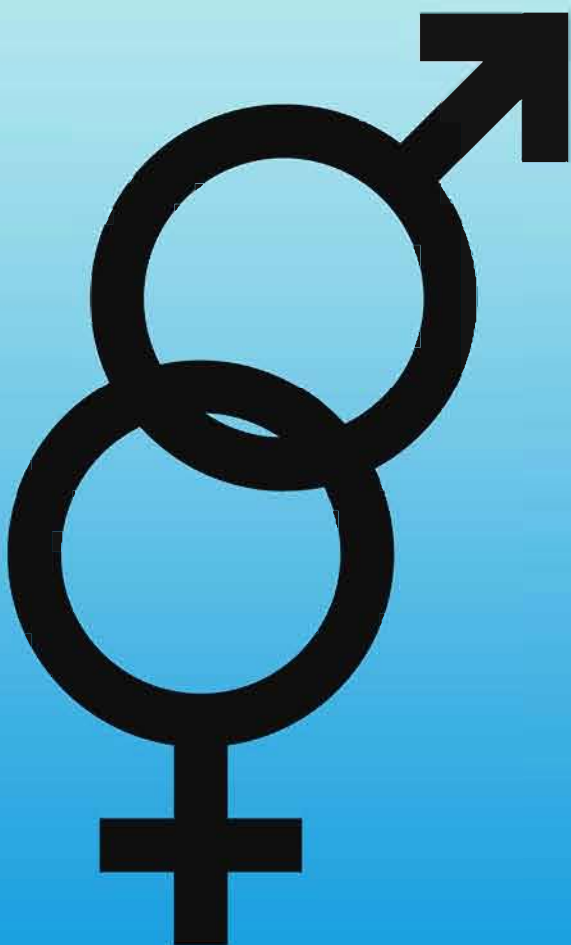




# Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2010

## Analytical Report on Gender Dimensions

Volume 14



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

Volume 8 - Population Projections

Volume 9 - Analytical Report on Education

Volume 10 - Analytical Report on Disability

Volume 11 - Analytical Report on Agriculture

Volume 12 - Analytical Report on Labour Force

Volume 13 - Analytical Report on Housing Characteristics and Amenities

Volume 14 - Analytical Report on Gender Dimensions

Volume 15 - Census Atlas

Volume 16 - Analytical Report on Youth

# 2010 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census

## Gender Monograph

Copyright © NSD and UNFPA 2012

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

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 the 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 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,  
Minister of Finance

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (RDTL)



# About this Publication

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Timor-Leste was an important tool for monitoring progress towards gender equality. The census included a range of questions about Timorese households and the people who lived within them. As the sex of every household member was recorded, it allowed for gender analysis in certain areas, such as education, employment, household composition and housing.

This publication is aimed at government officials and decision-makers in Timor-Leste, providing valuable evidence to design gender-sensitive policies and monitor their effectiveness. It has been written for a broad audience, including people who have limited experience in using statistics. Findings are presented with explanations to help readers interpret the data and understand its limitations.

Explanation of statistical concepts, definitions and methodology are presented in chapter 1, with a glossary of terms in the appendices. Chapter 2 provides an overview on gender equality in Timor-Leste, identifying the main barriers, goals and strategies. Chapter 3, focuses on marriage, family and households, where the presentation of findings from the 2010 census results begin. Chapter 4 presents findings related to health and wellbeing; and education; Chapter 5 focuses on work and employment; and Chapter 6 on migration. Analysis focuses on national priority indicators for each topic that are available from the census. The detailed statistical tables upon which the analysis was based are provided in the appendices.

This publication is one of a series of thematic monographs from the 2010 census. Others covered the topics of: housing condition and household amenities, **Education, Fertility and nuptiality, Labour force, Agriculture & livestock, Mortality, Population projections, Youth profile and Disability.**

This publication highlights gender-related findings from the 2010 census results and comparisons to the 2004 census where possible. It does not attempt to incorporate statistical data from other sources. Much of the information was included in the other publications in this series, but in here the emphasis was on highlighting the differences and similarities between men and women, girls and boys.





# Executive summary

In many societies, women are always disadvantaged when it comes to opportunities for education and employment, in the ownership and control of assets, such as land and housing, and having a voice in making decisions in the home, the community and in the country as a whole. Many women have not had the same opportunities as men have had to go to school and university and get a well-paid job, having been required to play the traditional role of a mother and homemaker.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Timor-Leste is an important tool for monitoring progress towards gender equality. The census included a range of questions about Timorese households and the people who lived within them. As the sex of every household member was recorded, results allowed for gender analysis across a range of areas, such as education, employment, household composition and housing.

The national policies of Timor-Leste reflect the goal to achieve gender equality in the country. The National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 places emphasis on maximizing the potential of Timor-Leste's human and social capital. This report will provide policymakers and those working in gender and development with an overview of main gender-related findings from the 2010 census.

Census results and analysis are presented as follows:

## **Marriage, family and households**

There are slightly more men than women in Timor-Leste: 50.9 percent are male; and 49.1 percent female. In Bobonaro, Lautem and Oecussi districts, females outnumber males whereas in other districts there are more males than females.

The highest proportion of males to females (sex ratio) is in the district of Dili, where there are 112 males for every 100 females. Urban areas had the biggest difference in the number of males and females with 109 males for every 100 females; compared to rural areas where there were 101 males for every 100 females.

Women tend to get married at a younger age than men. Some marriages occur below the legal age, with more than 1,200 girls and 900 boys marrying before the age 17.

For every 100 widowers in Timor-Leste, 74 are women and 26 are men. About 14 percent of households in Timor-Leste are female-headed. Most women who head households are widowed, single, divorced or separated, whereas more than 90 percent of male household heads are married.

The average household size increased in all districts between the 2004 census and the 2010 census, from 4.7 to 5.5 people. Large households are in Dili, where people tend to stay with relatives after migrating for either education or employment opportunities.

## **Health and wellbeing**

Population growth and a high dependency ratio maintain pressure on the limited health resources. The proportion of teenage mothers has reduced since 2004. Teenage mothers are less likely to have obtained a secondary level education.

Child mortality is reducing but remains high compared to developed countries. There is little indication that gender is a factor in access to water and sanitation. The majority of health professionals are men, with women being mainly midwives and nurses and not in the higher skilled jobs like doctors and surgeons.

Prevalence of disability is fairly high among women and men, but impacts more on education and work outcomes of women.

## **Education**

Over 38 percent of the populations were students at the time of the 2010 population census. There are more males than females at all levels of education, although the difference in numbers is not significant. The largest gender gap in education attendance is at tertiary level. Almost 60 percent of university and polytechnic/diploma students are male.

Girls tend to leave the education system earlier than boys, with the gap being wide among tertiary age students. Girls are better attendees than boys from pre-primary through to pre-secondary school levels. Once they reach secondary and tertiary level, boys become more attendees of school than girls.

Only 31 percent of children aged 5 attend pre-primary school. Less than three quarters (71.4%) of primary school age students are attending primary school. Attendance rates are higher for girls than boys in both urban and rural areas. As education levels increase, so does the gender gap, in favour of boys.

Most of the elderly population, particularly females have never been to school. More than three quarters of men aged 60 and above have never been to school (81%) and almost all women (91%).

Literacy is higher amongst males, with 64 percent being literate, compared to 55.5 percent of females in Timor-Leste. Urban females are twice as likely to be literate, compared to their rural counterparts.

## **Work and employment**

Most women are not economically active, with only 39 percent of females employed or available for work, compared to 69 percent of males. Over 55 percent of men aged 10 years and above are employed compared to only 28 percent of females employed.

There is a relationship between motherhood and labour force participation, but it is not the only barrier to women being economically active. With exception of a small number of people with a polytechnic/diploma, women with little or no education are most likely to be participating in the labour force. Women are less likely than men to be self-employed or employers, as men hold most jobs in both the private and public sectors.

A total of 75,292 men and 167,176 women of working age (15-59 years old) were economically inactive at the time of the 2010 census. About 62.8 percent of economically inactive women aged 15-59 were inactive because they were homemakers. In comparison, only 9.2 percent of economically inactive men indicated that they were homemaker; as their reason there reason for not working.

Occupations related to crops, vegetables or livestock dominate for both men and women, but there are some significant differences in the top 10 most common occupations. Women's share of senior positions is increasing. Women in decision-making positions had a comparatively higher level of education than their male counterparts. The majority of the unemployed were males (63%).

## Migration

There were 103 overseas born males in Timor-Leste for every 100 overseas-born females. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the overseas born was highest in the Dili district, where there were 117 overseas-born males per 100 females. Women make up more than half the people (53%) who have migrated within the country since birth. More men than women are living away from their birthplace in urban areas, but the opposite is true in rural areas. 42.6 percent of the total population in Dili were not born there, but had migrated. The age category 20-24 is at the peak age group which is the dominant group amongst the male and female migrants towards the capital Dili. There are more males than females moving in this age group.



# Table of Contents

Foreword.....	iii
About this publication.....	v
Executive Summary.....	vii-ix
Table of Contents.....	xi-xiii
List of Figures.....	xiv-xvi
List of Tables.....	xvii-xx
Chapter 1: Concepts, definitions and methodology.....	1
1.1: Gender versus sex.....	1
1.2: How the census was conducted.....	2
1.3: Gender analysis.....	2
Chapter 2: Gender equality in Timor-Leste.....	3
2.1 Overview.....	3
2.2 Institutional mechanisms for gender equality.....	3
2.3 National priorities for gender equality.....	4
2.4 Monitoring gender equality using census results and other data sources.....	6
Chapter 3: Marriage, families and households.....	7
3.1 Key findings.....	7
3.2 Population and gender.....	7
3.3 Marriage.....	9
3.4 Widowhood.....	11
3.5 Marriage and disability.....	12
3.6 Gender issues in households.....	13
Chapter 4: Health and wellbeing.....	14
4.1 Key findings.....	14
4.2 What can the census reveal about health and wellbeing?.....	14
4.3 Health needs of the population.....	15
4.4 Fertility.....	16
4.5 Adolescent fertility.....	20

## Table of Contents (Continued)

4.6	Disability.....	21
4.7	Gender dimensions of people working in health industry.....	23
4.8	Water and sanitation.....	23
Chapter 5: Education.....		25
5.1	Key findings.....	25
5.2	Current students.....	26
5.3	Attendance versus enrollment.....	27
5.4	Pre-primary school students.....	28
5.5	Primary school students.....	29
5.6	Pre-secondary school students.....	30
5.7	Secondary school students.....	30
5.8	Tertiary students.....	30
5.9	Gender parity indices.....	31
6.0	Educational attainment.....	33
6.1	Tertiary qualifications.....	35
6.2	Literacy.....	36
Chapter 6: Work and employment.....		40
6.1	Key findings.....	40
6.2	The Timor-Leste labour force.....	40
6.3	Gender differences in labour force participation.....	41
6.4	Employment.....	43
6.5	Vulnerable employment.....	45
6.6	Occupations.....	46
6.7	Women in decision-making positions.....	46
6.8	Industry.....	48
6.9	Sectors of employment.....	49
7.0	Working children.....	50
7.1	Unemployment.....	51

## Table of Contents (Continued)

7.2	Economic inactivity.....	52
7.3	Secondary economic activities.....	55
Chapter 7: Migration.....		56
7.1	Key findings.....	56
7.2	International migration.....	56
7.3	Internal migration.....	58
Chapter 8: Conclusions and recommendations.....		60
Appendix 1: Glossary of terms and definitions.....		61-66
Appendix 2: Statistical tables.....		67-108
Contributors of the Census Publication.....		109-111

## List of Figures

Figure 1:	Gender and sex disparities.....	1
Figure 2:	Population Pyramid - total population by sex and five year age groups, Timor-Leste.....	9
Figure 3:	Marital status of people aged 15 and above, by sex, as a percentage of the total population, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	9
Figure 4:	Population aged 10-18 that have been married, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	10
Figure 5:	Proportion of population aged 10-17 who have been married, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	10
Figure 6:	Population widowed by age and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	11
Figure 7:	Disabled population aged 60 and above, by sex and marital status, in percent (%) Timor-Leste 2010.....	12
Figure 8:	Average household size by district, Timor-Leste, 2004 and 2010.....	13
Figure 9:	Dependency ratio by urban/rural area and district, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	15
Figure 10:	Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman), Timor-Leste, 2000-2010.....	16
Figure 11:	Adolescent women (aged 15-19) who have/have not given birth, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	20
Figure 12:	Highest education attained, women aged 15-19, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	21
Figure 13:	Total population and disabled population, by age and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010....	21
Figure 14:	Prevalence of disability, by type, severity and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	22
Figure 15:	Adult literacy rate (aged 15+) for total and disabled populations by sex, Timor-Leste.....	22
Figure 16:	Number of health care professionals and workers by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	23
Figure 17:	Source of drinking water for lone male/female households (no spouse present), Timor-Leste, 2010.....	24
Figure 18:	Number of students at each level of education, by sex, Timor- Leste 2010.....	26
Figure 19:	Age specific attendance rates, Timor –Leste 2010.....	27



## List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 20:	School attendance for children aged 6-11 years, Timor- Leste and districts with the largest gender gaps in attendance, 2010.....	29
Figure 21:	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school attendance, Timor-Leste 2010.	32
Figure 22:	Gender Parity index (GPI) for pre-secondary school attendance, Timor-lest 2010.....	32
Figure 23:	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school attendance, Timor-Leste 2010.....	33
Figure 24:	Gender parity index (GPI) for university attendance, ages 18-23, Timor-Leste 2010.....	33
Figure 25:	Population aged 6 and above that have never been to school by age group and rural/urban location, Timor-Leste 2010.....	34
Figure 26:	Proportion of adults (aged 15+) that have completed secondary school, by sex, Timor-Leste 2004 and 2010.....	35
Figure 27:	Adult literacy rate( aged 15+) in Tetun, Bahasa Indonesia, Portuguese or English, by mother tongue and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	39
Figure 28:	Economic activity status of population aged 10 and above, Timor-Leste, 2010..	41
Figure 29:	Labour force participation rate (in %) by age group and sex, Timor-leste, 2010...	42
Figure 30:	Female labour force participation rate (in %), by number of children, Timor Leste, 2010.....	42
Figure 31:	Labour force participation rate (in %) for population aged 15-59, by highest level of education reached and sex, Timor-leste, 2010.....	43
Figure 32:	Male and female share of total employed population (aged 10+), by district, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	44
Figure 33:	Male and female, by classification of employment.....	44
Figure 34:	Proportion of employed persons who are in vulnerable employment, by sex and district, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	45
Figure 35:	Number of senior officials, by sex, Timor-Leste.....	47
Figure 36:	Number employed in decision-making occupations, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010....	47

## List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 37:	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.....	49
Figure 38:	Man and women's share of each employment sector, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	49
Figure 39:	Education status of children and working children aged 10-14 by sex and Urban and Rural location, Timor -Leste, 2010.....	50
Figure 40:	Unemployment rate by age and sex ( population aged 15+), Timor-Leste, 2010....	51
Figure 41:	Economically inactive, by reason for inactivity and sex, Timor-Leste.....	54
Figure 42:	Secondary economic activities of the economically inactive population aged 15+, by sex and main type of activity, Timor-leste, 2010.....	55
Figure 43:	Secondary economic activities of the economically inactive population aged 15+, by sex and all types of activity, Timor-leste, 2010.....	55
Figure 44:	Age-sex distribution of overseas-born population, Timor-Leste 2010.....	57
Figure 45:	Age-sex distribution of migrants to city of Dili(left) versus age-sex distribution of non-migrants in city of Dili, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	58

## List of Tables

Table 1:	Timor-Leste total population by sex and urban/rural location, 2010.....	8
Table 2:	Sex Ratio in Timor-Leste by area and districts, 2010.....	8
Table 3:	Population aged 60+ who live in the house of their child / in-law, by marital status.....	11
Table 4:	Marital status of population aged 60 and above, by existence of disability and sex in percent (%), Timor-Leste 2010.....	12
Table 5:	Total Dependency Ratio, 2010.....	15
Table 6:	The mean number of children ever born from women age 45-49 by selected background characteristics, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	17
Table 7:	Total number of students by level of education and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	26
Table 8:	Total number of pre-primary students, net and gross attendance ratios, by urban/rural area, Timor-Leste 2010.....	28
Table 9:	Total number of primary school students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 6-11), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010.....	29
Table 10:	Total number of pre-secondary school students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 12-14), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010.....	30
Table 11:	Total number of secondary school students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 15-17), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010.....	30
Table 12:	Total number of university students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 18-23), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010.....	31
Table 13:	Total number of polytechnic/diploma students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 18-23), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010.....	31
Table 14:	Population that has never been to school, by age and sex, Timor-Leste 2010..	34
Table 15:	Adults aged 17 and above that have completed some tertiary studies, by level, sex and urban/rural location, Timor-Leste 2010.....	36
Table 16:	Total population aged 10 and above who are illiterate / literate in Timor-Leste's main languages, by urban/rural and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	36

## List of Tables (Continued)

Table 17:	Total population aged 10 and above, by use of main languages, Timor-Leste 2010.....	37
Table 18:	Youth and adult literacy rates by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	37
Table 19:	Highest gender gaps in male/female adult literacy rates, by mother tongue, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	38
Table 20:	Ten most common occupations for employed men/women aged 10+, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	46
Table 21:	Decision-making occupations by highest level of education attained and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	48
Table 22:	Working children of compulsory school age (aged 10-14) by education status and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	51
Table 23:	Unemployed population, by sex and age group, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	52
Table 24:	Economically inactive population, by sex and age group, Timor-Leste, 2010...	53
Table 25:	Distribution of economically inactive population aged 15-64, by residence, urban/rural and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	54
Table 26:	Male-Female population distribution by cities, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	59
Table 27:	Marital status by age group and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	67
Table 28:	Widowed population by age group and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	67
Table 29:	Prevalence of underage marriage (aged 10-17 and aged 10-14) by district and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	68
Table 30:	Average size of households by district and sub-district, Timor-Leste, 2004 and 2010.....	69
Table 31:	Dependency ratios by urban/rural and district, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	71
Table 32:	Adolescent fertility (aged 15-19), Timor-Leste, 2010.....	71
Table 33:	Highest education level completed by adolescent women (aged 15-19) who have / have not given birth, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	72
Table 34:	Total and disabled population, by age group and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	72

## List of Tables (Continued)

Table 35:	Total number of people with a disability, by disability type, district and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	73
Table 36:	Number of people in health-related occupations, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010...	74
Table 37:	Source of drinking water in households where no spouse is present (lone headed households), by sex of household head, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	74
Table 38:	Type of sanitation in households where no spouse is present (lone headed households), by sex of household head, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	74
Table 39:	Total number of students by level of study, sex and location Timor-Leste 2010.....	75
Table 40:	Number of teachers / educators by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	77
Table 41:	Gender Parity Indices (GPI) by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	80
Table 42:	Net attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	81
Table 43:	Gross attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	86
Table 44:	Adult (aged 15 and above) primary school completion, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	91
Table 45:	Adult (aged 19 and above) secondary school completion, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	91
Table 46:	Youth literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	92
Table 47:	Adult literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	96
Table 48:	Population aged 17 and above that has completed tertiary studies, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	100
Table 49:	Adult literacy rates (aged 15 and above), by mother tongue and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	101
Table 50:	Vulnerable employment rates by Urban/rural, District and Sex, 2010.....	102
Table 51:	Labour Force Participation Rates for Population age 15-59 by Highest Education Level Reached and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	102

## List of Tables (Continued)

Table 52:	Labour Force Participation Rates for Population age 15-64 by Highest Education Level Reached and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	103
Table 53:	Working children of compulsory school age (aged 10-14) by education status and sex, Timor-Leste 2010.....	103
Table 54:	Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Reasons for Inactivity, 2010.....	104
Table 55:	Number in occupations with decision-making power, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	106
Table 56:	Number in each sector of employment, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	106
Table 57:	Total unemployed and unemployment rate, by sex and age group, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	106
Table 58:	Secondary economic activity, by employment status and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010.....	107

# CHAPTER 1

## CONCEPTS, DEFINITION AND METHODOLOGY

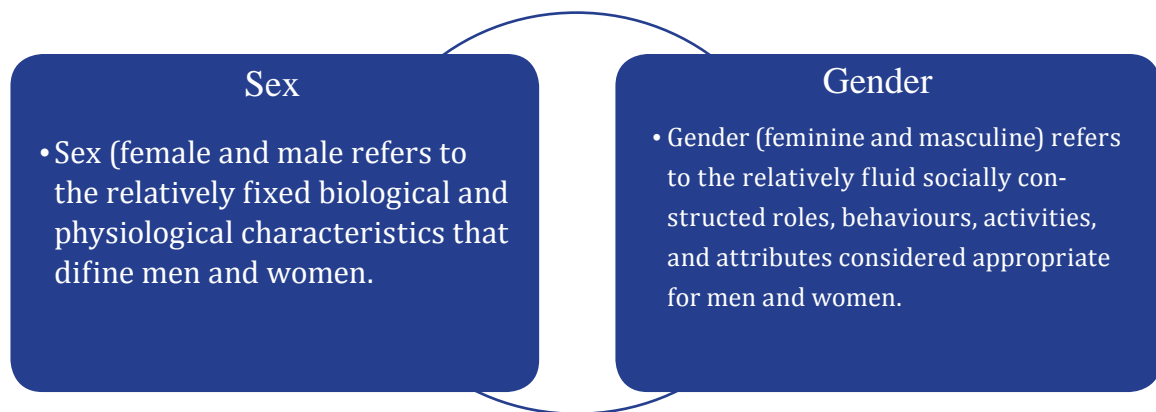
This section outlines the main concepts and methodological issues that readers should be aware of in their interpretation of the data. The relevant statistical concepts and definitions used in the 2010 census are listed in a glossary of terms at the back of this publication.

### 1.1 Gender versus sex

The terms “gender” and “sex” are often used interchangeably, yet they are not the same. Gender relates to the roles women and men, girls and boys, play in society and where similarities and differences exist beyond those based on biological sex. Gender can be a factor in all areas of life, including education, work and employment, access to household income and assets, health, migration and the use of technology.

Gender issues are not about women only; they are about both men and women. In some societies, women are often at a disadvantage when it comes to education and employment opportunities, with males getting preference for schooling and the highest paid jobs. When it comes to health, men are often at a disadvantage, with more health issues and a shorter life expectancy than women. Policy makers need data to be aware of the similarities and differences between women and men, and changing gender roles.

**Figure 1: Gender and sex disparities**



In this publication, differences between women and men, boys and girls, are highlighted so that gender issues may be better understood. Poor availability of sex-disaggregated data is a common criticism of national statistical systems. Often sex-disaggregated data are collected, but not analyzed or published in a form that meets the needs of data users. The Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate has been improving the availability of sex-disaggregated data in all of its publications.

## **1.2: How the census was conducted**

The 2010 census in Timor-Leste counted everyone who was in the country on the night of 11/12 July 2010. Trained interviewers used a specially designed questionnaire, which had been carefully tested, to gather information about every person in Timor-Leste. Data was also gathered on the types of households and housing in which people lived.

Caution was taken to ensure every person in Timor-Leste was included in the census and only included once. It was not necessary for all persons in the household to be interviewed and often the information was obtained from a responsible adult. It was considered preferable for the head of the household to be present while the interviews were being conducted.

## **1.3: Gender analysis**

The first step in analyzing the population and housing census results from a gender perspective was to identify the key policies and issues for gender equality in Timor-Leste. The Constitution states that men and women must be treated equally in all aspects of life and the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality has been established to design and coordinate gender equality policy.

National gender equality issues and priorities are detailed in the Timor-Leste National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030. They include: mainstreaming gender across government; livelihood support; education programs, particularly at the secondary and tertiary level; improving reproductive health; and a national zero-tolerance policy for violence in schools and homes.

Based on the type of data collected in the census, and with the national priorities in mind, the analysis was conducted along five themes:

1. Marriage, families and households
2. Health and wellbeing
3. Education
4. Work and employment
5. Migration

Information is presented under each theme with emphasis on describing key findings with clear text and graphs. Where possible, reference was made to known government priorities and targets. Every attempt was made to ensure that the information is not misleading, and that it is factually correct. Any conclusions derived are based on the data presented.



## CHAPTER 2

### GENDER EQUALITY IN TIMOR-LESTE

#### 2.1 Overview

In many societies, women have been at a disadvantage when it comes to opportunities for education and employment, in the ownership and control of assets, such as land and housing, and having a voice in making decisions in a home, the community and in the country as a whole women are often required to play the traditional role of mother and homemaker, many women have not had the same opportunities as men to go to school and university and get a well-paid job.

Societies are changing everywhere, including in Timor-Leste. Electricity, piped water, new and affordable technologies have all played a role in changing the way people live. Shifting social norms and increasing economic pressure have resulted into more women joining the work force to meet the rising costs of living. The census provides an important opportunity to measure both the similarities and differences between men and women and the changes since the last census in 2004.

The Constitution of Timor-Leste promotes gender equality of men and women:

*“To create, promote and guarantee the effective equality of opportunities between women and men.” (Constitution of Timor-Leste (2002), section 6, item j)*

Section 16 of the constitution affirms that no citizen shall be discriminated against on grounds of gender and section 17 states that:

*“Women and men shall have the same rights and duties in all areas of family, political, economic, social and cultural life.” (Constitution of Timor-Leste (2002), section 17)*

#### 2.2 Institutional mechanisms for gender equality

Timor-Leste has set in place strong institutional arrangements to ensure that these goals for gender equality are achieved. On 5 September 2008, the Office of the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI) was established to replace the former Office of the Advisor on the Promotion of Equality (OPE)<sup>1</sup>. According to SEPI’s strategic plan (2010-2015): “this institutional reform meant to create a dynamic and flexible functional structure that would allow for the effective fulfillment of its mission”.

---

<sup>1</sup> Timor-Leste Decree-Law No. 7/2008

SEPI is the government's main body responsible for the design, execution, coordination and assessment of policy in the area of gender equality. It is not an implementing agency, but rather coordinates and oversees gender equality initiatives throughout Timor-Leste.

SEPI's strategic plan outlines four major strategic goals:

1. Building SEPI capacity in gender mainstreaming;
2. Advocating for gender responsive policies and laws at national and local levels;
3. Making institutions gender responsive through gender mainstreaming in policies, programs, processes and budgets;
4. Raising the level of gender awareness among the stakeholders and the general public in order to drum up public support for gender equality promotion.

In addition to this national coordinating body, the government has established Gender Working Groups (GWGs) in each Ministry and Secretary of State, as well as at the District Level through Resolution 27/2011. These GWGs operate through an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to encourage collaboration and effective gender mainstreaming across government agencies.

### 2.3 National priorities for gender equality

The national policies of Timor-Leste reflect the goal to achieve gender equality in the country. The National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 places emphasis on maximizing the potential of Timor-Leste's human and social capital. Equality between men and women in all areas is recognized as key to national development.

The national plan has a section dedicated to gender equality that states that:

"For Timor-Leste to reach its full potential, our sons and daughters must be able to participate equally in our society. Traditionally, men and women have had different roles; however, the Timor-Leste Constitution makes it clear that men and women must be treated equally in all aspects of life. The Constitution also guarantees protection against discrimination based on sex and equality of rights and obligations in familiar, political, economic, social and cultural life. Timor-Leste's commitment to and progress in gender equality is reflected in the strong ratio of girls to boys in primary school and the proportion of women in the National Parliament, armed forces and the police, which is among the highest in the world."

The plan lists examples of where traditional gender bias affects life in Timor-Leste. According to the plan, these include:

- **Education and literacy:** more men participate in higher education (83 women for every 100 men); whereas some progress has been made towards more equitable education opportunities, for all, adult literacy (aged 15-49) is 68 percent for women compared to 79 percent for men<sup>2</sup>.
- **Decision-making:** while female representation on Suco Councils is relatively high (a quota system exists to promote women's participation), only 2% of Suco Council Chiefs are women.

---

<sup>2</sup> Demographic and Health Survey, Timor-Leste, 2009-2010.

- **Maternal health:** fertility rates in Timor-Leste are still among the highest in the world. Whereas health statistics are gradually improving, too many Timorese women still die during childbirth. Timor-Leste's Maternal Mortality Rate remains one of the highest in the world, with 42 percent of all causes of deaths for women aged 15 to 49 related to pregnancy.
- **Violence against women:** 38 percent of women in Timor-Leste over the age of 15 have experienced physical violence. Of women who have been married, 34 percent have experienced physical violence from their husbands and many have not been able to obtain justice and redress for their grievances.

Since independence, serious efforts have been made to address these gender inequalities through policy reform, legislation, institutional mechanisms and public awareness campaigns. Milestones include adopting *The National Reproductive Health Strategy* (2004), *National Family Planning Policy* (2005), *Law Against Domestic Violence* (2010), and creation of an Inter-ministerial Commission to oversee implementation of the *National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence* (2012); Changes have been made to the Electoral Law for the National Parliament to increase the number of women candidates from one out of four to one out of three (2006 and 2011) and upgrading the Gender Focal Point resolution (2008) to a Gender Working Group Mechanism (2011) in ministries and local administration, and a Social Inclusion Policy within the National Education Strategic Plan 2011-2030.

The national vision anticipates that by ...2030, Timor-Leste will be a gender-fair society where human dignity and women's rights are valued, protected and promoted by its laws and culture.

The following strategies have been developed to achieve this vision:

- Gender mainstreaming will be promoted across government in policies, programs, processes and budgets
- There will be gender responsive policies and laws at national and local levels
- Gender awareness raising initiatives will be developed for schools and vocational education and training institutes, as well as for the general public
- Basic level services to protect women from risk will be improved
- Mechanisms to provide financial support to female-headed households will be strengthened
- Policies and frameworks will be developed to empower women socially and economically through various livelihood support measures
- Education programs will be introduced to promote the retention of girls at higher levels, particularly at the secondary and tertiary levels
- More women will be employed across the civil service and in senior civil service positions
- Policies, training and leadership programs will be developed to support women in taking on decision making roles in the public and private sectors
- Reproductive health programs will be scaled-up throughout the country
- A national zero-tolerance policy for violence in schools and homes will be introduced.

## **2.4 Monitoring gender equality using census results and other data sources**

The census can provide information on a limited number of topics. Because the census gathers data on everyone in the country, it is fairly broad in scope and cannot gather data to inform all gender equality priorities. For example, the census is not an appropriate tool for gathering data on complex or sensitive subjects. These are reserved for specifically designed and tailored surveys.

A good example of this relates to the subject of violence against women. The perpetrators of much of the reported violence directed towards women are often other household members. It is not appropriate to directly ask questions on this sensitive topic in a population census, even though it is clearly a priority policy area. This can only be achieved by use of a dedicated survey with specialist interviewers and techniques designed to allow women to tell the truth about violence they may have experienced and in a secure environment.

There are internationally accepted methodologies for conducting such surveys. A Demographic and Health Survey was conducted in Timor-Leste in 2009-10. This survey included a module on domestic violence against women. A report summarizing the results from the survey was published in December 2010<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/fr235/fr235.pdf>

## CHAPTER 3

### MARRIAGE, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Family structures are important in every society and Timor-Leste is no exception. Gender issues are often linked to patterns in marriage, families and household composition.

This chapter provides a broad picture of the population in Timor-Leste at the time of the 2010 census, with emphasis on gender-relevant issues.

#### 3.1 Key findings

- There are slightly more men than women in Timor-Leste: 50.9 percent are male; and 49.1 percent female.
- In Bobonara, Lautem and Oecussi districts, females outnumber males. In the other ten districts there are more males than females.
- The highest proportion of males to females (sex ratio) is in the district of Dili, where there are 112 males for every 100 females.
- Urban areas have the biggest difference in the number of males and females with 109 males for every 100 females. In rural areas there are 101 males for every 100 females.
- Women tend to get married at a younger age than men.
- Some marriages occur below the legal age, with more than 1,200 girls and 900 boys marrying before the age of 17.
- For every 100 widowers in Timor-Leste, 74 are women and 26 are men.
- Around 14 percent of households in Timor-Leste are female-headed.
- Most women who head households are widowed, single, divorced or separated, whereas more than 90 percent of male household heads are married.
- Average household size increased in all districts between the 2004 census and the 2010 census, from 4.7 to 5.5 percent.
- Larger households are in Dili, where people tend to stay with relatives after migrating for education or employment opportunities.

#### 3.2 Population and gender

According to the 2010 population census, Timor-Leste has almost 1.06 million people. Most of these (71%) are based in rural areas.

Table 1: Timor-Leste total population by sex and urban/rural location, 2010<sup>4</sup>

	Timor-Leste		Urban		Rural	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Males	536,397	50.9	160,888	52.3	375,509	50.3
Females	517,585	49.1	147,008	47.7	370,577	49.7
Total	1,053,982	100	307,896	29.2	746,086	70.8

Table 2: Sex Ratio in Timor-Leste by area and districts, 2010

Timor-Leste	Sex ratio*
	103.6
Urban	109.4
Rural	101.3
Aileu	106.2
Ainaro	103.4
Baucau	101.1
Bobonaro	98.8
Covalima	101.5
Dili	112
Ermera	101.8
Lautem	96.7
Liquica	103.7
Manatuto	103.8
Manufahi	106.3
Oecussi	98.7
Viqueque	100

\* Sex ratio = males / females x 100

There are slightly more males than females in Timor-Leste: 50.9 percent are male; and 49.1 percent female.

The sex ratio – a comparison of the number of males to females in a given area – illustrates the proportion of the different sexes across Timor-Leste. The overall ratio for Timor-Leste is 103.6 males for every 100 females. A sex ratio near to 100 indicates an equal number of males and females; higher than 100: there are more males; lower than 100: more females. According to the United Nations ([www.undata.org](http://www.undata.org)), Timor-Leste's sex ratio is about the same as the average for all Asian countries (104).

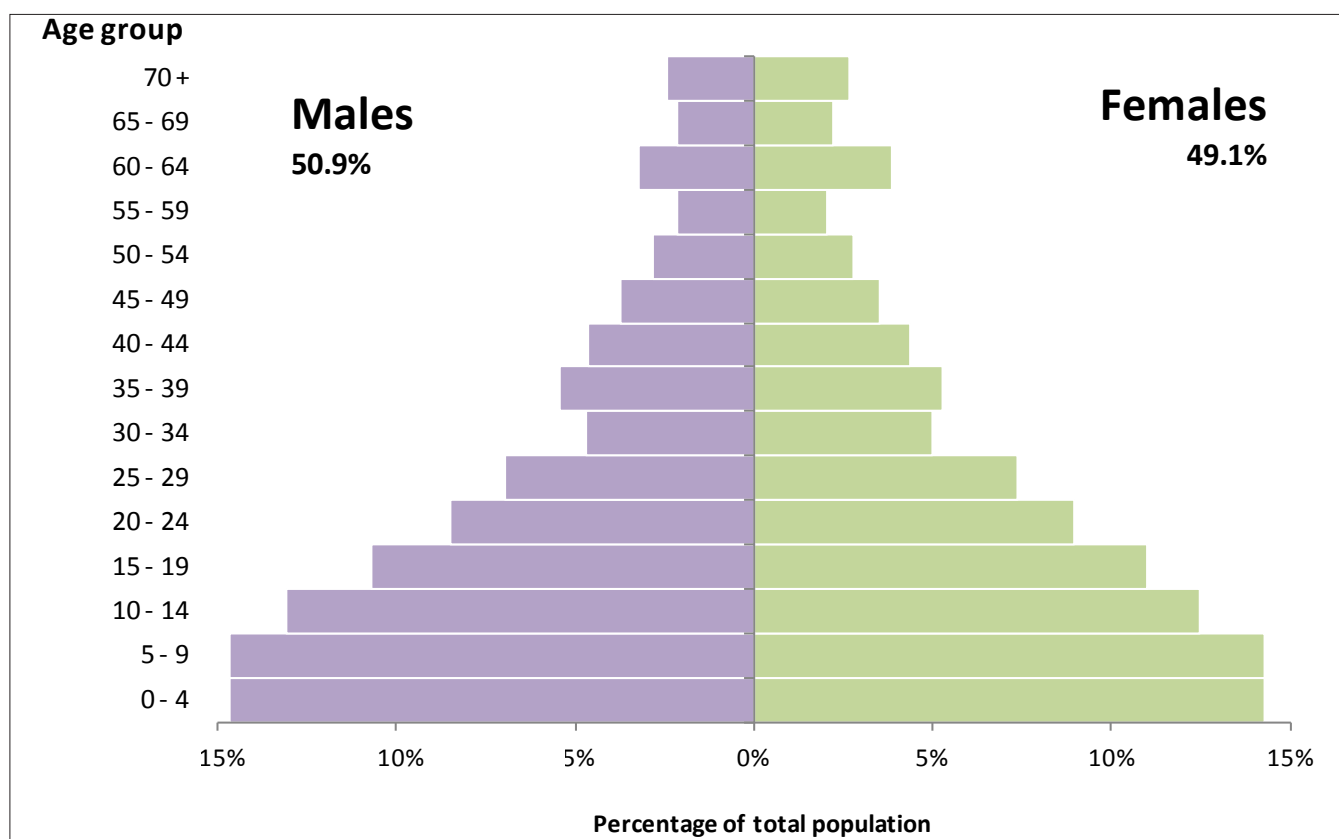
Monitoring variance in sex ratios across the country provides a useful indicator to alert policymakers to potential social issues, such as a higher concentration of men in urban centres. The district of Dili, including the nation's capital, which is, by far, the largest urban centre in Timor-Leste, has 112 males for every 100 females. This reflects the significant movement of men to the capital in search of employment. This issue is explored in more detail in the chapter on migration.

Timor-Leste has a relatively young population with numbers of people concentrated in the younger age groups. The median age - half the population is below this age and half above for males is 18.5 years and for females it is 19.1.

The population pyramid in (Figure 2) illustrates the relative size and age distribution of women and men, girls and boys in Timor-Leste.

<sup>4</sup> Total population in Table 1 is from private households only, i.e. this excludes people living in institutions.

**Figure 2: Population Pyramid - total population by sex and five year age groups, Timor-Leste, 2010**



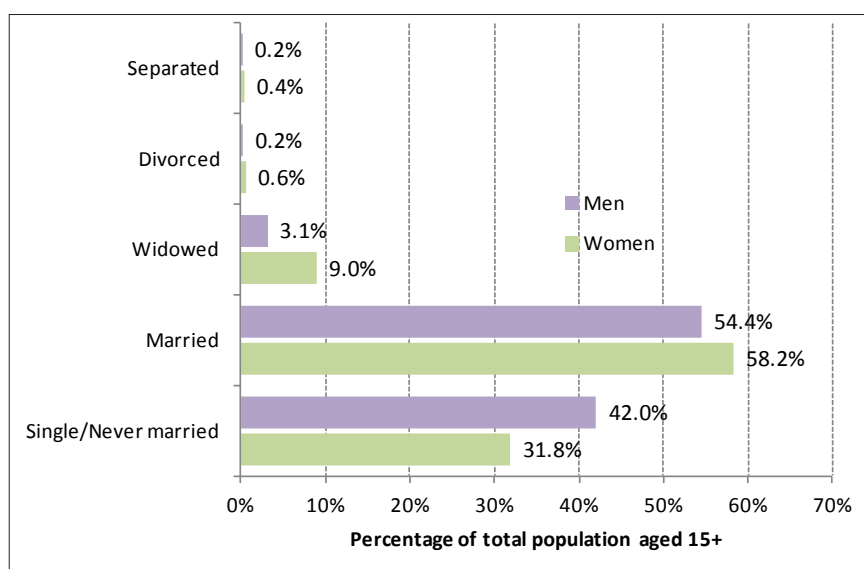
### 3.3 Marriage

Marriage is important to Timorese society. As Figure 3 shows, over 60 percent of those aged 15 years and above are either currently, or have been, married.

Divorce is not common in Timor-Leste, with less than 1 percent of women aged 15 and above indicating they are separated (0.2%) or divorced (0.2%). While the proportions are higher for men, they are still low with only 1.0 percent of the male population aged 15 and above being divorced or separated.

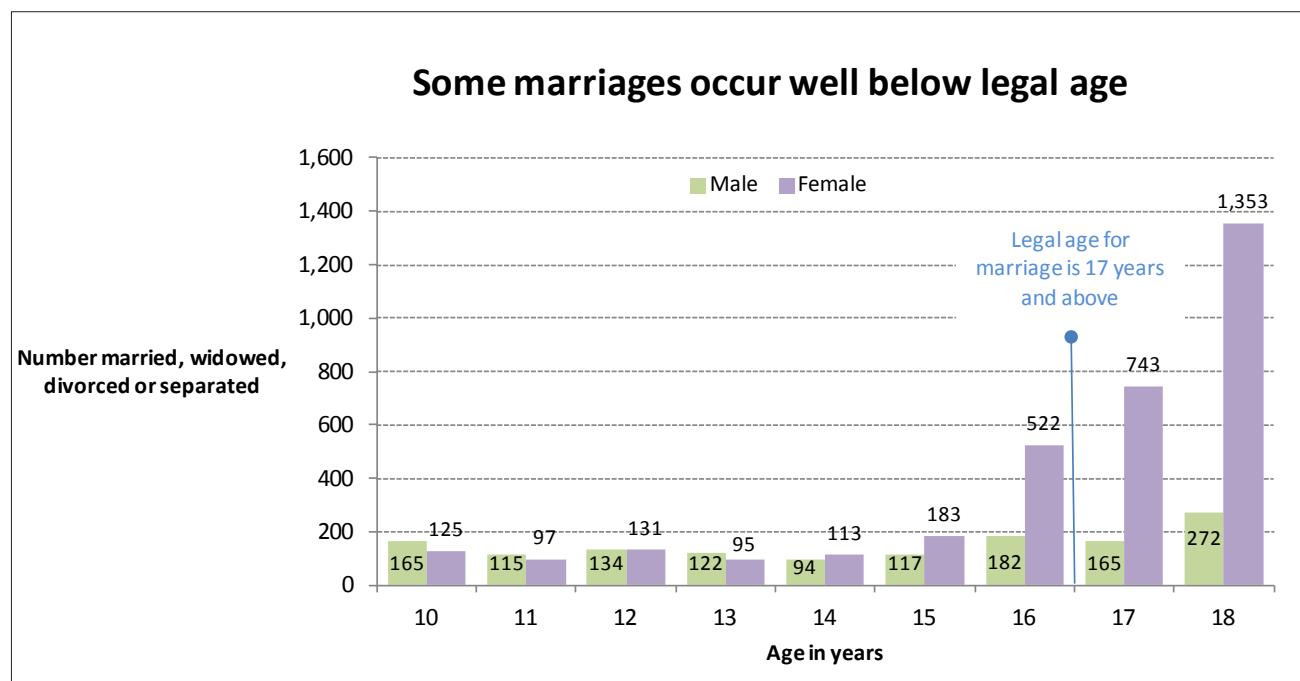
There are noticeable differences between men and women in the proportion that are widowed,

**Figure 3: Marital status of people aged 15 and above, by sex, as a percentage of the total population, Timor-Leste, 2010**



Women in Timor-Leste marry at a younger age compared with men. The legal age of marriage is currently 17 years for both males and females<sup>5</sup>. A small proportion of girls aged 17 (3.0%) and fewer boys aged 17 (1.3%) – the minimum legal age for marriage – indicated they were or had been married at the time of the 2010 census (i.e. gave their marital status as married, widowed, divorced or separated). As Figure 4 shows, there is a much higher proportion of girls marrying before and around the age of 17 than boys.

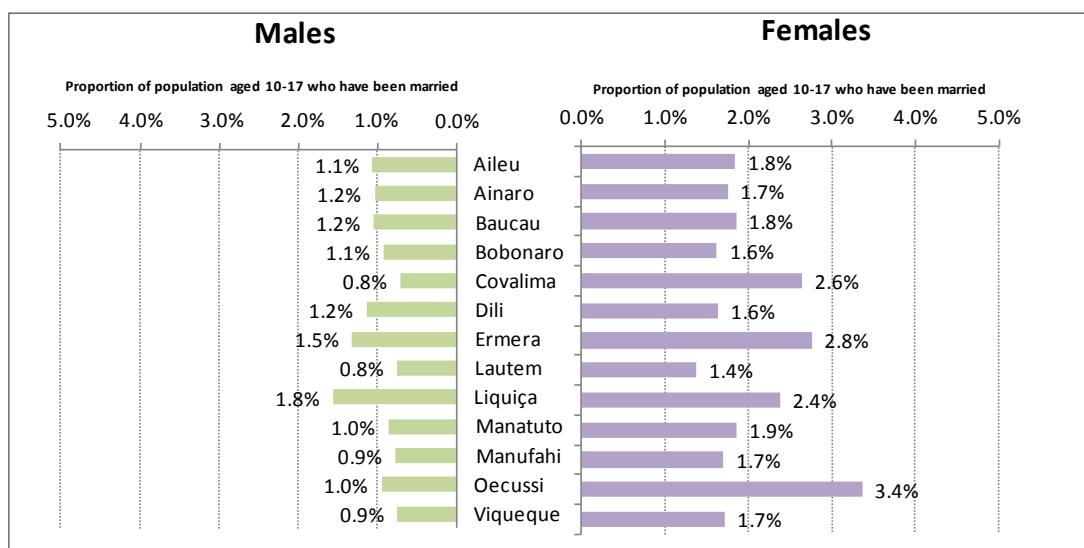
**Figure 4: Population aged 10-18 that have been married, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



The proportion of young people getting married before the legal age differs between districts. Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of all boys and girls aged 10-17 who have been married in each district. Marrying at a young age is more common for girls in Oecussi, Covalima, Ermera and Liquica. For boys, underage marriage is more common in Liquica and Ermera than in other districts.

Marrying at a young age is more likely for girls in Oecussi, Ermera and Covalima

**Figure 5 - Proportion of population aged 10-17 who have been married, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**



<sup>5</sup> Civil Code 2011, Article 1493

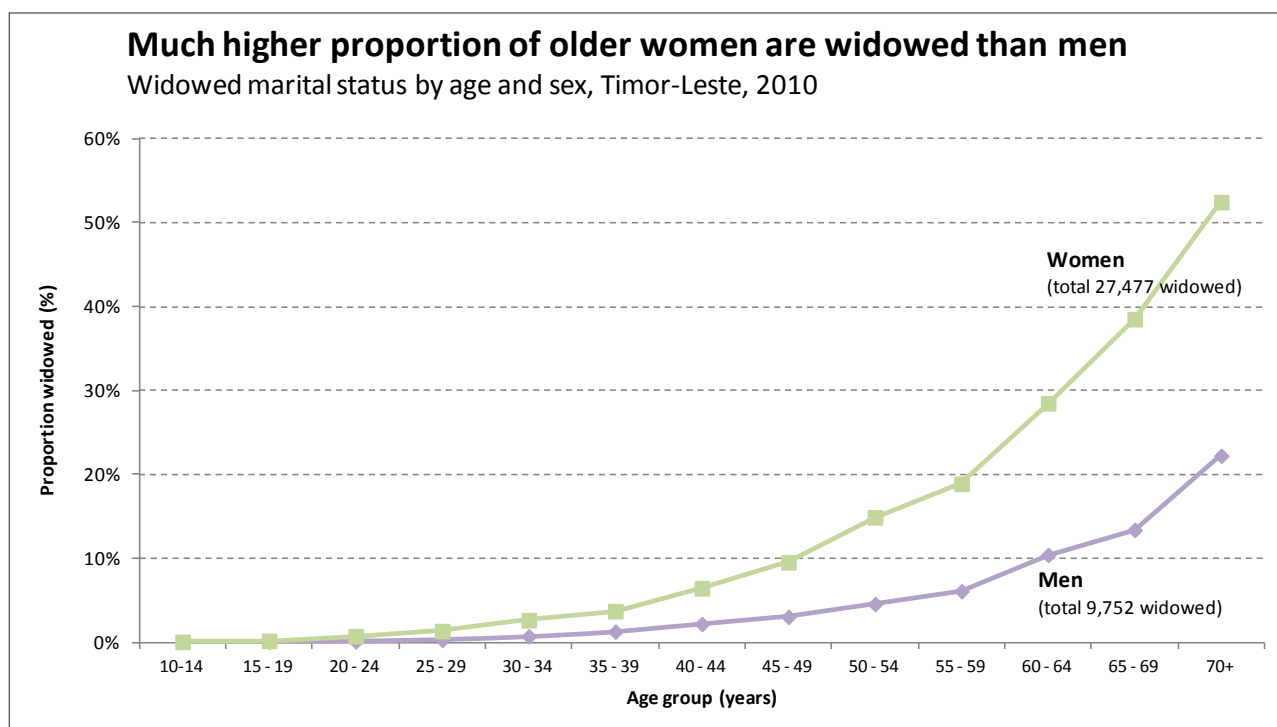


### 3.4 Widowhood

A much higher proportion of older women are widowed than men. Although Timor-Leste still has a young population, the proportions of elderly, particularly women, will increase as longevity improves.

For every 100 widowers in Timor-Leste, 74 are women and 26 are men. As Figure 6 shows, the gap between widowed men and widowed women widens as age increases. For those aged over 70 years, women are three times more likely to be widowed than men. From the graph it can be observed that a much higher proportion of older women are widowed compared to men.

**Figure 6: Population widowed by age and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



The proportion of older widowed women is of particular significance to policy makers, as this group tends to be more vulnerable to poverty than other members of society. As aging occurs, health problems are more likely to be a barrier to earning income for both men and women, leading to higher dependency on support from others.

The living arrangements of widows and widowers aged 60 and above demonstrate a greater reliance on other family members. Women and men aged 60 and above who are widowed are more likely to live in the household of one of their adult children (i.e. their child or daughter/son-in-law is the household head) than those who are still married.

This is especially the case for women. Almost half (45%) of elderly women who are widowed live in their child's house, compared to 15 percent of those women who are still married. There is a similar trend for men, with more than one third (36%) of widowed men living in their child's house compared to only 7 percent of men who are still married.

**Table 3: Population aged 60+ who live in the house of their child / in-law, by marital status**

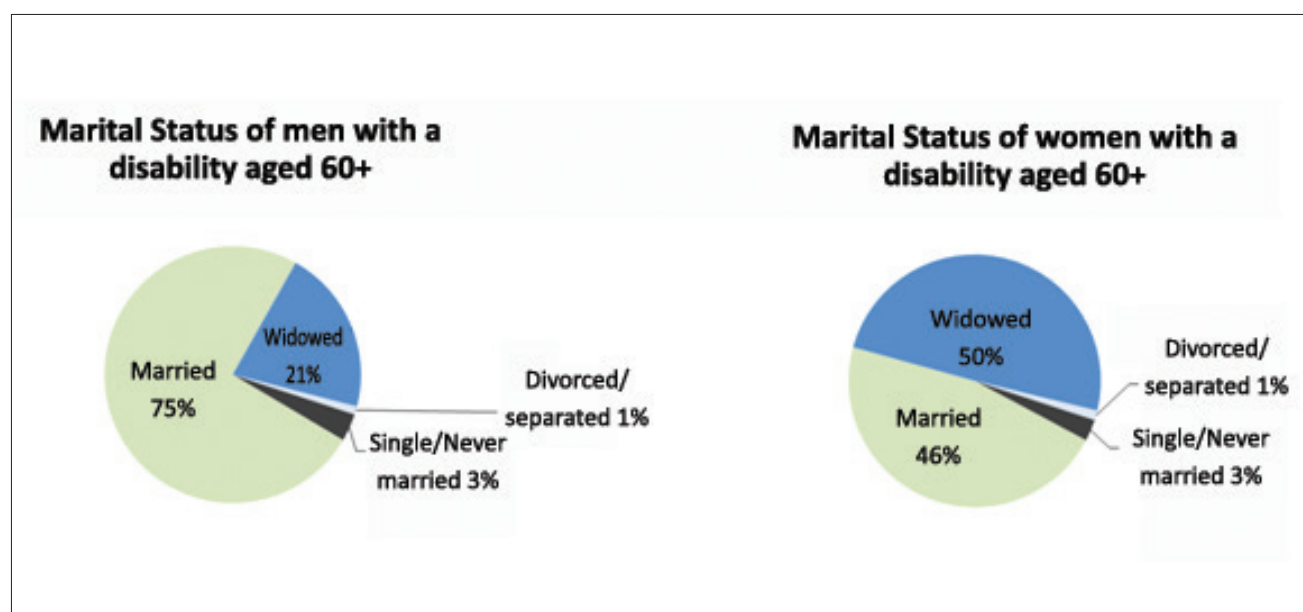
	Men	Women
Widowed	2,822	7,868
	-36%	-45%
Married	2,343	3,696
	-7%	-15%

### 3.5 Marriage and disability

A relatively small proportion of older disabled persons (aged 60 and above) have never married: 3.5 percent for men and 2.8 percent for women. Dramatic gender differences arise when looking at those who are currently married and widowed. Nearly three quarters (74.6%) of older disabled men are married while one out of five (20.8%) is widowed. For women, less than half (46.5%) are currently married and a similar proportion (49.5%) are widowed.

These findings are consistent with the fact that men are generally older than women at the time of marriage, and women live longer than men.

**Figure 7: Disabled population aged 60 and above, by sex and marital status, in percent (%) Timor-Leste 2010**



**Table 4: Marital status of population aged 60 and above, by existence of disability and sex in percent (%), Timor-Leste 2010**

	People with a disability aged 60+			Total people aged 60+		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Single/Never married	3.5	2.8	3.1	4.5	4.1	4.3
Married	74.6	46.5	60.4	79.8	56.4	67.7
Widowed	20.8	49.5	35.4	15	38.4	27.1
Divorced/separated	1	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

### 3.6 Gender issues in households

It is a challenge to analyse gender differences for information that is collected about the household as a whole. This leads many gender analysts to look at differences between households based on the sex of the “household head”. However, as it is up to each household to decide who the household head is, this analysis may be misleading. In Timor-Leste which has traditionally been a patriarchal society, it is common for an adult male, if present, to be designated as the household head.

The concept of “household head” implies that hierarchical relationships exist between adults in the household; that one person is in charge of all the major decisions. In many households, this may not be the case, with decision-making and responsibilities shared equally between couples or household members.

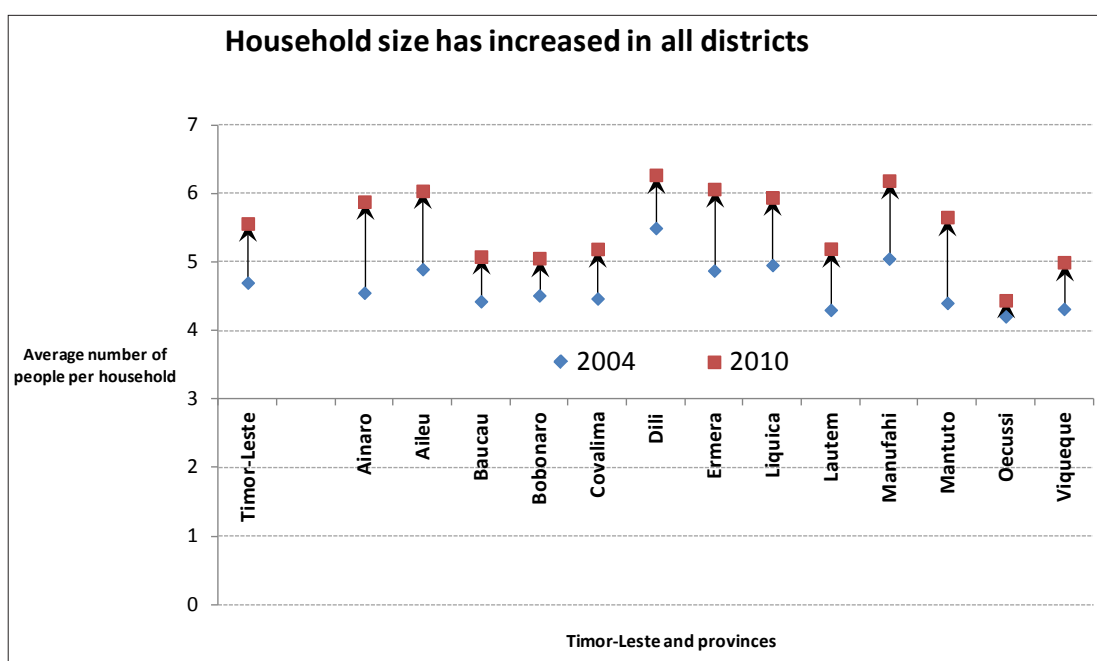
Presenting statistics according to the sex of the household head can be misleading. The United Nations 2010 Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (UNSD, 2008) discourage such analysis, suggesting that the household head concept should only be used to determine household composition, and not in analyzing census results. However, it is often the only real option for using census results to explore whether gender impacts on household characteristics. For this reason, only limited household information is presented in this gender publication.

In Timor-Leste there were 184,652 private households at the time of the 2010 census – 74 percent were in the rural areas and 26 percent in urban areas. Of these, 14.2 percent were female-headed households.

For the majority of households headed by women, there was no male spouse present. Less than 40 percent of women considered as household heads were married. Most were either single/never married (9%), widowed (47%) or divorced or separated (4.1%). By contrast, more than 90 percent of men who headed households were married.

The average household size increased for all districts between the 2004 and 2010 population censuses. The only district with an average household size of less than 5 persons in 2010 was Oecussi with 4.4 people per household. At the other end of the scale, Dili had the highest with 6.3 per household, and Manufahi had 6.2. Many households in Dili included members of the extended family who had moved to the capital for education and work opportunities.

**Figure 8: Average household size by district, Timor-Leste, 2004 and 2010**



## CHAPTER 4

### HEALTH AND WELLBEING

#### 4.1 Key findings

- Population growth and a high dependency ratio maintain pressure on limited health resources.
- The proportion of teenage mothers has reduced since 2004.
- Teenage mothers are less likely to have a secondary education.
- Child mortality is falling but remains high compared to developed countries.
- There is little indication that gender is a factor in access to water and sanitation.
- The majority of health professionals are men, with women being mainly midwives and nurses and not in the higher skilled jobs like doctors and surgeons.
- Prevalence of disability is fairly high even between women and men, but is more likely to affect the education and work outcomes of women.

#### 4.2 What can the census reveal about health and wellbeing?

Health-related information from the 2010 population census is limited and focuses on maternal health (fertility), aging, disabilities, living conditions, such as access to adequate water and sanitation, and the characteristics of people working in the healthcare sector.

The health-related data gathered through the census includes:

- Number and sex of children born to each woman aged 15 and above, and how many of these children have died
- Those with a disability including type and severity
- Household access to water and sanitation

Importantly, the census also provides key statistics on the overall population, which can be used by policymakers to improve access to health services. Census results can show:

- Where demand is changing, such as through population growth or aging population
- Where there are higher levels of child births and deaths, which may point to the need for improved family planning, maternal and child health services
- The relationships between fertility, mortality and characteristics such as literacy, education level and employment

Detailed information about health issues and outcomes, such as types of illness and disease, are not usually collected through a population and housing census. This information comes from records kept by hospitals and health services and special health surveys, such as the Demographic Health Survey (DHS), which has been conducted twice in Timor-Leste (2003, 2009/2010).

### 4.3 Health needs of the population

Timor-Leste has a high population growth rate and this places pressure on the supply of basic services, such as health care. The country has many young children and at the same time the number of older persons is growing with the number of persons aged 60 and over expected to double by 2030 (Timor-Leste National Strategic Plan). As the need for health care is typically highest during early and in later years, this has particular implications for provision of health care. Indicators such as the dependency ratio can guide policymakers in estimating changing demands for health services.

The dependency ratio is a comparison of the number of people at working age (age 15-64) versus those who are at ages where they are likely to depend on others for their care and wellbeing (ages 0-14 and 65 and above). In 2004, there were 89 dependent people for every 100 working age and this has decreased slightly to 87 in 2010. The dependency ratio is high compared with neighboring countries and the regional average (Table 5).

A high dependency ratio may be a barrier to achieving gender equality goals for societies such as Timor-Leste, in which women are the major caregivers to the young and elderly.

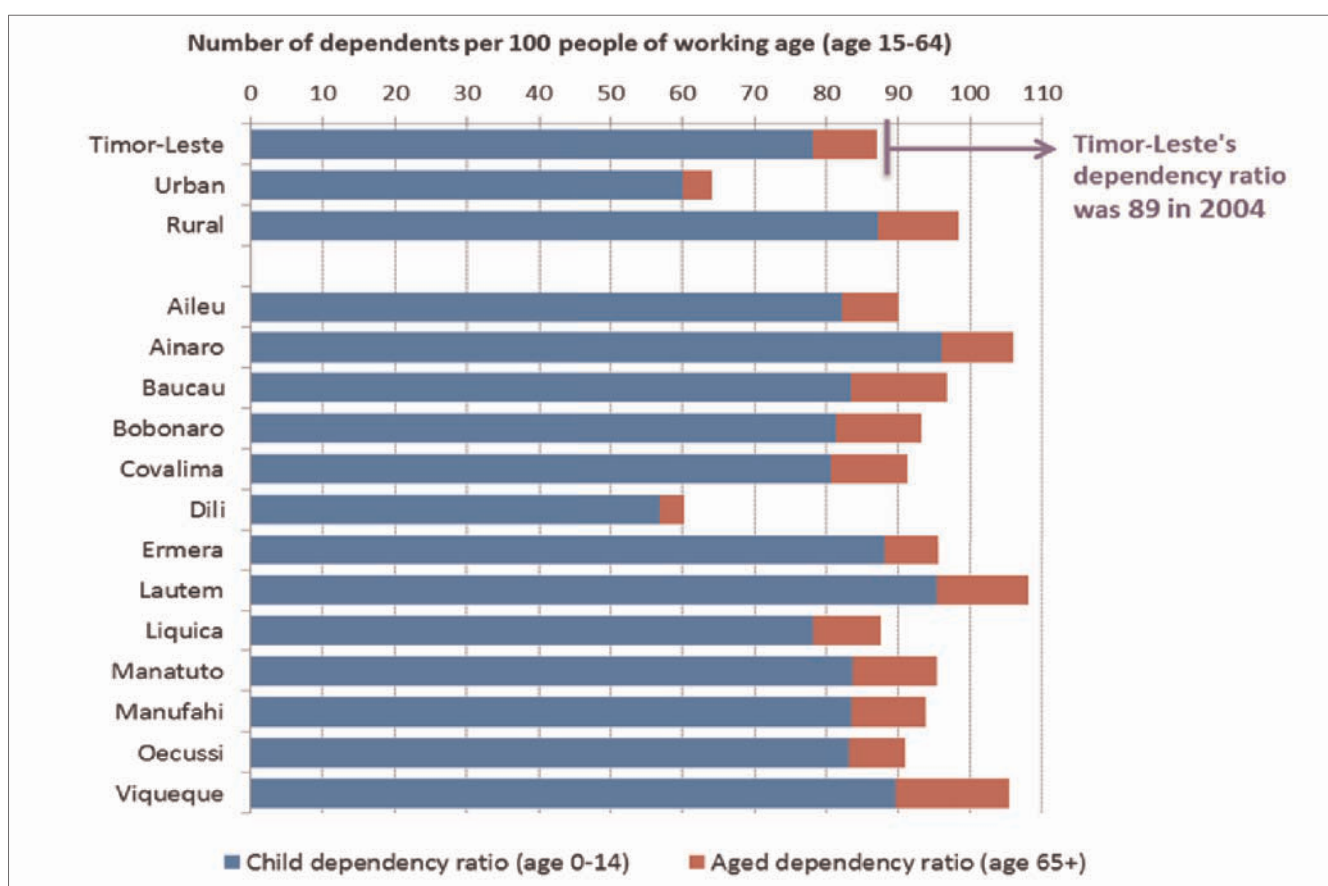
Table 5: Total Dependency Ratio, 2010

Australia	48
Indonesia	48
Papua New Guinea	72
South East Asia	49
Timor-Leste	87

Source: data for Timor-Leste is based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census; data for other countries/regions is from UN Data ([www.undata.org](http://www.undata.org)).

### Dependent population remains high

Figure 9: Dependency ratio by urban/rural area and district, Timor-Leste, 2010



## 4.4 Fertility

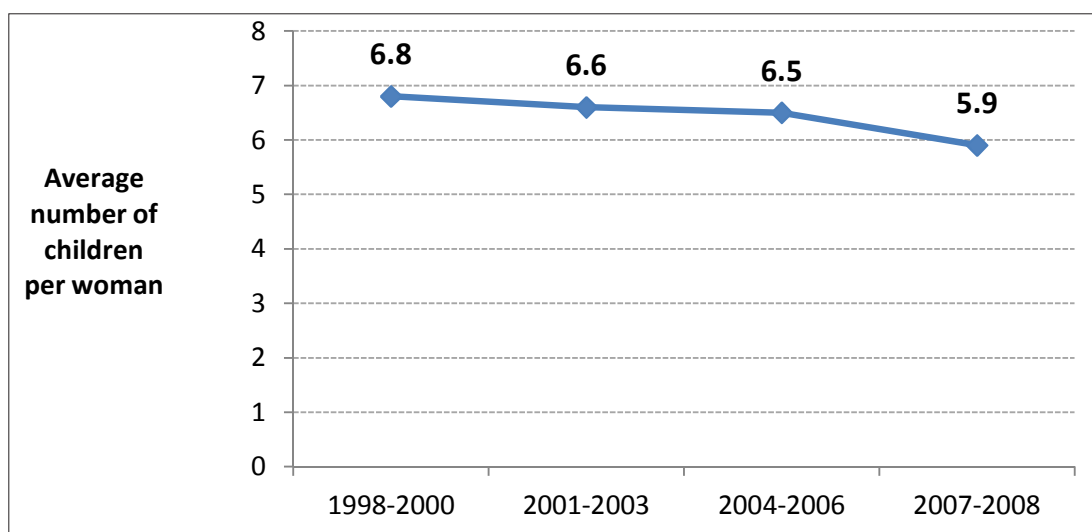
Fertility – the number of children each woman has – is an important gender indicator as pregnancy, childbirth and child-rearing affect a woman’s capacity to work or study, typically more so than for male parents.

Detailed analysis of fertility based on the 2010 census results was done as part of this series of publications and can be found in the report *Fertility and Nuptiality*, published by the National Directorate for Statistics and UNFPA in 2012. Much of what is provided in this section is taken from that publication.

The 2010 census results indicate that the TFR for Timor-Leste was 4.5 children per woman in 2007-2008<sup>6</sup>. The total fertility rate (TFR) – the average number of children per woman – has been gradually declining in Timor-Leste over the last decade. This may be attributed to the significant socio-economic developments that have occurred, together with the family planning programs spread throughout the country. The economy is growing commendably as the gross national income per capita increased more than fivefold from US\$417 in 2003 to US\$2,458 in 2010 (IMF, 2005 and 2011).

### Fertility is gradually declining

**Figure 10: Three year total fertility rate (average number of children per woman), Timor-Leste, 1998-2008**



Comparing fertility levels amongst women from different socio-economic backgrounds can provide valuable information for policy makers to monitor trends and policy effectiveness. Examining the fertility rates of women aged 45-49 – those women who have reached an age where they are likely to have had all the children they ought to have had during their lifetime – across a range of characteristics, reveals some interesting findings.

As Table 6 illustrates, fertility was higher amongst women in rural areas than in urban centres. Not surprisingly, there is a relationship between fertility, education and work, with women with higher levels of education having fewer children. Women who were economically inactive (not employed or seeking work) had the most children on average (6.1), but fertility rates were also high amongst those women who were employed (5.7).

<sup>6</sup> As the *Fertility and Nuptiality* report (NSD and UNFPA, 2013) explains in detail, estimates of the fertility rate vary depending on which method is used to calculate them. Analysts considered the own-child method as the most accurate measure.

Table 6: The mean number of children ever born from women age 45-49  
by selected background characteristics, Timor-Leste, 2010

Socio-economic characteristic	Mean number of children ever born from women aged 45-49 years
<b>Place of residence</b>	
Urban	5.6
Rural	6.1
<b>Literacy in Tetun or Bahasa Indonesia</b>	
Literate	5.8
Illiterate	6.1
<b>Educational attainment</b>	
None or pre-primary	6.1
Primary	6.3
Pre-secondary	5.8
Secondary	5.1
Polytechnic/diploma	5.2
University	4
Non-formal	5.3
<b>Religion</b>	
Catholic	6
Protestant/Evangelical	5.6
Islam	4.2
Buddha	2.7
Hindu	3
Traditional	7
Other	2.9
<b>Marital status</b>	
Single/never married	1
Married	6.5
Widowed	4.5
Divorced	3.8
Separated	4
<b>Economic activity</b>	
Employed	5.7
Unemployed	4.6
Inactive	6.3
<b>Economic activity of household head</b>	
Employed	6.1
Unemployed	6.1
Inactive	5.2
<b>Housing quality</b>	
Rank 1 (best)	3.7
Rank 2 (good)	5.7
Rank 3 (medium)	6.1
Rank 4 (worse)	6.1
Rank 5 (worst)	6

Source: Fertility and Nuptiality monograph, NDS / UNFPA 2012



### **Levels, trends and spatial differentials of world fertility**

Today, globally on average a woman would have 2.5 children assuming that current age specific fertility rates remain constant throughout her reproductive period (PRB, 2011). As the preference for larger family size is declining, the difference in fertility level between more developed regions and less developed regions is decreasing. In 1965-1970, the total fertility rate (TFR) was 2.4 children per woman in more developed regions and 5.9 in less developed regions. In 2005-2010, the TFR declined to 1.7 in more developed regions and to 2.6 in less developed regions. However, fertility is still high in least developed regions: 6.7 in 1965-1970 and 5.9 in 2005-2010 (UN). High fertility in less and least developed regions in the past historically has caused that the majority of world population (82.2%) now live in less developed regions.

However, there is a significant variation in fertility level across regions and countries in the world. In general, European countries have lowest fertility in the world (TFR = 1.6) and African countries present highest fertility (TFR = 4.7), followed by countries in Oceania (TFR = 2.5) and Asia (TFR = 2.2). Across countries, the TFR varies from the lowest of 0.9 in Taiwan to the highest of 7.4 in Niger.

Within Southeast Asia region fertility level also varies notably. Singapore, Thailand and Brunei already achieve below replacement fertility level that is 1.2, 1.6 and 1.7 children per woman respectively. Meanwhile, Timor-Leste exhibits well over replacement fertility level with her highest TFR of 5.7 in Southeast Asia and second highest TFR in Asia after Afghanistan with a TFR of 6.3 (PRB, 2011).

### **Levels and trends of fertility in Timor-Leste**

In the past fertility was exceptionally high in Timor-Leste. According to the results of the 2004 Census the crude birth rate was 42.7 births per 1,000 people (Neupert, 2006). In addition, on average a Timorese woman would have 7.4 children at the end of her childbearing years. Meanwhile, the results of the 2002 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the 2003 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (TLDHS) also confirmed that the total fertility rate was very high in Timor-Leste that is respectively 7.4 (UNICEF, 2003) and 7.8 (MOH, 2004b). However, the findings from the 2009-10 TLDHS show that the TFR already declined, although it is still high, to 5.7 children per woman (NSD and ICF Macro, 2010).

This particularly high fertility has been a factor to the high population growth rate and maternal, infant and child mortality in Timor-Leste. The 2004 Census recorded that the population of the country was around 923,198 (NSD, 2006) and it increased to 1,066,409 million according to the 2010 Census (NSD and UNFPA, 2011a). Therefore, the natural population growth rate was 2.4 percent per annum in the period of 2004 – 2010. This is the highest growth of population in Southeast Asia (PRB, 2011). With this population growth rate, the population of Timor-Leste will be doubled in 29 years. Meanwhile, of 1,000 live births 45 could not reach their first birthday, which is among the highest infant mortality in Southeast Asia together with Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar. Maternal mortality is also high. In 2008, the adjusted annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy related causes was the 29<sup>th</sup> highest in the world (WHO). According to results of the 2009-10 TLDHS the maternal mortality ratio for the seven years before the survey is 557 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (NSD and ICF Macro, 2010).



Extremely high fertility in Timor-Leste in the past can be caused by a number of factors. Culturally, families would prefer larger families, particularly in rural areas, because children are viewed to have a significant economic value for the household. Children are considered by their parents and other members of the family as valuable assets and a source of security in a politically unstable setting. Also, due to limited monetarization of the economy, scarce resources, food insecurity, low formal savings and limited government support for older people, parents would rely on their children for their old-age security. Further, preference for many children has been meant more family members to share household tasks such as taking water or collecting firewood often from an early age.

The Government of Timor-Leste included family planning among selected components of essential reproductive health in the National Strategy for Health Promotion 2004 – 2010 (MOH, 2004). The Government recognises the importance of spacing births and of reducing the high fertility rate as a way to alleviate poverty, reduce high maternal, infant and child mortality and to improve mother and child health in the country (MOH and UNFPA, 2004; MOH et al., 2004b).

The recent fertility decline in Timor-Leste within ten years of independence can be attributed to the significant socioeconomic development together with the family planning program in the country. The health status of Timorese has improved. On average they live longer than before. The life expectancy at birth increased from 55.5 years in 2003 to 60.7 years in 2007 (UNDP, 2005 and 2009). Their knowledge has also improved. The adult literacy rate among population aged 15 and above has risen from 58.6 to 60.7 in 2007 (UNDP, 2005 and 2009). Meanwhile, the contraceptive prevalence rate has more than doubled from 10 percent in 2003 to 22.3 percent in 2009-10 (MOH et al. 2004a and NSD and ICF Macro, 2010).

The results of the 2003 and 2009-10 TLDHS show that the percentage of currently married women age 15 – 49 years who wanted no more children doubled from 17.1% in 2003 to 34.8% in 2009-10 (MOH et al. 2004a; NSD and ICF Macro, 2010). The mean ideal number of children declined from 5.7 children to 5.0 in 2003 children in 2009-10. The percentage who stated that the ideal number of children is two, three or four increased from 34.2% in 2003 44.7% in 2009-10.

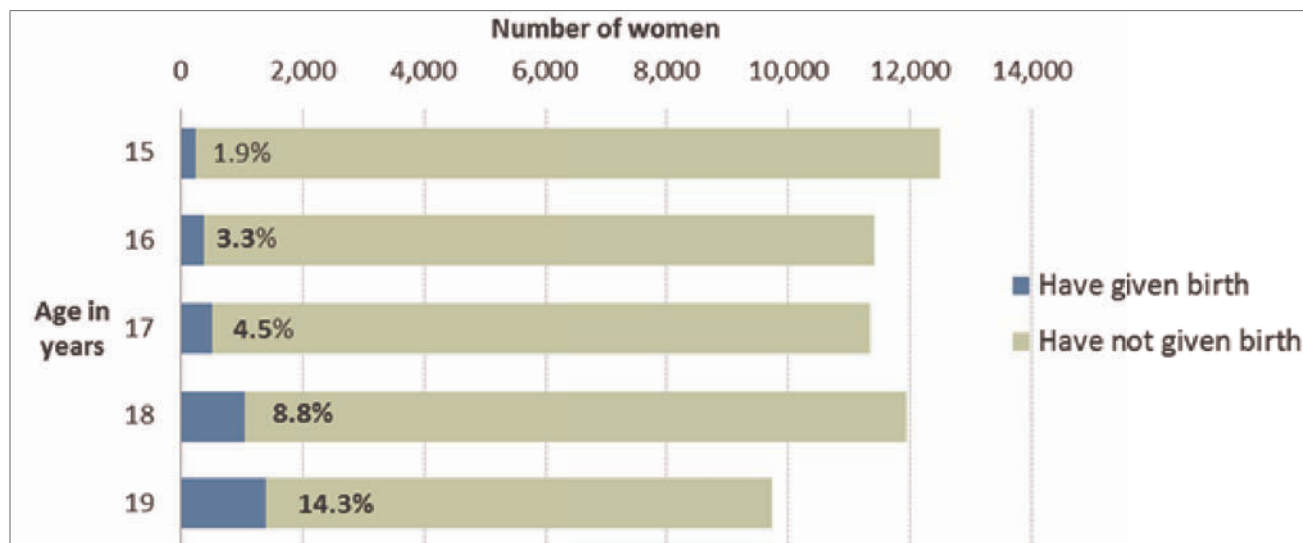
In 2011 the Government of Timor-Leste launched the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011 – 2030. The plan acknowledges that fertility level in the country is still among the highest in the world and has been among the causes of high maternal mortality and transferable and airborne disease spread. It is also concludes that to further improve maternal health in Timor-Leste, the Government will need to increase access to high quality pre-natal, delivery, post-natal and family planning health services.

#### 4.5 Adolescent fertility

There are several negative consequences associated with becoming a mother at a young age (15-19 years old). Child mortality tends to be higher among children born to teenage mothers and the mother's ability to obtain a higher education or gain employment is likely to be reduced.

than 3,500 women aged 15-19 having given birth to at least one child. As Figure 11 shows, more than 14 percent of women aged 19 have given birth, and almost 2 percent of girls aged 15.

**Figure 11: Adolescent women (aged 15-19) who have/have not given birth, Timor-Leste, 2010**

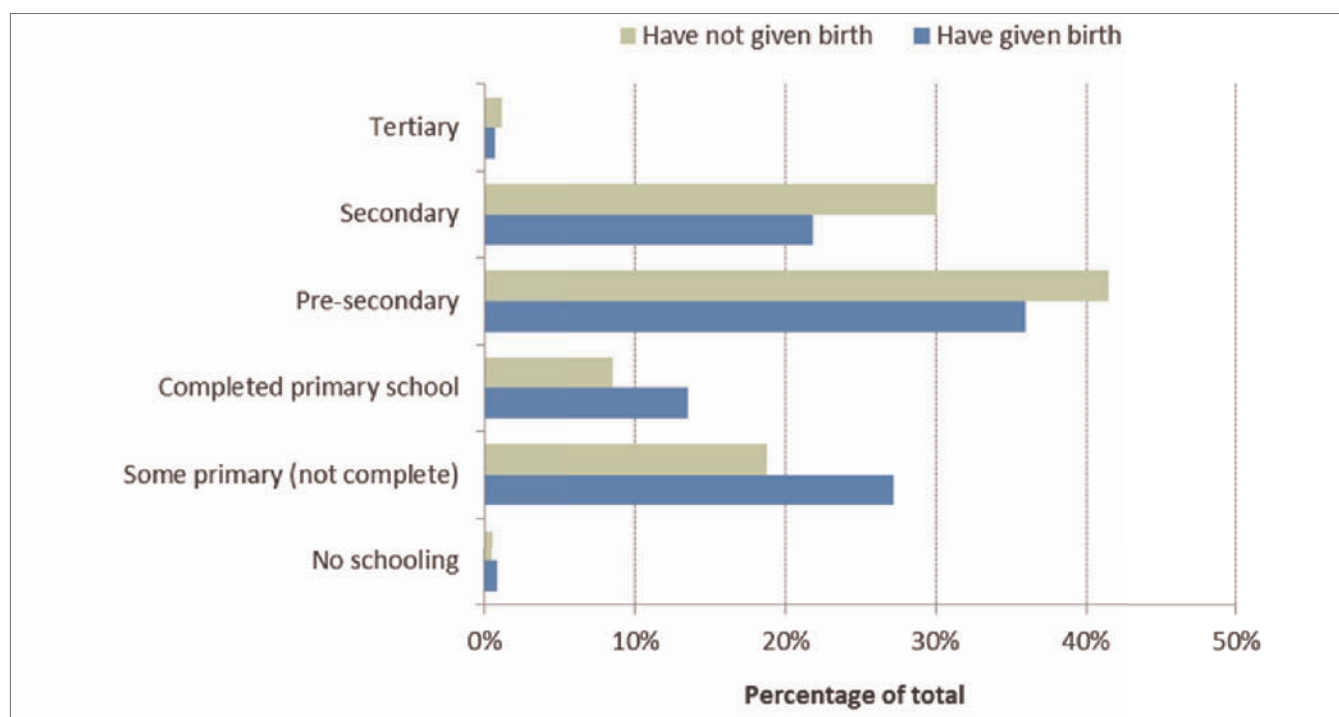


Reducing teenage pregnancy is important to ensure young women have equal opportunities. This is particularly important where education is concerned. Young women who have given birth tend

Figure 12 illustrates, young mothers are more likely to have only completed some primary school than higher levels of education.

## Young mothers tend to have lower levels of education

**Figure 12: Highest education attained, women aged 15-19, Timor-Leste, 2010**



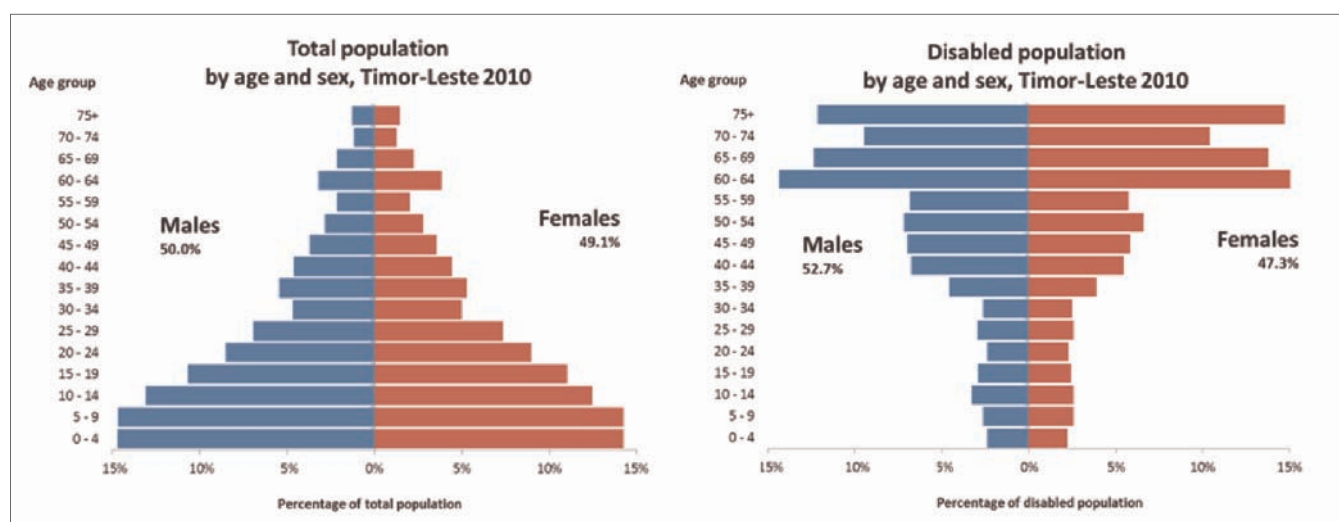
## 4.6 Disability

following activities: walking, seeing, hearing, intellectual / mental activities.

There are more disabled males (25,443) than females (22,800), although the overall proportion for each is similar with 4.7 percent of males with a disability and 4.1 percent of females.

The proportion of people with a disability increases with age. When comparing both the disabled for both sexes as illustrated in Figure 13.

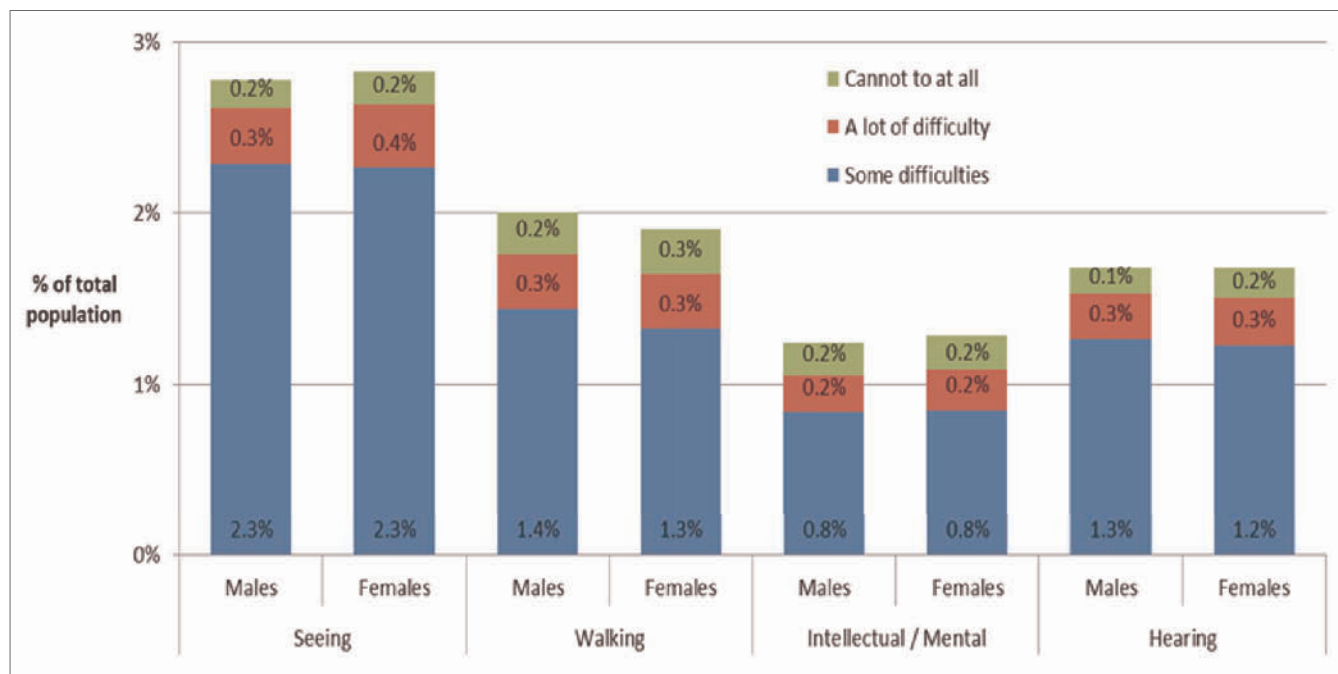
**Figure 13: Total population and disabled population, by age and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



For the four different disability types; seeing, walking, intellectual/mental and hearing the prevalence rates for men and women follow similar patterns. There are few differences in the prevalence of disability amongst males and females, as illustrated in Figure 14.

### Little differences in disability prevalence between the sexes

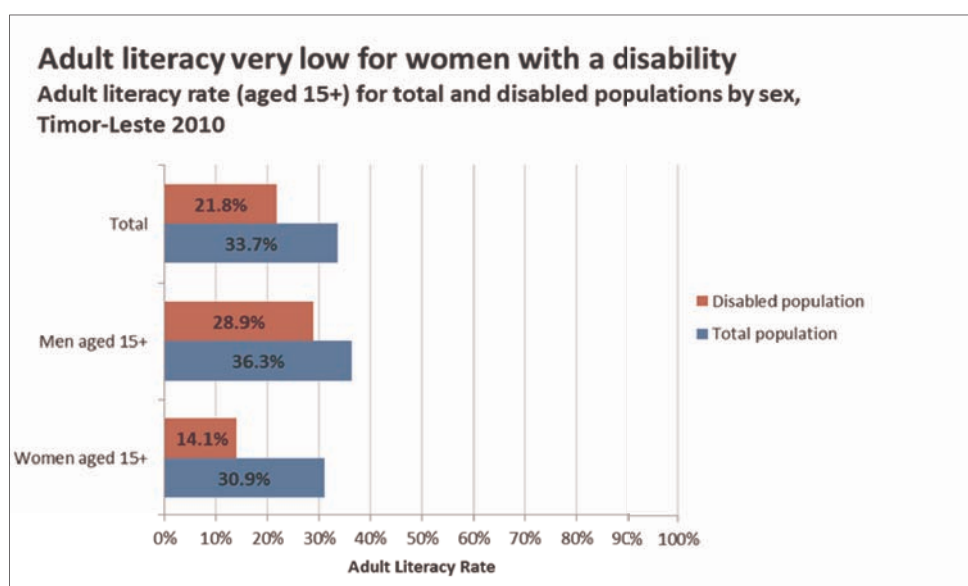
**Figure 14: Prevalence of disability, by type, severity and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



The double disadvantage of being a disabled woman is evident in the area of literacy. As shown in Figure 15, women (aged 15 and above) with a disability have a literacy rate of 14.1 percent, less than half that of women overall (30.9%). The literacy gap between disabled men and the total male adult population is much narrower, with 28.9 percent being literate compared with 36.3 percent of the total population.

### Double disadvantage for disabled women evident in adult literacy rates

**Figure 15: Adult literacy rate (aged 15+) for total and disabled populations by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



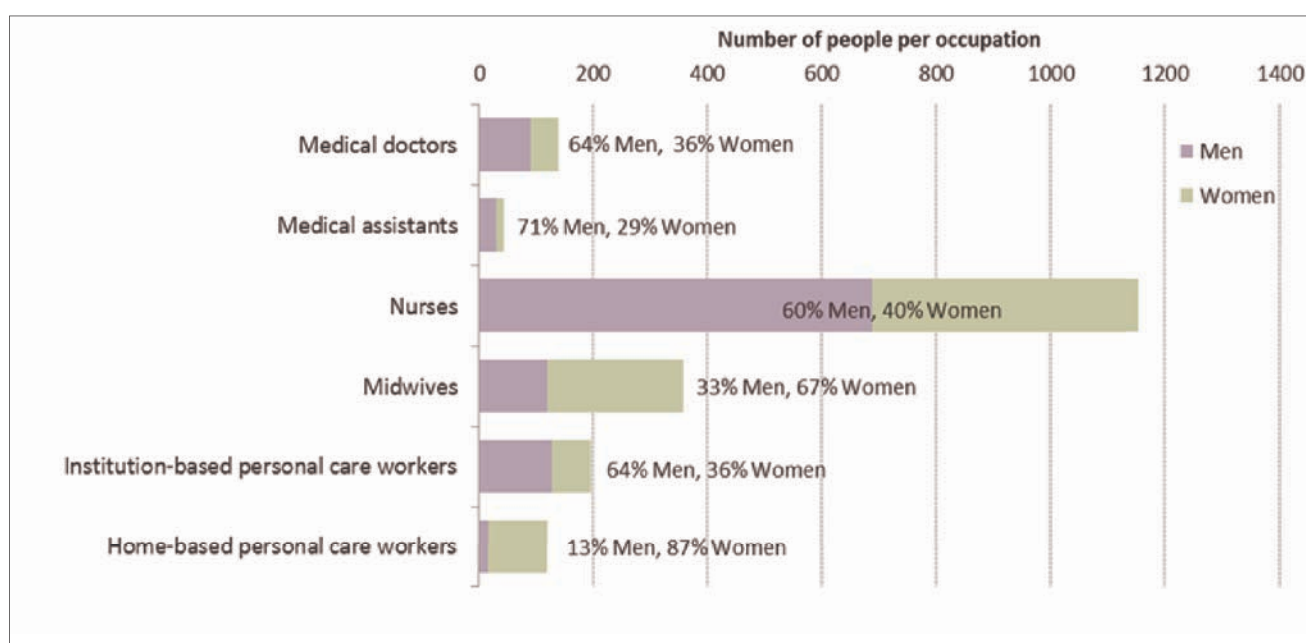
#### 4.7 Gender dimensions of people working in health industry

The 2010 census estimates revealed that, around 2,000 workers were employed in the health care professions such as doctors, nurses and personal care workers. Of these, 1,069 (53%) were men and 939 (47%) were women.

Almost two thirds of doctors were men (64%). For midwives, the proportions were reversed, with around two thirds (67%) being women. As opposed to gender patterns seen in many other countries, most of the 1,153 nurses in Timor-Leste were men (60%).

#### Most health care providers are men

**Figure 16: Number of health care professionals and workers by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



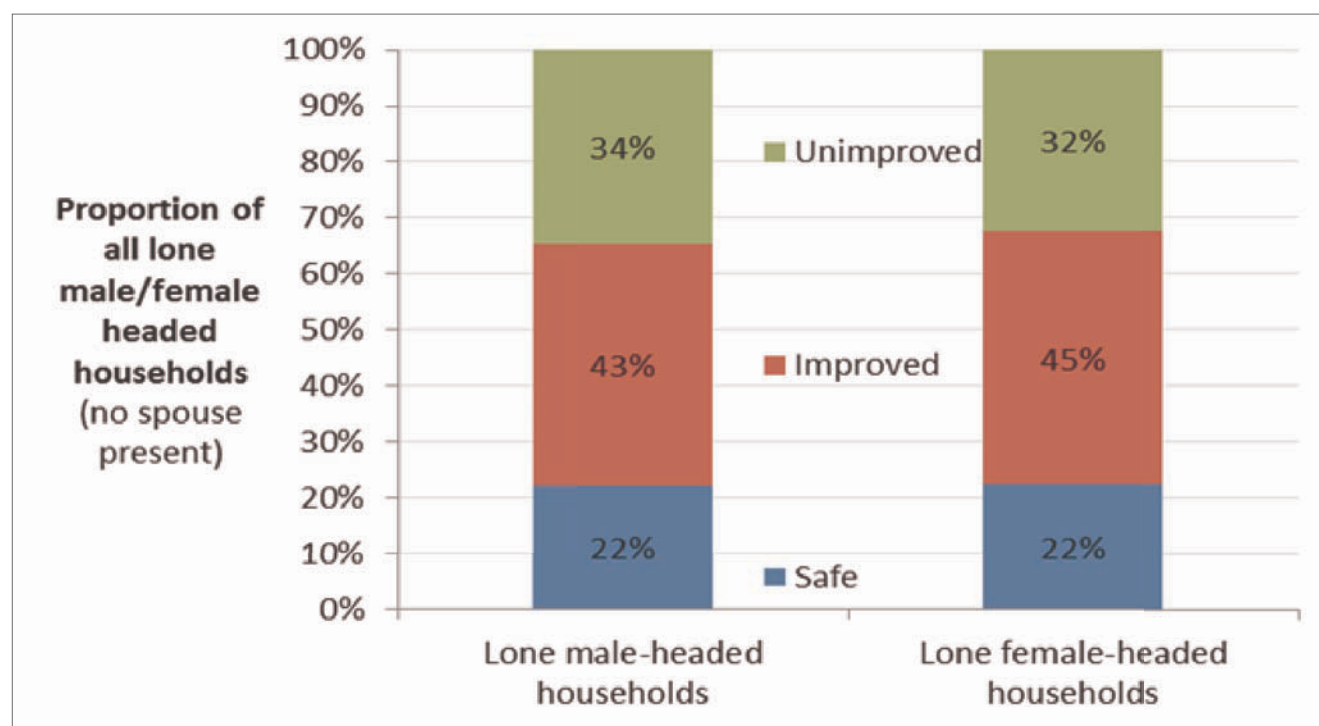
#### 4.8 Water and sanitation

Clean drinking water, appropriate sanitation and good general hygiene are essential ingredients to maintaining a good health.

Just over 34 percent of households rely on “unimproved sources” for drinking water, the majority of these being in rural areas. Unimproved sources are those most at risk of pollution and disease – such as unprotected wells, rivers, lakes and springs – and those considered to be too costly to be sustainable, such as bottled water.

A comparison of lone male/female-headed households (no spouse residing in the household at time of census), suggested that gender was not a major factor in access to safe drinking water. Lone male-headed households were slightly more prone to use unimproved water sources (34%) than lone female-headed households (32%). Initiatives to improve water supplies should be mindful to target both men and women to ensure there is no gender gap.

**Figure 17: Source of drinking water for lone male/female households (no spouse present), Timor-Leste, 2010**



In Timor-Leste, particularly in the rural areas, sanitation facilities are very poor. The most common type of sanitation is 'no facility or the bush' (28% of households). One quarter of households (25%) rely on toilet facilities that are shared between households, increasing the likelihood of spreading diseases. Shared facilities of any type are considered a poor standard of sanitation, according to

<sup>7</sup>.

the data by the sex of the household head reveals no difference between male and female headed households. Those households headed by lone males had the same level of access to improved sanitation facilities (38.4%) than their female counterparts (38.6%).

<sup>7</sup> Refer to the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation ([www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)).

# CHAPTER 5

## EDUCATION

The Timor-Leste National Inclusive Education Policy (2011) has the main objective, that all residents of Timor-Leste *“should receive equally, an education of good quality appropriate to their individual abilities and should gain the necessary knowledge, capacity and skills – and suitable vocation – to support themselves and their families and to participate in all areas of national development.”*

This policy applies equally to boys and girls, women and men.

This chapter explores differences between the sexes in terms of current students, the educational attainment of the overall population, and literacy levels.

Timor-Leste’s education system contains the following levels:

- **Pre-primary** school: age 5
- **Primary** school: ages 6-11
- **Pre-secondary** school: ages 12-14
- **Secondary** school: ages 15-17
- **Tertiary** (Polytechnic /Diploma and University): ages 18-23
- **Non-formal** education

### 5.1 Key findings

- 38 percent of the population were students at the time of the 2010 population census. There were more males than females at all levels of education, although the difference in numbers was not large.
- The largest gender gap in education attendance was at tertiary level. Almost 60 percent of university and polytechnic/diploma students were male.
- Girls had a tendency of leaving the education system earlier than boys, with the gap being largest among tertiary age students.
- Girls were better attenders than boys from pre-primary through to pre-secondary school levels. Once they reached secondary and tertiary levels, boys were more likely to attend school than girls.
- Only 31 percent of children aged 5 attended pre-primary school.
- Less than three quarters (71.4%) of primary school age students were attending primary school. Attendance rates were higher for girls than boys in both urban and rural areas.
- As education levels increased, so did the gender gap, in favour of boys.
- Many of the adult population, particularly females had never been to school.



More than three quarters of men aged 60 and above had never been to school (81%) and almost all women (91%).

Literacy was higher amongst males, with 64 percent being literate, compared to 55.5 percent of females in Timor-Leste.

Urban females were twice as likely to be literate, compared to their rural counterparts.

## 5.2 Current students

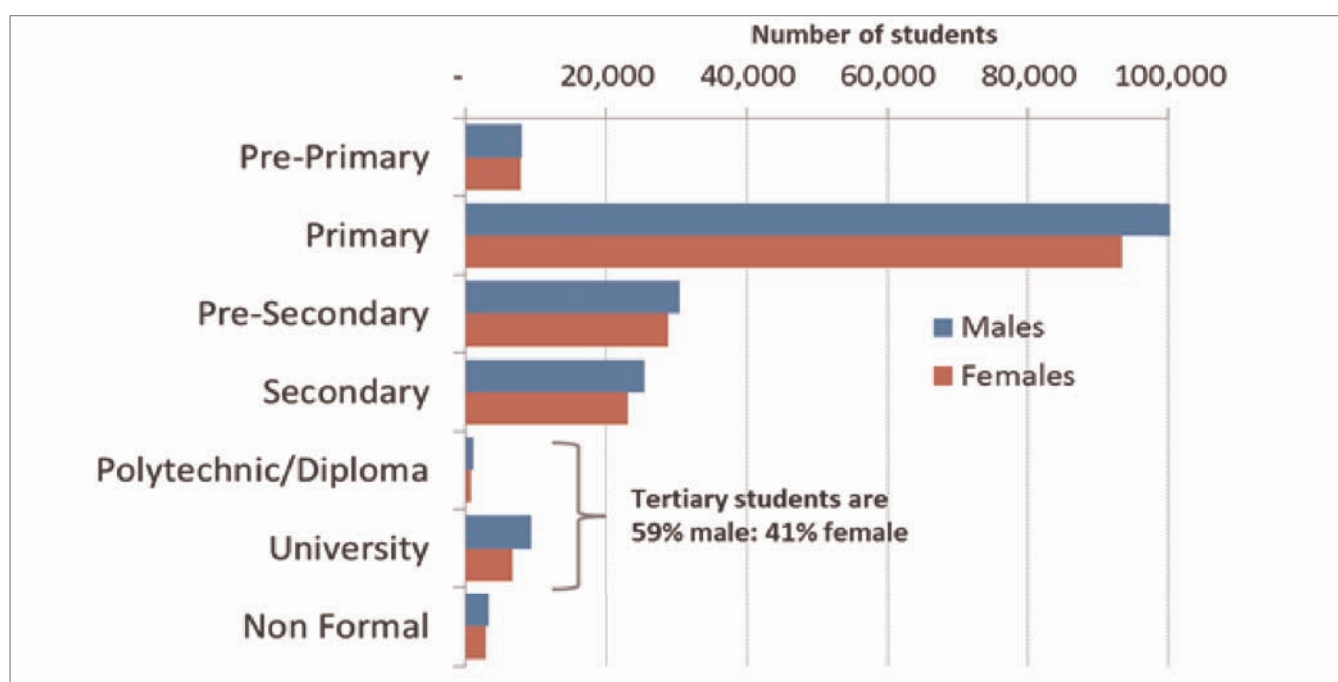
Just over 340,000 Timorese people – 38 percent of the population were students at the time of the 2010 population census. There were more males than females at all levels of education, although the difference in numbers was not so large. Overall, 52 percent of the student population were male and 48 percent female. There were also more males than females in the total population of the country (51% are male).

The largest gender gap in education attendance is at tertiary level. Almost 60 percent of university and polytechnic/diploma students are male.

Table 7: Total number of students by level of education and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Males	Females	Total	% of total students
Pre-Primary	7,902	7,718	15,620	4.6
Primary	102,549	93,303	195,852	57.1
Pre-Secondary	30,487	28,865	59,352	17.3
Secondary	25,411	23,164	48,575	14.2
Polytechnic/Diploma	1,094	759	1,853	0.5
University	9,325	6,573	15,898	4.6
Non Formal	3,193	2,844	6,037	1.8
Total	179,961	163,226	343,187	100

Figure 18: Number of students at each level of education, by sex, Timor-Leste 2010





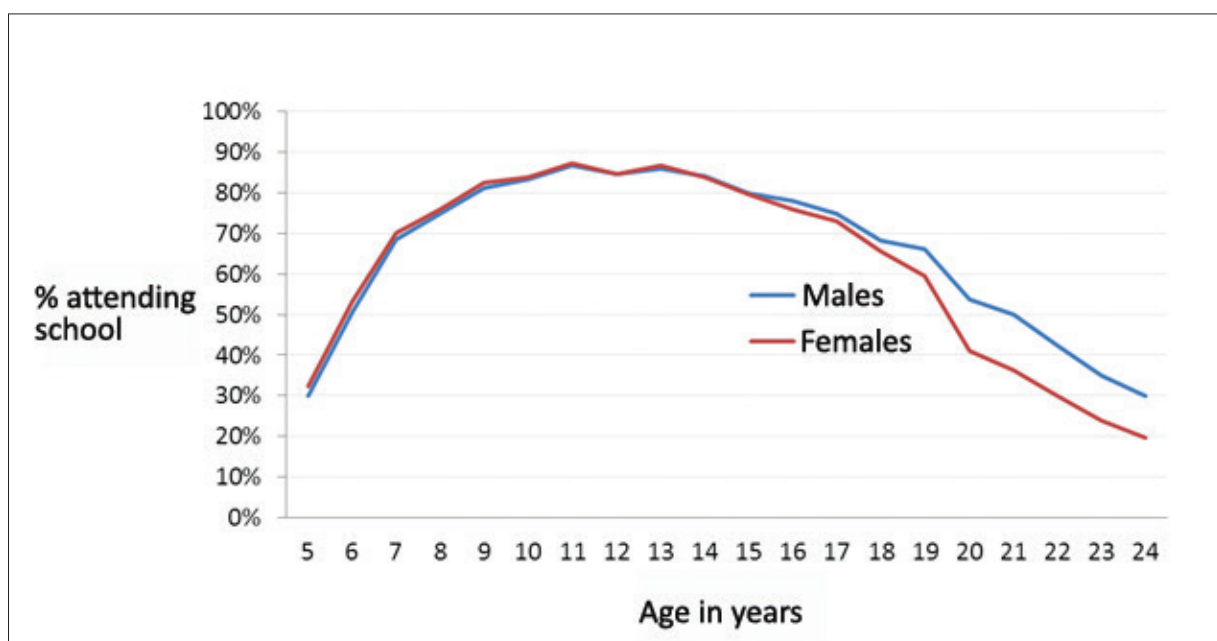
### 5.3 Attendance versus enrollment

The population census measures current and previous attendance in education. Enrollment in various levels of education, on the other hand, is measured by school records maintained by the national education system. The two are similar measures of participation in the education system. However, as it is possible to enroll but not attend school, and vice versa, both measures are valuable.

Measuring gender differences in attendance across all levels of education is essential for monitoring progress towards gender equality goals. Analyzing school attendance by age reveals that girls tend to leave the education system earlier than boys, with the gap being the largest among tertiary age students.

#### Attendance at school begins to decline from age 13

**Figure 19: Age specific attendance rates, Timor-Leste 2010**



As the age-based rates in Figure suggest, attendance patterns between girls and boys vary according to the level of education. Girls are better attenders than boys from pre-primary to pre-secondary school levels. Once they reach secondary and tertiary level, boys are more likely to attend school than girls. Gender gaps in school attendance are explored in more detail in the section below on the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

## What is the difference between net and gross attendance ratios?

Every level of education has an official age range associated with it – for example, the official age for attending primary school is from age 6 to 11 years old. However, it is possible to attend primary school if younger than 6 years or older than 11. In fact, in 2010, over one third of Timor-Leste's primary school students were aged above 11 years old. Comparing net and gross attendance ratios can help to identify the amount of over or under-age students.

The net attendance ratio (NAR) measures the proportion of people within the official age range that are currently attending the level of education appropriate to their age - for example, the proportion of 6-11 year olds that are currently attending primary school. As Table 9 shows, this figure was 71.4 percent in 2010.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR), however, compares the total number of students, regardless of their age, to the total number of people within the official age range. Therefore, this number can be higher than 100 percent, as the two populations are not the same. As many students in Timor-Leste are outside the official age range (mostly older), the gross attendance ratios are much higher than net attendance. In 2010, the primary school GAR was 108.9 percent.

## 5.4 Pre-primary school students

Pre-primary school is not compulsory in Timor-Leste. In 2010, there were 15,620 students attending pre-primary school. Just over half of these were male (7,902) and almost half were female (7,718).

**Table 8: Total number of pre-primary students, net and gross attendance ratios, by urban/rural area, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Total number of pre-primary school students			Net attendance ratio (NAR) pre-primary school			Gross attendance ratio		
				(age 5)			(GAR) pre-primary school		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	number	number	number	%	%	%	%	%	%
Timor-Leste	7,902	7,718	15,620	30	32.3	31.1	49.3	51.5	50.4
Urban	2,931	2,925	5,856	41.2	44.8	42.9	68.6	74.5	71.4
Rural	4,971	4,793	9,764	25.9	27.9	26.9	42.3	43.3	42.8

The net attendance ratio shows that only 31 percent of children aged 5 were currently attending pre-primary school at the time of the 2010 population census. A slightly higher percentage of pre-primary age girls (32.3%) were attending pre-primary than boys (30.0%). In both rural and urban areas, girls were more likely to attend pre-primary school than boys. Attendance rates were much higher in urban than rural areas for both sexes.

## 5.5 Primary school students

In Timor-Leste, primary school goes from Class 1 to Class 6, with age 6-11 being the official age range. In 2010, there were more than 195,000 students currently attending primary school. Around 52 percent of these are male (102,549) and 48 percent are female (93,303).

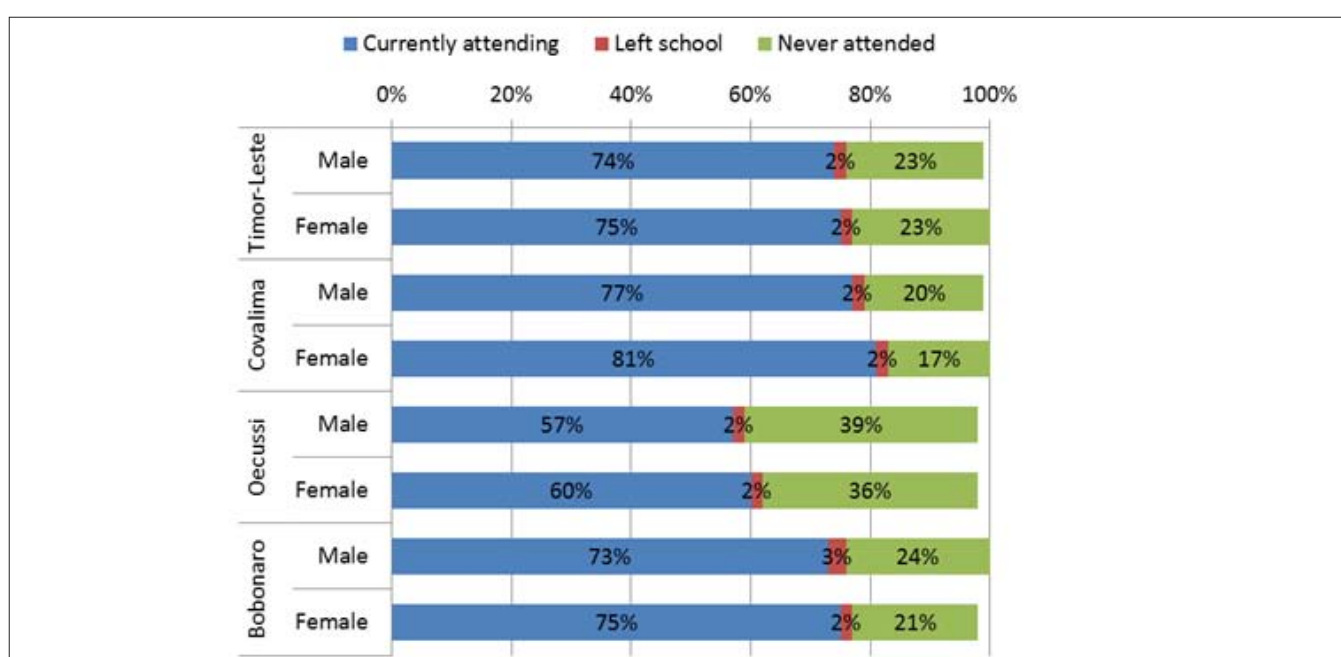
Primary school is compulsory in Timor-Leste. However, the net attendance ratio (NAR) reveals that less than three quarters (71.4%) of primary school age students were currently attending primary school at the time of the census. Attendance rates are higher for girls than boys in both urban and rural areas.

**Table 9: Total number of primary school students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 6-11), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Total number of primary school students			Net attendance ratio (NAR) primary school			Gross attendance ratio (GAR) primary school		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	number	number	number	%	%	%	%	%	%
Timor-Leste	102,549	93,303	195,852	70.8	72	71.4	110	107.6	108.9
Urban	26,429	23,712	50,141	80.6	81.3	80.9	113.4	109.4	111.5
Rural	76,120	69,591	145,711	67.5	68.9	68.2	108.9	107	108

Analyzing school attendance by district reveals fairly consistent patterns for boys and girls. Of those children aged 6-11 about 1 in 5, or 23 percent, have never attended school as stated in Figure 20. Girls are slightly better attenders than boys, but the gender gap is minimal at the national level and for most districts. Gender differences are most pronounced in Covalima, Oecussi and Bobonaro, where between 3 and 4 percent more boys have never attended school than girls.

**Figure 20: School attendance for children aged 6-11 years, Timor-Leste and districts with the largest gender gaps in attendance, 2010**



Note: Where the total proportion is less than 100%, the remaining respondents indicated 'Don't Know'.

## 5.6 Pre-secondary school students

Pre-secondary school goes from Class 7 (age 12) to Class 9 (age 14) and is compulsory in accordance to Timor-Leste's basic education policy.

In 2010, there were more than 59,000 students currently attending pre-secondary school. Just over half of these were male (30,487) and 49 percent were female (28,865).

**Table 10: Total number of pre-secondary school students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 12-14), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Total number of pre-secondary school students			Net attendance ratio (NAR) pre-secondary school			Gross attendance ratio (GAR) pre-secondary school		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	number	number	number	%	%	%	%	%	%
Timor-Leste	30,487	28,865	59,352	21.8	25.7	23.7	76.7	78.4	77.5
Urban	11,876	11,486	23,362	37.4	45.8	41.5	118.7	123.8	121.2
Rural	18,611	17,379	35,990	16.5	18.9	17.7	62.5	63.1	62.8

## 5.7 Secondary school students

In Timor-Leste, secondary school runs from Class 1 (age 15) to Class 3 (age 17) and is not compulsory.

In 2010, there were more than 48,500 students currently attending secondary school. Just over half (52%) of these were male (25,411) and 48 percent female (23,164).

**Table 11: Total number of secondary school students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 15-17), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Total number of secondary school students			Net attendance ratio (NAR) secondary school			Gross attendance ratio (GAR) secondary school		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	number	number	number	%	%	%	%	%	%
Timor-Leste	25,411	23,164	48,575	14.6	18.4	16.5	71.6	65.8	68.7
Urban	15,622	14,489	30,111	27.1	34.3	30.8	137	120.7	128.6
Rural	9,789	8,675	18,464	8.7	10.2	9.4	40.6	37.4	39

## 5.8 Tertiary students

In Timor-Leste, there are of two categories of tertiary education: polytechnic / diploma and university.

In 2010, there were almost 18,000 students attending tertiary education – just over 3 percent of the total population aged 17 and above. Around 59 percent of these were male (10,419) and 41 percent were female (7,332). Of the tertiary students, most of them were attending university (15,898) with around 1,800 students at polytechnic/diploma level.

**Table 12: Total number of university students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 18-23), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Total number of university students			Net attendance ratio (NAR) university			Gross attendance ratio (GAR) university		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	number	number	number	%	%	%	%	%	%
Timor-Leste	9,325	6,573	15,898	6	5.8	5.9	15.7	11	13.4
Urban	7,517	5,554	13,071	11.3	12.1	11.7	28.7	22.7	25.8
Rural	1,808	1,019	2,827	1.7	1.4	1.6	5.5	2.9	4.2

**Table 13: Total number of polytechnic/diploma students, net and gross attendance ratios (age 18-23), by sex and location, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Total number of polytechnic / diploma students			Net attendance ratio (NAR) polytechnic/diploma			Gross attendance ratio (GAR) polytechnic/diploma		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	number	number	number	%	%	%	%	%	%
Timor-Leste	1,094	759	1,853	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.6
Urban	704	524	1,228	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.1	2.4
Rural	390	235	625	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.9

## 5.9 Gender parity indices

The gender parity index (GPI) is a Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicator of progress towards gender equality and universal primary education. It is used to indicate whether male and female children are equally likely to attend school, or whether there is a gender gap in participation. The aim is to have a GPI of 1.0.

### How is the GPI calculated and what does the number mean?

The GPI is based on a comparison of male and female Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR) for each level of education. The formula used to calculate the GPI is:

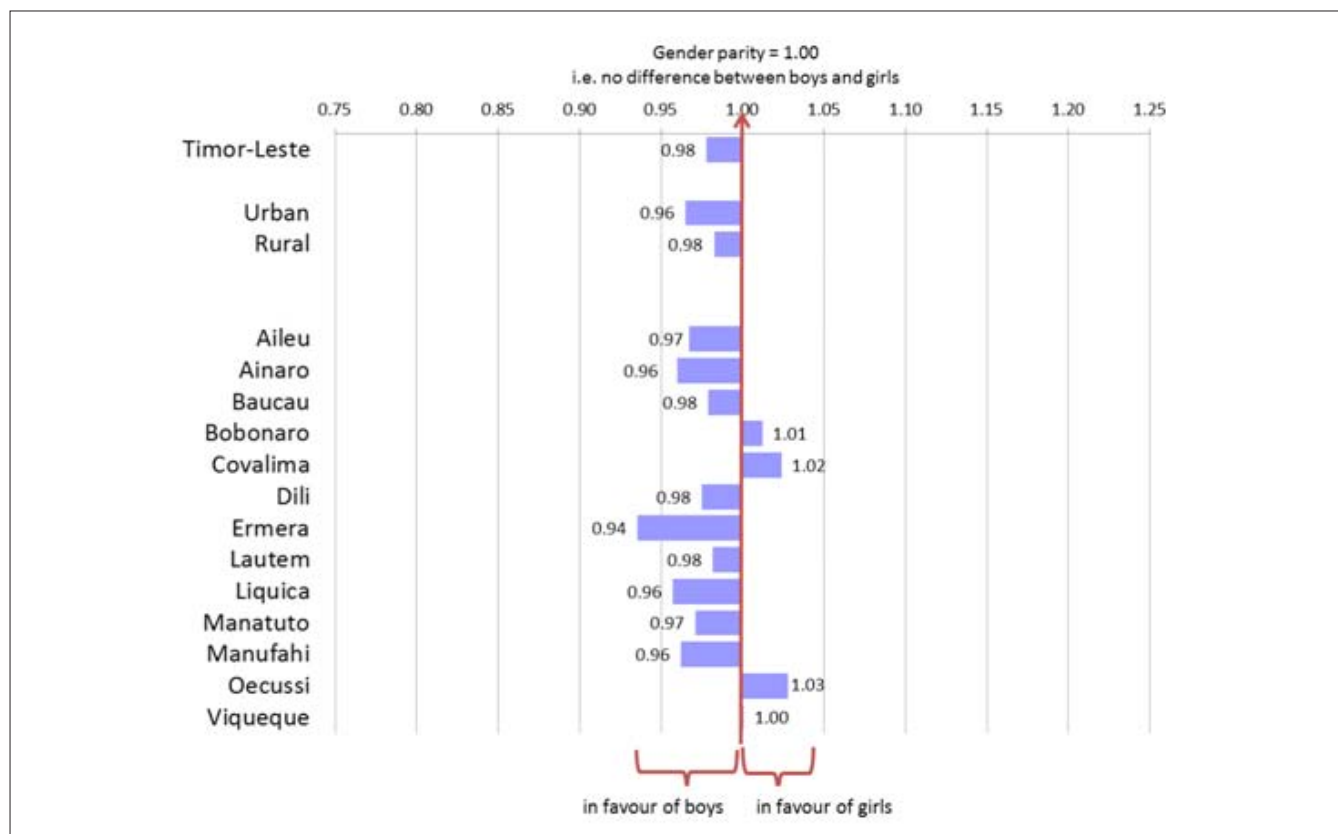
$$\text{Female Gross Attendance Ratio} / \text{Male Gross Attendance Ratio}$$

A GPI of 1.0 indicates parity (same attendance rates between boys and girls); higher than 1.0 means that relatively more girls are attending than boys; lower than 1.0 means that more boys are attending than girls.

The GPI varies across the different levels of education. According to the 2010 population census, the primary school GPI for Timor-Leste was 0.98, slightly in favour of boys. The gender differences were similar across all areas of Timor-Leste, except in the districts of Dili and Ermera, where attendance rates for girls were slightly higher than for boys.

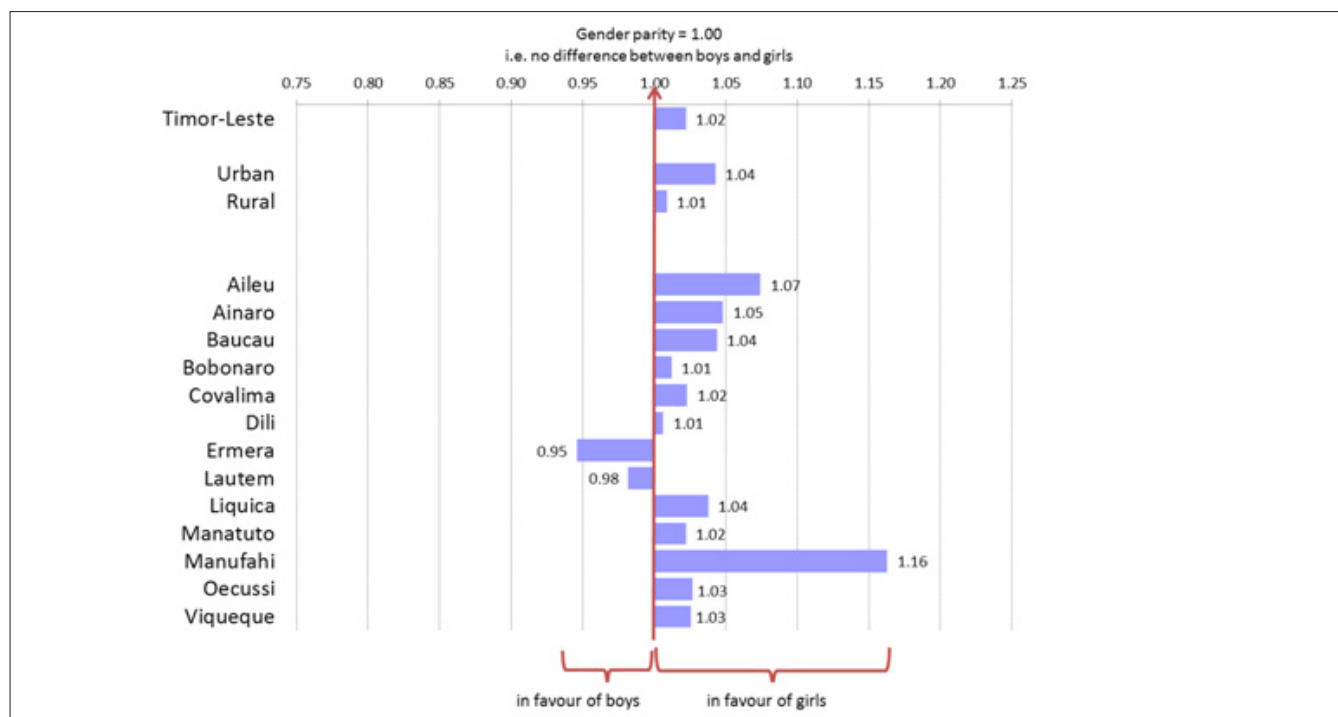
## Attendance at primary school close to equal for boys and girls

**Figure 21: Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school attendance, Timor-Leste 2010**



The pre-secondary school GPI for Timor-Leste was 1.02, slightly in favour of girls. The gender differences were noticeably higher in the districts of Viqueque and Baucau, where more girls attended pre-secondary than boys. The situation was similar to other districts, except in Liquica and Manatuto, where the attendance rates for boys were slightly higher than for girls.

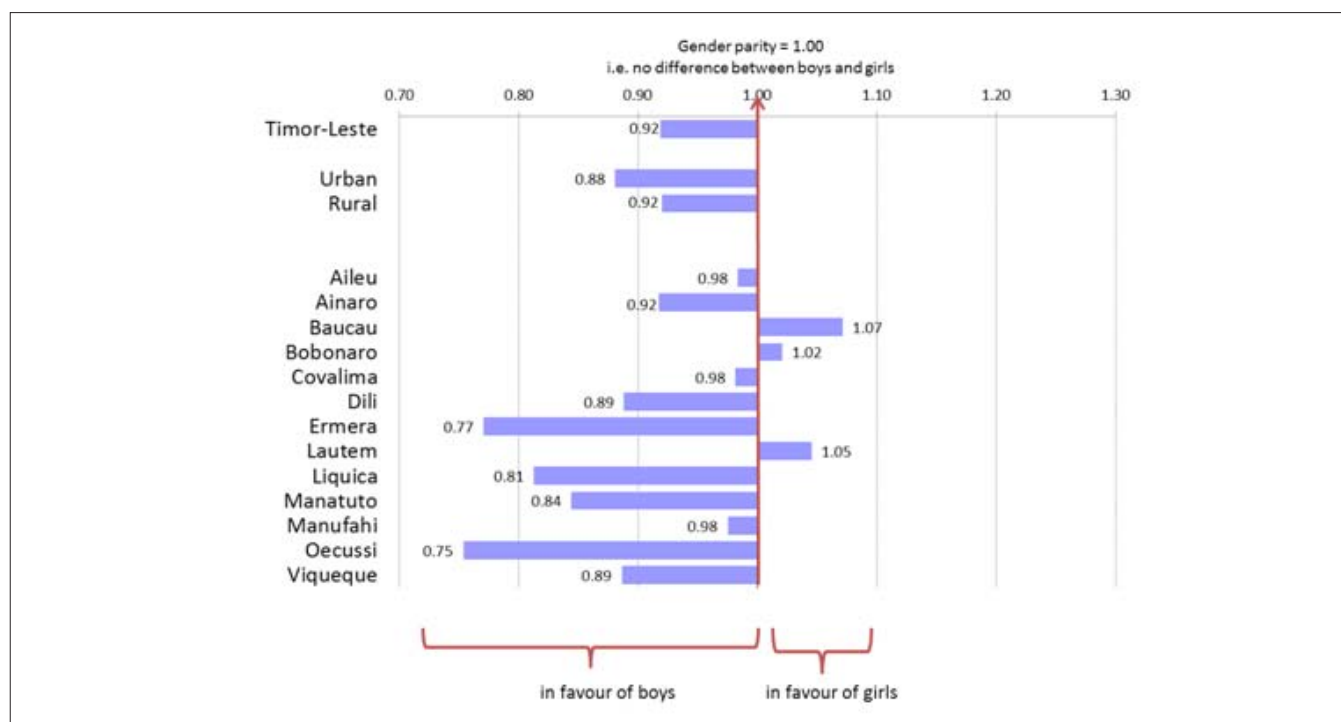
**Figure 22: Gender parity index (GPI) for pre-secondary school attendance, Timor-Leste 2010**



As education levels increased, so did the gender gap in favour of boys. Boys were more likely to be attending secondary school than girls in almost all the districts of Timor-Leste, as shown in Figure 23. This is particularly the case in the districts of Liquica, Manufahi and Oecussi. The situation is rather different in Covalima and Manatuto, with girls more likely than boys to be attending secondary school. Participation was close to equal in, Baucau, Dili and Viqueque.

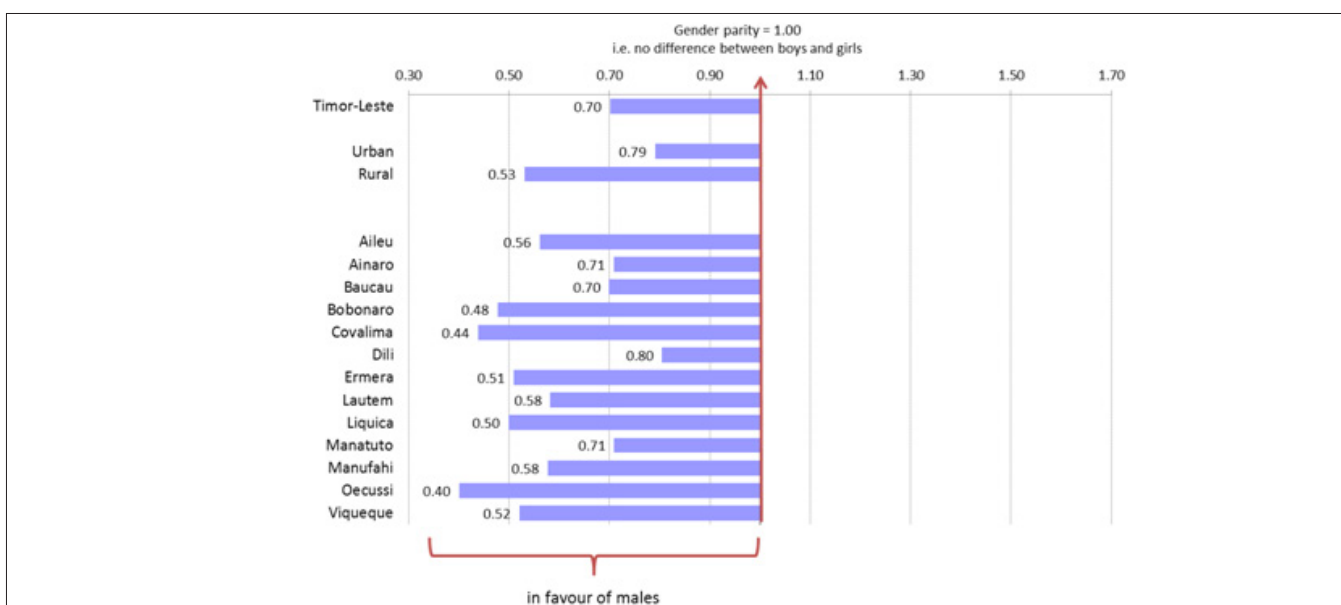
### Boys more likely to attend secondary school than girls

**Figure 23: Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school attendance, Timor-Leste 2010**



As Figure 24 emphasizes, proportionally more males attend university than females. This is consistently the case in all areas and districts of Timor-Leste.

**Figure 24: Gender parity index (GPI) for university attendance, ages 18-23, Timor-Leste 2010**





The adult population of Timor-Leste (aged 15 and above) have achieved varying degrees of education.

Similar proportions of the adult population have either completed pre-primary / some primary, primary or pre-secondary, with around 13 percent respectively.

**Table 14: Population that has never been to school, by age and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**

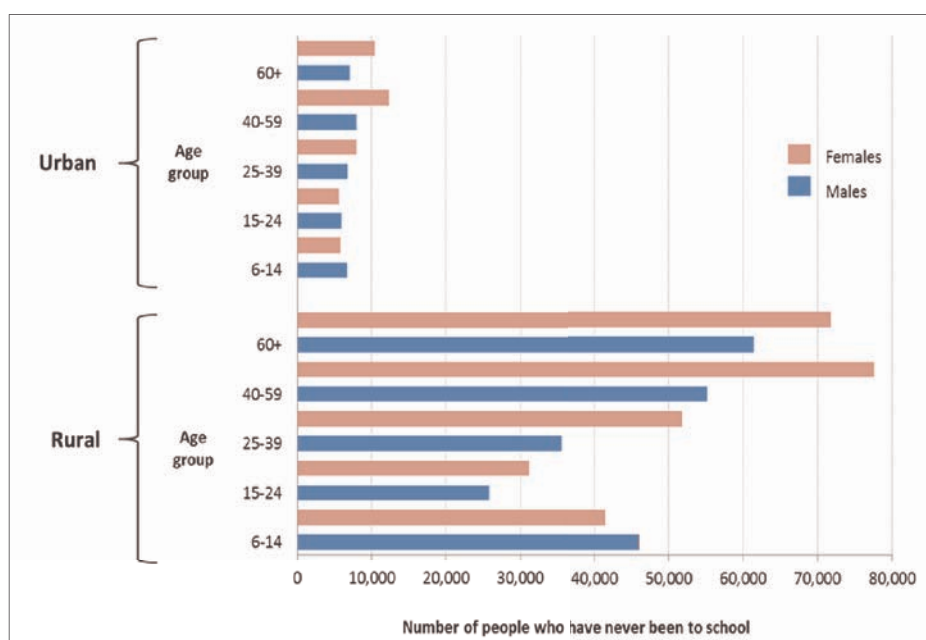
Age Group	Population that has never been to school				
	Total	Male		Female	
	number	number	% of total age group	number	% of total age group
14-Jun	49,987	26,352	20%	23,635	19%
15-24	34,275	15,917	15%	18,358	18%
25-39	51,033	21,165	23%	29,868	33%
40-59	76,506	31,578	44%	44,928	68%
60 and above	75,341	34,220	81%	41,120	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>287,143</b>	<b>129,232</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>157,909</b>	<b>37%</b>

Some of the adult population are still studying and may reach higher levels, but there are many, particularly females who have never been to school.

One third (33%) of people aged six and above have never been to school. The proportion of people with no schooling increases with age, as shown by Figure 25. More than three quarters of men aged 60 and above have never been to school (81%) and almost all women (91%).

### More women have never been to school, particularly in rural areas

**Figure 25: Population aged 6 and above that have never been to school by sex, age group and rural/urban location, Timor-Leste 2010**

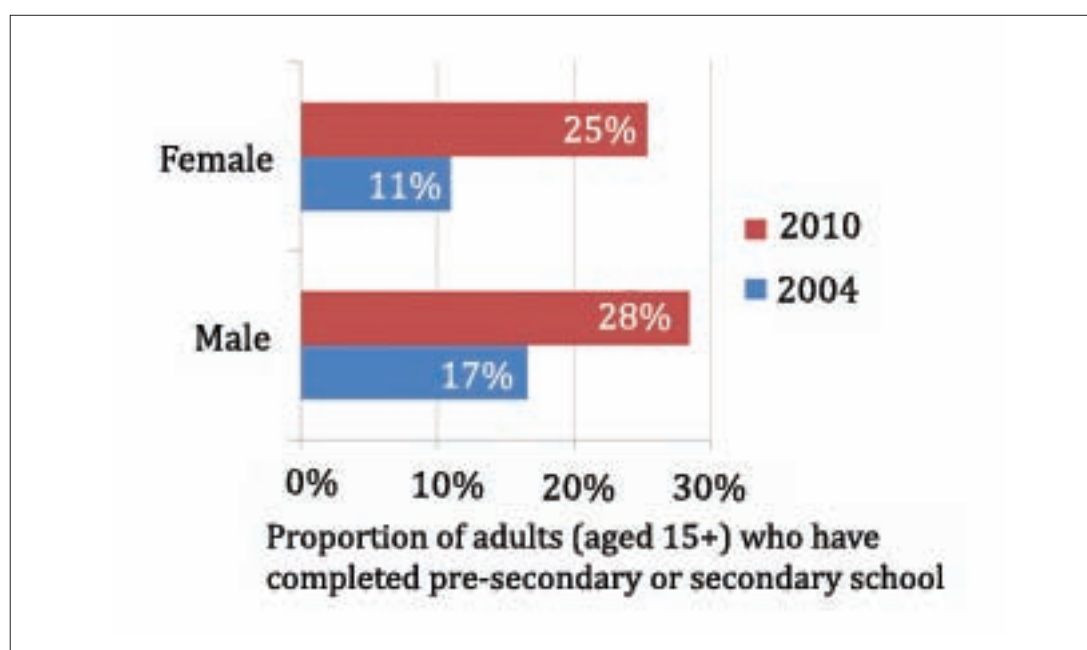




The proportion of adults that have completed primary and secondary school is a useful indicator of the education level of the population. In Timor-Leste, 45 percent of the total population aged 15 and above have at least completed primary school (i.e. class 6 or higher). There is also a gap between men and women: 49 percent of men in Timor-Leste have completed primary school, compared to 42 percent of women.

As Figure 26 illustrates, completion of pre-secondary/secondary school studies has improved significantly between the two periods. This is particularly so for women where the number completing pre-secondary/secondary has more than doubled, from 11 to 25 percent.

**Figure 26: Proportion of adults (aged 15+) that have completed pre-secondary or secondary school, by sex, Timor-Leste 2004 and 2010**



### 6.1 Tertiary qualifications

A total of 6,181 people had completed some polytechnic/diploma studies at the time of the 2010 population census. It is at the tertiary qualification level where the gender disparities are greatest. The majority of Timorese with tertiary qualifications are male (62%). Most tertiary qualified people are residing in urban centres (60%).

There are 25,299 Timorese who have completed some undergraduate university studies and another 4,290 that have a Masters qualification or above. Of those that have studied at university, 62 percent are male and 38 percent are female.

Approximately 6 percent of the male population aged 17 and above had been to university compared to only around 2 percent of the female population.

**Table 15: Adults aged 17 and above that have completed some tertiary studies, by level, sex and urban/rural location, Timor-Leste 2010**

		Timor-Leste	Urban	Rural
Polytechnic/ diploma	Male aged 17+	3,857	2,194	1,663
	% male population aged 17+	1.40%	2.60%	0.80%
	Female aged 17+	2,324	1,522	802
	% female population aged 17+	0.40%	0.80%	0.20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>2,465</b>
University	Male aged 17+	15,394	11,923	3,471
Under-graduate	% male population aged 17+	5.50%	14.00%	1.80%
	Female aged 17+	9,905	8,196	1,709
	% female population aged 17+	1.80%	4.50%	0.40%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,299</b>	<b>20,119</b>	<b>5,180</b>
University	Male aged 17+	2,889	2414	475
Masters and above	% male population aged 17+	1.00%	2.80%	0.20%
	Female aged 17+	1,401	1225	176
	% female population aged 17+	0.50%	1.40%	0.10%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>651</b>

## 6.2 Literacy

Being literate in one or more of Timor-Leste's four main languages (Tetun, English, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesian) is a key outcome of education. To be literate is to be able to speak, read and write in one or more languages. Results from the population census were based on self-assessment and no testing was undertaken.

Literacy was higher amongst males, with 64.0 percent being illiterate, compared to 55.5 percent of females in Timor-Leste. Conversely, about 40 percent of everyone aged 10 and above in Timor-Leste was not able to read and write in any one of the four main languages.

**Table 16: Total population aged 10 and above who are illiterate / literate in Timor-Leste's main languages, by urban/rural and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**

		Total population enumerated (aged 10+)			Illiterate population			Literate population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Timor-Leste	Number	748,594	378,801	369,793	300,880	136,359	164,521	447,714	242,442	205,272
	% of population				40.20%	36.00%	44.50%	59.80%	64.00%	55.50%
Urban	Number	228,320	119,802	108,518	36,848	16,499	20,349	191,472	103,303	88,169
	% of population				16.10%	13.80%	18.80%	83.90%	86.20%	81.20%
Rural	Number	520,274	258,999	261,275	264,032	119,860	144,172	256,242	139,139	117,103
	% of population				50.70%	46.30%	55.20%	49.30%	53.70%	44.80%

Tetun is the most commonly understood language with 53.4 percent being literate in Tetun and more than 80 percent of people aged 10 and above were able to speak the language. This compares with around 44 percent who can speak Bahasa, Indonesian, almost 30 percent can speak Portuguese and only 15 percent can speak English.

**Table 17: Total population aged 10 and above, by use of main languages, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Tetun		Bahasa Indonesian		Portuguese		English	
	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Do not speak read or write	12.80%	115,000	44.60%	401,937	49.50%	446,108	68.60%	618,204
Speak only	30.50%	274,641	7.20%	64,676	4.10%	36,597	2.50%	22,602
Read only	2.40%	21,413	11.20%	101,185	20.90%	188,765	16.10%	144,901
Speak and read only	1.00%	8,695	1.00%	8,793	1.90%	17,103	1.30%	11,940
Speak read and write	53.40%	481,578	36.00%	324,736	23.60%	212,754	11.50%	103,680

About 78 percent of the youth (aged 15 to 24) were literate in one or more of Timor-Leste's main languages. The situation was most worrying in rural areas where only 70.5 percent of youth are illiterate. The literacy rates of young men and women were similar, although males were slightly more literate than females, with 80.0 percent youth literacy rate versus 78.1 percent.

Adults were less literate than youth with only 57.8 percent of adults (aged 15+) being literate. The difference between men and women was much more significant. Overall, the female adult literacy rate was 52.5 percent and the male adult literacy rate was 63.1 percent.

Urban females were twice as much likely to be literate, compared to their rural counterparts. The same pattern was true for men, but to a different extent (86.1 percent in urban areas compared with 51.6 percent in rural areas). The gender gap in literacy was far less pronounced in Dili than in the other districts.

**Table 18: Youth and adult literacy rates by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Youth Literacy (aged 15-24)			Adult Literacy (aged 15+)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Timor-Leste	79.1	80	78.1	57.8	63.1	52.5
Urban	92.3	92.2	92.4	83.2	86.1	80
Rural	70.5	71.9	69.2	45.9	51.6	40.4
Ainaro	67.8	68.4	67.1	44	48.5	50.6
Aileu	80	80.6	79.3	55.4	60	39.4
Baucau	82.2	82.3	82.1	55.1	59.3	51
Bobonaro	69.5	69.9	69.2	44.7	50.4	39.3
Covalima	81.1	80.3	81.9	55	60.4	49.8
Dili	93.2	93.1	93.3	85.5	88.1	82.6
Ermera	58.4	62.2	54.6	38.7	44.7	32.6
Lautem	82.9	83.3	82.5	57.3	66	49.5
Liquica	73.8	76.5	71.2	50.8	57.4	44
Manututo	74.8	75.5	73.9	52	56.4	47.6
Manufahi	82.4	81.7	83.2	57.2	61.2	53.1
Oecussi	58.6	59.4	57.8	37.8	42.4	33.5
Viqueque	81.3	82.8	79.8	51.1	58	44.7

Analyzing male and female adult literacy rates according to the mother tongue provides valuable information for policy makers. As the census measured literacy in Tetun, Bahasa Indonesia, Portuguese and English, it is not surprising that mother tongue speakers of these languages have the highest literacy rate.

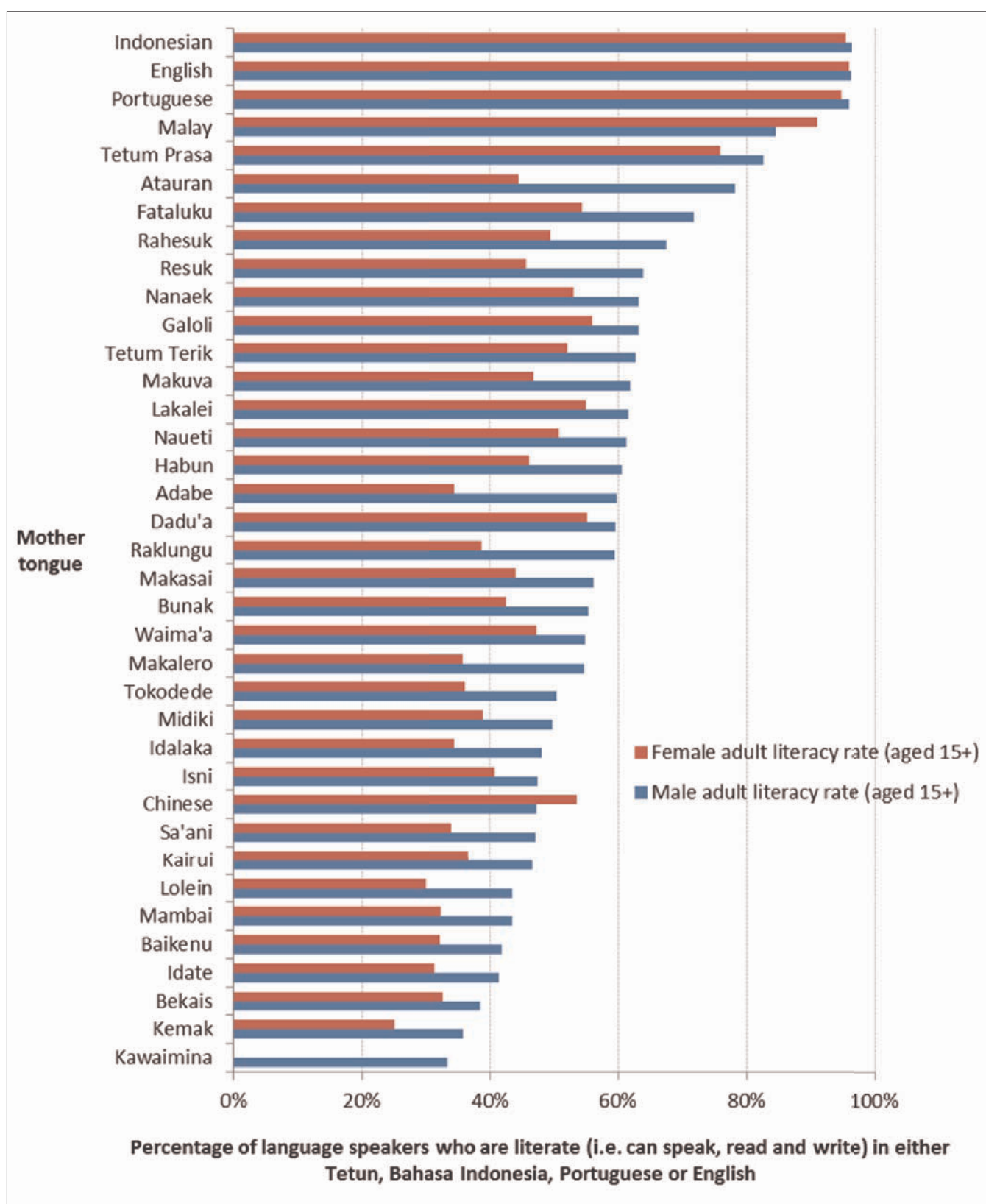
For all language speakers, except Malay and Chinese, the male literacy rate was higher for males than for females. Literacy amongst mother tongue speakers of Indonesian, English and Portuguese was close to equal for men and women. The gender gap in literacy was highest for mother tongue speakers of Atauran (male literacy rate is 33 percent higher than for women), Adabe (25% higher), Raklungu (20% higher), Makalero (18% higher).

**Table 19: Highest gender gaps in male/female adult literacy rates, by mother tongue, Timor-Leste, 2010**

Mother tongue*	Men			Women			Gender gap (%)
	Literate men (aged 15+)	Total men (aged 15+)	Male adult literacy rate	Literate women (aged 15+)	Total women (aged 15+)	Female adult literacy rate	
			(%)			(%)	
Fataluku	6,979	9,727	71.7	5,929	10,907	54.4	17.4
Rahesuk	226	335	67.5	181	366	49.5	18
Resuk	350	548	63.9	285	625	45.6	18.3
Makalero	1,048	1,921	54.6	792	2,216	35.7	18.8
Raklungu	367	617	59.5	250	646	38.7	20.8
Adabe	34	57	59.6	20	58	34.5	25.2
Atauran	50	64	78.1	16	36	44.4	33.7

\* Kawaimina is not included in this table as less than ten people identified this language as their mother tongue.

**Figure 27: Adult literacy rate (aged 15+) in Tetun, Bahasa Indonesia, Portuguese or English, by mother tongue and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



# CHAPTER 6

## WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

Women are frequently disadvantaged when it comes to opportunities for work and employment. Due to the fact that they are often required to play the traditional role of mother and homemaker, many women do not complete higher education and training in order to qualify for a well-paid job. The traditional role of the man has always been that of the main income earner. Roles of both men and women are gradually changing around the world as societies evolve. In this respect, Timor-Leste is no exception.

### 6.1 Key findings

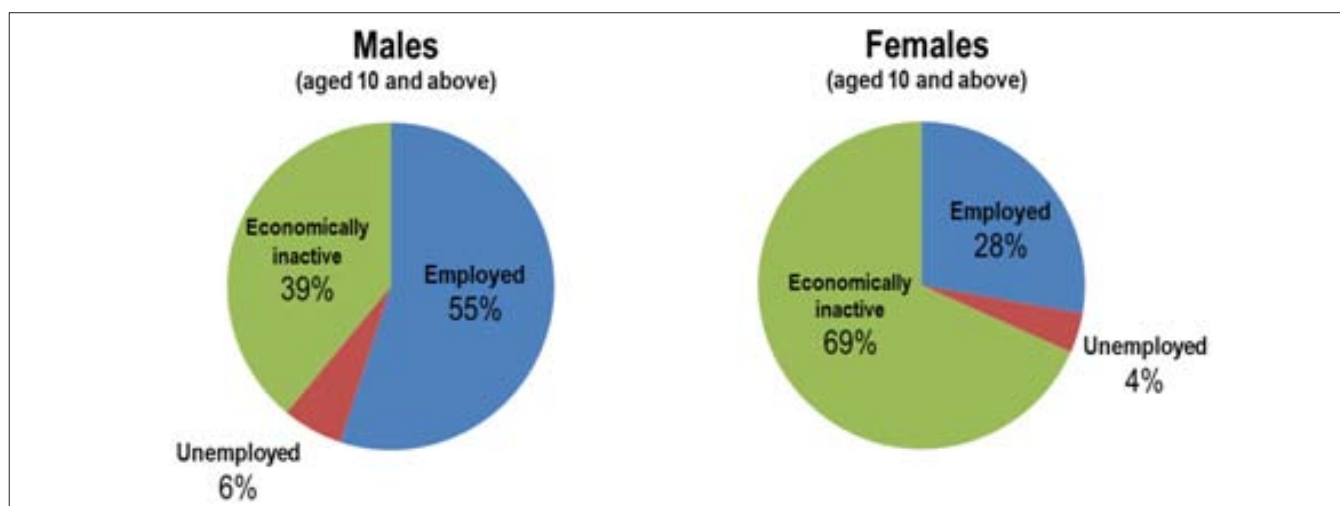
- Most women were not economically active, with only 39 percent of females employed or available for work, compared to 69 percent of males.
- 55 percent of men aged 10 and above were employed. Only 28 percent of the females were employed.
- There was some relationship between motherhood and labour force participation, but it was not the only barrier hindering women from being economically active.
- With exception of a small number of people with a polytechnic/diploma, women with little or no education were most likely participating in the labour force.
- Women were less likely than men to be self-employed or employers.
- Men held most of the jobs in both the private and public sector.
- A total of 75,292 men and 167,176 women of working age (15-59 years old) were economically inactive at the time of the 2010 census.
- 62.8 percent of economically inactive women aged 15-59 were homemakers. In comparison, only 9.2 percent of economically inactive men indicated being homemakers as their reason for not working.
- Occupations related to crops, vegetables or livestock dominate for both men and women, but there are some significant differences in the top 10 most common occupations.
- Women's share of senior positions was increasing.
- Women in decision-making positions had a comparatively higher level of education compared to their male counterparts.
- The majority of the unemployed were males (63%).

### 6.2 The Timor-Leste labour force

When it comes to work and employment, the population of Timor-Leste, indeed like in any other country, can be divided into three mutually exclusive categories:

- 'Employed': persons aged 15-64 who have undertaken work for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the week (7 days) immediately prior to the census.
- 'Unemployed': persons aged 15-64 who are not employed, but are currently available and have been actively seeking work
- 'Economically inactive': people who are not participating in the labour force – that is they are neither employed nor unemployed. There are a variety of reasons why a person may be economically inactive: e.g. being a student, too young to work, retired, homemaker, an illness or disability prevents them from being able to work, or they choose not to work.

**Figure 28: Economic activity status of population aged 10 and above, Timor-Leste, 2010**



### What information does the census collect?

Information about economic activity was collected from all persons aged 10 and above. The type of data collected for each person included:

- Main economic activity (employed, unemployed, economically inactive)
- Occupation
- Industry
- Sector of employment (e.g. government, private owned, United Nations organization)
- Secondary economic activity (e.g. paid or unpaid farming, fishing)

### 6.3 Gender differences in labour force participation

There is a significant difference between men and women's participation in the labour force in Timor-Leste. As Figure 28 above illustrates, most females are economically inactive, with only 32 percent being either employed or available for work. By contrast, more than 60 percent of men participate in the work force, with most being employed (55%) and a small proportion unemployed (6%).

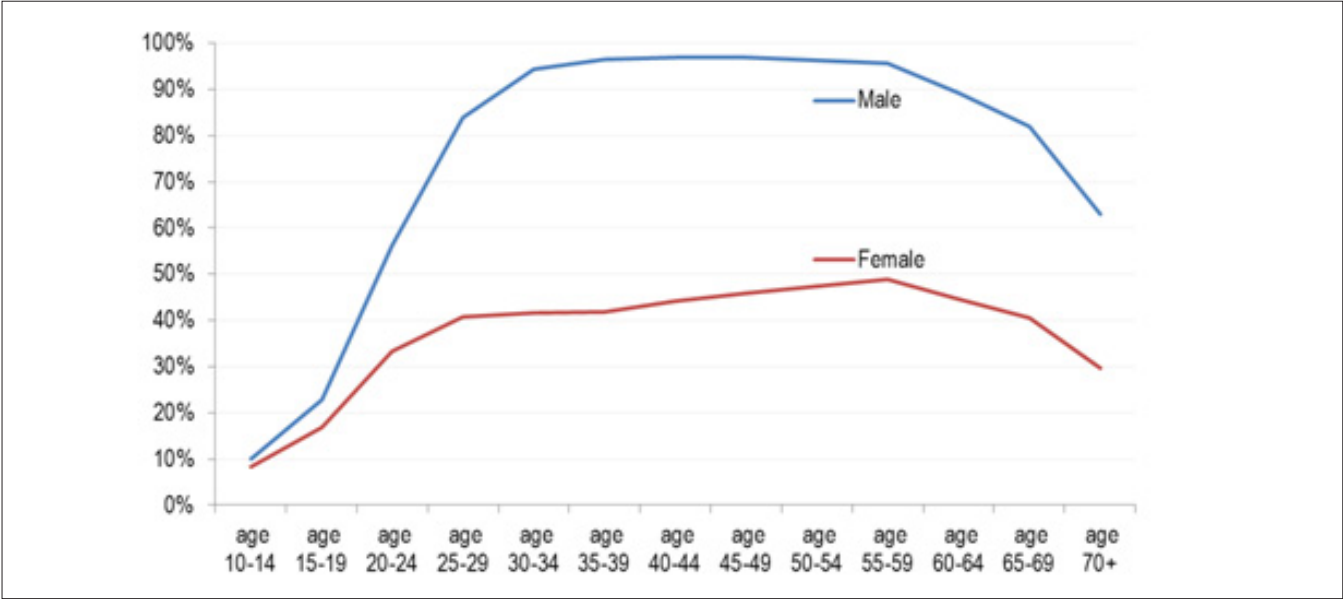
Age impacts on the gender gap in labour force participation, as highlighted in Figure . The gap is narrower in the younger age groups, but as women reach typical childbearing age in their early 20's, the gender gap widens significantly.

Women's participation in the work force peaks just before typical retirement age - 55-59 years old - when children are most likely to be fully grown and independent. Both men and women become less economically active from around 60 years of age.



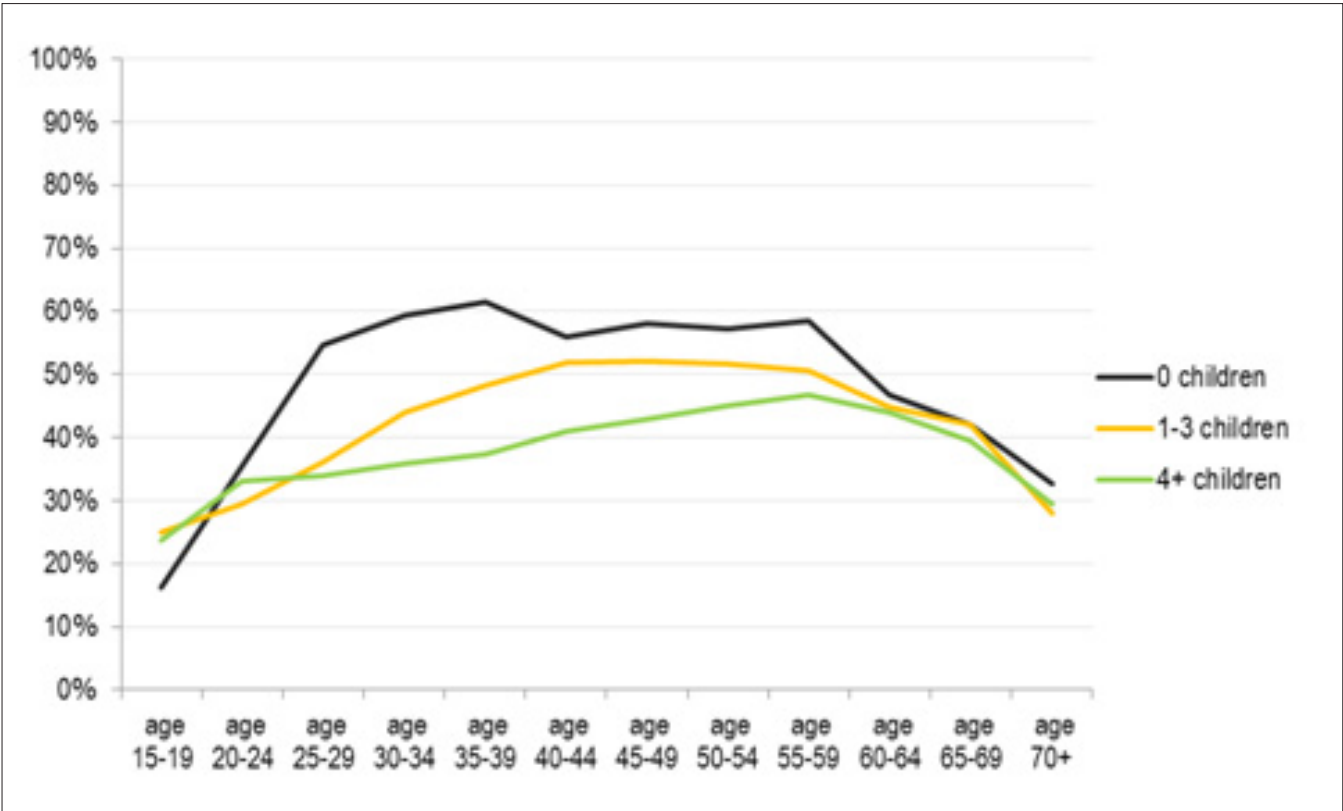
**Figure 29: Labour force participation rate (in %) by age group and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**

*The proportion of males and females who are economically active.*



There is some relationship between motherhood and labour force participation, as illustrated in Figure 331. Women with no children are more likely to participate in the work force than those with children; and the more children they have, the less likely they are to be economically active. However, with a peak of about 60 percent for those aged 35-39 years old, the participation rate of women with no children is still far below that of men. Clearly, being a mother is not the only barrier to women being economically active.

**Figure 30: Female labour force participation rate (in %), by number of children, Timor-Leste, 2010**

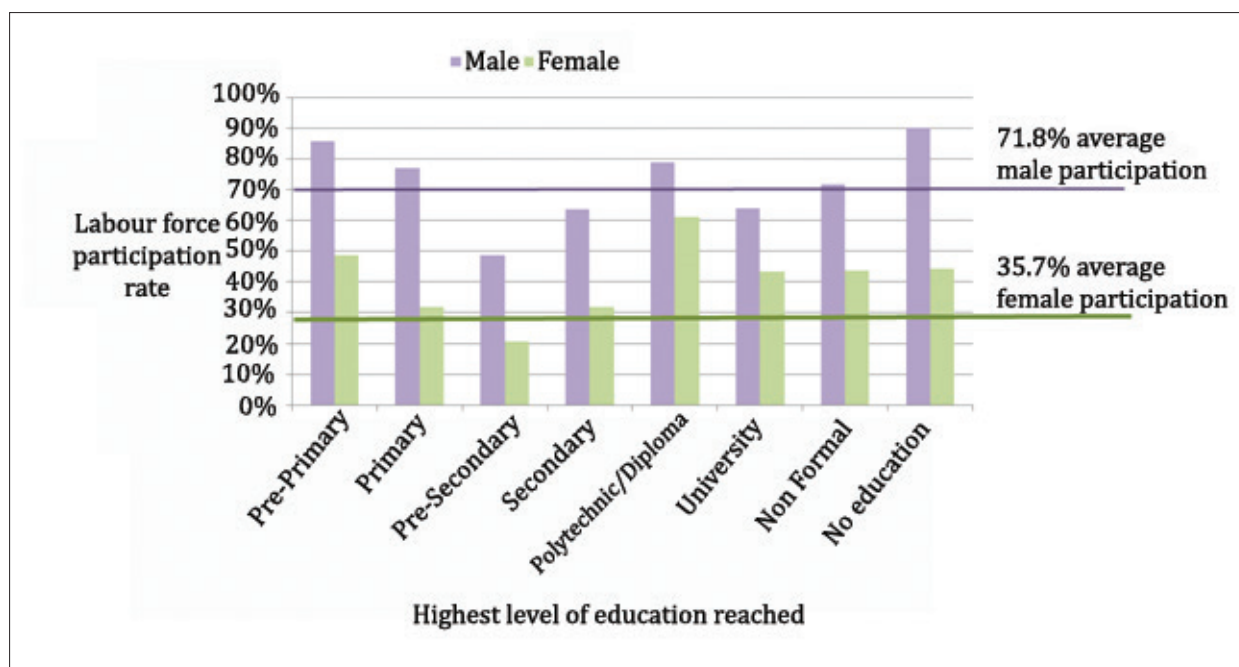




Another determinant of participation in the labour force is often the level of education a person has attained. As at 2010, this seems to have little bearing on whether women or men are economically active. The highest participation of women aged 15-59 was evident amongst those who had studied at the polytechnic/diploma level (61.1%), but this is followed by those with pre-primary (48.6%) and no education (44.3%). A further example of the disconnect between employment and education is that the highest labour force participation rates are amongst men with no education (90.1%), followed by those that had gone no further than pre-primary level (85.9%).

However, it should be noted that most men and women were working in unskilled occupations, as own-account or contributing family workers, for which education qualifications are unlikely to be a pre-requisite. This, and other reasons given for economic inactivity, are explored further in the sections below.

**Figure 31: Labour force participation rate (in %) for population aged 15-59, by highest level of education reached and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



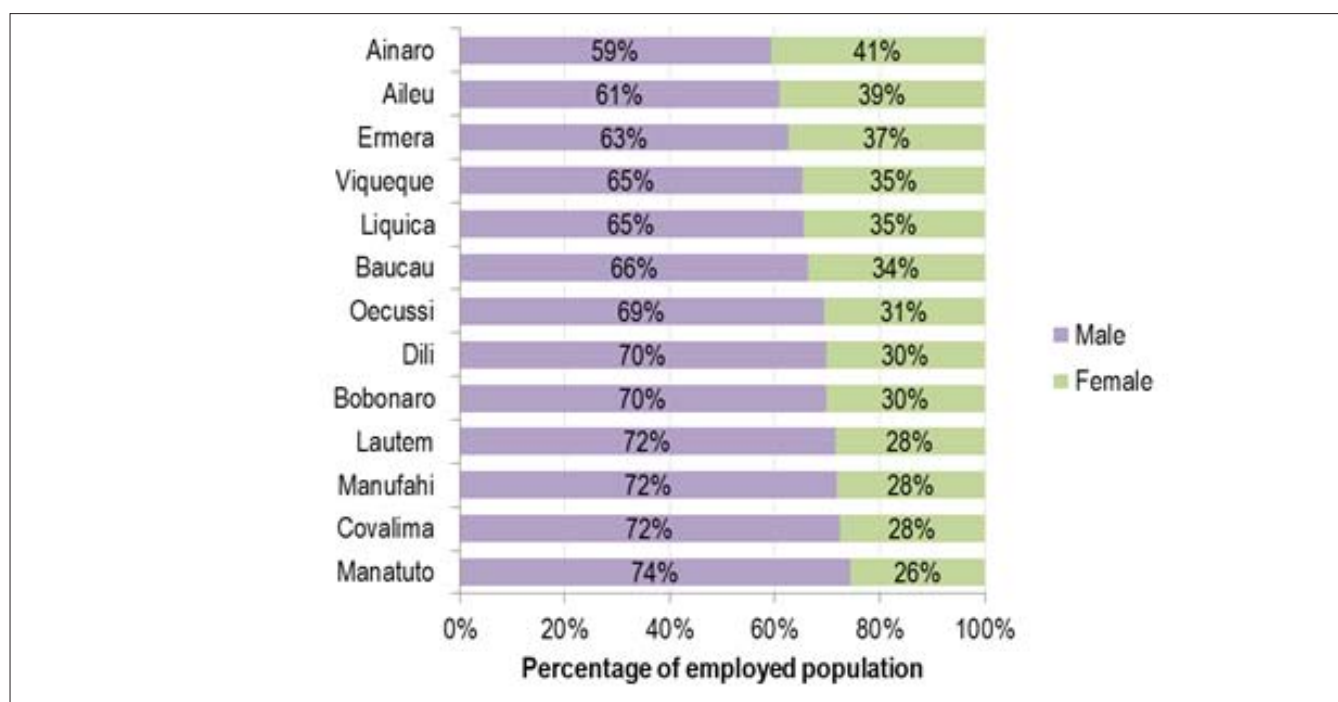
## 6.4 Employment

In 2010, there were 187,756 men employed, and less than half this number were women (90,456). The sex ratio of the employed population was 207.4 percent, which means that for every 100 employed women, there were about 207 men employed.

The gender gap was widest in urban areas, recording sex ratios of 227.7 compared with 200.3 in rural areas. Rural areas accounted for 72.6 percent of the total employed population.

The female share of the employed population varied between districts, as illustrated in Figure 32. Ainaro had the highest proportion of the employed persons being women (41% women). At the other end of the spectrum, women comprised 26 percent of those employed in Manatuto.

**Figure 32: Male and female share of total employed population (aged 10+), by district, Timor-Leste, 2010**



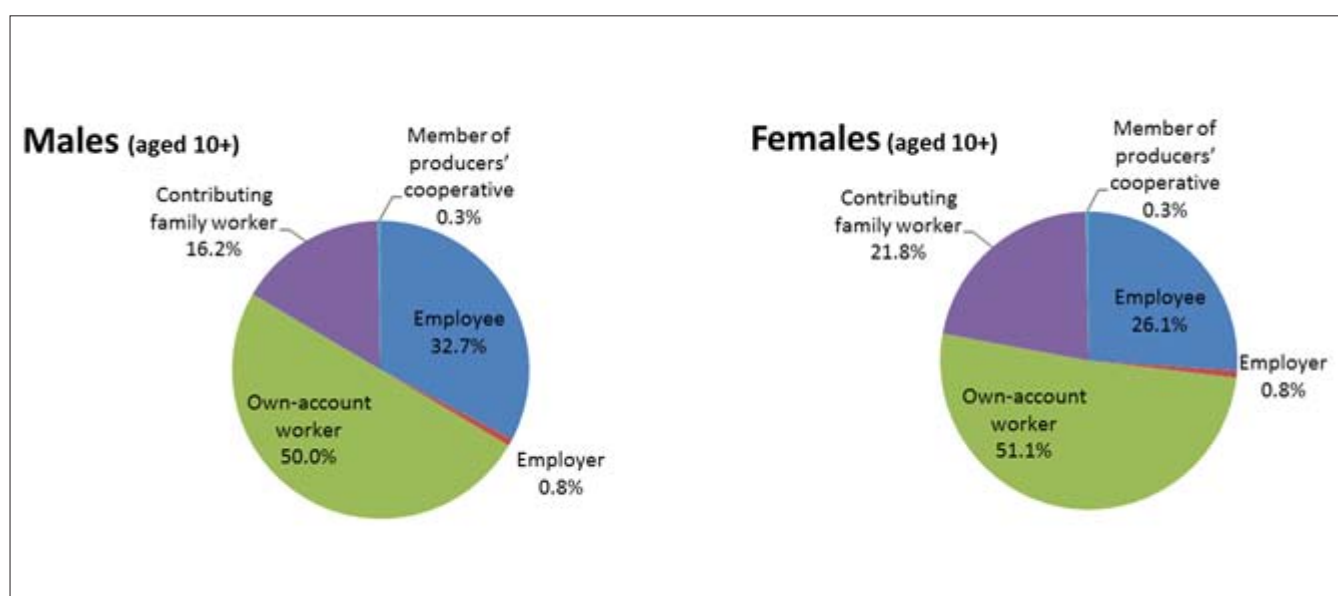
### Employment classifications

Depending on the type of contractual arrangements with their employer, those employed were classified as either an employee, employer, own account worker, contributing family worker or a member of a producers' co-operative.

Definitions for these terms are provided in the glossary at the end of this publication.

The relative share of each type of employment was similar between the sexes. Around half of all men and women employed were own-account workers – those who worked on their own (with no employees) or in a small family business. These included artisans, mechanics and traders in farm produce.

**Figure 33: Male and female by classification of employment**



Men were more likely than women to have worked for someone else for pay in cash or in-kind, with almost one third of men (32.7%) and just over a quarter of women (26.1%) being employees.

The rest of those employed were mostly contributing family workers – those who worked without pay in the business or farm of another household or family member. About 22 percent of all women employed fell in this category, and just over 16 percent of men. A small proportion of women and men were employers (0.8% for both) or members of a producers' cooperative (0.3% for both).

### Some jobs are more secure than others

Own-account workers and contributing family workers are often considered vulnerable forms of employment. This is because they are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and therefore more likely to lack decent working conditions, adequate social security and 'voice' through effective representation by trade unions and similar organizations.

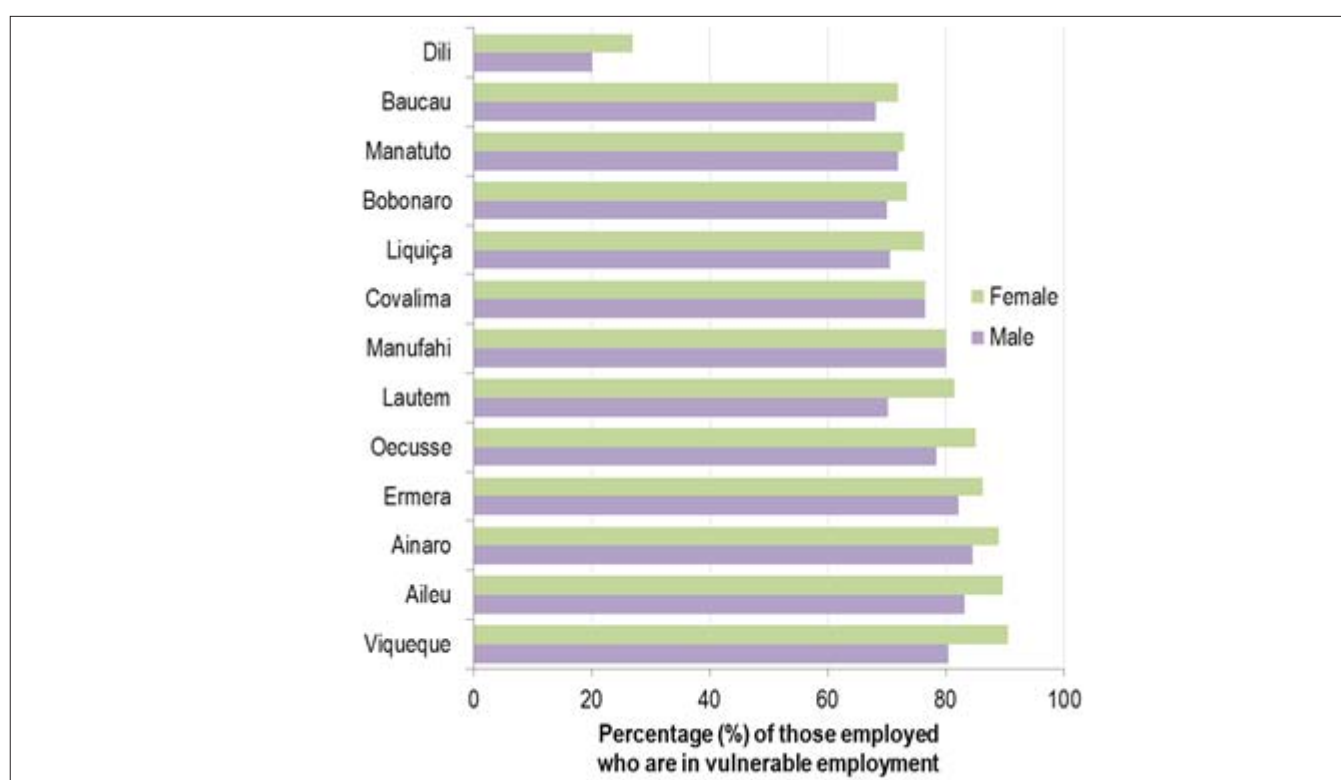
Often when own-account and contributing family workers lose their jobs they do not have access to social protection schemes. Vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult work conditions.

### 6.5 Vulnerable employment

In 2010, two thirds of the employed population were in vulnerable types of employment. The situation was worse for women than men in all districts, except Manufahi, where it was equally bad for both as illustrated in Figure 34.

The district of Dili, where the capital is located, had the least rate of vulnerable employment, with only 26.9 percent of women and 20.1 percent of men being in vulnerable forms of work.

**Figure 34: Proportion of employed persons who are in vulnerable employment, by sex and district, Timor-Leste, 2010**



## 6.6 Occupations

Occupational segregation is typical in many societies, where certain jobs are dominated by either men or women. Looking into the most common occupations that the people of Timor-Leste are employed in reveals some similarities and differences between women and men.

In 2010, most men and women, by far, were field crop and vegetable growers. In fact, this was the main occupation for 42 percent of both men and women who were employed. Tree and shrub growers were the second most common form of occupation. Together, these two represented the type of work done by 56 and 59 percent of employed men and women respectively. Similarities in the occupations of men and women continued for the five most common jobs, with clerical work being a slightly more popular occupation amongst men than it is for women.

Moving down the list is where the differences between men and women start to become apparent. Men were more concentrated in occupations such as protective service workers, builders and car, taxi and van drivers. Women were more often working as housekeepers, weavers and gardeners. Being a farm labourer or police officer was also a relatively common occupation for both men and women.

**Table 20: Ten most common occupations for employed men/women aged 10+, Timor-Leste, 2010**

Men			Women	
Occupation	Number employed		Occupation	Number employed
1. Field crop and vegetable growers	87,198		1. Field crop and vegetable growers	42,065
2. Tree and shrub crop growers	29,783		2. Tree and shrub crop growers	17,245
3. Subsistence workers	15,301		3. Subsistence workers	6,834
4. Office clerks	9,458		4. Stall and market salespersons	5,094
5. Stall and market salespersons	6,914		5. Office clerks	4,738
6. Protective services workers	5,261		6. Housekeepers and related workers	3,227
7. Police officers	5,252		7. Weavers, knitters and related workers	2,019
8. Car, taxi and van drivers	3,305		8. Farm-hands and labourers	1,601
9. Builders, traditional materials	3,186		9. Police officers	1,515
10. Farm-hands and labourers	2,342		10. Gardeners	1,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,000</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>85,407</b>
(81% of employed men are in these 10 occupations)			(85% of employed women are in these 10 occupations)	

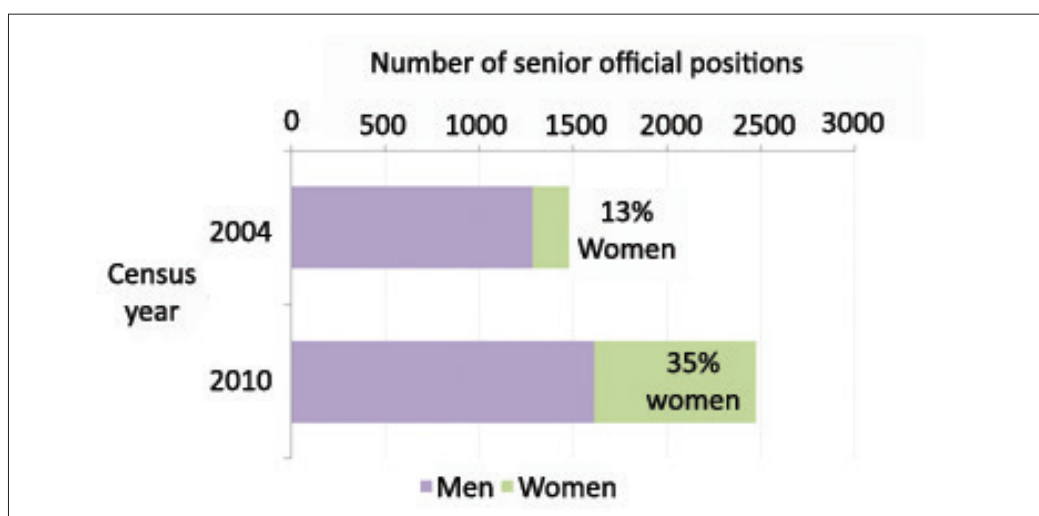
The 2010 census did not obtain information on incomes. However, occupation is usually considered to be one of the key factors contributing to the differences between male and female wages. Until recently, women were excluded from access to higher education which is a barrier to obtaining well-paid and high status occupations. However, trends showed that women's share in some high level positions had increased since the 2004 census.

## 6.7 Women in decision-making positions

Traditionally, women have not occupied senior positions in the workplace. In 2010, just over one third (35%) senior officials were women. While this is still a long way from 50/50, it is a significant improvement from 2004, when only 13 percent of women occupied senior official positions.

## Women's share of senior official positions has increased markedly since 2004

**Figure 35: Number of senior officials, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2004 and 2010**



Women also occupied a minor share of other decision-making positions in Timor-Leste, such as Directors and Chief Executives (29% women); Managers (33% women) and Traditional heads and chiefs of villages (11% women).

To achieve an equitable society, nations should aim for equal representation in positions with decision-making power. As women comprised almost 50 percent of the total population, their share of high level jobs should have been similar to that of men.

**Figure 36: Number employed in decision-making occupations, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**



Sometimes women have to work harder or be better qualified than men to obtain a high-level position. As highlighted in Table 21, women in decision-making positions had a comparatively higher level of education than their male counterparts. Almost 80 percent of women had a secondary school education or higher, as opposed to 63 percent of men.

**Table 21: Decision-making occupations by highest level of education attained and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**

	Total	Men		Women	
Highest level of education	number	number	%	number	%
No education	414	302	10	112	11
Pre-Primary	52	37	1	15	1
Primary	714	629	21	85	8
Pre-Secondary	513	416	14	97	9
Secondary	1,701	1,198	39	503	49
Polytechnic/Diploma	151	109	4	42	4
University	884	621	20	263	26
Non Formal	67	45	1	22	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>100</b>

\* 15 men and 7 women specified 'don't know' as their highest level of education.

## 6.8 Industry

Another MDG indicator available from the census is the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Definitions of these concepts are provided in the appendices, but essentially, this indicator is intended to show the proportion of paid jobs outside the agricultural sector that are occupied by women.

According to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)<sup>8</sup>, any country's economy can be divided into three sectors:

1. Agriculture (including forestry and fishing)
2. Industry (including mining, manufacturing, utilities and construction); and
3. Services (including wholesale and retail sales, transportation, financial activities, technology and communications, public administration and extra-territorial organizations and bodies).

According to the 2010 census, women's share of wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was 32 percent. As Figure 37 shows, the majority of wage employment (employee positions) was occupied by men in all sectors, particularly industry, for which more than three quarters of the jobs were held by men.

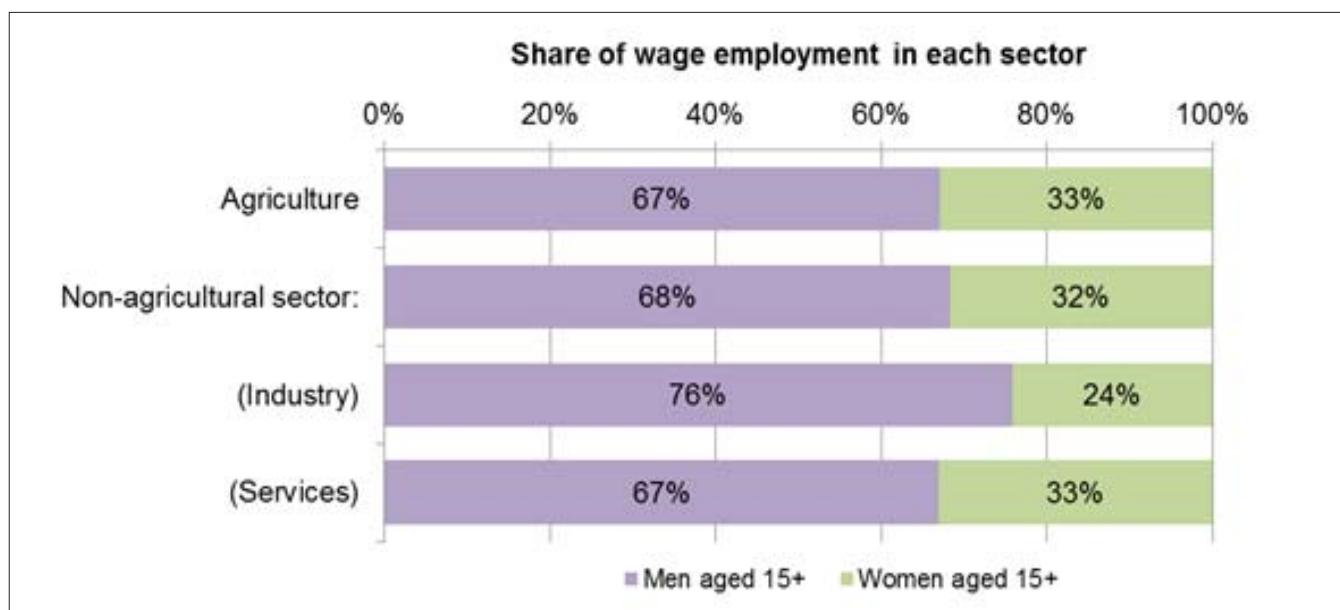
Compared to other countries, Timor-Leste is below average in terms of non-agricultural employment. The global average for women's share of wage employment in non-agricultural sector in 2010 was 40 percent, and the average for South-East Asian countries, was 38 percent. The average for developed countries was 48 percent in 2010, close to equal shares between men and women.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, United Nations Statistics Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27&Lg=1&Top=1>).

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, 2012 Report on Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals. Available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2012/English2012.pdf>.



**Figure 37: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector**



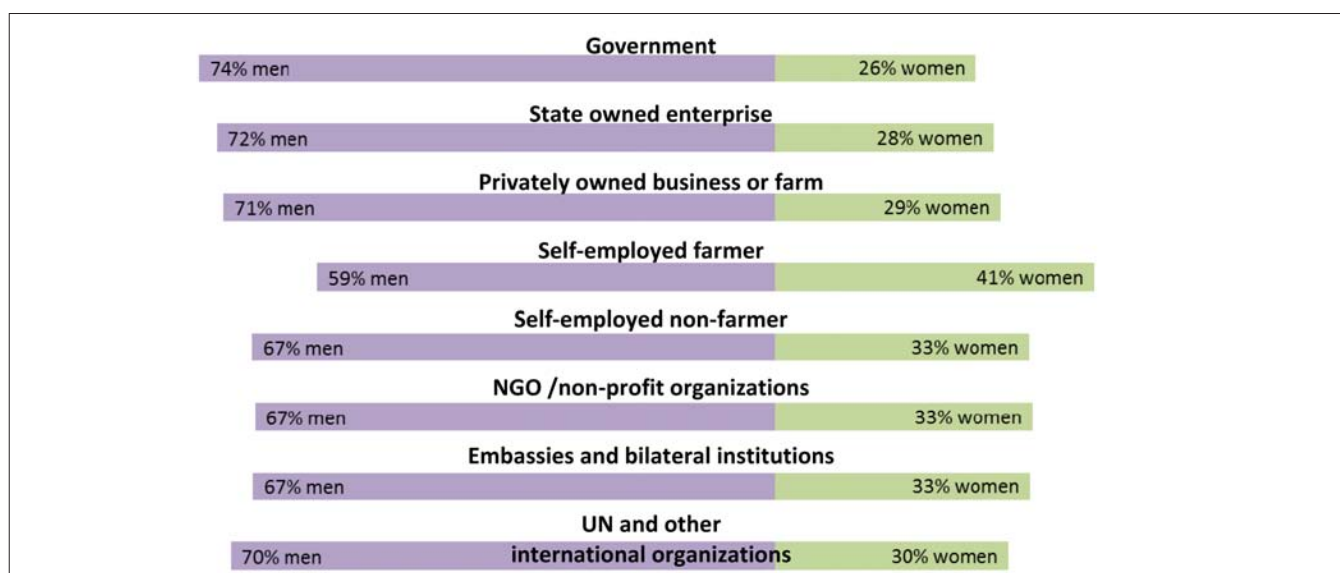
## 6.9 Sectors of employment

Jobs in Timor-Leste are classified in eight different sectors:

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

Men hold the majority of jobs in each sector. The sectors where women held the highest share was 'self-employed farmer' (41% women). Men hold at least 70 percent of jobs in those sectors where the pay and conditions are likely to be the best: government, state-owned enterprises, privately owned business or farm and international organizations.

**Figure 38: Men and women's share of each employment sector, Timor-Leste, 2010**



## 7.0 Working children

Working children are a particularly vulnerable group in Timor-Leste. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines working children as *persons aged 5-17 who perform some non-schooling activities which could be for pay, profit and family gain (2003)*. The 2010 census collected labour force information for those aged 10 years and above which means that information can only be analyzed for working children between 10 and 17 years. As education is compulsory only up until age 14, data on working children and education is presented for ages 10-14 years.

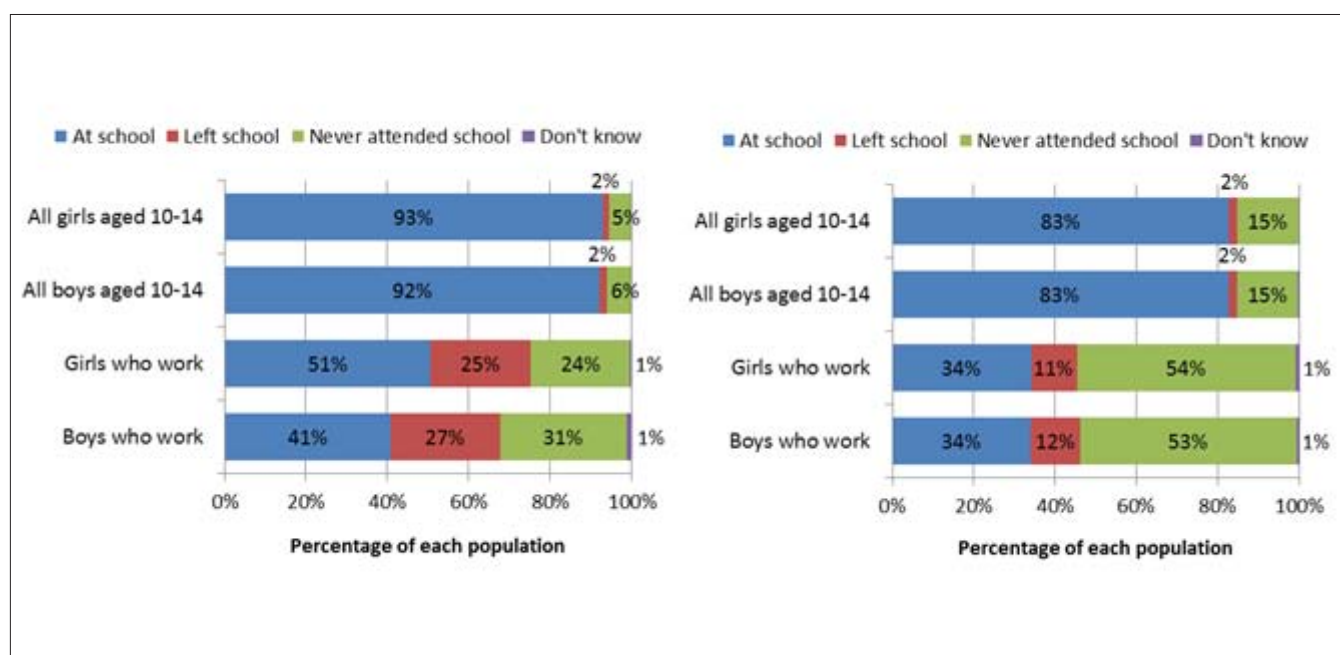
Boys made up the majority (57.5%) of the 17,157 children aged 10-17 years who were working for pay, profit or family gain. Almost nine out of ten (89%) of these working children were residing in the rural areas.

Education is important for all children, to enhance future employment prospects as well as provide life skills. It is disappointing to note that only 34 percent of boys aged 10-14 who work, and 35 percent of girls, were currently attending school. More than half had never attended school (51% of boys and 52% of girls who work). These figures are significantly different compared to the overall population for which only 5 percent of boys and 6 percent of girls aged 10-14 had never attended school.

In terms of gender differences, working boys in urban areas were slightly worse off than girls in the same situation; although both were much more disadvantaged than non-working children, who were attending school.

Lack of education due to being a working child is particularly severe for boys and girls in rural areas. Of the 7,752 rural children ages 10-14 were working, only 34 percent were attending school, compared to 83 percent of non-working children. The situation was the same for boys and girls.

**Figure 39: Education status of children and working children aged 10-14 by sex and Urban and Rural location, Timor-Leste, 2010**





**Table 22: Working children of compulsory school age (aged 10-14) by education status and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**

		Working children			All children aged 10-14		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Timor-Leste	At school	1,670	1,214	2,884	59,587	54,951	114,538
	Left school	661	412	1,073	1,493	2,749	2,749
	Never attended school	2,491	1,809	4,300	8,921	8,183	17,104
	Don't know	36	31	67	225	421	421
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>70,226</b>	<b>66,304</b>	<b>136,530</b>

## 7.1 Unemployment

Unemployment occurs when people who are available for work are without a job. In Timor-Leste, to be considered unemployed a person must (a) not have worked for a week before the census, (b) was available for work during that time, and (c) either looked for work, or had not looked for work for one reason or another.

The 2010 census revealed that a total of 30,353 persons were unemployed, the majority of which were males comprising of 63 percent. The urban areas accounted for half (50.5 %) of the unemployed persons aged 15-64. In all districts the majority of the unemployed were male.

The proportion of unemployed to the total population (the unemployment rate) varied according to both age and sex. At all ages, relatively, more men were unemployed than women, particularly for the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years. These high levels of unemployment for men were most likely have been due to the fact that women were less likely to participate in the labour force, and therefore not available for work.

**Figure 40: Unemployment rate by age and sex (population aged 15+), Timor-Leste, 2010**

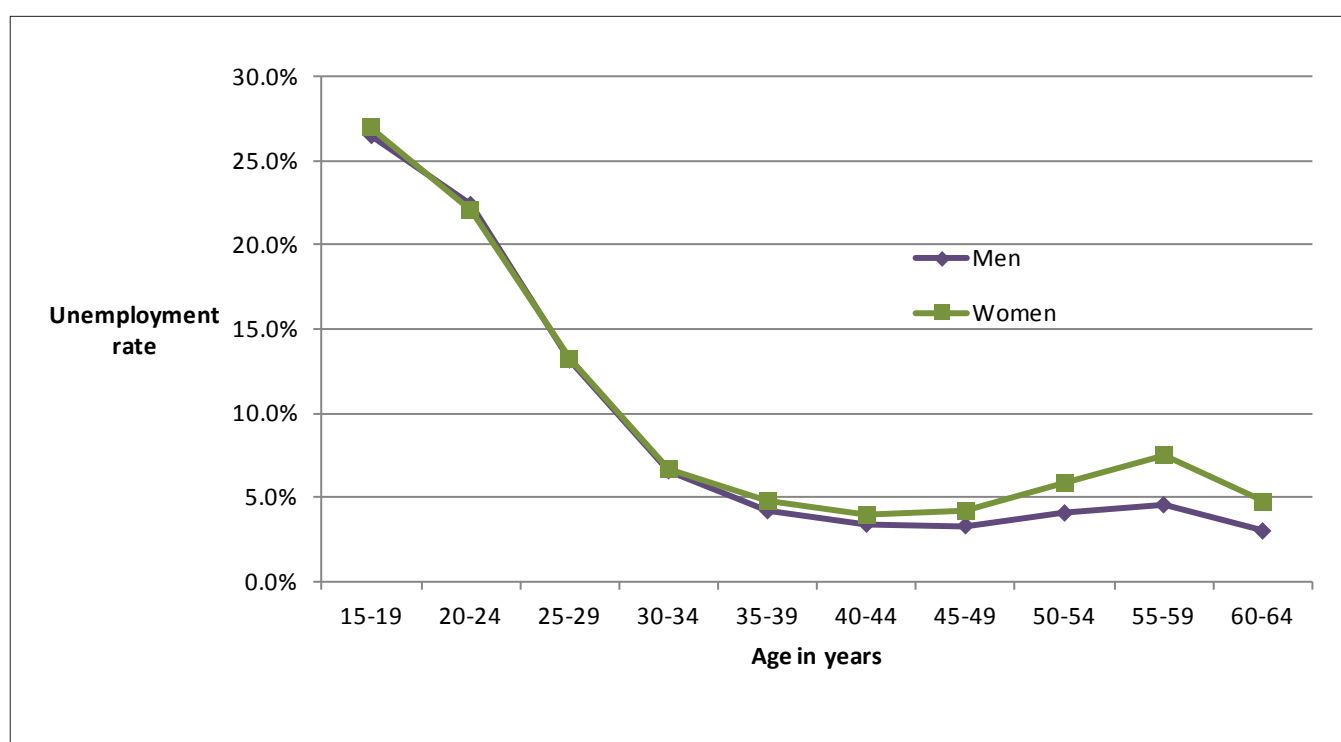


Table 23: Unemployed population, by sex and age group, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Unemployed				Total population	
	Men		Women		Men	Women
	Number	Unemployment	Number	Unemployment		
	unemployed	Rate (%)	unemployed	rate (%)		
14-Oct	2,246	3.2	1,891	2.9	70,226	64,586
15-19	3,468	6	2,588	4.5	57,397	56,907
20-24	5,748	12.6	3,391	7.3	45,720	46,277
25-29	4,119	11.1	2,043	5.4	37,263	38,049
30-34	1,563	6.2	717	2.8	25,180	25,760
35-39	1,189	4.1	547	2	29,285	27,217
40-44	821	3.3	398	1.8	24,873	22,732
45-49	641	3.2	348	1.9	19,956	18,239
50-54	598	3.9	398	2.8	15,243	14,385
55-59	507	4.4	385	3.7	11,621	10,458
60-64	464	2.7	420	2.1	17,312	19,830
65-69	311	2.7	293	2.5	11,523	11,503
70+	458	3.5	513	3.7	13,202	13,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,133</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>13,932</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>378,801</b>	<b>369,793</b>
Working age 15-59	18,654	7	10,815	4.2	266,538	260,024

## 7.2 Economic inactivity

In 2010, most women were economically inactive (69% of all women aged 10 and above; and 64% of all working age women (age 15-59). This was in contrast to the population who were employed or unemployed, where the majority were men.

To be economically inactive, a person must have been neither employed, unemployed, nor available for work. People could have been inactive for a number of reasons, such as being retired, a student, a homemaker or simply unable or choosing not to work.

Table 24: Economically inactive population, by sex and age group, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Economically inactive				Total population	
	Men		Women		Men	Women
	Number Inactive	% of total	Number inactive	% of total		
14-Oct	63,122	90	59,229	92	70,226	64,586
15-19	44,319	77	47,325	83	57,397	56,907
20-24	20,069	44	30,908	67	45,720	46,277
25-29	5,999	16	22,572	59	37,263	38,049
30-34	1,440	6	15,060	58	25,180	25,760
35-39	1,038	4	15,807	58	29,285	27,217
40-44	776	3	12,706	56	24,873	22,732
45-49	596	3	9,887	54	19,956	18,239
50-54	555	4	7,563	53	15,243	14,385
55-59	500	4	5,348	51	11,621	10,458
60-64	1,864	11	10,987	55	17,312	19,830
65-69	2,075	18	6,842	59	11,523	11,503
70+	4,896	37	9,726	70	13,202	13,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,249</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>253,960</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>378,801</b>	<b>369,793</b>
Working age 15-59	75,292	28	167,176	64	266,538	260,024

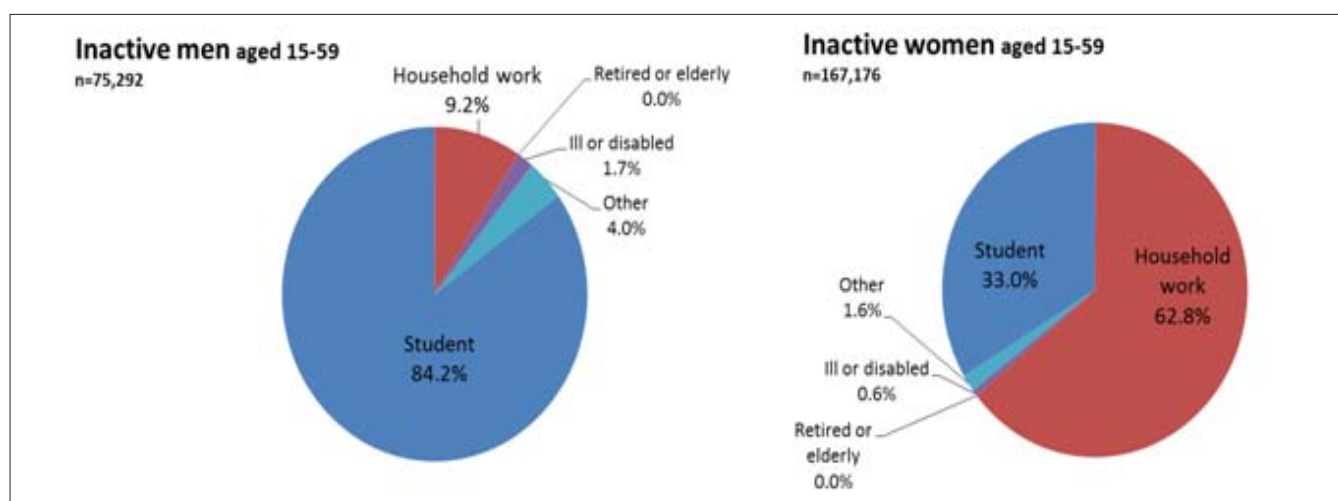
A total of 75,292 men and 167,176 women of working age (15-59 years old) were economically inactive at the time of the 2010 census. This represented about 46 percent of the working age population. As shown in Table 24, there were significant gender disparities. For women, 64 percent of the working age population were economically inactive, whereas for men, only 28 percent were not in the labour force.

Reasons for economic inactivity varied between sexes and at different age groups. Those who were younger were more likely to have been economically active due to having been students, and those in older age groups were more likely to have been in retirement or illness/disability as their main reason for not have been working.

Overall, most men were economically inactive because they were students (84.2%), whereas for women, most inactivity was due to being homemakers (64.7%). By comparison, only 8.7 percent of men indicated to have been homemakers as their reason for not working.

A similar small proportion of women and men were not working between the ages of 15-64 because they were retired (1.2 % of inactive men and 1.1 % of women). Men were more likely than women to have been inactive due to illness or disability, with 2.2 percent of men and 0.8 percent of women putting this as their reason for not participating in the labour force.

**Figure 41: Economically inactive, by reason for inactivity and sex, Timor-Leste**



Rural areas accounted for 62.4 percent of the economically inactive population (aged 15-64), with women being two thirds (66.2%) of the economically inactive population in rural areas. Most economically inactive men and women were based in the district of Dili (34.8% of inactive men and 25% of inactive women).

**Table 25: Distribution of economically inactive population aged 15-64, by residence, urban/rural and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**

Region	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Timor-Leste	242,468	100	75,292	100	167,176	100
Urban	93,640	38.6	35,215	46.8	58,425	34.9
Rural	148,828	61.4	40,077	53.2	108,751	65.1
<b>District</b>						
Aileu	8,406	3.5	3,011	4	5,395	3.2
Ainaro	9,118	3.8	3,109	4.1	6,009	3.6
Baucau	23,954	9.9	7,272	9.7	16,682	10
Bobonaro	20,073	8.3	4,772	6.3	15,301	9.2
Covalima	13,771	5.7	3,651	4.8	10,120	6.1
Dili	69,792	28.8	26,400	35.1	43,392	26
Ermera	21,685	8.9	6,456	8.6	15,229	9.1
Lautem	13,212	5.4	4,002	5.3	9,210	5.5
Liquiça	14,886	6.1	4,188	5.6	10,698	6.4
Manatuto	9,393	3.9	2,477	3.3	6,916	4.1
Manufahi	11,107	4.6	3,158	4.2	7,949	4.8
Oecussi	13,704	5.7	3,082	4.1	10,622	6.4
Viqueque	13,367	5.5	3,714	4.9	9,653	5.8

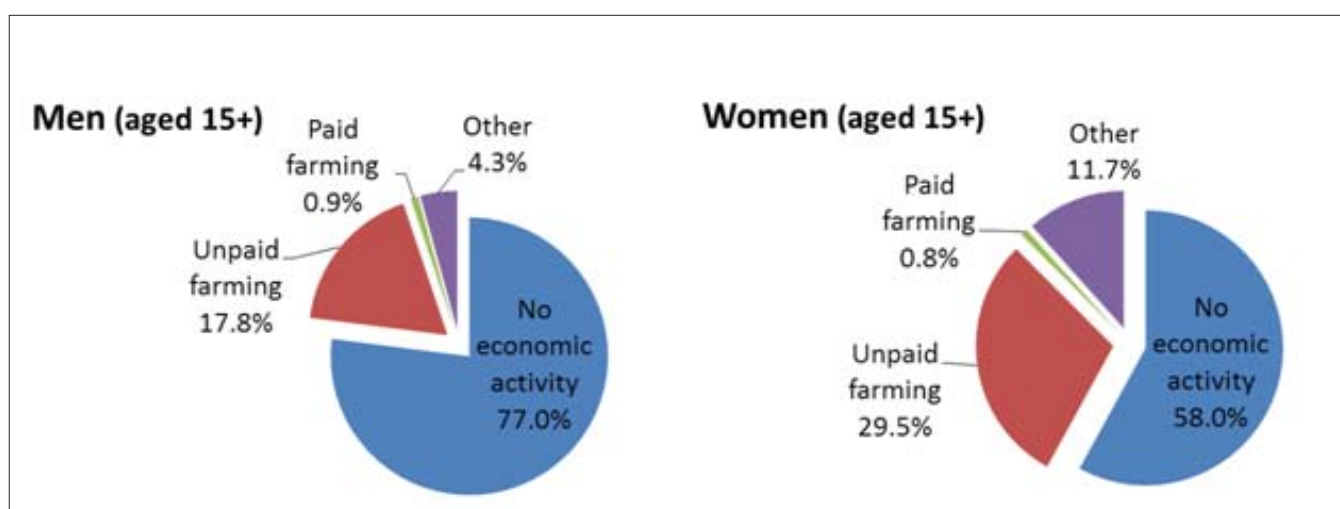
### 7.3 Secondary economic activities

The 2010 census gathered data on the secondary economic activity of everyone over the age of 10. This is valuable information for understanding gender roles, as it reveals whether people who were primarily economically inactive - homemakers, for example – were also making an economic contribution directly or indirectly.

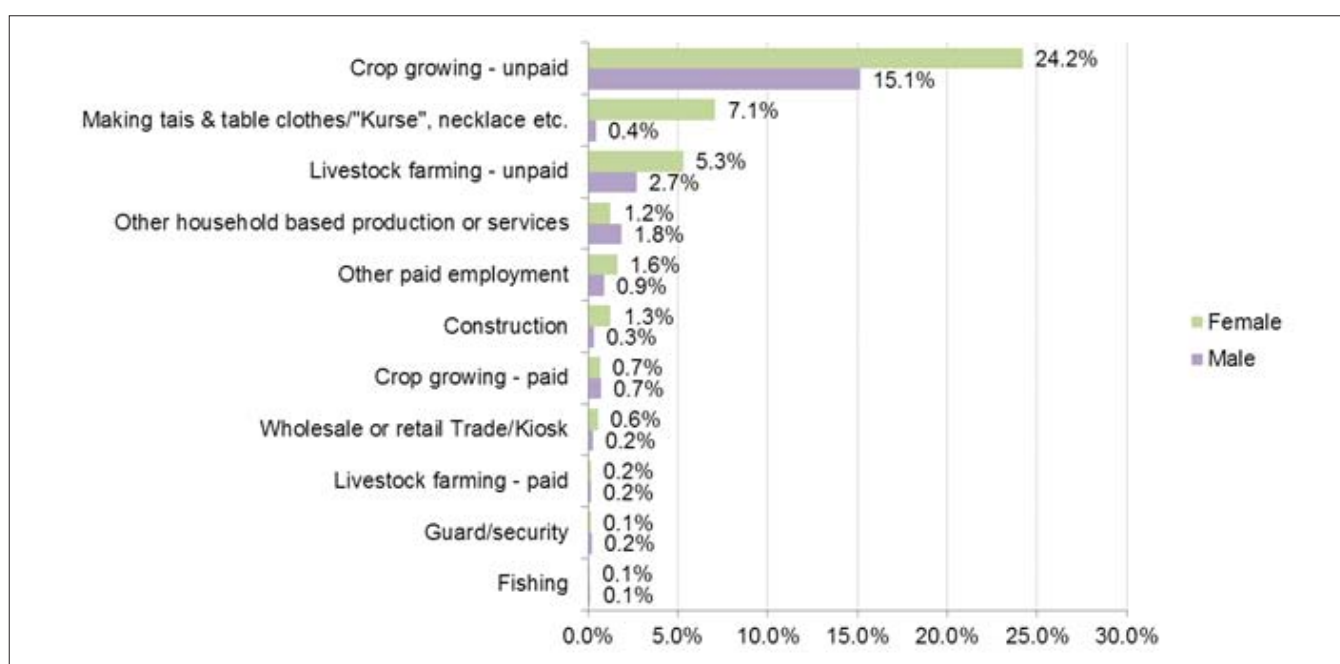
Of all women who were primarily economically inactive, more than one third (42%) were making some sort of economic contribution. Most of them were in unpaid farming activities (29.5%) or making tais, tablecloths, kurse or necklaces (7.1%).

On the other hand, men who were economically inactive were less likely to have been spending any time doing any sort of economic activity. Only 23 percent of inactive men were making an economic contribution. Of those, most of them were doing unpaid farming work (17.8%).

**Figure 42: Secondary economic activities of the economically inactive population aged 15+, by sex and main type of activity, Timor-Leste, 2010**



**Figure 43: Secondary economic activities of the economically inactive population aged 15+, by sex and all types of activity, Timor-Leste, 2010**



# CHAPTER 7

## MIGRATION

Migration – moving to live from one place to another – takes place either within the country (*internal migration*) or across national borders (*international migration*).

In Timor-Leste, most migration is internal, with movements mainly occurring from rural to urban areas, particularly the capital Dili where better education and employment opportunities are found. Migration from one rural area to another is also common, especially for women moving to the home location of their spouse.

### 7.1 Key findings

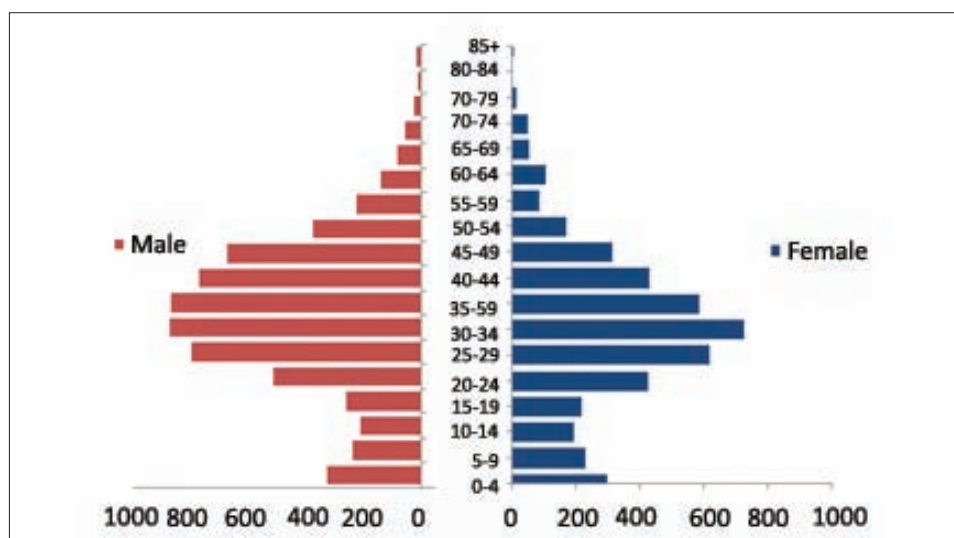
- There were 103 overseas born males in Timor-Leste for every 100 overseas-born females.
- The sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the overseas born was highest in Dili district, where there were 117 overseas-born males per 100 females.
- Women made up more than half the people (53%) who had migrated within the country since birth.
- More men than women were living away from their birthplace in urban areas, but the opposite was true in rural areas.
- 42.6 percent of the total population in Dili were not born there, but had migrated.
- The age category 20-24 was the peak age group which was the dominant group amongst the male and female migrants towards the capital Dili. There are more males than females moving in this age group.

### 7.2 International migration

In 2010, there were about 103 overseas born males in Timor-Leste for every 100 overseas-born females. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) was highest in Dili district where there were 117 overseas-born males per 100 females. This suggested that job and other opportunities for immigrants were more likely to have been taken up by males than females in Dili District.

Given the over representation of males and under representation of children, especially in the age group of 5-19 years (schooling ages), the age-sex structure of overseas-born (Figure 44) was quite different from those born in Timor-Leste. Political instability and limited opportunities could have led to some persons moving to Timor-Leste without their family members, including spouses and children.

**Figure 44: Age-sex distribution of overseas-born population, Timor-Leste, 2010**



The population census did not measure emigration – those Timorese who had permanently left the country to live elsewhere. Timor-Leste loses more people to emigration than it gains through new immigrants. For example, the World Bank estimated that, in the five year period between 2005 and 2010, the net migration was almost 50,000 people.

To derive estimates of net migration, the United Nations Population Division takes into account the past migration history of a country or area, the migration policy of a country, and the influx of refugees in recent periods. The data to calculate these official estimates comes from a variety of sources, including border statistics, administrative records, surveys, and censuses. This means that there is likely to be some level of inaccuracy with the figures.

The World Bank also published <sup>10</sup>a snapshot of migration for 2005 based on available data from various sources. For this year it appeared that there were almost three times the number of emigrants when compared to the number of immigrants. It was realised from the 2010 population census data (presented above) that immigrants were more likely to have been males than females and that children were under-represented.

### **Emigration, 2005**

- Total emigrants: 15,310
- Total emigrants as percentage of population: 1.6 percent
- Top 10 destination countries: Australia, Portugal, Philippines, Canada, New Zealand, Netherlands, Greece, Venezuela, Czech Republic and France

*Source: UNPD, Development Prospects Group*

### **Immigration, 2005**

- Total immigrants: 6,127
- Total immigrants as a percentage of total population: 0.7 percent
- Female as percentage of immigrants: 47.6 percent
- Refugees as percentage of immigrants: 2.3 percent

<sup>10</sup> See <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1181678518183/TimorLeste.pdf>



Australia was cited as one of the major destination countries of Timorese emigrants. The following information was provided by the Australian Department of Immigration<sup>11</sup> and was based on the 2006 Australian population census.

*0.7 per cent from the 2001 Census. 4,570 males (49.1 per cent) and 4,740 females (50.9 per cent). The sex ratio was 96.5 males per 100 females.”*

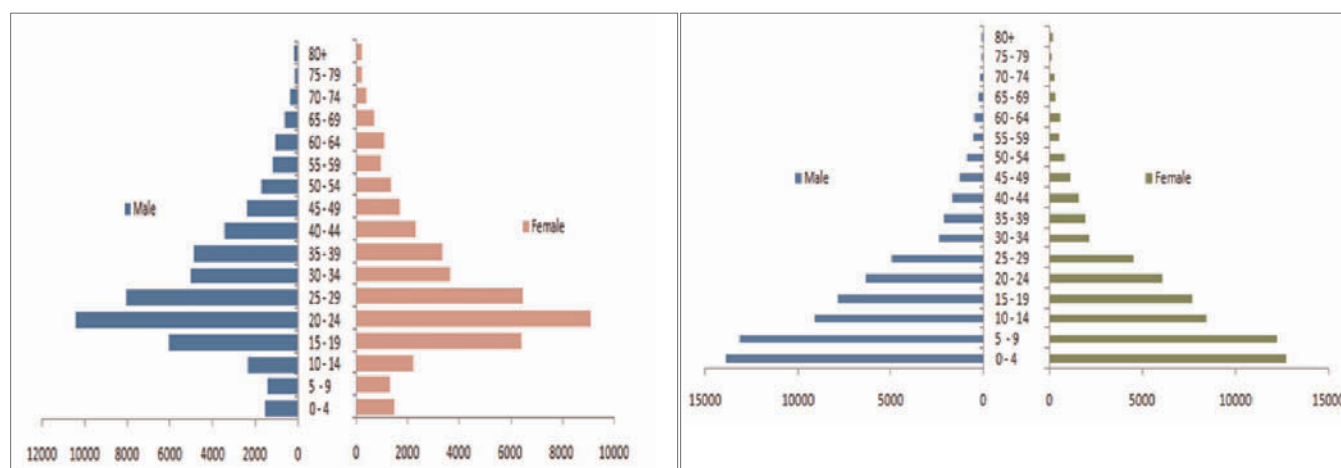
### 7.3 Internal migration

In Timor-Leste, women made up more than half the people (53%) who had migrated within the country since birth. More men than women were living away from their birthplace in urban areas, but the opposite was true in rural areas, where the majority of the population lived.

patterns. Many districts followed a patrilineal system, which did explain why more women migrated than men.

Most internal migration was towards urban centres, in particular to Dili, the capital city. The 2010 census showed that 42.6 percent of the total population in Dili were not born there, but had migrated. Among the migrants, teenagers and young adults were comparatively higher than in other areas of the country. The age category 20-24 was the peak age group which was the dominant group amongst the male and female migrants towards the capital Dili. There were more males than females moving in this age group.

**Figure 45: Age-sex distribution of migrants to city of Dili (left) versus age-sex distribution of non-migrants in city of Dili, Timor-Leste, 2010**



The capital was not the only city in Timor-Leste. There were twelve in total. Dili was by far the largest with 62.1 percent of Timor-Leste’s urban residents living there. The next largest city was Baucau with 6.7 percent of the urban population in the country.

The sex ratio showed that there were more males than females in all cities (Table 26). Males on the 2010 census, there were 114 males per 100 females who lived in the capital city of Dili.

<sup>11</sup> See <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/statistics/comm-summ/textversion/easttimor.htm>



Besides Dili, the most highly male dominant cities were Aileu (113), Oecusse (111), Ainaro (110) and Gleno (110).

If this trend continued, future marriages and fertility patterns are likely to be affected. Social problems may arise with young adult males who are unable to find partners.

**Table 26: Male-Female population distribution by cities, Timor-Leste, 2010**

Districts	Cities	Male	Female	Total	% of total	sex ratio
Ainaro	Ainaro	3,640	3297	6,937	2.24	110
Aileu	Aileu	1898	1678	3,576	1.15	113
Baucau	Baucau	10516	10336	20,852	6.73	102
Bobonaro	Maliana	8504	8184	16,688	5.39	104
Covalima	Suai	4108	4015	8,123	2.62	102
Dili	Dili	102652	89751	192,403	62.14	114
Ermera	Gleno	4073	3707	7,780	2.51	110
Liquica	Liquica	2607	2474	5,081	1.64	105
Lautem	Lospalos	6481	6465	12,946	4.18	100
Manufahi	Same	5916	5588	11,504	3.72	106
Manatuto	Manatuto	4754	4342	9,096	2.94	109
Oecusse	Oecusse	4541	4097	8,638	2.79	111
Viqueque	Viqueque	3041	2988	6,029	1.95	102
Total				309,653	100	

In rural areas, the opposite was true, with females significantly outnumbering males. Given the high rates of internal migration to urban centres, these were likely to be the wives and families that the male migrants had left behind.

## CHAPTER 8

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this analysis provide an important benchmark in a wide range of socio-economic areas. They shed light on gender gaps and similarities in marriage, families and households, health and wellbeing, education, work and employment and migration.

Results of the 2010 population and housing census reveal that progress towards gender equality goals had been made since the 2004 census, particularly in the areas of primary school education and literacy. However, significant gender gaps remained, especially in women's participation in the labour force participation and share of decision-making positions. More action is clearly needed to translate national strategies into results.

Gender equality has been identified as a key development issue for Timor-Leste and therefore gender-related data should be in high demand. To meet and build demand, gender-focused analysis and sex-disaggregated data should be made widely available.

This publication focuses on findings from the 2010 population and housing census. It is recommended to conduct gender-focused analysis of all available data sources and produce a compendium of key indicators for policy and decision-makers working in gender and development.

Other statistical products released by the National Directorate for Statistics should include sex-disaggregated data wherever possible and gender analysis in order to increase the availability and use of gender statistics.

# APPENDIX 1

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

### **2010 Population census**

The United Nations defines a population census as “*the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delineated part of a country*”. A population census is a complete enumeration of all persons in a country at a specified time. A population census is the primary source of benchmark statistics on the size, distribution, composition and other social and economic characteristics of the population. The census provides information up to the lowest administrative unit (*Suco*). Timor-Leste conducted her first Population and Housing Census in 2004. It provided benchmark information at all administrative levels.

### **Contributing family worker**

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

### **Disabled or ill**

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

### **Economically Inactive (not in the labour force)**

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

### **Employed**

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

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

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

**Employer (employing one or more employees)**

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

**Gross attendance ratio (GAR)**

Provides the total number of students attending a particular level of education, regardless of their age, expressed as a percentage of the total official school age population. For example, the primary school GAR is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of children of any age who attend primary school}}{\text{Number of children of primary school age in the population}}$$

Where there are a large number of over or under age children attending a particular level of schooling (e.g. primary school), then the GAR may exceed 100 percent.

**Highest level of education**

The education level is defined as a grouping of education years as provided by Ministry of Education. These levels are Pre-primary education, Primary education, Lower or Pre-secondary education, (Upper) Secondary education, Polytechnic/Diploma (Post-secondary non-tertiary education), University education and non-formal education. Persons may have been educated under differing education systems (e.g Portuguese, Indonesian, foreign system). A conversion table was provided by the Ministry of Education to enable education to be coded to the equivalent under the current Timor-Leste education system.

**Household work (homemaker, housewife)**

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

**Household/family**

A household consists of one or more persons who usually share their living quarters and share their principal meals. Residence in the same quarters and sharing of principal meals are two necessary conditions for persons to be members of the same household. In common usage it might be said that a household consists of “**all persons living and eating together out of the same cooking pot**”. These are the people to be enumerated in the census under population type commonly referred to as **private or conventional** households.

The word “family” does not have the same meaning as the word “household” in the 2010 census. A family consists of all persons related by blood or marriage whether or not they live miles apart. To be members of the same household, all persons must live and eat together as defined above.

A household might be a family, a group of unrelated people living together, or a single person living alone. In some cases one family might be considered as two households. For example, if the father, his wife and daughter took their meals together and on the other hand their married son, his wife and two children prepare and take their meals together but separate from their father's family. In such a case these are two households.

### **Household head**

The household head was determined by the household members. In Timor-Leste this is usually a male, but it could be a female even if adult males were present. The exception to this was in households which consisted of a group of people not related by blood or marriage. These household types most commonly occur in Dili and in these cases the interviewer chose the household head and then coded all others as non-relative

### **Industry**

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the week prior to the census. Industry was coded to the four-digit level in line with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 4), adapted to meet the special requirements of Timor-Leste.

### **Labour Force**

The labour force comprises all those who are currently employed or currently unemployed.

### **Labour force participation rate**

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

### **Member of a producers' cooperative**

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

### **Migrant children**

Children aged 6-14 years old who, through the 2010 population and housing census, were enumerated in a different district to that in which they were born.

### **Net attendance ratio (NAR)**

Provides the percentage of children attending the level of schooling appropriate for their age. For example, the primary NAR is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of children of primary school age (6-12) who attend primary school}}{\text{Number of children of primary school age in the population}}$$

### **Non-Conventional Household (institutions)**

Groups of people who are living together but do not belong to an "ordinary" household are non-conventional households. Examples of these households which are institutions are hospitals, boarding schools, prisons, orphanages, military barracks. Guest in Hotels and lodges were separately counted.

Persons working in institutions but who live in their own households were counted with their own household members and not with the institution. Thus, a nurse on night duty was counted with her household and not with patients at the hospital. Similarly, a teacher was counted with his/her household and not with students or boarders at the school or training institution. The same applied to night workers of all kind such as security guards (watchmen), factory workers, policemen, fishermen, sales girls at hotels.

### **Non-formal Education**

Non-formal education refers to specific literacy programmes aimed at young adults. According to the Ministry of Education, Statistical Yearbook 2008/2009, the courses are offered in Tetun and Portuguese for duration of three or six months.

### **Occupation**

Occupation refers to the type of work done during the reference period, irrespective of industry or status in employment. A job or activity is defined as a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person. Persons were classified by occupations to the four-digit level, in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), but adapted to meet the particular requirements of Timor-Leste.

### **Own-account worker (with no employee)**

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

### **Pensioner, retired, elderly person**

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

### **Private Household**

A private household consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit and have common housekeeping/cooking arrangements. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

All persons who spent census night with the household, whether visitors, servants, etc were included as part of the household.

Examples of different households are:

- a. A household may consist of one or more persons and may occupy a whole building or part of a building or many buildings in the same compound/homestead.
- b. If two or more groups of persons live in the same dwelling unit and have separate eating arrangements, they are separate households.
- c. A domestic servant who eats with the household is included in the household. If the servant cooks and eats separately, he/she is in a separate household.
- d. Persons who spent the census night with another household were recorded in the questionnaire for the other household.

- e. It is the practice in some parts of Timor-Leste for young boys to live in separate quarters, while continuing to take their meals with their parents. If the quarters were away from the household compound then the quarters were counted as a separate household.

### **School attendance**

School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the census. Instructions in particular skills which are not part of the recognised educational structure (e.g. employee in service training course) is not considered as educational attendance for census purposes

### **Student**

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

### **Student:Teacher Ratio**

The number of students divided by the number of teachers at that level of education. For example, there were 1,984 secondary school teachers in Timor-Leste at the time of the census and 48,575 secondary school students. Dividing 48,575 by 1,984 equals around 24 students for every one teacher. UNESCO recommends calculating student: teacher ratios using the number of full-time equivalent teachers and full-time equivalent students (OECD and UNESCO, 2001). Information on full-time/part-time hours was not gathered through the 2010 population census.

### **Work**

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

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

### **Unemployed**

The definition of unemployment is based on three criteria which must be satisfied simultaneously, namely, 'without work', 'currently available for work', and 'seeking work'.

### **Unemployment rate**

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

## **Urban/Rural**

All areas were classified as urban or rural.

The criteria for urban classifications were:

1. All district headquarters were urban with the built up areas used as the boundaries for the urban area
2. Areas not covered by 1) will be urban if they met the following characteristics:
  - population of 2000 or more
  - less than 50 percent of employed in agriculture/fisheries activities and the remain in people employed in the “modern sector”
  - electricity and piped water, or
  - access to schools, medical care and recreational facilities



## APPENDIX 2

### STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 27: Marital status by age group and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

			Marital status					
			Single/ Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
Total		number	226,740	345,775	37,109	2,458	1,700	613,782
		% of total	36.9	56.3	6	0.4	0.3	100
Men	15-59	number	127,767	134,490	3,404	523	354	266,538
		% of age group	47.9	50.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	100
	60+	number	1,870	33,525	6,291	192	159	42,037
		% of age group	4.4	79.8	15	0.5	0.4	100
	Total	number	129,637	168,015	9,695	715	513	308,575
		% of men 15+	42	54.4	3.1	0.2	0.2	100
Women	15-59	number	95,268	152,285	10,070	1,482	919	260,024
		% of age group	36.6	58.6	3.9	0.6	0.4	100
	60+	number	1,835	25,475	17,344	261	268	45,183
		% of age group	4.1	56.4	38.4	0.6	0.6	100
	Total	number	97,103	177,760	27,414	1,743	1,187	305,207
		% of women 15+	31.8	58.2	9	0.6	0.4	100

Table 28: Widowed population by age group and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

Age group	Timor-Leste		Male			Female		
	Total	Widowed	Total	Widowed	% of male total	Total	Widowed	% of female total
Total	748,594	37,229	378,801	9,752	2.6	369,793	27,477	7.4
14-Oct	134,812	120	70,226	57	0.1	64,586	63	0.1
15 - 19	114,304	181	57,397	56	0.1	56,907	125	0.2
20 - 24	91,997	431	45,720	69	0.2	46,277	362	0.8
25 - 29	75,312	652	37,263	125	0.3	38,049	527	1.4
30 - 34	50,940	880	25,180	191	0.8	25,760	689	2.7
35 - 39	56,502	1,408	29,285	386	1.3	27,217	1,022	3.8
40 - 44	47,605	2,027	24,873	553	2.2	22,732	1,474	6.5
45 - 49	38,195	2,358	19,956	612	3.1	18,239	1,746	9.6
50 - 54	29,628	2,847	15,243	700	4.6	14,385	2,147	14.9
55 - 59	22,079	2,690	11,621	712	6.1	10,458	1,978	18.9
60 - 64	37,142	7,457	17,312	1,807	10.4	19,830	5,650	28.5
65 - 69	23,026	5,978	11,523	1,547	13.4	11,503	4,431	38.5
70+	27,052	10,200	13,202	2,937	22.2	13,850	7,263	52.4

Table 29: Prevalence of underage marriage (aged 10-17 and aged 10-14) by district and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Total population aged 10-17		Number married, widowed, divorced or separated		Proportion of total (%)		Total population aged 10-14		Number married, widowed, divorced or separated		Proportion of total (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Timor-Leste	105,734	99,810	1,094	2,009	1	2	70,226	64,586	630	561	0.9	0.9
Aileu	5,003	4,620	53	85	1.1	1.8	3,260	2,976	31	32	1	1.1
Ainaro	6,269	5,780	65	101	1	1.7	4,372	3,972	42	36	1	0.9
Baucau	11,821	10,979	124	203	1	1.8	7,970	7,221	74	68	0.9	0.9
Bobonaro	8,652	8,315	80	135	0.9	1.6	5,743	5,384	39	22	0.7	0.4
Covalima	6,477	6,021	46	159	0.7	2.6	4,317	3,936	23	29	0.5	0.7
Dili	19,442	18,786	222	307	1.1	1.6	11,730	10,888	117	94	1	0.9
Ermera	12,982	12,444	171	343	1.3	2.8	8,858	8,322	107	121	1.2	1.5
Lautem	6,659	6,194	50	85	0.8	1.4	4,488	4,233	27	24	0.6	0.6
Liquiça	6,530	6,190	102	147	1.6	2.4	4,303	3,901	61	61	1.4	1.6
Manatuto	4,300	3,828	37	71	0.9	1.9	2,925	2,573	20	8	0.7	0.3
Manufahi	5,301	4,818	41	82	0.8	1.7	3,616	3,114	26	15	0.7	0.5
Oecussi	5,458	5,361	52	180	1	3.4	3,842	3,647	36	27	0.9	0.7
Viqueque	6,840	6,474	51	111	0.7	1.7	4,802	4,419	27	24	0.6	0.5

Table 30: Average size of households by district and sub-district, Timor-Leste, 2004 and 2010

	2004			2010		
	Total Household Population	Number of Households	Average size of Households	Total Household Population	Number of Households	Average size of Households
Timor-Leste	918,458	194,962	4.7	1,027,201	184,651	5.6
AINARO	52,476	11,527	4.6	56,834	9,664	5.9
Ainaro	12,640	2,636	4.8	13,950	2,292	6.1
Hatu-Builico	10,807	2,332	4.6	11,933	2,058	5.8
Maubisse	20,212	4,429	4.6	21,319	3,604	5.9
Hatu-Udo	8,817	2,130	4.1	9,632	1,710	5.6
AILEU	37,926	7,745	4.9	42,058	6,965	6
Aileu Vila	17,166	3,492	4.9	18,582	3,274	5.7
Liquidoe	5,819	1,312	4.4	6,251	1,104	5.7
Remexio	9,493	1,860	5.1	10,055	1,497	6.7
Laulara	5,448	1,081	5	7,170	1,090	6.6
BAUCAU	100,326	22,659	4.4	107,973	21,255	5.1
Baucau	37,112	7,734	4.8	42,976	7,438	5.8
Laga	15,133	3,550	4.3	14,268	2,868	5
Quelicaí	15,915	3,941	4	16,747	4,028	4.2
Baguia	8,943	2,192	4.1	9,465	2,109	4.5
Vemase	8,886	2,017	4.4	8,975	1,674	5.4
Venilale	14,337	3,225	4.4	15,542	3,138	5
BOBONARO	83,034	18,397	4.5	85,378	16,883	5.1
Maliana	21,763	4,491	4.8	21,015	4,320	4.9
Cailaco	8,374	1,983	4.2	9,157	2,015	4.5
Balibo	13,540	3,233	4.2	14,777	2,784	5.3
Atabae	9,609	2,091	4.6	10,974	1,826	6
Lolotoe	6,992	1,512	4.6	6,271	1,434	4.4
Bobonaro	22,756	5,087	4.5	23,184	4,504	5.1
COVALIMA	52,818	11,820	4.5	57,649	11,105	5.2
Fatululic	1,814	440	4.1	1,894	422	4.5
Fatumean	3,346	859	3.9	3,332	615	5.4
Fohorem	4,116	1,015	4.1	4,092	873	4.7
Maucatar	5,876	1,272	4.6	6,291	1,174	5.4
Suai	18,226	3,799	4.8	24,117	4,359	5.5
Tilomar	6,135	1,420	4.3	7,043	1,355	5.2
Zumalai	13,305	3,015	4.4	10,880	2,307	4.7
DILI	173,541	31,575	5.5	220,920	35,224	6.3
Vera Cruz	34,823	6,087	5.7	32,826	5,318	6.2
Nain Feto	29,473	5,110	5.8	21,311	4,015	5.3
Metinaro	3,409	767	4.4	4,727	872	5.4
Atauro	7,863	1,696	4.6	8,602	1,618	5.3
Dom Aleixo	64,520	11,974	5.4	101,770	15,896	6.4
Cristo Rei	33,453	5,941	5.6	51,684	7,505	6.9

Continued

Table 30: Average size of households by district and sub-district, Timor-Leste, 2004 and 2010

	2004			2010		
	Total Household Population	Number of Households	Average size of Households	Total Household Population	Number of Households	Average size of Households
<b>ERMERA</b>	103,199	21,165	4.9	116,937	19,280	6.1
Railaco	9,293	1,720	5.4	10,279	1,632	6.3
Ermera	27,293	5,424	5	33,528	5,232	6.4
Letefoho	19,917	4,232	4.7	20,867	3,704	5.6
Atsabe	16,037	3,612	4.4	17,264	3,056	5.6
Hatolia	30,659	6,177	5	34,999	5,656	6.2
<b>LIQUICA</b>	54,834	11,063	5	61,506	10,351	5.9
Bazartete	20,190	3,856	5.2	23,840	3,701	6.4
Liquiçá	18,304	3,558	5.1	20,385	3,351	6.1
Maubara	16,340	3,649	4.5	17,281	3,299	5.2
<b>LAUTEM</b>	55,921	12,998	4.3	59,465	11,447	5.2
Lospalos	25,417	5,619	4.5	28,916	5,247	5.5
Lautem	13,866	3,383	4.1	14,147	2,932	4.8
Iliomar	6,726	1,625	4.1	7,201	1,429	5
Luro	6,205	1,478	4.2	5,367	1,108	4.8
Tutuala	3,707	893	4.2	3,834	731	5.2
<b>MANUFAHI</b>	44,950	8,901	5	48,614	7,856	6.2
Same	26,066	5,301	4.9	27,540	4,548	6.1
Alas	6,485	1,284	5.1	7,179	1,179	6.1
Fatuberliu	6,326	1,229	5.1	6,902	1,110	6.2
Turiscari	6,073	1,087	5.6	6,993	1,019	6.9
<b>MANATUTO</b>	36,719	8,338	4.4	39,163	6,924	5.7
Manatuto	10,449	2,322	4.5	10,646	1,823	5.8
Laleia	3,205	914	3.5	3,089	752	4.1
Laclo	7,558	1,774	4.3	6,733	1,273	5.3
Soibada	2,692	539	5	3,030	443	6.8
Barique/ Natarbora	4,781	1,115	4.3	4,439	843	5.3
Laclubar	8,034	1,674	4.8	11,226	1,790	6.3
<b>OECUSSI</b>	57,469	13,659	4.2	61,704	13,890	4.4
Pante Macasar	29,058	6,796	4.3	32,905	7,290	4.5
Nitibe	11,052	2,690	4.1	11,366	2,609	4.4
Oesilo	10,220	2,425	4.2	9,861	2,224	4.4
Passabe	7,139	1,748	4.1	7,572	1,767	4.3
<b>VIQUEQUE</b>	65,245	15,115	4.3	69,000	13,807	5
Uatucarbau	6,725	1,561	4.3	7,212	1,499	4.8
Ossu	15,610	3,769	4.1	15,153	3,134	4.8
Watulari	17,083	3,926	4.4	16,972	3,465	4.9
Viqueque	20,640	4,602	4.5	24,293	4,616	5.3
Lacluta	5,187	1,257	4.1	5,370	1,093	4.9

Table 31: Dependency ratios by urban/rural and district, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Aged 0-14	Aged 15-64	Aged 65+	Total population	Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio
					(age 0-14)	(age 65+)	
Timor-Leste	440,200	563,704	50,078	1,053,982	78.1	8.9	87
Urban	112,566	187,563	7,767	307,896	60	4.1	64.2
Rural	327,634	376,141	42,311	746,086	87.1	11.2	98.4
Aileu	18,906	22,984	1,775	43,665	82.3	7.7	90
Ainaro	27,091	28,230	2,827	58,148	96	10	106
Baucau	46,715	55,981	7,464	110,160	83.4	13.3	96.8
Bobonaro	38,419	47,196	5,585	91,200	81.4	11.8	93.2
Covalima	24,886	30,862	3,299	59,047	80.6	10.7	91.3
Dili	81,033	142,650	4,881	228,564	56.8	3.4	60.2
Ermera	52,658	59,834	4,445	116,937	88	7.4	95.4
Lautem	27,384	28,730	3,662	59,776	95.3	12.7	108.1
Liquica	26,315	33,694	3,163	63,172	78.1	9.4	87.5
Manatuto	17,866	21,346	2,497	41,709	83.7	11.7	95.4
Manufahi	20,958	25,098	2,558	48,614	83.5	10.2	93.7
Oecussi	27,627	33,268	2,619	63,514	83	7.9	90.9
Viqueque	30,342	33,831	5,303	69,476	89.7	15.7	105.4

Table 32: Adolescent fertility (aged 15-19), Timor-Leste, 2010

	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Total aged 15-19
Total female population	12,487	11,402	11,335	11,947	9,736	56,907
Have not given birth	12,246	11,024	10,823	10,897	8,348	53,338
Have given birth	241	378	512	1,050	1,388	3,569
% that have given birth at that age	1.9	3.3	4.5	8.8	14.3	6.3

**Table 33: Highest education level completed by adolescent women  
(aged 15-19) who have / have not given birth, Timor-Leste, 2010**

	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Total aged 15-19	% of total
<b>All women aged 15-19</b>							
No schooling	48	36	45	62	33	224	0.5
Some primary	2,884	1,876	1,492	1,533	1,201	8,986	18.4
Primary	1,443	894	644	611	460	4,052	8.5
Pre-secondary	5,339	4,964	4,170	3,251	2,077	19,801	41.5
Secondary	7,740	8,681	9,281	9,021	7,047	14,345	30
Some tertiary	-	-	-	184	359	543	1.1
Non Formal	-	-	-	7	10	17	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,618</b>	<b>9,590</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,842</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>47,744</b>	<b>100</b>
Not stated						9,163	
<b>Women aged 15-19 who have given birth</b>							
No schooling	-	1	2	9	9	21	0.8
Some primary	51	82	108	199	271	711	27.2
Primary	22	35	47	110	141	355	13.6
Pre-secondary	106	124	152	240	319	941	36
Secondary	22	36	81	171	261	571	21.8
Some tertiary	-	-	-	3	14	17	0.6
Non Formal	-	-	-	1	-	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>100</b>
Not stated						952	

**Table 34: Total and disabled population, by age group and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**

Age group	Total population			Disabled population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	78,811	73,837	152,648	610	500	1,110
5 - 9	78,782	73,951	152,733	672	580	1,252
10 - 14	70,226	64,586	134,812	839	584	1,423
15 - 19	57,397	56,907	114,304	745	549	1,294
20 - 24	45,720	46,277	91,997	610	521	1,131
25 - 29	37,262	38,049	75,311	753	584	1,337
30 - 34	25,179	25,760	50,939	677	570	1,247
35 - 39	29,284	27,217	56,501	1,166	880	2,046
40 - 44	24,872	22,732	47,604	1,718	1,242	2,960
45 - 49	19,956	18,239	38,195	1,775	1,325	3,100
50 - 54	15,243	14,385	29,628	1,833	1,493	3,326
55 - 59	11,621	10,458	22,079	1,742	1,303	3,045
60 - 64	17,312	19,830	37,142	3,656	3,796	7,452
65 - 69	11,523	11,503	23,026	3,149	3,140	6,289
70 - 74	6,262	6,405	12,667	2,409	2,373	4,782
75+	6,940	7,445	14,385	3,089	3,360	6,449

Table 35: Total number of people with a disability, by disability type, district and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Disability type														
	Walking			Seeing			Hearing			Mental / intellectual			Total number of disabled persons[1]		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Aileu	648	524	1,161	951	722	1,318	519	424	984	365	322	904	1,627	1,243	2,870
Ainaro	634	527	1,172	670	648	1,673	493	491	943	461	443	687	1,320	1,130	2,450
Baucau	1,453	1,386	2,839	1,700	1,756	3,456	1,124	1,155	2,279	939	979	1,918	2,889	2,719	5,608
Bobonaro	790	685	1,475	1,307	1,194	2,501	819	708	1,527	479	443	922	2,257	1,917	4,174
Covalima	334	297	631	499	469	968	396	328	724	232	197	429	1,028	827	1,855
Dili	1,018	794	1,812	1,440	1,318	2,758	674	606	1,280	510	492	1,002	2,597	2,144	4,741
Ermera	1,677	1,407	3,084	1,872	1,594	3,466	1,324	1,155	2,479	1,207	1,082	2,289	3,449	2,842	6,291
Lautem	841	997	1,514	1,199	1,540	2,521	566	715	1,433	417	581	958	1,683	1,953	3,636
Liquiça	817	697	1,838	1,354	1,167	2,739	751	682	1,281	500	458	998	2,169	1,791	3,960
Manatuto	381	352	736	455	528	1,191	332	355	767	199	230	679	896	862	1,758
Manufahi	395	341	733	621	570	983	426	341	687	352	327	429	1,249	1,016	2,265
Oecussi	697	680	1,377	1,146	1,253	2,399	654	686	1,340	389	429	818	1,850	1,827	3,677
Viqueque	1,046	1,175	2,221	1,651	1,864	3,515	915	1,033	1,948	602	673	1,275	2,398	2,503	4,901
Timor-Leste	10,731	9,862	20,593	14,865	14,623	29,488	8,993	8,679	17,672	6,652	6,656	13,308	25,412	22,774	48,186

[1] People may have more than one type of disability. This column represents the total number of disabled persons with one or more disabilities.

Table 36: Number of people in health-related occupations, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Men		Women		Total
	number	%	number	%	
Total	1,069	53	939	47	2,008
Medical doctors	89	64	50	36	139
Medical assistants	30	71	12	29	42
Nurses	688	60	465	40	1,153
Midwives	119	33	239	67	358
Institution-based personal care workers	127	64	70	36	197
Home-based personal care workers	16	13	103	87	119

Table 37: Source of drinking water in households where no spouse is present (lone headed households), by sex of household head, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Lone male-headed households	Lone female-headed households	Total
Pipe or pump indoors	1,350	1,359	2,709
Pipe or pump outdoors	3,564	4,181	7,745
Safe	4,914	5,540	10,454
	22%	22%	
Public tap	5,091	6,117	11,208
Tube well/borehole	1,436	1,500	2,936
Protected Well or Protected Spring	2,993	3,438	6,431
Rainwater collection	107	107	214
Improved	9,627	11,162	20,789
	43%	45%	
Bottle water	184	142	326
Not Protected well or Spring	4,376	4,737	9,113
Water vendors/tank	168	214	382
River, lake or stream	2,922	2,917	5,839
Unimproved	7,650	8,010	15,660
	34%	32%	
Total	22,191	24,712	46,903

Table 38: Type of sanitation in households where no spouse is present (lone headed households), by sex of household head, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Lone male-headed households	% of total	Lone female-headed households	% of total	Total
Pit latrine with slab	3,757	16.8	4,340	17.4	8,097
Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)	2,407	10.7	2,783	11.2	5,190
Pour flush to septic tank/pit	2,443	10.9	2,503	10	4,946
Improved	8,607	38.4	9,626	38.6	38.5
Pour flush to elsewhere/DK	462	2.1	459	1.8	921
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1,677	7.5	1,788	7.2	3,465
Hanging toilet/latrine	5,136	22.9	5,717	22.9	10,853
No facility or bush	6,352	28.3	7,172	28.8	13,524
Unimproved	13,627	60.8	15,136	60.7	60.8
Other	184	0.8	164	0.7	348
Total	22,418	100	24,926	100	47,344



Table 39: Total number of students by level of study, sex and location – Timor-Leste 2010

	Pre-primary students				Primary school students				Pre-secondary school students			
	Males		Females		Total		Total		Males		Females	
	Total number	Total number	Total number	Total number	% of total area pop-ulation aged 5+	% of total area pop-ulation aged 5+	Total number	Total number	Total number	Total number	Total number	% of total area pop-ulation aged 5+
Timor-Leste	7,902	7,718	15,620	1.7	102,549	93,303	195,852	21.7	30,487	28,865	59,352	6.6
Urban	2,931	2,925	5,856	2.2	26,429	23,712	50,141	18.7	11,876	11,486	23,362	8.7
Rural	4,971	4,793	9,764	1.5	76,120	69,591	145,711	23	18,611	17,379	35,990	5.7
Aileu	449	406	855	2.3	5,326	4,707	10,033	26.6	1,284	1,318	2,602	6.9
Ainaro	501	451	952	2	6,244	5,598	11,842	24.4	1,592	1,515	3,107	6.4
Baucau	771	722	1,493	1.6	11,990	10,689	22,679	24	3,398	3,215	6,613	7
Bobonaro	795	754	1,549	2	8,785	8,353	17,138	22.1	2,043	1,978	4,021	5.2
Covalima	502	513	1,015	2	6,200	5,806	12,006	23.4	2,061	1,983	4,044	7.9
Dili	2,046	2,084	4,130	2.1	18,731	16,928	35,659	18	7,895	7,464	15,359	7.7
Ermera	597	588	1,185	1.2	10,757	9,725	20,482	20.7	2,725	2,435	5,160	5.2
Lautem	458	445	903	1.8	7,019	6,510	13,529	26.6	2,031	1,848	3,879	7.6
Liquica	348	337	685	1.3	5,874	5,175	11,049	20.5	1,830	1,694	3,524	6.5
Manatuto	372	354	726	2	4,403	3,929	8,332	23.4	1,100	1,031	2,131	6
Manufahi	317	322	639	1.5	4,981	4,444	9,425	22.7	1,523	1,508	3,031	7.3
Oecussi	288	302	590	1.1	4,868	4,766	9,634	18.3	1,087	1,020	2,107	4
Viqueque	458	440	898	1.5	7,371	6,673	14,044	23.8	1,918	1,856	3,774	6.4

Table 39 (continued): Total number of students by level of study, sex and location – Timor-Leste 2010

	Secondary school students				University students			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Total number	Total number	Total number	% of total area population aged 5+	Total number	Total number	Total number	% of total area population aged 5+
Timor-Leste	25,411	23,164	48,575	5.4	9,325	6,573	15,898	1.8
Urban	15,622	14,489	30,111	11.2	7,517	5,554	13,071	4.9
Rural	9,789	8,675	18,464	2.9	1,808	1,019	2,827	0.4
Aileu	1,006	933	1,939	5.1	169	92	261	0.7
Ainaro	953	833	1,786	3.7	105	75	180	0.4
Baucau	2,341	2,448	4,789	5.1	398	288	686	0.7
Bobonaro	1,197	1,231	2,428	3.1	258	140	398	0.5
Covalima	1,139	1,079	2,218	4.3	160	75	235	0.5
Dili	10,958	9,962	20,920	10.5	6,878	5,176	12,054	6.1
Ermera	1,793	1,381	3,174	3.2	312	163	475	0.5
Lautem	1,225	1,157	2,382	4.7	143	85	228	0.4
Liquica	1,184	989	2,173	4	226	113	339	0.6
Manatuto	697	537	1,234	3.5	94	65	159	0.4
Manufahi	1,009	995	2,004	4.8	105	61	166	0.4
Oecussi	921	736	1,657	3.1	269	123	392	0.7
Viqueque	988	883	1,871	3.2	208	117	325	0.5

Table 39 (continued): Total number of students by level of study, sex and location – Timor-Leste 2010

	Polytechnic/diploma students				Non formal students			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Total number	Total number	Total number	% of area population	Total number	Total number	Total number	% of area population
Timor-Leste	1,094	759	1,853	0.2	3,193	2,844	6,037	0.7
Urban	704	524	1,228	0.5	1,219	1,028	2,247	0.8
Rural	390	235	625	0.1	1,974	1,816	3,790	0.6
Aileu	34	21	55	0.1	128	128	256	0.7
Ainaro	28	15	43	0.1	173	139	312	0.6
Baucau	108	109	217	0.2	338	332	670	0.7
Bobonaro	59	27	86	0.1	250	223	473	0.6
Covalima	40	20	60	0.1	156	151	307	0.6
Dili	573	438	1,011	0.5	824	660	1,484	0.7
Ermera	83	38	121	0.1	335	258	593	0.6
Lautem	35	15	50	0.1	156	174	330	0.6
Liquica	22	13	35	0.1	152	154	306	0.6
Manatuto	15	13	28	0.1	131	106	237	0.7
Manufahi	11	7	18	0	205	199	404	1
Oecussi	41	23	64	0.1	168	141	309	0.6
Viqueque	45	20	65	0.1	177	179	356	0.6

Table 40: Number of teachers / educators by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Men		Women		Total
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number
Timor-Leste	3,287	68	1,544	32	4,831
Urban	1,652	63	950	37	2,602
Rural	1,635	73	594	27	2,229
Aileu	139	72	53	28	192
Ainaro	107	61	68	39	175
Baucau	378	63	221	37	599
Bobonaro	228	73	86	27	314
Covalima	152	71	63	29	215
Dili	1,108	63	657	37	1,765
Ermera	171	72	68	28	239
Lautem	192	84	37	16	229
Liquica	160	75	53	25	213
Manatuto	87	70	37	30	124
Manufahi	121	68	58	32	179
Oecussi	129	74	46	26	175
Viqueque	315	76	97	24	412

Table 41: Gender Parity Indices (GPI) by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures gender related differences in school participation by dividing the gross attendance ratio for females by that of males. A GPI of 1.0 indicates parity (no difference between males and females); higher than 1.0: more females than males; lower than 1.0: more males than females.

	Gender Parity Indices (GPI)				
	Pre-Primary	Primary school	Pre-secondary	Secondary school	University
Timor-Leste	1.04	0.98	1.02	0.92	0.7
Urban	1.09	0.96	1.04	0.88	0.79
Rural	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.92	0.53
<b>Districts</b>					
Aileu	1.02	0.97	1.07	0.98	0.56
Ainaro	1.04	0.96	1.05	0.92	0.71
Baucau	0.98	0.98	1.04	1.07	0.7
Bobonaro	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.02	0.48
Covalima	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.98	0.44
Dili	1.11	0.98	1.01	0.89	0.8
Ermera	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.77	0.51
Lautem	1.11	0.98	0.98	1.05	0.58
Liquica	1	0.96	1.04	0.81	0.5
Manatuto	0.92	0.97	1.02	0.84	0.71
Manufahi	1.15	0.96	1.16	0.98	0.58
Oecussi	1.09	1.03	1.03	0.75	0.4
Viqueque	1.06	1	1.03	0.89	0.52
<b>Sub-districts</b>					
Aileu	1.04	0.97	1.18	0.96	0.68
Ainaro	0.99	0.98	1.03	0.85	0.8
Alas	0.79	0.98	1.13	0.64	1.2
Atabae	1.15	1.05	0.91	0.53	0.35
Atauro	0.88	1.03	0.95	0.79	0.46
Atsabe	1.32	0.9	0.98	0.79	0.43
Baguia	0.88	0.97	0.96	1.16	0.28
Balibo	1.25	1.01	0.88	1.39	0.36
Barique/natarbora	0.6	0.96	1.12	0.55	1.1
Baucau	1.02	0.97	1.09	1	0.88
Bazartete	1.09	0.97	1.13	0.87	0.34
Bobonaro	1.11	1.02	0.93	0.87	0.34
Cailaco	0.95	1.06	1.25	3.45	0.72
Cristo	1.13	0.96	1.02	0.89	0.83
Dom	1.17	0.98	1.01	0.87	0.81

Continued

Table 41: Gender Parity Indices (GPI) by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures gender related differences in school participation by dividing the gross attendance ratio for females by that of males. A GPI of 1.0 indicates parity (no difference between males and females); higher than 1.0: more females than males; lower than 1.0: more males than females.

	Gender Parity Indices (GPI)				
	Pre-Primary	Primary school	Pre-secondary	Secondary school	University
Ermera	1.03	0.91	1	0.8	0.59
Fatuberliu	1.13	0.99	1.28	0.87	0.77
Fatululic	1.01	1.02	1.25	1	0.35
Fatumean	1.1	1.06	0.84	1.1	0
Forohem	1.03	1.02	1.05	1.01	0.91
Hatolia	0.79	0.97	0.76	0.63	0.37
Hatu-builico	0.92	0.92	1.04	0.72	0.57
Hatu-udo	1.46	1.01	1.15	0.93	0.78
Iliomar	1.28	1.01	1.01	0.76	0.2
Laclo	0.84	1	0.97	0.98	0.44
Laclubar	1.18	1.01	0.93	0.78	0.5
Lacluta	0.81	0.93	0.93	0.62	0.38
Laga	0.85	0.98	1.21	0.95	0.72
Laleia	1.23	0.92	1.04	1.2	1.69
Laulara	1.23	0.93	0.81	0.92	0.62
Lautem	1.12	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.32
Letefoho	0.85	0.95	0.96	0.72	0.37
Liquia	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.71
Liquidoe	1.05	0.93	1.06	1.22	0.25
Lolotoe	1.07	1	1.28	0.77	2.07
Lospalos	1.16	0.97	0.98	1.09	0.71
Luro	1.06	0.96	1.17	0.64	0.24
Maliana	0.87	0.97	1.05	0.89	0.55
Manatuto	1.03	0.93	1.08	1.06	0.58
Maubara	0.93	0.95	1.01	0.49	0.59
Maubisse	1.1	0.95	1	1.08	0.54
Maukatar	0.82	1.03	0.93	1.42	0.25
Metinaro	1.23	1.01	1.06	1	0.9
Nain	1.07	0.97	1.03	0.89	0.87
Nitibe	1.48	1.06	0.86	1.14	0.2
Oesilo	1.46	1.08	1.16	0.84	0.56
Ossu	1.07	1.04	1.08	0.99	0.69
Pante	1.02	1.01	1.06	0.76	0.43
Passabe	0.64	1.01	0.81	0.68	0.12
Quelicaí	1.1	0.96	0.99	1.09	0.38

Continued

**Table 41: Gender Parity Indices (GPI) by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures gender related differences in school participation by dividing the gross attendance ratio for females by that of males. A GPI of 1.0 indicates parity (no difference between males and females); higher than 1.0: more females than males; lower than 1.0: more males than females.

	Gender Parity Indices (GPI)				
	Pre-Primary	Primary school	Pre-secondary	Secondary school	University
Railaco	0.95	0.93	1.14	0.8	0.69
Remexio	0.85	1.02	1.16	0.92	0.3
Same	1.28	0.95	1.14	0.98	0.55
Soibada	0.95	0.97	1.03	0.57	0.57
Suai	1.17	1.04	1.04	0.87	0.57
Tilomar	1	1	0.96	1.51	0.36
Turiscail	1.32	1.01	1.12	1.18	0.36
Tutuala	0.67	1.07	0.9	0.88	0.76
Uatucarbau	1.13	1.04	0.97	1.12	0.78
Vemase	1.26	1.02	1.02	0.78	0.41
Venilale	0.78	0.99	0.93	1.47	0.63
Vera	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.93	0.73
Viqueque	1.17	0.98	0.94	0.94	0.52
Watulari	0.98	0.99	1.17	0.74	0.42
Zumalai	1.17	0.99	1.12	1.01	0.27

Table 42: Net attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

Net attendance ratio (NAR), in percent														
(the percentage of children attending the level of schooling appropriate for their age)														
Pre-primary School			Primary School			Pre-secondary School			Secondary School			University		
(age 5)			(aged 6-11)			(aged 12-14)			(aged 15-17)			(aged 18-23)		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
30	32.3	31.1	70.8	72	71.4	21.8	25.7	23.7	14.6	18.4	16.5	6	5.8	5.9
41.2	44.8	42.9	80.6	81.3	80.9	37.4	45.8	41.5	27.1	34.3	30.8	11.3	12.1	11.7
25.9	27.9	26.9	67.5	68.9	68.2	16.5	18.9	17.7	8.7	10.2	9.4	1.7	1.4	1.6
Timor-Leste														
Urban														
Rural														
Districts														
Aileu	36.7	41.3	38.9	74.4	75.8	75.1	16	19.1	17.5	9.8	12.2	11	2	1.8
Ainaro	32.2	32.1	32.1	70.8	71.8	71.3	22.8	26.8	24.7	14.1	19	16.5	0.8	1.6
Baucau	28.8	28.4	28.6	75.6	76.7	76.2	23.5	26.8	25.1	15.1	19.4	17.2	3	2.9
Bobonaro	35.5	35.6	35.5	69.4	72.2	70.8	14.9	19.4	17.1	8	11.8	9.9	2.1	1.4
Covalima	31.7	36.9	34.2	73.4	77.7	75.5	26.2	30.5	28.3	13.2	17.1	15.1	2.3	1.3
Dili	37.5	42.5	39.9	79.6	80.8	80.2	35.1	42.8	38.8	26.2	33.5	29.9	13.6	14.2
Ermera	23.7	23.8	23.7	57.5	57.1	57.3	13.8	14.6	14.2	9	9.6	9.3	1.8	1.3
Lautem	28.6	34	31.1	76	77	76.5	20.8	22.5	21.7	12.8	14.7	13.7	1.7	1.4
Liquica	24	26.8	25.4	65.4	65.2	65.3	16.7	21.2	18.8	9.2	11.8	10.5	2.3	1.5
Manatuto	29.5	31.4	30.5	70.9	71.8	71.3	18.2	22	20	11.5	12.6	12	1.7	1.6
Manufahi	24.9	28.1	26.4	70.4	72.5	71.4	25.1	29	26.9	15.1	20.8	17.9	0.8	1
Oecussi	17	19.3	18.2	55	58.2	56.5	12.5	14.4	13.4	9	8.9	9	2.6	1.7
Viqueque	28	30.1	29	73	74.1	73.5	20	24.1	22	10.4	12	11.2	2	1.5

Continued

Table 42: Net attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

Net attendance ratio (NAR), in percent														
(the percentage of children attending the level of schooling appropriate for their age)														
Pre-primary School					Primary School					Pre-secondary School				
(age 5)					(aged 6-11)					(aged 12-14)				
Males	Females	Total	%		Males	Females	Total	%		Males	Females	Total	%	
%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%
Sub-districts														
Aileu	36.5	43.5	39.8	74.3	76.1	75.1	18.7	24.7	21.6	14.4	17	15.7	2.4	2.2
Ainaro	44.4	43.8	44.1	82.4	83.9	83.1	37.6	44.4	40.8	29.3	38.9	34	1.4	3.2
Alas	20.5	13.8	17.2	69.5	72.8	71.1	16.5	23.1	19.7	4.1	4	4.1	0.4	0.7
Atabae	52.6	54.8	53.6	75	78.5	76.7	11.3	9.4	10.4	5.1	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.1
Atauro	52.7	43.1	47.9	75.6	75	75.3	22.5	24.8	23.7	8.7	11.1	10	1.9	0.2
Atsabe	16.5	21.8	19.1	50.4	49.6	50	10.6	10.5	10.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	0.8	0.5
Baguia	45.1	38.3	41.8	80.4	81.5	80.9	18.1	21.3	19.6	8	7.9	7.9	2.8	2
Balibo	21.3	24.7	23	60.9	64.3	62.6	7.1	8	7.5	1.3	3.6	2.3	0.3	0.4
Barique/natarbora	17.9	13.2	15.6	73.6	80.7	76.9	14.1	26.4	19.5	23.2	19.5	21.7	0.3	1
Baucau	35.3	34.4	34.9	80.3	80.9	80.6	31.1	38.7	34.8	26.2	31.4	28.8	3.7	4
Bazartete	22.5	30.9	26.8	68.3	70.1	69.1	17.8	24.8	21	9.6	13.3	11.5	3.2	1.5
Bobonaro	27.9	31	29.4	65.2	66.7	65.9	12.9	15.7	14.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	2.2	0.9
Cailaco	32.1	31.3	31.7	55.5	58.9	57	7.3	13.6	10.5	3.6	8.6	6.1	1.6	1.8
Cristo	31.6	36.1	33.8	76.3	76.6	76.4	29.7	35.4	32.4	21.5	26.7	24.1	8.7	10.2
Dom	40.2	46.7	43.2	81.4	82.5	81.9	39.8	48.4	43.9	29.6	37.8	33.7	16.7	17.7

Continued



Table 42: Net attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

Net attendance ratio (NAR), in percent														
(the percentage of children attending the level of schooling appropriate for their age)														
Pre-primary School				Primary School				Pre-secondary School				Secondary School		
(age 5)				(aged 6-11)				(aged 12-14)				(aged 15-17)		
Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ermera	29.5	30.4	29.9	64.9	64.1	64.5	64.5	18.4	21.9	20.1	16.2	17.1	16.6	2.8
Fatuberliu	48.5	54.8	51.3	83.8	88.1	85.8	85.8	32.5	39.6	35.8	24.2	24.6	24.4	0.3
Fatululic	51.7	52.2	51.9	83.2	87.8	85.5	85.5	15.5	26.4	21.1	3.6	1.8	2.7	0.8
Fatumean	35.2	44.9	39.8	77.7	83	80.2	80.2	43.9	41	42.5	5	7.9	6.3	0.5
Forohem	44.4	40.8	42.7	70.6	78.3	74.6	74.6	20.6	29.8	25.2	17.1	13.4	15.4	1.2
Hatolia	17.7	16	16.8	49.6	49.7	49.6	49.6	10.9	8.9	9.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	0.7
Hatu-builico	37	37.4	37.2	69.9	70.4	70.1	70.1	17.6	20.2	18.8	8.4	9.7	9.1	0.5
Hatu-udo	24.3	31.5	27.9	70.1	75.7	72.7	72.7	31.9	42.3	36.9	15.6	22.4	19	1.8
Iliomar	26.2	35.7	30.9	73.3	74.1	73.7	73.7	16.6	18.5	17.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	0.8
Laclo	18.1	20.7	19.5	62.4	64	63.2	63.2	12.1	14.2	13.1	4	2.5	3.3	0.3
Laclubar	18.1	23.7	21.2	66.5	65.8	66.2	66.2	16.4	14.6	15.5	10.1	7.9	9.1	0.8
Lacluta	27.9	24.4	26.2	68.6	67.3	68	68	13.8	17.5	15.6	8.5	5.1	6.9	1.2
Laga	20.1	14.5	17.5	66	67	66.5	66.5	11.2	14.7	12.9	3.8	4.9	4.4	1.4
Laleia	28.3	37.8	32.2	78.8	80.5	79.6	79.6	29.2	31.8	30.4	9	12.6	10.8	2.7
Laulara	37.8	46.9	42.1	83.7	80.1	81.9	81.9	19.9	17.6	18.7	9.4	10.8	10.1	2.3
Lautem	27.1	34.5	30.4	76.5	76.8	76.7	76.7	14.2	18.6	16.4	13.1	11.1	12.2	1.3
Letefoho	27.8	24.4	26.1	57.9	57.5	57.7	57.7	11.9	12.4	12.2	4.9	4.1	4.5	0.9

Continued

Table 42: Net attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

Net attendance ratio (NAR), in percent														
(the percentage of children attending the level of schooling appropriate for their age)														
Pre-primary School				Primary School				Pre-secondary School				Secondary School		
(age 5)				(aged 6-11)				(aged 12-14)				(aged 15-17)		
Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Liquia	31.4	29.4	30.4	69.4	66.4	68		21.7	24.6	23.1	11.7	16.6	14.2	2.1
Liquidoe	38.9	44.9	41.8	79	79.9	79.4		14.5	17.6	15.9	3.4	8.3	5.6	0.6
Lolotoe	44.9	46.3	45.6	84.1	86.5	85.3		10	15.1	12.5	1.7	2	1.9	0
Lospalos	35.4	41	38	79.1	79	79		27.9	28.7	28.3	15.9	20.4	18	1.9
Luro	13.8	16.5	15.2	59	66.3	62.6		8.2	10.3	9.1	5.5	0.7	3.3	0
Maliana	41.1	37.2	39.2	78.2	80.5	79.3		27.9	38.2	32.9	17.2	25.8	21.7	3.4
Manatuto	55.1	58.9	56.8	74.9	73.3	74.1		19.1	29	23.7	14.6	22.7	18.6	3.6
Maubara	18.9	19	18.9	57.2	56.9	57.1		8.5	11.1	9.7	5.1	2.7	3.9	1
Maubisse	24.8	21.7	23.4	63.3	63.2	63.2		12.2	12.5	12.3	4.8	5.8	5.3	0.5
Maukatar	34	27.1	30.7	75.1	79.5	77.2		23	25.9	24.4	8.5	15.2	11.7	4
Metinaro	17.3	25.9	20.9	74.2	79.3	76.6		23.1	30.6	26.8	9.9	14.4	11.9	2.7
Nain	34.2	39.7	36.8	80.1	82.9	81.5		39.7	51.8	45.6	34.7	40.2	37.5	14.6
Nitibe	13.3	16.7	14.8	49.1	52.4	50.7		6.9	3.1	5.1	1.6	3.4	2.5	0.3
Oesilo	12.7	18.7	15.7	50.7	58.1	54.4		5.6	7.8	6.6	3.5	3	3.2	1.7
Ossu	22.5	27.2	24.9	68.8	72.7	70.6		19.2	22.9	21	10.2	14.4	12.2	1
Pante	20.8	22.9	21.9	61.5	64.2	62.8		17.5	20.7	19	13.5	13	13.3	3.4
Passabe	12.6	8.1	10.3	41.7	43.8	42.7		6.7	10.8	8.8	0	1.6	0.8	1.3
														0.3
														0.7

Continued

Table 42: Net attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

Net attendance ratio (NAR), in percent														
(the percentage of children attending the level of schooling appropriate for their age)														
Pre-primary School			Primary School			Pre-secondary School			Secondary School			University		
(age 5)			(aged 6-11)			(aged 12-14)			(aged 15-17)			(aged 18-23)		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Quelicaí	26.5	22.8	74.7	73.1	73.9	16.4	15.8	16.1	3.7	5.6	4.6	2.7	1.2	1.9
Railaco	28.5	28.6	73.1	72	72.5	17.7	23.1	20.1	11.6	16.1	13.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Remexio	31.1	33.2	65.5	69.9	67.6	8.3	9.8	9	4.3	4.2	4.2	1.7	0.8	1.2
Same	28.9	25.4	68.4	70.3	69.3	27.4	31	29.1	16.4	24.3	20.4	0.9	1.3	1.1
Soibada	23.1	19.7	84.9	87	85.9	30.8	30.3	30.5	4.8	3.6	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.3
Suai	44.7	40	71.2	77.2	74.1	26.4	31.7	29	17.5	21.5	19.5	2.4	1.7	2.1
Tilomar	33.1	29.9	81.8	83.8	82.7	26.3	30	28.1	6.9	11	8.9	2.3	0.8	1.6
Turiscái	19.8	18.8	66.3	66.6	66.4	16.7	17.2	17	8.9	13.8	11.2	1.3	0.8	1
Tutuala	7.9	7.4	80.5	83.4	81.9	13.8	10.5	12.2	1.8	4.4	3.1	1	0.9	1
Uatucarbau	29.3	25.4	70.2	74.2	72.2	16.4	18.7	17.6	5.3	8	6.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Vemase	27.9	27.8	71.1	75.2	73	17.5	22.6	20	9.6	5.9	7.9	2.1	0.9	1.5
Venilale	20.3	19.3	72.5	76.2	74.3	30.6	25	28.1	10.8	20	15.3	2.8	2.5	2.6
Vera	44.3	42.4	82.2	83.8	83	33.6	41.6	37.6	25.3	36.7	31.2	12.4	13.9	13.1
Viqueque	39.8	37.9	72.8	73.9	73.3	22.2	27.4	24.7	11.5	14	12.8	2.7	2.3	2.5
Watulari	21.3	21.7	79.2	77.7	78.5	21	25.1	23	11.9	11	11.4	1.9	0.3	1.1
Zumalai	24.7	21.3	69.7	69.8	69.8	24.9	28.2	26.4	9.6	15	12.4	1.9	1.1	1.5

Table 43: Gross attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Gross attendance ratio (GAR), in percent														
	(the total number of children attending the level of schooling regardless of their age														
	expressed as a percentage of the official school age population)														
	Pre-primary School (age 5)			Primary School (aged 6-11)			Pre-secondary School (aged 12-14)			Secondary School (aged 15-17)			University (aged 18-23)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Timor-Leste	49.3	51.5	50.4	110	107.6	108.9	76.7	78.4	77.5	71.6	65.8	68.7	15.7	11	13.4
Urban	68.6	74.5	71.4	113.4	109.4	111.5	118.7	123.8	121.2	137	120.7	128.6	28.7	22.7	25.8
Rural	42.3	43.3	42.8	108.9	107	108	62.5	63.1	62.8	40.6	37.4	39	5.5	2.9	4.2
Districts															
Aileu	64.9	66.2	65.5	125.8	121.6	123.8	69.6	74.8	72.2	57.7	56.8	57.2	6.5	3.7	5.1
Ainaro	48.5	50.6	49.5	110.5	106.1	108.4	64.6	67.7	66.1	50.2	46.1	48.2	4.1	2.9	3.5
Baucau	46.4	45.4	46	119	116.5	117.8	74.4	77.7	76	60.8	65.1	62.9	7.8	5.5	6.6
Bobonaro	55.5	57	56.2	107.6	108.9	108.2	64.3	65.1	64.7	41.1	42	41.6	6.3	3	4.6
Covalima	55.4	59.6	57.4	111.8	114.4	113	83.8	85.7	84.7	52.7	51.8	52.2	6.1	2.7	4.3
Dili	65.7	72.9	69.1	112.6	109.8	111.2	117.4	118.1	117.7	142.1	126.1	134	34	27.3	30.8
Ermera	35.8	34.6	35.2	98.6	92.2	95.5	54.2	51.2	52.7	43.5	33.5	38.5	4.9	2.5	3.7
Lautem	44.8	49.7	47.1	117.9	115.8	116.9	78	76.6	77.3	56.4	59	57.6	6.1	3.5	4.8
Liquica	37.9	38.1	38	108.4	103.7	106.1	72.4	75.1	73.7	53.2	43.2	48.1	6.1	3	4.6
Manatuto	60.3	55.7	57.9	113.3	110.1	111.7	67.7	69.2	68.5	50.7	42.8	46.9	4.8	3.4	4.1
Manufahi	41.3	47.4	44.2	110.9	106.7	108.9	73.4	85.3	78.9	59.9	58.4	59.1	4.4	2.5	3.4
Oecussi	27.6	30	28.8	87.3	89.8	88.5	52.7	54.1	53.4	57	42.9	49.8	9.9	4	6.8
Viqueque	39.5	42	40.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	73.5	75.4	74.5	48.5	43	45.7	8.1	4.2	6.1

Continued

Table 43: Gross attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

Gross attendance ratio (GAR), in percent														
(the total number of children attending the level of schooling regardless of their age														
expressed as a percentage of the official school age population)														
Pre-primary School (age 5)					Primary School (aged 6-11)				Pre-secondary School (aged 12-14)			Secondary School (aged 15-17)		
Males	Females	Total	%	%	Males	Females	%	%	Females	Total	%	Females	Males	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sub-districts														
Alleu	71.1	74.1	72.5	125.1	121	123.2	75.7	89.1	82.2	85.8	82.1	84	6.6	4.5
Ainaro	64.2	63.7	64	112.8	110.1	111.5	86	88.3	87.1	94.1	80	87.1	7.5	6
Alas	47.2	37.4	42.4	108.1	105.6	106.9	69	77.7	73.2	26.7	17.1	22.2	1.8	2.2
Atabae	68.9	79.5	73.6	112.9	119.1	115.9	63.9	58.2	61.2	10.4	5.5	8	6	2.1
Atauro	115.5	101.8	108.7	117.4	120.5	118.9	112.8	107.5	110.1	61.9	49.1	55.2	6.3	2.9
Atsabe	21.5	28.4	24.9	89.1	80.2	84.7	41.9	41.2	41.5	15.3	12.1	13.7	2.2	1
Baguia	57	50.4	53.8	131.2	127	129.1	66.3	63.6	65	29	33.7	31.2	10.2	2.8
Balibo	39.4	49.3	44.3	99.9	100.6	100.2	43.2	38.2	40.9	5.9	8.2	6.9	4.1	1.5
Barique/natarbora	56.7	33.8	45.2	121.5	116.1	119	69.6	77.8	73.2	119.9	65.4	96.8	0.9	1
Baucau	54.7	55.6	55.2	115.7	112.8	114.4	89.8	97.6	93.5	100.2	100	100.1	8.8	7.7
Bazartete	39.8	43.2	41.5	110.7	107.7	109.3	77.4	87.4	82	56.3	48.8	52.5	8.1	2.7
Bobonaro	39.4	43.8	41.5	103.7	105.4	104.5	56.3	52.5	54.4	31.8	27.5	29.7	5	1.7
Cailaco	78.4	74.2	76.3	94.5	100.5	97.2	35.2	44	39.7	10.1	34.9	22.7	4.4	3.1
Cristo	57.9	65.6	61.7	114.3	109.2	111.8	114.3	116.7	115.5	123.8	109.8	116.8	24.2	20.2
Dom	66.6	78	72	109.3	106.9	108.1	120	120.9	120.5	162.1	141.6	151.8	40.4	32.7
Ermera	45.2	46.7	46	107	97.9	102.5	69.4	69.8	69.6	77.7	61.8	69.7	8.3	4.9
Fatuberliu	72.8	82.1	77	130.1	129	129.6	90.4	115.4	102	78.2	68.2	73.1	2.2	1.7

Continued

Table 43: Gross attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Gross attendance ratio (GAR), in percent														
	(the total number of children attending the level of schooling regardless of their age														
	expressed as a percentage of the official school age population)														
	Pre-primary School (age 5)			Primary School (aged 6-11)			Pre-secondary School (aged 12-14)			Secondary School (aged 15-17)			University (aged 18-23)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fatululic	86.2	87	86.5	124.7	127	125.9	64.3	80.2	72.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	7.1	2.5	4.1
Fatumean	57.4	63.3	60.2	104.7	110.9	107.7	84.2	70.8	78.1	18.8	20.6	19.6	2.4	0	1
Forohem	55.6	57.1	56.3	112.7	114.5	113.6	60	62.9	61.5	35	35.3	35.1	3.3	3	3.1
Hatolia	27.6	21.7	24.6	86.3	83.5	85	40.9	31.3	36.1	23.7	14.9	19.4	2.3	0.9	1.6
Hatu-builico	52.5	48.1	50.2	111.9	103	107.5	49.2	51	50.1	24	17.3	20.9	3.4	2	2.7
Hatu-udo	29.1	42.3	35.7	101.7	102.7	102.2	85.8	99.1	92.2	63.9	59.7	61.8	5.4	4.2	4.8
Iliomar	32.3	41.3	36.7	110.5	111.9	111.2	53.8	54.5	54.2	10.5	7.9	9.2	6.2	1.2	3.1
Laclo	44.9	37.9	41.2	104.5	104	104.2	48.2	46.8	47.5	12.4	12.1	12.3	1.2	0.5	0.8
Laclubar	29.7	35.1	32.7	107.1	108.1	107.6	51.1	47.4	49.3	32.3	25.2	28.8	1.6	0.8	1.2
Lacluta	37.2	30.2	33.7	114	106.6	110.4	68.1	63.2	65.7	39	24.2	31.8	7	2.7	4.8
Laga	45.4	38.5	42.2	118.4	116.6	117.6	42.6	51.4	46.8	19.8	18.7	19.3	4	2.9	3.4
Laleia	52.8	64.9	57.8	118.1	108.7	113.6	109.4	113.6	111.4	42	50.5	46.2	7.5	12.8	10
Laulara	52.3	64.3	57.9	134.8	125.7	130.2	80.5	65.2	72.8	56.4	51.9	54.3	9.7	6.1	8.1
Lautem	39.9	44.8	42.1	117	115.3	116.2	60.3	57.6	59	48	45.6	46.9	6.3	2	4.1
Letefoho	34.9	29.6	32.2	104.1	98.8	101.6	53.5	51.6	52.6	30.5	21.9	26.2	4.1	1.5	2.8
Liquia	50	47.2	48.7	114.4	108	111.3	82.9	79.2	81.1	68.3	58.3	63.2	5.9	4.2	5
Liquidoe	58.9	61.8	60.3	138.2	128.6	133.6	79.1	83.5	81.2	15.6	19	17.1	3.9	1	2.4

Continued

Table 43: Gross attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

Gross attendance ratio (GAR), in percent														
(the total number of children attending the level of schooling regardless of their age														
expressed as a percentage of the official school age population)														
Pre-primary School (age 5)			Primary School (aged 6-11)			Pre-secondary School (aged 12-14)			Secondary School (aged 15-17)			University (aged 18-23)		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lolotoe	66.3	70.7	68.3	128.8	128.7	128.8	55.8	71.6	63.6	5.7	4.4	5	0.9	1.8
Lospalos	56	64.8	60	120.5	116.3	118.4	100.7	98.8	99.8	74.9	81.6	78.1	6.4	4.6
Luro	20.7	22	21.3	110.3	105.4	107.9	28.3	33	30.3	11	7	9.2	2.7	0.6
Maliana	63.7	55.6	59.7	113.1	109.6	111.4	100.6	105.3	102.9	100.3	89.5	94.6	9.3	5.1
Manatuto	108.4	111.4	109.8	114.9	107.1	111.1	81.1	87.9	84.3	72.7	76.7	74.7	10.3	6
Maubara	24.7	23	23.9	98.4	93.3	96	51.1	51.7	51.4	27.1	13.2	20.1	3.1	1.8
Maubisse	43.5	48	45.5	112.1	106.4	109.3	50.4	50.4	50.4	23.5	25.3	24.4	1.9	1
Maukatar	62.8	51.8	57.5	114.1	117.6	115.8	87.5	81.2	84.4	43.1	61.1	51.8	6.7	1.7
Metinaro	22.7	27.8	24.8	116.2	117.4	116.8	107.5	114.1	110.8	64.5	64.4	64.5	7.6	6.8
Nain	65.5	70.3	67.8	112.6	109.5	111.1	117	119.9	118.4	148.6	132.4	140.2	36.5	31.7
Nitibe	17.9	26.4	21.7	80.6	85.7	83.1	29.7	25.6	27.8	8.5	9.7	9.2	3.4	0.7
Oesilo	17	24.7	20.8	84.9	91.5	88.2	24	27.8	25.7	18.9	15.8	17.2	4	2.2
Ossu	29.1	31.1	30.1	106.6	111.1	108.7	67.9	73.2	70.4	48.8	48.2	48.5	4.8	3.3
Pante	35.2	35.8	35.5	95.9	97.1	96.5	68.6	72.4	70.4	84.4	63.8	73.9	13.4	5.7
Passabe	25.2	16.3	20.7	64.2	65.1	64.6	57.9	46.7	52.1	12.2	8.2	10.2	2.5	0.3
Quelical	34.6	38	36.2	128.1	122.6	125.5	63.9	63.2	63.5	18.1	19.6	18.8	8.4	3.2
Railaco	58.3	55.6	56.9	120.8	111.8	116.4	68.6	78.2	73	61.8	49.5	55.5	5.6	3.9
Remexio	64.9	55.4	60.4	113.6	115.6	114.6	40.6	47.3	44	25.3	23.2	24.3	5.2	1.5

Continued

Table 43: Gross attendance ratios (NAR) for primary, pre-secondary and secondary school, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Gross attendance ratio (GAR), in percent														
	(the total number of children attending the level of schooling regardless of their age														
	expressed as a percentage of the official school age population)														
	Pre-primary School (age 5)			Primary School (aged 6-11)			Pre-secondary School (aged 12-14)			Secondary School (aged 15-17)			University (aged 18-23)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Same	35.5	45.6	40.3	105.3	99.5	102.5	70.9	80.9	75.5	68	66.7	67.3	5.7	3.1	4.4
Soibada	27	25.6	26.3	137.7	134.2	135.9	91	93.9	92.5	14.3	8.1	11.4	4.8	2.7	3.7
Suai	66	77.4	71.4	112.3	116.5	114.3	90.5	94.1	92.2	72.7	63.5	68.2	6.7	3.8	5.3
Tilomar	40.7	40.6	40.6	121.1	120.5	120.8	89.9	86.7	88.3	20.3	30.7	25.3	4.6	1.7	3.2
Turiscai	27.7	36.5	31.7	116.6	117.2	116.8	69.2	77.2	72.8	36.3	42.7	39.3	3.7	1.3	2.5
Tutuala	35.6	23.8	29.5	127.7	136.5	131.9	73	65.4	69.2	15.9	14	15	4.9	3.7	4.3
Uatucarbau	35.4	39.8	37.7	113.5	117.7	115.6	62.9	61.2	62.1	23.9	26.8	25.3	3.8	3	3.4
Vemase	32.9	41.4	36.9	110.4	112.2	111.3	75.7	77.4	76.5	50.5	39.6	45.4	7	2.8	5.1
Venilale	37.6	29.5	33.3	116.6	115.8	116.2	82.3	76.3	79.6	46.1	67.9	56.6	6.5	4.1	5.2
Vera	71.3	69	70.2	117.5	115.3	116.5	118.8	115.6	117.2	145.6	135.6	140.4	31.7	23.1	27.3
Viqueque	52.9	62.1	57	108.3	106.6	107.5	82.2	77	79.6	54.8	51.4	53.1	12.4	6.5	9.4
Watulari	29.6	28.9	29.3	115.4	114.4	114.9	73.2	85.5	79.2	53.6	39.7	46.2	5.1	2.1	3.6
Zumalai	34.2	40.1	37.2	103.8	103	103.4	75.1	84.1	79.3	44	44.4	44.2	6.1	1.6	3.6



Table 44: Adult (aged 15 and above) primary school completion, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Adults aged 15+ who completed primary school			All Adults aged 15+			Adult primary		
	or above						completion ratio (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Timor-Leste	150,397	128,496	278,893	308,575	305,207	613,782	49	42	45
Urban	74,347	63,334	137,681	102,594	92,736	195,330	72	68	70
Rural	76,050	65,162	141,212	205,981	212,471	418,452	37	31	34
Aileu	5,246	4,608	9,854	12,729	12,030	24,759	41	38	40
Ainaro	5,871	5,039	10,910	15,459	15,598	31,057	38	32	35
Baucau	13,088	12,589	25,677	31,075	32,370	63,445	42	39	40
Bobonaro	9,123	8,018	17,141	25,586	27,195	52,781	36	29	32
Covalima	8,005	7,013	15,018	16,844	17,317	34,161	48	40	44
Dili	58,096	48,321	106,417	78,680	68,851	147,531	74	70	72
Ermera	10,521	8,051	18,572	32,165	32,114	64,279	33	25	29
Lautem	7,798	7,025	14,823	15,272	17,120	32,392	51	41	46
Liquica	7,667	6,158	13,825	18,517	18,340	36,857	41	34	38
Manatuto	4,731	4,026	8,757	11,983	11,860	23,843	39	34	37
Manufahi	6,310	5,564	11,874	14,121	13,535	27,656	45	41	43
Oecussi	6,012	5,545	11,557	17,295	18,592	35,887	35	30	32
Viqueque	7,929	6,539	14,468	18,849	20,285	39,134	42	32	37

Table 45: Adult (aged 19 and above) secondary school completion, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Adults 19+ who completed second- ary school or above			Adults 19+			Adult secondary		
							completion ratio (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Timor-Leste	69,629	51,032	120,661	261,017	258,036	519,053	27	20	23
Urban	42,660	33,145	75,805	86,545	75,931	162,476	49	44	47
Rural	26,969	17,887	44,856	174,472	182,105	356,577	15	10	13
Aileu	1,778	1,243	3,021	10,456	9,831	20,287	17	13	15
Ainaro	2,120	1,682	3,802	12,960	13,254	26,214	16	13	15
Baucau	5,623	4,774	10,397	26,002	27,427	53,429	22	17	19
Bobonaro	3,498	2,244	5,742	21,779	23,281	45,060	16	10	13
Covalima	3,045	1,936	4,981	14,043	14,617	28,660	22	13	17
Dili	34,859	26,760	61,619	67,703	57,663	125,366	51	46	49
Ermera	3,420	2,207	5,627	26,590	26,621	53,211	13	8	11
Lautem	3,061	2,186	5,247	12,543	14,592	27,135	24	15	19
Liquiça	2,600	1,729	4,329	15,507	15,312	30,819	17	11	14
Manatuto	1,801	1,321	3,122	10,207	10,238	20,445	18	13	15
Manufahi	2,197	1,564	3,761	11,931	11,296	23,227	18	14	16
Oecussi	2,455	1,509	3,964	15,076	16,288	31,364	16	9	13
Viqueque	3,172	1,877	5,049	16,220	17,616	33,836	20	11	15

Table 46: Youth literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Youth literacy rate		
	(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Timor-Leste	206,301	103,117	103,184	43,132	20,582	22,550	163,169	82,535	80,634	79.1	80	78.1
Urban	81,404	41,504	39,900	6,294	3,243	3,051	75,110	38,261	36,849	92.3	92.2	92.4
Rural	124,897	61,613	63,284	36,838	17,339	19,499	88,059	44,274	43,785	70.5	71.9	69.2
Aileu	9,172	4,676	4,496	1,838	908	930	7,334	3,768	3,566	80	80.6	79.3
Ainaro	9,470	4,753	4,717	3,052	1,501	1,551	6,418	3,252	3,166	67.8	68.4	67.1
Baucau	19,180	9,470	9,710	3,418	1,680	1,738	15,762	7,790	7,972	82.2	82.3	82.1
Bobonaro	15,829	7,561	8,268	4,825	2,278	2,547	11,004	5,283	5,721	69.5	69.9	69.2
Covalima	10,481	5,166	5,315	1,976	1,016	960	8,505	4,150	4,355	81.1	80.3	81.9
Dili	60,932	31,278	29,654	4,172	2,171	2,001	56,760	29,107	27,653	93.2	93.1	93.3
Ermera	22,738	11,282	11,456	9,460	4,263	5,197	13,278	7,019	6,259	58.4	62.2	54.6
Lautem	9,483	4,779	4,704	1,622	797	825	7,861	3,982	3,879	82.9	83.3	82.5
Liquica	12,971	6,464	6,507	3,393	1,516	1,877	9,578	4,948	4,630	73.8	76.5	71.2
Manututo	7,067	3,631	3,436	1,784	888	896	5,283	2,743	2,540	74.8	75.5	73.9
Manufahi	8,898	4,445	4,453	1,562	815	747	7,336	3,630	3,706	82.4	81.7	83.2
Oecussi	9,989	4,699	5,290	4,140	1,906	2,234	5,849	2,793	3,056	58.6	59.4	57.8
Viqueque	10,091	4,913	5,178	1,890	843	1,047	8,201	4,070	4,131	81.3	82.8	79.8

Continued

Table 46: Youth literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Youth literacy rate		
	(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Sub-district</b>												
Aileu	4,724	2,391	2,333	847	423	424	3,877	1,968	1,909	82.1	82.3	81.8
Ainaro	2,511	1,269	1,242	397	189	208	2,114	1,080	1,034	84.2	85.1	83.3
Alas	1,017	520	497	191	102	89	826	418	408	81.2	80.4	82.1
Atabae	1,751	828	923	550	258	292	1,201	570	631	68.6	68.8	68.4
Atauro	1,586	773	813	169	79	90	1,417	694	723	89.3	89.8	88.9
Atsabe	2,872	1,374	1,498	1,695	765	930	1,177	609	568	41	44.3	37.9
Baguia	1,321	640	681	265	113	152	1,056	527	529	79.9	82.3	77.7
Balibo	2,370	1,207	1,163	1,013	504	509	1,357	703	654	57.3	58.2	56.2
Barique/natarbora	916	549	367	61	34	27	855	515	340	93.3	93.8	92.6
Baucau	9,204	4,542	4,662	971	500	471	8,233	4,042	4,191	89.5	89	89.9
Bazartete	4,995	2,499	2,496	922	422	500	4,073	2,077	1,996	81.5	83.1	80
Bobonaro	3,606	1,675	1,931	1,300	566	734	2,306	1,109	1,197	63.9	66.2	62
Cailaco	1,684	767	917	798	377	421	886	390	496	52.6	50.8	54.1
Cristo	13,785	7,113	6,672	1,116	578	538	12,669	6,535	6,134	91.9	91.9	91.9
Dom	28,893	15,111	13,782	1,880	989	891	27,013	14,122	12,891	93.5	93.5	93.5
Ermera	7,059	3,565	3,494	2,006	882	1,124	5,053	2,683	2,370	71.6	75.3	67.8
Fatuberliu	1,416	706	710	95	66	29	1,321	640	681	93.3	90.7	95.9
Fatululic	258	114	144	32	12	20	226	102	124	87.6	89.5	86.1
Fatumean	375	176	199	73	27	46	302	149	153	80.5	84.7	76.9
Forohem	561	281	280	144	80	64	417	201	216	74.3	71.5	77.1
Hatolia	6,520	3,193	3,327	3,436	1,554	1,882	3,084	1,639	1,445	47.3	51.3	43.4
Hatu-builico	1,503	744	759	619	283	336	884	461	423	58.8	62	55.7
Hatu-udo	1,580	762	818	373	182	191	1,207	580	627	76.4	76.1	76.7

Continued

Table 46: Youth literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Youth literacy rate		
	(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Iliomar	655	286	369	196	71	125	459	215	244	70.1	75.2	66.1
Laclo	1,234	615	619	517	272	245	717	343	374	58.1	55.8	60.4
Laclubar	1,761	859	902	681	300	381	1,080	559	521	61.3	65.1	57.8
Lacluta	916	458	458	318	134	184	598	324	274	65.3	70.7	59.8
Laga	2,332	1,134	1,198	801	378	423	1,531	756	775	65.7	66.7	64.7
Laleia	537	279	258	107	61	46	430	218	212	80.1	78.1	82.2
Laulara	1,394	766	628	222	106	116	1,172	660	512	84.1	86.2	81.5
Lautem	1,916	990	926	451	227	224	1,465	763	702	76.5	77.1	75.8
Letefoho	4,050	2,017	2,033	1,769	797	972	2,281	1,220	1,061	56.3	60.5	52.2
Liquia	4,741	2,364	2,377	1,166	501	665	3,575	1,863	1,712	75.4	78.8	72
Liquidoe	1,189	613	576	207	100	107	982	513	469	82.6	83.7	81.4
Lolotoe	1,068	461	607	184	96	88	884	365	519	82.8	79.2	85.5
Lospalos	5,778	2,942	2,836	659	345	314	5,119	2,597	2,522	88.6	88.3	88.9
Luro	670	336	334	258	126	132	412	210	202	61.5	62.5	60.5
Maliana	5,350	2,623	2,727	980	477	503	4,370	2,146	2,224	81.7	81.8	81.6
Manatuto	2,135	1,086	1,049	362	187	175	1,773	899	874	83	82.8	83.3
Maubara	3,235	1,601	1,634	1,305	593	712	1,930	1,008	922	59.7	63	56.4
Maubisse	3,876	1,978	1,898	1,663	847	816	2,213	1,131	1,082	57.1	57.2	57
Maukatar	1,051	501	550	173	87	86	878	414	464	83.5	82.6	84.4

Continued

Table 46: Youth literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Youth literacy rate		
	(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)			(aged 15-24)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Metinaro	1,080	575	505	148	86	62	932	489	443	86.3	85	87.7
Nain	6,793	3,344	3,449	466	244	222	6,327	3,100	3,227	93.1	92.7	93.6
Nitibe	1,436	656	780	900	426	474	536	230	306	37.3	35.1	39.2
Oesilo	1,304	596	708	694	337	357	610	259	351	46.8	43.5	49.6
Ossu	2,107	1,017	1,090	388	170	218	1,719	847	872	81.6	83.3	80
Pante	6,235	2,998	3,237	1,913	880	1,033	4,322	2,118	2,204	69.3	70.6	68.1
Passabe	1,014	449	565	633	263	370	381	186	195	37.6	41.4	34.5
Quelicalai	2,292	1,113	1,179	499	221	278	1,793	892	901	78.2	80.1	76.4
Railaco	2,237	1,133	1,104	554	265	289	1,683	868	815	75.2	76.6	73.8
Remexio	1,865	906	959	562	279	283	1,303	627	676	69.9	69.2	70.5
Same	5,060	2,504	2,556	1,024	508	516	4,036	1,996	2,040	79.8	79.7	79.8
Soibada	484	243	241	56	34	22	428	209	219	88.4	86	90.9
Suai	5,127	2,614	2,513	829	445	384	4,298	2,169	2,129	83.8	83	84.7
Tilomar	1,060	539	521	216	121	95	844	418	426	79.6	77.6	81.8
Turiscari	1,405	715	690	252	139	113	1,153	576	577	82.1	80.6	83.6
Tutuala	464	225	239	58	28	30	406	197	209	87.5	87.6	87.4
Uatucarbau	919	431	488	152	77	75	767	354	413	83.5	82.1	84.6
Vemase	1,446	782	664	410	221	189	1,036	561	475	71.6	71.7	71.5
Venilale	2,585	1,259	1,326	472	247	225	2,113	1,012	1,101	81.7	80.4	83
Vera	8,795	4,362	4,433	393	195	198	8,402	4,167	4,235	95.5	95.5	95.5
Viqueque	3,851	1,904	1,947	674	277	397	3,177	1,627	1,550	82.5	85.5	79.6
Watulari	2,298	1,103	1,195	358	185	173	1,940	918	1,022	84.4	83.2	85.5
Zumalai	2,049	941	1,108	509	244	265	1,540	697	843	75.2	74.1	76.1

Table 47: Adult literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Adult literacy rate		
	(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Timor-Leste	613,782	308,575	305,207	258,987	113,883	145,104	354,795	194,692	160,103	57.8	63.1	52.5
Urban	195,330	102,594	92,736	32,799	14,254	18,545	162,531	88,340	74,191	83.2	86.1	80
Rural	418,452	205,981	212,471	226,188	99,629	126,559	192,264	106,352	85,912	45.9	51.6	40.4
Aileu	24,759	12,729	12,030	11,034	5,095	5,939	13,725	7,634	6,091	55.4	60	50.6
Ainaro	31,057	15,459	15,598	17,405	7,956	9,449	13,652	7,503	6,149	44	48.5	39.4
Baucau	63,445	31,075	32,370	28,500	12,649	15,851	34,945	18,426	16,519	55.1	59.3	51
Bobonaro	52,781	25,586	27,195	29,197	12,703	16,494	23,584	12,883	10,701	44.7	50.4	39.3
Covalima	34,161	16,844	17,317	15,358	6,671	8,687	18,803	10,173	8,630	55	60.4	49.8
Dili	147,531	78,680	68,851	21,348	9,342	12,006	126,183	69,338	56,845	85.5	88.1	82.6
Ermera	64,279	32,165	32,114	39,435	17,795	21,640	24,844	14,370	10,474	38.7	44.7	32.6
Lautem	32,392	15,272	17,120	13,843	5,200	8,643	18,549	10,072	8,477	57.3	66	49.5
Liquica	36,857	18,517	18,340	18,151	7,883	10,268	18,706	10,634	8,072	50.8	57.4	44
Manututo	23,843	11,983	11,860	11,435	5,223	6,212	12,408	6,760	5,648	52	56.4	47.6
Manufahi	27,656	14,121	13,535	11,830	5,485	6,345	15,826	8,636	7,190	57.2	61.2	53.1
Oecussi	35,887	17,295	18,592	22,327	9,966	12,361	13,560	7,329	6,231	37.8	42.4	33.5
Viqueque	39,134	18,849	20,285	19,124	7,915	11,209	20,010	10,934	9,076	51.1	58	44.7

Continued

Table 47: Adult literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Adult literacy rate		
	(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Sub-district</b>												
Aileu	11,761	6,003	5,758	4,759	2,183	2,576	7,002	3,820	3,182	59.5	63.6	55.3
Ainaro	7,810	3,889	3,921	3,344	1,489	1,855	4,466	2,400	2,066	57.2	61.7	52.7
Alas	3,878	1,991	1,887	1,622	766	856	2,256	1,225	1,031	58.2	61.5	54.6
Atabae	6,004	2,971	3,033	3,316	1,487	1,829	2,688	1,484	1,204	44.8	49.9	39.7
Atauro	5,165	2,455	2,710	2,004	748	1,256	3,161	1,707	1,454	61.2	69.5	53.7
Atsabe	9,698	4,663	5,035	7,327	3,262	4,065	2,371	1,401	970	24.4	30	19.3
Baguia	5,297	2,518	2,779	2,897	1,207	1,690	2,400	1,311	1,089	45.3	52.1	39.2
Balibo	8,638	4,337	4,301	5,024	2,260	2,764	3,614	2,077	1,537	41.8	47.9	35.7
Barique/natarbora	2,887	1,528	1,359	969	412	557	1,918	1,116	802	66.4	73	59
Baucau	26,637	13,272	13,365	8,236	3,732	4,504	18,401	9,540	8,861	69.1	71.9	66.3
Bazartete	13,658	6,895	6,763	5,799	2,469	3,330	7,859	4,426	3,433	57.5	64.2	50.8
Bobonaro	13,419	6,280	7,139	9,124	3,921	5,203	4,295	2,359	1,936	32	37.6	27.1
Cailaco	5,684	2,694	2,990	3,776	1,661	2,115	1,908	1,033	875	33.6	38.3	29.3
Cristo	33,128	17,430	15,698	6,077	2,737	3,340	27,051	14,693	12,358	81.7	84.3	78.7
Dom	67,475	36,908	30,567	7,906	3,539	4,367	59,569	33,369	26,200	88.3	90.4	85.7
Ermera	18,435	9,332	9,103	9,153	4,033	5,120	9,282	5,299	3,983	50.3	56.8	43.8
Fatuberliu	4,056	2,055	2,001	1,470	672	798	2,586	1,383	1,203	63.8	67.3	60.1
Fatululic	1,026	483	543	459	194	265	567	289	278	55.3	59.8	51.2
Fatumean	1,737	845	892	1,004	443	561	733	402	331	42.2	47.6	37.1
Forohem	2,360	1,153	1,207	1,356	613	743	1,004	540	464	42.5	46.8	38.4
Hatolia	18,542	9,233	9,309	12,799	5,795	7,004	5,743	3,438	2,305	31	37.2	24.8
Hatu-builico	6,019	2,953	3,066	3,691	1,627	2,064	2,328	1,326	1,002	38.7	44.9	32.7
Hatu-udo	5,487	2,722	2,765	3,030	1,388	1,642	2,457	1,334	1,123	44.8	49	40.6

Continued

Table 47: Adult literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Adult literacy rate		
	(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Iliomar	3,696	1,687	2,009	2,268	868	1,400	1,428	819	609	38.6	48.5	30.3
Laclo	4,128	2,100	2,028	2,398	1,160	1,238	1,730	940	790	41.9	44.8	39
Laclubar	6,457	3,102	3,355	4,236	1,878	2,358	2,221	1,224	997	34.4	39.5	29.7
Lacluta	3,528	1,772	1,756	2,051	888	1,163	1,477	884	593	41.9	49.9	33.8
Laga	8,079	3,879	4,200	4,749	2,118	2,631	3,330	1,761	1,569	41.2	45.4	37.4
Laleia	1,938	970	968	802	386	416	1,136	584	552	58.6	60.2	57
Laulara	3,963	2,077	1,886	1,865	837	1,028	2,098	1,240	858	52.9	59.7	45.5
Lautem	7,568	3,598	3,970	3,686	1,407	2,279	3,882	2,191	1,691	51.3	60.9	42.6
Letefoho	11,840	5,974	5,866	7,619	3,532	4,087	4,221	2,442	1,779	35.7	40.9	30.3
Liquia	12,311	6,186	6,125	5,595	2,436	3,159	6,716	3,750	2,966	54.6	60.6	48.4
Liquidoe	3,516	1,822	1,694	1,607	748	859	1,909	1,074	835	54.3	58.9	49.3
Lolotoe	4,204	1,965	2,239	1,753	712	1,041	2,451	1,253	1,198	58.3	63.8	53.5
Lospalos	16,183	7,666	8,517	5,282	1,878	3,404	10,901	5,788	5,113	67.4	75.5	60
Luro	2,856	1,361	1,495	1,903	814	1,089	953	547	406	33.4	40.2	27.2
Maliana	14,832	7,339	7,493	6,204	2,662	3,542	8,628	4,677	3,951	58.2	63.7	52.7
Manatuto	6,822	3,474	3,348	2,401	1,087	1,314	4,421	2,387	2,034	64.8	68.7	60.8
Maubara	10,888	5,436	5,452	6,757	2,978	3,779	4,131	2,458	1,673	37.9	45.2	30.7
Maubisse	11,741	5,895	5,846	7,340	3,452	3,888	4,401	2,443	1,958	37.5	41.4	33.5
Maukatar	3,625	1,771	1,854	1,704	721	983	1,921	1,050	871	53	59.3	47
Metinaro	2,809	1,474	1,335	987	450	537	1,822	1,024	798	64.9	69.5	59.8
Nain	17,151	8,947	8,204	2,028	886	1,142	15,123	8,061	7,062	88.2	90.1	86.1
Nitibe	6,180	2,965	3,215	4,643	2,101	2,542	1,537	864	673	24.9	29.1	20.9
Oesilo	5,471	2,580	2,891	4,010	1,799	2,211	1,461	781	680	26.7	30.3	23.5

Continued



Table 47: Adult literacy by district, sub-district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population			Illiterate population			Literate population			Adult literacy rate		
	(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)			(aged 15+)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ossu	8,540	3,957	4,583	4,736	1,948	2,788	3,804	2,009	1,795	44.5	50.8	39.2
Pante	20,052	9,806	10,246	10,257	4,557	5,700	9,795	5,249	4,546	48.8	53.5	44.4
Passabe	4,184	1,944	2,240	3,417	1,509	1,908	767	435	332	18.3	22.4	14.8
Quelicai	9,535	4,497	5,038	5,700	2,408	3,292	3,835	2,089	1,746	40.2	46.5	34.7
Railaco	5,764	2,963	2,801	2,537	1,173	1,364	3,227	1,790	1,437	56	60.4	51.3
Remexio	5,519	2,827	2,692	2,803	1,327	1,476	2,716	1,500	1,216	49.2	53.1	45.2
Same	15,811	8,025	7,786	6,864	3,105	3,759	8,947	4,920	4,027	56.6	61.3	51.7
Soibada	1,611	809	802	629	300	329	982	509	473	61	62.9	59
Suai	14,720	7,393	7,327	5,425	2,325	3,100	9,295	5,068	4,227	63.1	68.6	57.7
Tilomar	3,942	1,958	1,984	1,716	760	956	2,226	1,198	1,028	56.5	61.2	51.8
Turiscail	3,911	2,050	1,861	1,874	942	932	2,037	1,108	929	52.1	54	49.9
Tutuala	2,089	960	1,129	704	233	471	1,385	727	658	66.3	75.7	58.3
Uatucarbau	3,946	1,881	2,065	1,798	759	1,039	2,148	1,122	1,026	54.4	59.6	49.7
Vemase	5,090	2,578	2,512	2,624	1,231	1,393	2,466	1,347	1,119	48.4	52.2	44.5
Venilale	8,807	4,331	4,476	4,294	1,953	2,341	4,513	2,378	2,135	51.2	54.9	47.7
Vera	21,803	11,466	10,337	2,346	982	1,364	19,457	10,484	8,973	89.2	91.4	86.8
Viqueque	13,694	6,756	6,938	5,900	2,447	3,453	7,794	4,309	3,485	56.9	63.8	50.2
Watulari	9,426	4,483	4,943	4,639	1,873	2,766	4,787	2,610	2,177	50.8	58.2	44
Zumalai	6,751	3,241	3,510	3,694	1,615	2,079	3,057	1,626	1,431	45.3	50.2	40.8

Table 48: Population aged 17 and above that has completed tertiary studies, by district and sex, Timor-Leste 2010

	Total population enumerated			Polytechnic/diploma						Completed some university studies						Masters and above					
	(aged 17+)			Male	% male population	Female	% female population	Total	Male	% male population	Female	% female population	Total	Male	% male population	Female	% female population	Total			
	Male	Female	Total																		
Timor-Leste	284,583	281,318	565,901	3,857	1.4	2,324	0.4	6,181	15,394	5.5	9,905	1.8	25,299	2,889	1	1,401	0.5	4,290			
Urban	95,430	85,230	180,660	2,194	2.6	1,522	0.8	3,716	11,923	14	8,196	4.5	20,119	2414	2.8	1225	1.4	3,639			
Rural	189,153	196,088	385,241	1,663	0.8	802	0.2	2,465	3,471	1.8	1,709	0.4	5,180	475	0.2	176	0.1	651			
Aileu	11,527	10,939	22,466	94	0.9	45	0.2	139	282	2.6	145	0.6	427	39	0.4	24	0.2	63			
Ainaro	14,143	14,310	28,453	91	0.6	64	0.2	155	217	1.5	145	0.5	362	37	0.3	18	0.1	55			
Baucau	28,411	29,799	58,210	468	1.6	332	0.6	800	763	2.6	504	0.9	1,267	227	0.8	99	0.3	326			
Bobonaro	23,601	25,223	48,824	224	0.9	96	0.2	320	488	1.9	258	0.5	746	73	0.3	42	0.2	115			
Covalima	15,362	15,882	31,244	203	1.3	86	0.3	289	318	2	112	0.4	430	41	0.3	20	0.1	61			
Dili	73,894	63,948	137,842	1668	2.6	1191	0.9	2,859	10,535	16.5	7,436	5.4	17,971	2034	3.2	1041	1.6	3,075			
Ermera	29,262	29,105	58,367	198	0.7	94	0.2	292	490	1.7	243	0.4	733	73	0.3	27	0.1	100			
Lautem	13,747	15,728	29,475	244	1.6	96	0.3	340	451	2.9	174	0.6	625	56	0.4	24	0.2	80			
Liquica	17,017	16,793	33,810	91	0.5	36	0.1	127	425	2.5	201	0.6	626	68	0.4	23	0.1	91			
Manututo	11,054	10,961	22,015	83	0.8	50	0.2	133	213	1.9	115	0.5	328	43	0.4	19	0.2	62			
Manufahi	12,957	12,345	25,302	96	0.8	43	0.2	139	237	1.9	131	0.5	368	64	0.5	28	0.2	92			
Oecussi	16,175	17,428	33,603	168	1	90	0.3	258	472	2.7	213	0.6	685	71	0.4	19	0.1	90			
Viqueque	17,433	18,857	36,290	229	1.2	101	0.3	330	503	2.7	228	0.6	731	63	0.3	17	0.1	80			

Table 49: Adult literacy rates (aged 15 and above), by mother tongue and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

Mother Tongue	Literate Males 15+	Total Males aged 15+	Male adult literacy rate (%)	Literate Females 15+	Total Females 15+	Female adult literacy rate (%)
Adabe	34	57	59.6	20	58	34.5
Atauran	50	64	78.1	16	36	44.4
Baikenu	7,174	17,163	41.8	5,846	18,177	32.2
Bekais	437	1,139	38.4	388	1,191	32.6
Bunak	8,943	16,193	55.2	7,407	17,448	42.5
Chinese	192	407	47.2	123	230	53.5
Dadu'a	561	943	59.5	536	971	55.2
English	400	416	96.2	258	269	95.9
Fataluku	6,979	9,727	71.7	5,929	10,907	54.4
Galoli	2,528	4,004	63.1	2,163	3,865	56
Habun	479	791	60.6	348	754	46.2
Idalaka	36	75	48	30	87	34.5
Idate	1,526	3,688	41.4	1,220	3,889	31.4
Indonesian	1,639	1,701	96.4	874	916	95.4
Isni	109	230	47.4	79	194	40.7
Kairui	790	1,696	46.6	654	1,789	36.6
Kawaimina	1	3	33.3	-	1	0
Kemak	6,289	17,617	35.7	4,600	18,345	25.1
Lakalei	596	968	61.6	515	936	55
Lolein	158	363	43.5	105	350	30
Makalero	1,048	1,921	54.6	792	2,216	35.7
Makasai	16,234	28,960	56.1	13,560	30,805	44
Makuva	13	21	61.9	7	15	46.7
Malay	49	58	84.5	30	33	90.9
Mambai	17,225	39,642	43.5	12,663	39,168	32.3
Midiki	1,415	2,846	49.7	1,127	2,899	38.9
Nanaek	60	95	63.2	61	115	53
Naueti	2,438	3,978	61.3	2,184	4,308	50.7
Portuguese	206	215	95.8	215	227	94.7
Rahesuk	226	335	67.5	181	366	49.5
Raklungu	367	617	59.5	250	646	38.7
Resuk	350	548	63.9	285	625	45.6
Sa'ani	590	1,254	47	464	1,366	34
Tetum Prasa	94,877	114,870	82.6	80,851	106,503	75.9
Tetum Terik	11,391	18,178	62.7	9,417	18,132	51.9
Tokodede	6,120	12,158	0.3	4,353	12,065	36.1
Waima'a	2,959	5,403	54.8	2,439	5,170	47.2

Table 50: Vulnerable employment rates by Urban/rural, District and Sex, 2010

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

Table 51: Labour Force Participation Rates for Population age 15-59 by Highest Education Level Reached and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

Education Level	Base Population			Labour Force			Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	266,538	260,024	526,562	191,246	92,848	284,094	71.8	35.7	54
Pre-Primary	2,341	2,127	4,468	2,011	1,034	3,045	85.9	48.6	68.2
Primary	57,272	46,355	103,627	44,188	14,778	58,966	77.2	31.9	56.9
Pre-Secondary	42,066	40,385	82,451	20,505	8,285	28,790	48.7	20.5	34.9
Secondary	67,960	58,129	126,089	43,283	18,445	61,728	63.7	31.7	49
Polytechnic/Diploma	3,619	2,190	5,809	2,861	1,337	4,198	79.1	61.1	72.3
University	18,659	11,613	30,272	11,953	5,037	16,990	64.1	43.4	56.1
Non Formal	4,166	3,993	8,159	2,989	1,744	4,733	71.7	43.7	58
None	70,455	95,232	165,687	63,456	42,188	105,644	90.1	44.3	63.8

**Table 52: Labour Force Participation Rates for Population age 15-64 by  
Highest Education Level Reached and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010**

Education Level	Base Population			Labour Force			Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	283,850	279,854	563,704	206,694	101,691	308,385	72.8	36.3	54.7
Pre-Primary	2,469	2,238	4,707	2,116	1,087	3,203	85.7	48.6	68
Primary	59,582	47,206	106,788	46,230	15,123	61,353	77.6	32	57.5
Pre-Secondary	42,387	40,517	82,904	20,774	8,330	29,104	49	20.6	35.1
Secondary	68,335	58,248	126,583	43,607	18,515	62,122	63.8	31.8	49.1
Polytechnic/Diploma	3,671	2,213	5,884	2,911	1,355	4,266	79.3	61.2	72.5
University	18,764	11,644	30,408	12,049	5,055	17,104	64.2	43.4	56.2
Non Formal	4,369	4,225	8,594	3,170	1,849	5,019	72.6	43.8	58.4
None	84,273	113,563	197,836	75,837	50,377	126,214	90	44.4	63.8

**Table 53: Working children of compulsory school age (aged 10-14) by  
education status and sex, Timor-Leste 2010**

		Working children			All children aged 10-14		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Timor-Leste	At school	1,670	1,214	2,884	59,587	54,951	114,538
	Left school	661	412	1,073	1,493	2,749	2,749
	Never attended school	2,491	1,809	4,300	8,921	8,183	17,104
	Don't know	36	31	67	225	421	421
	Total	4,858	3,466	8,324	70,226	66,304	136,530
Urban	At school	157	94	251	15,830	14,650	30,480
	Left school	104	46	150	322	256	578
	Never attended school	120	45	165	1,026	836	1,862
	Don't know	5	1	6	30	40	70
	Total	386	186	572	17,208	15,782	32,990
Rural	At school	1,513	1,120	2,633	43,757	40,301	84,058
	Left school	557	366	923	1,171	1,000	2,171
	Never attended school	2,371	1,764	4,135	7,895	7,347	15,242
	Don't know	31	30	61	195	156	351
	Total	4,472	3,280	7,752	53,018	48,804	101,822

Table 54a: Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Reasons for Inactivity, 2010

Age	Total	Reason for inactivity							
		Student				Household work			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	number <sup>12</sup>	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total
Total 15+	278,858	65,334	23.4	57,567	20.6	7,343	2.6	122,627	44
15-19	91,644	41,368	45.1	39,639	43.3	1,821	2	6,801	7.4
20-24	50,977	17,585	34.5	12,684	24.9	1,690	3.3	17,533	34.4
25-29	28,571	4,387	15.4	2,573	9	1,061	3.7	19,531	68.4
30-34	16,500	723	4.4	555	3.4	467	2.8	14,263	86.4
35-39	16,845	356	2.1	390	2.3	406	2.4	15,153	90
40-44	13,482	188	1.4	261	1.9	318	2.4	12,224	90.7
45-49	10,483	121	1.2	197	1.9	231	2.2	9,464	90.3
50-54	8,118	81	1	127	1.6	231	2.8	7,188	88.5
55-59	5,848	49	0.8	129	2.2	210	3.6	5,004	85.6
60-64	12,851	116	0.9	297	2.3	311	2.4	8,184	63.7
65+	23,539	360	1.5	715	3	597	2.5	7,282	30.9

<sup>12</sup> Total of all reasons for economic activity, i.e. student, household work, retired or elderly, ill or disabled and other.

Table 54b: Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Reasons for Inactivity, 2010

Reason for inactivity												
Age	Retired or elderly				Ill or disabled				Other			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total
Total 15+	5,476	2	8,523	3.1	2,888	1	2,840	1	3,086	1.1	3,174	1.1
15-19	-		-		149	0.2	92	0.1	981	1.1	793	0.9
20-24	-		-		171	0.3	101	0.2	623	1.2	590	1.2
25-29	-		-		135	0.5	85	0.3	416	1.5	383	1.3
30-34	-		-		83	0.5	85	0.5	167	1	157	1
35-39	-		-		124	0.7	102	0.6	152	0.9	162	1
40-44	-		-		155	1.1	107	0.8	115	0.9	114	0.8
45-49	-		-		146	1.4	123	1.2	98	0.9	103	1
50-54	-		-		167	2.1	145	1.8	76	0.9	103	1.3
55-59	-		-		177	3	118	2	64	1.1	97	1.7
60-64	942	7.3	1,896	14.8	383	3	418	3.3	112	0.9	192	1.5
65+	4,534	19.3	6,627	28.2	1,198	5.1	1,464	6.2	282	1.2	480	2

Table 55: Number in occupations with decision-making power, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

Occupations with decision-making power	Men	Women	Total share of women (%)	Total
Senior government officials	115	29	20	144
Other senior officials	1494	834	36	2328
Senior officials of political-party organisations	20	16	44	36
Senior officials of employers', workers' and other economic-interest organisations	82	42	34	124
Senior officials of humanitarian and other special-interest organisations	1392	776	36	2168
Traditional chiefs and heads of villages	1532	187	11	1719
Directors and chief executives	231	96	29	327
Managers	1653	800	33	2453

Table 56: Number in each sector of employment, by sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

Sector of Employment	Men	Women	Total (%) share of women	Total
Government	30,296	12,924	30	43,220
State owned enterprise (eg. TVTL, EDTL)	1,258	611	33	1,869
Private owned business or farm	73,348	36,080	33	109,428
Self employed farmer	88,967	43,000	33	131,967
Self employed non-farmer	6,495	4,502	41	10,997
Non-Governmental/ non-profit organizations	3,225	1,313	29	4,538
Embassies and bilateral institution (eg. USAID, CIDA , AusAID)	995	388	28	1,383
United Nations and other international organizations	995	345	26	1,340
Other	1,761	1,625	48	3,386
Total	207,340	100,788	33	308,128

Table 57: Total unemployed and unemployment rate, by sex and age group, Timor-Leste, 2010

Age group	Unemployed				Total population	
	Number of unemployed men	Male unemployment rate (%)	Number of unemployed women	Female unemployment rate (%)	Men	Women
15-19	3,468	6	2,588	4.5	57,397	56,907
20-24	5,748	12.6	3,391	7.3	45,720	46,277
25-29	4,119	11.1	2,043	5.4	37,263	38,049
30-34	1,563	6.2	717	2.8	25,180	25,760
35-39	1,189	4.1	547	2	29,285	27,217
40-44	821	3.3	398	1.8	24,873	22,732
45-49	641	3.2	348	1.9	19,956	18,239
50-54	598	3.9	398	2.8	15,243	14,385
55-59	507	4.4	385	3.7	11,621	10,458
60-64	464	2.7	420	2.1	17,312	19,830



Table 58: Secondary economic activity, by employment status and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Economically inactive population (aged 15+)				
	Men		Women		
Secondary economic activity	Number	% doing this secondary activity	Number	% doing this secondary activity	Total
Total	84,127	100	194,731	100	278,858
None	64,993	77.3	112,318	57.7	177,311
Crop growing - unpaid	12,744	15.1	47,141	24.2	59,885
Making tais & table clothes/"Kurse", necklace etc.	350	0.4	13,810	7.1	14,160
Livestock farming - unpaid	2,263	2.7	10,314	5.3	12,577
Other paid employment	745	0.9	3,143	1.6	3,888
Construction	267	0.3	2,439	1.3	2,706
Other household based production or services	1,551	1.8	2,429	1.2	3,980
Crop growing - paid	598	0.7	1,308	0.7	1,906
Wholesale or retail Trade/Kiosk	210	0.2	1,080	0.6	1,290
Livestock farming - paid	132	0.2	321	0.2	453
Guard/security	167	0.2	262	0.1	429
Fishing	107	0.1	166	0.1	273
	Unemployed population (aged 15+)				
	Men		Women		
Secondary economic activity	Number	% doing this secondary activity	Number	% doing this secondary activity	Total
Total	19,887	100	12,041	100	31,928
None	14,991	75	8,861	74	23,852
Crop growing - unpaid	3,156	16	1,931	16	5,087
Livestock farming - unpaid	684	3	479	4	1,163
Making tais & table clothes/"Kurse", necklace etc.	83	0	265	2	348
Other paid employment	146	1	130	1	276
Crop growing - paid	303	2	102	1	405
Fishing	172	1	71	1	243
Other household based production or services	46	0	55	0	101
Construction	71	0	49	0	120
Livestock farming - paid	115	1	48	0	163
Wholesale or retail Trade/Kiosk	94	0	43	0	137
Guard/security	26	0	7	0	33

Continued

Table 58: Secondary economic activity, by employment status and sex, Timor-Leste, 2010

	Employed population (aged 15+)				
	Men		Women		
Secondary economic activity	Number	% doing this secondary activity	Number	% doing this secondary activity	Total
Total	204,561	100	98,435	100	302,996
Crop growing - unpaid	90,864	44	42,864	44	133,728
None	60,082	29	27,319	28	87,401
Livestock farming - unpaid	22,357	11	11,757	12	34,114
Crop growing - paid	16,644	8	5,782	6	22,426
Making tais & table clothes/"Kurse", necklace etc.	343	0	4,435	5	4,778
Other paid employment	2,928	1	1,932	2	4,860
Livestock farming - paid	4,876	2	1,616	2	6,492
Wholesale or retail Trade/Kiosk	1,955	1	1,403	1	3,358
Other household based production or services	709	0	588	1	1,297
Construction	1,254	1	452	0	1,706
Guard/security	793	0	144	0	937
Fishing	1,756	1	143	0	1,899

## Contributors of the Publication

<b>Name and Institution</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
Mr. Antonio Freitas Director-General, Policy Analysis & Research Ministry of Finance	Project Administration and Coordination
Mr. Elias dos Santos Ferreira Director National Statistics Directorate	Project Administration and Coordination
Mr. Pornchai Suchita UNFPA Representative	Project Administration and Financial Support
Mr. Fredrick Otieno Okwayo UNFPA Timor-Leste Chief Technical Adviser Census Project	Overall design, cordination and reviewer of all Monographs
Mr. Peter Nyongesa Wekesa Consultant	Data editing and generation of tables
Mr. Silvino Lopes National Statistics Directorate	Programming and generation of tables
Dr. Omas Bulan Samosir (Ms) Consultant	Author of Fertility & Nuptiality Monograph
Dr. Ricardo Neupert Consultant	Author of Mortality Monograph and Population Projection Monograph
Prof Kone A. P. Siddhisena Consultant	Author of Migration and Urbanization Monograph
Mr. Robert Kingori Nderitu Consultant	Author of Labour Force Monograph
Mr. Thomas Onyango Ogutu Consultant	Author of Housing Monograph
Mr. Peter Gardner Consultant	Author of Disability Monograph
Mrs. Jessica Gardner Consultant	Author of Education Monograph and Gender Monograph

<b>Name and Institution</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
Mr. David Craven Consultant	Author of Census Atlas
Mr. Frederick Baker Consultant	Author of Agriculture Monograph
Mr. Helio Xavier UNFPA-National Census Coordinator	Coordination, reviewing and translation of monographs
Mr. Alipio Cardoso Moniz UNFPA	Produced maps for monographs
Mr. João Gusmão UNFPA	Produced maps for monographs
Mr. Anacleto Bento Ferreira UNFPA	Information technology services
Mr. Francelino Leão Freitas National Statistics Directorate (NSD)	Information technology services
Ms. Anastasia SEP Vong UNFPA	Generation of tables and reviewing monographs
Mr. Domingos Sebastião Freitas UNFPA	Design and typesetting monographs
Mr. David Sengonzi Consultant	Main Editor and re-writer of Agriculture Monograph
Ms. Monica Arara Consultant	Editor

Administration	Contribution
Ms. Carla da Costa UNFPA-National Project Officer	Coordination and translation
Mr. Jose Jordão Estilvidio UNFPA	Administration and processing of finance
Ms. Paulina Rita Viegas National Statistics Directorate (NSD)	Administration
Ms. Silvina Soares National Statistics Directorate (NSD)	Administration and finance
Mr. Anibal Cardoso National Statistics Directorate (NSD)	Administration and logistics
Mr. Raul Pinto UNFPA	Driver
Mr. Domingos da Costa UNFPA	Driver
Mr. Rafael Lobato UNFPA	Driver

## References

As the Fertility and Nuptiality report (NSD and UNFPA, 2013) explains in detail, estimates of the fertility rate vary depending on which method is used to calculate them. Analysts considered the own-child method as the most accurate measure.

Civil Code 2011, Article 1493

Demographic and Health Survey, Timor-Leste, 2009-2010.

<http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/fr235/fr235.pdf>

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, United Nations Statistics Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27&Lg=1&Top=1>).

Refer to the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation ([www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)).

See <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1181678518183/TimorLeste.pdf>

See <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/statistics/comm-summ/textversion/easttimor.htm>

Timor-Leste Decree-Law No. 7/2008

Total population in Table 1 is from private households only, i.e. this excludes people living in institutions.

United Nations, *2012 Report on Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals*. Available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2012/English2012.pdf>.



Census Project Office, Direcção Nacional de Estatística (DNE) House,  
Caicoli Street, DILI, TIMOR-LESTE  
Tel +670 3339806, Website: [dne.mof.gov.tl](http://dne.mof.gov.tl)