%	31,225	52.5%	3,299	5.5%
	Fatululic	1,894	868	45.8%	882	46.6%	144	7.6%
	Fatumean	3,332	1,595	47.9%	1,507	45.2%	230	6.9%
	Fohorem	4,092	1,732	42.3%	2,009	49.1%	351	8.6%
	Maucatar	6,291	2,666	42.4%	3,226	51.3%	399	6.3%
	Suai	25,164	10,100	40.1%	13,925	55.3%	1,139	4.5%
	Tilomar	7,043	3,101	44.0%	3,555	50.5%	387	5.5%
	Zumalai	11,639	4,869	41.8%	6,121	52.6%	649	5.6%
Dili		234,026	81,579	34.9%	147,490	63.0%	4,957	2.1%
	Atauro	8,602	3,437	40.0%	4,646	54.0%	519	6.0%
	Cristo Rei	54,936	20,215	36.8%	33,435	60.9%	1,286	2.3%
	Dom Aleixo	105,154	36,355	34.6%	67,223	63.9%	1,576	1.5%
	Metinaro	4,727	1,918	40.6%	2,635	55.7%	174	3.7%
	Nain Feto	26,592	8,455	31.8%	17,478	65.7%	659	2.5%
	Vera Cruz	34,015	11,199	32.9%	22,073	64.9%	743	2.2%

Table 2-7 Population by Age Group

District	Sub-District	2010						
		Total Population	Population 0-14 Years		Population 15-64 Years		Population 65+ Years	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ermera		117,064	52,659	45.0%	59,960	51.2%	4,445	3.8%
	Atsabe	17,264	7,566	43.8%	8,660	50.2%	1,038	6.0%
	Ermera	33,530	15,093	45.0%	17,312	51.6%	1,125	3.4%
	Hatulia	34,999	16,457	47.0%	17,333	49.5%	1,209	3.5%
	Letefoho	20,887	9,028	43.2%	11,123	53.3%	736	3.5%
	Railaco	10,384	4,515	43.5%	5,532	53.3%	337	3.2%
Lautém		59,787	27,384	45.8%	28,741	48.1%	3,662	6.1%
	Iliomar	7,201	3,505	48.7%	3,151	43.8%	545	7.6%
	Lautém	14,147	6,579	46.5%	6,610	46.7%	958	6.8%
	Lospalos	29,236	13,044	44.6%	14,703	50.3%	1,489	5.1%
	Luro	5,367	2,511	46.8%	2,472	46.1%	384	7.2%
	Tutuala	3,836	1,745	45.5%	1,805	47.1%	286	7.5%
Liquiçá		63,403	26,371	41.6%	33,861	53.4%	3,171	5.0%
	Bazartete	23,955	10,197	42.6%	12,723	53.1%	1,035	4.3%
	Liquiçá	20,938	8,560	40.9%	11,487	54.9%	891	4.3%
	Maubara	18,510	7,614	41.1%	9,651	52.1%	1,245	6.7%
Manatuto		42,742	18,037	42.2%	22,196	51.9%	2,509	5.9%
	Barique	4,768	1,879	39.4%	2,583	54.2%	306	6.4%
	Laclo	7,618	3,488	45.8%	3,721	48.8%	409	5.4%
	Laclubar	11,682	5,223	44.7%	5,671	48.5%	788	6.7%
	Laleia	3,089	1,151	37.3%	1,732	56.1%	206	6.7%
	Manatuto	12,555	4,877	38.8%	7,053	56.2%	625	5.0%
	Soibada	3,030	1,419	46.8%	1,436	47.4%	175	5.8%
Manufahi		48,628	20,960	43.1%	25,110	51.6%	2,558	5.3%
	Alas	7,179	3,301	46.0%	3,512	48.9%	366	5.1%
	Fatuberlio	6,902	2,846	41.2%	3,610	52.3%	446	6.5%
	Same	27,554	11,731	42.6%	14,422	52.3%	1,401	5.1%
	Turiscail	6,993	3,082	44.1%	3,566	51.0%	345	4.9%
Oecusse		64,025	27,716	43.3%	33,688	52.6%	2,621	4.1%
	Nitibe	11,366	5,186	45.6%	5,741	50.5%	439	3.9%
	Oesilo	9,861	4,390	44.5%	4,996	50.7%	475	4.8%
	Pante Macassar	35,226	14,752	41.9%	19,188	54.5%	1,286	3.7%
	Passabe	7,572	3,388	44.7%	3,763	49.7%	421	5.6%
Viqueque		70,036	30,486	43.5%	34,231	48.9%	5,319	7.6%
	Lacluta	5,853	2,318	39.6%	3,136	53.6%	399	6.8%
	Ossu	15,612	6,709	43.0%	7,468	47.8%	1,435	9.2%
	Uato-Lari	16,972	7,546	44.5%	7,970	47.0%	1,456	8.6%
	Uatucarbau	7,212	3,266	45.3%	3,314	46.0%	632	8.8%
	Viqueque	24,387	10,647	43.7%	12,343	50.6%	1,397	5.7%
Timor-Leste		1,066,409	441,906	41.4%	574,269	53.9%	50,234	4.7%

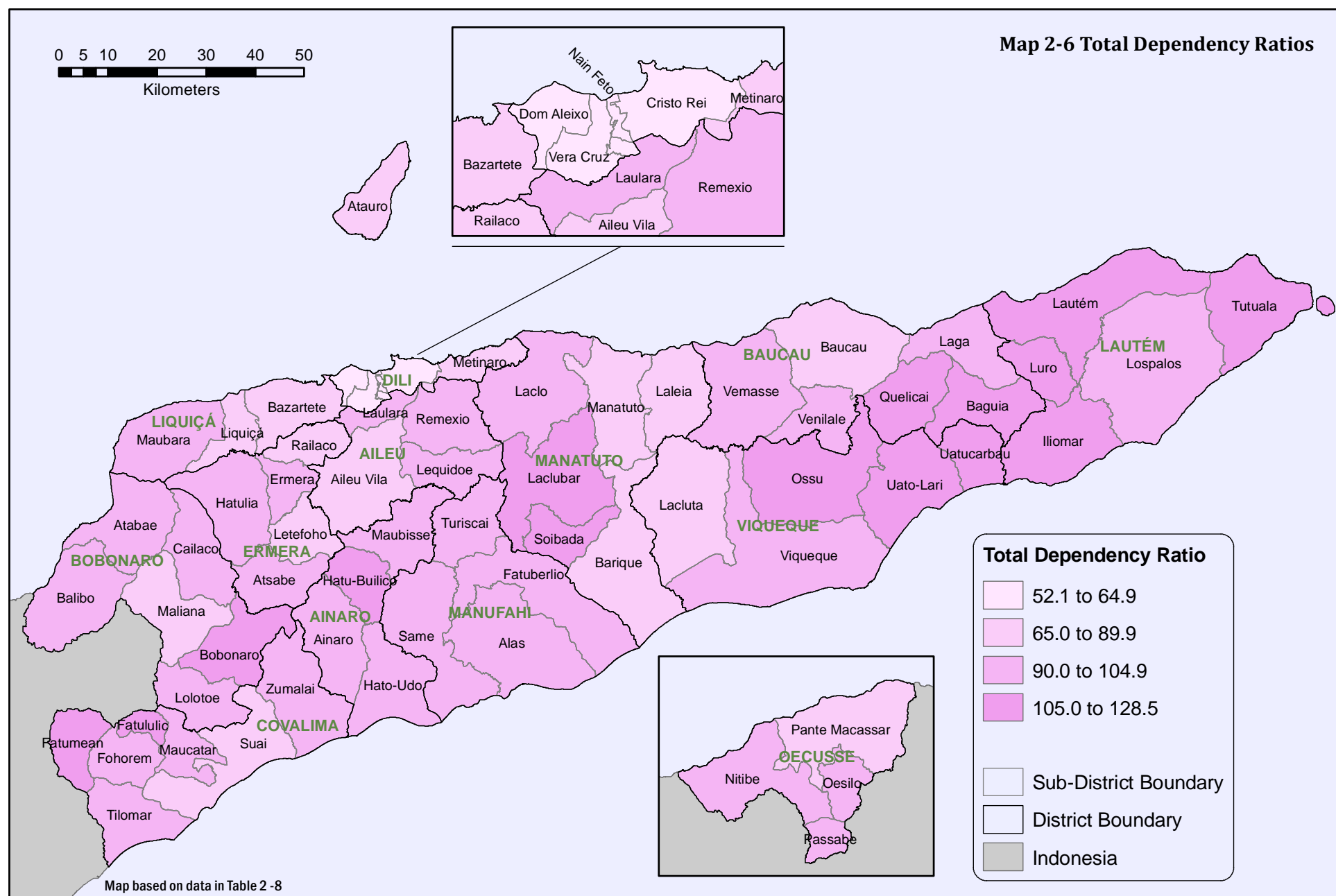


Table 2-8 Changes in Dependency Ratios, 2004-2010

District	Sub-District	Dependency Ratios 2004			Dependency Ratios 2010			Dependency Ratio Changes 2004-2010		
		Child	Aged	Total	Child	Aged	Total	Child	Aged	Total
Aileu		93.1	4.4	97.5	85.8	8.1	93.8	-7.3	3.7	-3.7
	Aileu Vila	87.4	4.0	91.4	74.3	6.9	81.2	-13.1	2.9	-10.2
	Laulara	93.6	4.8	98.4	87.3	7.9	95.2	-6.3	3.1	-3.2
	Lequidoe	92.8	2.8	95.6	84.2	8.6	92.8	-8.6	5.8	-2.8
	Remexio	93.3	4.9	98.2	88.9	8.2	97.1	-4.4	3.3	-1.1
Ainaro		91.2	7.5	98.7	92.5	10.1	102.6	1.2	2.7	3.9
	Ainaro	89.9	7.2	97.1	90.1	9.6	99.7	0.2	2.4	2.6
	Hato-Udo	86.7	7.7	94.4	83.4	10.6	94.0	-3.3	2.9	-0.4
	Hatu-Builico	94.5	7.7	102.2	109.1	11.4	120.5	14.6	3.7	18.3
	Maubisse	92.5	3.9	96.4	94.8	8.7	103.5	2.3	4.8	7.1
Baucau		86.2	10.2	96.3	88.0	14.9	102.9	1.8	4.8	6.5
	Baguia	92.2	13.0	105.2	93.5	18.8	112.3	1.3	5.8	7.1
	Baucau	80.1	7.9	88.0	73.7	9.9	83.6	-6.4	2.0	-4.4
	Laga	94.1	12.9	107.0	88.8	15.8	104.6	-5.3	2.9	-2.4
	Quelicaí	85.2	11.2	96.4	88.7	17.3	106.0	3.5	6.1	9.6
	Vemassee	87.1	8.8	95.9	84.9	11.8	96.7	-2.2	3.0	0.8
	Venilale	79.8	9.1	88.9	87.2	14.0	101.2	7.4	4.9	12.3
Bobonaro		80.5	8.9	89.3	81.5	11.7	93.2	1.0	2.9	3.9
	Atabae	85.9	8.5	94.4	90.7	10.3	101.0	4.8	1.8	6.6
	Balibo	73.3	9.7	83.0	78.7	11.3	90.0	5.4	1.6	7.0
	Bobonaro	84.7	10.7	95.4	90.0	17.7	107.7	5.3	7.0	12.3
	Cailaco	82.4	8.2	90.6	84.3	12.1	96.4	1.9	3.9	5.8
	Lolotoe	78.5	9.2	87.7	78.4	12.7	91.1	-0.1	3.5	3.4
	Maliana	74.5	5.2	79.7	68.4	7.1	75.5	-6.1	1.9	-4.2
Covalima		91.0	9.6	100.6	86.2	12.4	98.6	-4.8	2.8	-2.0
	Fatululic	103.2	13.5	116.7	98.4	16.3	114.7	-4.8	2.8	-2.0
	Fatumean	100.7	9.6	110.3	105.8	15.3	121.1	5.1	5.7	10.8
	Fohorem	94.0	13.5	107.5	86.2	17.5	103.7	-7.8	4.0	-3.8
	Mauccatar	91.0	9.6	100.6	82.6	12.4	95.0	-8.4	2.8	-5.6
	Suai	78.5	5.7	84.2	72.5	8.2	80.7	-6.0	2.5	-3.5
	Tilomar	83.7	7.6	91.3	87.2	10.9	98.1	3.5	3.3	6.8
	Zumalai	87.4	5.5	92.9	79.5	10.6	90.1	-7.9	5.1	-2.8
Dili		70.7	3.7	74.4	57.3	3.8	61.1	-13.4	0.2	-13.3
	Atauro	77.3	8.9	86.2	74.0	11.2	85.2	-3.3	2.3	-1.0
	Cristo Rei	75.3	3.4	78.7	60.5	3.8	64.3	-14.8	0.4	-14.4
	Dom Aleixo	59.3	2.0	61.3	54.1	2.3	56.4	-5.2	0.3	-4.9
	Metinaro	80.5	5.1	85.6	72.8	6.6	79.4	-7.7	1.5	-6.2
	Nain Feto	61.1	3.9	65.0	48.4	3.8	52.2	-12.7	-0.1	-12.8
	Vera Cruz	66.1	3.1	69.2	50.7	3.4	54.1	-15.4	0.3	-15.1

Table 2-8 Changes in Dependency Ratios, 2004-2010

District	Sub-District	Dependency Ratios 2004			Dependency Ratios 2010			Dependency Ratio Changes 2004-2010		
		Child	Aged	Total	Child	Aged	Total	Child	Aged	Total
Ermera		89.9	5.3	95.2	87.2	6.6	93.8	-2.7	1.3	-1.4
	Atsabe	87.3	8.1	95.4	87.4	12.0	99.4	0.1	3.9	4.0
	Ermera	89.9	5.3	95.2	87.2	6.5	93.7	-2.7	1.2	-1.5
	Hatulia	102.6	5.7	108.3	94.9	7.0	101.9	-7.7	1.3	-6.4
	Letefoho	89.2	4.6	93.8	81.2	6.6	87.8	-8.0	2.0	-6.0
	Railaco	96.7	4.6	101.3	81.6	6.1	87.7	-15.1	1.5	-13.6
Lautém		92.6	10.1	102.7	99.5	15.5	115.0	6.9	5.4	12.3
	Iliomar	92.6	11.8	104.4	111.2	17.3	128.5	18.6	5.5	24.1
	Lautém	98.7	10.1	108.8	99.5	14.5	114.0	0.8	4.4	5.2
	Lospalos	93.0	8.1	101.1	88.7	10.1	98.8	-4.3	2.0	-2.3
	Luro	92.3	8.7	101.0	101.6	15.5	117.1	9.3	6.8	16.1
	Tutuala	92.6	10.9	103.5	96.7	15.8	112.5	4.1	4.9	9.0
Liquiçá		84.8	6.1	90.9	78.9	8.1	87.0	-5.9	2.0	-3.9
	Bazartete	89.7	5.6	95.3	80.1	8.1	88.2	-9.6	2.5	-7.1
	Liquiçá	84.8	6.1	90.9	74.5	7.8	82.3	-10.3	1.7	-8.6
	Maubara	79.5	9.7	89.2	78.9	12.9	91.8	-0.6	3.2	2.6
Manatuto		83.8	7.8	91.6	82.4	11.9	94.3	-1.3	4.1	2.7
	Barique	82.1	7.3	89.4	72.7	11.8	84.5	-9.4	4.5	-4.9
	Laclo	90.1	6.7	96.8	93.7	11.0	104.7	3.6	4.3	7.9
	Laclubar	85.4	7.0	92.4	92.1	13.9	106.0	6.7	6.9	13.6
	Laleia	78.7	10.2	88.9	66.5	11.9	78.4	-12.2	1.7	-10.5
	Manatuto	76.9	8.3	85.2	69.1	8.9	78.0	-7.8	0.6	-7.2
	Soibada	94.9	9.3	104.2	98.8	12.2	111.0	3.9	2.9	6.8
Manufahi		89.1	6.5	95.6	83.9	10.1	93.9	-5.3	3.6	-1.7
	Alas	90.3	7.8	98.1	94.0	10.4	104.4	3.7	2.6	6.3
	Fatuberlio	87.9	6.7	94.6	78.8	12.4	91.2	-9.1	5.7	-3.4
	Same	81.2	6.3	87.5	81.3	9.7	91.0	0.1	3.4	3.5
	Turiscái	97.1	6.0	103.1	86.4	9.7	96.1	-10.7	3.7	-7.0
Oecusse		77.9	5.5	83.4	89.0	8.6	97.5	11.1	3.1	14.2
	Nitibe	80.2	4.4	84.6	90.3	7.6	97.9	10.1	3.2	13.3
	Oesilo	82.5	6.9	89.4	87.9	9.5	97.4	5.4	2.6	8.0
	Pante Macassar	71.8	4.4	76.2	76.9	6.7	83.6	5.1	2.3	7.4
	Passabe	75.5	6.6	82.1	90.0	11.2	101.2	14.5	4.6	19.1
Viqueque		85.6	10.9	96.5	89.8	18.3	108.1	4.2	7.4	11.6
	Lacluta	74.0	7.3	81.3	73.9	12.7	86.6	-0.1	5.4	5.3
	Ossu	85.6	13.9	99.5	89.8	19.2	109.0	4.2	5.3	9.5
	Uato-Lari	86.1	10.9	97.0	94.7	18.3	113.0	8.6	7.4	16.0
	Uatucarbau	95.3	11.7	107.0	98.6	19.1	117.7	3.3	7.4	10.7
	Viqueque	82.2	8.3	90.5	86.3	11.3	97.6	4.1	3.0	7.1
Timor-Leste		81.6	6.6	88.2	77.0	8.7	85.7	-4.6	2.1	-2.5

**Map 2-7 Rural-Urban Migration of Working Age People Continues**

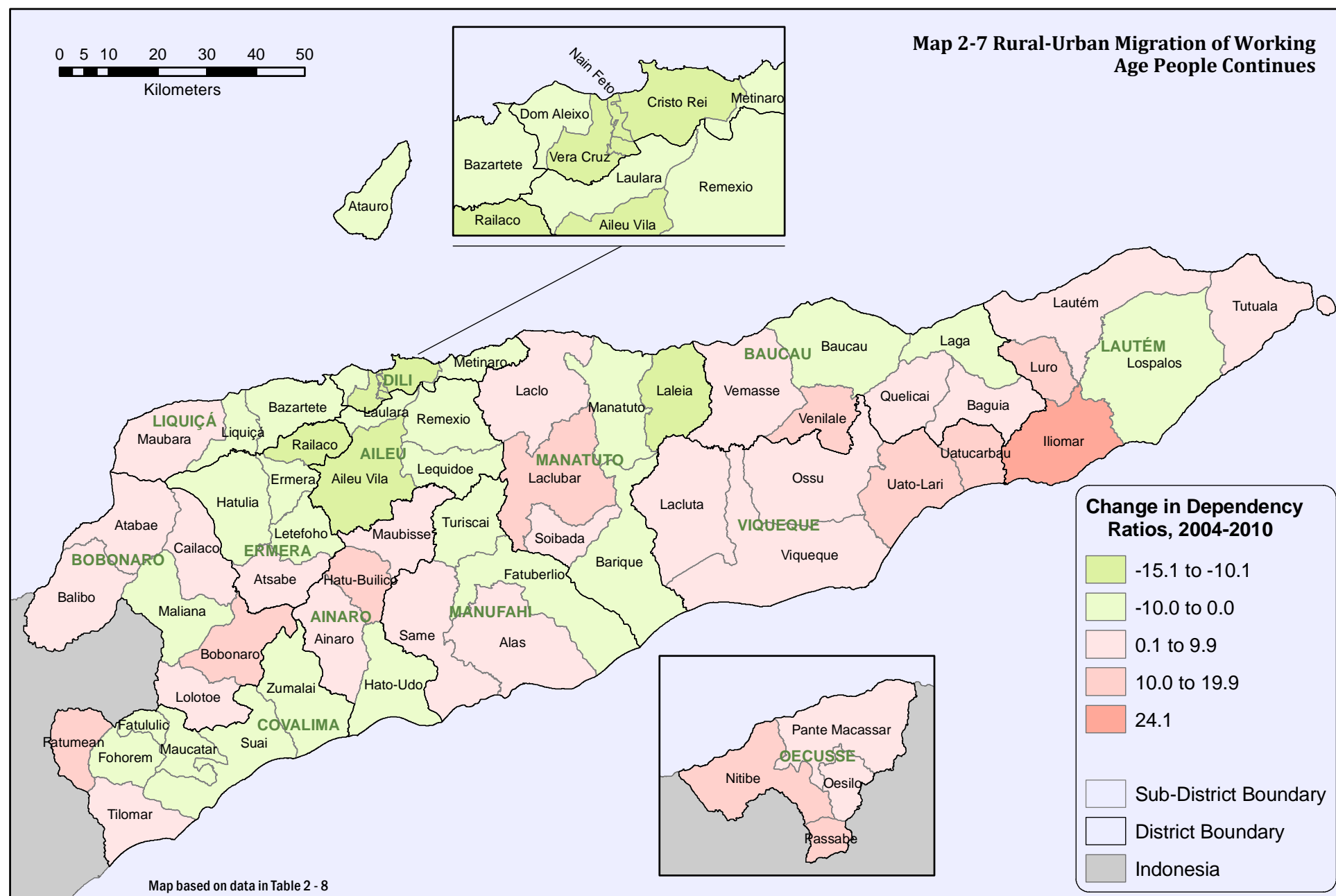




Photo: Alipio Cardoso Moniz/UNFPA

# Part 3

## Living Standards

**Housing Quality** – One of the ways of measuring and comparing housing quality in different places is to construct a housing quality index. The purpose of this approach is to provide a single measure of the extent to which housing meets the basic needs and wants of the people who live in it. Housing quality is a function of a wide range of characteristics and amenities, so housing quality indexes combine values assigned to those individual characteristics to give a single score for each house. The values given for each characteristic are often weighted to reflect the fact that some attributes are considered to be more important than others in determining overall housing quality. Timor-Leste's 2010 Population and Housing Census constructed a housing quality index based on the nature of materials used to build houses, on access to different types of water and sanitation facilities, and on sources of energy used for cooking and lighting.<sup>1</sup> Houses were then ranked according to their index scores, from best quality (Rank 1) to worst quality (Rank 5). Table 3-1 shows the number of houses in each rank and the percentage in the top two and bottom 2 classes for each of Timor-Leste's districts and sub-districts.

For the nation as a whole, 18.6% of houses are in Rank 1 or in Rank 2 (best quality) and 54.0% are in Rank 4 or Rank 5 (worst quality). These numbers suggest that housing conditions throughout the country are not very good, but the most striking feature of Table 3-1 is the disparity between Dili and the rest of the country. Of all Rank 1 and Rank 2 houses in Timor-Leste, 65% are located in Dili District. Looking at this from another angle, whilst 63.4% of all the houses in Dili District are considered to be either Rank 1 or Rank 2 quality, the proportion for Manatuto, the district in second place, is only 15.1%. At the other end of the scale, whereas only 6.8% of the houses in Dili are considered poor quality (Ranks 4 and 5), more than 50% of houses fall into one of these two categories in all other districts. Housing conditions in districts such as Ainaro, Baucau, Oecusse and Viqueque seem particularly poor. Maps 3-1 and 3-2 show these regional disparities very clearly. The next section looks more closely at some of the individual parameters that contribute to the composite housing quality index, and this paints a more optimistic and encouraging picture.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

<sup>1</sup> See National Statistics Directorate/ 2013 (4) for a detailed description of the methodology used for calculating the housing quality index. Copies of this report are available at the National Statistics Directorate in Caicoli, Dili, or online at [www.dne.mof.gov.tl/](http://www.dne.mof.gov.tl/)

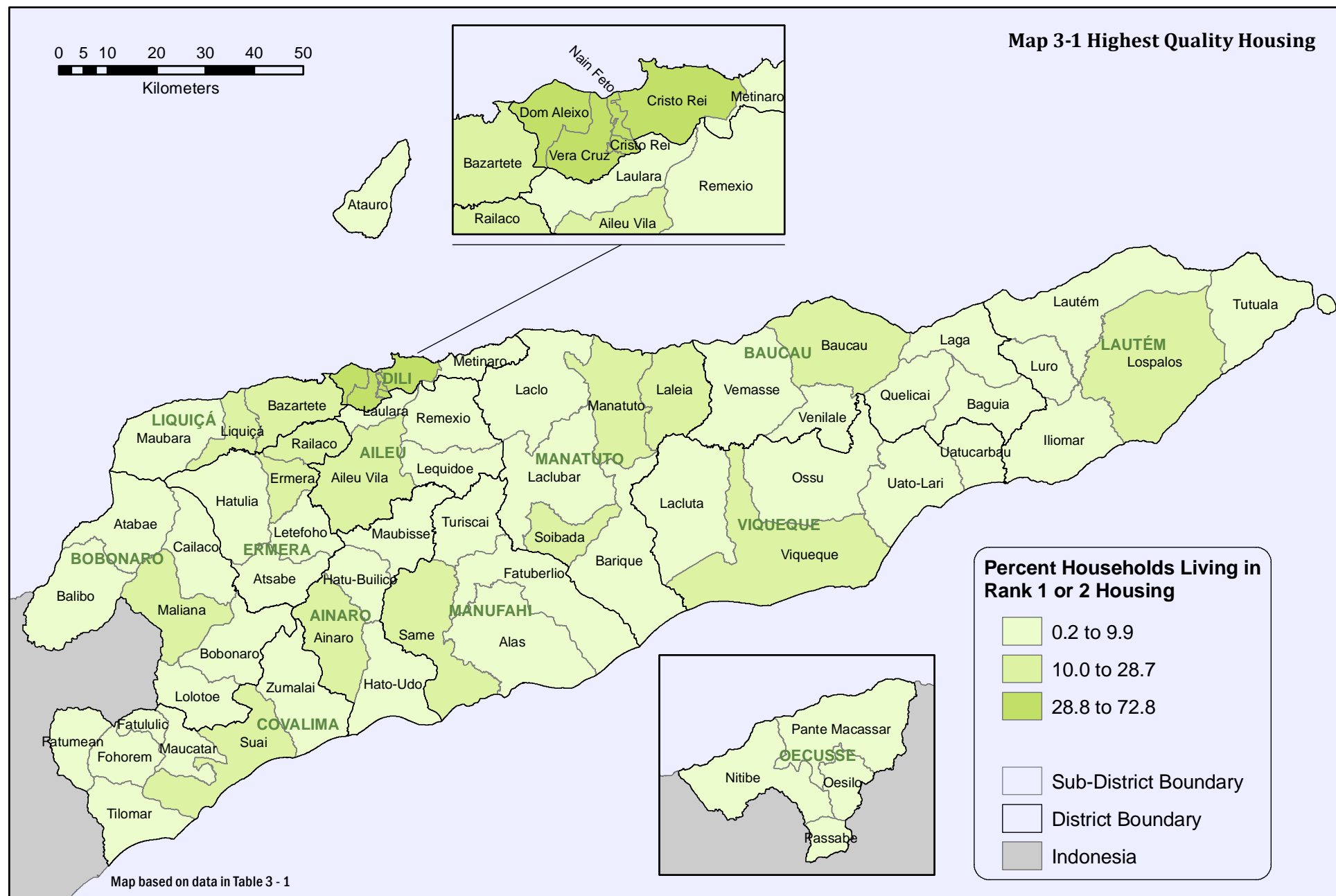


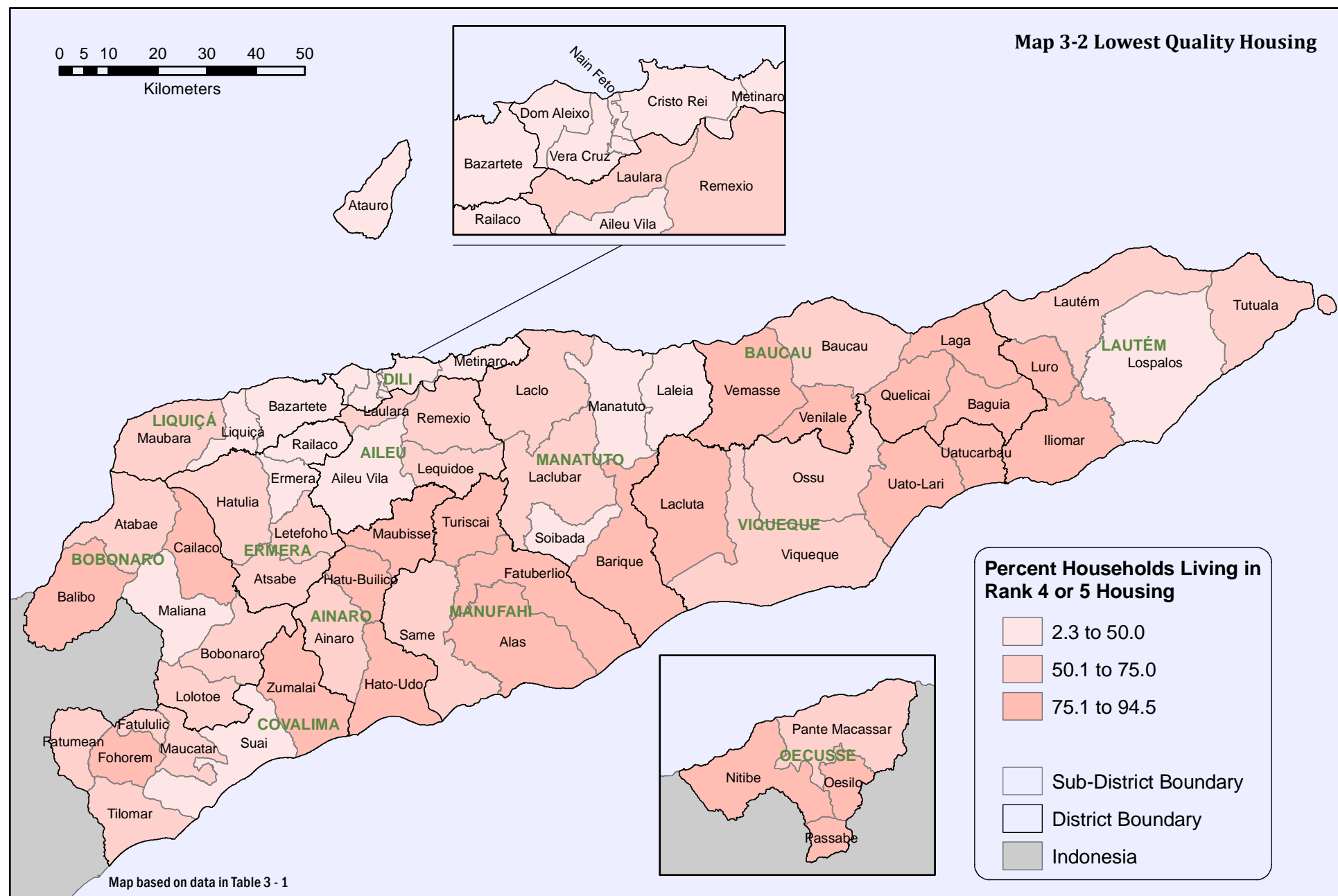
Table 3-1 Housing Quality Index

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households					Percentage of Private Households	
			Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 1 & 2	Rank 4 & 5
Aileu		6,965	4	693	2,227	3,729	312	10.0%	58.0%
	Aileu Vila	3,274	2	518	1,231	1,365	158	15.9%	46.5%
	Laulara	1,090	1	40	380	627	42	3.8%	61.4%
	Lequidoe	1,104	-	43	334	700	27	3.9%	65.9%
	Remexio	1,497	1	92	282	1,037	85	6.2%	74.9%
Ainaro		9,664	9	492	1,790	5,992	1,381	5.2%	76.3%
	Ainaro	2,292	6	333	802	896	255	14.8%	50.2%
	Hato-Udo	1,710	-	15	155	849	691	0.9%	90.1%
	Hatu-Builico	2,058	1	46	324	1,538	149	2.3%	82.0%
	Maubisse	3,604	2	98	509	2,709	286	2.8%	83.1%
Baucau		21,255	79	1,238	3,960	12,982	2,996	6.2%	75.2%
	Baguia	2,109	-	4	113	1,839	153	0.2%	94.5%
	Baucau	7,438	75	1,033	2,362	3,082	886	14.9%	53.3%
	Laga	2,868	-	84	288	1,967	529	2.9%	87.0%
	Qellicai	4,028	2	19	267	3,186	554	0.5%	92.9%
	Vemassee	1,674	-	21	337	1,025	291	1.3%	78.6%
	Venilale	3,138	2	77	593	1,883	583	2.5%	78.6%
Bobonaro		16,883	19	1,591	5,517	7,673	2,083	9.5%	57.8%
	Atabae	1,826	-	60	413	846	507	3.3%	74.1%
	Balibo	2,784	3	86	502	1,578	615	3.2%	78.8%
	Bobonaro	4,504	-	248	1,448	2,396	412	5.5%	62.3%
	Cailaco	2,015	-	33	384	1,161	437	1.6%	79.3%
	Lolotoe	1,434	1	117	516	746	54	8.2%	55.8%
	Maliana	4,320	15	1,047	2,254	946	58	24.6%	23.2%
Covalima		11,105	11	746	3,392	5,480	1,476	6.8%	62.6%
	Fatululic	422	-	7	109	287	19	1.7%	72.5%
	Fatumean	615	-	26	190	288	111	4.2%	64.9%
	Fohorem	873	-	15	184	543	131	1.7%	77.2%
	Maucatar	1,174	-	31	315	640	188	2.6%	70.5%
	Suai	4,359	10	595	1,798	1,598	358	13.9%	44.9%
	Tilomar	1,355	1	28	423	667	236	2.1%	66.6%
	Zumalai	2,307	-	44	373	1,457	433	1.9%	81.9%
Dili		35,224	1,675	20,643	10,526	2,293	87	63.4%	6.8%
	Atauro	1,618	-	153	746	710	9	9.5%	44.4%
	Cristo Rei	7,505	205	4,053	2,578	628	41	56.7%	8.9%
	Dom Aleixo	15,896	1,003	10,563	3,960	362	8	72.8%	2.3%
	Metinaro	872	-	86	434	327	25	9.9%	40.4%
	Nain Feto	4,015	256	2,539	1,124	96	-	69.6%	2.4%
	Vera Cruz	5,318	211	3,249	1,684	170	4	65.1%	3.3%

Table 3-1 Housing Quality Index

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households					Percentage of Private Households	
			Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 1 & 2	Rank 4 & 5
Ermera		19,280	19	1,615	6,422	10,009	1,215	8.5%	58.2%
	Atsabe	3,056	-	157	842	1,920	137	5.1%	67.3%
	Ermera	5,232	15	845	2,404	1,896	72	16.4%	37.6%
	Hatulia	5,656	1	217	1,472	3,229	737	3.9%	70.1%
	Letefoho	3,704	1	125	916	2,429	233	3.4%	71.9%
	Railaco	1,632	2	271	788	535	36	16.7%	35.0%
Lautém		11,447	10	997	3,861	5,771	808	8.8%	57.5%
	Iliomar	1,429	-	27	210	854	338	1.9%	83.4%
	Lautém	2,932	-	111	919	1,698	204	3.8%	64.9%
	Lospalos	5,247	10	758	2,274	2,084	121	14.6%	42.0%
	Luro	1,108	-	32	202	746	128	2.9%	78.9%
	Tutuala	731	-	69	256	389	17	9.4%	55.5%
Liquiçá		10,351	15	1,188	3,932	4,886	330	11.6%	50.4%
	Bazartete	3,701	8	462	1,560	1,616	55	12.7%	45.1%
	Liquiçá	3,351	6	596	1,319	1,373	57	18.0%	42.7%
	Maubara	3,299	1	130	1,053	1,897	218	4.0%	64.1%
Manatuto		6,924	8	1,039	2,340	2,926	611	15.1%	51.1%
	Barique	843	-	12	147	602	82	1.4%	81.1%
	Laclo	1,273	-	107	350	572	244	8.4%	64.1%
	Laclubar	1,790	1	133	500	997	159	7.5%	64.6%
	Laleia	752	2	214	354	162	20	28.7%	24.2%
	Manatuto	1,823	5	514	769	453	82	28.5%	29.3%
	Soibada	443	-	59	220	140	24	13.3%	37.0%
Manufahi		7,856	9	682	1,932	4,224	1,009	8.8%	66.6%
	Alas	1,179	-	20	225	734	200	1.7%	79.2%
	Fatuberlio	1,110	-	10	226	707	167	0.9%	78.7%
	Same	4,548	9	625	1,278	2,041	595	13.9%	58.0%
	Turiscas	1,019	-	27	203	742	47	2.6%	77.4%
Oecusse		13,890	8	706	2,452	7,141	3,583	5.1%	77.2%
	Nitibe	2,609	1	18	164	1,441	985	0.7%	93.0%
	Oesilo	2,224	-	71	357	1,507	289	3.2%	80.8%
	Pante Macassar	7,290	7	604	1,763	3,084	1,832	8.4%	67.4%
	Passabe	1,767	-	13	168	1,109	477	0.7%	89.8%
Viqueque		13,807	11	803	2,364	7,375	3,254	5.9%	77.0%
	Lacluta	1,093	-	28	105	579	381	2.6%	87.8%
	Ossu	3,134	3	150	825	1,864	292	4.9%	68.8%
	Uato-Lari	3,465	-	42	440	2,137	846	1.2%	86.1%
	Uatucarbau	1,499	-	30	246	1,042	181	2.0%	81.6%
	Viqueque	4,616	8	553	748	1,753	1,554	12.2%	71.6%
Timor-Leste		184,651	1,877	32,433	50,715	80,481	19,145	18.6%	54.0%

Source: National Statistics Directorate/ 2013 (4)

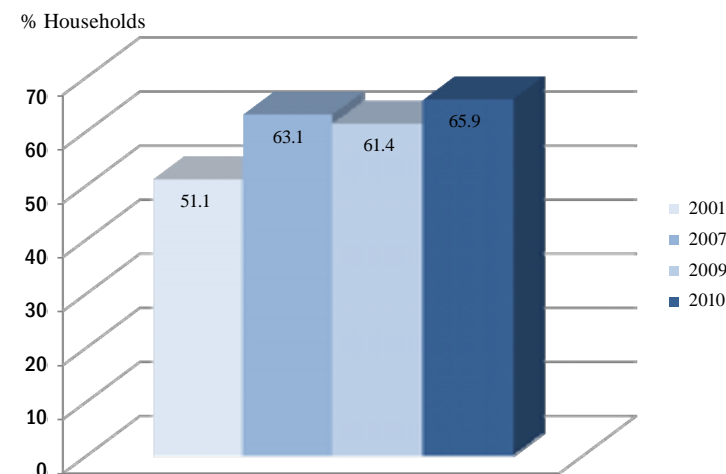


**Access to Drinking Water from Improved Sources** – In 2001, 51.1% of Timor-Leste's population had access to water from improved sources<sup>2</sup>. By 2010, this has risen to almost 66% (Chart 3-1). Though Dili District is best served in this regard, with 95% of its households accessing water from improved sources, other districts, including Bobonaro (74.3%), Lautém (72.0%) and Liquiçá (70.9%) also score well. Most encouragingly, improvements to water supply don't appear to be confined exclusively to urban centers, with large proportions of households in some remote rural areas also claiming access to water from improved sources (Map 3-3). Examples include Fatululic (91.2%), Atauro (90.9%), Barique (76.9%) and Nitibe (76.0%) Sub-Districts. Of course, access to good quality water remains a problem in some parts of the country. Very few people in sub-districts such as Fatuberlio (29.1%), Laga (24.9%), Vemassee (19.2%) and Lacluta (18.6%) have access to water from improved sources. At the district level, Baucau has the biggest problem, with more than 60% of the people living there still getting water from unimproved sources. Outside the city of Baucau, access to water is particularly difficult.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

**Chart 3-1 Changes in Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources**



**Sources of Data for Chart 3 - 1**

2001 - National Directorate of Statistics, *Timor-Leste Living Standards Survey, 2001*.

2007 - National Directorate of Statistics, *Timor-Leste Living Standards Survey, 2007*.

2009 - National Directorate of Statistics, *Demographic and Health Survey, 2009*.

2010 - National Directorate of Statistics, *National Population and Housing Census, 2010*.

<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, improved water sources include piped water, public taps and stand pipes, tube wells, bore holes, protected dug wells, protected springs and collected rain water. Unimproved sources include unprotected dug wells and springs, carts with small tanks/drums, tanker trucks and surface water, including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, irrigation canals and drainage ditches (National Statistics Directorate/2013 (4))

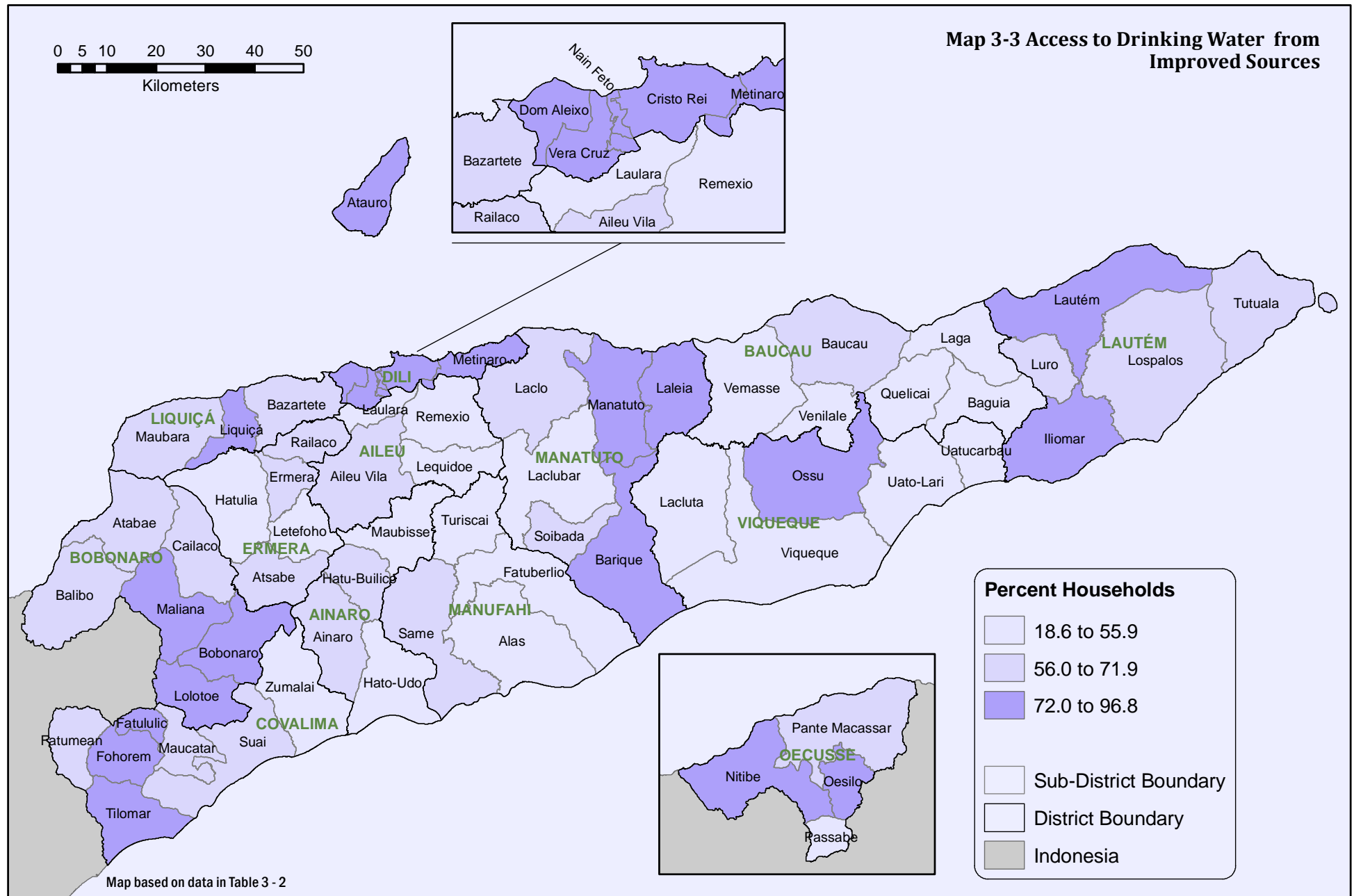


Table 3-2 Access to Drinking Water

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households with Access to		Percentage of Private Households with access to	
			Improved Water	Unimproved Water	Improved Water	Unimproved Water
Aileu		6,965	3,695	3,270	53.1%	46.9%
	Aileu Vila	3,274	2,008	1,266	61.3%	38.7%
	Laulara	1,090	556	534	51.0%	49.0%
	Lequidoe	1,104	572	532	51.8%	48.2%
	Remexio	1,497	559	938	37.3%	62.7%
Ainaro		9,664	4,898	4,766	50.7%	49.3%
	Ainaro	2,292	1,590	702	69.4%	30.6%
	Hato-Udo	1,710	714	996	41.8%	58.2%
	Hatu-Builico	2,058	1,324	734	64.3%	35.7%
	Maubisse	3,604	1,270	2,334	35.2%	64.8%
Baucau		21,255	8,468	12,787	39.8%	60.2%
	Baguia	2,109	709	1,400	33.6%	66.4%
	Baucau	7,438	4,248	3,190	57.1%	42.9%
	Laga	2,868	715	2,153	24.9%	75.1%
	Quelicaí	4,028	1,424	2,604	35.4%	64.6%
	Vemassee	1,674	321	1,353	19.2%	80.8%
	Venilale	3,138	1,051	2,087	33.5%	66.5%
Bobonaro		16,883	12,538	4,345	74.3%	25.7%
	Atabae	1,826	1,037	789	56.8%	43.2%
	Balibo	2,784	1,659	1,125	59.6%	40.4%
	Bobonaro	4,504	3,255	1,249	72.3%	27.7%
	Cailaco	2,015	1,324	691	65.7%	34.3%
	Lolotoe	1,434	1,233	201	86.0%	14.0%
	Maliana	4,320	4,030	290	93.3%	6.7%
Covalima		11,105	7,571	3,534	68.2%	31.8%
	Fatululic	422	385	37	91.2%	8.8%
	Fatumean	615	438	177	71.2%	28.8%
	Fohorem	873	630	243	72.2%	27.8%
	Maucatar	1,174	787	387	67.0%	33.0%
	Suai	4,359	3,042	1,317	69.8%	30.2%
	Tilomar	1,355	1,072	283	79.1%	20.9%
	Zumalai	2,307	1,217	1,090	52.8%	47.2%
Dili		35,224	33,468	1,756	95.0%	5.0%
	Atauro	1,618	1,470	148	90.9%	9.1%
	Cristo Rei	7,505	6,965	540	92.8%	7.2%
	Dom Aleixo	15,896	15,383	513	96.8%	3.2%
	Metinaro	872	727	145	83.4%	16.6%
	Nain Feto	4,015	3,805	210	94.8%	5.2%
	Vera Cruz	5,318	5,118	200	96.2%	3.8%

Source: National Statistics Directorate/2013 (4)

Table 3-2 Access to Drinking Water

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households with Access to		Percentage of Private Households with access to	
			Improved Water	Unimproved Water	Improved Water	Unimproved Water
Ermera		19,280	10,065	9,215	52.2%	47.8%
	Atsabe	3,056	1,884	1,172	61.6%	38.4%
	Ermera	5,232	3,633	1,599	69.4%	30.6%
	Hatulia	5,656	1,996	3,660	35.3%	64.7%
	Letefoho	3,704	1,525	2,179	41.2%	58.8%
	Railaco	1,632	1,027	605	62.9%	37.1%
Lautém		11,447	8,245	3,202	72.0%	28.0%
	Iliomar	1,429	1,053	376	73.7%	26.3%
	Lautém	2,932	2,351	581	80.2%	19.8%
	Lospalos	5,247	3,741	1,506	71.3%	28.7%
	Luro	1,108	622	486	56.1%	43.9%
	Tutuala	731	478	253	65.4%	34.6%
Liquiçá		10,351	7,339	3,012	70.9%	29.1%
	Bazartete	3,701	2,621	1,080	70.8%	29.2%
	Liquiçá	3,351	2,423	928	72.3%	27.7%
	Maubara	3,299	2,295	1,004	69.6%	30.4%
Manatuto		6,924	4,821	2,103	69.6%	30.4%
	Barique	843	648	195	76.9%	23.1%
	Laclo	1,273	832	441	65.4%	34.6%
	Lacubar	1,790	848	942	47.4%	52.6%
	Laleia	752	686	66	91.2%	8.8%
	Manatuto	1,823	1,509	314	82.8%	17.2%
	Soibada	443	298	145	67.3%	32.7%
Manufahi		7,856	4,643	3,213	59.1%	40.9%
	Alas	1,179	656	523	55.6%	44.4%
	Fatuberlio	1,110	323	787	29.1%	70.9%
	Same	4,548	3,207	1,341	70.5%	29.5%
	Turiscái	1,019	457	562	44.8%	55.2%
Oecusse		13,890	8,782	5,108	63.2%	36.8%
	Nitibe	2,609	1,984	625	76.0%	24.0%
	Oesilo	2,224	1,700	524	76.4%	23.6%
	Pante Macassar	7,290	4,335	2,955	59.5%	40.5%
	Passabe	1,767	763	1,004	43.2%	56.8%
Viqueque		13,807	7,171	6,636	51.9%	48.1%
	Lacuta	1,093	203	890	18.6%	81.4%
	Ossu	3,134	2,485	649	79.3%	20.7%
	Uato-Lari	3,465	1,859	1,606	53.7%	46.3%
	Uatucarbau	1,499	572	927	38.2%	61.8%
	Viqueque	4,616	2,052	2,564	44.5%	55.5%
Timor-Leste		184,651	121,704	62,947	65.9%	34.1%

Table 3-3 Access to Sanitation Facilities

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households with Access to		Percentage of Private Household with Access to		Households Sharing Toilet Facilities	
			Improved Sanitation	Unimproved Sanitation	Improved Sanitation	Unimproved Sanitation	Number	Percentage
Aileu		6,965	2,673	4,292	38.4%	61.6%	1,287	18.5%
	Aileu Vila	3,274	1,709	1,565	52.2%	47.8%	544	16.6%
	Laulara	1,090	276	814	25.3%	74.7%	197	18.1%
	Lequidoe	1,104	375	729	34.0%	66.0%	370	33.5%
	Remexio	1,497	313	1,184	20.9%	79.1%	176	11.8%
Ainaro		9,664	1,604	8,060	16.6%	83.4%	1,953	20.2%
	Ainaro	2,292	843	1,449	36.8%	63.2%	543	23.7%
	Hato-Udo	1,710	139	1,571	8.1%	91.9%	204	11.9%
	Hatu-Builico	2,058	196	1,862	9.5%	90.5%	677	32.9%
	Maubisse	3,604	426	3,178	11.8%	88.2%	529	14.7%
Baucau		21,255	4,551	16,704	21.4%	78.6%	2,800	13.2%
	Baguia	2,109	82	2,027	3.9%	96.1%	84	4.0%
	Baucau	7,438	2,843	4,595	38.2%	61.8%	1,230	16.5%
	Laga	2,868	311	2,557	10.8%	89.2%	334	11.6%
	Quelicaí	4,028	122	3,906	3.0%	97.0%	177	4.4%
	Vemasse	1,674	516	1,158	30.8%	69.2%	303	18.1%
	Venilale	3,138	677	2,461	21.6%	78.4%	672	21.4%
Bobonaro		16,883	5,507	11,376	32.6%	67.4%	3,767	22.3%
	Atabae	1,826	433	1,393	23.7%	76.3%	180	9.9%
	Balibo	2,784	613	2,171	22.0%	78.0%	731	26.3%
	Bobonaro	4,504	879	3,625	19.5%	80.5%	883	19.6%
	Caillaco	2,015	339	1,676	16.8%	83.2%	207	10.3%
	Lolotoe	1,434	331	1,103	23.1%	76.9%	705	49.2%
	Maliana	4,320	2,912	1,408	67.4%	32.6%	1,061	24.6%
Covalima		11,105	4,096	7,009	36.9%	63.1%	3,157	28.4%
	Fatululic	422	31	391	7.3%	92.7%	222	52.6%
	Fatumean	615	243	372	39.5%	60.5%	235	38.2%
	Fohorem	873	140	733	16.0%	84.0%	557	63.8%
	Maucatar	1,174	296	878	25.2%	74.8%	223	19.0%
	Suai	4,359	2,517	1,842	57.7%	42.3%	1,463	33.6%
	Tilomar	1,355	563	792	41.5%	58.5%	176	13.0%
	Zumalai	2,307	306	2,001	13.3%	86.7%	281	12.2%
Dili		35,224	29,738	5,486	84.4%	15.6%	9,144	26.0%
	Atauro	1,618	557	1,061	34.4%	65.6%	341	21.1%
	Cristo Rei	7,505	6,226	1,279	83.0%	17.0%	2,066	27.5%
	Dom Aleixo	15,896	14,280	1,616	89.8%	10.2%	3,658	23.0%
	Metinaro	872	500	372	57.3%	42.7%	161	18.5%
	Nain Feto	4,015	3,610	405	89.9%	10.1%	1,318	32.8%
	Vera Cruz	5,318	4,565	753	85.8%	14.2%	1,600	30.1%

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (4)

Table 3-3 Access to Sanitation Facilities

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households with Access to		Percentage of Private Household with Access to		Households Sharing Toilet Facilities	
			Improved Sanitation	Unimproved Sanitation	Improved Sanitation	Unimproved Sanitation	Number	Percentage
Ermera		19,280	5,495	13,785	28.5%	71.5%	5,444	28.2%
	Atsabe	3,056	478	2,578	15.6%	84.4%	649	21.2%
	Ermera	5,232	2,453	2,779	46.9%	53.1%	1,749	33.4%
	Hatulia	5,656	1,109	4,547	19.6%	80.4%	1,709	30.2%
	Letefoho	3,704	677	3,027	18.3%	81.7%	921	24.9%
	Railaco	1,632	778	854	47.7%	52.3%	416	25.5%
Lautém		11,447	4,115	7,332	35.9%	64.1%	2,864	25.0%
	Iliomar	1,429	339	1,090	23.7%	76.3%	319	22.3%
	Lautém	2,932	886	2,046	30.2%	69.8%	702	23.9%
	Lospalos	5,247	2,506	2,741	47.8%	52.2%	1,495	28.5%
	Luro	1,108	192	916	17.3%	82.7%	262	23.6%
	Tutuala	731	192	539	26.3%	73.7%	86	11.8%
Liquiçá		10,351	3,855	6,496	37.2%	62.8%	2,019	19.5%
	Bazartete	3,701	1,442	2,259	39.0%	61.0%	887	24.0%
	Liquiçá	3,351	1,320	2,031	39.4%	60.6%	690	20.6%
	Maubara	3,299	1,093	2,206	33.1%	66.9%	442	13.4%
Manatuto		6,924	3,346	3,578	48.3%	51.7%	2,182	31.5%
	Barique	843	285	558	33.8%	66.2%	194	23.0%
	Laclo	1,273	451	822	35.4%	64.6%	406	31.9%
	Laclubar	1,790	539	1,251	30.1%	69.9%	533	29.8%
	Laleia	752	576	176	76.6%	23.4%	367	48.8%
	Manatuto	1,823	1,260	563	69.1%	30.9%	581	31.9%
	Soibada	443	235	208	53.0%	47.0%	101	22.8%
Manufahi		7,856	1,891	5,965	24.1%	75.9%	2,513	32.0%
	Alas	1,179	390	789	33.1%	66.9%	290	24.6%
	Fatuberlio	1,110	236	874	21.3%	78.7%	396	35.7%
	Same	4,548	1,161	3,387	25.5%	74.5%	1,563	34.4%
	Turiscal	1,019	104	915	10.2%	89.8%	264	25.9%
Oecusse		13,890	3,035	10,855	21.9%	78.1%	5,181	37.3%
	Nitibe	2,609	147	2,462	5.6%	94.4%	1,435	55.0%
	Oesilo	2,224	428	1,796	19.2%	80.8%	728	32.7%
	Pante Macassar	7,290	2,238	5,052	30.7%	69.3%	2,521	34.6%
	Passabe	1,767	222	1,545	12.6%	87.4%	497	28.1%
Viqueque		13,807	2,527	11,280	18.3%	81.7%	4,176	30.2%
	Lacluta	1,093	145	948	13.3%	86.7%	427	39.1%
	Ossu	3,134	610	2,524	19.5%	80.5%	472	15.1%
	Uato-Lari	3,465	386	3,079	11.1%	88.9%	1,555	44.9%
	Uatucarbau	1,499	260	1,239	17.3%	82.7%	501	33.4%
	Viqueque	4,616	1,126	3,490	24.4%	75.6%	1,221	26.5%
Timor-Leste		184,651	72,433	112,218	39.2%	60.8%	46,487	25.2%

**Access to Sanitation Facilities** – Access to improved sanitation facilities<sup>3</sup> is more limited. Nationally, only 39.2% of the population has access, and at district-level the range is from 84.4% of the population in Dili down to 16.6% in Ainaro. Not surprisingly, access at sub-district level is substantially better in urban centers, and in particular in district capitals. In Dili District, there is a big difference between urban sub-districts such as Nain Feto and Dom Aleixo, where almost 90% of the population uses improved sanitation facilities, and the rural sub-districts of Metinaro and Atauro, where the proportions are 57.3% and 34.4%, respectively. Outside of Dili, improved sanitation facilities are reasonably widely available in the Manatuto (69.1%), Maliana (67.4%), Suai (57.7%) and Aileu Vila (52.2%) urban centers, but extremely poor in remote rural sub-districts such as Hatu-Builico (9.5%), Hatu-Udo (8.1%), Fatululic (7.3%), Nitibe (5.6%), Bagaia (3.9%) and Quelicai (3.0%). Though the two are not directly related, it is somewhat curious to note that some places with good access to improved water supply have very limited access to improved sanitation facilities. Examples include Fatululic, Nitibe, Hatu-Builico and Ossu Sub-Districts.



Photo: Alipio Cardoso Moniz/UNFPA



Photo: Domingos Gusmao/DNE

Where large numbers of people do have access to improved sanitation, the facilities are often private, used by a single household. This is the best arrangement from a public health point of view. A few places have improved facilities that seem to be shared by large numbers of households, suggesting entire communities, not just individual families, reap the benefits. Laleia Sub-District is an example where this is the case. In a small number of places, however, large numbers of families are sharing unimproved facilities, posing serious risks to public health. This appears to be the case in sub-districts such as Nitibe, Fohorem, Fatululic and Uato-Lari.

<sup>3</sup>Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour/flush to either a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; composting toilet. Unimproved sanitation facilities include flush or pour/flush to elsewhere; pit latrine without slab or with open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or latrine; public toilet; shared toilet; no facilities at all (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (4))

Map 3-4 Access to Sanitation Facilities

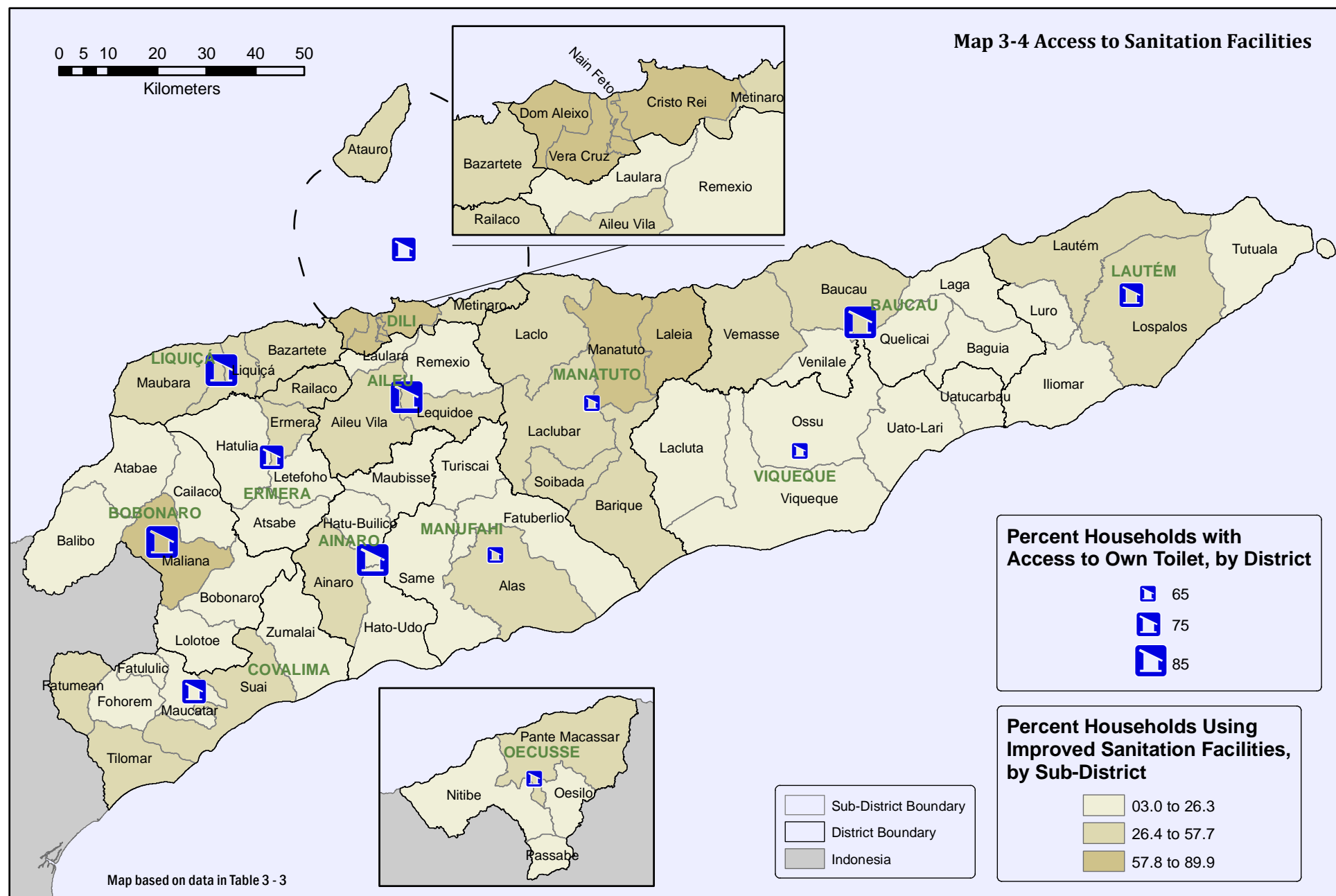


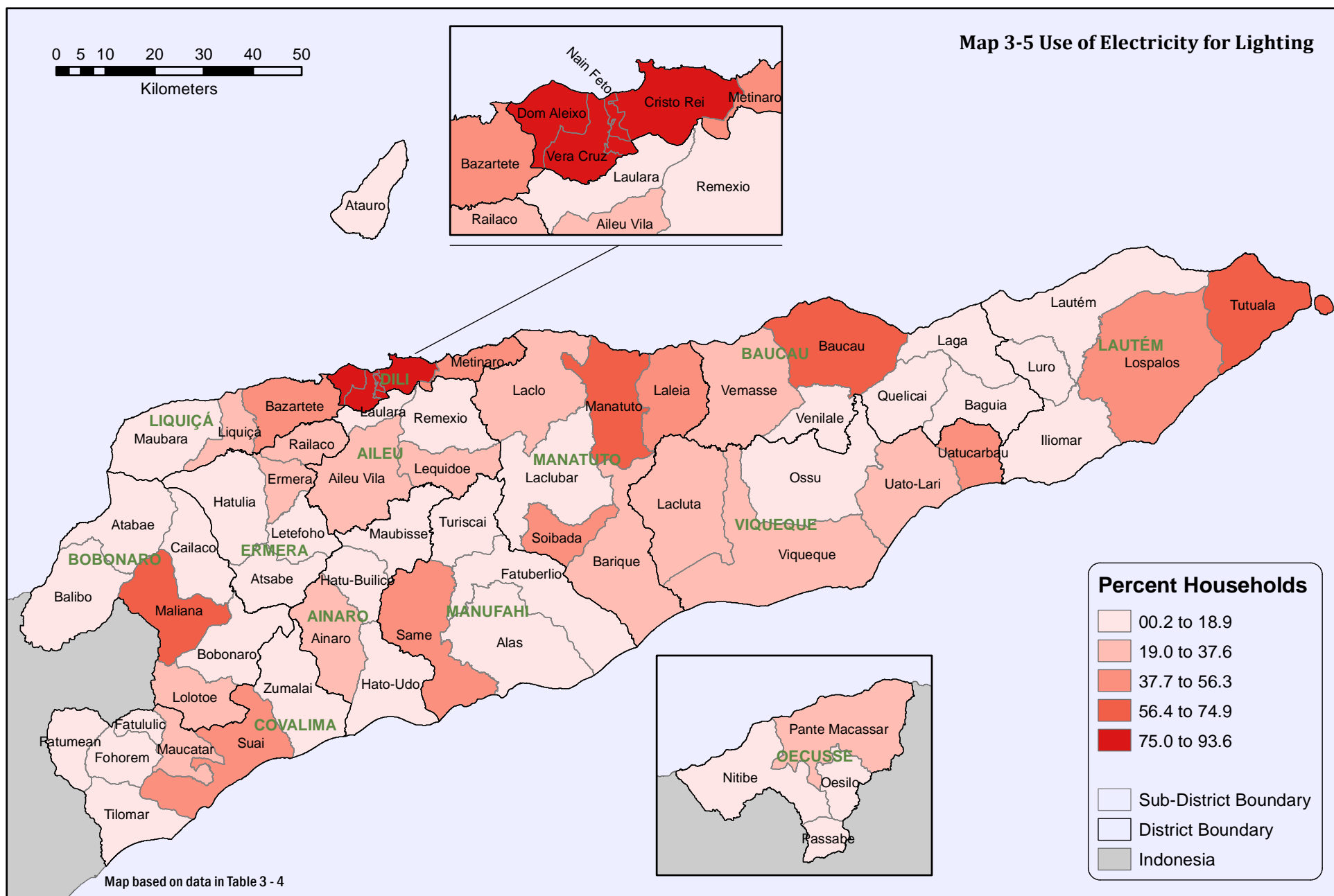
Table 3-4 Access to Electricity

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Private Households Using Electricity for Lighting	
			Number	Percentage
Aileu		6,965	1,720	24.7%
	Aileu Vila	3,274	1,139	34.8%
	Laulara	1,090	117	10.7%
	Lequidoe	1,104	345	31.3%
	Remexio	1,497	119	7.9%
Ainaro		9,664	1,402	14.5%
	Ainaro	2,292	826	36.0%
	Hato-Udo	1,710	189	11.1%
	Hatu-Builico	2,058	58	2.8%
	Maubisse	3,604	329	9.1%
Baucau		21,255	6,379	30.0%
	Baguia	2,109	217	10.3%
	Baucau	7,438	4,387	59.0%
	Laga	2,868	388	13.5%
	Quelical	4,028	467	11.6%
	Vemasse	1,674	498	29.7%
	Venilale	3,138	422	13.4%
Bobonaro		16,883	4,109	24.3%
	Atabae	1,826	249	13.6%
	Balibo	2,784	424	15.2%
	Bobonaro	4,504	297	6.6%
	Cailaco	2,015	18	0.9%
	Lolotoe	1,434	340	23.7%
	Maliana	4,320	2,781	64.4%
Covalima		11,105	2,895	26.1%
	Fatululic	422	4	0.9%
	Fatumean	615	1	0.2%
	Fohorem	873	2	0.2%
	Maucatar	1,174	319	27.2%
	Suai	4,359	2,245	51.5%
	Tilomar	1,355	21	1.5%
	Zumalai	2,307	303	13.1%
Dili		35,224	31,060	88.2%
	Atauro	1,618	257	15.9%
	Cristo Rei	7,505	6,815	90.8%
	Dom Aleixo	15,896	14,879	93.6%
	Metinaro	872	471	54.0%
	Nain Feto	4,015	3,726	92.8%
	Vera Cruz	5,318	4,912	92.4%

Table 3-4 Access to Electricity

District	Sub-District	Total Number of Private Households	Private Households Using Electricity for Lighting	
			Number	Percentage
Ermera		19,280	2,587	13.4%
	Atsabe	3,056	312	10.2%
	Ermera	5,232	1,329	25.4%
	Hatulia	5,656	181	3.2%
	Letefoho	3,704	358	9.7%
	Railaco	1,632	407	24.9%
Lautém		11,447	4,040	35.3%
	Iliomar	1,429	240	16.8%
	Lautém	2,932	344	11.7%
	Lospalos	5,247	2,947	56.2%
	Luro	1,108	96	8.7%
	Tutuala	731	413	56.5%
Liquiçá		11,194	3,163	28.3%
	Bazartete	3,701	1,484	40.1%
	Liquiçá	3,351	909	27.1%
	Maubara	3,299	463	14.0%
	Barique	843	307	36.4%
Manatuto		6,081	2,303	37.9%
	Lacio	1,273	339	26.6%
	Laclubar	1,790	242	13.5%
	Laleia	752	320	42.6%
	Manatuto	1,823	1,195	65.6%
	Soibada	443	207	46.7%
Manufahi		7,856	1,925	24.5%
	Alas	1,179	64	5.4%
	Fatuberlio	1,110	22	2.0%
	Same	4,548	1,836	40.4%
	Turiscail	1,019	3	0.3%
Oecusse		13,890	2,654	19.1%
	Nitibe	2,609	57	2.2%
	Oesilo	2,224	148	6.7%
	Pante Macassar	7,290	2,327	31.9%
	Passabe	1,767	122	6.9%
Viqueque		13,807	3,451	25.0%
	Lacluta	1,093	219	20.0%
	Ossu	3,134	523	16.7%
	Uato-Lari	3,465	676	19.5%
	Uatucarbau	1,499	585	39.0%
	Viqueque	4,616	1,448	31.4%
Timor-Leste		184,651	67,688	36.7%

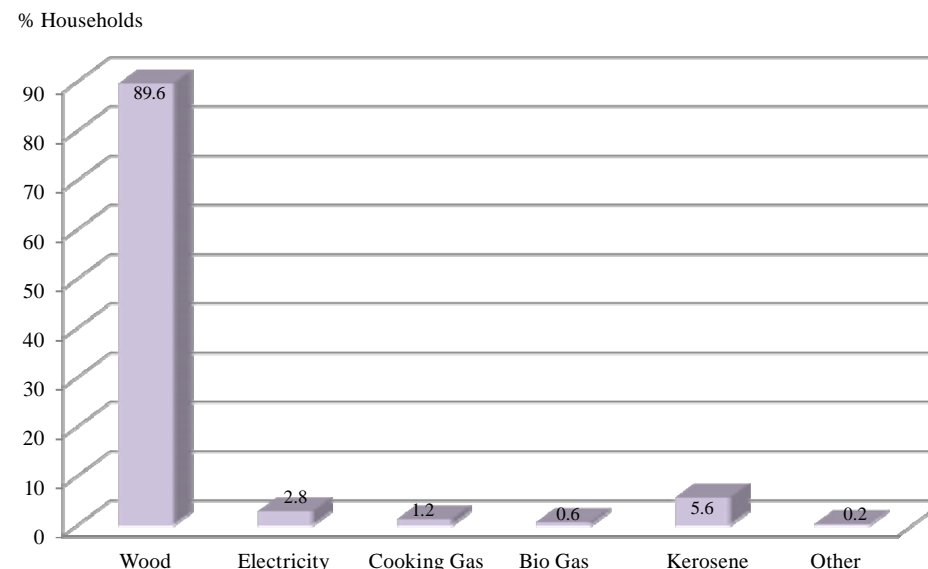
Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (4)



**Access to Electricity** – Though only 2% of households in Timor-Leste use electricity for cooking (Chart 3-2), more than a third of them – 36.7% – use electricity for lighting (Table 3-4). As with access to improved water and sanitation facilities, electricity is more widely used in urban areas than in rural areas. Among the districts, Dili again far outshines its 12 fellow districts with 88.2% of households using electricity for lighting. The only other district that exceeds the national access rate of 36.7% is Manatuto, with 37.9%. Districts with the poorest access to electricity are isolated from generating facilities either by distance – in Oecusse, only 19.1% of households have electric lighting – or by rugged, mountainous terrain – Ainaro with 14.5% and Ermera with only 13.4%.

Again, the high district-level rate for Dili District as a whole hides substantial disparities within the district. In the 4 urban sub-districts of Dili City, where most people live, access exceeds 90%. However, in rural Metinaro, the rate drops to 54.0%, and on the island of Atauro, which is both rural and separated from the main island by 25km of open water, only 15.9% of households enjoy access to electricity. But even Atauro is better served than isolated sub-districts in other parts of the country. Fatumean and Fohorem Sub-Districts have the lowest access to electricity rates at 0.2%, with Turisca (0.3%), Cailaco and Fatululic (both 0.9%) fairing little better.

Chart 3-2 Sources of Fuel for Cooking



Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (4), Figure 7-1



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA



Map 3-6 Ownership of Household Assets

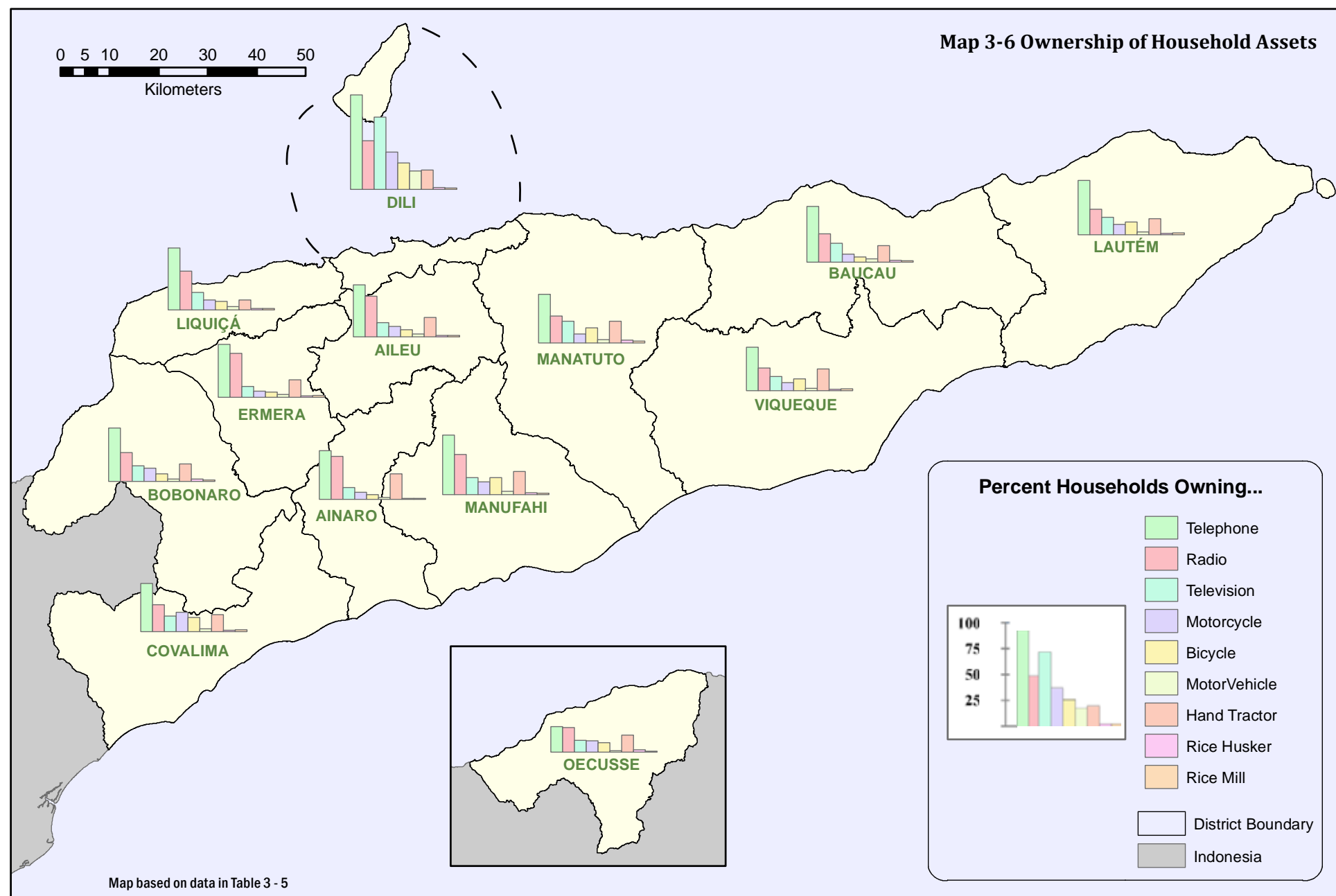


Table 3-5 Household Assets

District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households Owning								
Sub-District		Telephone	Radio	Television	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Motor Vehicle	Hand Tractor	Rice Husker	Rice Mill
Aileu	6,965	3,342	2,621	896	672	437	177	1,230	92	92
Aileu Vila	3,274	1,734	1,320	609	424	324	110	692	51	51
Laulara	1,090	622	436	102	81	44	25	232	16	17
Lequidoe	1,104	362	311	75	71	38	19	109	16	16
Remexio	1,497	624	554	110	96	31	23	197	9	8
Ainaro	9,664	4,350	3,847	1,070	658	437	196	2,274	88	75
Ainaro	2,292	1,540	954	572	314	192	74	501	32	24
Hato-Udo	1,710	947	687	106	120	122	27	517	26	24
Hatu-Builico	2,058	704	771	97	84	61	26	511	9	8
Maubisse	3,604	1,159	1,435	295	140	62	69	745	21	19
Baucau	21,255	10,995	5,584	3,731	1,660	1,114	659	3,269	446	357
Baguia	2,109	569	249	96	63	21	11	178	11	8
Baucau	7,438	5,310	2,784	2,553	1,115	669	440	1,574	215	171
Laga	2,868	1,181	646	281	138	118	52	331	71	51
Quelical	4,028	1,352	602	210	103	48	27	476	24	29
Vemassee	1,674	990	424	272	111	149	42	266	41	28
Venilale	3,138	1,593	879	319	130	109	87	444	84	70
Bobonaro	16,883	8,412	4,549	2,476	2,120	1,238	432	2,734	382	242
Atabae	1,826	897	463	201	176	212	34	269	48	32
Balibo	2,784	1,194	672	354	352	228	52	188	17	26
Bobonaro	4,504	2,000	997	279	189	91	81	616	44	38
Cailaco	2,015	872	590	81	158	142	32	388	73	39
Lolotoe	1,434	553	390	92	116	26	19	76	8	9
Maliana	4,320	2,896	1,437	1,469	1,129	539	214	1,197	192	98
Covalima	11,105	4,973	2,763	1,589	2,008	1,481	304	1,745	167	179
Fatululic	422	104	45	22	59	13	6	31	5	5
Fatumean	615	161	89	22	78	10	5	32	0	5
Fohorem	873	140	156	37	52	12	7	57	9	7
Maucatar	1,174	550	318	118	174	97	20	190	19	19
Suai	4,359	2,523	1,419	1,136	1,127	960	196	605	91	94
Tilomar	1,355	498	260	107	262	188	27	176	18	20
Zumalai	2,307	997	476	147	256	201	43	654	25	29
Dili	35,224	30,784	15,877	23,520	12,170	8,642	5,986	6,363	670	514
Atauro	1,618	846	436	251	74	110	17	130	14	13
Cristo Rei	7,505	6,439	3,527	4,861	2,312	1,773	974	1,435	151	121
Dom Aleixo	15,896	14,553	7,038	11,506	6,419	4,398	3,140	3,354	302	210
Metinara	872	477	293	200	73	77	29	186	9	8
Nain Feto	4,015	3,664	1,933	2,949	1,531	1,067	923	414	101	80
Vera Cruz	5,318	4,805	2,650	3,753	1,761	1,217	903	844	93	82

Table 3-5 Household Assets

District	Total Number of Private Households	Number of Private Households Owning								
Sub-District		Telephone	Radio	Television	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Motor Vehicle	Hand Tractor	Rice Husker	Rice Mill
Ermera	19,280	9,379	7,851	1,947	1,067	884	526	3,128	258	323
Atsabe	3,056	1,349	1,011	182	97	80	47	394	17	24
Ermera	5,232	3,115	2,323	920	495	369	255	1,221	82	181
Hatulia	5,656	2,384	2,269	336	229	241	128	576	116	78
Letefoho	3,704	1,535	1,495	254	109	77	44	629	19	19
Railaco	1,632	996	753	255	137	117	52	308	24	21
Lautém	11,447	5,741	2,694	1,834	1,101	1,344	318	1,691	146	182
Iliomar	1,429	358	192	91	36	12	15	220	13	12
Lautém	2,932	1,435	623	249	206	241	39	378	33	39
Lospalos	5,247	3,256	1,547	1,321	748	975	242	874	88	109
Luro	1,108	339	187	49	27	9	10	176	8	10
Tutuala	731	353	145	124	84	107	12	43	4	12
Liquiçá	10,351	5,946	3,723	1,685	980	850	352	975	149	146
Bazartete	3,701	2,384	1,423	812	428	365	159	368	48	49
Liquiçá	3,351	1,999	1,272	601	360	231	145	408	67	61
Maubara	3,299	1,563	1,028	272	192	254	48	199	34	36
Manatuto	6,924	3,113	1,733	1,381	591	956	217	1,399	166	132
Barique	843	448	187	149	96	290	24	183	17	15
Laclo	1,273	513	385	174	63	119	18	204	20	19
Laclubar	1,790	371	346	109	40	9	10	320	5	5
Laleia	752	393	144	184	87	104	53	122	56	44
Manatuto	1,823	1,204	571	675	278	427	98	518	67	48
Soibada	443	184	100	90	27	7	14	52	1	1
Manufahi	7,856	4,324	2,911	1,243	917	1,232	219	1,664	119	102
Alas	1,179	578	461	72	138	350	22	216	13	15
Fatuberlio	1,110	530	249	142	123	283	36	159	21	26
Same	4,548	2,737	1,842	935	607	580	146	1,059	76	52
Turiscas	1,019	479	359	94	49	19	15	230	9	9
Oecusse	13,890	3,332	3,192	1,538	1,454	1,235	239	2,203	326	159
Nitibe	2,609	165	469	73	81	79	22	423	32	17
Oesilo	2,224	378	380	130	136	53	27	274	24	15
Pante Macassar	7,290	2,552	2,000	1,265	1,198	1,087	179	1,472	260	116
Passabe	1,767	237	343	70	39	16	11	34	10	11
Viqueque	13,807	5,591	2,894	1,856	1,058	1,526	302	2,787	221	228
Lacluta	1,093	142	105	72	43	71	11	128	7	6
Ossu	3,134	1,348	648	283	132	92	55	551	39	54
Uato-Lari	3,465	1,353	681	453	242	438	61	698	68	55
Uatucabau	1,499	518	239	176	99	126	30	430	29	24
Viqueque	4,616	2,230	1,221	872	542	799	145	980	78	89
Timor-Leste	184,651	100,282	60,239	44,766	26,456	21,376	9,927	31,462	3,230	2,731



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

**Household Asset Index** – The household asset index presented here is similar to the housing quality index presented on pages 30 - 33, in that it provides a means of comparing living standards at different levels of the administrative hierarchy. In this section we compare living standards in a variety of different ways at both district and *suco* levels. The asset index again aggregates weighted values for different factors that contribute to well-being and standard of living, to give a single score for each administrative unit. Scores are then grouped into 5 ranks, with Rank 1 representing the lowest standards of living and Rank 5 representing the highest standards of living. This particular index combines some of the same variables used for the housing quality index discussed earlier in this section, with additional variables such as ownership of cars, mobile phones, radios and livestock (ADB, 2013 (forthcoming)). In this sense, it is a broader and more inclusive indicator of living standards than the housing quality index. Whereas Map 3-1 presents the data for housing quality at sub-district level, Map 3-7 presents the household asset index at *suco* level. The finer spatial resolution used to analyze and present this index reveals a number of striking contrasts in living standards with distinct geographic patterns.

Table 3-6 Household Asset Index

District	Numbers of Sucos in each Rank					Total
	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	
Aileu	0	2	12	11	6	31
Ainaro	0	1	3	12	5	21
Baucau	0	3	9	16	31	59
Bobonaro	0	4	16	19	11	50
Covalima	0	2	8	12	8	30
Dili	18	6	5	1	1	31
Ermera	0	3	22	21	6	52
Lautém	0	1	6	16	11	34
Liquiça	0	3	7	13	0	23
Manatuto	0	4	8	6	11	29
Manufahi	0	1	9	9	10	29
Oecusse	0	1	3	4	10	18
Viqueque	0	1	4	8	22	35
Timor-Leste	18	32	112	148	132	442

Source: This table presents 2010 Population and Housing Census data as analyzed and presented in ADB, 2013 (forthcoming)

Chart 3-3 Household Asset Index

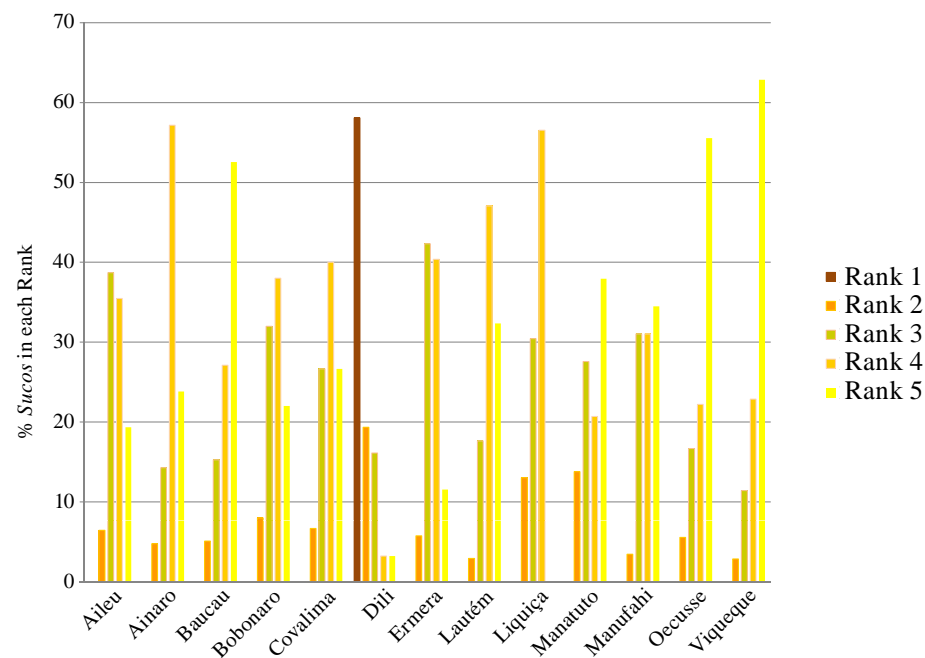


Chart based on data in table 3-6



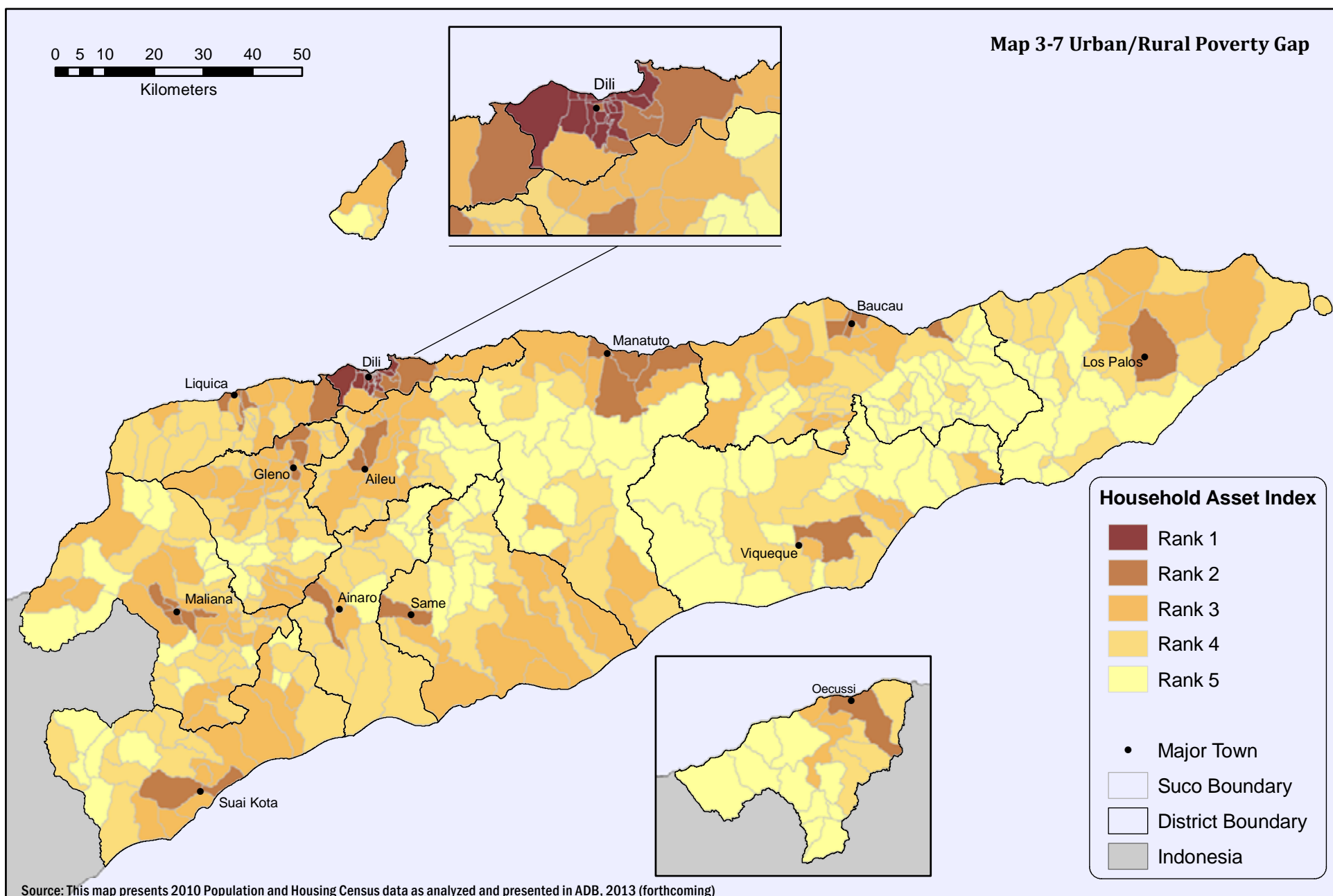
Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

First is the overwhelming concentration of relative wealth in Dili – all 18 *sucos* in the rank with the highest asset index scores are in Dili (Table 3-6). In contrast, Dili has only one *suco* in each of the two ranks with the lowest index scores. Second, the further people are from Dili, the fewer assets they are likely to own. This conclusion is drawn from the fact that the districts with the highest proportions of *sucos* in the lowest asset index rank are remote districts such as Viqueque (63%), Oecusse (56%) and Baucau (53%). The pattern is clearly evident on Map 3-7, the colour of the *sucos* fading from dark brown in Dili in the centre of the country, through orange in the central, coffee-growing highlands and along the coasts, to predominantly yellow in the extreme east and west. Finally there is the stark contrast in living standards between the rural poor and the urban rich. Map 3-7 and chart 3-3 show this as a second tier of relative wealth concentrated in and around the capital cities of Timor-Leste's 13 districts. All the capitals except for Ainaro are located in *sucos* that are in the second highest asset index rank. Neighboring *sucos* also tend to score well too. Just as living standards decline with distance from Dili, so too with distance from second-tier urban centres – asset index scores get lower and lower the further away *sucos* are from district capitals.

Source: The data presented in Table 3-6, Chart 3-3 and Map 3-7 is from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, as analyzed and presented in ADB, 2013 (forthcoming).



**Access to Hospitals** – During census enumeration in July 2010, in addition to administering census questionnaires, survey teams also collected latitude and longitude coordinates for every house in the country. This data was subsequently compiled into a GIS layer that contains the locations of approximately 185,000 dwellings. This layer is an extremely valuable asset for Timor-Leste's GIS and mapping community. It opens up a wide range of possibilities for conducting complex accessibility studies to, for example, schools, markets, jobs and community health centres. In this section we demonstrate the potential for this kind of analysis with the results of a simple study of access to hospitals.

For the purposes of this analysis we defined access in terms of how far people live from the 6 hospitals in Timor-Leste, and how far they live from a good quality road. The specific criteria we used to define accessibility were the following:

**Best Access** – People who live close to a major hospital (not more than 20km) and close to a road that is in good condition (not more than 2km). This means they should be able to be taken by ambulance from their house to a major hospital in less than 1 hour.

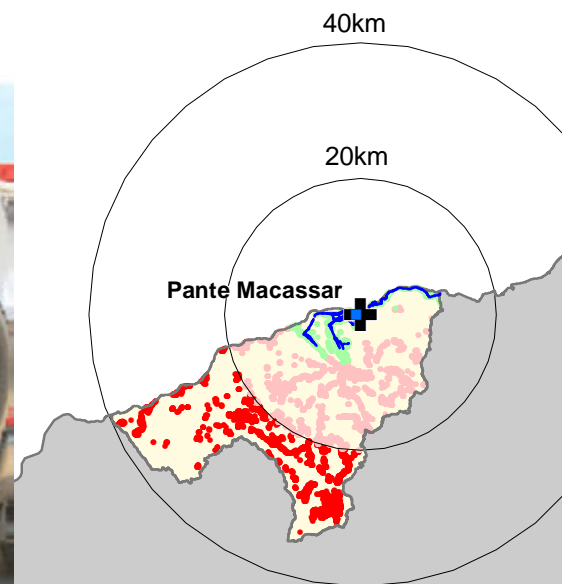
**Moderate Access** – People who live close to a major hospital (not more than 20km) but who are not close to a road that is in good condition (more than 2km). It will take longer for people living in these areas to get to a major hospital because they have to travel greater distances on foot, by motor-cycle or by other means before they can be transferred to an ambulance. This category also includes people who do live close to good roads (less than 2km) but they are a farther from a major hospital (20 – 40km). It is estimated that it will take 1 – 3 hours for people with moderate access to get from their homes to a major hospital.

**Worst Access** – People who live a moderate distance from a major hospital (20 – 40km) but far from a good road (more than 2km), and people who live a long way from a major hospital (more than 40km) even though they live close to a good road (less than 2km). It is estimated that it will take more than 3 hours for people with poor accessibility to get from their homes to a major hospital.

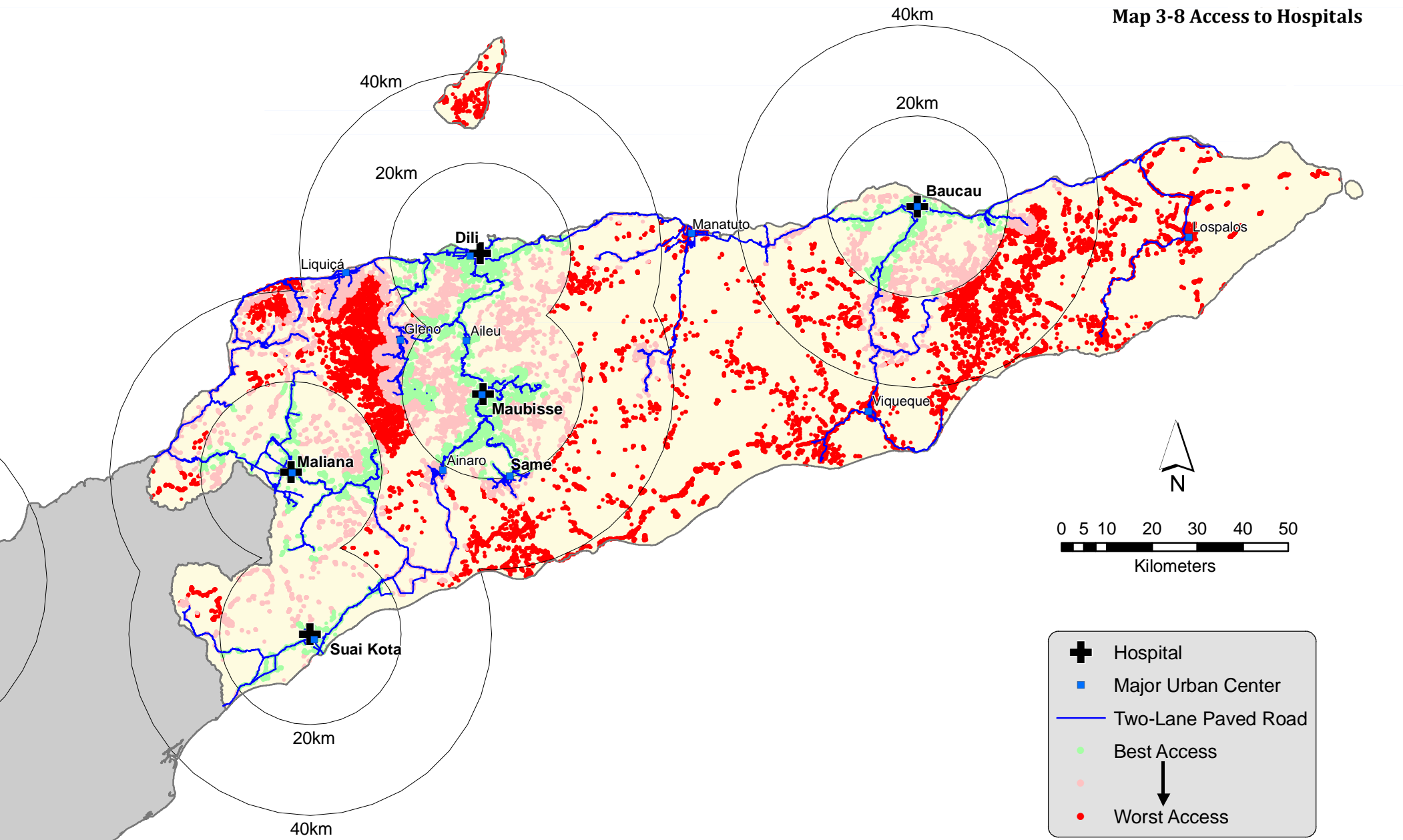
Table 3-7 Access to Major Hospitals

District	Total Population	Best Access		Moderate Access		Worst Access	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aileu	44,325	19,767	45%	23,882	54%	675	2%
Ainaro	59,175	26,305	44%	21,452	36%	11,418	19%
Baucau	111,694	39,973	36%	34,981	31%	36,740	33%
Bobonaro	92,049	51,007	55%	36,897	40%	0	0%
Covalima	59,455	31,997	54%	23,222	39%	4,236	7%
Dili	234,026	215,491	92%	5,676	2%	12,859	5%
Ermera	117,064	12,790	11%	48,327	41%	55,947	48%
Lautém	59,787	0	0%	1,175	2%	58,612	98%
Liquiçá	63,403	5,177	8%	33,468	53%	24,758	39%
Manatuto	42,742	0	0%	13,994	33%	28,748	67%
Manufahi	48,628	10,335	21%	16,067	33%	22,226	46%
Oecusse	64,025	17,453	27%	26,143	41%	20,430	32%
Viqueque	70,036	0	0%	10,534	15%	59,502	85%
Timor-Leste	1,066,409	430,296	40%	295,819	28%	336,149	32%

Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA



Map 3-8 Access to Hospitals



Based on these criteria, 40% of the people in Timor-Leste have the best access to a hospital, 28% have moderate access, and 32% have the worst access (Table 3-7). At the district level, you are most likely to have good access to hospital if you live in Dili, where 92% of households are less than 20km from a hospital and less than 2km from a good road. Just over half of the people living in Bobonaro (55%) and Covalima (54%) also have the best access to a hospital. In contrast, hospital access is most difficult for people living in the east, with 98% of the population of Lautém and 85% of the population of Viqueque living very remotely from the nearest hospital, which is in Baucau. Large proportions of the people living in Manatuto (67%) and Ermera (48%) also have difficulty getting to hospital. In Manatuto the main problem is that most people live a long way from the nearest hospital; in Ermera it is that they live a long way from a good road. Of course, accessibility is not just a matter of distance; other factors also influence how easy or difficult it is for people to get from A to B. For the people of Timor-Leste, topography, river-crossings, type of transportation available, cost of transportation and the condition of roads also make a big difference, and criteria related to these constraints would need to be factored into a more detailed, in-depth analysis. But we present this simple study as an example of the kinds of spatial analyses that can be done to better inform Timor-Leste's policy-makers, planners and resource managers.



Photo: Karen Reidy/UNFPA





Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

# Part 4

## Education

## School Attendance

This section discusses variations in school attendance as measured by Net Attendance Ratios (NAR)<sup>1</sup>. In Timor-Leste there are some stark differences between school attendance rates, both for different levels and age groups, and in different parts of the country. However, as Map 4-1 clearly shows, differences between the NARs for the three levels of schooling are much greater than differences in NARs for different parts of the country within each level. The map for attendance at primary school is generally dark green (high NARs); in contrast, the maps for attendance at pre-secondary and secondary schools are generally light green (low NARs).

**Between Schooling Levels** – Nationally, attendance rates are much higher for primary schools than they are for either pre-secondary or secondary schools. Timor-Leste's NARs are 71.4% for primary schools, 23.7% for pre-secondary schools and 16.5% for secondary schools (Table 4-1). Reasons why attendance rates decline significantly at pre-secondary and secondary levels probably include the following:

- Primary schools are more accessible than pre-secondary and secondary schools because there are more of them and they are more evenly distributed throughout the country.
- Large numbers of pupils aged 12 and older remain in primary school rather than advancing to pre-secondary or secondary school, either because they started attending school late or because they failed to complete 1 or more years in primary school and were held back as repeaters.
- Many of the pupils at pre-secondary are older than 14 and many of the students at secondary school are older than 17. This is a consequence of pupils both starting attending school late in life and of them progressing more slowly than expected once they do start attending school.
- Many children stop attending school at an early age. Some start working on the family farm, some live too far away from the nearest pre-secondary or secondary school, some don't see any value in continuing with their education.

<sup>1</sup>The Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is the percentage of children attending school at the level appropriate for their age. In Timor-Leste, appropriate age groups are 6-11 for primary school, 12-14 for pre-secondary school and 15-17 for secondary school. As an example, the NAR for primary school is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{No of children of primary school age (6-11) who attend primary school in a particular geographic area}}{\text{Total number of children of primary school age (6-11) living in that same geographic area}} \times 100$$

The stark contrast between attendance rates at the three different levels of schooling is further illustrated by comparing the range of NARs in the districts.

Level	Maximum	Minimum
Primary	Dili (80.2%)	Oecusse (56.5%)
Pre-Secondary	Dili (38.8%)	Oecusse (13.4%)
Secondary	Dili (29.9%)	Oecusse (9.0%)



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

Map 4-1 Net Attendance Ratios at Primary, Pre-secondary and Secondary Schools

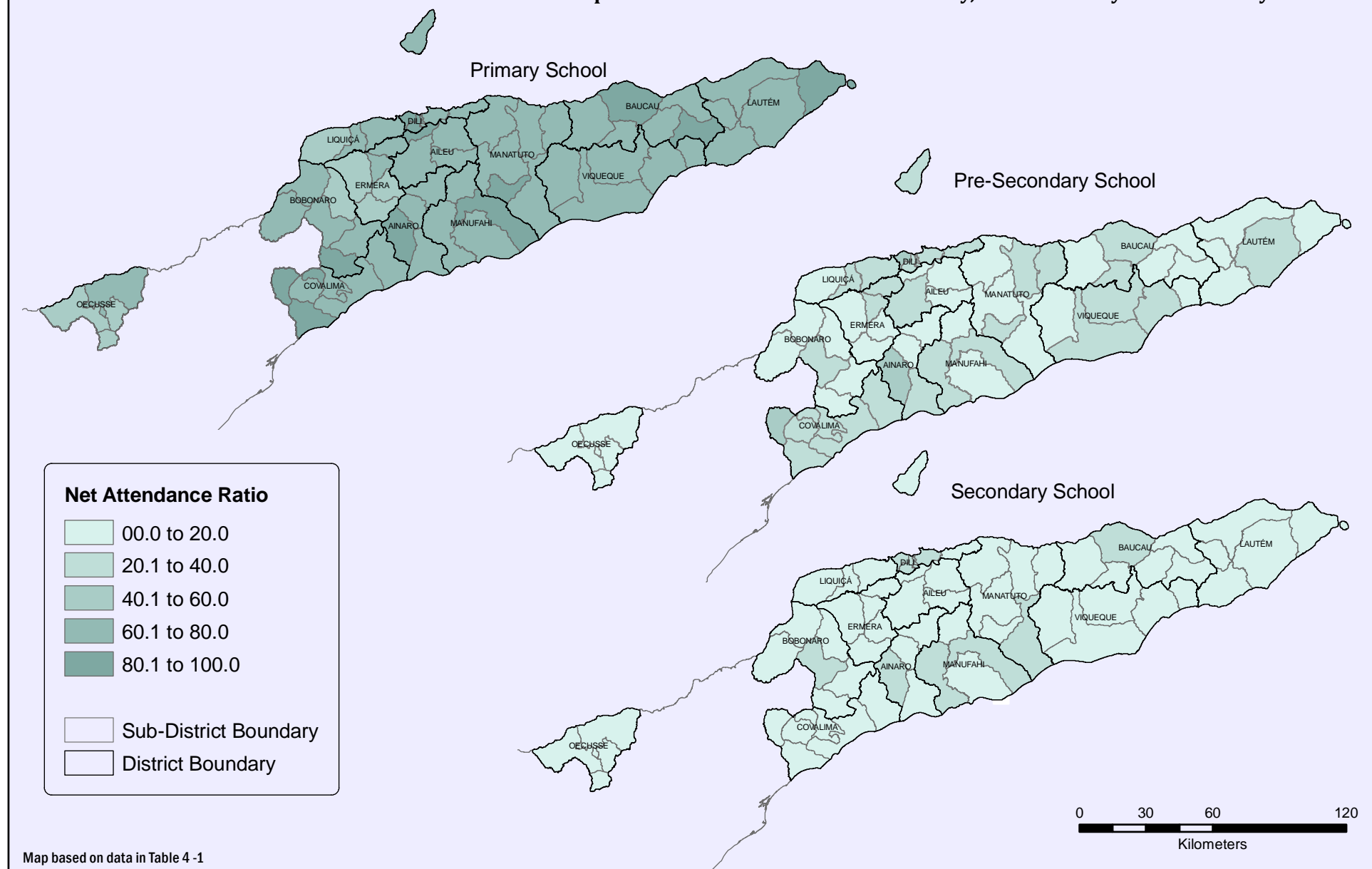


Table 4-1: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary, Pre-Secondary and Secondary School

District	Sub-District	Primary School (Population 6-11)			Pre-Secondary School (Population 12-14)			Secondary School (Population 15-17)		
		Total	Attending	NAR	Total	Attending	NAR	Total	Attending	NAR
Aileu		8,104	6,085	75.1	3,606	631	17.5	3,387	372	11.0
	Aileu Vila	3,602	2,706	75.1	1,679	362	21.6	1,678	264	15.7
	Laulara	1,372	1,124	81.9	588	110	18.7	497	50	10.1
	Lequidoe	1,172	931	79.4	552	88	15.9	479	27	5.6
	Remexio	1,958	1,324	67.6	787	71	9.0	733	31	4.2
Ainaro		10,927	7,790	71.3	4,701	1,162	24.7	3,705	611	16.5
	Ainaro	2,821	2,344	83.1	1,217	497	40.8	1,073	365	34.0
	Hato-Udo	1,747	1,270	72.7	705	260	36.9	615	117	19.0
	Hatu-Builico	2,257	1,583	70.1	957	180	18.8	585	53	9.1
	Maubisse	4,102	2,593	63.2	1,822	225	12.3	1,432	76	5.3
Baucau		19,249	14,660	76.2	8,704	2,183	25.1	7,609	1,312	17.2
	Baguia	1,695	1,372	80.9	805	158	19.6	593	47	7.9
	Baucau	7,626	6,144	80.6	3,313	1,152	34.8	3,361	969	28.8
	Laga	2,561	1,702	66.5	1,252	161	12.9	961	42	4.4
	Quelicaí	3,005	2,222	73.9	1,426	230	16.1	1,074	49	4.6
	Vemassee	1,642	1,199	73.0	665	133	20.0	571	45	7.9
	Venilale	2,720	2,021	74.3	1,243	349	28.1	1,049	160	15.3
Bobonaro		15,840	11,212	70.8	6,218	1,062	17.1	5,840	581	9.9
	Atabae	2,044	1,567	76.7	712	74	10.4	736	26	3.5
	Balibo	2,471	1,547	62.6	942	71	7.5	823	19	2.3
	Bobonaro	4,294	2,831	65.9	1,698	243	14.3	1,399	91	6.5
	Cailaco	1,732	988	57.0	770	81	10.5	683	42	6.1
	Lolotoe	1,259	1,074	85.3	472	59	12.5	378	7	1.9
	Maliana	4,040	3,205	79.3	1,624	534	32.9	1,821	396	21.7
Covalima		10,621	8,014	75.5	4,772	1,349	28.3	4,245	641	15.1
	Fatululic	379	324	85.5	175	37	21.1	112	3	2.7
	Fatumean	692	555	80.2	315	134	42.5	143	9	6.3
	Fohorem	772	576	74.6	353	89	25.2	259	40	15.4
	Maucatar	1,167	901	77.2	520	127	24.4	409	48	11.7
	Suai	4,294	3,181	74.1	2,025	587	29.0	2,063	402	19.5
	Tilomar	1,257	1,040	82.7	548	154	28.1	474	42	8.9
	Zumalai	2,060	1,437	69.8	836	221	26.4	785	97	12.4
Dili		32,065	25,717	80.2	13,047	5,064	38.8	15,610	4,667	29.9
	Atauro	1,470	1,107	75.3	596	141	23.7	631	63	10.0
	Cristo Rei	8,094	6,186	76.4	3,416	1,108	32.4	3,935	948	24.1
	Dom Aleixo	14,057	11,516	81.9	5,358	2,353	43.9	6,652	2,245	33.7
	Metinaro	758	581	76.6	343	92	26.8	377	45	11.9
	Nain Feto	3,293	2,683	81.5	1,448	661	45.6	1,782	669	37.5
	Vera Cruz	4,393	3,644	83.0	1,886	709	37.6	2,233	697	31.2

Table 4-1: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary, Pre-Secondary and Secondary School

District	Sub-District	Primary School (Population 6-11)			Pre-Secondary School (Population 12-14)			Secondary School (Population 15-17)		
		Total	Attending	NAR	Total	Attending	NAR	Total	Attending	NAR
Ermera		21,451	12,287	57.3	9,784	1,391	14.2	8,246	767	9.3
	Atsabe	3,054	1,526	50.0	1,355	143	10.6	1,134	53	4.7
	Ermera	6,165	3,977	64.5	2,793	561	20.1	2,493	415	16.6
	Hatulia	6,712	3,331	49.6	2,935	291	9.9	2,307	122	5.3
	Letefoho	3,708	2,139	57.7	1,857	226	12.2	1,534	69	4.5
	Railaco	1,812	1,314	72.5	844	170	20.1	778	108	13.9
Lautém		11,575	8,850	76.5	5,019	1,087	21.7	4,132	565	13.7
	Iliomar	1,466	1,081	73.7	563	99	17.6	349	9	2.6
	Lautém	2,794	2,142	76.7	1,172	192	16.4	802	98	12.2
	Lospalos	5,498	4,346	79.0	2,543	719	28.3	2,448	441	18.0
	Luro	1,071	670	62.6	429	39	9.1	306	10	3.3
	Tutuala	746	611	81.9	312	38	12.2	227	7	3.1
Liquiçá		10,410	6,800	65.3	4,783	899	18.8	4,516	476	10.5
	Bazartete	4,119	2,848	69.1	1,848	389	21.0	1,699	195	11.5
	Liquiçá	3,323	2,258	68.0	1,680	388	23.1	1,660	236	14.2
	Maubara	2,968	1,694	57.1	1,255	122	9.7	1,157	45	3.9
Manatuto		7,456	5,319	71.3	3,113	623	20.0	2,630	316	12.0
	Barique	864	664	76.9	328	64	19.5	314	68	21.7
	Laclo	1,412	892	63.2	549	72	13.1	424	14	3.3
	Laclubar	2,158	1,428	66.2	947	147	15.5	718	65	9.1
	Laleia	501	399	79.6	184	56	30.4	195	21	10.8
	Manatuto	1,953	1,448	74.1	784	186	23.7	742	138	18.6
	Soibada	568	488	85.9	321	98	30.5	237	10	4.2
Manufahi		8,654	6,181	71.4	3,842	1,033	26.9	3,389	608	17.9
	Alas	1,398	994	71.1	503	99	19.7	370	15	4.1
	Fatuberlio	1,168	1,002	85.8	603	216	35.8	590	144	24.4
	Same	4,853	3,365	69.3	2,099	610	29.1	1,913	391	20.4
	Turiscail	1,235	820	66.4	637	108	17.0	516	58	11.2
Oecusse		10,885	6,155	56.5	3,945	528	13.4	3,330	299	9.0
	Nitibe	2,116	1,073	50.7	745	38	5.1	513	13	2.5
	Oesilo	1,775	965	54.4	623	41	6.6	435	14	3.2
	Pante Macassar	5,620	3,530	62.8	2,170	413	19.0	2,028	269	13.3
	Passabe	1,374	587	42.7	407	36	8.8	354	3	0.8
Viqueque		12,686	9,325	73.5	5,069	1,115	22.0	4,093	458	11.2
	Lacluta	952	647	68.0	359	56	15.6	321	22	6.9
	Ossu	2,734	1,930	70.6	1,149	241	21.0	899	110	12.2
	Uato-Lari	3,201	2,513	78.5	1,243	286	23.0	981	112	11.4
	Uatucarbau	1,363	984	72.2	575	101	17.6	450	30	6.7
	Viqueque	4,436	3,251	73.3	1,743	431	24.7	1,442	184	12.8
Timor-Leste		179,923	128,395	71.4	76,603	18,127	23.7	70,732	11,673	16.5

Source: National Statistics Directorate/UNFPA, 2010 (3)

Exploration of Table 4-1 further reveals the stark contrast between relatively high attendance rates in Dili, Baucau, Lautém and Manufahi, and much lower rates in districts such as Oecusse, Ermera, Liquiçá and Bobonaro.

**Within Schooling Levels** – Though variance within schooling levels is less than it is between levels, there are still some stark differences, especially when NARs for sub-districts are compared.

**Primary School** – For the country as a whole, net attendance at primary school is 71.4%, high relative to attendance at other school levels, but that still means more than a quarter of all 6 to 11 year-olds (28.6%) are not currently attending primary school. At the district level, NARs are relatively high in Dili (80.2%), Covalima (85.5%), Lautém (76.5%) and Baucau (76.2%). They are relatively low in Oecusse (56.5%), Ermera (57.3%) and Liquiçá (65.3%). Seven districts are at or above the national average and 6 districts are below the national average.

District-level aggregate rates conceal substantial variance among smaller administrative areas. For example, looking at NARs for sub-districts, the range for the country as a whole is from 42.7% for Passabe to 85.9% for Soibada. Even within a single district there can be substantial variance. For example, the range for Bobonaro District is 28.3 percentage points, with the highest NAR in Lolotoe Sub-District (85.3%) and the lowest in Cailaco Sub-District (57.0%). In Ermera District, the NAR range is 22.9 percentage points between Railaco Sub-District (72.5%) and Hatulia Sub-District (49.6%). In contrast, Dili District has the smallest range at only 7.7 percentage points between Vera Cruz (83.0%) and Atauro (75.3%) Sub-Districts.

**Pre-Secondary School** – The national NAR for pre-secondary school is 23.7%. This is a startling drop from the NAR of 71.4% for primary schools. Among the districts, Dili (38.8%) again ranks first, followed by Covalima (28.3%), Manufahi (26.9%) and Baucau (25.1%). Pre-secondary school attendance is poorest in Oecusse (13.4%), Ermera (14.2%) and Bobonaro (17.1%). Attendance is higher than the national average in 5 districts and lower than the national average in 8 districts.

Variability among sub-districts is substantial, with the lowest rate in Nitibe (5.1%) and the highest rate in Nain Feto (45.6%). Again, sub-districts in Dili generally have the highest NARs, but even there only Nain Feto and Dom Aleixo (43.9%) achieve above 40%. Other sub-districts with relatively high attendance rates at pre-secondary school level include Ainaro (40.8%), Vera Cruz (37.6%) and Hatu-Udo (36.9%). Three of the 4 lowest rates are in Oecusse District – Nitibe (5.1%), Oesilo (6.6%) and Passabe (8.8%) – with attendance in Balibo (7.5%) also very low.

**Secondary School** – For secondary schools, the national NAR is 16.5%. Not only is net attendance at this level generally very low, it is also geographically skewed due to the influence of the substantially-above-average attendance rate for Dili District (29.9%). Take Dili out of the picture and the national NAR drops to only 12.7%. Further indication of this imbalance is evident from a comparison of district rates with the national average, with 9 districts below average and only 4 at or above average.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

In general, districts that have low primary school attendance also have low pre-secondary and secondary school attendance. This is evident in Oecusse, Ermera, and Liquiçá. The same cannot be said, however, for the obverse – the districts that have relatively high attendance rates for primary school do not necessarily have correspondingly high attendance rates at higher levels of education. For example, in Aileu, Bobonaro, Manatuto and Viqueque, net attendance rates for primary school are above the national average, but rates for attendance at pre-secondary and secondary school are below the national average. This suggests that the number of primary schools in these districts is closer to meeting the demand from 6-11 year-olds than the number of pre-secondary and secondary schools is to meeting the demand from 12-15 year-olds.

**Never Attended School** - Further evidence that a shortage of schools has been a significant problem for Timor-Leste can be gleaned from data concerning the number of people who have never attended school. Considering people aged 15 years and older, 38.6% have never attended school (Table 4-2). Only in Dili have almost all citizens received some schooling, with only 14.5% never having attended school. In all other districts, more than a third of the population aged 15 years and older has never attended school, and in four districts – Bobonaro (50.1%), Ainaro (51.5%), Oecusse (52.6%) and Ermera (57.3%) – more than half the population has never attended school. As Map 4-2 shows, there are clear geographic patterns to these figures. The largest number of people that have never attended school live remote mountainous areas in sub-districts such as Passabe (71.6%), Atsabe (71.3%), Nitibe (66.2%) and Cailaco (62.2%). People living in urban areas are much more likely to have received some schooling. Rates for never having attended school are lowest in sub-districts in Dili, including Nain Feto (10.7%), Vera Cruz (11.2%) and Dom Aleixo (11.9%). They are also relatively low for sub-districts in which district capitals are located, including Lospalos (29.5%), Baucau (29.6%), Suai (32.6%) and Manatuto (33.1%). This pattern is not surprising in that school attendance figures are always likely to be highest in urban areas, which is where most schools are located. Less easy to explain are the low rates of non-attendance reported for sub-districts such as Tutuala (26.9%), Lolotoe (31.2%), Fatuberlio (31.6%), Barique (32.6%) and Soibada (33.1%).



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

Table 4-2 Proportion of Population that has Never Attended School

District	Sub-District	Total Population 15+	Population 15+ Never Attended School	
			Number	Percent
<b>Aileu</b>		<b>24,759</b>	<b>9,679</b>	<b>39.1</b>
	Aileu Vila	11,761	4,155	35.3
	Laulara	3,963	1,596	40.3
	Lequidoe	3,516	1,396	39.7
	Remexio	5,519	2,532	45.9
<b>Ainaro</b>		<b>31,057</b>	<b>15,996</b>	<b>51.5</b>
	Ainaro	7,810	3,076	39.4
	Hato-Udo	5,487	2,843	51.8
	Hatu-Builico	6,019	3,455	57.4
	Maubisse	11,741	6,622	56.4
<b>Baucau</b>		<b>63,445</b>	<b>26,014</b>	<b>41.0</b>
	Baguia	5,297	2,608	49.2
	Baucau	26,637	7,885	29.6
	Laga	8,079	4,281	53.0
	Quelical	9,535	5,055	53.0
	Vemassee	5,090	2,160	42.4
	Venilale	8,807	4,025	45.7
<b>Bobonaro</b>		<b>52,781</b>	<b>26,450</b>	<b>50.1</b>
	Atabae	6,004	2,845	47.4
	Balibo	8,638	4,659	53.9
	Bobonaro	13,419	8,631	64.3
	Cailaco	5,684	3,538	62.2
	Lolotoe	4,204	1,310	31.2
	Maliana	14,832	5,467	36.9
<b>Covalima</b>		<b>34,161</b>	<b>14,121</b>	<b>41.3</b>
	Fatululic	1,026	403	39.3
	Fatumean	1,737	980	56.4
	Fohorem	2,360	1,280	54.2
	Maucatar	3,625	1,470	40.6
	Suai	14,720	4,806	32.6
	Tilomar	3,942	1,561	39.6
	Zumalai	6,751	3,621	53.6
<b>Dili</b>		<b>147,531</b>	<b>21,393</b>	<b>14.5</b>
	Atauro	5,165	1,843	35.7
	Cristo Rei	33,128	6,310	19.0
	Dom Aleixo	67,475	8,046	11.9
	Metinara	2,809	911	32.4
	Nain Feto	17,151	1,836	10.7
	Vera Cruz	21,803	2,447	11.2

Table 4-2 Proportion of Population that has Never Attended School

District	Sub-District	Total Population 15+	Population 15+ Never Attended School	
			Number	Percent
Ermera		64,279	36,859	57.3
	Atsabe	9,698	6,919	71.3
	Ermera	18,435	8,523	46.2
	Hatulia	18,542	12,078	65.1
	Letefoho	11,840	6,997	59.1
	Railaco	5,764	2,342	40.6
Lautém		32,392	12,164	37.6
	Iliomar	3,696	2,029	54.9
	Lautém	7,568	2,999	39.6
	Lospalos	16,183	4,768	29.5
	Luro	2,856	1,806	63.2
	Tutuala	2,089	562	26.9
Liquiçá		36,857	16,252	44.1
	Bazartete	13,658	5,349	39.2
	Liquiçá	12,311	4,851	39.4
	Maubara	10,888	6,052	55.6
Manatuto		23,843	10,362	43.5
	Barique	2,887	941	32.6
	Laclo	4,128	1,944	47.1
	Laclubar	6,457	4,001	62.0
	Laleia	1,938	725	37.4
	Manatuto	6,822	2,255	33.1
	Soibada	1,611	496	30.8
Manufahi		27,656	10,502	38.0
	Alas	3,878	1,557	40.1
	Fatuberlio	4,056	1,281	31.6
	Same	15,811	5,997	37.9
	Turiscas	3,911	1,667	42.6
Oecusse		35,887	18,882	52.6
	Nitibe	6,180	4,092	66.2
	Oesilo	5,471	3,446	63.0
	Pante Macassar	20,052	8,347	41.6
	Passabe	4,184	2,997	71.6
Viqueque		39,134	18,480	47.2
	Lacluta	3,528	1,963	55.6
	Ossu	8,540	4,505	52.8
	Uato-Lari	9,426	4,374	46.4
	Uatucarbau	3,946	1,836	46.5
	Viqueque	13,694	5,802	42.4
Timor-Leste		613,782	237,154	38.6

## Educational Attainment

One way of gauging how well educated people are is to ask ‘what is the highest level of education they completed?’ Knowing not just how many people attend school but also how many years of school they claim to have completed gives us a much better sense of variations in educational attainment. Chart 4-1 compares the proportion of the population of Timor-Leste’s 13 districts that has never attended school, has completed primary school and has completed secondary school. It reveals some interesting patterns and substantial variation among districts.

The advantages of raising families in Dili are clear – it has the highest completion rates at both primary and secondary school levels, and the lowest never-attended-school rate. At the other end of the scale, Ermera stands out as the poorest performer, with the lowest completion rates at both levels and the highest never-attended rate. In all 13 districts completion rates for primary school are substantially higher than they are for secondary school. In 8 out of 13 districts, a higher proportion of the population has never attended school than has completed either primary school or secondary school. Focusing on completion rates, it is possible to see some encouraging signs. Here we look at completion rates in two different ways. First, at primary school level, we take a snapshot to reveal geographic variations in completion rates at one point in time, in this case, July 2010. Second, for secondary school completion, we look at how rates changed between 2004 and 2010.

**Primary School Completion, 2010** –Nationally, the primary school completion rate for people 14 years and older is 45.4%. Variance around this average is substantial. At district level, rates range from lowest in Ermera (28.9%) to highest in Dili (72.1%). The gap is even wider at sub-district level - lowest in Passabe (16.6%) and highest in Dom Aleixo (76.6%). Map 4-3 shows that completion rates tend to be substantially higher in lowland, urban sub-districts than they are in upland, rural sub-districts. Sub-districts in the city of Dili (Cristo Rei, Dom Aleixo, Nain Feto and Vera Cruz), and those in which district capitals are located (Maliana, Manatuto, Suai, Baucau and Lospalos), have relatively high primary school completion rates. Some interesting exceptions include Fatuberlio (51.6%), Metinaro (48.4%) and Tilomar (47.15), all rural sub-districts with primary school completion rates above the national average. Not surprisingly, areas with low completion rates at primary-school level also tend to have a high proportion of their populations never having attended school. Ermera, Oecusse, and Bobonaro fall into this category.

**Changes in Secondary School Completion, 2004 – 2010** – Looking at the adult population as a whole (19 years and older), secondary school completion rates generally increased between 2004 and 2010. Nationally they increased by 8.8 percentage points, from 15.3% in 2004 to 23.2 % in 2010. At less than a quarter of the adult population, completion rates are still very low, but the trend is encouraging. At district level, Ermera at 2.7 percentage points showed the least improvement whilst Dili with 11.5 percentage points showed the most. For the sub-districts, secondary school completion rates in Atsabe actually declined by 1.1 percentage points, from 7.3% in 2004 to 6.2% in 2010. The biggest improvement was in Vera Cruz Sub-District, where rates increased by 13.6 percentage points, from 39.2% to 52.8%.

It is not particularly surprising that rates for both educational attendance and attainment are generally highest in Timor-Leste's lowland, urban centers that is in highland, rural sub-districts. Most schools are located in urban centers, so naturally that is where access to school is easiest. It is discouraging, but also not surprising, to note that this is also where the biggest improvements have been made in recent years. Throughout the world, people living in urban areas have far greater opportunities to get a better education than do their countrymen living in rural areas. This is both a cause and a consequence of the substantial rural-urban migration that has been, and continues to be, a defining demographic characteristic of post-independence Timor-Leste.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

**Chart 4-1 Completion of Different Levels of School**

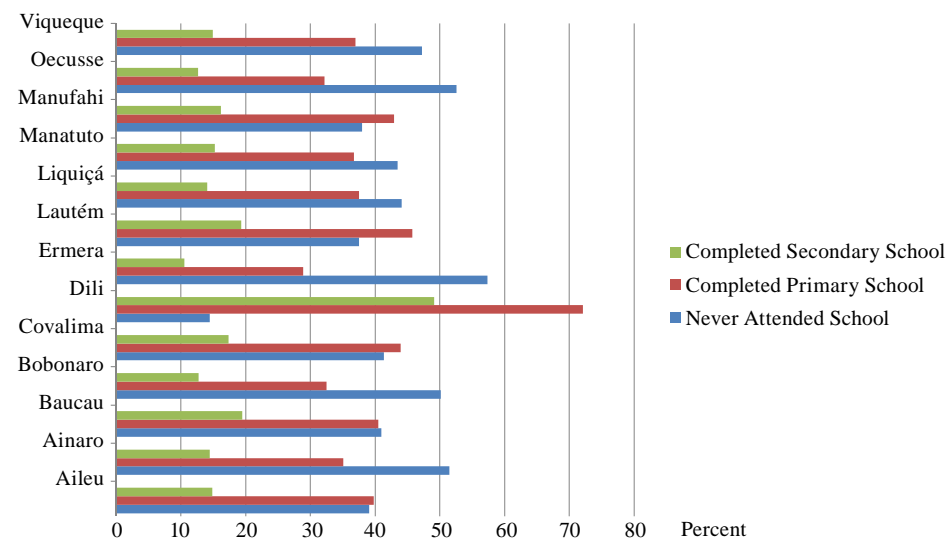


Chart based on data in Table 4-3

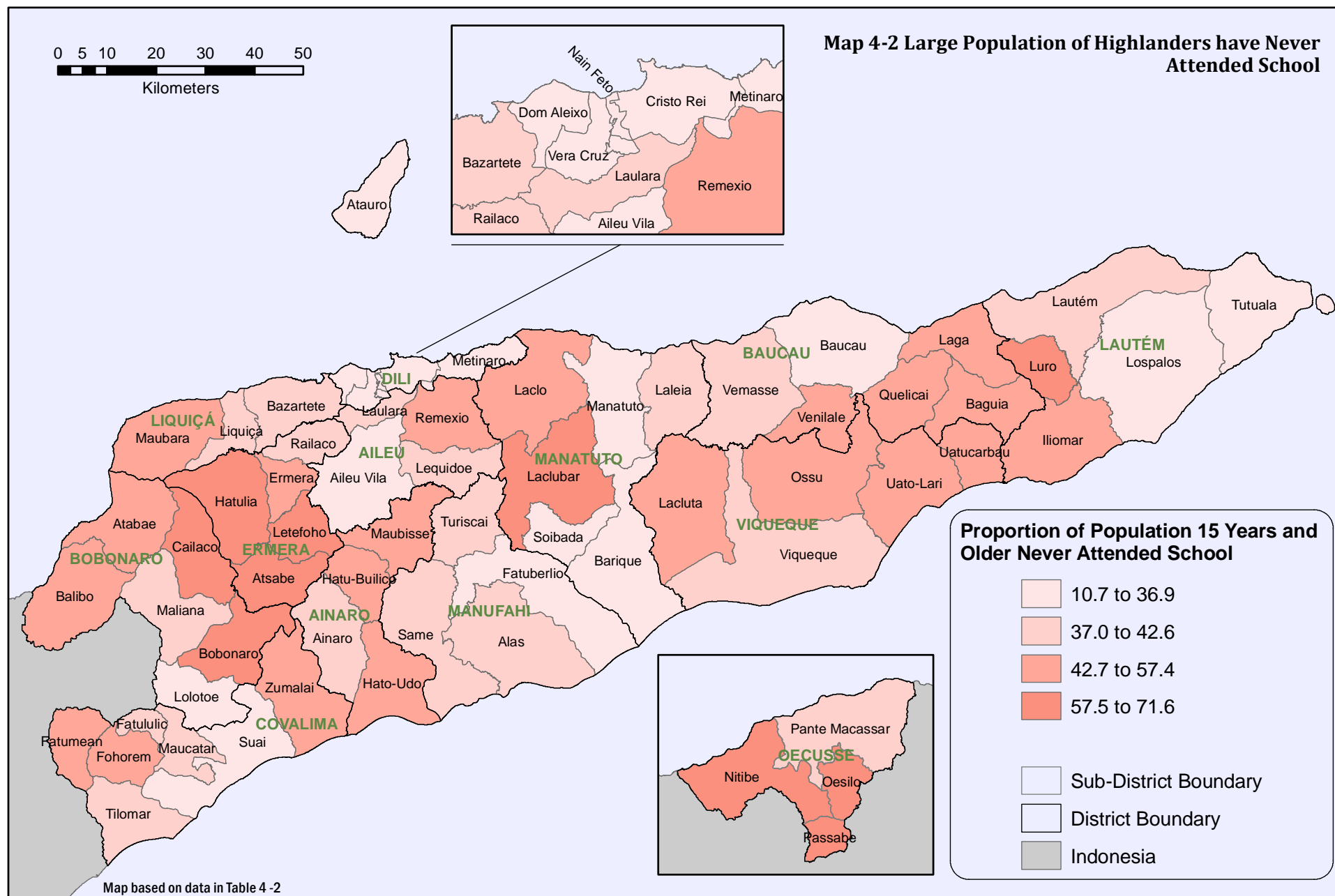


Table 4-3 Primary School Completion Rates

District	Sub-District	Total Population 15+	Population 15+ Completed Primary School	
			Number	Percent
<b>Aileu</b>		24,759	9,854	39.8
	Aileu Vila	11,761	5,421	46.1
	Laulara	3,963	1,555	39.2
	Lequidoe	3,516	1,265	36.0
	Remexio	5,519	1,613	29.2
<b>Ainaro</b>		31,057	10,910	35.1
	Ainaro	7,810	4,086	52.3
	Hato-Udo	5,487	2,058	37.5
	Hatu-Builico	6,019	1,811	30.1
	Maubisse	11,741	2,955	25.2
<b>Baucau</b>		63,445	25,677	40.5
	Baguia	5,297	1,692	31.9
	Baucau	26,637	13,971	52.4
	Laga	8,079	2,078	25.7
	Quellicai	9,535	2,759	28.9
	Vernasse	5,090	1,906	37.4
	Venilale	8,807	3,271	37.1
<b>Bobonaro</b>		52,781	17,141	32.5
	Atabae	6,004	1,782	29.7
	Balibo	8,638	2,243	26.0
	Bobonaro	13,419	3,143	23.4
	Caialaco	5,684	1,124	19.8
	Lolotoe	4,204	1,668	39.7
	Maliana	14,832	7,181	48.4
<b>Covalima</b>		34,161	15,018	44.0
	Fatululic	1,026	440	42.9
	Fatumean	1,737	563	32.4
	Fohorem	2,360	790	33.5
	Maucatar	3,625	1,497	41.3
	Suai	14,720	7,613	51.7
	Tilomar	3,942	1,856	47.1
	Zumalai	6,751	2,259	33.5
<b>Dili</b>		147,531	106,417	72.1
	Atauro	5,165	2,403	46.5
	Cristo Rei	33,128	21,712	65.5
	Dom Aleixo	67,475	51,712	76.6
	Metinaro	2,809	1,359	48.4
	Nain Feto	17,151	12,676	73.9
	Vera Cruz	21,803	16,555	75.9

Table 4-3 Primary School Completion Rates

District	Sub-District	Total Population 15+	Population 15+ Completed Primary School	
			Number	Percent
<b>Ermera</b>		64,279	18,572	28.9
	Atsabe	9,698	1,806	18.6
	Ermera	18,435	7,417	40.2
	Hatulua	18,542	3,731	20.1
	Letefoho	11,840	3,214	27.1
	Railaco	5,764	2,404	41.7
<b>Lautém</b>		32,392	14,823	45.8
	Iliomar	3,696	1,130	30.6
	Lautém	7,568	3,124	41.3
	Lospalos	16,183	8,968	55.4
	Luro	2,856	623	21.8
	Tutuala	2,089	978	46.8
<b>Liquiçá</b>		36,857	13,825	37.5
	Bazartete	13,658	5,895	43.2
	Liquiçá	12,311	5,174	42.0
	Maubara	10,888	2,756	25.3
<b>Manatuto</b>		23,843	8,757	36.7
	Barique	2,887	1,284	44.5
	Laclo	4,128	1,148	27.8
	Laclubar	6,457	1,481	22.9
	Laleia	1,938	842	43.4
	Manatuto	6,822	3,273	48.0
	Soibada	1,611	729	45.3
<b>Manufahi</b>		27,656	11,874	42.9
	Alas	3,878	1,496	38.6
	Fatuberlio	4,056	2,093	51.6
	Same	15,811	6,798	43.0
	Turiscas	3,911	1,487	38.0
<b>Oecusse</b>		35,887	11,557	32.2
	Nitibe	6,180	1,264	20.5
	Oesilo	5,471	1,198	21.9
	Pante Macassar	20,052	8,400	41.9
	Passabe	4,184	695	16.6
<b>Viqueque</b>		39,134	14,468	37.0
	Lacluta	3,528	993	28.1
	Ossu	8,540	2,670	31.3
	Uato-Lari	9,426	3,825	40.6
	Uatucarbau	3,946	1,438	36.4
	Viqueque	13,694	5,542	40.5
<b>Timor-Leste</b>		613,782	278,893	45.4

Map 4-3 Completion of Primary School

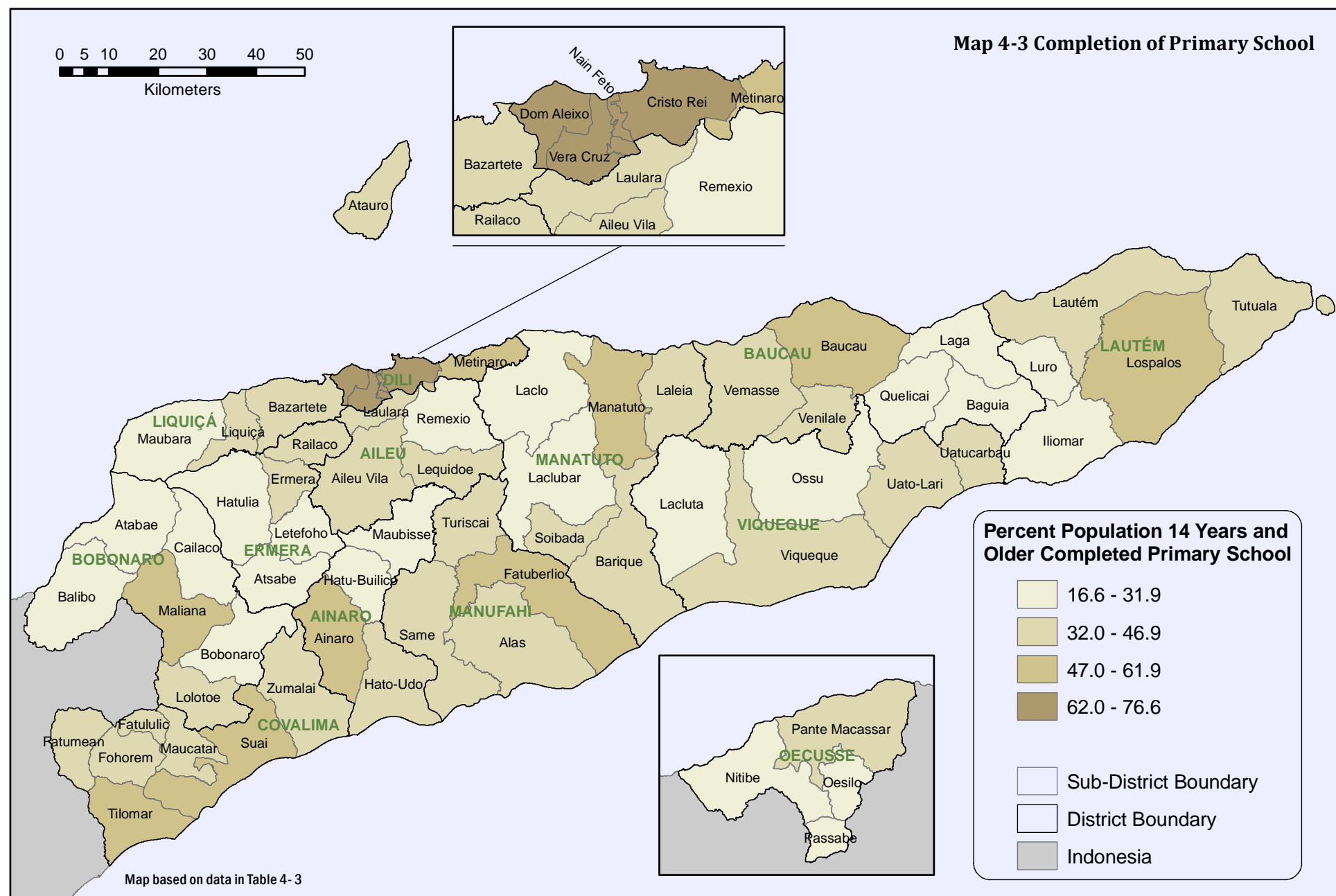


Table 4-4 Changes in Secondary School Completion Rates, 2004 to 2010

District	Sub-District	Total Population 19+		Population 19+ Completed Secondary School		% Population 19+ Completed Secondary School		Change 2004-2010
		2004	2010	2004	2010	2004	2010	%
Aileu		17,595	20,287	1,461	3,021	8.3	14.9	6.6
	Aileu Vila	8,097	9,502	759	1,803	9.4	19.0	9.6
	Laulara	2,495	3,313	248	481	9.9	14.5	4.6
	Lequidoe	2,676	2,890	129	303	4.8	10.5	5.7
	Remexio	4,327	4,582	325	434	7.5	9.5	2.0
Ainaro		25,151	26,214	2,509	3,802	10.0	14.5	4.5
	Ainaro	6,099	6,411	1,154	1,704	18.9	26.6	7.7
	Hato-Udo	4,367	4,697	393	740	9.0	15.8	6.8
	Hatu-Builico	5,283	5,273	383	577	7.2	10.9	3.7
	Maubisse	9,402	9,833	579	781	6.2	7.9	1.7
Baucau		50,819	53,429	6,517	10,397	12.8	19.5	6.7
	Baguia	4,492	4,571	297	545	6.6	11.9	5.3
	Baucau	18,898	22,023	3,789	6,365	20.0	28.9	8.9
	Laga	7,416	6,829	621	752	8.4	11.0	2.6
	Quelcai	8,157	8,219	671	997	8.2	12.1	3.9
	Vemassee	4,480	4,352	395	628	8.8	14.4	5.6
	Venilale	7,376	7,435	744	1,110	10.1	14.9	4.8
Bobonaro		42,519	45,060	2,837	5,742	6.7	12.7	6.0
	Atabae	4,699	5,091	178	501	3.8	9.8	6.0
	Balibo	7,282	7,572	412	540	5.7	7.1	1.4
	Bobonaro	11,482	11,580	398	935	3.5	8.1	4.6
	Cailaco	4,275	4,803	187	391	4.4	8.1	3.7
	Lolotoe	3,592	3,701	346	468	9.6	12.6	3.0
	Maliana	11,189	12,313	1,316	2,907	11.8	23.6	11.8
Covalima		25,994	28,660	2,643	4,981	10.2	17.4	7.2
	Fatululic	863	886	88	136	10.2	15.3	5.1
	Fatumean	1,543	1,560	143	183	9.3	11.7	2.4
	Fohorem	2,077	2,039	180	300	8.7	14.7	6.0
	Maucatar	2,845	3,078	274	379	9.6	12.3	2.7
	Suai	9,180	12,017	1,397	2,696	15.2	22.4	7.2
	Tilomar	3,112	3,362	149	611	4.8	18.2	13.4
	Zumalai	6,374	5,718	412	676	6.5	11.8	5.3
Dili		94,427	125,366	35,644	61,619	37.7	49.2	11.5
	Atauro	4,089	4,344	267	618	6.5	14.2	7.7
	Cristo Rei	16,976	27,611	4,891	11,277	28.8	40.8	12.0
	Dom Aleixo	36,349	57,752	15,897	31,853	43.7	55.2	11.5
	Metinoro	1,687	2,300	199	433	11.8	18.8	7.0
	Nain Feto	16,538	14,674	7,031	7,576	42.5	51.6	9.1
	Vera Cruz	18,788	18,685	7,359	9,862	39.2	52.8	13.6

Table 4-4 Changes in Secondary School Completion Rates, 2004 to 2010

District	Sub-District	Total Population 19+		Population 19+ Completed Secondary School		% Population 19+ Completed Secondary School		Change 2004-2010
		2004	2010	2004	2010	2004	2010	%
Ermera		47,910	53,211	3,787	5,627	7.9	10.6	2.7
	Atsabe	7,938	8,197	577	505	7.3	6.2	-1.1
	Ermera	12,823	15,015	1,460	2,444	11.4	16.3	4.9
	Hatulia	13,625	15,499	635	865	4.7	5.6	0.9
	Letefoho	9,353	9,773	634	970	6.8	9.9	3.1
	Railaco	4,171	4,727	481	843	11.5	17.8	6.3
Lautém		26,809	27,135	3,388	5,247	12.6	19.3	6.7
	Iliomar	3,382	3,275	246	386	7.3	11.8	4.5
	Lautém	6,555	6,563	686	1,032	10.5	15.7	5.2
	Lospalos	12,036	13,005	2,013	3,215	16.7	24.7	8.0
	Luro	3,028	2,476	158	234	5.2	9.5	4.3
	Tutuala	1,808	1,816	285	380	15.8	20.9	5.1
Liquiçá		26,775	30,819	2,056	4,329	7.7	14.0	6.3
	Bazartete	9,460	11,363	822	1,919	8.7	16.9	8.2
	Liquiçá	8,759	10,094	895	1,640	10.2	16.2	6.0
	Maubara	8,556	9,362	339	770	4.0	8.2	4.2
Manatuto		18,538	20,445	1,907	3,122	10.3	15.3	5.0
	Barique	2,406	2,460	261	330	10.8	13.4	2.6
	Laclo	3,629	3,588	177	300	4.9	8.4	3.5
	Laclubar	4,096	5,521	167	454	4.1	8.2	4.1
	Laleia	1,681	1,699	277	337	16.5	19.8	3.3
	Manatuto	5,448	5,842	892	1,509	16.4	25.8	9.4
	Soibada	1,278	1,335	133	192	10.4	14.4	4.0
Manufahi		22,172	23,227	2,620	3,761	11.8	16.2	4.4
	Alas	3,183	3,393	335	398	10.5	11.7	1.2
	Fatuberlio	3,060	3,303	311	542	10.2	16.4	6.2
	Same	13,161	13,288	1,776	2,411	13.5	18.1	4.6
	Turiscail	2,768	3,243	198	410	7.2	12.6	5.4
Oecusse		29,945	31,364	2,086	3,964	7.0	12.6	5.6
	Nitibe	5,679	5,489	194	239	3.4	4.4	1.0
	Oesilo	5,125	4,891	192	308	3.7	6.3	2.6
	Pante Macassar	15,372	17,270	1,645	3,239	10.7	18.8	8.1
	Passabe	3,769	3,714	55	178	1.5	4.8	3.3
Viqueque		33,683	33,836	3,208	5,049	9.5	14.9	5.4
	Lacluta	2,818	3,097	139	263	4.9	8.5	3.6
	Ossu	8,077	7,396	603	822	7.5	11.1	3.6
	Uato-Lari	8,838	8,171	712	1,289	8.1	15.8	7.7
	Uatucarbau	3,310	3,405	361	597	10.9	17.5	6.6
	Viqueque	10,640	11,767	1,393	2,078	13.1	17.7	4.6
Timor-Leste		462,337	519,053	70,663	120,661	15.3	23.2	7.9

**Map 4-4 General Increase in Secondary School Completion Rates**

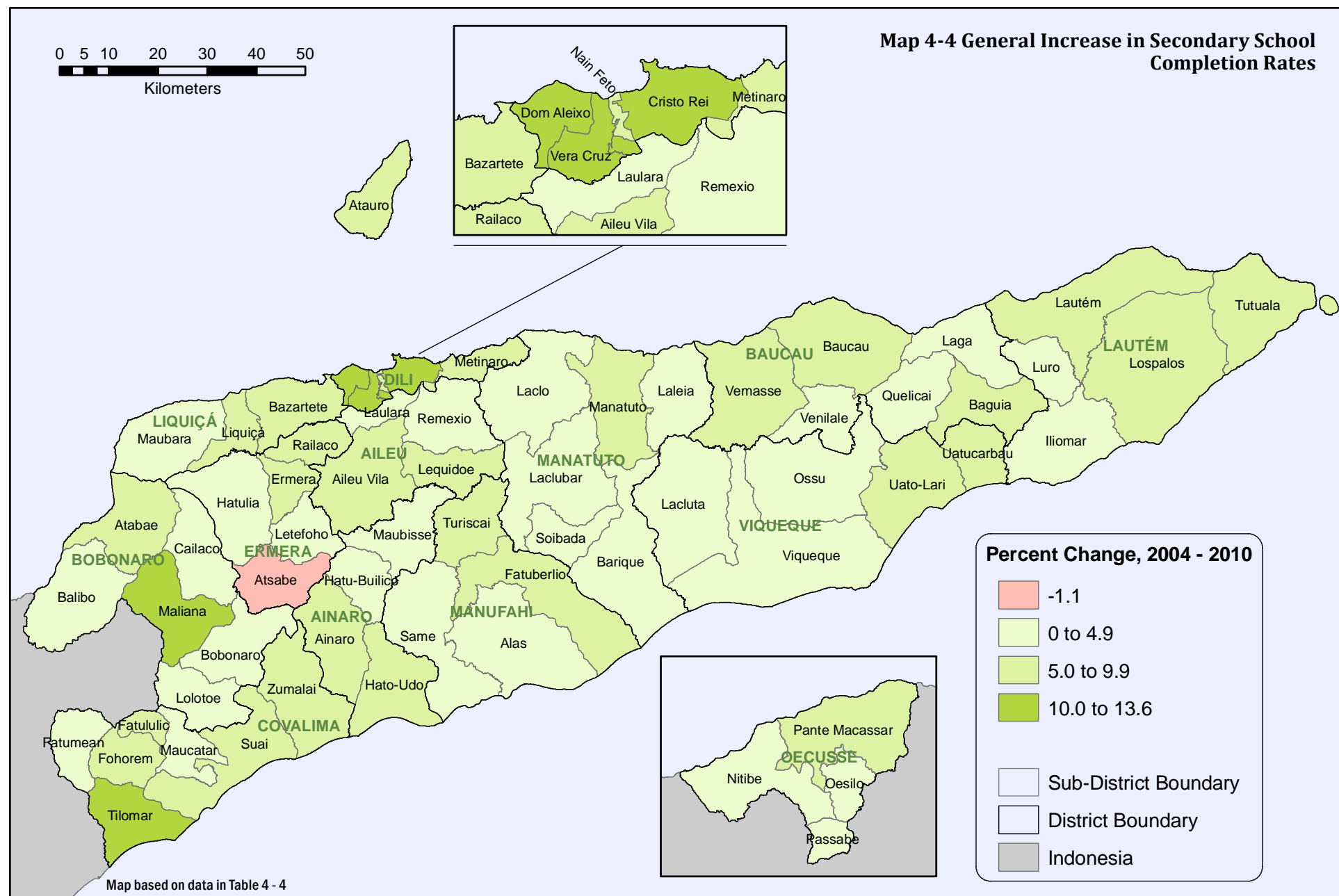




Photo: Adelina Lope/TMap

# Part 5

## Agriculture

From a commercial point of view, coffee and rice are Timor-Leste's most important crops, but it's really maize and cassava that feed the country. Table 5-1 shows that approximately twice as many households grow maize and cassava as grow rice and coffee<sup>1</sup>. Whereas 55.9% of all the households in the country grow maize and 51.4% grow cassava, only 24.5% grow rice and only 27.8% grow coffee. In Oecusse, where almost 24.7% of the country's rice growers live, more households grow maize (11,294) than grow rice (10,835). Even in Ermera, where coffee is considered to be king, more households grow maize (13,963) and cassava (13,966) than grow coffee (13,380).

Not only are there substantial differences in the numbers of households growing the four major crops, their distribution throughout the country also varies quite markedly. Rice- and coffee-growing are concentrated in certain parts of the country, but there are no distinct regional concentrations for maize and cassava – large numbers of people grow the two staples in almost all districts and sub-districts. Map 5-1 clearly shows these contrasting spatial patterns. Fifty-seven percent of the nation's rice growers live in just 3 districts (Oecusse, Baucau and Viqueque) and 47% of the coffee-growers live in 3 different districts (Ermera, Ainaro and Liquiçá). In contrast, the distribution of maize and cassava growers is much more even, with large numbers of families growing both crops in all parts of the country.

Maize is the single most widely grown food crop - more than 100,000 households rely on it as their primary source of nutrition. More than half of the households in 12 of the country's 13 districts are maize-growers – only in predominantly-urban Dili district do less than half the households grow the crop. The districts with the largest numbers of maize-growing households are Ermera with 13,963, Baucau (12,338), Oecusse (11,294) and Bobonaro (11,176). Of those four, Oecusse is most dependent on the crop, with 81.3% of the households in the district growing some maize. In contrast, only 17.0% of households in Dili District grow maize.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

<sup>1</sup> The percentages shown in both Table 5-1 and Chart 5-1 are the numbers of households in each district growing each of the four major crops, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households living in each district. So, for example, the total number of households in Covalima District is 11,105. Out of this total, 2,938 (26.5%) grow rice, 6,398 (57.6%) grow maize, 6,248 (56.3%) grow cassava and 2,005 (18.1%) grow coffee.

Second in importance is cassava, grown by 94,833 households. The largest numbers of cassava-growers live in Ermera (13,966), Baucau (10,892), Oecusse (9,807) and Bobonaro (9,680) Districts. In percentage terms however, Aileu has the greatest concentration, with 79.3% of the households there growing the crop.

Most of the rice is grown in low lying areas near the coast, and in the wide, lower reaches of the country's major river valleys. Map 5-1 shows these patterns quite clearly. Important rivers for rice-growing include the Loes, Nunura, Seical, Laclo and Tono. Oecusse and Baucau Districts are far and away the biggest producers of rice, with 10,835 rice-growing households in the former and 9,300 in the latter. The proportion of families in Oecusse District that grow rice is 78.0% - by far the highest in the country. Next is Baucau, with 43.8%, followed by Viqueque (42.6%) and Bobonaro (30.9%). Not surprisingly, rice-growing is not widespread in mountainous districts such as Ermera (11.1%), Ainaro (10.6%) and Liquiçá (4.9%), or in largely urban Dili District (1.2%).



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

Chart 5-1 Percentage of Households in Each District Growing Four Major Crops

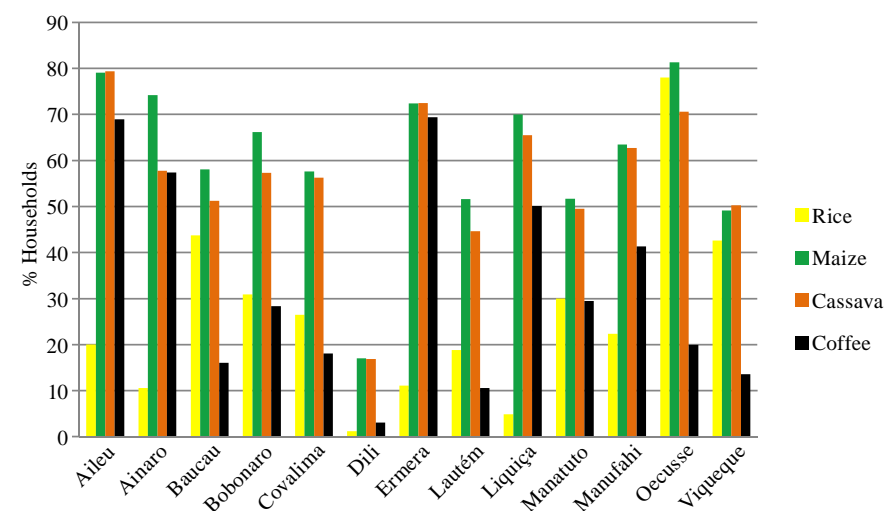


Chart based on data in Table 4 -1

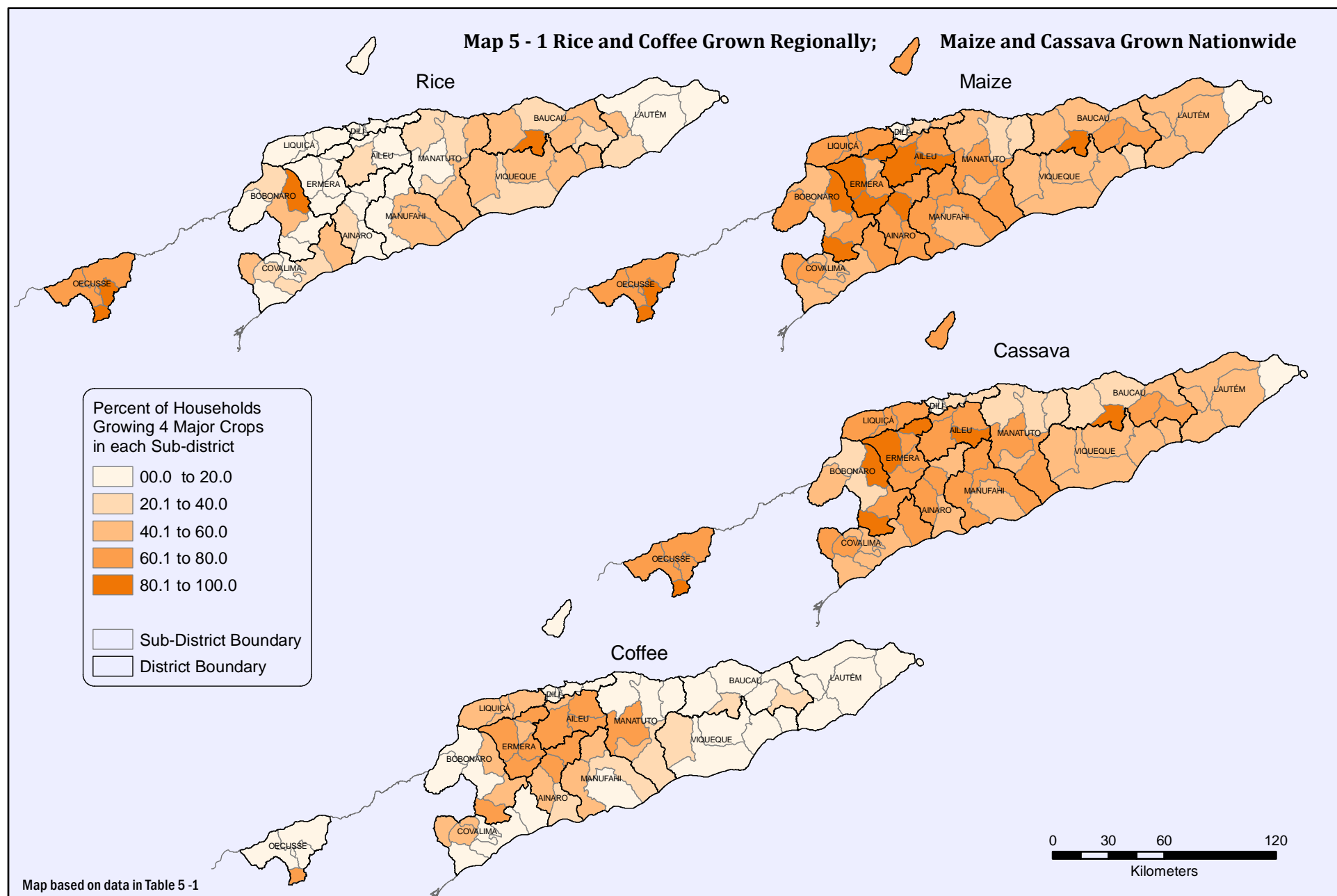
Table 5-1 Distribution of Households Growing Four Major Crops

District	Sub-District	Total Households	Households Growing:							
			Rice		Maize		Cassava		Coffee	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aileu		6,965	1,396	20.0	5,508	79.1	5,526	79.3	4,800	68.9
	Aileu Vila	3274	1289	39.4	2689	82.1	2584	78.9	2344	71.6
	Laulara	1090	44	4.0	723	66.3	810	74.3	588	53.9
	Lequidoe	1104	26	2.4	941	85.2	942	85.3	781	70.7
	Remexio	1497	37	2.5	1155	77.2	1190	79.5	1087	72.6
Ainaro		9,664	1,026	10.6	7,166	74.2	5,579	57.7	5,548	57.4
	Ainaro	2292	601	26.2	1540	67.2	1472	64.2	1160	50.6
	Hato-Udo	1710	293	17.1	1039	60.8	1001	58.5	373	21.8
	Hatu-Builico	2058	41	2.0	1869	90.8	1286	62.5	1498	72.8
	Maubisse	3604	91	2.5	2718	75.4	1820	50.5	2517	69.8
Baucau		21,255	9,300	43.8	12,338	58.0	10,892	51.2	3,422	16.1
	Baguia	2109	734	34.8	1308	62.0	1371	65.0	520	24.7
	Baucau	7438	2184	29.4	3475	46.7	2636	35.4	683	9.2
	Laga	2868	1169	40.8	1634	57.0	1175	41.0	153	5.3
	Quelical	4028	1766	43.8	2589	64.3	2567	63.7	801	19.9
	Vemasse	1674	886	52.9	806	48.1	617	36.9	319	19.1
	Venilale	3138	2561	81.6	2526	80.5	2526	80.5	946	30.1
Bobonaro		16,883	5,219	30.9	11,176	66.2	9,680	57.3	4,785	28.3
	Atabae	1826	672	36.8	959	52.5	691	37.8	76	4.2
	Balibo	2784	329	11.8	1943	69.8	1306	46.9	198	7.1
	Bobonaro	4504	452	10.0	3184	70.7	3124	69.4	2047	45.4
	Caillaco	2015	1625	80.6	1735	86.1	1629	80.8	940	46.7
	Lolotoe	1434	78	5.4	1218	84.9	1211	84.4	1094	76.3
	Maliana	4320	2063	47.8	2137	49.5	1719	39.8	430	10.0
Covalima		11,105	2,938	26.5	6,398	57.6	6,248	56.3	2,005	18.1
	Fatululic	422	73	17.3	250	59.2	245	58.1	234	55.5
	Fatumean	615	301	48.9	450	73.2	407	66.2	259	42.1
	Fohorem	873	183	21.0	564	64.6	567	64.9	502	57.5
	Maucatar	1174	35	3.0	588	50.1	587	50.0	146	12.4
	Suai	4359	1007	23.1	2272	52.1	2250	51.6	442	10.1
	Tilomar	1355	204	15.1	805	59.4	789	58.2	110	8.1
	Zumalai	2307	1135	49.2	1469	63.7	1403	60.8	312	13.5
Dili		35,224	439	1.2	5,999	17.0	5,952	16.9	1,081	3.1
	Atauro	1618	20	1.2	1265	78.2	1183	73.1	99	6.1
	Cristo Rei	7505	215	2.9	1765	23.5	1638	21.8	312	4.2
	Dom Aleixo	15896	118	0.7	1519	9.6	1732	10.9	252	1.6
	Metinara	872	13	1.5	385	44.2	259	29.7	34	3.9
	Nain Feto	4015	34	0.8	490	12.2	513	12.8	186	4.6
	Vera Cruz	5318	39	0.7	575	10.8	627	11.8	189	3.6

Table 5-1 Distribution of Households Growing Four Major Crops

District	Sub-District	Total Households	Households Growing:							
			Rice		Maize		Cassava		Coffee	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ermera		19,280	2,140	11.1	13,963	72.4	13,966	72.4	13,380	69.4
	Atsabe	3056	546	17.9	2629	86.0	2369	77.5	2062	67.5
	Ermera	5232	485	9.3	2935	56.1	3170	60.6	3110	59.4
	Hatulia	5656	892	15.8	4640	82.0	4718	83.4	4464	78.9
	Letefoho	3704	51	1.4	2434	65.7	2389	64.5	2495	67.4
	Railaco	1632	166	10.2	1325	81.2	1320	80.9	1249	76.5
Lautém		11,447	2,154	18.8	5,909	51.6	5,110	44.6	1,213	10.6
	Iliomar	1429	370	25.9	721	50.5	712	49.8	157	11.0
	Lautém	2932	536	18.3	1477	50.4	1185	40.4	267	9.1
	Lospalos	5247	561	10.7	2926	55.8	2526	48.1	709	13.5
	Luro	1108	603	54.4	660	59.6	562	50.7	64	5.8
	Tutuala	731	84	11.5	125	17.1	125	17.1	16	2.2
Liquiçá		10,351	504	4.9	7,244	70.0	6,776	65.5	5,187	50.1
	Bazartete	3701	84	2.3	2528	68.3	2287	61.8	1589	42.9
	Liquiçá	3351	186	5.6	2435	72.7	2453	73.2	1857	55.4
	Maubara	3299	234	7.1	2281	69.1	2036	61.7	1741	52.8
Manatuto		6,924	2,080	30.0	3,578	51.7	3,428	49.5	2,043	29.5
	Barique	843	483	57.3	663	78.6	612	72.6	242	28.7
	Laclo	1273	334	26.2	583	45.8	499	39.2	148	11.6
	Laclubar	1790	136	7.6	1303	72.8	1268	70.8	1125	62.8
	Laleia	752	330	43.9	263	35.0	243	32.3	43	5.7
	Manatuto	1823	643	35.3	508	27.9	542	29.7	246	13.5
	Soibada	443	154	34.8	258	58.2	264	59.6	239	54.0
Manufahi		7,856	1,758	22.4	4,984	63.4	4,928	62.7	3,250	41.4
	Alas	1179	505	42.8	596	50.6	576	48.9	234	19.8
	Fatuberlio	1110	536	48.3	726	65.4	673	60.6	408	36.8
	Same	4548	660	14.5	2976	65.4	3012	66.2	2018	44.4
	Turiscail	1019	57	5.6	686	67.3	667	65.5	590	57.9
Oecusse		13,890	10,835	78.0	11,294	81.3	9,807	70.6	2,770	19.9
	Nitibe	2609	1994	76.4	1993	76.4	1807	69.3	374	14.3
	Oesilo	2224	1890	85.0	1885	84.8	1682	75.6	213	9.6
	Pante Macassar	7290	5287	72.5	5733	78.6	4634	63.6	998	13.7
	Passabe	1767	1664	94.2	1683	95.2	1684	95.3	1185	67.1
Viqueque		13,807	5,883	42.6	6,789	49.2	6,941	50.3	1,874	13.6
	Lacluta	1093	505	46.2	637	58.3	653	59.7	387	35.4
	Ossu	3134	1341	42.8	1618	51.6	1684	53.7	576	18.4
	Uato-Lari	3465	1688	48.7	2011	58.0	2033	58.7	327	9.4
	Uatu Carbau	1499	636	42.4	587	39.2	647	43.2	192	12.8
	Viqueque	4616	1713	37.1	1936	41.9	1924	41.7	392	8.5
Timor-Leste		184,651	45,672	27.7	102,346	55.4	94,833	51.4	51,358	27.5

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (1)



**Table 5-2 District Contribution to National Crop Growing**

District	Households Growing:							
	Rice		Maize		Cassava		Coffee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aileu	1,396	3.1	5,508	5.4	5,526	5.8	4,800	9.3
Ainaro	1,026	2.2	7,166	7.0	5,579	5.9	5,548	10.8
Baucau	9,300	20.4	12,338	12.1	10,892	11.5	3,422	6.7
Bobonaro	5,219	11.4	11,176	10.9	9,680	10.2	4,785	9.3
Covalima	2,938	6.4	6,398	6.3	6,248	6.6	2,005	3.9
Dili	439	1.0	5,999	5.9	5,952	6.3	1,081	2.1
Ermera	2,140	4.7	13,963	13.6	13,966	14.7	13,380	26.1
Lautém	2,154	4.7	5,909	5.8	5,110	5.4	1,213	2.4
Liquiçá	504	1.1	7,244	7.1	6,776	7.1	5,187	10.1
Manatuto	2,080	4.6	3,578	3.5	3,428	3.6	2,043	4.0
Manufahi	1,758	3.8	4,984	4.9	4,928	5.2	3,250	6.3
Oecusse	10,835	23.7	11,294	11.0	9,807	10.3	2,770	5.4
Viqueque	5,883	12.9	6,789	6.6	6,941	7.3	1,874	3.6
Timor-Leste	45,672	100	102,346	100	94,833	100	51,358	100

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (1)

Coffee is grown in upland areas, higher than 500 metres above sea level. As Table 5-2 and Map 5-2 show, Ermera is by far the most important coffee-growing district, the 13,380 coffee-growing families that live there representing more than a quarter of all the coffee farmers in Timor-Leste<sup>2</sup>. Other important districts include Ainaro, with 5,548 coffee-growing families (10.8% of the national total), Liquiçá with 5,187 (10.1%), Aileu with 4,800 (9.3%) and Bobonaro with 4,785 (9.3%).

<sup>2</sup> The percentages shown in both Table 5-2 and Map 5-2 are the numbers of households growing each of the four major crops in each district expressed as a percentage of the total number of households growing that crop in Timor-Leste. So, for example, of the 45,672 households that grow rice in Timor-Leste, 10,835 (23.7%) live in Oecusse, 9,300 (20.4%) live in Baucau, 504 (1.1%) live in Liquiçá and 439 (1.0%) live in Dili.

Though agriculture remains central to the lives and livelihoods of Timor-Leste's largely rural population, one of the striking trends revealed in the 2010 census is a large and rapid movement of people away from the agriculture sector. As described and illustrated in other parts of this atlas, the decline in numbers engaged in agriculture is evident in both rural urban migration patterns and in large increases in employment in other sectors of the economy, most notably in public service and the construction industry (Part 6).



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

Map 5 - 2 Coffee King in Ermera; Rice Rules in Oecusse and Baucau

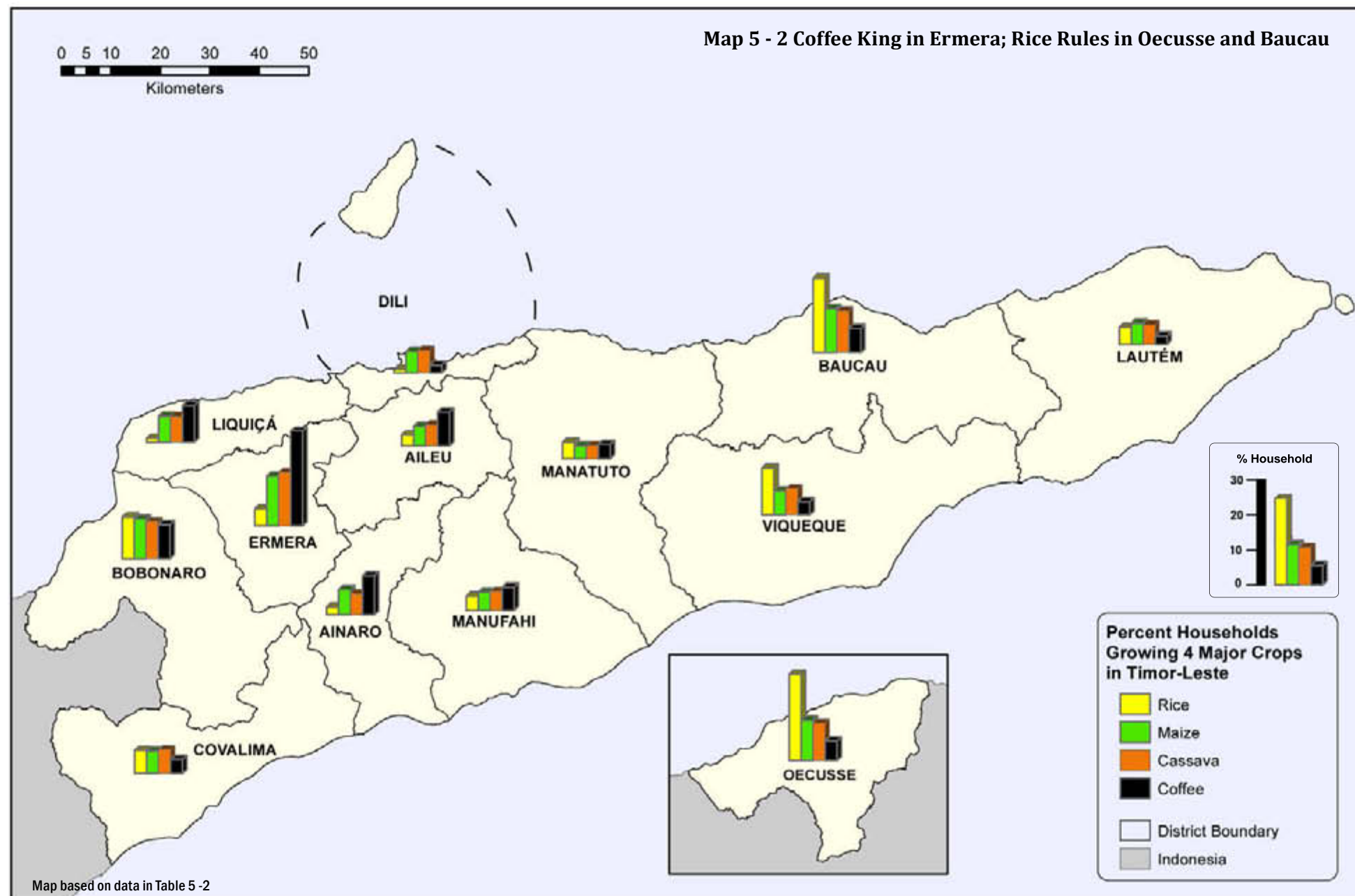




Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

# Part 6

## Labour Force

## Participation in the Labour Force

The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of the population that is available for and actively seeking productive employment, in relation to the total population available for work. It is a widely used indicator of the potential productive capacity of an economy – what they would be capable of producing under full-employment. On the flip side, it also points towards how much of a burden the inactive part of the population is placing on those participating in the labour force (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (5)).

Table 6-1 shows that, in 2010, the national labour force participation rate for the total population between the ages of 15 and 64 was 54.7%. This represents a substantial drop of 12.8 percentage points from rate of 67.5% reported by the 2004 census. At the district level, Ainaro had the highest labour participation rate at 64.4%, with Aileu and Ermera joint second at 61.9%. Participation was lowest in Dili District at only 49.9, probably reflecting the large number of students in the capital city. Rates were also low in Lautém (51.8%), Covalima (52.2%) and Manatuto (52.4%).

Interestingly, labour force participation does not follow the usual pattern in Timor-Leste whereby, for most indicators of social and economic well-being, urban areas score better than rural areas. Examination of the data at sub-district level reveals that the highest labour participation rates are in rural areas, with the top rates being recorded for Hatu-Builico (76.4%), Luro (74.8%), Atsabe (74.2%), Letefoho (71.8%) and Fohorem (71.4%). Some of the lowest rates are in largely urban sub-districts, and they include Lospalos (46.6%), Manatuto (48.0%), Vera Cruz (48.2%) and Cristo Rei (48.3%). Another interesting pattern is that the highest participation rates are concentrated in mountainous areas, whilst rates are generally low along the north and south coasts, and in interior lowland sub-districts. Map 6-1 shows this pattern very clearly.

Having a large proportion of the population participating in the labour force is good, but it does not take into account the productivity of that labour force, and in this sense it is not a very satisfactory indicator of the health of an economy. The relationship between rural and urban rates described above reflects the fact that most of the workers in sub-districts with high participation rates are subsistence farmers, that jobs in urban areas tend to be more productive than jobs in rural areas, giving urban areas the capacity to absorb larger unproductive populations, and that urban populations often include large numbers of students who, though they are not participating in the labour force at present, can be expected to become productive participants in the future.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

**Map 6-1 Labor Force Participation Highest in Rural Uplands**

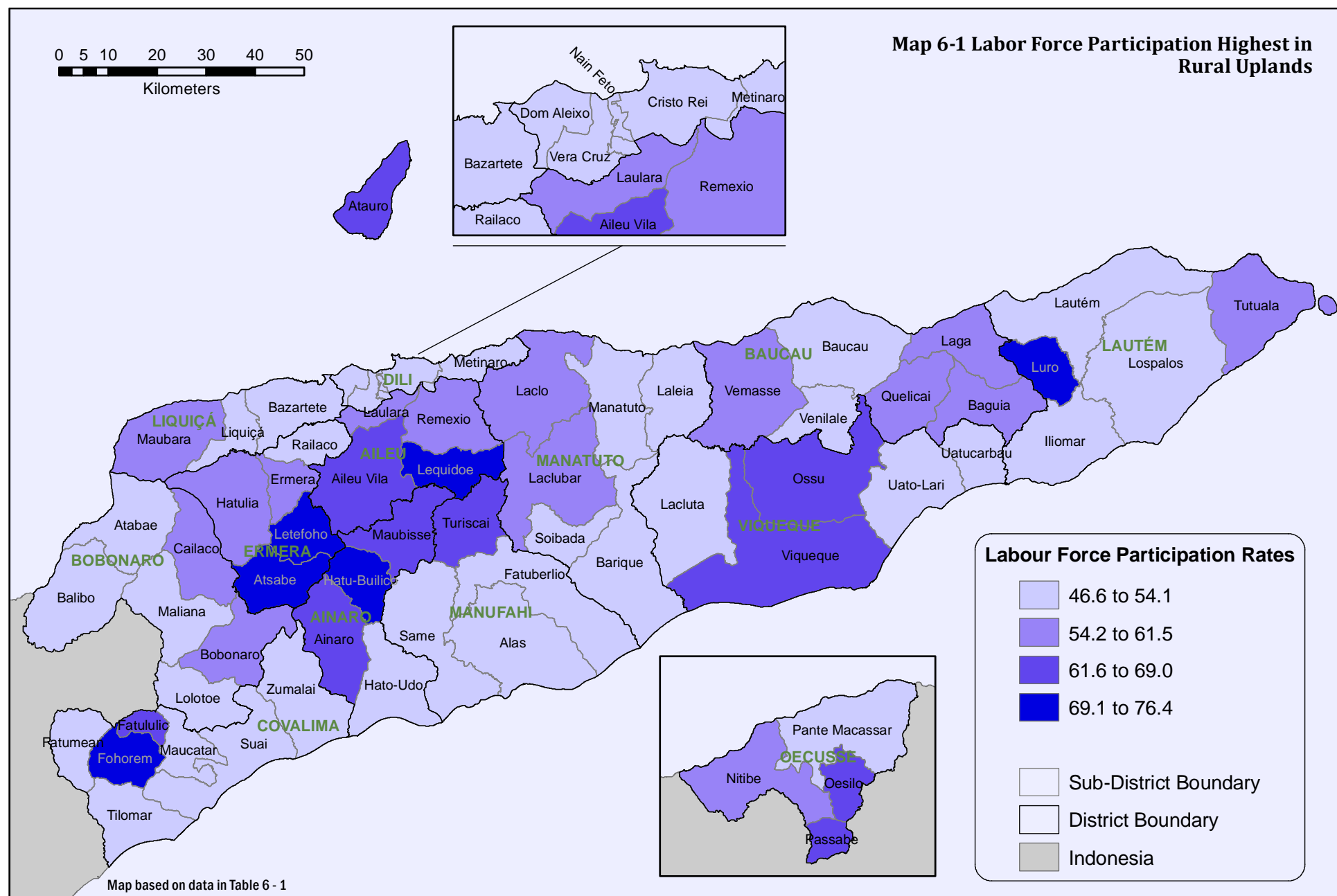


Table 6-1 Labour Force

District	Sub-District	Number of Population 15-64 Years of Age			Number of Labor Force 15-64 Years of Age			Labor Force Participation Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Aileu		22984	11752	11232	14227	8685	5542	61.9	73.9	49.3
	Aileu Vila	10,974	5,572	5,402	6,903	3,946	2,957	62.9	70.8	54.7
	Laulara	3,674	1,916	1,758	2,179	1,371	808	59.3	71.6	46.0
	Lequidoe	3,235	1,658	1,577	2,238	1,292	946	69.2	77.9	60.0
	Remexio	5,101	2,606	2,495	2,907	2,076	831	57.0	79.7	33.3
Ainaro		28,230	14,048	14,182	18,171	10,759	7,412	64.4	76.6	52.3
	Ainaro	7,070	3,502	3,568	4,609	2,473	2,136	65.2	70.6	59.9
	Hato-Udo	4,959	2,467	2,492	2,403	1,870	533	48.5	75.8	21.4
	Hatu-Builico	5,402	2,652	2,750	4,127	2,174	1,953	76.4	82.0	71.0
	Maubisse	10,799	5,427	5,372	7,032	4,242	2,790	65.1	78.2	51.9
Baucau		55,981	27,465	28,516	30,376	19,940	10,436	54.3	72.6	36.6
	Baguia	4,460	2,112	2,348	2,444	1,634	810	54.8	77.4	34.5
	Baucau	24,146	12,049	12,097	12,622	8,236	4,386	52.3	68.4	36.3
	Laga	6,968	3,364	3,604	4,059	2,623	1,436	58.3	78.0	39.8
	Quelicaí	8,132	3,825	4,307	4,680	2,902	1,778	57.6	75.9	41.3
	Vemasse	4,550	2,319	2,231	2,575	1,748	827	56.6	75.4	37.1
	Venilale	7,725	3,796	3,929	3,996	2,797	1,199	51.7	73.7	30.5
Bobonaro		47,196	22,778	24,418	25,864	17,870	7,994	54.8	78.5	32.7
	Atabae	5,443	2,695	2,748	2,695	2,197	498	49.5	81.5	18.1
	Balibo	7,757	3,898	3,859	4,153	3,272	881	53.5	83.9	22.8
	Bobonaro	11,388	5,275	6,113	6,870	4,081	2,789	60.3	77.4	45.6
	Caillaco	5,070	2,353	2,717	2,975	1,999	976	58.7	85.0	35.9
	Lolotoe	3,729	1,712	2,017	1,870	1,469	401	50.1	85.8	19.9
	Maliana	13,809	6,845	6,964	7,301	4,852	2,449	52.9	70.9	35.2
Covalima		30,862	15,188	15,674	16,104	11,475	4,629	52.2	75.6	29.5
	Fatululic	882	411	471	546	340	206	61.9	82.7	43.7
	Fatumean	1,507	709	798	722	589	133	47.9	83.1	16.7
	Fohorem	2,009	975	1,034	1,434	797	637	71.4	81.7	61.6
	Maucatar	3,226	1,575	1,651	1,592	1,165	427	49.3	74.0	25.9
	Suai	13,581	6,841	6,740	6,959	4,902	2,057	51.2	71.7	30.5
	Tilomar	3,555	1,764	1,791	1,750	1,366	384	49.2	77.4	21.4
	Zumalai	6,102	2,913	3,189	3,101	2,316	785	50.8	79.5	24.6
Dili		142,650	76,413	66,237	71,226	49,575	21,651	49.9	64.9	32.7
	Atauro	4,646	2,246	2,400	2,902	1,627	1,275	62.5	72.4	53.1
	Cristo Rei	31,880	16,837	15,043	15,387	10,630	4,757	48.3	63.1	31.6
	Dom Aleixo	65,916	36,175	29,741	32,782	23,388	9,394	49.7	64.7	31.6
	Metinaro	2,635	1,390	1,245	1,309	994	315	49.7	71.5	25.3
	Nain Feto	16,501	8,652	7,849	8,693	5,819	2,874	52.7	67.3	36.6
	Vera Cruz	21,072	11,113	9,959	10,153	7,117	3,036	48.2	64.0	30.5

Table 6-1 Labour Force

District	Sub-District	Number of Population 15-64 Years of Age			Number of Labor Force 15-64 Years of Age			Labor Force Participation Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ermera		59,834	29,806	30,028	37,060	23,150	13,910	61.9	77.7	46.3
	Atsabe	8,660	4,139	4,521	6,422	3,489	2,933	74.2	84.3	64.9
	Ermera	17,310	8,738	8,572	9,382	6,144	3,238	54.2	70.3	37.8
	Hatulla	17,333	8,595	8,738	10,518	7,008	3,510	60.7	81.5	40.2
	Letefoho	11,104	5,567	5,537	7,971	4,492	3,479	71.8	80.7	62.8
	Railaco	5,427	2,767	2,660	2,767	2,017	750	51.0	72.9	28.2
Lautém		28,730	13,645	15,085	14,876	9,563	5,313	51.8	70.1	35.2
	Iliomar	3,151	1,450	1,701	1,586	1,187	399	50.3	81.9	23.5
	Lautém	6,610	3,177	3,433	3,523	2,378	1,145	53.3	74.9	33.4
	Lospalos	14,694	7,012	7,682	6,850	4,424	2,426	46.6	63.1	31.6
	Luro	2,472	1,185	1,287	1,849	977	872	74.8	82.4	67.8
	Tutuala	1,803	821	982	1,068	597	471	59.2	72.7	48.0
Liquiçá		33,694	16,897	16,797	17,887	12,587	5,300	53.1	74.5	31.6
	Bazartete	12,630	6,346	6,284	6,823	4,616	2,207	54.0	72.7	35.1
	Liquiçá	11,421	5,700	5,721	5,788	4,059	1,729	50.7	71.2	30.2
	Maubara	9,643	4,851	4,792	5,276	3,912	1,364	54.7	80.6	28.5
Manatuto		21,346	10,722	10,624	11,179	8,153	3,026	52.4	76.0	28.5
	Barique	2,581	1,372	1,209	1,320	958	362	51.1	69.8	29.9
	Laclo	3,720	1,875	1,845	2,023	1,548	475	54.4	82.6	25.7
	Laclubar	5,669	2,713	2,956	3,280	2,150	1,130	57.9	79.2	38.2
	Laleia	1,732	867	865	844	661	183	48.7	76.2	21.2
	Manatuto	6,208	3,176	3,032	2,978	2,309	669	48.0	72.7	22.1
	Soibada	1,436	719	717	734	527	207	51.1	73.3	28.9
Manufahi		25,098	12,788	12,310	13,394	9,565	3,829	53.4	74.8	31.1
	Alas	3,512	1,802	1,710	1,812	1,444	368	51.6	80.1	21.5
	Fatuberlio	3,610	1,830	1,780	1,823	1,291	532	50.5	70.5	29.9
	Same	14,410	7,318	7,092	7,470	5,416	2,054	51.8	74.0	29.0
	Turiscail	3,566	1,838	1,728	2,289	1,414	875	64.2	76.9	50.6
Oecusse		33,268	15,996	17,272	18,756	12,867	5,889	56.4	80.4	34.1
	Nitibe	5,741	2,735	3,006	3,308	2,395	913	57.6	87.6	30.4
	Oesilo	4,996	2,345	2,651	3,091	2,000	1,091	61.9	85.3	41.2
	Pante Macassar	18,768	9,179	9,589	9,988	6,982	3,006	53.2	76.1	31.3
	Passabe	3,763	1,737	2,026	2,369	1,490	879	63.0	85.8	43.4
Viqueque		33,831	16,352	17,479	19,265	12,505	6,760	56.9	76.5	38.7
	Lacluta	3,129	1,569	1,560	1,518	1,181	337	48.5	75.3	21.6
	Ossu	7,120	3,283	3,837	4,391	2,505	1,886	61.7	76.3	49.2
	Uato-Lari	7,970	3,797	4,173	4,001	2,918	1,083	50.2	76.9	26.0
	Uatucarbau	3,314	1,571	1,743	1,636	1,237	399	49.4	78.7	22.9
	Viqueque	12,298	6,132	6,166	7,719	4,664	3,055	62.8	76.1	49.5
Timor-Leste		563,704	283,850	279,854	308,385	206,694	101,691	54.7	72.8	36.3

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (5)

### Changes in Employment, 2004 - 2010

Table 6-2 shows that the number of people considered to be employed<sup>1</sup> in the Timor-Leste declined from 314,422 in 2004 to 278,032 in 2010. This is a reduction of 36,390, or 11.6%. Among the districts, Dili had the most employed people with 58,867, and Manatuto had the fewest with 10,178. Only Dili and Ermera Districts showed an increase in the number of people employed – Dili was up 14,546 (+32.8%) and Ermera was up 4,081 (+13.4%). The biggest decreases in employment were 5,977 in Manufahi (-32.9%), 7,586 in Oecusse (-30.2%) and 11,395 in Baucau (-29.1%).

In 2010, 66.6% of the labour force was employed in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector. The public sector was second with 15.9%. This sector is comprised of elected government officials, civil servants, teachers, health workers, government technicians and scientists, and social workers. Though agriculture continued to be the dominant sector for the Timor-Leste work force, the most notable change revealed by the 2010 census was a substantial drop in employment in the sector since 2004. Employment in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector dropped from 247,733 in 2004 to 185,137 in 2010, a decrease of 62,586 (25.3%). That is a huge reduction in numbers in just 6 years, and it must give serious cause for concern in a country where agriculture plays such an important role in society and where food security is a major issue.

The biggest increase in numbers was in the public sector, where employment increased from 17,385 in 2004 to 44,333 in 2010, a rise of 155%. Large numbers also moved into the sector that includes construction, water and sanitation infrastructure, electricity supply, oil and gas, and mining and quarrying. The number employed in this sector rose from just 4,486 in 2004 to 14,259 in 2010, an increase of 218%.



Photo: Alipio Cardoso Moniz/UNFPA

<sup>1</sup> The 2010 census considered people to be 'employed' if they worked for at least 1 hour for pay, profit or family gain during the week 4<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> July 2010, or who were absent from work that week but normally have a paid job, work on a farm or operate a business.

Table 6-2 Employment by Sector, 2004 and 2010

District	Employment in:																								Total Employment Change 2004-2010			
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing				Mining and Quarrying, Oil and Gas, Manufacturing, Electricity, Water Supply, Sewerage, Construction				Wholesale and Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food				Transportation and Storage, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Information and Communications				Public Administration, Administrative Support, Professional and Scientific, Education, Health and Social Work				Household as Employers, Arts and Entertainment, International Organizations, sector not stated							
	Total Number		Change		Total Number		Change		Total Number		Change		Total Number		Change		Total Number		Change		Total Number		Change		Number		Change	
	2004	2010	Number	%	2004	2010	Number	%	2004	2010	Number	%	2004	2010	Number	%	2004	2010	Number	%	2004	2010	Number	%	2004	2010	Number	%
Aileu	13,035	11,832	-1,203	-9.2	21	201	180	857.1	91	217	126	138.5	21	84	63	300.0	380	1,289	909	239.2	857	219	-638	-74.4	14,405	13,842	-563	-3.9
Ainaro	19,224	14,243	-4,981	-25.9	239	301	62	25.9	431	295	-136	-31.6	139	139	0	0.0	633	1,422	789	124.6	888	283	-605	-68.1	21,554	16,683	-4,871	-22.6
Baucau	32,122	20,086	-12,036	-37.5	460	707	247	53.7	1,700	832	-868	-51.1	423	458	35	8.3	1,980	3,967	1,987	100.4	2,428	1,668	-760	-31.3	39,113	27,718	-11,395	-29.1
Bobonaro	22,241	18,361	-3,880	-17.4	460	1,061	601	130.7	1,275	886	-389	-30.5	345	569	224	64.9	1,555	2,592	1,037	66.7	2,803	562	-2,241	-80.0	28,679	24,031	-4,648	-16.2
Covalima	14,550	11,278	-3,272	-22.5	139	359	220	158.3	603	362	-241	-40.0	292	285	-7	-2.4	903	1,918	1,015	112.4	2,032	460	-1,572	-77.4	18,519	14,662	-3,857	-20.8
Dili	18,331	9,323	-9,008	-49.1	1,885	7,763	5,878	311.8	5,027	9,772	4,745	94.4	3,183	4,734	1,551	48.7	6,520	21,095	14,575	223.5	9,375	6,180	-3,195	-34.1	44,321	58,867	14,546	32.8
Ermera	27,131	30,172	3,041	11.2	235	1,072	837	356.2	862	401	-461	-53.5	243	295	52	21.4	1,153	1,913	760	65.9	746	598	-148	-19.8	30,370	34,451	4,081	13.4
Lautém	15,249	10,212	-5,037	-33.0	17	595	578	3,400.0	80	366	286	357.5	27	198	171	633.3	427	1,935	1,508	353.2	1,621	218	-1,403	-86.6	17,421	13,524	-3,897	-22.4
Liquiçá	16,153	12,450	-3,703	-22.9	98	793	695	709.2	1,187	644	-543	-45.7	390	255	-135	-34.6	764	1,603	839	109.8	902	488	-414	-45.9	19,494	16,233	-3,261	-16.7
Manatuto	12,317	7,901	-4,416	-35.9	59	317	258	437.3	311	307	-4	-1.3	89	122	33	37.1	495	1,351	856	172.9	597	180	-417	-69.8	13,868	10,178	-3,690	-26.6
Manufahi	15,704	9,927	-5,777	-36.8	81	203	122	150.6	532	342	-190	-35.7	110	130	20	18.2	737	1,496	759	103.0	1,027	116	-911	-88.7	18,191	12,214	-5,977	-32.9
Oecusse	20,542	14,221	-6,321	-30.8	688	551	-137	-19.9	604	336	-268	-44.4	214	278	64	29.9	937	1,833	896	95.6	2,115	295	-1,820	-86.1	25,100	17,514	-7,586	-30.2
Viqueque	21,134	15,131	-6,003	-28.4	104	336	232	223.1	503	459	-44	-8.7	164	170	6	3.7	901	1,919	1,018	113.0	581	100	-481	-82.8	23,387	18,115	-5,272	-22.5
Timor-Leste	247,733	185,137	-62,596	-25.3	4,486	14,259	9,773	217.9	13,206	15,219	2,013	15.2	5,640	7,717	2,077	36.8	17,385	44,333	26,948	155.0	25,972	11,367	-14,605	-56.2	314,422	278,032	-36,390	-11.6

Source: 2004 data from National Statistics Directorate, 2006 (2).  
2010 data from National Statistic Directorate, 2013 (5).



Photo: Mauricio Borges/USAID Timor-Leste



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

Chart 6-1 Employment by Sector, 2004

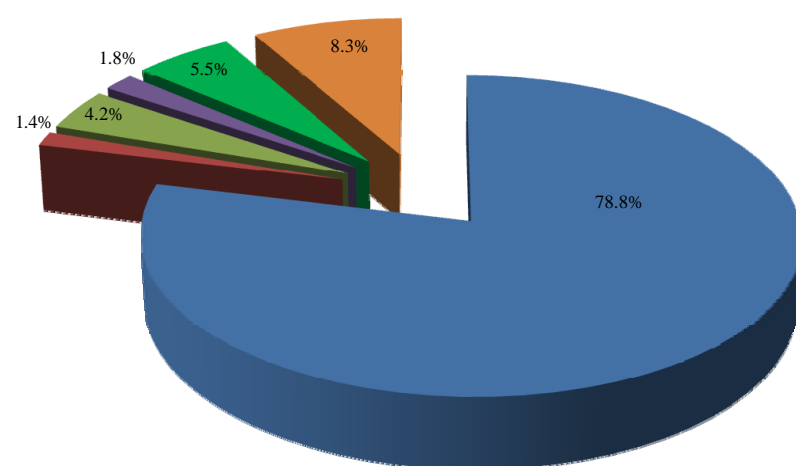
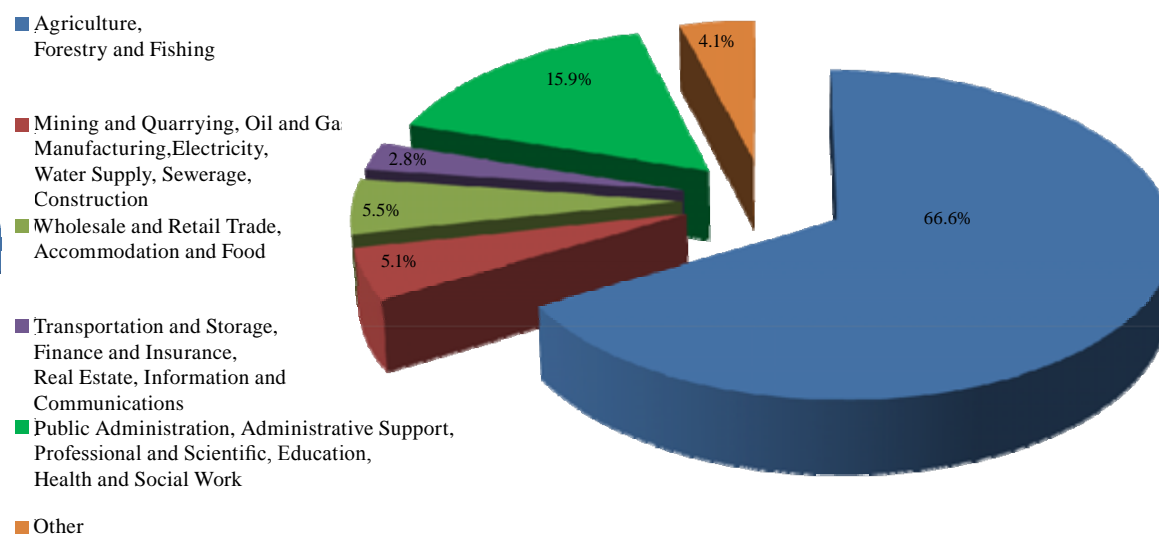


Chart 6-2 Employment by Sector, 2010



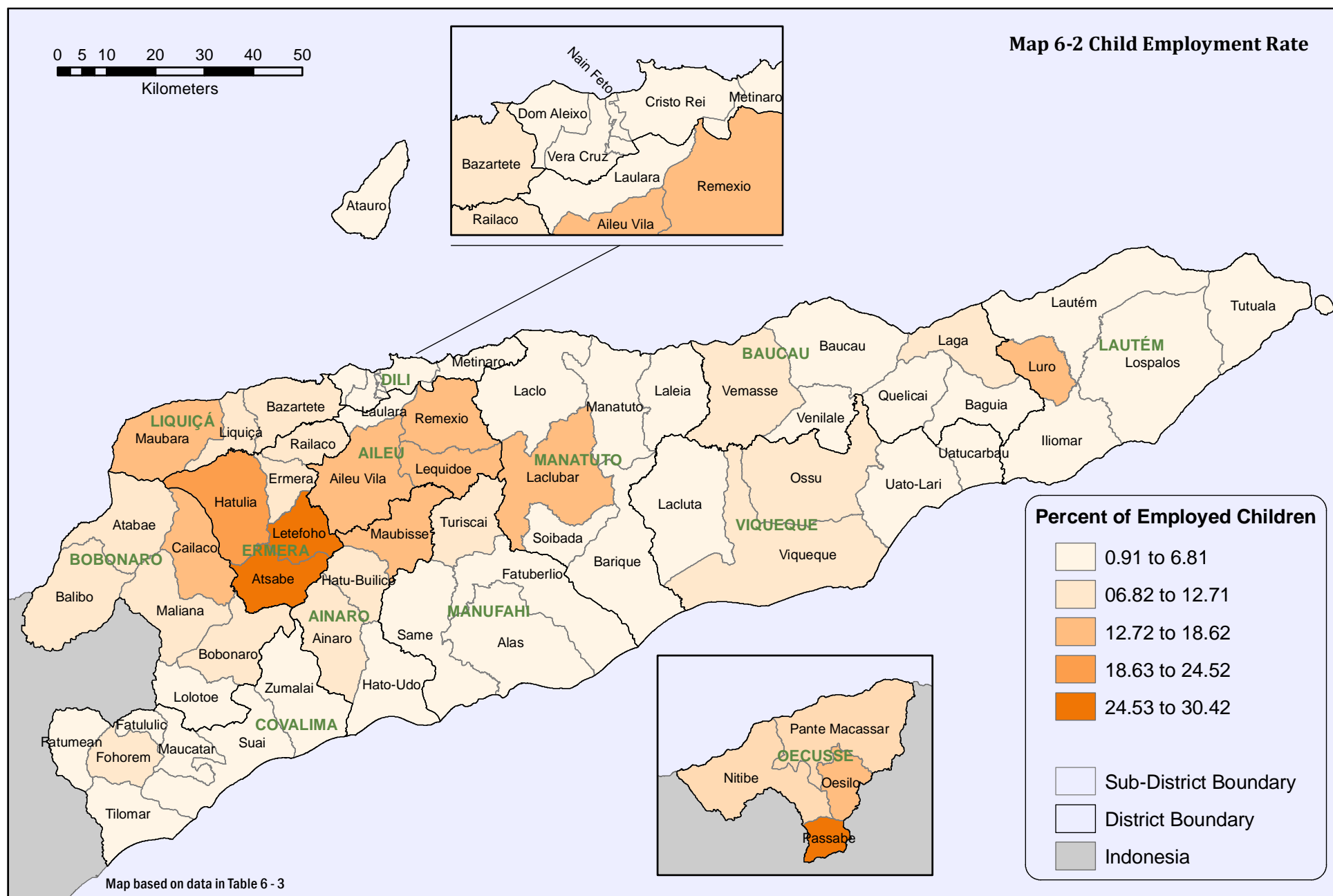
Charts based on data in Table 6-2

Table 6-3 Child Employment Rate

District	Sub-District	Number of Population 10-17 Years of Age			Employement among Popula- tion 10-17 Years of Age			Employment Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Aileu		9,623	5,003	4,620	1,362	765	597	14.2	15.3	12.9
	Aileu Vila	4,513	2,351	2,162	795	444	351	17.6	18.9	16.2
	Laulara	1,518	784	734	75	43	32	4.9	5.5	4.4
	Lequidoe	1,438	770	668	193	99	94	13.4	12.9	14.1
	Remexio	2,154	1,098	1,056	299	179	120	13.9	16.3	11.4
Ainaro		12,049	6,269	5,780	1,396	731	665	11.6	11.7	11.5
	Ainaro	3,253	1,686	1,567	321	162	159	9.9	9.6	10.1
	Hato-Udo	1,876	952	924	71	48	23	3.8	5.0	2.5
	Hatu-Builico	2,278	1,219	1,059	267	139	128	11.7	11.4	12.1
	Maubisse	4,642	2,412	2,230	737	382	355	15.9	15.8	15.9
Baucau		22,800	11,821	10,979	1,312	817	495	5.8	6.9	4.5
	Baguia	2,003	1,048	955	110	72	38	5.5	6.9	4.0
	Baucau	9,206	4,723	4,483	446	260	186	4.8	5.5	4.1
	Laga	3,081	1,584	1,497	333	196	137	10.8	12.4	9.2
	Quelicaí	3,551	1,872	1,679	201	139	62	5.7	7.4	3.7
	Vemassee	1,800	923	877	142	99	43	7.9	10.7	4.9
	Venilale	3,159	1,671	1,488	80	51	29	2.5	3.1	1.9
Bobonaro		16,967	8,652	8,315	1,562	995	567	9.2	11.5	6.8
	Atabae	2,022	1,064	958	142	121	21	7.0	11.4	2.2
	Balibo	2,474	1,332	1,142	250	202	48	10.1	15.2	4.2
	Bobonaro	4,505	2,277	2,228	432	210	222	9.6	9.2	10.0
	Cailaco	1,998	1,015	983	330	243	87	16.5	23.9	8.9
	Lolotoe	1,235	607	628	31	24	7	2.5	4.0	1.1
	Maliana	4,733	2,357	2,376	377	195	182	8.0	8.3	7.7
Covalima		12,498	6,477	6,021	541	365	176	4.3	5.6	2.9
	Fatululic	416	207	209	11	5	6	2.6	2.4	2.9
	Fatumean	690	374	316	11	6	5	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Fohorem	868	438	430	96	58	38	11.1	13.2	8.8
	Maucatar	1,311	671	640	26	19	7	2.0	2.8	1.1
	Suai	5,504	2,845	2,659	247	167	80	4.5	5.9	3.0
	Tilomar	1,434	741	693	38	28	10	2.6	3.8	1.4
	Zumalai	2,275	1,201	1,074	112	82	30	4.9	6.8	2.8
Dili		38,228	19,442	18,786	1,213	758	455	3.2	3.9	2.4
	Atauro	1,690	820	870	80	37	43	4.7	4.5	4.9
	Cristo Rei	9,825	5,046	4,779	239	166	73	2.4	3.3	1.5
	Dom Aleixo	16,088	8,257	7,831	613	397	216	3.8	4.8	2.8
	Metinaro	959	499	460	31	23	8	3.2	4.6	1.7
	Nain Feto	4,209	2,091	2,118	135	69	66	3.2	3.3	3.1
	Vera Cruz	5,457	2,729	2,728	115	66	49	2.1	2.4	1.8

Table 6-3 Child Employment Rate

District	Sub-District	Number of Population 10-17 Years of Age			Employement among Popula- tion 10-17 Years of Age			Employment Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ermera		25,426	12,982	12,444	4,833	2,493	2,340	19.0	19.2	18.8
	Atsabe	3,471	1,767	1,704	1,056	531	525	30.4	30.1	30.8
	Ermera	7,396	3,762	3,634	803	386	417	10.9	10.3	11.5
	Hatulia	7,546	3,858	3,688	1,434	804	630	19.0	20.8	17.1
	Letefoho	4,732	2,415	2,317	1,348	651	697	28.5	27.0	30.1
	Railaco	2,281	1,180	1,101	192	121	71	8.4	10.3	6.4
Lautém		12,853	6,659	6,194	456	274	182	3.5	4.1	2.9
	Iliomar	1,368	678	690	42	22	20	3.1	3.2	2.9
	Lautém	2,884	1,520	1,364	111	59	52	3.8	3.9	3.8
	Lospalos	6,753	3,497	3,256	133	89	44	2.0	2.5	1.4
	Luro	1,076	567	509	163	100	63	15.1	17.6	12.4
	Tutuala	772	397	375	7	4	3	0.9	1.0	0.8
Liquiçá		12,720	6,530	6,190	1,215	719	496	9.6	11.0	8.0
	Bazartete	4,912	2,538	2,374	435	243	192	8.9	9.6	8.1
	Liquiçá	4,495	2,277	2,218	339	202	137	7.5	8.9	6.2
	Maubara	3,313	1,715	1,598	441	274	167	13.3	16.0	10.5
Manatuto		8,128	4,300	3,828	533	374	159	6.6	8.7	4.2
	Barique	923	521	402	41	36	5	4.4	6.9	1.2
	Laclo	1,437	744	693	94	57	37	6.5	7.7	5.3
	Laclubar	2,392	1,271	1,121	322	230	92	13.5	18.1	8.2
	Laleia	522	268	254	15	14	1	2.9	5.2	0.4
	Manatuto	2,085	1,106	979	54	33	21	2.6	3.0	2.1
	Soibada	769	390	379	7	4	3	0.9	1.0	0.8
Manufahi		10,119	5,301	4,818	496	329	167	4.9	6.2	3.5
	Alas	1,284	671	613	48	35	13	3.7	5.2	2.1
	Fatuberlio	1,591	813	778	50	40	10	3.1	4.9	1.3
	Same	5,652	2,940	2,712	278	182	96	4.9	6.2	3.5
	Turiscái	1,592	877	715	120	72	48	7.5	8.2	6.7
Oecusse		10,819	5,458	5,361	1,360	790	570	12.6	14.5	10.6
	Nitibe	1,913	966	947	237	157	80	12.4	16.3	8.4
	Oesilo	1,642	820	822	268	142	126	16.3	17.3	15.3
	Pante Macassar	6,037	3,063	2,974	548	331	217	9.1	10.8	7.3
	Passabe	1,227	609	618	307	160	147	25.0	26.3	23.8
Viqueque		13,314	6,840	6,474	878	463	415	6.6	6.8	6.4
	Lacluta	1,013	517	496	53	34	19	5.2	6.6	3.8
	Ossu	2,949	1,544	1,405	264	131	133	9.0	8.5	9.5
	Uato-Lari	3,279	1,687	1,592	94	52	42	2.9	3.1	2.6
	Uatucarbau	1,486	730	756	54	40	14	3.6	5.5	1.9
	Viqueque	4,587	2,362	2,225	413	206	207	9.0	8.7	9.3
Timor-Leste		205,544	105,734	99,810	17,157	9,873	7,284	8.3	9.3	7.3



## Child Employment

According to the 2010 census, 17,157 children between the ages of 10-17 worked during the reference period<sup>2</sup>. This represents 8.3% of all children in that age group. Of this total, 9,873 were boys and 7,284 were girls (Table 6-3). Though there is little difference in the division between the sexes, the difference between rural and urban areas is substantial - child labour is very much a rural issue. Of the 17,157 child labourers in 2010, 15,265 (89%) lived in rural areas, and only 1,892 (11%) lived in urban areas (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (5)). One reason for this marked difference is that, in urban areas, educational opportunities are higher and work opportunities are lower. This is partly because schools are more numerous and more accessible in towns. It is also because large numbers of unemployed adults also compete for the limited work available in urban centres. High rates of rural – urban migration contribute to this problem by leaving a shortage of adult labour in rural areas and creating a surplus in urban areas.

Map 6-2 clearly shows how child employment is more of an issue in rural areas, and particularly in the western highlands. At the district level, employment rates among 10- 17 year-olds was particularly high in Ermera (19%), Aileu (14.2%), Oecusse (12.6%) and Ainaro (11.6%). Among sub-districts, at least a quarter of the children in Atsabe (30.4%), Letefoho (28.5%) and Passabe (25%) were engaged in some form of employment. At the other end of the scale, Dili (3.2%), Lautém (3.5%) and Covalima (4.3%) had the lowest rates of child employment, with Soibada (0.9%), Tutuala (0.9%) and Fatumean (1.6%) performing best among the sub-districts.

Looking at the labour force from different angles can reveal interesting relationships and patterns. For example, notice the similarity between the geographic distribution of labour participation rates (Map 6-1) and child employment rates (Map 6-2). Rates for both are relatively high in rural, upland sub-districts, particularly in the west of the country, and relatively low in lowland and urban sub-districts. Not surprisingly, where the demand for labour is high, large numbers of both children and adults step forward to meet it.

<sup>2</sup> The International Labour Organization (ILO) considers children to be working if they engage in non-schooling activities, either for pay, profit or family gain (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (5)).



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA





Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

# Part 7

## Fertility and Nuptiality

**Total Fertility** – By international standards, fertility rates were still very high in Timor-Leste in 2010, but they continued to decline, a trend that started in 2002. Though rates from different sources cannot easily be compared because they are based on different techniques and different underlying assumptions, it seems quite clear that the trend is downwards (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (2)).

The lowest total fertility rates were in urban areas, particularly in the capital city, Dili. Nain Feto Sub-District had the lowest rate at 4.0, with rates in Vera Cruz (4.2) and Dom Aleixo (4.5) also low. Outside the capital, the lowest rates in each district was almost invariably in and around the main urban centre – the district capital. For example, among the six sub-districts in Baucau District, by far the lowest total fertility rate was in Baucau Sub-District, where it was 5.4. Other 'urban' sub-districts with similarly low fertility rates included Maliana (5.4), Liquiçá (5.8) and Lospalos (5.9). And not only were the female populations with lower fertility rates more likely to live in urban areas; they were also more likely to be better educated, actively engaged in employment, live in better-quality houses and rely less on farming as a livelihood (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (2)). There were, however, some exceptions to the general trend of the lowest rates being recorded in urban areas. Notable among these were Laleia (4.8), Fatululic (4.4) and Barique (5.3), all of which are predominantly rural sub-districts.

As in 2004, the highest fertility rates in the country were found in mountainous areas, most notably in a crescent of sub-districts joining Ainaro in the southwest to Lacleo in the north (Map 7-1). In this region, fertility rates were particularly high in Hatu-Builico (8.2), Soibada (8.1) and Maubisse (7.7). Rates were also high in Oecusse, particularly in upland sub-districts such as Passabe (7.5) and Nitibe (7.2), and in the remote southeast of the country in Iliomar (7.6) and Baguia (7.1). Interestingly, only two of these sub-districts, Soibada and Baguia, were among the top ten highest rates in 2004 (National Statistics Directorate, 2006 (2)). Table 22, p. 80).

In some parts of the country, fertility rates changed quite markedly between 2004 and 2006. For example, Soibada and Passabe Sub-Districts recorded relatively low total fertility rates in the 2004 census but had among the highest rates in 2010. Conversely, Fatululic and Liquiçá Sub-Districts had relatively high rates in 2004 and low rates in 2010. These four administrative areas are a diverse mix of remote, upland, rural sub-districts and accessible, coastal, urban sub-districts. It is difficult to say if the dramatic swings in fertility rates there reflect real changes in population structure

Table 7-1 Adjusted Total Fertility Rates

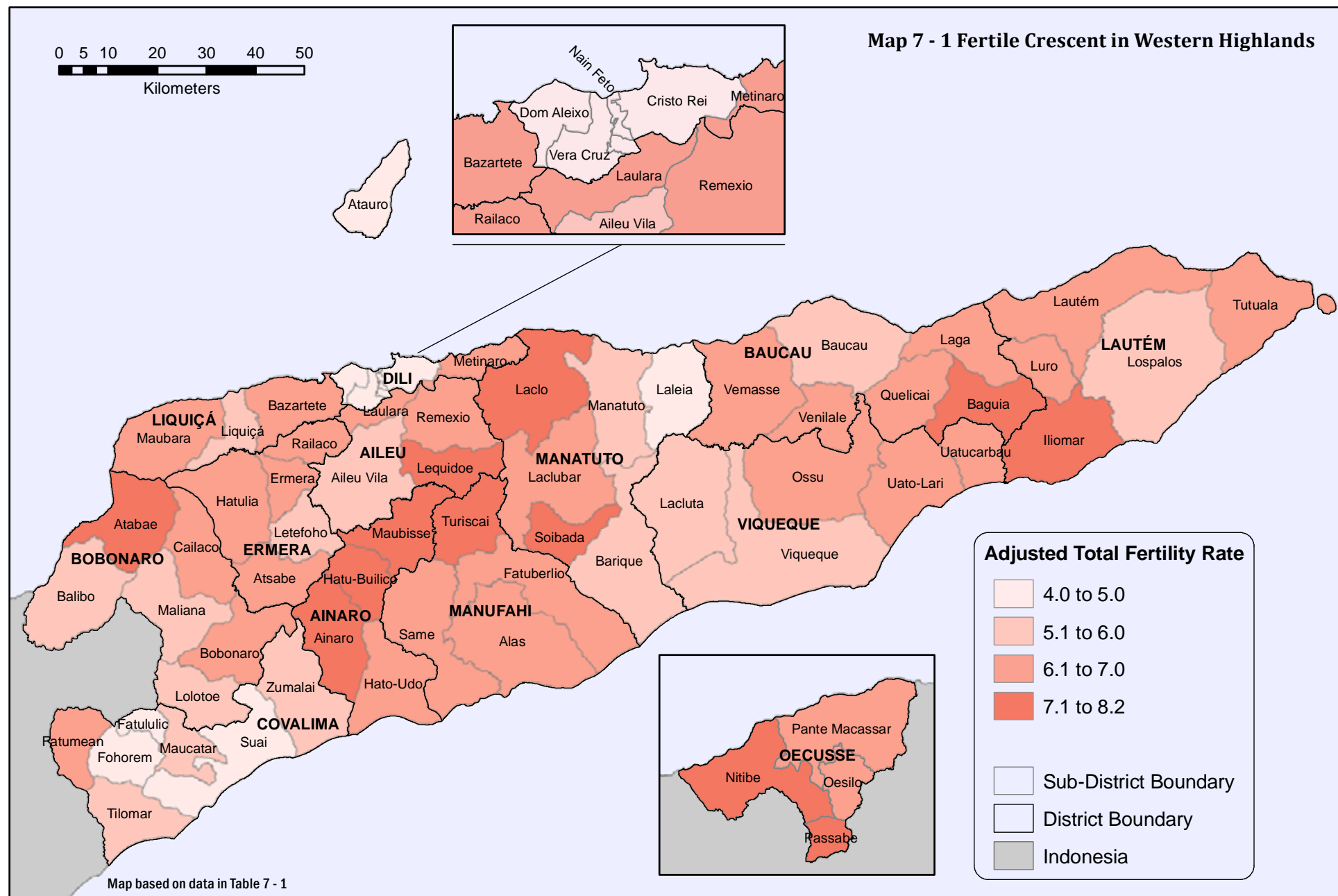
District	Sub-District	Adjusted Total Fertility Rate
Aileu		6.5
	Aileu Vila	6.0
	Laulara	6.7
	Lequidoe	7.1
	Remexio	7.0
Ainaro		7.4
	Ainaro	7.4
	Hato-Udo	6.1
	Hatu-Builico	8.2
	Maubisse	7.7
Baucau		6.1
	Baguia	7.1
	Baucau	5.4
	Laga	6.5
	Quelical	6.3
	Vemassee	6.4
	Venilale	6.6
Bobonaro		6.1
	Atabae	7.3
	Balibo	6.0
	Bobonaro	6.2
	Cailaco	6.2
	Lolotoe	5.9
	Maliana	5.4
Covalima		5.2
	Fatululic	4.4
	Fatumean	6.8
	Fohorem	5.0
	Maucatar	5.3
	Suai	4.9
	Tilomar	5.8
Dili		4.5
	Atauro	4.9
	Cristo Rei	4.9
	Dom Aleixo	4.5
	Metinaro	6.3
	Nain Feto	4.0
	Vera Cruz	4.2

Table 7-1 Adjusted Total Fertility Rates

District	Sub-District	Adjusted Total Fertility Rate
Ermera		6.6
	Atsabe	6.1
	Ermera	6.7
	Hatulia	7.0
	Letefoho	5.7
Lautém		7.0
	Railaco	7.0
		6.4
	Iliomar	7.6
	Lautém	6.6
Lospalos		5.9
	Luro	6.9
	Tutuala	6.6
		6.1
	Liquiçá	6.1
Liquiçá		6.3
	Bazartete	6.3
	Liquiçá	5.8
	Maubara	6.3
		6.2
Manatuto		6.2
	Barique	5.3
	Lacleo	7.2
	Lacclubar	6.6
	Laleia	4.8
Manufahi		5.7
	Manatuto	5.7
	Soibada	8.1
		6.4
	Manufahi	6.4
Manufahi		6.9
	Alas	6.9
	Fatuberlio	6.3
	Same	6.3
	Turiscas	7.2
Oecusse		6.7
	Nitibe	7.2
	Oesilo	6.6
	Pante Macassar	6.4
	Passabe	7.5
Viqueque		6.3
	Lacluta	5.7
	Ossu	6.4
	Uato-Lari	6.8
	Uatucarbau	6.9
Timor-Leste		5.8
	Viqueque	5.8
Timor-Leste		6.2

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (2)

Map 7 - 1 Fertile Crescent in Western Highlands



and composition, or in reproductive practices and behavior. It could be that they stem from inconsistencies in the ways the data were collected, processed and analyzed. Most likely the explanation lies in some combination of these factors, reflecting both the speed at which the country is undergoing social and economic change, and the challenges it faces in recording, analyzing and understanding those dynamics.

**Teenage Fertility** – According to the 2010 Census, the number of women aged 15-19 that had had a live birth was 56,908. This represents 6.3% of the total number of women in the age cohort<sup>1</sup>. Rates were above the national average in 8 districts and below the national average in 6 districts (Table 7-2). There does not seem to be any regional pattern to teenage fertility, though there are some interesting characteristics that are typical of women who give birth as teenagers. Of the 56,908 teenage mothers enumerated in 2010, 76.4% lived in rural areas, 81.3% left school before they reached secondary level, 75.1% were economically inactive and 57.2% of them lived in poor quality housing (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (2). Teenage mothers tended to be poorer, less-well educated and generally live in difficult circumstances. There is also evidence to suggest that child mortality tends to be higher among children born to teenage mothers (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (7).

**Table 7-2 Teenage Fertility**

District	Number of Women Aged 15-19		
	Total	Number That Have Had a Live Birth	% That Have Had a Live Birth
Ainaro	2,780	227	8.2
Aileu	2,641	138	5.2
Baucau	5,849	398	6.8
Bobonaro	4,669	309	6.6
Covalima	3,138	264	8.4
Dili	14,207	577	4.1
Ermera	6,470	349	5.4
Liquiçá	3,614	218	6.0
Lautém	2,978	212	7.1
Manufahi	2,661	164	6.2
Manatuto	1,938	161	8.3
Oecusse	2,814	263	9.3
Viqueque	3,148	289	9.2
Timor-Leste	56,907	3,569	6.3

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (2). Table 3-6

<sup>1</sup>It is not possible to see how teenage fertility rates changed between 2004 and 2010 because different methods were used for calculating the rates.

**Table 7-3 Average Age at First Marriage**

District	Sub-District	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes
Aileu		27.7	23.5	25.5
	Aileu Vila	28.3	24.2	26.2
	Laulara	28.0	23.9	25.9
	Lequidoe	26.7	22.7	24.5
	Remexio	26.7	22.3	24.4
Ainaro		27.4	23.4	25.3
	Ainaro	27.6	23.3	25.4
	Hato-Udo	26.9	22.7	24.7
	Hatu-Builico	27.3	22.3	24.7
	Maubisse	27.4	24.2	25.7
Baucau		27.4	23.7	25.5
	Baguia	26.4	22.9	24.5
	Baucau	27.8	24.2	25.9
	Laga	26.5	23.2	24.7
	Quelical	27.0	22.9	24.7
	Vemassee	27.3	22.8	25.1
	Venilale	27.3	24.1	25.7
Bobonaro		27.4	23.4	25.2
	Atabae	26.1	22.1	24.0
	Balibo	27.8	23.1	25.4
	Bobonaro	27.2	23.2	24.9
	Caillaco	28.2	24.5	26.1
	Lolotoe	26.3	23.5	24.7
	Maliana	27.9	23.7	25.7
Covalima		25.5	22.4	24.3
	Fatululic	25.5	21.8	23.3
	Fatumean	26.3	21.4	23.6
	Fohorem	26.5	22.3	24.3
	Maucatar	26.2	21.6	23.7
	Suai	27.3	23.2	25.2
	Tilomar	26.2	22.0	23.9
	Zumalai	25.0	21.6	23.2
Dili		29.0	25.3	27.2
	Atauro	28.5	24.9	26.6
	Cristo Rei	28.8	25.3	27.1
	Dom Aleixo	28.8	24.9	27.0
	Metinaro	28.5	23.4	26.1
	Nain Feto	29.7	25.8	27.8
	Vera Cruz	29.3	26.0	27.8

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (2). Table A - 17

**Table 7-3 Average Age at First Marriage**

District	Sub-District	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes
Ermera		27.8	23.8	25.7
	Atsabe	28.3	23.8	25.8
	Ermera	28.2	24.0	26.1
	Hatulia	26.5	23.2	24.8
	Letefoho	28.7	24.7	26.7
	Railaco	27.3	23.6	25.5
Lautém		28.2	23.8	25.8
	Iliomar	27.0	21.5	23.6
	Lautém	27.5	23.0	25.1
	Lospalos	28.7	24.7	26.5
	Luro	27.9	22.5	25.0
	Tutuala	28.7	23.4	25.9
Liquiçá		27.4	23.8	25.5
	Bazartete	27.1	23.7	25.4
	Liquiçá	27.2	24.5	25.8
	Maubara	28.2	22.8	25.4
Manatuto		25.9	22.7	24.8
	Barique	27.5	21.2	24.5
	Laclo	25.7	21.7	23.7
	Lacubar	26.8	22.5	24.6
	Laleia	26.1	23.7	24.9
	Manatuto	28.0	23.6	25.8
	Soibada	27.1	23.6	25.2
Manufahi		27.4	22.5	25.0
	Alas	26.3	22.2	24.1
	Fatuberlio	26.3	22.7	24.4
	Same	27.7	22.5	25.1
	Turiscail	28.1	23.4	25.9
Oecusse		25.2	22.5	24.2
	Nitibe	25.4	21.5	23.3
	Oesilo	25.5	22.4	23.8
	Pante Macassar	26.7	23.1	24.8
	Passabe	24.8	21.4	22.9
Viqueque		25.9	22.3	24.0
	Lacluta	25.2	22.3	23.7
	Ossu	26.2	23.6	24.7
	Uato-Lari	25.9	22.2	24.0
	Uatucarbau	26.6	22.5	24.4
	Viqueque	25.8	21.6	23.6
Timor-Leste		27.8	23.9	25.8

Map 7 - 2 Average Age at First Marriage

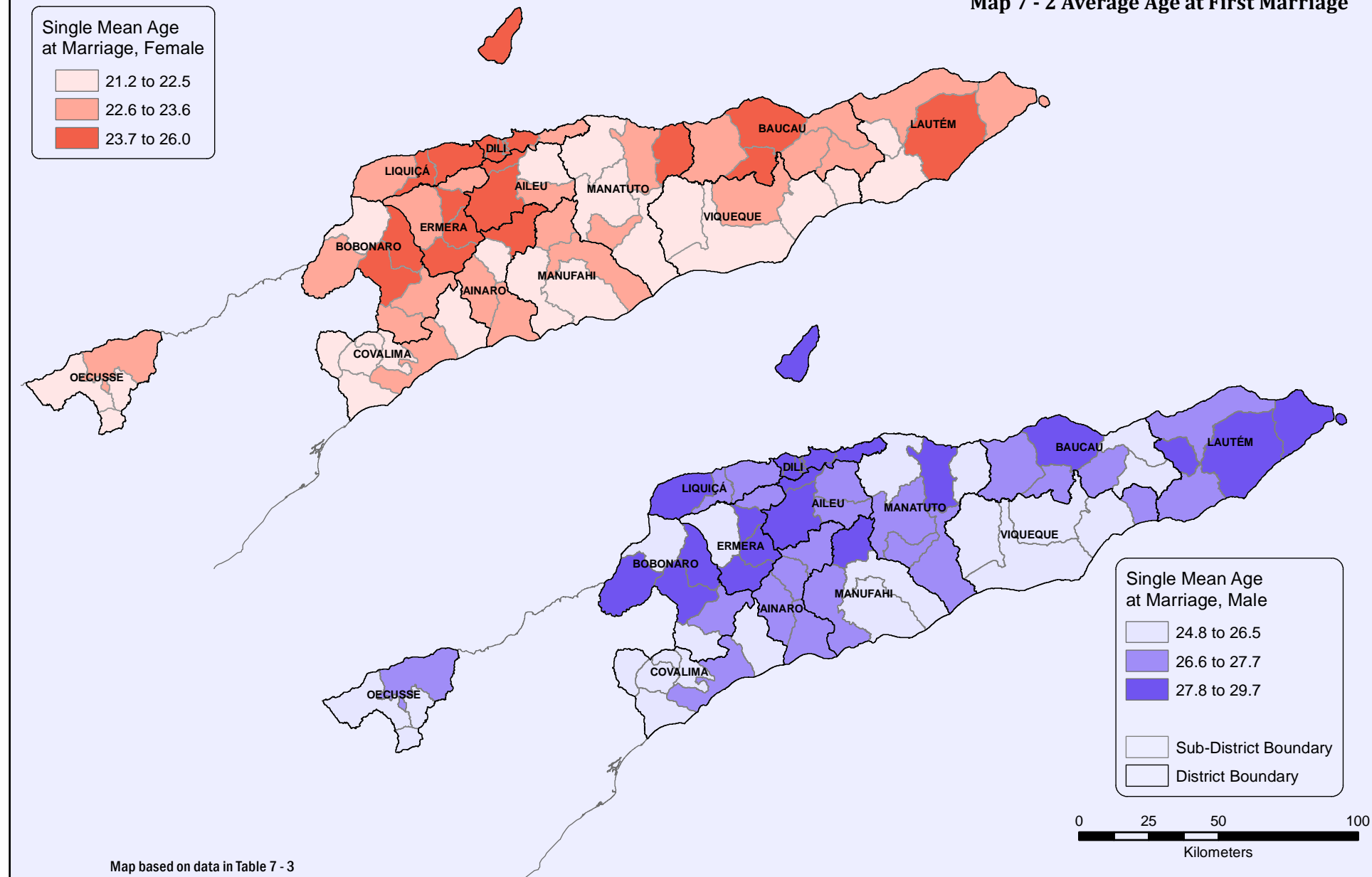
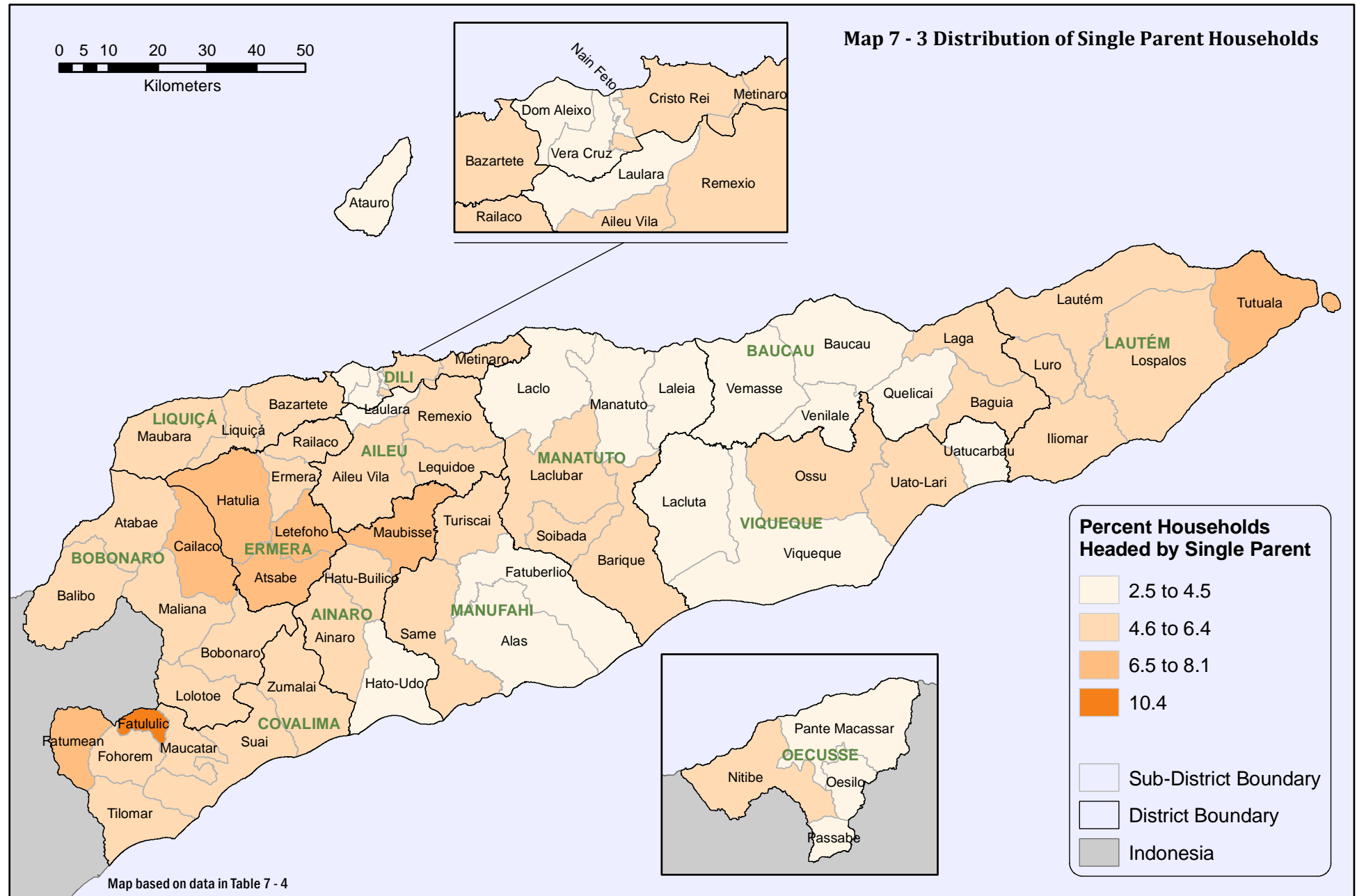


Table 7-4 Distribution of Single Parent Households

District	Sub-District	Total No. Households	Single-Parent Households		
			Number	% of Total Household in District/Sub-district	% of Single Parent Household in Timor-Leste
Aileu		6,965	393	5.6	4.3
	Aileu Vila	3,274	201	6.1	2.2
	Laulara	1,090	44	4.0	0.5
	Lequidoe	1,104	71	6.4	0.8
	Remexio	1,497	77	5.1	0.8
Ainaro		9,664	576	6.0	6.3
	Ainaro	2,292	138	6.0	1.5
	Hato-Udo	1,710	69	4.0	0.8
	Hatu-Builico	2,058	120	5.8	1.3
	Maubisse	3,604	249	6.9	2.7
Baucau		21,255	832	3.9	9.1
	Baguia	2,109	100	4.7	1.1
	Baucau	7,438	241	3.2	2.6
	Laga	2,868	139	4.8	1.5
	Quelcai	4,028	150	3.7	1.6
	Vemassee	1,674	69	4.1	0.8
	Venilale	3,138	133	4.2	1.5
Bobonaro		16,883	965	5.7	10.6
	Atabae	1,826	86	4.7	0.9
	Balibo	2,784	128	4.6	1.4
	Bobonaro	4,504	240	5.3	2.6
	Caillaco	2,015	162	8.0	1.8
	Lolotoe	1,434	79	5.5	0.9
	Maliana	4,320	270	6.3	3.0
Covalima		11,105	621	5.6	6.8
	Fatululic	422	44	10.4	0.5
	Fatumean	615	40	6.5	0.4
	Fohorem	873	52	6.0	0.6
	Maucatar	1,174	58	4.9	0.6
	Suai	4,359	230	5.3	2.5
	Tilomar	1,355	68	5.0	0.7
	Zumalai	2,307	129	5.6	1.4
Dili		35,224	1,413	4.0	15.4
	Atauro	1,618	58	3.6	0.6
	Cristo Rei	7,505	379	5.0	4.1
	Dom Aleixo	15,896	548	3.4	6.0
	Metinaro	872	43	4.9	0.5
	Nain Feto	4,015	174	4.3	1.9
	Vera Cruz	5,318	211	4.0	2.3

Table 7-4 Distribution of Single Parent Households

District	Sub-District	Total No. Households	Single-Parent Households		
			Number	% of Total Household in District/Sub-district	% of Single Parent Household in Timor-Leste
Ermera		19,280	1,297	6.7	14.2
	Atsabe	3,056	247	8.1	2.7
	Ermera	5,232	314	6.0	3.4
	Hatulia	5,656	366	6.5	4.0
	Letefoho	3,704	289	7.8	3.2
	Railaco	1,632	81	5.0	0.9
Lautém		11,447	690	6.0	7.5
	Iliomar	1,429	67	4.7	0.7
	Lautém	2,932	177	6.0	1.9
	Lospalos	5,247	337	6.4	3.7
	Luro	1,108	52	4.7	0.6
	Tutuala	731	57	7.8	0.6
Liquiçá		10,351	532	5.1	5.8
	Bazartete	3,701	188	5.1	2.1
	Liquiçá	3,351	156	4.7	1.7
	Maubara	3,299	188	5.7	2.1
Manatuto		6,924	275	4.0	3.0
	Barique	843	41	4.9	0.4
	Laclo	1,273	43	3.4	0.5
	Laclubar	1,790	86	4.8	0.9
	Laleia	752	23	3.1	0.3
	Manatuto	1,823	58	3.2	0.6
	Soibada	443	24	5.4	0.3
Manufahi		7,856	341	4.3	3.7
	Alas	1,179	29	2.5	0.3
	Fatuberlio	1,110	48	4.3	0.5
	Same	4,548	216	4.7	2.4
	Turiscail	1,019	48	4.7	0.5
Oecusse		13,890	586	4.2	6.4
	Nitibe	2,609	137	5.3	1.5
	Oesilo	2,224	87	3.9	1.0
	Pante Macassar	7,290	284	3.9	3.1
	Passabe	1,767	78	4.4	0.9
Viqueque		13,807	625	4.5	6.8
	Lacluta	1,093	43	3.9	0.5
	Ossu	3,134	152	4.9	1.7
	Uato-Lari	3,465	203	5.9	2.2
	Uatucarbau	1,499	57	3.8	0.6
	Viqueque	4,616	170	3.7	1.9
Timor-Leste		184,651	9,146	5.0	



**Age at First Marriage** – As in most societies, females in Timor-Leste generally get married at a younger age than males. In 2010, the average age at first marriage for the country as a whole was 23.9 for women and 27.8 for men. A high proportion of teenage mothers were married (67.5%), but clearly these women are getting married at well below the average age for first marriage. Among the districts, women on average married youngest in Viqueque (22.3) and oldest in Dili (25.3). The men, on the other hand got married youngest in Oecusse (25.2) and oldest in Dili (29.0). Mapping the data at sub-district level reveals some interesting patterns (Map 7-2). Of particular note is the similarity between the patterns for males and females. Both tended to get married younger in the south and older in the north. Furthermore, there also appears to be a marked tendency for both males and females to get married younger in rural areas and older in urban areas. This is evident from the data in Table 7-2, which shows the average age at first marriage for both sexes was oldest in sub-districts that contain district capitals and other urban centres. Baucau, Suai, Manatuto and Pante Macassar Sub-Districts are examples of this trend.

Chart 7-1 Total Adjusted Fertility Rate

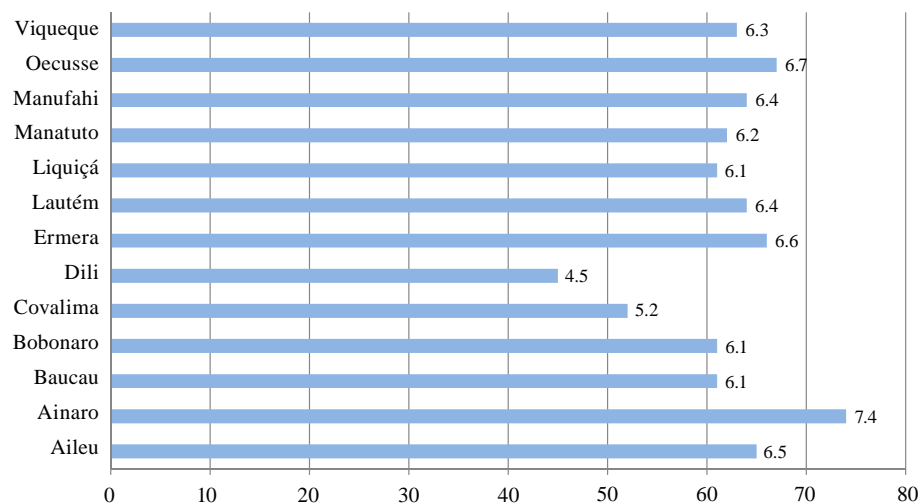


Chart based on data in Table 7-1

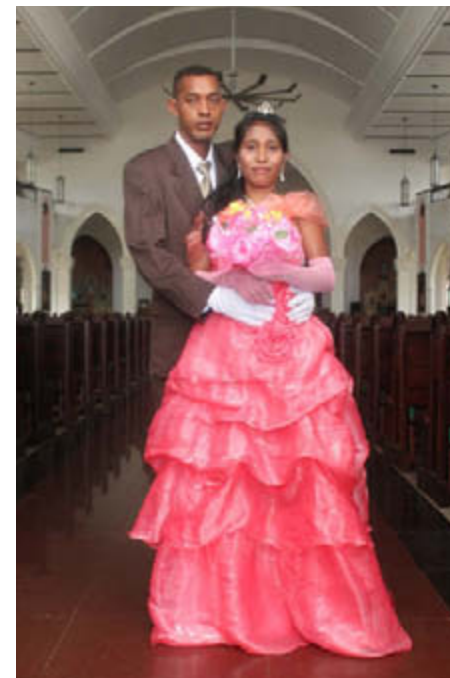


Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

Chart 7-2 Percentage Distribution of Single Parent Households

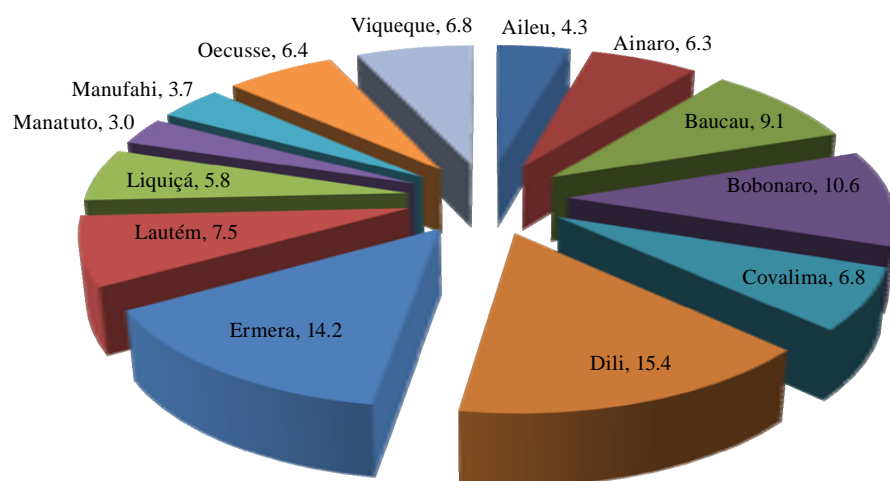


Chart based on data in Table 7-4

**Single Parent Households** – Most families in Timor-Leste had two parents in 2010; only 9,146 households, or 5% of the total, were headed by single parents (Table 7-3). The rate was very low nationwide, but it did vary quite substantially among the country's districts and sub-districts, and there is a distinct regional pattern to the distribution. As Map 7-3 shows, a larger percentage of households in the west were headed by a single parent, with Fatululic Sub-District standing out as having a particularly high rate at 10.4%. Rates fall to very low levels in central rural areas of Manatuto, Baucau, Manufahi and Viqueque Sub-Districts. They then rise again to around near-national average levels in the far east, and peak at 7.8% in Tutuala, the easternmost sub-district in the country. Though the geographic pattern is very distinct, the cause and significance of it are unclear.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

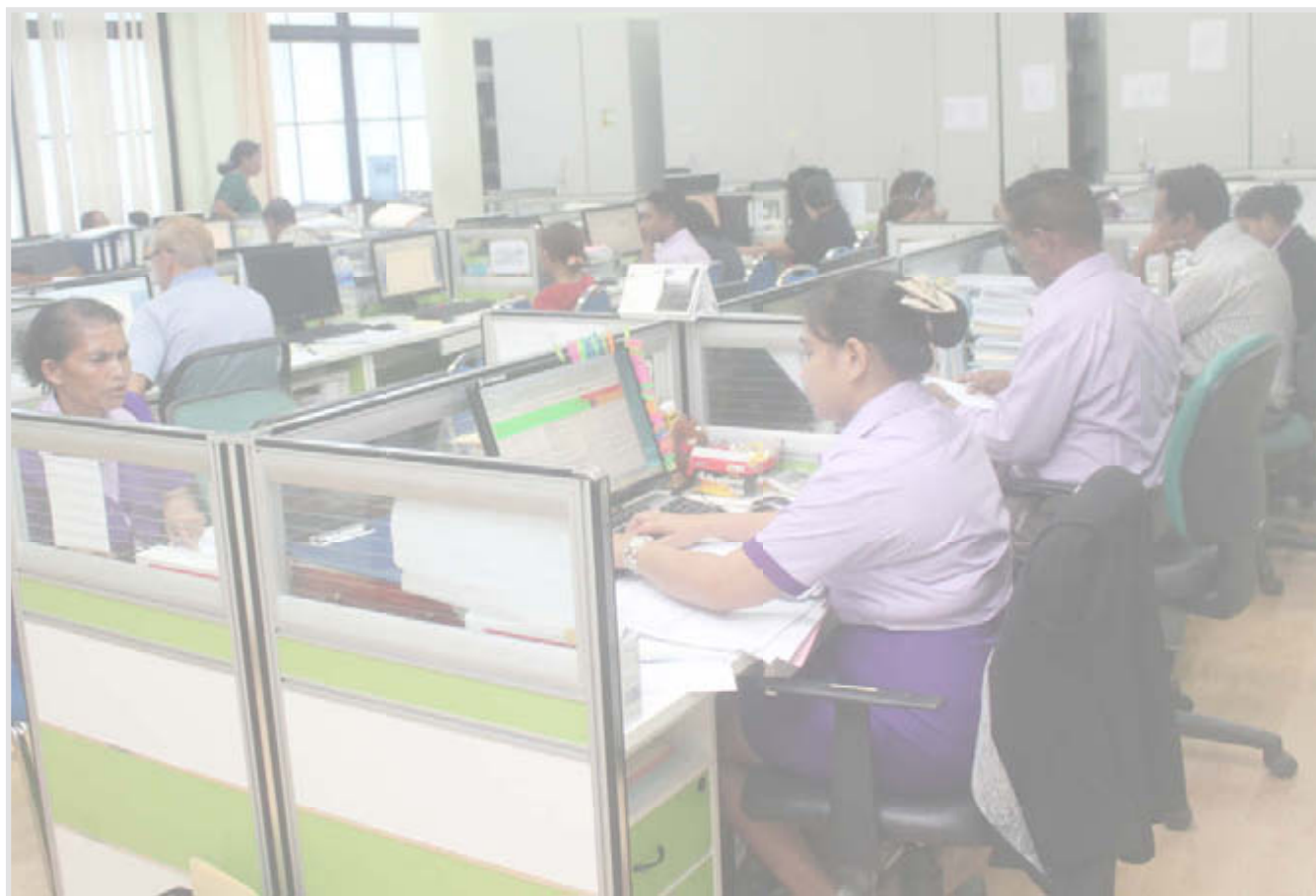


Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

# Part 8

## Gender Issues

The 2010 Population and Housing Census provides evidence that significant gender disparities exist in some aspects of Timorese society. This is not news – gender issues are widely discussed and to some extent documented in Timor-Leste. What the census does provide, however, is hard data confirming disparities that people are often aware of only anecdotally. In this final section of the atlas we examine three facets of society in which males enjoy tangible advantages over females – mobility, education and employment. Gender issues are discussed in much greater detail in the 2010 Population and Housing Census monograph dedicated specifically to them (see National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (7).

**Mobility** – Most migrants who move from rural areas to urban centres in Timor-Leste are male. Whilst males – and usually this means young men – are relocating to the district or national capital in search of education or work, females generally stay at home raising families, tending the farm and taking care of domestic duties. This trend has had a significant impact on the sex composition of the nation's population, and in particular it has created some interesting regional imbalances. The regional variations in sex ratios<sup>1</sup> shown in Map 8-1 were already evident from data collected for the 2004 census. Large parts of Baucau, Bobonaro, Oecusse, Viqueque, and Lautém Districts



Photo: Mauricio Borges/USAID Timor-Leste

<sup>1</sup> Sex ratios give the number of males per 100 females. Places with sex ratios less than 100 have more females than males; places with sex ratios of more than 100 have more males than females.



Photo: Prepara Ami Ba Servisu for USAID Timor-Leste

have more females than males, and Dili city has substantially more males than females. This generally gives males better opportunities in education, employment, social mobility and healthcare, advantages reflected in gender disparities in many of the socio-economic indicators reported by the census. Two of the starkest examples are in attendance rates at universities and in labour force participation rates.

**Education** – There are striking differences in school attendance rates between males and females, and generally speaking the disparities get wider at higher levels of education. Map 8-2 illustrates this progression very clearly<sup>2</sup>. Attendance rates at primary school are roughly equal for boys and girls. Girls are marginally better attenders at the pre-secondary level, but after that, gender parity swings strongly in favour of boys. At secondary school level, attendance rates are substantially higher for males than they are for females in 48 of Timor-Leste's 65 sub-districts. By the time we get to tertiary education, attendance rates for males are higher in 62 sub-districts, with females performing better only in only 3 – Alas, Barique and Laleia.



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA



Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

This is clear evidence that females are leaving the formal education system earlier than males, and it is consistent with conclusions drawn from other indicators such as age at first marriage and teenage fertility, which suggest that large numbers of girls are leaving school early to get married and start raising families. Another reason why the gender gap gets wider at higher levels of education is that sectors of Timorese society place a higher value on education for males than they place on education for females. Both the greater mobility of males and their higher rates of participation in secondary and tertiary education have substantial bearing on a third area in which they enjoy advantages over females – employment opportunities.

<sup>2</sup>The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for school attendance compares the Gross Attendance Ratio for females with the Gross Attendance Ratio for males at each level of education. A GPI of 1.00 shows that the proportion of males attending school at a particular level is the same as the proportion of girls attending school at that same level. A GPI of less than 1 indicates that a higher proportion of males is attending school at that level; a GPI of more than 1.00 shows that a higher proportion of girls is attending school at that level.

Table 8-1 Changes in Sex Ratios, 2004-2010

District	Sub-District	2004			2010			Sex Ratio Changes 2004-2010
		Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	
Aileu		19,656	18,311	107.35	22,902	21,423	106.90	-0.44
	Aileu Vila	8,964	8,243	108.75	10,862	9,968	108.97	0.22
	Laulara	2,788	2,660	104.81	3,693	3,480	106.12	1.31
	Lequidoe	3,037	2,782	109.17	3,254	3,013	108.00	-1.17
	Remexio	4,867	4,626	105.21	5,093	4,962	102.64	-2.57
Ainaro		26,620	25,860	102.94	30,183	28,992	104.11	1.17
	Ainaro	6,356	6,284	101.15	8,083	7,475	108.13	6.99
	Hato-Udo	4,576	4,241	107.90	4,934	4,711	104.73	-3.17
	Hatu-Builico	5,449	5,358	101.70	5,978	5,972	100.10	-1.60
	Maubisse	10,239	9,977	102.63	11,188	10,834	103.27	0.64
Baucau		50,689	50,059	101.26	56,374	55,320	101.91	0.65
	Baguia	4,391	4,573	96.02	4,629	4,836	95.72	-0.30
	Baucau	19,057	18,365	103.77	23,863	22,637	105.42	1.65
	Laga	7,565	7,602	99.51	7,176	7,256	98.90	-0.62
	Quelicaí	7,813	8,158	95.77	8,263	8,484	97.40	1.62
	Vemasse	4,574	4,312	106.08	4,626	4,382	105.57	-0.51
	Venilale	7,289	7,049	103.40	7,817	7,725	101.19	-2.21
Bobonaro		41,641	41,938	99.29	45,915	46,134	99.53	0.23
	Atabae	4,914	4,724	104.02	5,634	5,390	104.53	0.50
	Balibo	6,865	6,798	100.99	7,502	7,349	102.08	1.10
	Bobonaro	11,130	11,636	95.65	11,651	12,203	95.48	-0.17
	Cailaco	4,219	4,175	101.05	4,894	5,063	96.66	-4.39
	Lolotoe	3,425	3,567	96.02	3,456	3,673	94.09	-1.93
	Maliana	11,088	11,038	100.45	12,778	12,456	102.59	2.13
Covalima		26,705	26,358	101.32	29,982	29,473	101.73	0.41
	Fatululic	879	935	94.01	910	984	92.48	-1.53
	Fatumean	1,718	1,648	104.25	1,690	1,642	102.92	-1.32
	Fohorem	2,090	2,032	102.85	2,005	2,087	96.07	-6.78
	Maucatar	2,909	2,967	98.05	3,180	3,111	102.22	4.17
	Suai	9,223	9,153	100.76	12,790	12,374	103.36	2.60
	Tilomar	3,162	3,024	104.56	3,565	3,478	102.50	-2.06
	Zumalai	6,724	6,599	101.89	5,842	5,797	100.78	-1.12
Dili		94,096	81,634	115.27	124,388	109,638	113.45	-1.81
	Atauro	3,893	3,970	98.06	4,207	4,395	95.72	-2.34
	Cristo Rei	18,217	15,934	114.33	29,073	25,863	112.41	-1.92
	Dom Aleixo	35,161	29,413	119.54	56,665	48,489	116.86	-2.68
	Metinara	2,263	1,700	133.12	2,495	2,232	111.78	-21.33
	Nain Feto	15,905	14,015	113.49	14,057	12,535	112.14	-1.34
	Vera Cruz	18,657	16,602	112.38	17,891	16,124	110.96	-1.42

Table 8-1 Changes in Sex Ratios, 2004-2010

District	Sub-District	2004			2010			Sex Ratio Changes 2004-2010
		Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	
Ermera		52,377	50,945	102.81	59,099	57,965	101.96	-0.85
	Atsabe	7,921	8,116	97.60	8,499	8,765	96.97	-0.63
	Ermera	13,915	13,451	103.45	17,013	16,517	103.00	-0.45
	Hatulia	15,495	15,164	102.18	17,618	17,381	101.36	-0.82
	Letefoho	10,190	9,727	104.76	10,622	10,265	103.48	-1.28
	Railaco	4,856	4,487	108.22	5,347	5,037	106.15	-2.07
Lautém		27,630	28,663	96.40	29,404	30,383	96.78	0.38
	Iliomar	3,164	3,562	88.83	3,440	3,761	91.47	2.64
	Lautém	6,777	7,093	95.54	7,008	7,139	98.17	2.62
	Lospalos	12,788	12,992	98.43	14,408	14,828	97.17	-1.26
	Luro	3,131	3,074	101.85	2,695	2,672	100.86	-0.99
	Tutuala	1,770	1,942	91.14	1,853	1,983	93.44	2.30
Liquiçá		27,959	27,014	103.50	32,240	31,163	103.46	-0.04
	Bazartete	10,291	9,922	103.72	12,214	11,741	104.03	0.31
	Liquiçá	9,340	8,964	104.19	10,646	10,292	103.44	-0.75
	Maubara	8,328	8,128	102.46	9,380	9,130	102.74	0.28
Manatuto		18,665	18,232	102.37	21,844	20,898	104.53	2.15
	Barique	2,572	2,302	111.73	2,538	2,230	113.81	2.08
	Laclo	3,869	3,689	104.88	3,897	3,721	104.73	-0.15
	Laclubar	3,983	4,056	98.20	5,822	5,860	99.35	1.15
	Laleia	1,593	1,618	98.45	1,570	1,519	103.36	4.90
	Manatuto	5,294	5,161	102.58	6,499	6,056	107.32	4.74
	Soibada	1,354	1,406	96.30	1,518	1,512	100.40	4.10
Manufahi		22,968	22,113	103.87	25,060	23,568	106.33	2.46
	Alas	3,283	3,222	101.89	3,725	3,454	107.85	5.95
	Fatuberlio	3,243	3,083	105.19	3,560	3,342	106.52	1.33
	Same	13,297	12,865	103.36	14,109	13,445	104.94	1.58
	Turiscail	3,145	2,943	106.86	3,666	3,327	110.19	3.33
Oecusse		28,648	28,968	98.90	31,831	32,194	98.87	-0.02
	Nitibe	5,472	5,580	98.06	5,660	5,706	99.19	1.13
	Oesilo	5,010	5,228	95.83	4,817	5,044	95.50	-0.33
	Pante Macassar	14,708	14,479	101.58	17,711	17,515	101.12	-0.46
	Passabe	3,458	3,681	93.94	3,643	3,929	92.72	-1.22
Viqueque		32,265	33,184	97.23	34,976	35,060	99.76	2.53
	Lacluta	2,681	2,506	106.98	2,986	2,867	104.15	-2.83
	Ossu	7,632	8,099	94.23	7,623	7,989	95.42	1.18
	Uato-Lari	8,296	8,804	94.23	8,492	8,480	100.14	5.91
	Uatucarbau	3,272	3,453	94.76	3,523	3,689	95.50	0.74
	Viqueque	10,384	10,322	100.60	12,352	12,035	102.63	2.03
Timor-Leste		469,919	453,279	103.67	544,198	522,211	104.21	0.54

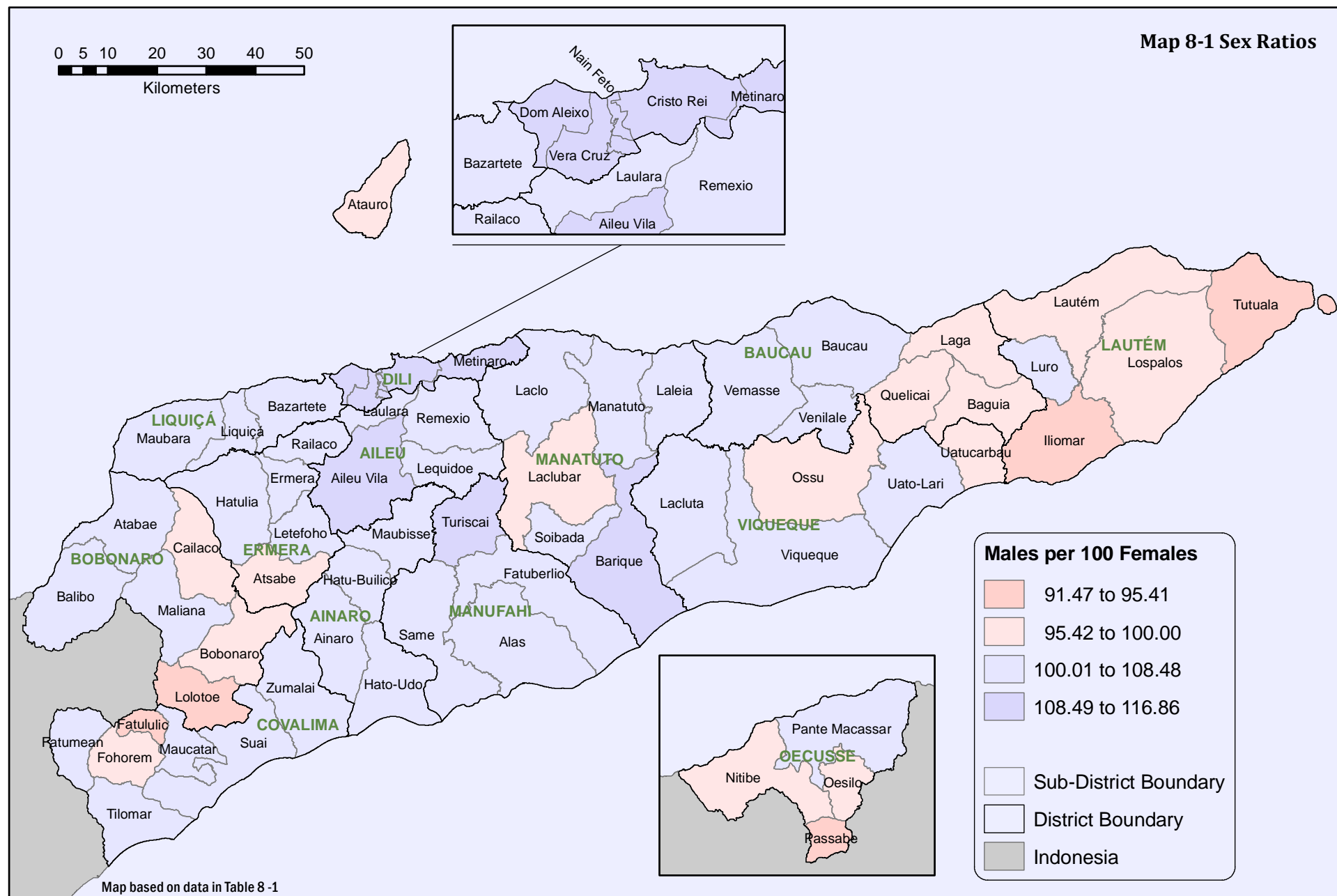


Table 8-2 Gender Gaps in School Attendance Rates

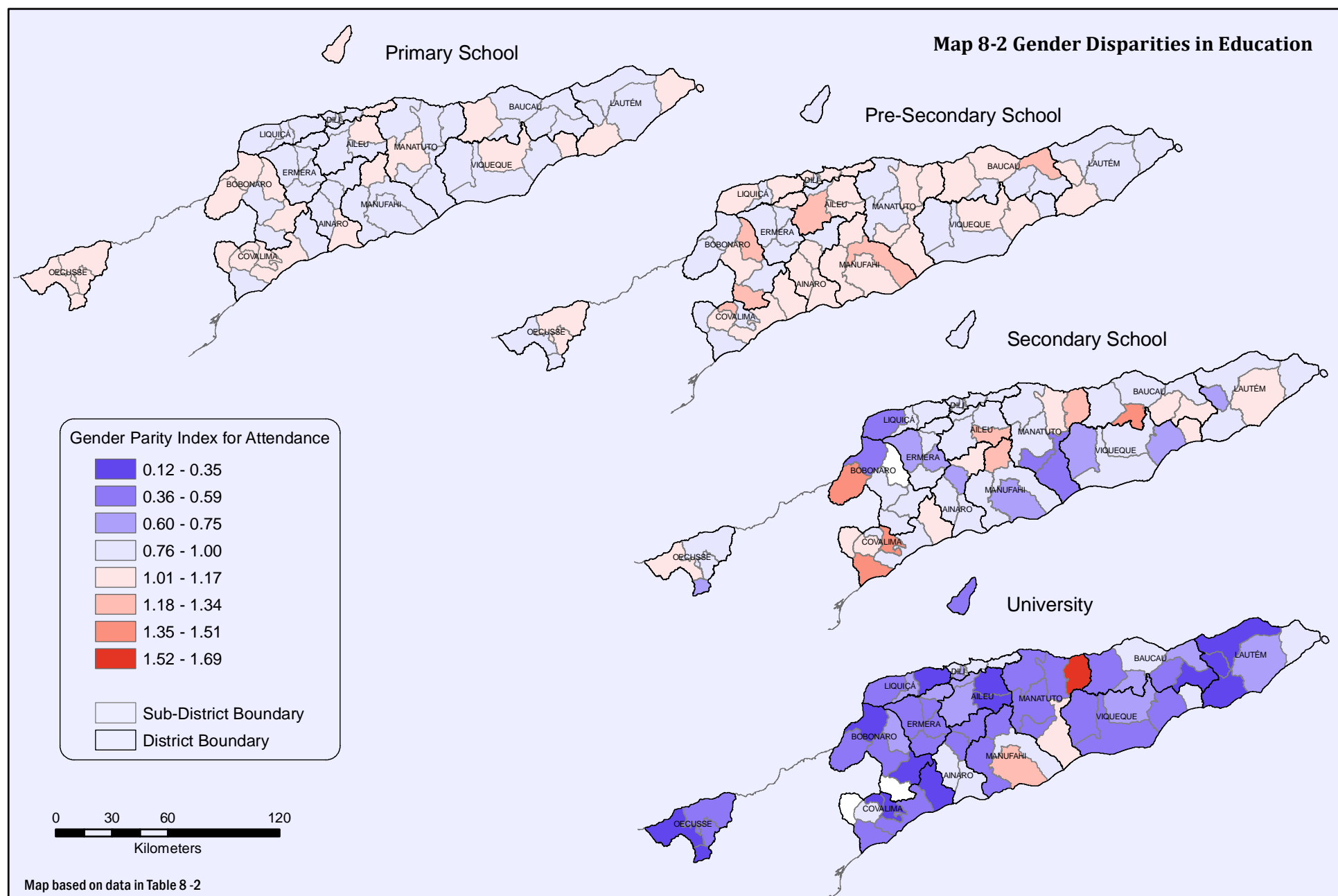
District	Sub-District	Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for School Attendance			
		Primary School	Pre-Secondary School	Secondary School	University
Aileu		0.97	1.07	0.98	0.56
	Aileu Vila	0.97	1.18	0.96	0.68
	Laulara	0.93	0.81	0.92	0.62
	Lequidoe	0.93	1.06	1.22	0.25
	Remexio	1.02	1.16	0.92	0.30
Ainaro		0.96	1.05	0.92	0.71
	Ainaro	0.98	1.03	0.85	0.80
	Hato-Udo	1.01	1.15	0.93	0.78
	Hatu-Builico	0.92	1.04	0.72	0.57
	Maubisse	0.95	1.00	1.08	0.54
Baucau		0.98	1.04	1.07	0.70
	Baguia	0.97	0.96	1.16	0.28
	Baucau	0.97	1.09	1.00	0.88
	Laga	0.98	1.21	0.95	0.72
	Quelical	0.96	0.99	1.09	0.38
	Vemassee	1.02	1.02	0.78	0.41
	Venilale	0.99	0.93	1.47	0.63
Bobonaro		1.01	1.01	1.02	0.48
	Atabae	1.05	0.91	0.53	0.35
	Balibo	1.01	0.88	1.39	0.36
	Bobonaro	1.02	0.93	0.87	0.34
	Cailaco	1.06	1.25	3.45	0.72
	Lolotoe	1.00	1.28	0.77	2.07
	Maliana	0.97	1.05	0.89	0.55
Covalima		1.02	1.02	0.98	0.44
	Fatululic	1.02	1.25	1.00	0.35
	Fatumean	1.06	0.84	1.10	0
	Fohorem	1.02	1.05	1.01	0.91
	Maucatar	1.03	0.93	1.42	0.25
	Suai	1.04	1.04	0.87	0.57
	Tilomar	1.00	0.96	1.51	0.36
	Zumalai	0.99	1.12	1.01	0.27
Dili		0.98	1.01	0.89	0.80
	Atauro	1.03	0.95	0.79	0.46
	Cristo Rei	0.96	1.02	0.89	0.83
	Dom Aleixo	0.98	1.01	0.87	0.81
	Metinara	1.01	1.06	1.00	0.90
	Nain Feto	0.97	1.03	0.89	0.87
	Vera Cruz	0.98	0.97	0.93	0.73

Table 8-2 Gender Gaps in School Attendance Rates

District	Sub-District	Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for School Attendance			
		Primary School	Pre-Secondary School	Secondary School	University
Ermera		0.94	0.95	0.77	0.51
	Atsabe	0.90	0.98	0.79	0.43
	Ermera	0.91	1.00	0.80	0.59
	Hatulia	0.97	0.76	0.63	0.37
	Letefoho	0.95	0.96	0.72	0.37
	Railaco	0.93	1.14	0.8	0.69
Lautém		0.98	0.98	1.05	0.58
	Iliomar	1.01	1.01	0.76	0.20
	Lautém	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.32
	Lospalos	0.97	0.98	1.09	0.71
	Luro	0.96	1.17	0.64	0.24
	Tutuala	1.07	0.90	0.88	0.76
Liquiçá		0.96	1.04	0.81	0.50
	Bazartete	0.97	1.13	0.87	0.34
	Liquiçá	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.71
	Maubara	0.95	1.01	0.49	0.59
Manatuto		0.97	1.02	0.84	0.71
	Barique	0.96	1.12	0.55	1.1
	Laclo	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.44
	Laclubar	1.01	0.93	0.78	0.50
	Laleia	0.92	1.04	1.20	1.69
	Manatuto	0.93	1.08	1.06	0.58
	Soibada	0.97	1.03	0.57	0.57
Manufahi		0.96	1.16	0.98	0.58
	Alas	0.98	1.13	0.64	1.20
	Fatuberlio	0.99	1.28	0.87	0.77
	Same	0.95	1.14	0.98	0.55
	Turiscail	1.01	1.12	1.18	0.36
Oecusse		1.03	1.03	0.75	0.40
	Nitibe	1.06	0.86	1.14	0.20
	Oesilo	1.08	1.16	0.84	0.56
	Pante Macassar	1.01	1.06	0.76	0.43
	Passabe	1.01	0.81	0.68	0.12
Viqueque		1.00	1.03	0.89	0.52
	Lacluta	0.93	0.93	0.62	0.38
	Ossu	1.04	1.08	0.99	0.69
	Uato-Lari	0.99	1.17	0.74	0.42
	Uatucarbau	1.04	0.97	1.12	0.78
	Viqueque	0.98	0.94	0.94	0.52
Timor-Leste		0.98	1.02	0.92	0.70

Source: National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (5)

Map 8-2 Gender Disparities in Education

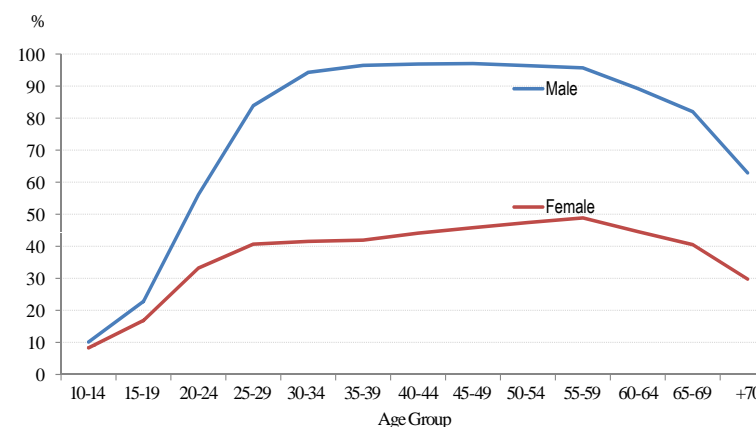


**Employment** – The 2010 census captured a range of employment indicators, most of which suggested that, for a variety of reasons, females do not participate as actively as males in the formal employment sector. These include employment and unemployment rates, availability for work, share of management and decision-making positions, vulnerability of own account and contributing family workers, and the example presented here, rates of participation in the labour force. Participation rates are substantially higher for males in all 13 districts (Map 8-3) and for all age groups (Chart 8-1).

The national labour force participation rate for both sexes combined was 54.7% (Table 8-3). In all the districts, participation rates for males was higher than the national rate; for females it was lower. Among the districts, for males, Oecusse had the highest labour force participation rate (80.4%) and Dili had the lowest (64.9%). For females, Ainaro had the highest rate (52.3%) and Manatuto had the lowest (28.5%). Comparing male and female participation rates in each district, rates were closest in Ainaro (24.6 percentage points) and farthest apart in Manatuto (47.6 percentage points).

Timor-Leste's National Strategic Development Plan, 2011 – 2030, gives maximizing the potential of the country's human and social capital both as a requirement for achieving national prosperity and as a goal in striving to make development sustainable. For true prosperity and sustainability, development must also be equitable, offering

**Chart 8-1 Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex**



National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (7). Figure 30

**Table 8-3 Gender Disparities in Labour Force Participation**

District	Population, 15-64 Years of Age			Participants in Labour Force, 15-64 Years of Age			Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Aileu	22,984	11,752	11,232	14,227	8,685	5,542	61.9%	73.9%	49.3%
Ainaro	28,230	14,048	14,182	18,171	10,759	7,412	64.4%	76.6%	52.3%
Baucau	55,981	27,465	28,516	30,376	19,940	10,436	54.3%	72.6%	36.6%
Bobonaro	47,196	22,778	24,418	25,864	17,870	7,994	54.8%	78.5%	32.7%
Covalima	30,862	15,188	15,674	16,104	11,475	4,629	52.2%	75.6%	29.5%
Dili	142,650	76,413	66,237	71,226	49,575	21,651	49.9%	64.9%	32.7%
Ermera	59,834	29,806	30,028	37,060	23,150	13,910	61.9%	77.7%	46.3%
Lautém	28,730	13,645	15,085	14,876	9,563	5,313	51.8%	70.1%	35.2%
Liquiçá	33,694	16,897	16,797	17,887	12,587	5,300	53.1%	74.5%	31.6%
Manatuto	21,346	10,722	10,624	11,179	8,153	3,026	52.4%	76.0%	28.5%
Manufahi	25,098	12,788	12,310	13,394	9,565	3,829	53.4%	74.8%	31.1%
Oecusse	33,268	15,996	17,272	18,756	12,867	5,889	56.4%	80.4%	34.1%
Viqueque	33,831	16,352	17,479	19,265	12,505	6,760	56.9%	76.5%	38.7%
Timor-Leste	563,704	283,850	279,854	308,385	206,694	101,691	54.7%	72.8%	36.3%

equal opportunities for all members of society to contribute to and benefit from improvements in living standards. Comparing census data from 2010 with data from 2004 suggests that some gender gaps have narrowed, especially in the areas of primary education and literacy, but as this section of the atlas shows, and as analyzed and presented in more detail in the *Gender Monograph* (National Statistics Directorate, 2013 (7), significant gaps remain. The gender challenges that require most urgent attention include increasing the rates of participation of women in higher education and the labour force, improving women's access to quality healthcare services, and increasing the representation of women in management and decision-making jobs.

By presenting key findings from the 2010 census in clear and meaningful ways, we hope this atlas will help increase policy-makers', planners' and programme managers' understanding of some of the key demographic issues and challenges facing their country. If it does that, they will be in a better position to make decisions and provide leadership that truly reflects the values and aspirations of each and every member of Timorese society.

Map 8-3 Males Dominate Labour Force

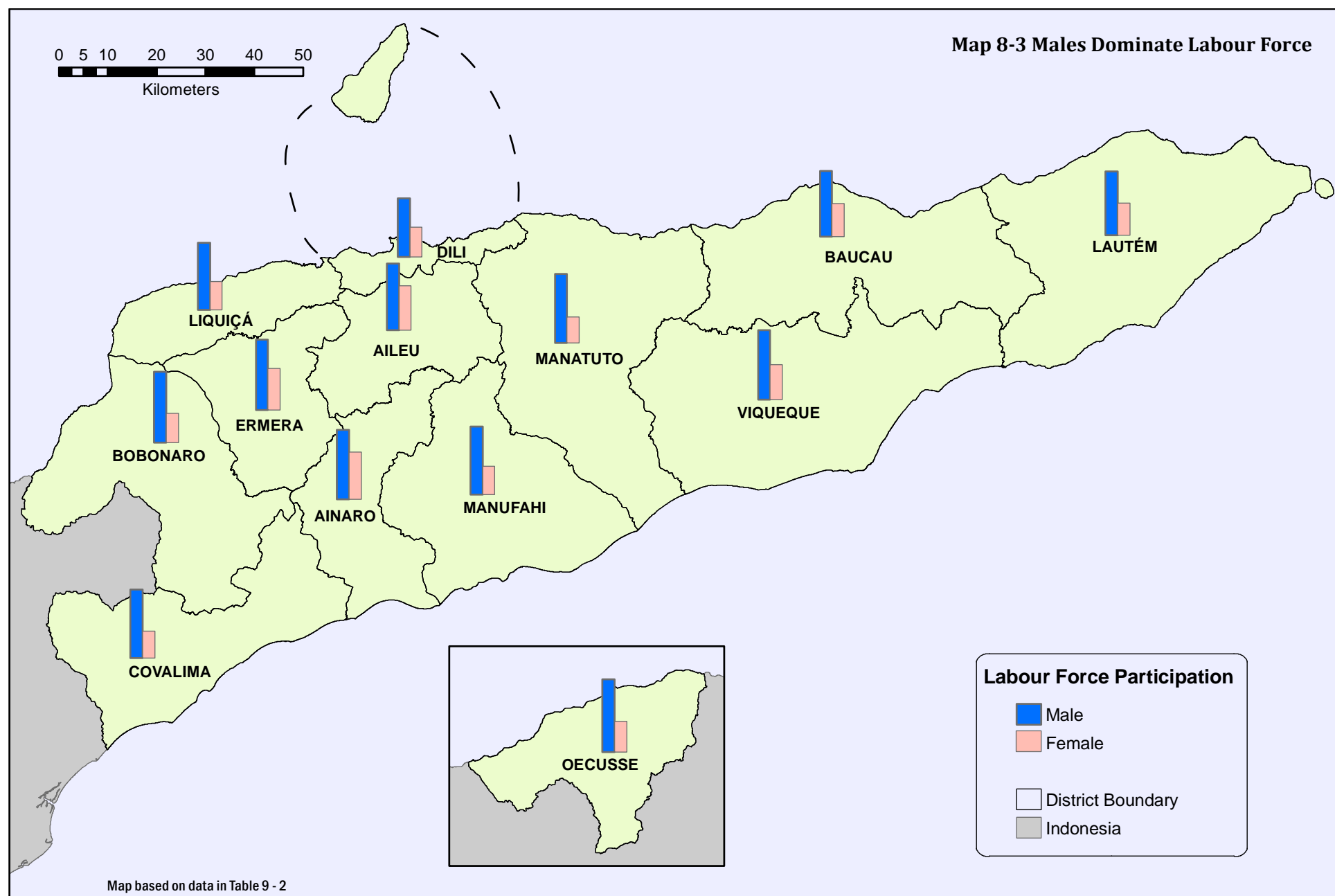




Photo: Joao Gusmao/UNFPA

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