



Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2010

Analytical Report on Youth

Volume 16



Timor-Leste 2010 Population and Housing Census

Series of Analytical Reports

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2010 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census

A Census Report on Young People in Timor-Leste in 2010

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National Statistics Directorate (NSD)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

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 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 by the Government and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF particularly for Youth Monograph; 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 process. Further gratitude is extended to the authors of the analytical reports, the Director of NSD and his team, the Chief Technical Advisor – Census Project, technical staff for their commitment and tireless efforts to successfully undertake the thematic analysis exercise.

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



Ms. Emilia Pires,
Minister of Finance

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (RDTL)

Executive Summary

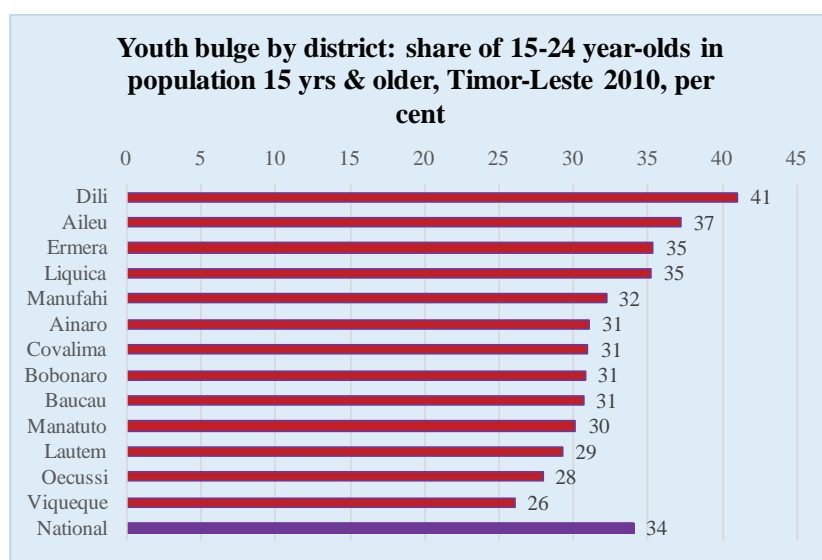
Timor-Leste has one of the youngest populations in the world¹. Two-in-three Timorese (68 per cent) are under age 30, with a median age of 18.3 years. More specifically, young people aged 15-24 years number 210,962 persons in 2010. They account for one-in-five or 20 per cent of the population. Young people aged 15-24 years are one-in-three of the population aged 15 years and above.

One aspect of Timor-Leste's future is clear: it will have a large youth population for some time to come. This 'youth bulge' or lump in the age structure of Timor-Leste will increase the demand for services that young people need. These include providing more access to education, better youth friendly health facilities and more decent work opportunities.

An important indicator of young people's position in the economy and society is their share of the adult population. This measure of the 'youth bulge' in the population highlights the pressure that a large number of young people can place on the economy to provide the jobs to meet the expectations of young school leavers. The youth bulge pressure also highlights the need for the adult community to provide more opportunities for young people to participate in community decisions and to be part of the political process to ensure they can voice their concerns. Youth bulges are also linked to outbursts of social violence.

Young people in Timor-Leste have great potential to contribute in major ways to making Timor-Leste more prosperous and secure. They also have the potential to do harm to themselves and to the wider society if their energies are not harnessed and their expectations are not met.

Youth bulge in adult population



The figure above shows that the share of young people in the population of each district varies from a high of two-in-five in Dili District to a low of one-in-four in Viqueque.

¹ Work Bank Data Bank Indicator: Population aged 0-14 years as proportion of total population for 2012 for 225 countries

Young people face big challenges

A key purpose of this census report on young people in Timor-Leste is to reveal more about their main characteristics. What defines young people as the subject for social analysis is not so much their age or the physical changes they are undergoing. More importantly, young people require special attention because they are under pressure. They face a number of challenges they face as they seek to make their own way in the world. Many lack the resources to tackle these obstacles. Their degree of success or failure will determine their well-being far into their adult lives.

Chapter Three of this report outlines in summary form the main challenges young people face in Timor-Leste. If readers want to go directly to the key findings of this report, they are advised to read this chapter. It makes use of census data to show, where possible, at what age young people face these challenges and how their responses differ, based on the sex, location and education levels of young people as well as other factors.

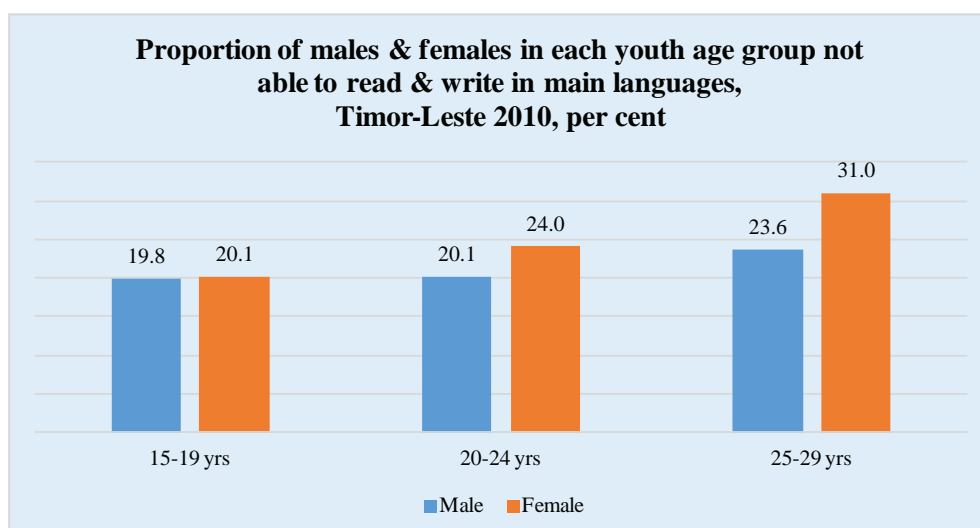
Three groups of young people identified as needing attention

The three types of disadvantage experienced by young people are identified in the report. The first group are the relatively advantaged.

Young people not in education or work

Many young Timorese are now more educated and healthier than older age groups. However, as they enter the workforce, their skills and capacities are often not made good use of, this report using census results show that many young people are trapped in low-skilled, low-paid work or cannot find work at all. Many young people are neither in education nor work. This applies to 14 per cent of young men aged 15-24 years and 31 per cent of young women aged 15-24 years. Many of these young people are looking for work but others have given up looking and have retreated into housework or menial activities to survive.

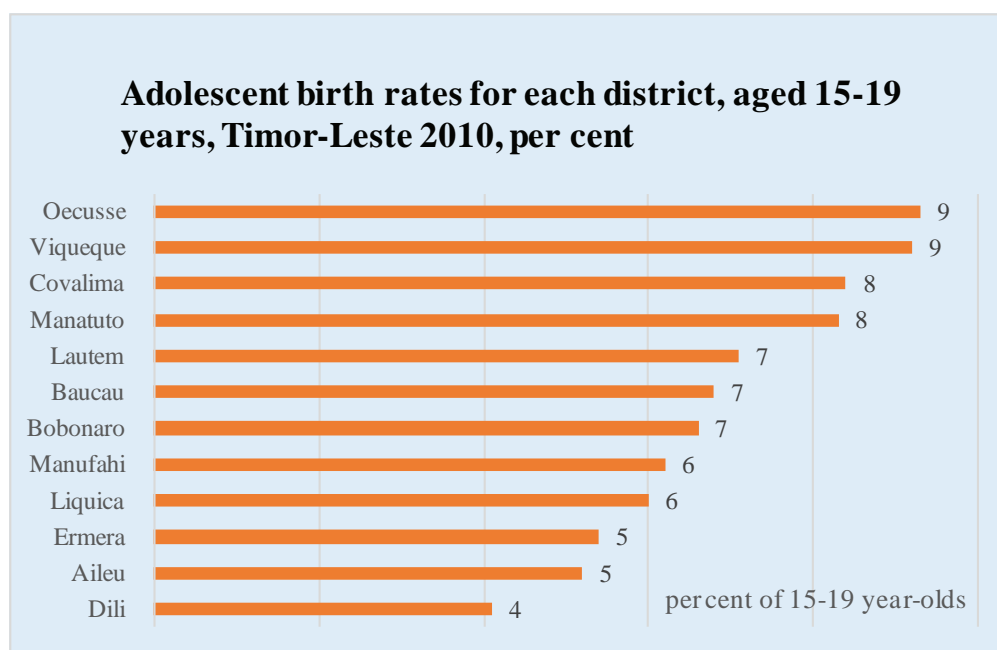
Young people who cannot read or write



The second group are the clearly disadvantaged. These are young people who have not had the same advantages as the first group because they are early school leavers or have never been to school at all. Timor-Leste still has one-in-five young people aged 15-24 years who cannot read or write. The figure above shows that proportion for the youngest youth age group 15-19 years has a lower illiteracy rate than for the oldest youth age group 25-29 years. However, even among the 15-19 year-olds, one-in-five are still not able to read and write.

Young people who are severely disadvantaged

The third group of young people highlighted in this report are the severely disadvantaged. One such group are adolescent mothers. Giving birth as an adolescent is not only potentially harmful to the young mother but also can harm the health of the baby and its growth. Adolescent mothers through their lack of education and other disadvantages can pass on poverty to the next generation. Timor-Leste has the highest adolescent birth rate in the South East Asian region, head of the Philippines and Indonesia. The following figure show how the proportion of young women aged 15-19 years who have given birth varies greatly by district.



Young people with a disability are severely disadvantaged compared with other young Timorese. The figure below shows the type and number of young people with a disability.

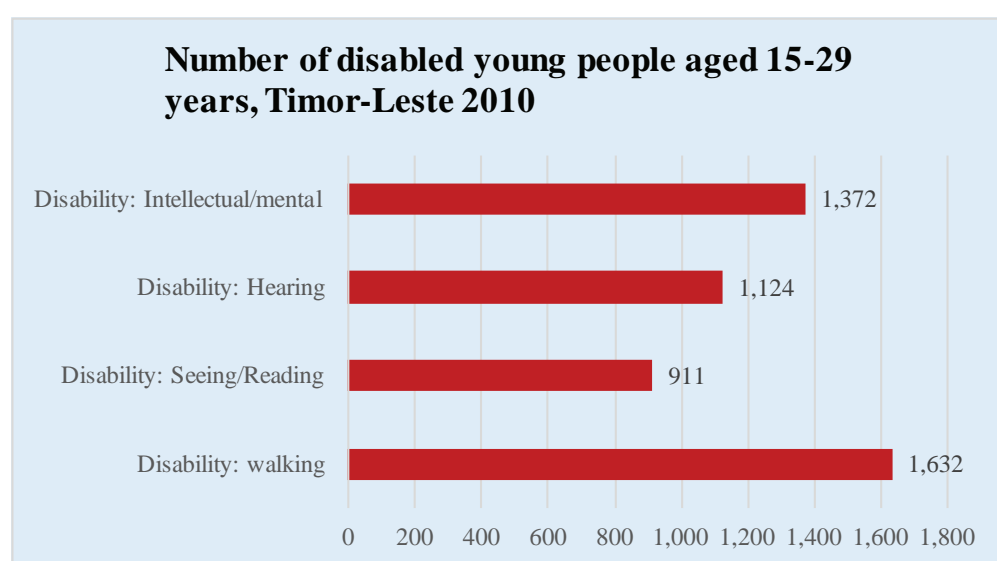


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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The focus of this report is on young people in Timor-Leste. It uses the results of the July 2010 National Population and Housing Census to provide a profile of the main characteristics of young people in Timor-Leste and the challenges they face as they seek to make their own way in the world.

The report makes use of data already published in other census reports on fertility and marriage, mortality, migration and urbanisation, education, labour force, housing, disability, and gender. In addition, a range of special tabulations from the census are also used to provide more detailed information about the situation of young people in Timor-Leste.

1.2 How are young people defined in terms of age?

The term ‘young people’ is used in the report in preference to the term ‘youth’ or ‘youths’ except where it is used to describe another word as in ‘youth population’. The focus of this report will be on young people ranging in age from 10 to 30 years.

Timor-Leste’s National Youth Policy defines the youth population as those between 16 and 30 years old. However, where possible, a broader age range is used in the following analysis. This is to present information about the transition from childhood to adulthood. The specific youth-age subgroups used in the report are: 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years.

However, a number of census questions were only asked of those persons aged 15 years and over. This means that for a number of issues such as education attainment, teenage pregnancy, and employment and unemployment, the analysis is limited to the age range 15-29 years.

1.3 Government strategies and young people

Timor-Leste’s National Strategic Development Plan is a collective roadmap for the country’s development. The plan sets the strategic agenda on how the country shall move forward in building a prosperous and productive society, through the development of basic services, increased economic opportunity, and improved living standards. The Plan serves as a framework for identifying, deciding, assessing and evaluating development priorities. It also serves to guide the development of programs of action.

The Strategic Development Plan recognises that young people constitute an important human asset for the implementation of the plan. This means providing resources to support youth development through education, health, employment, and social development of young people through programs to provide youth services is important.

In terms of education, the Plan states that young people shall be allowed to achieve their potential by providing good quality of education and expanding their life opportunities. Improvement of pre-school education, basic education, secondary education, higher education, vocational education, and recurrent education and lifelong learning are the key strategies for the development of education.

In terms of health, the Plan states that the children of Timor-Leste deserve access to good health care, nutritious food, clean drinking water and good sanitation. To these ends, the Plan aims to improve health services delivery, human resource development and health infrastructure. The Plan is directed specifically at addressing health needs of children, women and vulnerable groups.

In relation to employment, the Government's Plan states that its vision is to increase jobs in all sectors. It is also intended to secure future economic growth of the country by improving the training system. This will enable young people to benefit from the growing job opportunities in the petroleum, tourism, agriculture and construction sectors.

In relation to the social development, the government's vision is to have young people achieve their potential as healthy, educated and ethical citizens and as leaders who are proud to be Timorese. To achieve this vision, the government is strategically developing the systems to provide services to young people in the areas of sports, art and culture, leadership, and civic education. The government is also upgrading the human resources capacity of service providers from government and non-government institutions to provide good quality services to young people, both in rural and urban areas.

1.4 The youth Millennium Development Goals

Another important reference point for this report is the youth-oriented Millennium Development Goals. The relevant Goal and targets are:

- Goal One: Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for young men and women from;
- Goal Two: Ensuring that children complete their primary schooling;
- Goal Three: Eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education;
- Goal Five: Improving maternal health by reducing the maternal mortality rate and universal access to reproductive health.
- Goal Six: Combating HIV & AIDS, malaria and other diseases is also highly relevant to young people.

However, the census results can only provide data which address three of these issues:

- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men;
- Ratios of males to females in primary, secondary and tertiary education; and the
- Adolescent birth rate.

1.5 The challenges young people face

Why focus on young people as a group in the population? What is it about their situation that justifies compiling a profile of young people based on census data? It is important to recognise that young people are not simply a statistical grouping based on age. They are better viewed as a group who are at a stage in their life when they face major difficulties.

Young people the world over face a number of obstacles they need to overcome when they move out of the relative stability of childhood. These challenges young people face stem from leaving the security of the parental home to find their own way in the world. For many young people, it also involves leaving the established routines of the education system to cope with finding work, often with minimal support.

Young people around the world are at an age when they have to deal with a range of uncertainties. These include building their own network of friends and mentors, locating stable living arrangements and finding a reliable means to support themselves. Young people also have to manage new risks associated with their sexual and reproductive health. They also have to take responsibility for their own health in relation to exercise and what they eat and how they deal with exposure to cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs². Not least, young people have to find ways to assert their right to take part in the decisions made in their local community, region and nation.

Timor-Leste's young people face these same challenges but many start from a weak base. These include having to cope with the effects of malnutrition and poverty in childhood, limited access to basic education or a disrupted schooling after the end of the Indonesian occupation. Many also have experienced the trauma produced by civil disorder and dislocation at the end of the occupation and later in 2006-07. They continue to suffer from the lack of work and reliable sources of income.

In keeping with the focus of the national youth policy, this report makes extensive use of the concept of a youth transition. The youth transition refers to how young people deal with a series of challenges they face when moving out of the security childhood in their quest for the status their community gives to people regarded as adults³. The challenges most young people have to negotiate include leaving school and having to find a means of support, leaving the parental home and forming a new household or family, managing new health risks and finding ways to participate actively in the political system⁴.

However, it is important to recognise that not all young people face the same obstacles. A large segment of young people in Timor-Leste have never been to school and so are not able to read or use numbers. They are little chance of coping effectively with the modern world. A smaller number of young people have experienced severe disadvantage due to physical or mental disability. Even for those young people who have benefited from better access to education and health facilities, many will still different sets of opportunities available to them.

² Sawyer, S. M., et al. 2012, 'Adolescence: A Foundation for Future Health', *The Lancet* 379 (9826) pp 1630-1640.

³ Lloyd, C (editor); 2005, *Growing Up Global: The Changing Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries*. Committee on Population Board on Children, Youth, and Families Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, US National Research Council & Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Washington, USA, p 24-27.

⁴ World Bank, 2006, *World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation*. Washington DC; Pp 5-15.

The outcomes a young person achieves in their transition to adulthood depend on a range of factors affecting them. These include whether that young person is male or female, is from a well-off or poor household, what level of education they have achieved and whether they are living in a rural or urban area⁵.

Other basic factors that will shape a young person's chances of overcoming key obstacles. These include whether he or she is literate or not, and whether they face major health risks brought on by adolescent pregnancy, HIV & AIDS, or other physically or mental impairments. These differences in a young person's own background will expand or narrow the range of opportunities they have available to them. The census results provide a valuable window to view the different capabilities young people in Timor-Leste have to cope with the changes they face.

Adolescence is a pivotal period in a young person's life, a time when poverty and lack of opportunity are passed to the next generation. The fewer the resources a young person can call upon, the greater the barriers he or she faces, making more difficult the transition to adulthood.

It is also likely that a young person's lack of success in their youth transition will have a strong impact on their later life outcomes. For example, young men unable to find a reliable job or livelihood will avoid or delay getting married or father children they cannot support⁶. Adolescent girls who live in poverty and have little education are not only at high risk of becoming pregnant with all the health risks this involves. As young mothers, they are also at high risk of raising an undernourished child.⁷

1.6 Implications for public policy

From a youth transition perspective, it is the rôle of government to help build the resilience of young people so they can overcome the obstacles they face and to help them to achieve socially productive outcomes in life. Governments typically invest a large amount of resources in helping children get access to education and health but fail to continue to sustain this level of investment in young people once they leave school. As a result, young people have to rely on their own networks and resources to survive in a largely hostile economic environment.

1.7 Outline of the report

This monograph consists of eight chapters. The background of the in-depth analysis on youth in Timor-Leste presented in chapter one.

Chapter Two presents information on the number of young people in the total population. This includes a measure of the share of young people in the total population (the so-called 'youth bulge'), differences between the sexes, and the share of young people in urban and rural areas. It also includes a comparison of Timor-Leste's youth share of the population with other countries in the region.

Chapter Three provides an outline of the youth transition in Timor-Leste, showing the ages at which young people leave school, as well as the proportion of young people who have never attended school or leave school early. Information is also presented on age at marriage, birth of first child and age of head of household. When young people on average achieve a key economic milestone such as a job or other form of employment.

⁵ See UNICEF Pacific & Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), 2011, The State of Pacific Youth Report 2011. www.unicef.org/eapro/State_of_the_Pacific_Youth_Report_web.pdf

⁶ World Bank, 2006, World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation. Pp 40,42

⁷ The State of the World's Children 2011: Adolescence: an Age of Opportunity. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York, February, p 3.

Chapter Four presents data on where young people live and their migration patterns. Chapter Five makes use of the available census data on the health status of young people referring to adolescent births and incidence of disability. Chapter Six focuses on literacy rates and educational attainment of young people. It presents data on key education indicators such as upper secondary education attainment, levels and type of tertiary education. Also identified are young people who say they are not literate in the main languages of Timor-Leste and those who also are at high-risk of illiteracy due to low levels of education attainment.

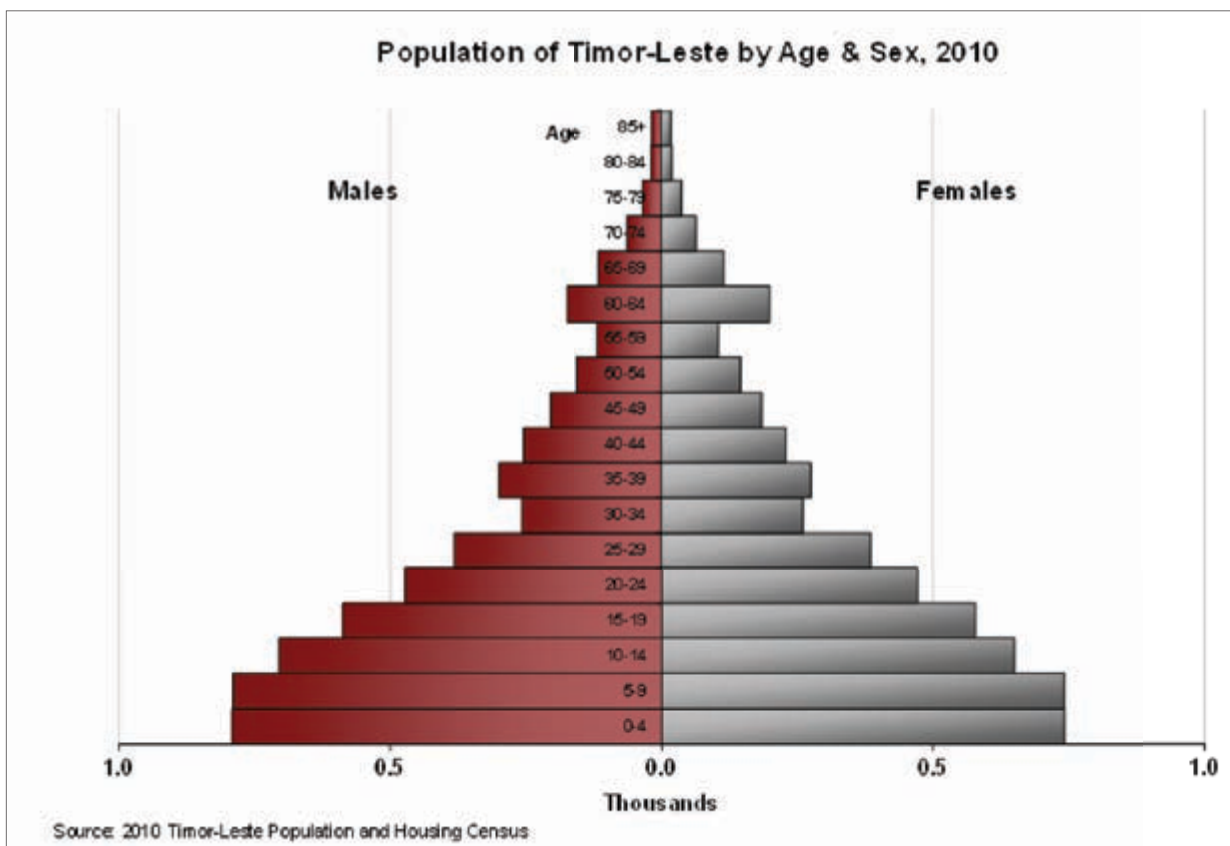
Chapter Seven provides detailed information about young people in work and those not in work. The information is about young people in employment as defined by the census and specifically about those in formal sector wage employment. New information is presented on the number of young people who are neither in work nor in education. Information is also given about the types of jobs held by young people, and which jobs are most likely to employ young people. More detailed information on the types of occupations of young people is available in an Attachment.

Chapter Eight concludes the report with a discussion of the implications of the main findings of the analysis and a series of recommendations. An attachment records a number of supplementary data tables that underpin the graphic presentations discussed in the main body of the report.

CHAPTER 2

YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION

the total population. The age-sex pyramid for Timor-Leste in Figure 1 shows clearly that the age groups. The age-sex pyramid also shows that the number of young people will increase even further in the future as the largest age groups in the pyramid are children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 year-olds.



population.

The broadest age group that can refer to young people is 12 to 30 years, taking into account the that young people account for a large share of the population. The implication for public policy is

whether the government and the community are giving due attention to young people to help them address the difficulties in finding a secure place in the world of adults.

The number of young people is increasing over time relative to the rest of the population. The census of 2004 counted just short 180,000 in the 15-24 age group, increasing by close to 40,000 in six years. World Bank data show that Timor-Leste has one of the youngest populations in the world.⁸ Two-in-three Timorese (68 per cent) are under age 30, with a median age of 18.3 years.

As the young dominate the current age structure of Timor-Leste, young people will continue to hold a large share of the population into the foreseeable future. The large cohort of children aged 10 and below ensures that the number of young people will continue to increase in the near future. The number of children aged to 9 years is 306,442, nearly 100,000 more than the size of the current 15-24 age group.

2.1 Differences between the sexes

The ratio of males to females among the youth age groups favours the males, especially in the 10 to 14 age group (see Table 1). However, the greater number of boys in the 10-14 age group may reflect an under-counting of females in this age group for some reason. The same bias towards more male children also is evident in the younger age groups 0-9 years.

Table 1: Male and females in the youth-age groups and ratio of males to females, Timor-Leste 2010

Age	Males	Females	Ratio M:F
14-Oct	70,513	64,951	1.09
15 -19	58,754	57,781	1.02
20 - 24	47,336	47,091	1.01
25 - 29	38,269	38,567	0.99

2.2 Where young people are living

Most young people aged 15-29 years are living in Dili district (88,425). The next largest concentration of young people in this age group is in Ermera district (30,163), followed by Baucau district (25,716), Bobonaro district (22,611), Liquica (17,508), Covalima district (14,664), Oecussi (14,446), Viqueque district (13,967) and Ainaro (13,535). The remaining districts are: Lautem (12,265), Aileu (12,318), Manufahi (11,961), and Manatuto (10,219).

The subdistricts with the largest youth populations aged 15-29 years are the Dili subdistricts of Dom Alexio (42,017), Vera Cruz (12,985) and Cristo Rei (19,848). Next largest in size of youth population aged 15-29 years comes Baucau subdistrict (12,788), Nain Feto (10,013), Ermera subdistrict (9,281) Pante Macasar (8,893), Hatolia (8,700), Maliana (7,716), Lospalos (7,162), Suai (7,113), Same (6,819), Bazartete (6,757), and Liquica subdistrict (6,335). The remaining subdistricts with more than 5,000 young people are: Aileu Vila (6,330) Letefoho (5,391) Viqueque subdistrict (5,367), Maubisse (5,245) and Bobonaro subdistrict (5,201).

⁸ World Bank Data Bank Indicator: Population aged 0-14 years as proportion of total population for 2012 for 225 countries.

2.3 A simple measure of the youth bulge

An important basic indicator of young people's position in the economy and society is their share of the adult population. This measure highlights the pressure that a large 'youth bulge' can place on a country's economy to create enough jobs to meet the expectations of young school leavers. It also highlights the need for older generations to give opportunities for young people to participate in community decisions. The size of the youth bulge can also send a signal to Governments to open up the political process more to ensure that young people are able to give voice their concerns. International comparative research shows that the risk of political violence increases markedly with a large youth bulge in a country's population, together with a slow growing economy and weak government.⁹

The simplest measure of the youth bulge is the share of young people aged 15-24 years in the adult population 15 years and above. On this measure, one-in-three of the adult population of Timor-Leste are young people aged 15-24 years. Another measure of the impact of the youth bulge on the labour market uses the adult working age population and a broader youth age group.

2.4 Districts with the largest youth bulges

Table 2 shows the size of the youth share in the total adult population in each district in Timor-Leste. The districts are ranked from the highest to the lowest shares of their youth population aged 15-24 years in the population aged 15 years and over. Dili district is at the top, followed by Aileu, Ermera, Liquica, Manufahi, Covalima and Ainaro districts. The remaining districts in order of the size of their youth bulges are: Baucau, Bobonaro, Manatuto, Lautem, Oecussi and Viqueque with the lowest youth share in the adult population.

Table 2: Proportion of young people aged 15-24 years in the population aged 15 years & over for each district of Timor-Leste 2010, per cent

District	per cent	District	per cent
Dili	41	Baucau	30.7
Aileu	37.2	Bobonaro	30.8
Ermera	35.4	Manatuto	30.1
Liquica	35.2	Lautem	29.3
Manufahi	32.2	Oecussi	27.9
Covalima	31	Viqueque	26
Ainaro	31	National	33.8

Table 3 shows the subdistricts with large youth bulges. This table lists twenty subdistricts where young people aged 15-24 years are a third or more of their population aged 15 years and above. The Dili urban subdistricts of Dom Alexio, Cristo Rei and Vera Cruz and Nain Feto are near the top of the list.

⁹ Urdal, H, 2006, 'A clash of generations? Youth bulges and political violence', International Studies Quarterly, Vol 50 pp 607-629

Table 3: Sub districts with the largest youth bulges: number & proportion of young people aged 15-19 years in the population aged 15 years & over, per cent, Timor-Leste 2010, per cent of population in each sub district

Sub district	15 to 24 years	15 yrs & over	Per cent	Sub district	15 to 24 years	15 yrs & over	Per cent
Dom Alexio	29,443	68,799	42.8	Bazartete	5,024	13,758	36.5
Cristo Rei	14,215	34,721	40.9	Turiscas	1,405	3,911	35.9
Aileu Vila	4,969	12,288	40.4	Lospalos	5,778	16,192	35.7
Vera Cruz	9,196	22,816	40.3	Suai	5,342	15,064	35.5
Nain Feto	7,046	18,137	38.8	Baucau	9,821	27,829	35.3
Railaco	2,267	5,869	38.6	Laulara	1,394	3,964	35.2
Liquica	4,769	12,378	38.5	Hatolia	6,520	18,542	35.2
Metinaro	1,080	2,809	38.4	Fatuberliu	1,416	4,056	34.9
Ermera	7,059	18,437	38.3	Letefoho	4,054	11,859	34.2
Maliana	5,860	15,404	38	Ainaro	2,898	8,542	33.9

2.5 How does Timor-Leste compare with other countries in the region?

How does Timor-Leste's youth share of the adult population compare with other countries in the region? This comparison applies a broader definition of youth bulge as the share of young people 15-24 years in the total population aged 15 years and above. The data refer to UN population estimates for the year 2010.

The large youth bulge in the population of Timor-Leste makes it closer to the Melanesian countries of the Pacific than it does to its ASEAN neighbours in South East Asia. While Timor-Leste has over one-in-three (34 per cent) of its adult population who are aged 15-24 years, Indonesia has only just less than one-in-four (24 per cent) of the adult population who are aged 15-24 years. The youth share of the adult population in Malaysia is 28 per cent and in Thailand, it is only 18 per cent. Similar to Timor-Leste. The estimated youth share of the population in Papua New Guinea is 31 per cent and in Solomon Islands it is 32 per cent.

2.6 Future size of the youth bulge

The population projections for Timor-Leste presented in a census report provide a basis for estimating the size of the youth bulge in 2030 and 2050. The recommended scenario projects a total population of 1.85 million by 2030. The youth share of the adult population will be slightly less than in 2010, down by 1.6 percentage points to just under a third (32.2 per cent) of the adult population. However, by 2050, the projected population is 2.85 million but the decline in population growth will have produced a lower youth share of 28.3 per cent of the adult population. Nevertheless, these youth shares in the adult population are still higher than current Indonesia's youth share in the adult population.

CHAPTER 3

TRANSITION FROM CHILD TO ADULT

As discussed in Chapter One, a valuable way to understand what is happening to young people in Timor-Leste is to note the major life changes they undergo as they move from being treated by their community as a child to being treated as an adult.

These major changes young people go through involve more than the physical changes to their bodies associated with puberty. The changes a young person goes through refer to moving from dependence on parents to independence, not only in the economic sense but also psychologically and socially. These changes usually include leaving school, leaving the parental home and finding a place to live, finding work or a reliable livelihood, managing new health risks and taking part in the political system.¹⁰

The census provides valuable data on the ages at different groups of young people are making these changes to their lives. Information is available on the age that young people leave school, age when they are not living in the parental home, age at marriage, age at which first child is born, differences in age related to work, and age at which incurring new health risks.

As noted above in the introduction, not all young people go through all of these changes or transitions. Those who have not been to school or who have left school early before attaining a workable level of literacy and numeracy have different options and obstacles to achieving independence. Similarly, a young adolescent who has a child face greater risks to her health, as well as her baby's survival, health and welfare than those women who delay the age of their first birth.

A young person's success or failure in making these changes will have a strong impact on their later life outcomes. For example, if a young man has a long period of looking for work and/or a series of temporary jobs, this may delay when he leaves home and sets up his own household. It is also likely to affect his self-confidence, his attitudes to government, value of political participation and his capacity to contribute to his community. Similarly, a young adolescent giving birth is at greater risk of dying from complications and her child has a lower chance of survival. Teenage mothers are also more likely to drop out of school and to have more limited life options as a result.¹¹

3.1 The first transition for many young people: leaving school

Most young people (83 per cent) between the ages 10 and 29 years have been to school. Four out-of-five young people aged 9-14 years are still attending school. By age 16, the proportion drops to three-in-four still in education (See Figure 2 below). By age 19 nearly half (44 per cent) are not in education, and by age 20, three-in-five (59 per cent) have left education. By age 24, four out of five have left education. Figure 3 shows the differences in the age of leaving school for males and females. The divergence in favour of males only starts from age 18.

¹⁰ World Bank. 2006, World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation. Pp 5-15.

¹¹ The State of the World's Children 2011: Adolescence: an Age of Opportunity. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York, February, p 22.

Figure 2: Proportion of population aged 6-29 still in education by single year of age, per cent

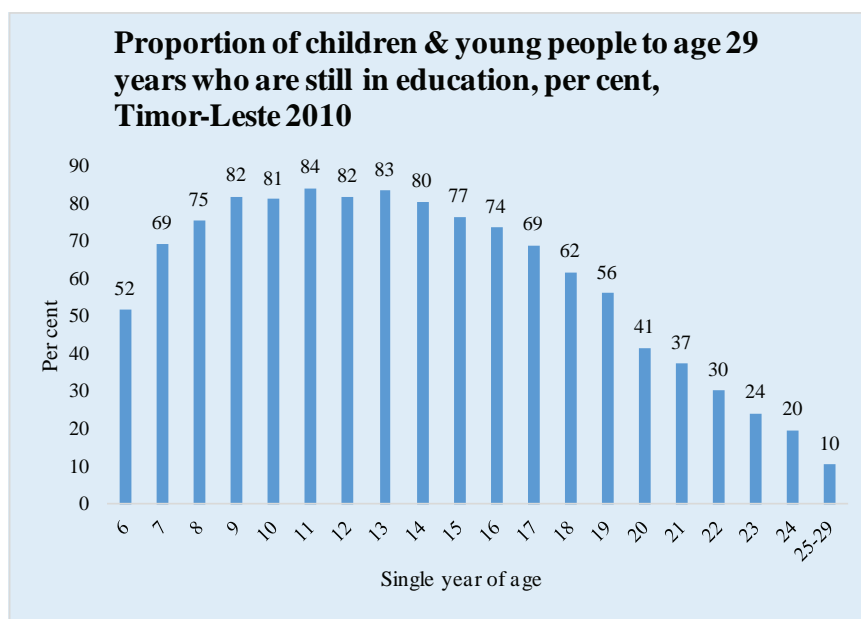
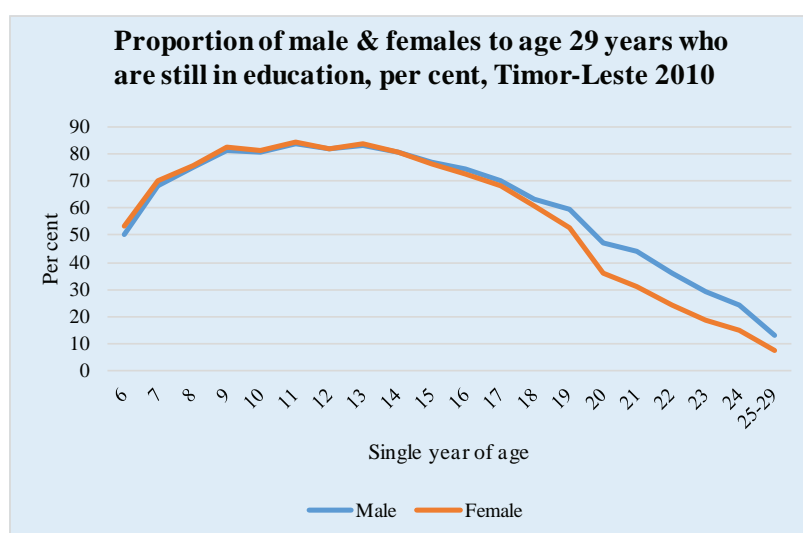
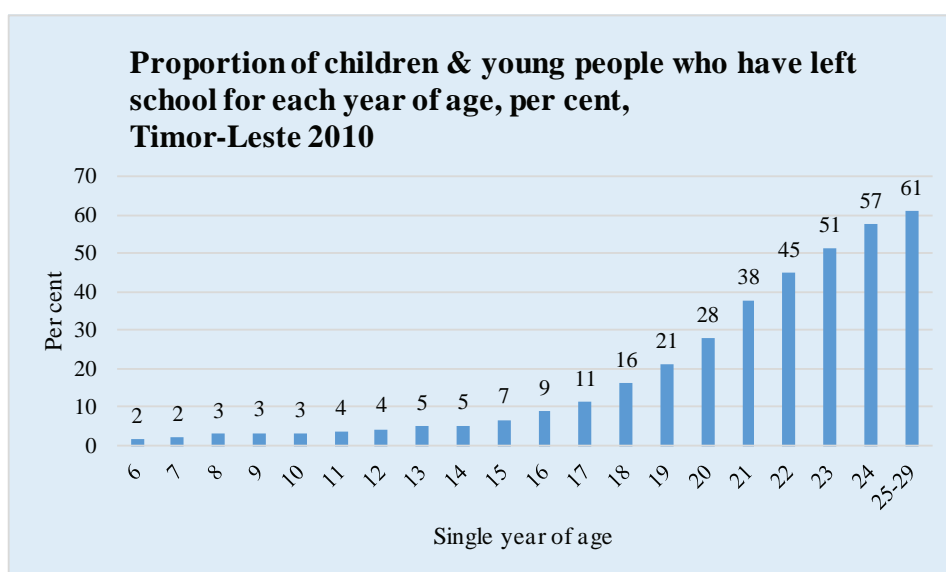


Figure 3: Proportion of the male & female population aged 6-29 still in education by single year of age, per cent



However, the reverse of these figures are also worth highlighting. Figure 4 shows that only a minority have left school in their higher teenage years and early twenties.

Figure 4: Proportion of the male & female population aged 6-29 who have left school by single year of age, per cent



3.2 Never attended school or early school leaver

However, not all young people have had the chance to receive an education. Figure 5 shows that as many as one-in-four young people aged 25-29 years (24 per cent) had never been to school. For those who are younger, the proportion is lower but still significant at around one in five young people aged 20-24 years (19 per cent). The proportion who have never attended school is lowest for 11 and 13 year-olds, indicating that the younger ages are getting better access to schools.

Figure 5: Proportion of population aged 6-29 never attended school by single year of age, per cent

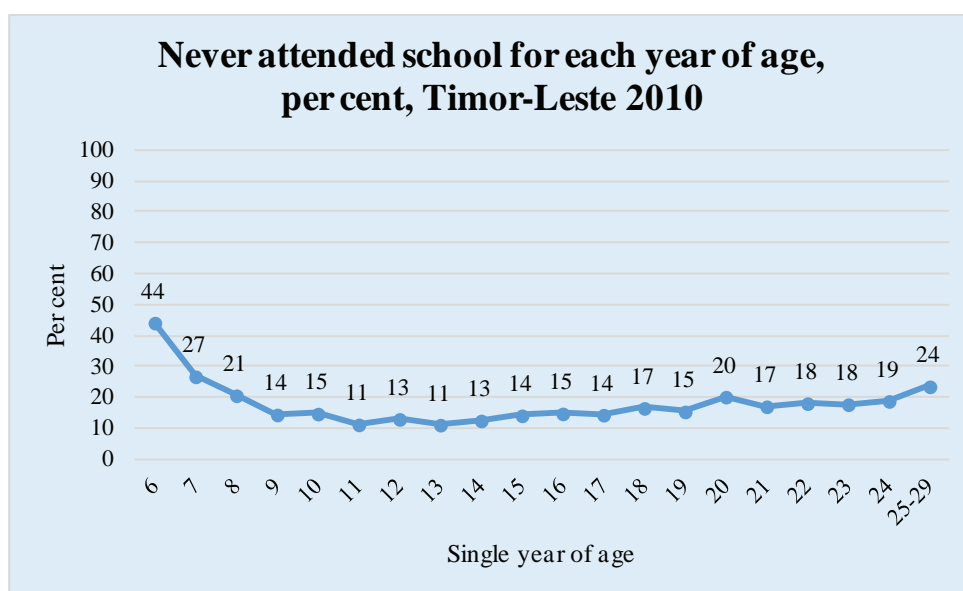


Figure 6: Proportion of population in the youth-age groups who have never attended school, Timor-Leste 2004 & 2010, per cent

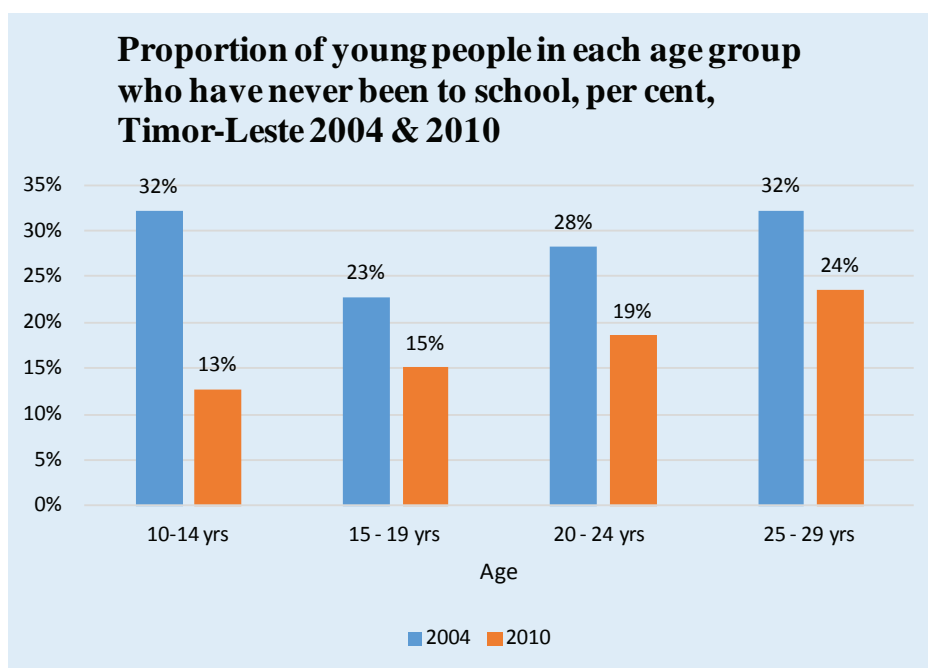


Figure 6 shows that the share of young people in each youth-age group who have never been to school has fallen between the previous census in 2004 and the most recent census in 2010. The latest fall is in the youngest youth-age group, indicating that substantial gains in broadening access to education are now being achieved. Nevertheless, it is important to note that 13 to 15 per cent of adolescents have never been to school and will be unlikely to go. Their options to acquire literacy and numeracy will be reliant on access to non-formal education options, if any.

3.3 Leaving the parental home

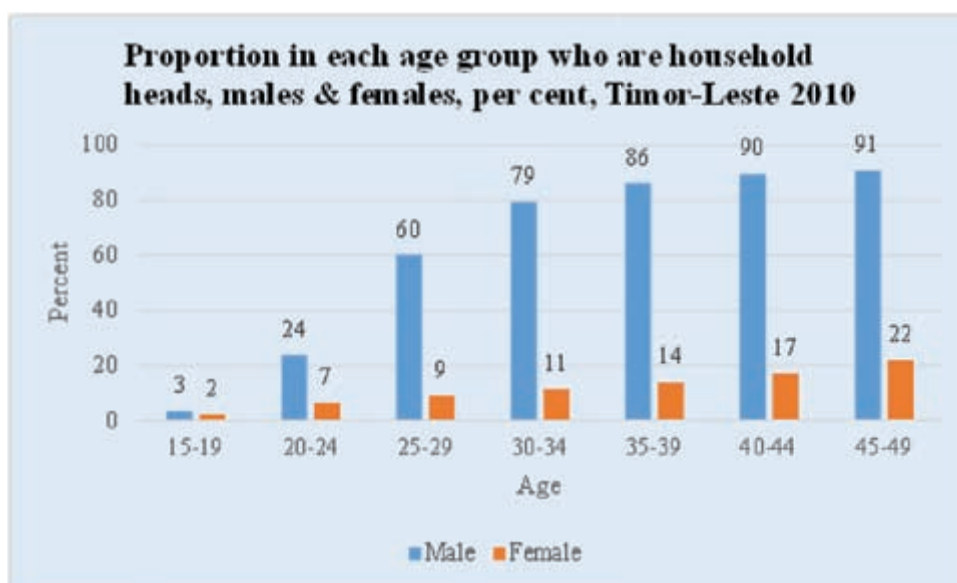
The second step many young people take is to leave the parental home. Many young people leave home to go to secondary school in another area. Others leave home when they migrate to town to look for work or to experience the wider world. Unfortunately the census did not ask whether the person was living in the same household as their biological mother.

3.4 Migrating

A step many young people take is to move to an area, usually a town, to be able to pursue further education and/or to find work. While the 10-14 year-olds may move with their families, many of those aged 15 and above move by themselves to stay with relatives in an urban area or live in independent accommodation.

One-in-six (16 per cent) of young people aged 10-29 years have migrated. However this age group accounts for just over half (51 per cent) of all internal migrants in Timor-Leste. The three age groups that have the most migrants are 20-24 year-olds, followed by 25-29 year-olds and then 15-19 year-olds. Young women are just as likely to migrate as young men.

The age at which young people leave their parental home and set up a new household is another which either males or females become household heads. Most heads of households are males. Only are not household heads.



to 45-49 age groups.

Being a household head is not the same as being married, formally or informally. This is the case

married household heads may refer to people living together who are students or workers who are not members of a family.

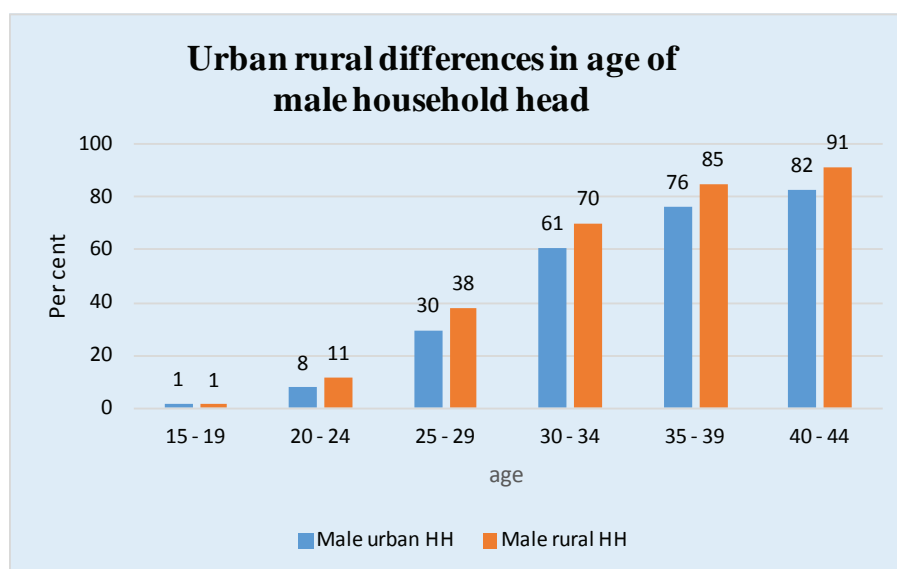
There are differences in the age at which young men become household heads, depending on whether

household heads. It is harder for men to set up their own household in an urban area compared with men in rural areas. The transition to this important adult status for men takes longer to achieve in an urban setting because the obstacles to achieving a reliable means of livelihood, gaining access to land, and building a house are much greater than in a person's home village. In contrast, there are no differences of note for the much smaller number of female-headed households.

12

traditional or a de facto union.

Figure 8: Urban rural differences in the age at which men become household heads, per cent



3.6 Entering new personal relationships

A key marker of the transition to adult status for young people is getting married. The term 'married' used in the Timor-Leste census refers to legal, traditional or de facto unions. The categories used in the Timor-Leste 2010 census for marital status were: single/never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated.

3.7 Age at marriage

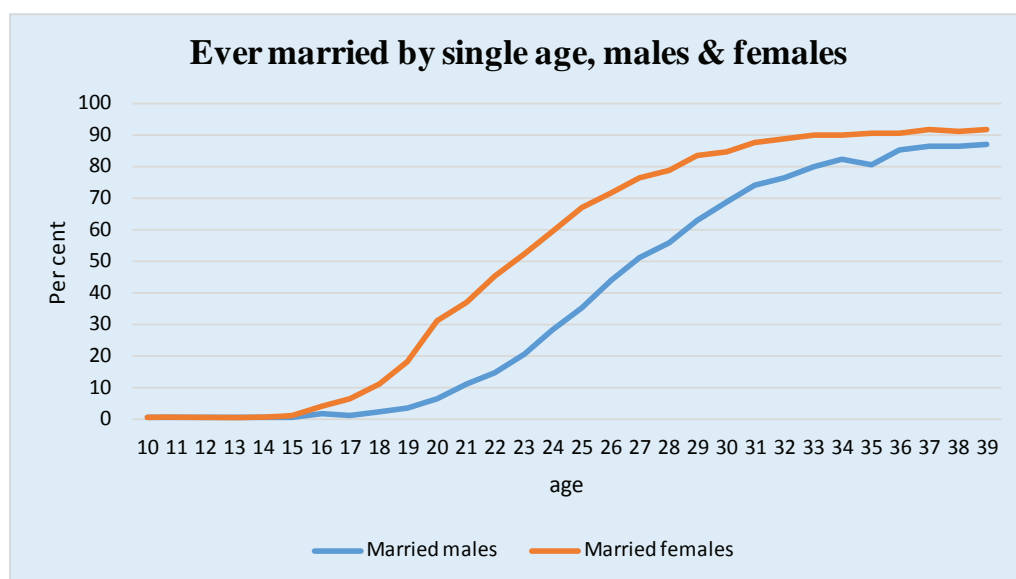
For most young people in Timor-Leste, marriage, broadly defined, is a major step in achieving community recognition as an adult. Marriage for most young people involves setting up an independent household. The census showed that only just above one-in-ten households (12 per cent) had a son-in-law or daughter-in-law living with them.

However, marriage for adolescent girls may have little to do with choice and more to do with poverty and family pressure. Evidence from elsewhere in the world shows this to be the case.¹³

The Figure 9 below shows that the age at which men and women marry varies considerably. At age 19 nearly one-in-five women are married but only 3 per cent of young men at this age are. By age 25, two-in-three women aged 25 are married, but only one-in-three men of the same age are. By age 27, three quarters of the women at this age are married, only half of the men are. The marriage gap between young men and women is greatest for the 22-25 age group. The age marriage gap does not narrow until age 36 when there is a 6 percentage point difference in favour of women which persists to age 39.

¹³ The State of the World's Children 2011: Adolescence: an Age of Opportunity. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York, February, p 22.

Figure 9: Proportion of males & females who have ever married by single year of age, Timor-Leste 2010, per cent



Most men in Timor-Leste over their lifetime marry with only one-in-twenty men aged 45 or more (5 per cent of this age group) have never married. However the age at which they marry varies greatly. At age 25-29 years, only half of the men are married. By age 30-34 nearly a quarter (23 per cent) have not married. By age groups 35-39, the number of never married men still stands at just over one-in-ten (13 per cent) and for the men aged 40-44 years just below one-in-ten (9 per cent) have never married.

These data show that the factors affecting when a man can marry and set up a household vary greatly across the country. In urban areas for example, the share of never married men in each group is higher than for the country as a whole. In Dili District for example, three-in-five men aged 25-29 years (60 per cent) have never married, near to one-in-three men aged 30-34 years (30 per cent) have never married. Even by age 35-39 years near to one-in-five men have never married (18 per cent).

Most women over their lifetime also marry. However, as noted above, they do so at a much younger age than men. The never married women are just over half (55 per cent) in the 20-24 age group but have dropped to only a quarter in the 25-29 age group (24 per cent). By age 30-34 years, only one-in-ten (11 per cent) have never married. Like the men, the age at which women marry varies according to their circumstances. In urban areas, for example, women marry at a later age. In Dili District, two thirds of the 20-24 year-old women are not married, and near to a third of 25-29 year-old women (31 per cent) are not married. One-in-six of women aged 30-34 years in Dili district (15 per cent) have never married.

The census did not ask whether someone was living with someone but not formally married. The 2010 Demographic and Health Survey for Timor-Leste showed that some 5 and 7 per cent of men aged 20-24 and 25-29 years respectively are cohabiting but not married. For women in the same age groups, the proportions are 5 and 4 per cent respectively.¹⁴

¹⁴ Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey 2009-10, Table 6.1 Current marital status, p 79.

and baby.¹⁵

with women over the age of 20. Babies born to adolescents face a 50 per cent higher risk of death than do babies born to older women. Adolescents who give birth when their own bodies are still developing have a higher chance of bearing low-birth weight babies, resulting in a higher risk of malnutrition, disease and death.

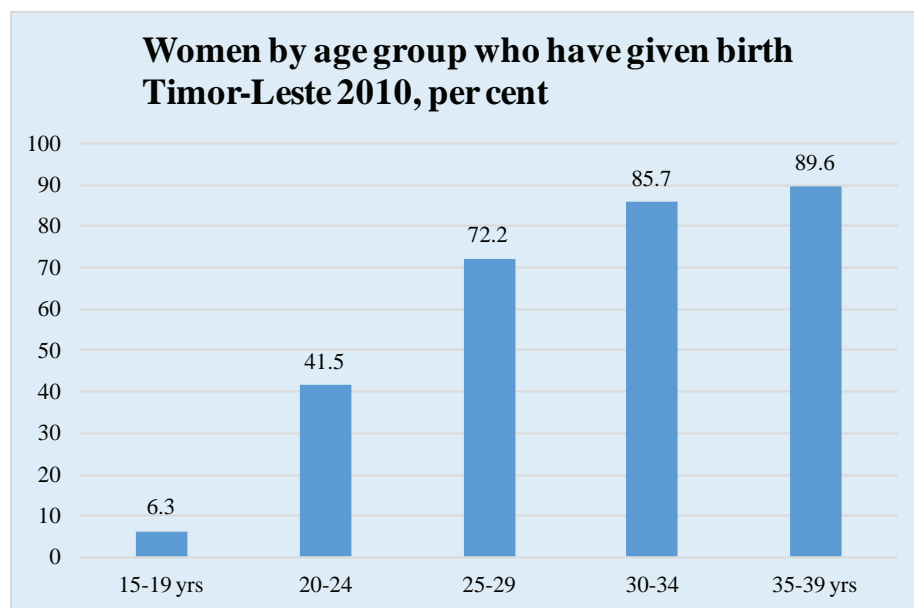
Marrying at a young age is more common for girls in Oecussi, Covalima, Ermera and Liquica. For boys, underage marriage is more common in Liquica and Ermera than in other districts.



teenage or adolescent birth rate is an international indicator of adolescent vulnerability and as such is discussed in detail in Chapter Five.

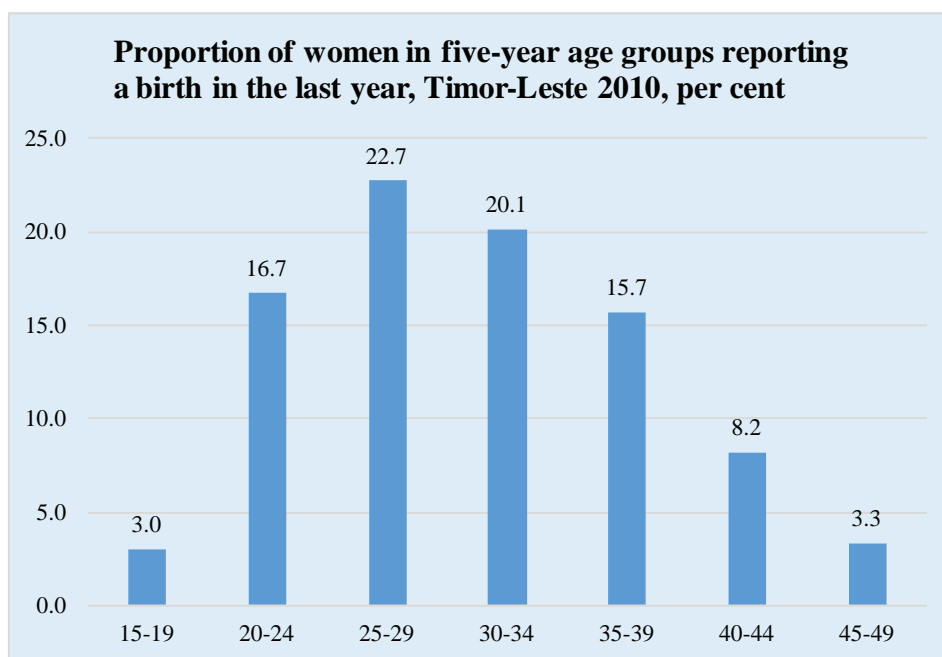
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Figure 11: Age of women who have ever given birth: proportion of age group, per cent



The proportion of women in each five year age group from age 15 years giving birth in the last year is shown in Figure 12 below. There are few among all 15-19 year-olds (only 3 per cent) who gave birth in the year prior to the census. Less than one-in-five (17 per cent) of 20-24 year-old women have given birth in the year prior to the census, rising to the peak of near to one-in-four (23 per cent) of 25-29 year-old women, then falling to 20 per cent of women aged 30-34 years. The peak age range for women who had given birth in the year prior to the census to is 25 to 34 years.

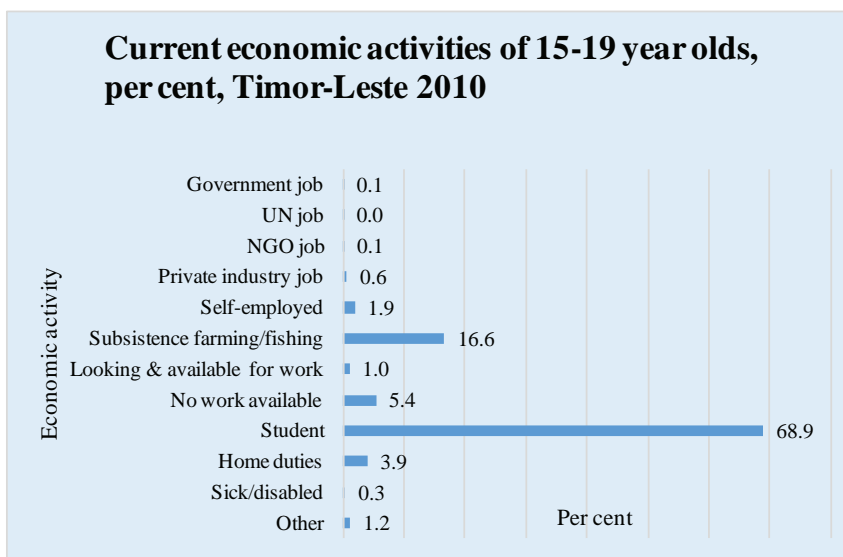
Figure 12: Proportion of women in five-year age groups reporting a birth in the last year, per cent



3.10 Finding a job or secure livelihood

Perhaps the major challenge young people face when they seek to live independently is to find work that will provide them with a reliable source of income. Figures 13, 14 & 15 show the change in the importance that work acquires for young people as they move out of their teenage years.

Figure 13: The current economic activities of the 15-19 year age group, per cent



By age 20-24 years, less than one-in-three are students and a third have started work as subsistence farmers, or found work as the self-employed. By age 25-29 years, few are students and most young people are farmers with a smaller proportion in formal sector work.

Figure 14: The current economic activities of the 20-24 year age group, per cent

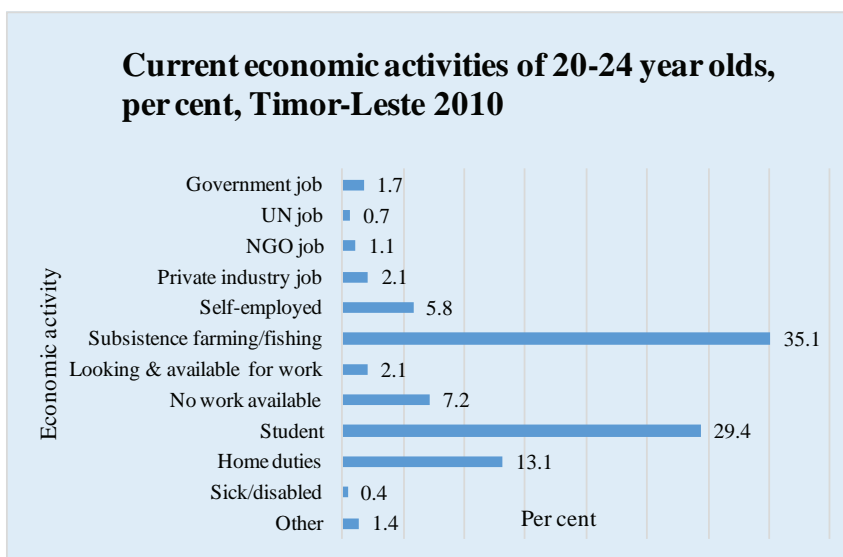
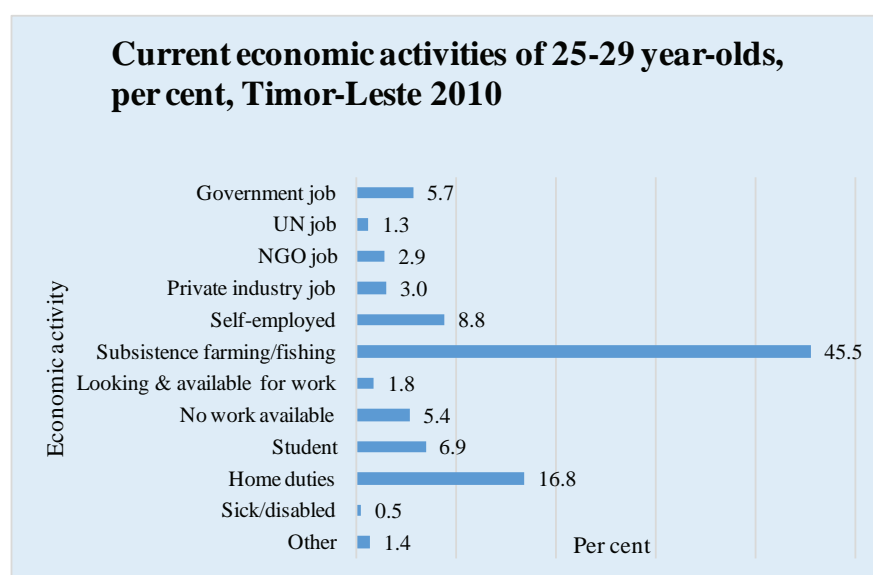


Figure 15: The current economic activities of the 25-29 year age group, per cent

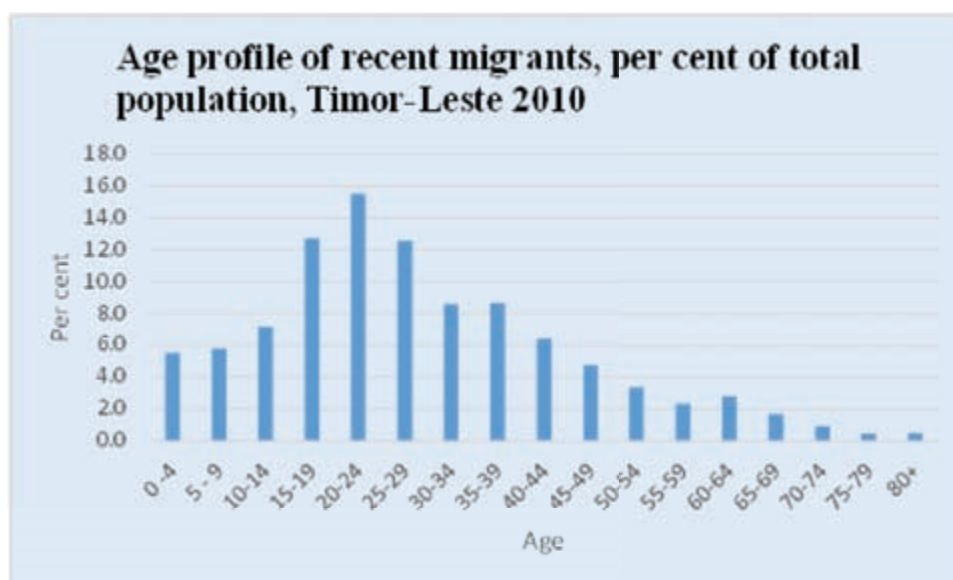


3.11 The religious affiliations of young people

While the youth transition is a time of major changes in behaviour for young people, it does not appear to apply to religious affiliation. Young people aged 10-29 years have the same religious affiliations as older age groups with no differences between young men and women. Nearly all young people (97 per cent) are identified their religion in the census as catholic.

CHAPTER 4

A key aspect of the transition to adulthood for some young people is to migrate to acquire more skills. In Dili, 50 per cent of 10-29 year-olds have migrated from their home subdistrict. This age group accounts for just over half of the latest number of internal migrants are 20-24 year-olds, followed by 25-29 year-olds and then 15-19 year-olds. Young women are just as likely to migrate as young men.

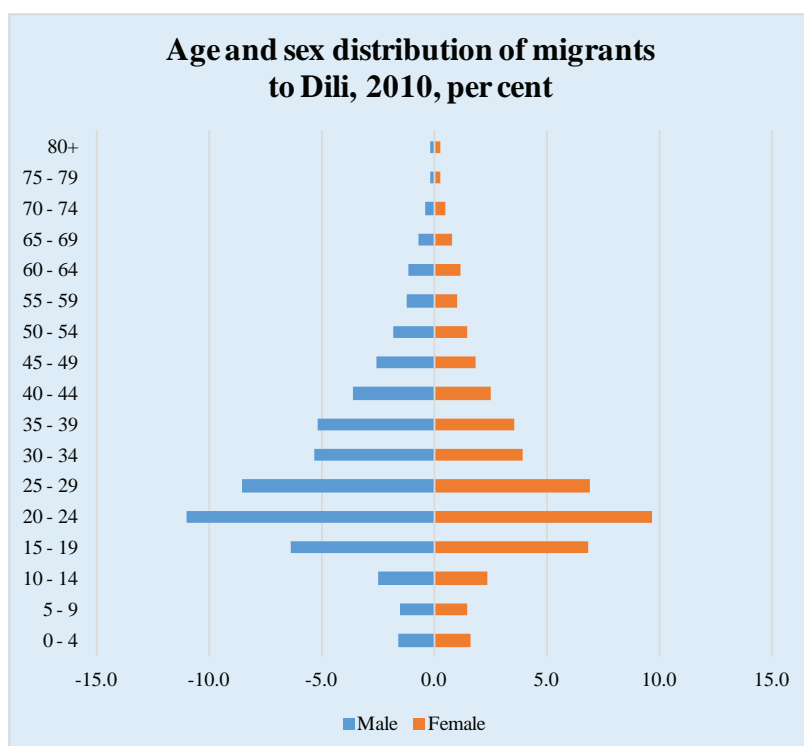


Dili is the main destination for most migrants and especially migrants in the youth-age groups.

In the youth-age groups, the 20-24 year-olds are the largest migrant age group, accounting for 21 per cent of the total migrant population of Dili. The 25-29 year-olds account for 15 per cent and the 15-19 year-olds account for 13 per cent. More migrants to Dili aged 15 years and over are male. One-in-four

of the 15-19 year-olds are male. There is male bias in two of the older youth-age groups, but for the 15-19 year-olds the male to female ratio is 94 to 100.

Figure 17: Age sex distribution of migrants to Dili, 2010, per cent



4.2 Young people's reasons for migrating

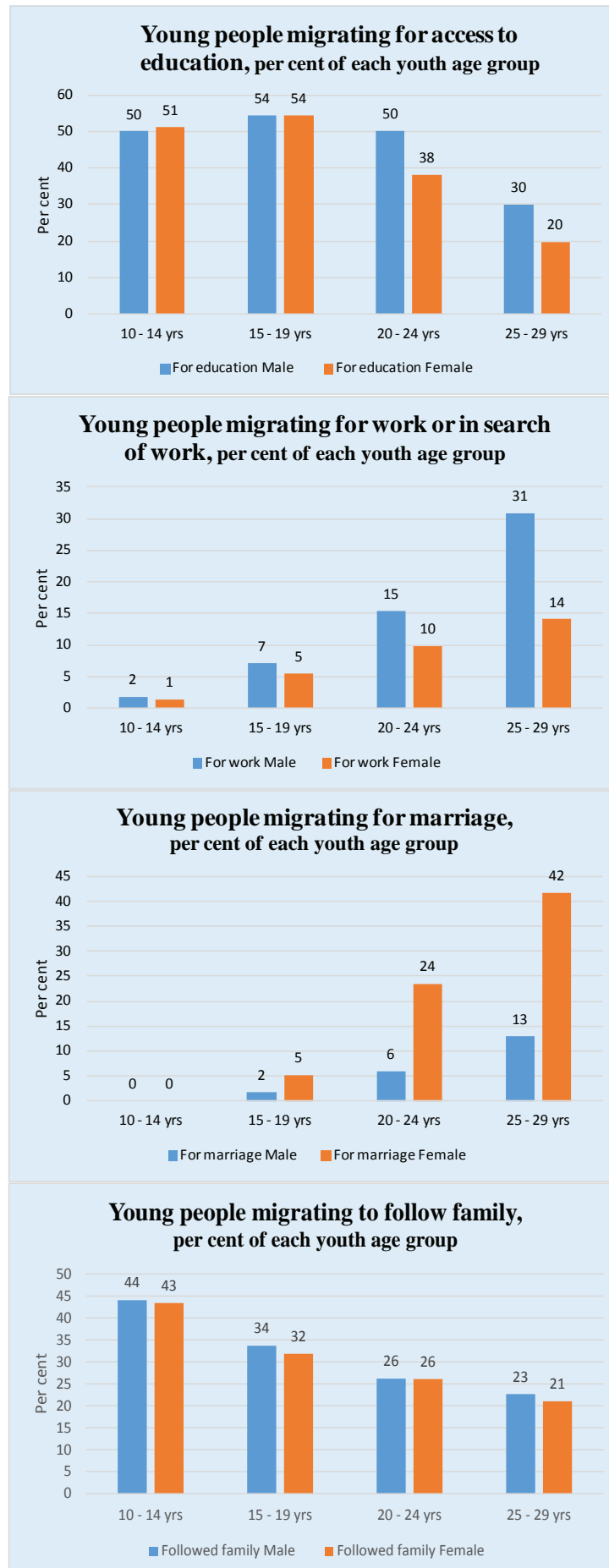
The census asked if someone had moved from another subdistrict or country, what was the reason they moved. The question allowed for close-ended answers with eight possible responses, including six definite responses. These reasons were 'for education', 'for employment/in search of employment', 'for marriage', 'followed family', 'due to conflict' or for other reasons. Migrants could also indicate they don't know why they moved. As the question was answered by the household head, the reason given may not reflect accurately the actual motive of the migrant for moving.

The reasons young people gave for migrating differ by age group and whether they are male or female. The following four Figure 18 shows for each of four main reasons for migrating, the differences for four youth-age groups for males and females.

Migrating to gain access to education is a major reason for moving for both 10-14 and 15-19 year-olds and specifically for 20-24 year-old males. This migration may reflect the fact that the senior secondary schools are located often in urban areas or are usually far from where many people live.

Migrating for employment or in search of employment is only important for 25-29 year-old males. Migrating for marriage is important for young women, especially in the 25-29 year age group. To follow family as the reason for migrating applies to all youth-age groups but is less important with the older youth-age groups.

Figure 18: Main reasons young people migrate, per cent



CHAPTER 5

HEALTH STATUS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

5.1 Taking on and managing health risks

An important change in behaviour for young people is managing new health risks. Many young people in their late teenage years and in their twenties begin smoking, consuming alcohol and other drugs, and engaging in high-risk sex. They also have more control over their diet and level of physical activity. If these new behaviours lead to extended use and abuse of these drugs, young people are likely to damage their future health.¹⁷ The full effects of these new habits on health will be felt only in later adulthood.

How well young people manage the use of these legal drugs will have far-reaching consequences for themselves and their families. Expenditure on cigarettes and alcohol is likely to reduce the amount of money a family can spend on basic necessities. Regular consumption of legal drugs such as alcohol can lower a person's productive capacity to earn an income. Cigarette and alcohol consumption can also have long-term damaging effects on a person's health.¹⁸

Unfortunately, the Timor-Leste census did not ask about consumption of cigarettes or alcohol. The Vanuatu census asked all persons aged 15 years and over whether they had consumed in the last week cigarettes, alcohol or Kava, a narcotic sedative drink, drunk widely in the Pacific.

5.2 Adolescent births

Becoming pregnant and giving birth exposes adolescent girls to high risks of potential harmful health and social effects. The younger a girl is when she becomes pregnant, the greater the risks to her health. In Latin America, for example, a study shows that girls who give birth before the age of 16 are three to four times more likely to suffer maternal death than women in their twenties.¹⁹ Worldwide evidence shows that complications related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of death for adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 19.²⁰

Adolescent mothers have higher probability of suffering difficult pregnancy outcomes and maternity-related mortality compared with older women. Also the risk of infant and child illness and death is higher among children born to teenage mothers. From a social perspective, teenage childbearing lowers the chance for women to pursue higher education and to participate in the labour market.²¹

¹⁷ World Bank, 2006, Development and the Next Generation. World Development Report 2007, Adopting a healthful lifestyle, p 8.

¹⁸ World Bank. 2006, World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation. Pp 5-15

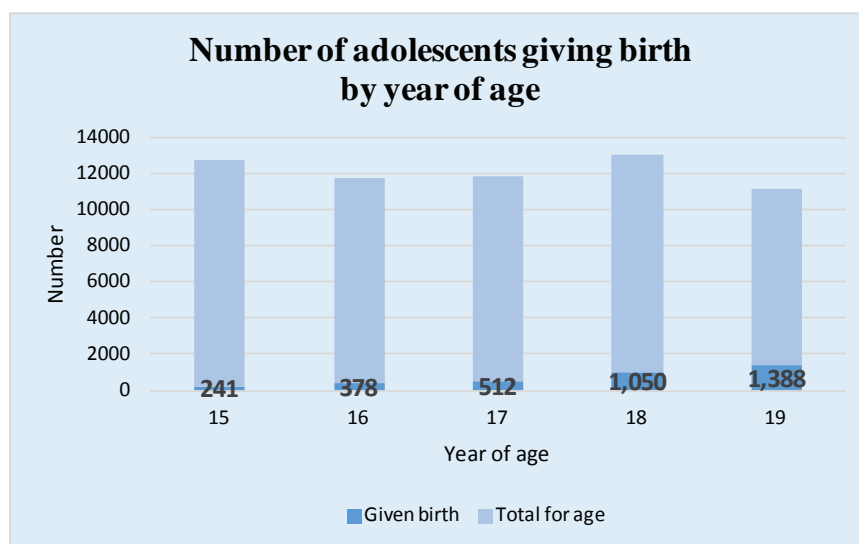
¹⁹ WHO (World Health Organisation). 2008b. Adolescent pregnancy. MPS Notes. Geneva, Department of Making Pregnancy Safer: World Health Organisation.

²⁰ The State of the World's Children 2011: Adolescence: an Age of Opportunity. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York, February, p 22.

²¹ The State of the World's Children 2011: Adolescence: an Age of Opportunity. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York, February, p 33.

Some 6.3 per cent (3,569 women) of 56,907 women aged 15-19 years in Timor-Leste have had a live birth according to the results of the 2010 Census. Figure 19 shows the birth rate by single year of age 15 to 19 years. This figure does not, however, include those aged 15-19 years who were pregnant at the time of the census. Nor does it show how many young women had ever been pregnant but did not have a live birth.

Figure 19: The number of females aged 15-19 years giving birth by single year of age compared with the total number of females of the same age



As noted in the Executive summary, the districts with the highest adolescent birth rates are: Oecussi (9 per cent), Viqueque (9 per cent), Covalima (8 per cent), Manatuto (8 per cent), Lautem (7 per cent), Baucau (7 per cent), Bobonaro (7 per cent), Manufahi (6 per cent), Liquica (6 per cent), Ermera (5 per cent), Aileu (5 per cent) and Dili (4 per cent) (see and Table A4 in the attachment).

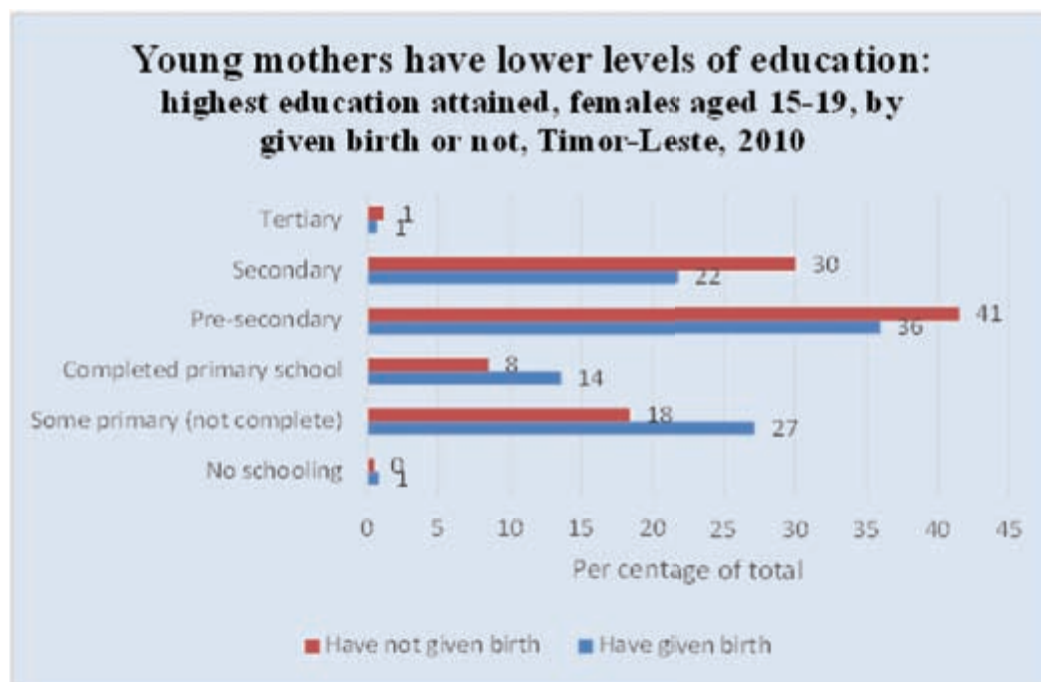
The adolescent birth rate is an important international indicator of youth welfare. It is an indicator for Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health of Millennium Development Goal target for Goal Five: Improve maternal health. The adolescent birth rate is also reported as number of births per 1,000 women. Using this measure the adolescent birth rate in Timor-Leste in 2010 was 62.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years.

Timor-Leste has the highest adolescent birth rate compared with other countries in the region. The average for the South East Asian region is 39.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. The country with the next highest adolescent birth rate is the Philippines with 54.1 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, followed by Indonesia with 45.1 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years.²²

The incidence of births to adolescents varies according to their background characteristics. The incidence of adolescent births in rural areas is near to twice that in urban areas. The main districts with high proportions of 15-19 year-old females who are adolescent mothers are: Oecussi (9.3 percent), Viqueque (9.2 percent), Covalima (8.4 percent), Manatuto (8.3 percent) and Ainaro (8.2 percent) than in the other districts of Timor-Leste. The proportion of 15-19 year-old females who have given birth in Dili District is only 4.1 percent.

²² People - Demographic trends, Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2011, Table 1.3 <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2011/I-People/Population.asp>

The incidence of adolescent mothers who are not literate in Tetun or Bahasa Indonesia is double the proportion of adolescent mothers who are literate in these languages. Figure 20 below presents information about the education level of adolescent mothers compared with all females of the same age. Adolescent mothers are also more likely to have no education or primary school only. The incidence of adolescence births is lowest amongst 15-19 year-olds with a secondary or university education. Adolescent mothers are also more likely to live in the lowest quality housing.

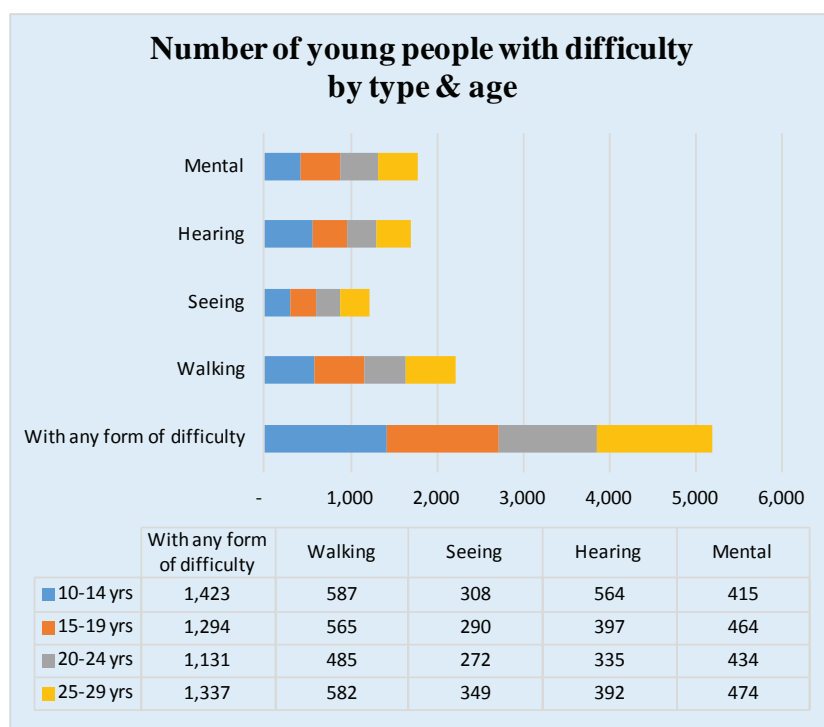


communities that lack access to education and know little or nothing of the dangers of adolescent pregnancy. Some 29 per cent of adolescent mothers were single/never married, and the remaining 4 per cent had been widowed, were divorced or separated.

J

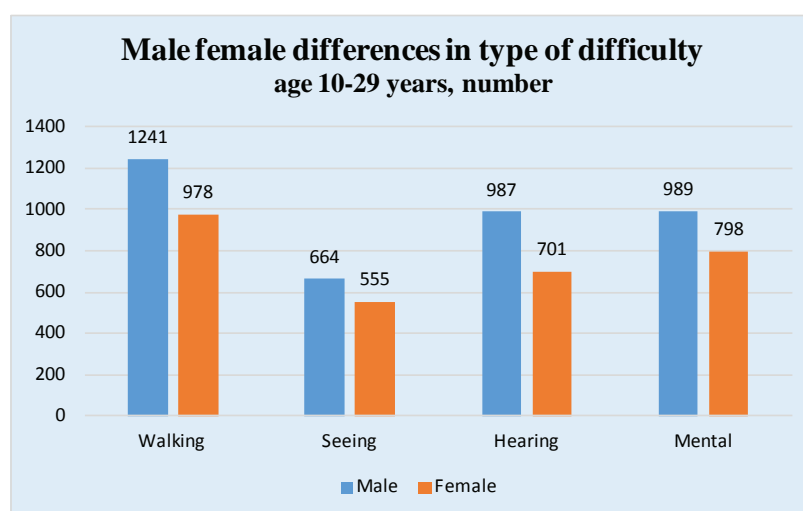
as shown in Figure 21 below.

Figure 21: The number of young people in four youth-age groups who have difficulty in walking, seeing, hearing or in mental capacity



More young males are experiencing a difficulty compared with young females (see Figure 22). This applies particularly to 10-14 year old males, especially in relation to hearing. Other causes of male disability for the total population, according to the census, are conflict, work injuries and transport accidents.

Figure 22: Numbers of male & female by type of difficulty experienced



5.4 Youth disability by district

Young people who are disabled in some way are more likely to be living in a rural location. This refers not only in terms of numbers but in terms of their share of the population in urban areas. Over one third of young people aged 10-29 years (35 per cent) live in urban locations, only one-in-five (21 per cent) of young people with a difficulty in performing a basic function are in urban areas.

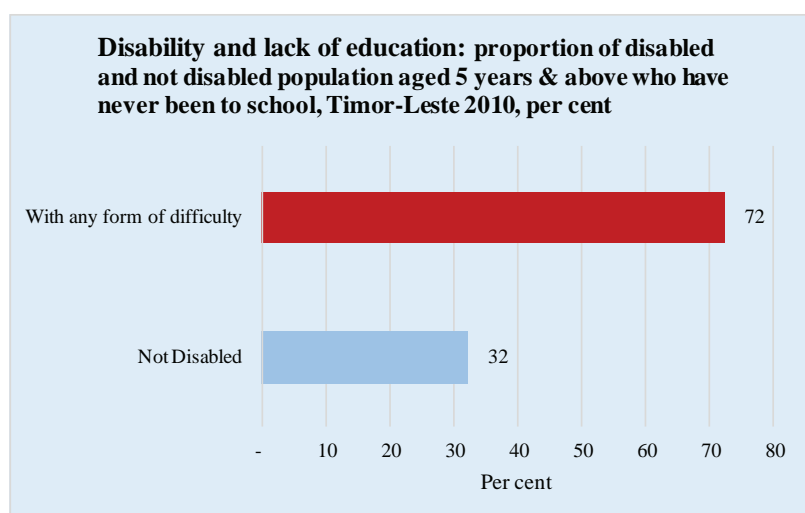
The largest concentration of disabled young people aged 10-29 years is in Dili district, numbering 771, followed by Ermera District with 737 disabled young people. The districts where young people are the largest share of the disabled population in that district are Dili and Covalima (both 16 per cent), and Manufahi (15 per cent). Table A15 in the attachment to this report lists for each district the number of disabled young people in the four youth-age groups.

5.5 Youth literacy and disability

The literacy rate for young people aged 15-24 years who have some form of difficulty is much lower than for all young people aged 15-24 years. While four-out-of-five young people (79 per cent) in this age group are literate, only just over half of disabled young people are (52 per cent). The same gap in access to education for the disabled exists for the population aged 5 years and above.

Figure 23 below shows that nearly three-out-of-four people (72 per cent) with any form of difficulty have never been to school, compared with one-in-three (32 per cent) in the total population aged 5 years and above. The gap in access to education is also wide. While a third of the population aged 5 years and above have completed primary school, only one-in-six (15 per cent) of those with any form of difficulty have done so.

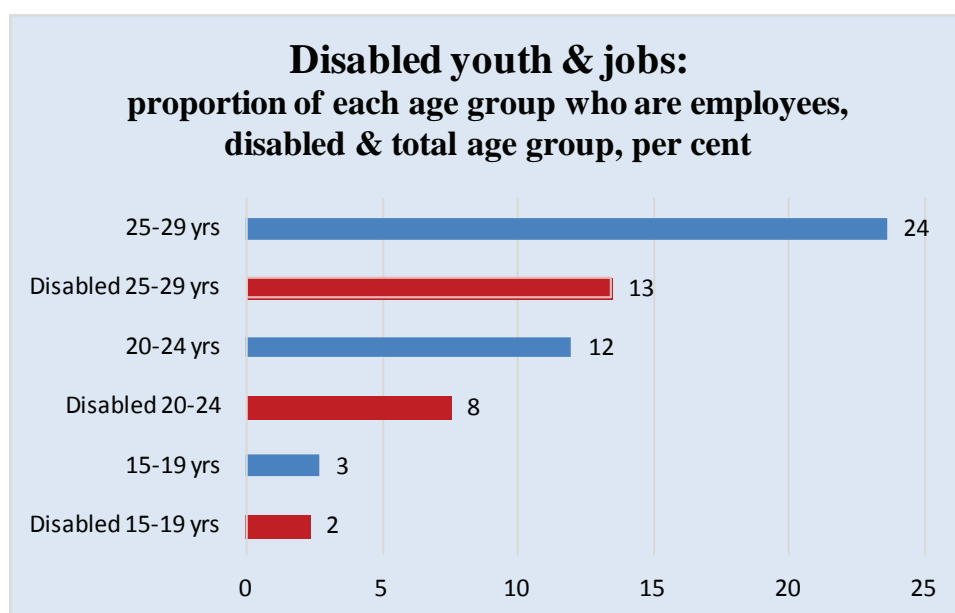
Figure 23: Proportion of disabled and not disabled population aged 5 and above who have never been to school, per cent



5.6 Employment status of disabled young people

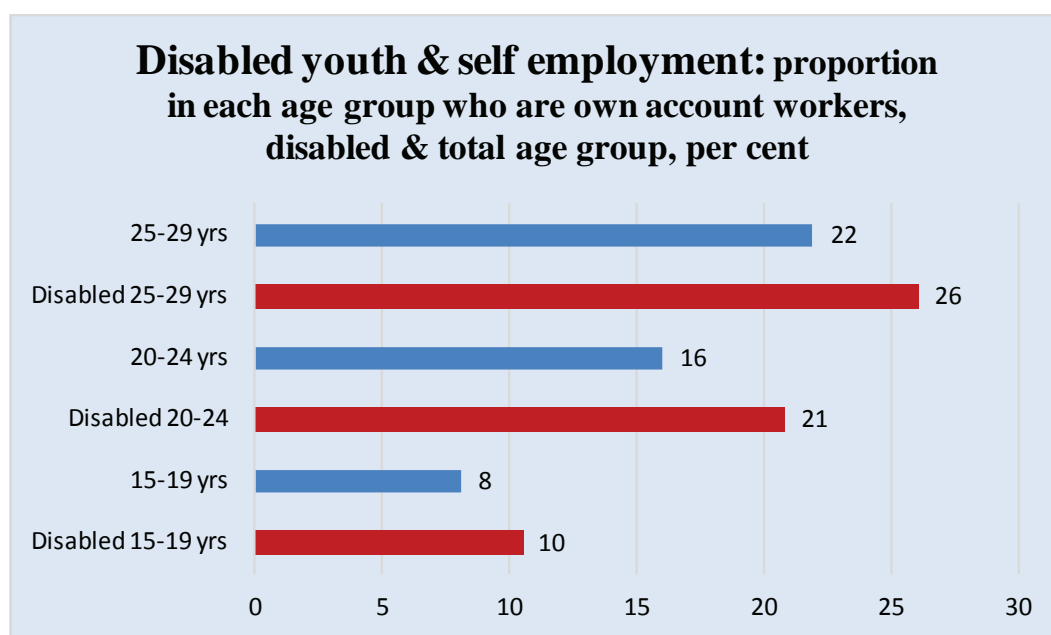
Young people who are disabled are less likely to be employed compared all young people. Only 13 per cent of the 25-29 year olds who are in some way disabled are employees compared with 24 per cent for the same group as a whole (see Figure 24 below).

Figure 24: Proportion of disabled and total population in each youth-age group who are employees, per cent



Disabled young people are more likely to be self-employed. In each of the three youth-age groups, disabled young people are more likely to be ‘own account’ workers (see Figure 25 below). This is a term used in the census to refer to persons who work in their own business or in a family business for family gain. It includes workers making handicrafts, traders in farm produce and family workers offering services through their own or a family business.

Figure 25: Proportion of disabled and total population in each youth-age group who are self-employed, per cent



CHAPTER 6

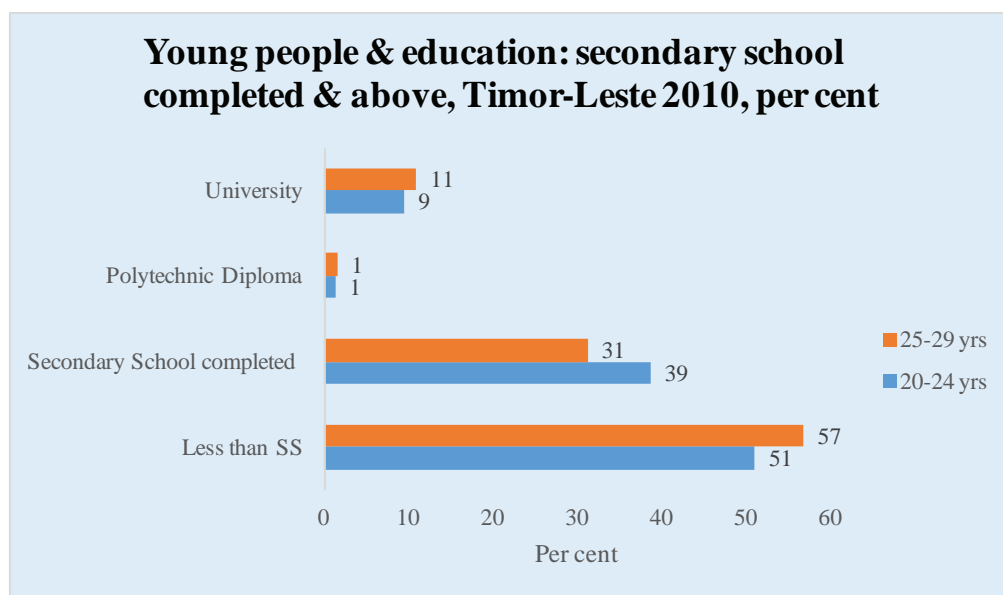
LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE

6.1 Education attainment of the post-school age group

The qualifications of two youth-age groups are shown in Figure 26 below. Most young people in their twenties have completed less than secondary school Year 3 (equivalent to Year 12). This applies to two-in-three (57 per cent) of 25-29 year-olds. In this same age group, one-in-five (31 per cent) have completed secondary school. Just over one-in-ten in this age group (11 per cent plus 1 per cent) have completed one or more years towards of post-school qualification.

Some in the younger 20-24 year-old age group are still in education and have not yet completed the qualification they are studying for. Nevertheless, two out of five (39 per cent) of the same age group had completed secondary school, a higher proportion than the 25-29 year-old age group. Despite being younger, the 20-24 year-old age group has the same proportion undertaking a post-school qualification. Clearly, an increasing share of young people and their parents are investing in attaining higher levels of education.

Figure 26: Proportion of two post-school age groups with a formal qualification, per cent



6.2 International comparisons

A standard international educational indicator is the share of a country's post-school population age group (25-34 years of age) that has attained least an upper secondary education. An upper secondary school qualification is now considered in many countries to be the minimum qualification needed by young people to increase their chance of finding work and to help them better to perform as active citizens in their own societies.²³

If it is assumed that all undertaking tertiary education have completed secondary school, the proportion of the Timorese population aged 25-34 years with at least upper secondary education is 36 per cent (see Figure 27).

Figure 27: proportion of the specified age group that has attained at least upper secondary education, per cent

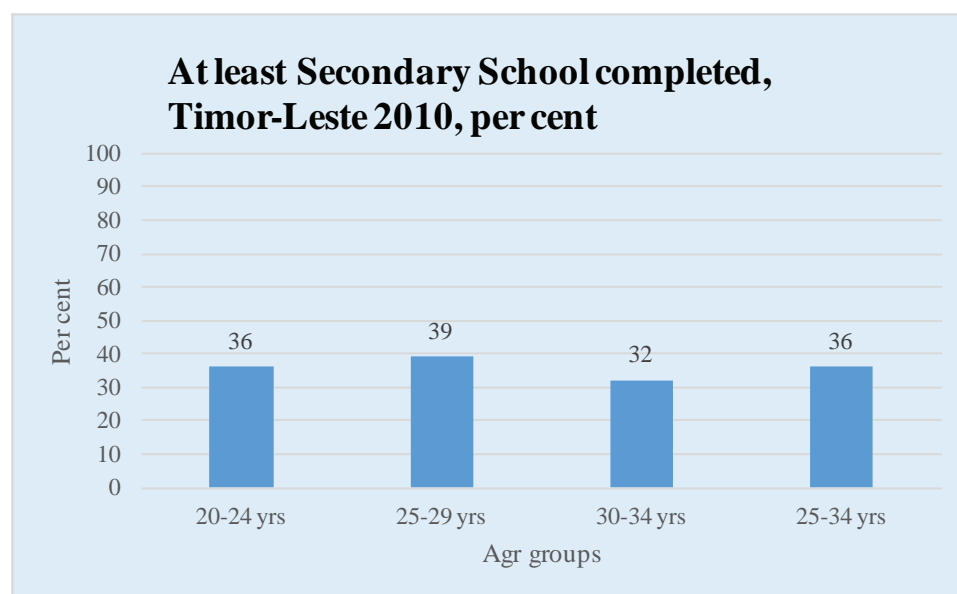
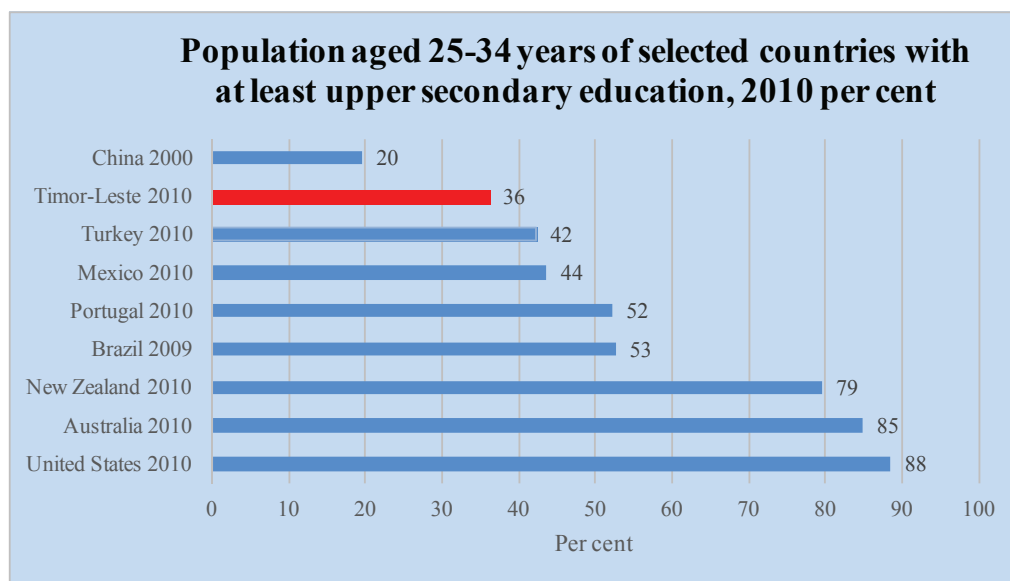


Figure 28 below shows how Timor-Leste's level of upper secondary education attainment compares with a selection of other countries. The data are drawn from the international comparisons for the year 2010 published by the Organisation for Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris.²⁴ These comparisons show that Timor-Leste has more of its 25-34 age group with an upper secondary education than China did in the year 2000. However all other countries listed have higher levels of upper secondary education attainment in 2010. These include Portugal (52 per cent) and Brazil (53 per cent). Three countries in particular have much higher rates of attainment at this education level, notably New Zealand (79 per cent), Australia (85 per cent) and USA (88 per cent).

²³ Organisation for Cooperation and Development, 2012, Education Indicators in Focus, No 7, September, p 1.

²⁴ Organisation for Cooperation and Development, 2012, Education at a Glance 2012. Paris <http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012.htm>



Source: census and OECD Education at a Glance 2012, Table A1.2a

29 shows that a sizable minority at each single year of age are not in education, ranging from group who are not in education suggests that illiteracy and poverty will continue on for future generations.

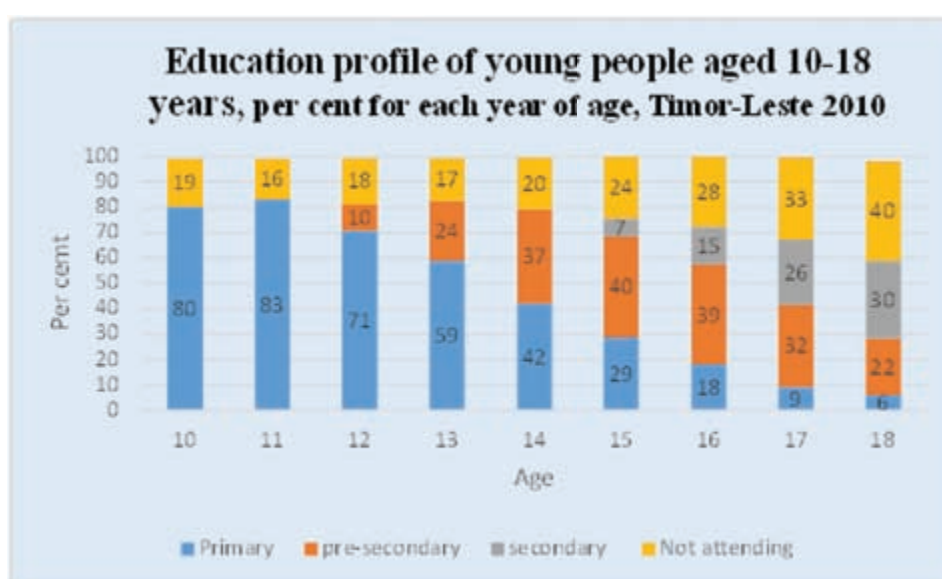


Figure 29 also shows that many young people are older than expected for their level of schooling.

Figure 30 shows that many young people aged 19-22 who are still in education are completing secondary school. Few young people at each year of age are in tertiary education – the peak age is 23 years of age with of participation rate of 11 per cent.

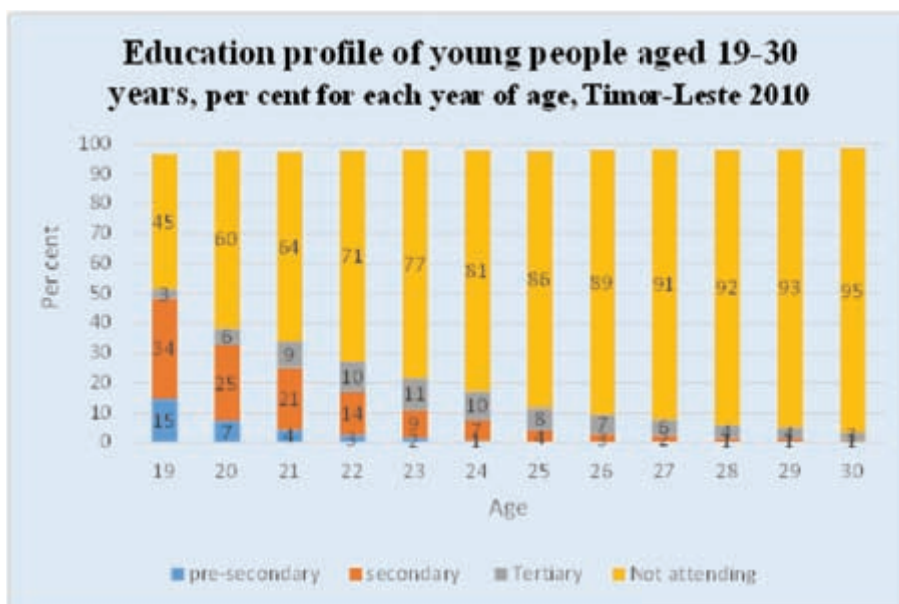
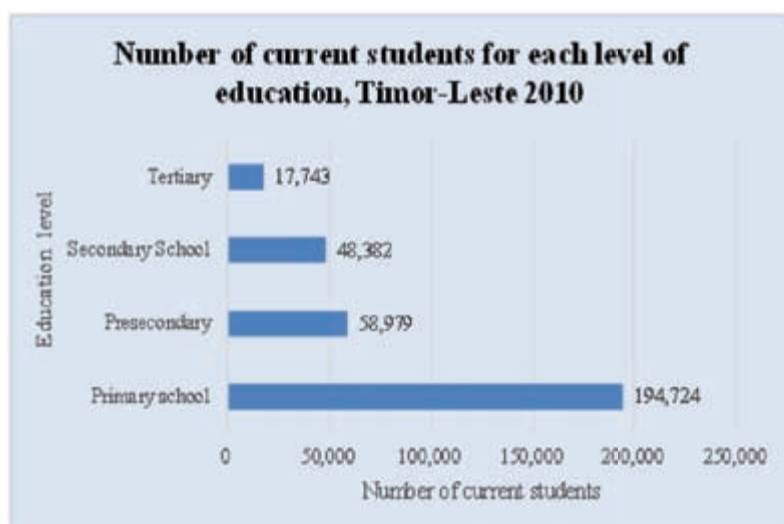


Figure 31 shows the number of current students at each level of education. The number of students



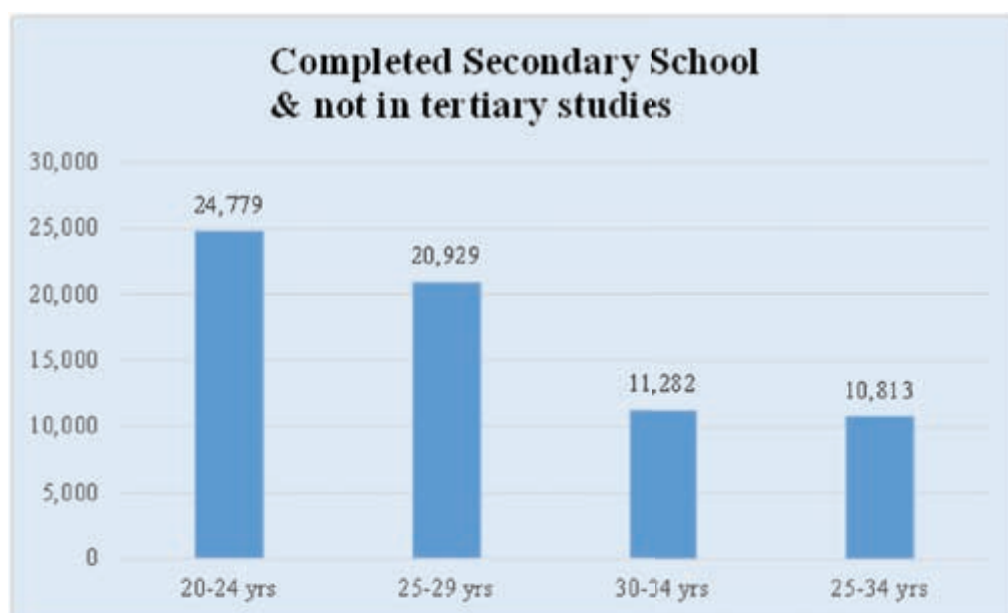
These data suggest that more than two out of three primary school students are not continuing of education an entitlement for all. The situation in 2010 shows that much still needs to be done to increase the number of young people who continue onto to pre-secondary secondary after completing primary school.

However, for those students who do go on to pre-secondary, it appears that most continue onto secondary school. As noted above, the number of tertiary students in only just over one third of

The major exit years for those leaving education are after the completion of Year 9, Year 12 and at the third and fourth years of tertiary studies. The number of secondary school leavers entering the labour market to seek a job in the formal sector is increasing with each age group. Figure 32 shows

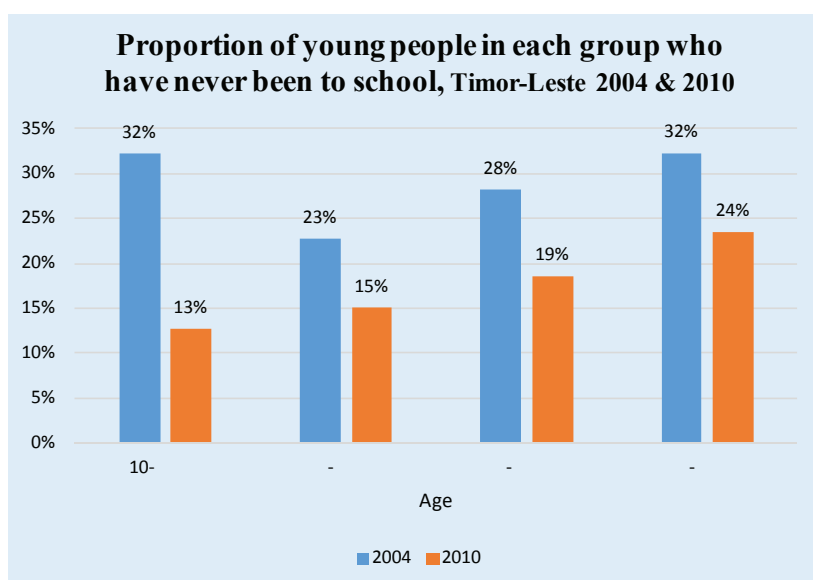
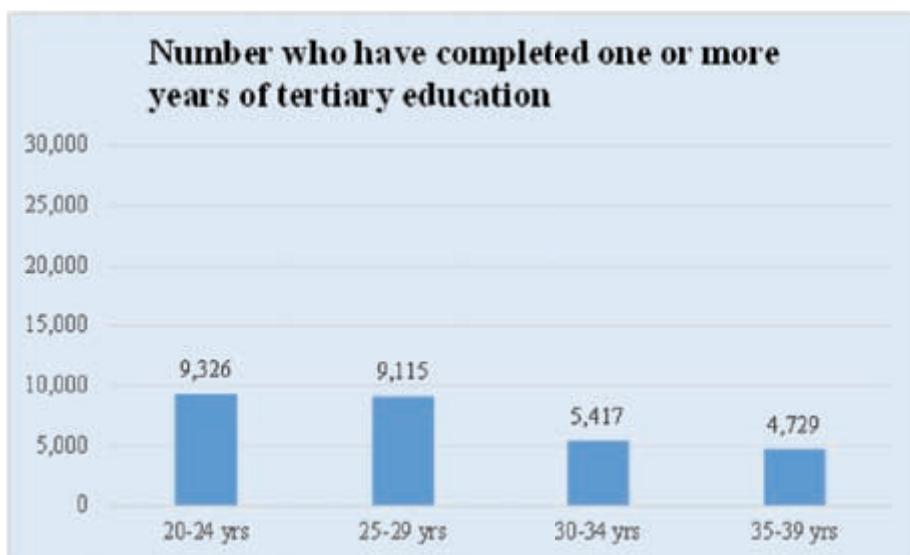
year age group.

It is also important to note that more secondary school leavers in the 20-24 year-old age group are age group. So the total number of secondary school leavers in this age group will be higher than the



completed one or more years of tertiary studies.

20-24 years are entering the labour market each year looking for work.



The 2010 census results show that school attendance had improved since 2004, when the last attended school dropped from 49 percent in 2004 to 33 percent in 2010. The greatest falls have been for the youngest youth-age group, 10-14 years. However, the scope for a direct comparison between the two time periods is limited as there are differences in the methodologies used to gather education information in the two censuses.

6.6 Young people not able to read and write

The literacy refers to a person's ability to read, write and be numerate in any one of the four main languages of Timor-Leste: Tetun, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesia or English. The literacy rate refers to the proportion of the population or a specific age group with this ability.

Goal Two of the Millennium Development Goals is to Achieve Universal Primary Education. Target Three is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Indicator 8 under this goal is the youth literacy rate. This refers to the proportion of young people aged 15-24 years who are able to read and write. The 2010 census question was 'can this person speak, read or write in one of four languages: Tetun, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesia or English'.

Literacy can be measured by self-assessment, testing or a combination of both. In the 2010 Timor-Leste population census, the ability to read and write was measured by self-assessment only. In most cases, however, the assessment was done by the head of the household responding on behalf of the individual concerned.

Assessment by self or another person in the household may not be reliable. Self-assessment relies on a person admitting they are not literate when they may be reluctant to do so. Assessment by another person such as a household head assumes this person has a good understanding of the reading or writing ability of another household member when they may not. A self-assessed ability to speak, read or write in a particular language is likely to be higher than literacy rate shown by the use of a simple test. If people were asked in the census to show that they can read a simple sentence in one of the four main languages, the reported literacy rate may have been lower.

Figure 35: Youth literacy rate in 2004 and 2010, Timor-Leste, per cent

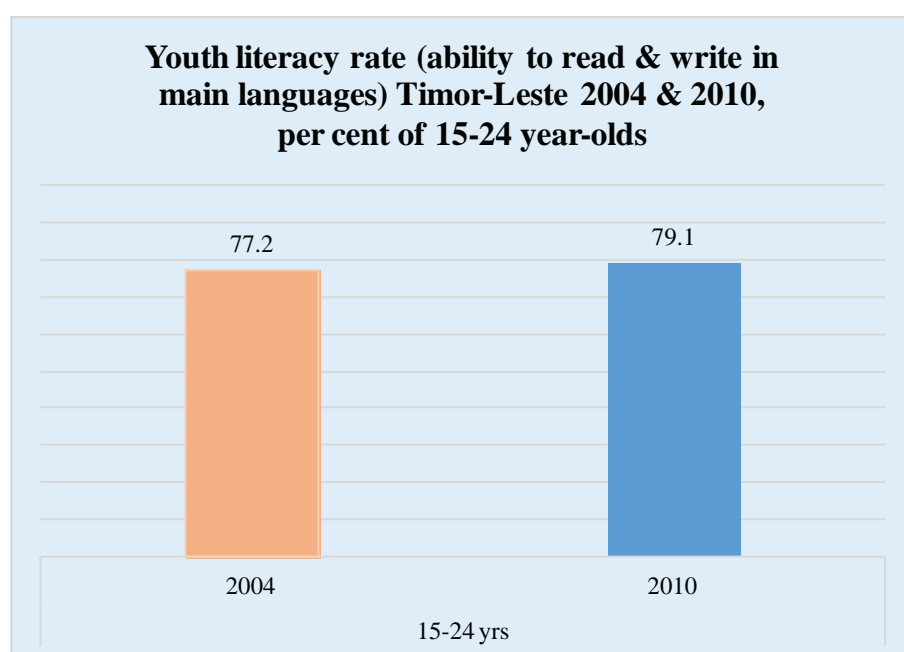


Figure 35 reports the youth literacy rate in 2004 and 2010. The lack of progress in lifting the youth literacy rate between 2004 and 2010 reflects the growth in youth population in those areas where literacy rates are low. Ermera District has the highest youth population aged 15-24 years outside of Dili and has a youth literacy rate of only 58 per cent, far below the national average of 79 per cent of 15-24 year-olds. Bobonaro and Liquica Districts also have high numbers of young people and lower youth literacy rates of 70 and 74 per cent respectively.

The district and subdistricts with high shares of young people who are not literate are shown in Tables A8 and A9 in the Attachment to this report. The subdistricts with the highest youth populations aged 15-24 years and the highest rates of youth illiteracy are Hatolia, Letefoho, and Atsabe in Ermera District, Maubara in Liquica District and Maubisse in Ainaro District.

Figure 36 shows that the youngest youth-age group, 15-19 years, shows the least change, with bigger reductions in illiteracy in the older youth-age groups.

Figure 36: Proportion of young people in three youth-age groups who are not literate in main languages, Timor-Leste 2004 & 2010, per cent

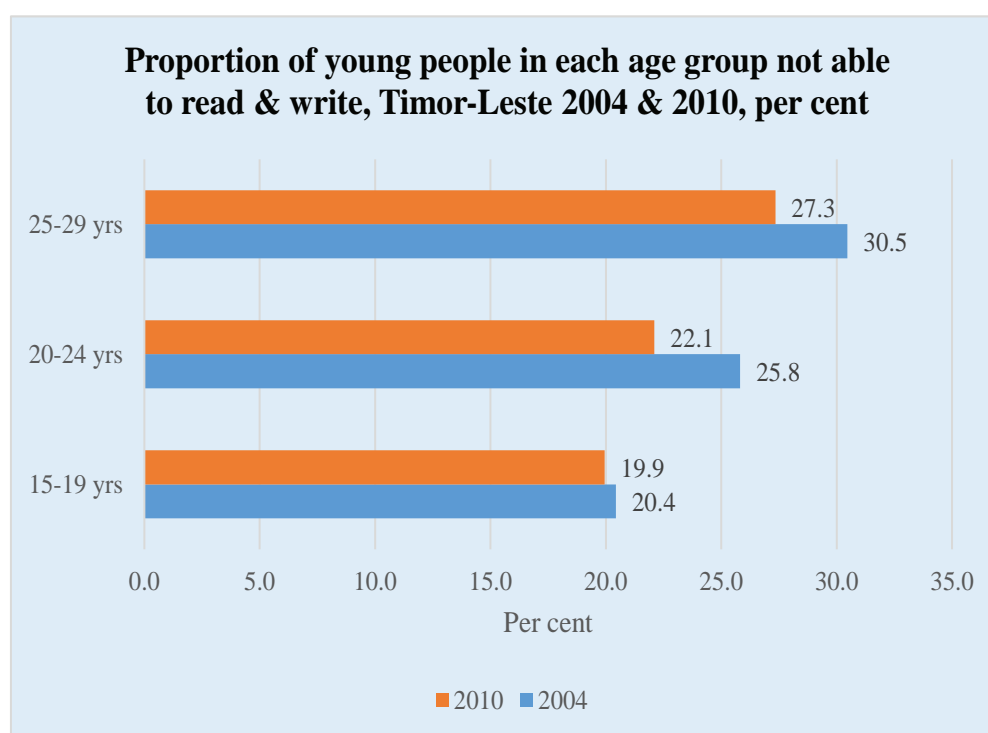
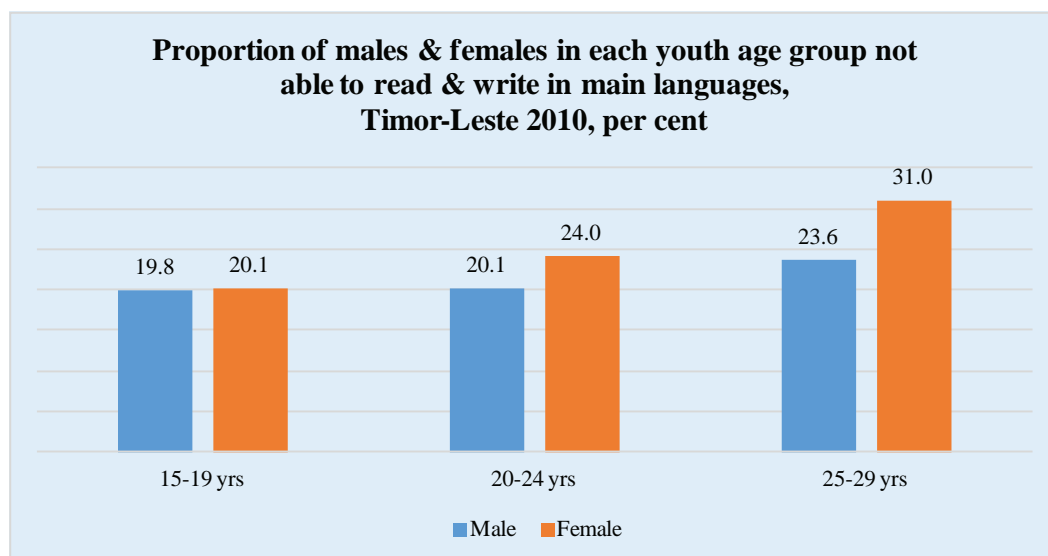


Figure 37: Proportion of young males and females in three youth-age groups who are not literate, Timor-Leste 2004 and 2010, per cent



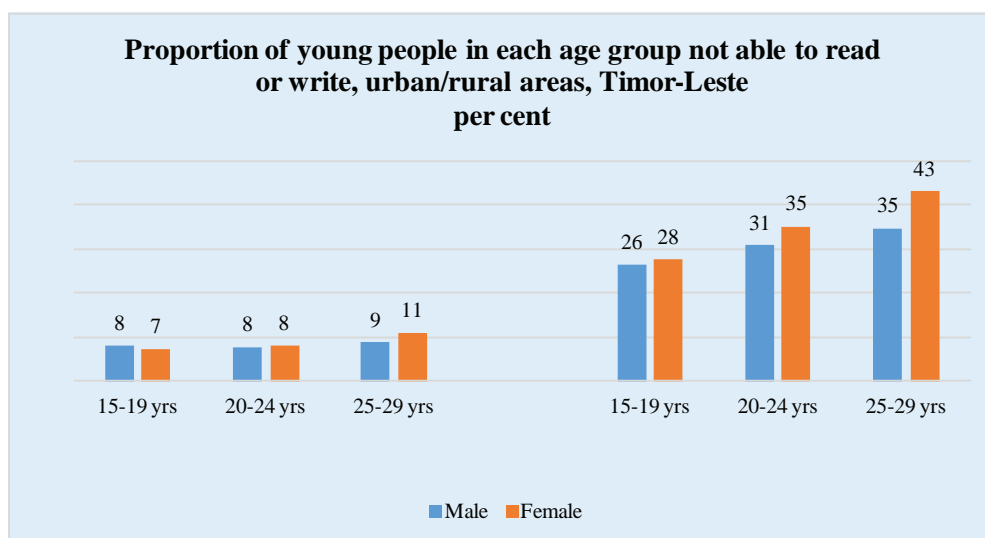
Young women in the older youth-age groups are more likely to lack literacy (Figure 37). However, for the youngest youth-age group, 15-19 years, there is no difference of note between males and females.

Youth illiteracy is concentrated in rural areas as Figure 38 shows. The districts with the highest rates of youth illiteracy are: Ermera, Oecussi, Ainaro, Bobonaro, Liquica and Manatuto. There is a lower illiteracy rate for the youngest age group, 15-19 years, in rural areas compared with 25-29 years-olds. However much more still needs to be done to reduce the rural youth illiteracy rate to the urban rate and then to zero.

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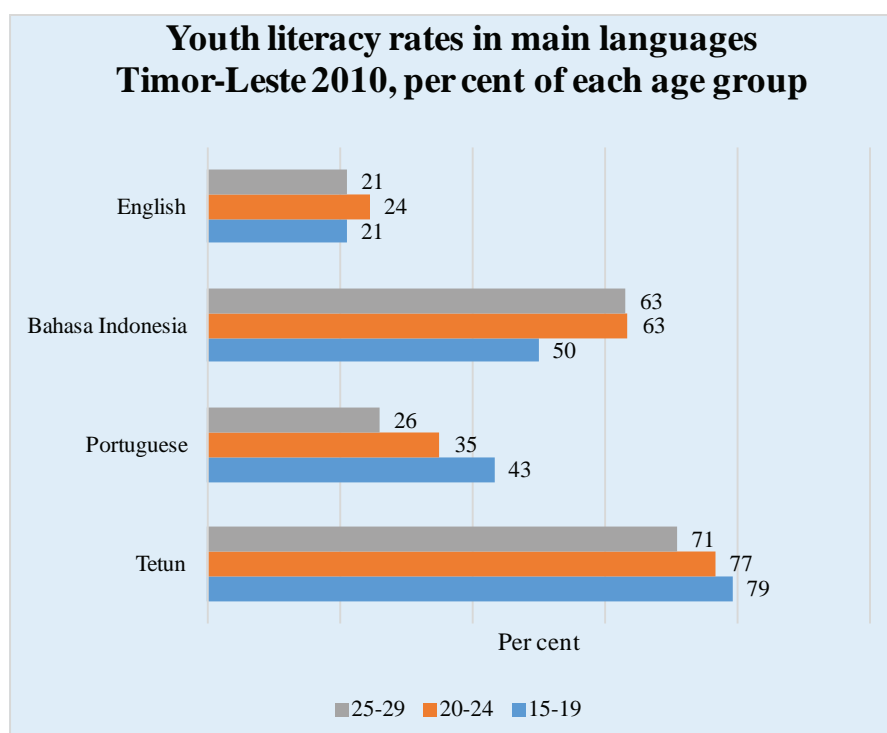
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Figure 38: Urban & rural differences in proportion of males & females in three youth-age groups who are not literate, per cent



Young people are literate in which languages?

Figure 39: Youth literacy rates in major languages for three main youth groups, per cent



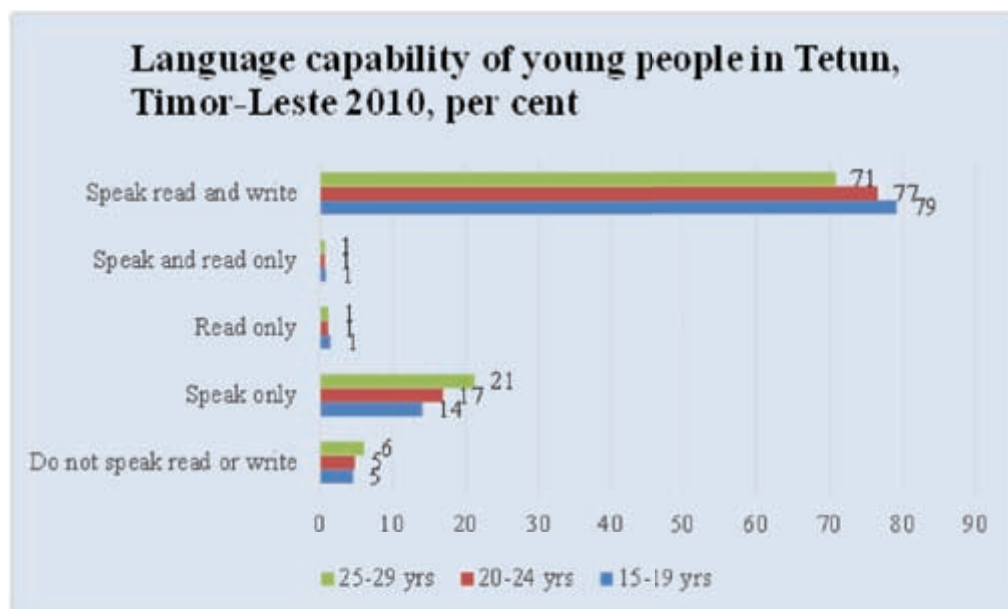
The literacy rate of young people in Tetun have increased within a span of 15 years. As Figure 39 youth-age group of 15-19 year-olds.

The pattern for youth literacy in the Portuguese language shows an even greater increase over the

three youth-age groups, ranging from 21 to 24 and back to 21 per cent of the each age.

More detailed information is available from the census about the language capability of young people in the main languages of Timor-Leste. The census question asked whether a person could speak, read, or write one of four languages. The possible responses were: 'do not speak, read or write'; 'speak only'; 'read only'; 'speak and read only'; or 'speak, read and write'.

Figure 40 below shows the responses about these different levels of language capability for each



CHAPTER 7

YOUNG PEOPLE IN WORK AND NOT IN WORK

7.1 What young people are doing to earn a living or to find work?

Finding a job or a secure livelihood is a major goal of most young people. However, jobs are scarce and many young people look to other sources of income. Some rely on growing food for their own consumption, with little reliance on the cash economy.

However, with the expansion of access to higher levels of education, a growing number of young Timorese now expect to find a job in the formal sector increase. But a failure to find work can lead job seekers to experience frustration and depression, increase their mistrust in others and cause them not engage with their communities and the political system.²⁵ Frustration with the lack of jobs, in some cases, can lead to violence and crime.²⁶

The purpose of this chapter is to make use of the information from the census on work, paid employment, and other activities such as looking for work to show how young people are faring in their search for work. This analysis differs from the analytical report on the labour force because the focus is on all young people in a specific youth-age rather than on those who are 'economically active' and 'economically inactive'. In particular, this chapter reports on young people who are neither in education or employment.

7.2 Available information on economic status of young people

The 2010 census asked a set of questions about what work people do and what other activities they are doing if they are not working. Specifically, the census asked for everyone aged 10 years and over about what kind of work or activity each person usually does. This information was used to identify their occupation. The concept of work or employment covers all economic activities undertaken for pay, profit or family gain.

Information was also sought about what industry, business, service or activity is carried out at the place where the person works. This is used to identify the industry classification of a person's employment. Also asked was the person's sector of employment if they were working (eg government, state-owned enterprise, private business or farm, self-employed, non-government organisation, embassies or aid agencies, or the UN & other international agencies). Other information was sought on the person's main and secondary economic activity over the last 12 months.

For the question about 'what kind of work or activity do you usually do' (main economic activity), those without work were asked whether they were available for work and if so, whether they were either seeking work or not. If they were not working and not available for work, they were asked whether they are a student, doing household work, were ill or disabled and engaged in some other activity.

²⁵ See Chapter Four: Jobs and Social Cohesion in World Development Report 2013: Jobs. World Bank, Washington DC, pp 126-144.

²⁶ World Development Report 2013: Jobs. World Bank, Washington DC, p 132-33.

7.3 Where to start

A good starting point for describing the economic status of young people is to note their employment rate. This is a key measure of one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. Target 1B of the first Millennium Development Goal is to ‘achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people’. The measure used is the employment-to-population ratio. The measure is based on the working-age population. In most countries the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years and older.²⁷ This indicator is expressed as a percentage.

The standard labour market indicators used in developed countries are based on a distinction between the economically active and inactive. The economically active are defined as those who are employed and those who are actively seeking work. Someone is considered employed if they work at least one hour for a wage in the week prior to the survey but also if they work in unpaid labour for an enterprise owned by their households. This group is said to be ‘in the labour force’. The labour force participation rate is the share of the population either employed or unemployed. The unemployment rate is the share of the labour force that is unemployed. The ‘economically inactive’ are defined as those not in employment and who are not actively seeking work. This latter group is said to be ‘not in the labour force’.

The analytical report on the labour force provides a comprehensive discussion of the application of this concept to Timor-Leste. However, many young people are not defined as being in the labour force in low-income countries because jobs are scarce and they have given up looking for work. It is common in these countries for the youth unemployment rate to be low, as it is usually only the more educated and better-off portion of the youth population who are actively looking for work.²⁸

An important measure of the state of young people in the labour market is ‘out of school and out of work’ or the so-called NEET measure: neither in employment, education or training.²⁹ This applies especially to males. Many young women state they are engaged in household activities. However, this activity may also include many discouraged job seekers because few new jobs available. This broader approach to describing what young people are doing is the basis for the following analysis. It makes use of measures based on the total age group rather than a subgroup based on the narrower definition of the ‘labour force’.

²⁷ Indicators for monitoring the millennium development goals <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mi/wiki/1-5-Employment-to-population-ratio.ashx>

²⁸ See Box 4.1: ‘Measuring youth activity in the transition to work’ in World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation. World Bank, Washington DC, p 98 See also World Development Report 2013: Jobs. World Bank, Washington DC, pp 50-51 and Table 6 in the Statistical Attachment; and Kovrova, I, Lyon, S & Rosati F; 2012, ‘NEET Youth Dynamics in Indonesia and Brazil: A Cohort Analysis.’ Background paper for the World Development Report 2013.

²⁹ See Box 4.1: ‘Measuring youth activity in the transition to work’, World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation. World Bank, Washington DC, p 98. See also ‘NEET: a young person who is not in education, employment, or training’ in Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NEET>

7.4 What young people are doing, July 2010

The two figures below present data on the education and economic activities of young people for each of the four youth-age groups for males and females separately. These data are drawn from Table A11 in the Attachment to this report.

The bar charts in Figure 41 show a progression for males from education to employment over these four age groups. However, a significant minority of young males in each age group are neither in education nor in employment. This ranges from 8 per cent for the youngest age group, 10-14 year-olds, to 11 per cent for 15-19 years-olds, 18 per cent for 20-24 years-olds and 15 per cent for 25-29 years-olds. The proportion of young males 15-24 years who are not in education or work is 14.3 per cent.

Figure 41: Young males in education, employment and neither, for four youth-age groups, per cent

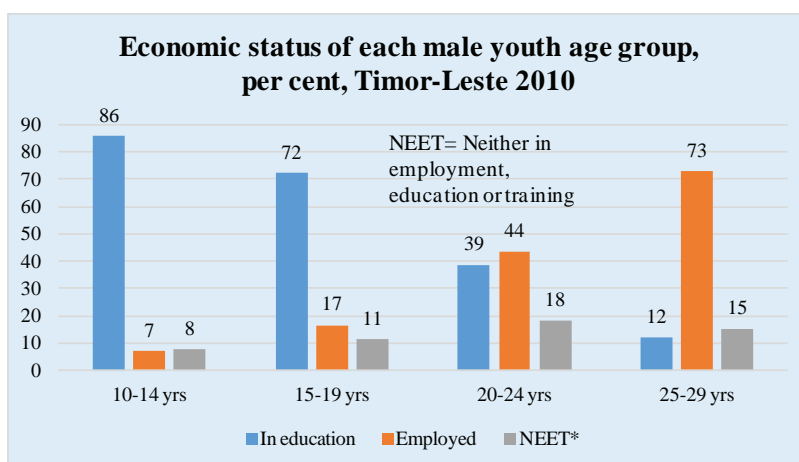
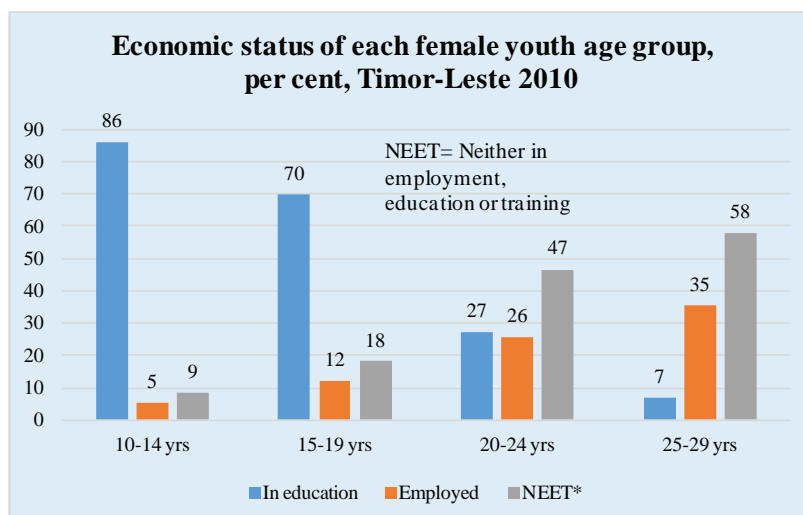


Figure 42: Young females in education, employment and neither, for four youth-age groups, per cent



For females in Figure 42, a different pattern is evident, with the transition from education to being neither in education nor work the major change. Only for a minority of young women have moved to employment. Nearly half of the young women in the 20-24 years age group are not in education or work and over half in the 25-29 years age group are in the same group. The proportion of young women 15-24 years who are not in education or work is 30.8 per cent.

Only a quarter (26 per cent) of young women aged 20-24 years are in employment and a third of young women in the 25-29 year age group are. These proportions of young women in employment are much lower than the employment rate of young men in the same age groups.

7.5 In education

Education is the most important activity that the youngest youth-age is engaged in. For both boys and girls in the 10-14 year age, 86 per cent are in school. By age 15-19 years, most males and females in this age group, seven-in-ten, are still in education. However, by age 20-24 years, a divergences between the sexes becomes evident, with two-in-five men (39 per cent) still in education but only one-in-four women (27 per cent) in this age group still in education. By age 25-29 years, most have left education.

7.6 In employment

An important measure of economic status of young people is their employment rate. This rate varies greatly by age and sex. For young males, the employment rate increases from a low of 7 per cent for those below compulsory school leaving age of 14 years to 17 per cent for male teenagers aged 15-19 years. The employment rate for young men aged 20-24 years is to 44 per cent, rising to near to three in four (73 per cent) for 25-29 year-old men.

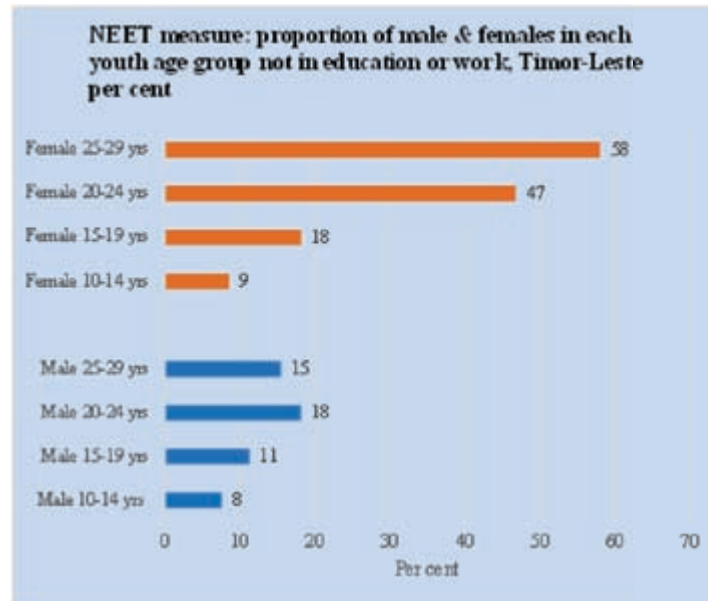
For females, the employment rate increases from 5 per cent for girls aged 10-14 years, to 12 per cent for 15-19 year-olds, to just on one-in-four (26 per cent) for 20-24 year-olds and just over one-in-three (35 per cent) for women aged 25-29 years.

The 25-29 year age group is the best for monitoring changes to the employment rate for young people over time because it is clear from the above figures that this is the age group when most young people have left education.

7.7 Neither in employment, education or training (NEET)

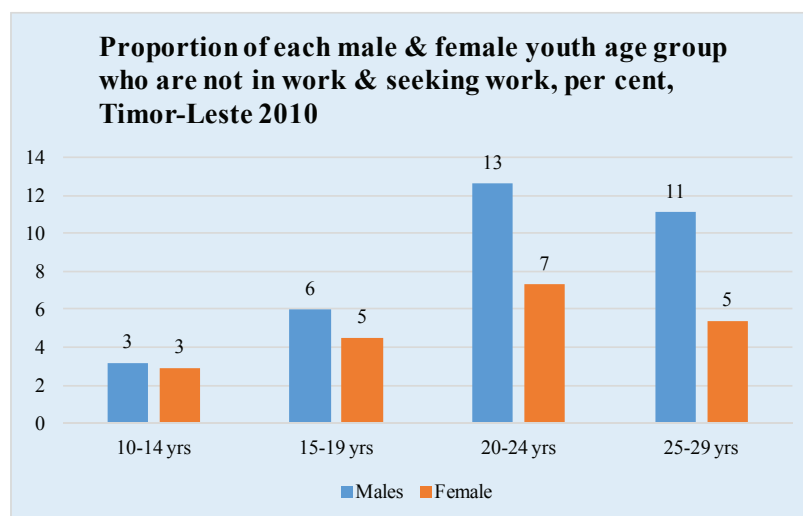
As noted above, a valuable economic measure of how young people are faring is the proportion who are not in work and not in education or training, the so-called NEET measure.³⁰ The grey-coloured columns in Figures 41 and 42 above show that the share of each age group who are out of school and out of work. For ease of reference, these statistics are reproduced below in Figure 43.

³⁰ See World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation. World Bank, Washington DC, p 98



For 10-14 year-olds, less than one-in-ten are outside of school and work. By age 15-19 years, the proportion of male teenagers who are not in school or work is still low at one-in-ten. However, for

By age 20-24 years, the proportion of young men not in work and not in education has risen to close in work or in education. The proportion of young women in these age groups who are not in work or



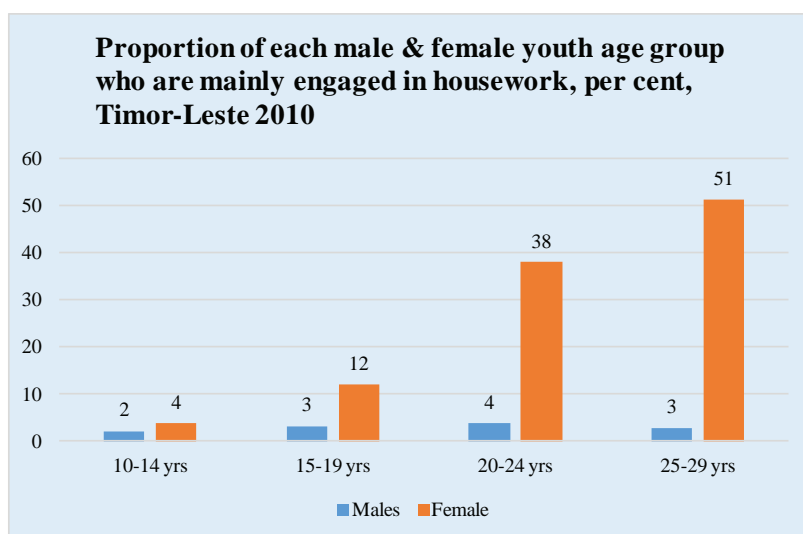
One important subgroup of young people not in work or in education are those actively seeking work. The proportion of each male and female youth-age group who are not in work and seeking work is shown in Figure 44 below. The two male age groups which have the largest share of job seekers are the 20-24 and 25-29 year-olds, with 13 and 11 per cent respectively. The proportion in each age group of female job seekers is lower, with only 7 and 5 per cent in the 20-24 and 25-29 year-old age groups seeking work.

In terms of the young men not in education or work, just over half (54 per cent) of the 15-19 year-olds in this group are looking for work, with seven-in-ten (70 per cent) of the 20-24 year-olds looking for work and a similar proportion (72 per cent) also looking for work for the 25-29 year-olds who are not in education or work.

7.8 Young women not in work or education

Most young women who are not in work or in education are mainly engaged in housework. Figure 45 shows that the proportion of young women in housework rises from one-in-ten for 15-19 year-olds to two-in-five of 20-24 year-olds (38 per cent) and half of 25-29 year-olds (51 per cent). It is likely that some of these young women, especially those who have completed secondary education and do not have children, want a job but have given up looking for work.

Figure 45: Young male and females who are mainly engaged in housework as a proportion of each age group



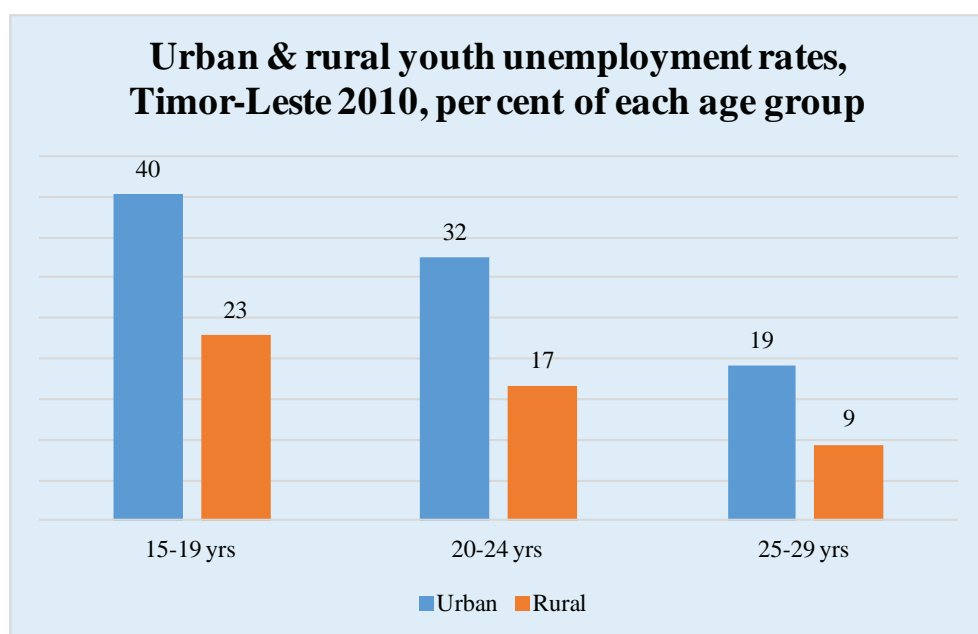
7.9 Youth unemployment rate

The youth unemployment rate is an international measure based on a subgroup of the youth population. The unemployment rate is based on the proportion of the labour force who are active job seekers. The labour force consists of the total employed population plus those actively looking for work. However, as noted above, youth unemployment rates do not show the true extent of young people wanting a job as those who are discouraged job seekers are not included. This group of young people are not actively looking for work because they have given up hope of finding a job when so few jobs are available.

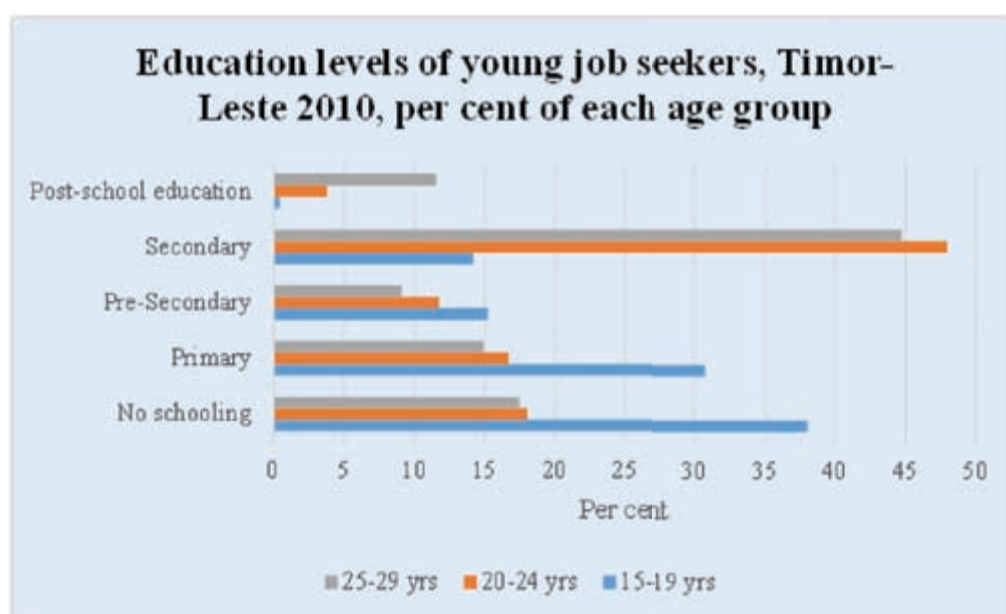
The national unemployment rate in Timor-Leste in early July 2010 was 9.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and over. However, active jobs seekers are overwhelmingly young people. Seven-out-of-ten of those aged 15-64 years (70 per cent) who were not working and seeking work were young people aged 15-29 years. The unemployment rate for young people aged 15-19 years was 27 per cent; for 20-24 year-olds the unemployment rate was 22 per cent, and for 25-29 year-olds, the unemployment rate was 13 per cent.

As paid work is concentrated in urban areas, the active job seekers are more likely to be found there. This is particularly the case for young people. The urban unemployment rate in July 2010 was 17 per cent (9 per cent for men and 11 per cent for women). However, for young people, the urban unemployment rate was much higher (see Figure 46). For urban-based 15-19 year-olds, it was 40 per cent, for 20-24 year-olds, it was 32 per cent and for 25-29 year-olds, it was 19 per cent. There was little difference between males and females.

Figure 46: Urban & rural female active job seekers as a proportion of each age group



Education levels affect whether young people are active job seekers as Figure 47 below shows. Those in the two older youth-age groups who have completed secondary education are more likely to invest their time in looking for work. This is because they believe they have a good chance of finding a job with their level of education. On the other hand, those in the youngest youth-age group (15-19 year-olds) with no or primary schooling only are also active job seekers. These teenagers may be pressured by their families to look for temporary work as an alternative to doing nothing.



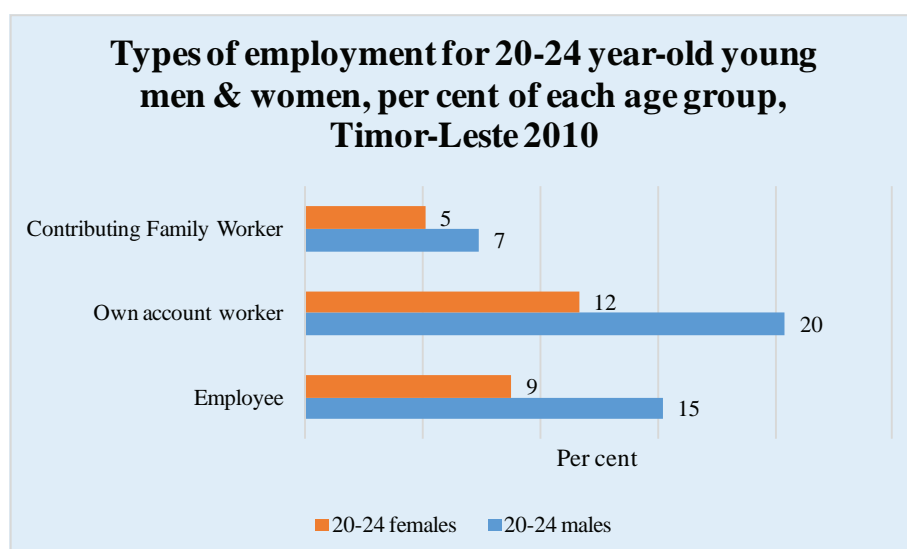
What sort of productive activity are young people engaged in? Focusing on young people aged 15-29 years, Table 4 below gives more detailed information about the type of employment for each age subgroup.

Table 4: Types of employment of male & female youth-age groups, per cent of each age group,

Age	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing Family Worker	Producers Cooper-ative	Total Employed	N
Male							
15-19	3.1		9.4	4.2		16.7	57,397
20-24	15.2	0.3	20.4	7.4	0.2	43.5	45,720
25-29	32.7	0.6	30.1	9.1	0.3	72.8	37,263
Female							
15-19	2.3		6.7	3.3		12.3	57,397
20-24	8.8	0.2	11.6	5.1		25.9	45,720
25-29	14.7	0.3	13.9	6.2	0.2	35.3	37,263

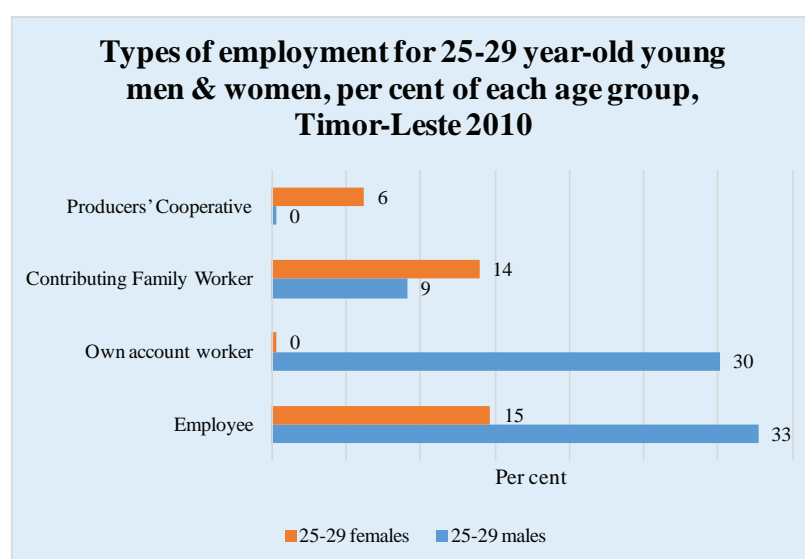
The proportion of young people in each age group who are paid employees is much smaller than the total for the proportion employed. The wage employment rate for the 15-19 year age group is only 3 per cent. Most of the employed in this age group for males and females are own account or self-employed workers. Another important group in this age group are working as contributing family workers.

Figure 48: Types of employment for young men and women aged 20-24 years, per cent



The wage employment rate for 20-24 year-old men is only 15 per cent of that age group (see Figure 48). For young women of the same age, it is lower at 9 per cent of this age group. For 25-29 year-old men, the wage employment rate stands at one-in-three (33 per cent) (see Figure 49). For women in this age group, the wage employment rate is less than half the male rate at one-in-six (15 per cent).

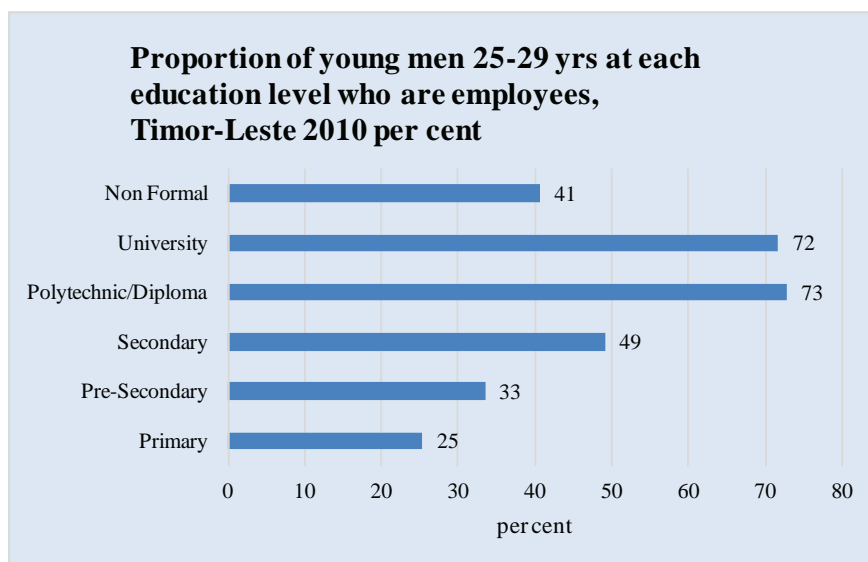
Figure 49: Types of employment for young men and women aged 25-29 years, per cent



7.11 Education and work status

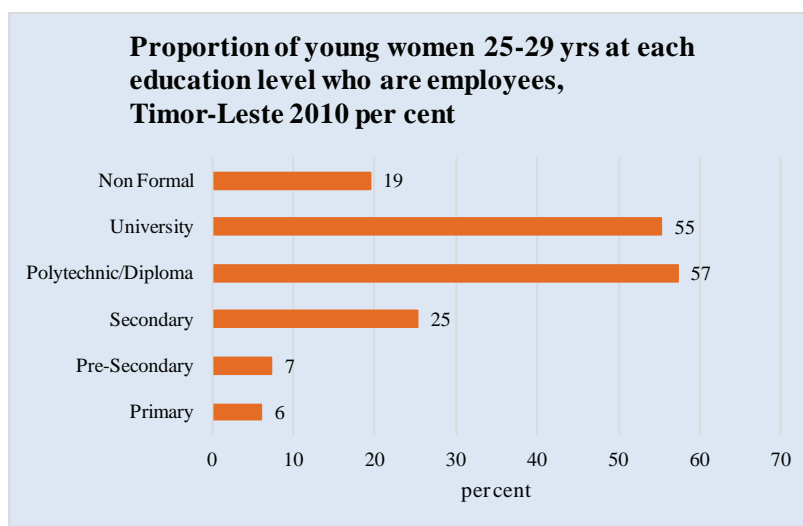
Level of education attainment makes a big difference in explaining who has more chance of being an employee. Young men aged 25-29 years with a post-school level of education have the most chance of being employed in the formal sector (see Figure 50). Near to three-in-four young men with a polytechnic diploma or university education are paid employees. Half of the young men in the same age group with secondary education are employed in the formal sector. However, only one-in-three young men with pre-secondary education are employed in the formal sector and still fewer men at this age with a primary school education are employees. Non-formal education increases a young man's chances of being employed ahead of those with pre-secondary and primary education only.

Figure 50: Young men aged 25-29 years who are employees by education level, per cent



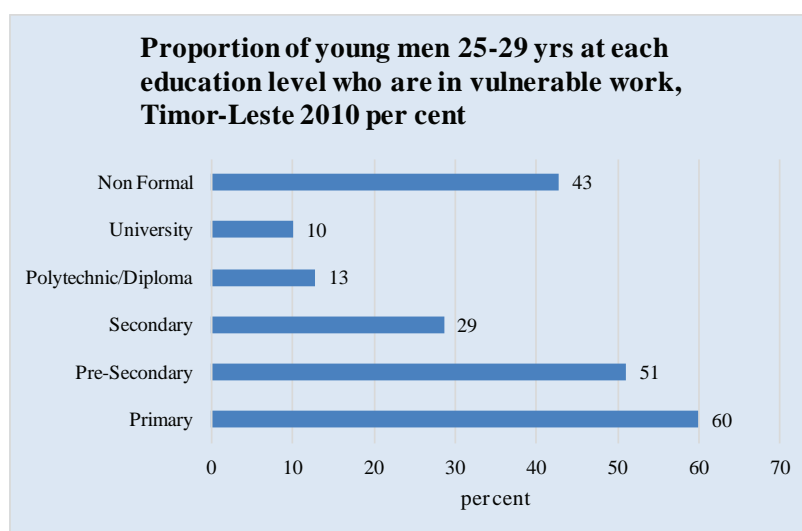
The employment rate in the formal sector for young women is lower for each level of education compared with young men in the same age group (see Figure 51). However, the level of education attained, as with the young men at this age, makes a major difference in the chances of young women being employed in the formal sector. Over half of the young women with post-school qualifications are employed compared with only one quarter of those who have completed secondary school (see Figure 51). Having some non-formal education also makes a difference for young women compared with those with pre-secondary and primary school completion.

Figure 51: Young women aged 25-29 years who are employees by education level, per cent



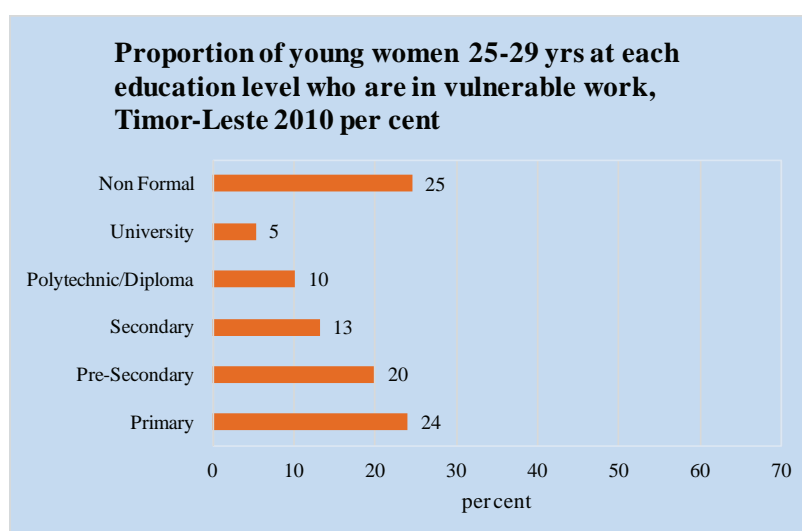
The reverse of the above findings are the education levels of young people aged 25-29 year-old in vulnerable employment. This term is used by the International Labour Organisation to refer to own-account or self-employed workers and to workers contributing to a family enterprise. Figure 52 shows that those young men with primary school education are the mostly to be in vulnerable work (60 per cent), followed by those young men with a pre-secondary education (51 per cent) and informal education (43 per cent). Even many of those young men with a secondary school education are in vulnerable work (29 per cent). The education levels with the lowest proportions in vulnerable work are the university educated and those with polytechnic diploma (10 and 13 per cent respectively).

Figure 52: Young men 25-29 years who are in vulnerable work by education level, per cent



The picture for young women aged 25-29 years is different, with lower proportions overall in vulnerable work (Figure 53). However, education level does make a difference. Young women with informal and primary education have the highest proportions in vulnerable work (25 and 24 per cent respectively), followed by those with a pre-secondary education (20 per cent). Those young women with a university education are the least likely to be in vulnerable work (5 per cent).

Figure 53: Young women 25-29 years who are in vulnerable work by education level, per cent



7.12 Children in work

The questions on work in the census were asked of every child aged 10 years and above. Working children are considered to be aged 10-14, given that children of these ages should be attending compulsory basic education.

At the time of the 2010 population census, there were more than 8,324 working children in Timor-Leste (see Table 5). Of these, most were boys (58 percent) and almost all (93 percent) were residing in rural areas. About one third (35 percent) of working children were still in school, compared to 92 percent of all children aged 10-14 years. Most rural working children work in agriculture-related jobs such as crop or vegetable growing. In urban areas, they work as market stall salespersons, and street sellers of non-food products as well as grow food and help with building using traditional materials.

Working age children aged 10-14 years are likely to have never been to school or to have left primary school early. The latter applies more to those working children in rural areas. In urban areas, working children aged 10-14 years are most likely to have never been to school or to have left primary school early. In both rural and urban areas, a large share of working children are still at school, one-in-three for rural children and near to one in-two for urban children.

Table 5: Number of working children aged 10-14 years in each district,

District	Males	Females	District	Males	Females
Aileu	350	258	Lautem	133	78
Ainaro	403	367	Liquiça	334	204
Baucau	405	212	Manatuto	171	74
Bobonaro	425	236	Manufahi	146	72
Covalima	148	73	Oecussi	478	272
Dili	221	106	Viqueque	242	214
Ermera	1,402	1,300	Total	4,858	3,466

7.13 What young people are doing in urban areas

A summary of what young people are doing is presented in Table 7 below. The table shows the share of young people in either employment, education or neither in education or work. This information is based on responses to the question about main economic activity in the past 12 months.

Table 6: Proportion of young people in each youth-age group in urban areas, who are in employment, in education or in neither education nor work, per cent of each age group,

Age	Employed	In education	Neither	Total	N
Males					
15 - 19	9.2	80.6	10.2	100	20,431
20 - 24	29.7	49.9	20.5	100	21,073
25 - 29	61.5	18	20.5	100	15,894
Females					
15 - 19	6.6	80.3	13.1	100	21,025
20 - 24	20.1	41.7	38.2	100	18,875
25 - 29	33.8	12.2	53.9	100	14,264

The first column reports the employment rate of young men and young women in each youth-age group. The pattern for males and females is very different in the two older youth-age groups. While three-in-ten young men aged 20-24 years are employed, only two-in-ten young women in the same age group are. In the 25-29 year age group, the employment rate for young men is two in five or 62 per cent while for young women it is only one-in-three or 34 per cent.

For young men in the 25-29 year-old age group, a large number are still in education (nearly one-in-five). For young women in the same age group, it is just over one-in-ten who are still in education as their main activity.

7.14 Type of employment

The nature of the employment young people have in urban areas is shown in Table 8 below. Jobs as paid employees account for less than half of the work 15-19 year-olds have. Work as a paid employee accounts for two-in-three young men in work who are aged 20-24 years. For 25-29 year-old young men, paid employees account for near to three-in-four young men in work. For young women in the 20-29 age grouping, close to two-in-three of those in work are paid employees.

Table7: Proportion of young people working as paid employees in urban areas, per cent of each age group for males & females,

Age	Employee per cent	N	Employee per cent	N
	Males		Females	
15 - 19	4.2	20,431	3.2	21,025
20 - 24	20	21,073	13.4	18,875
25 - 29	45.3	15,894	23.2	14,264

If the 25-29 year-old age group is taken as the age group in which most have left education, the paid employment rate is 45 per cent for young men and 23 per cent for young women.

Employers are another type of employment but this group accounts for just less than 2 per cent of young men and women aged 25-29 years. Being a member of a producer's cooperative is insignificant in an urban area.

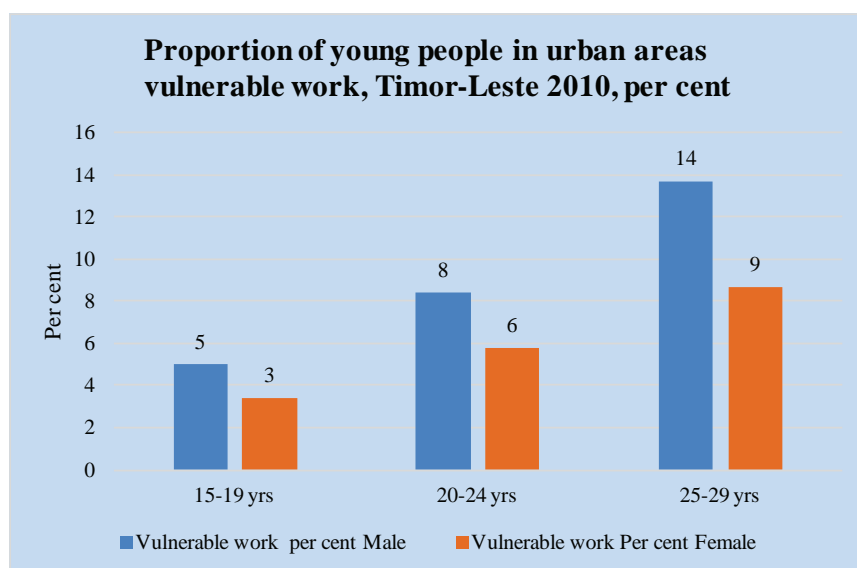
7.15 Vulnerable work

The employment activities of own-account or self-employed worker and contributing family worker account for the remainder of the employment category. These two types of work are defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as vulnerable because this work does not have the formal protections of work in the formal sector. Vulnerable employment often has low pay, difficult working conditions and lack access to forms of support which can be used to bargain for better pay and/or working conditions.³¹

Figure 54 shows that the share of young men in vulnerable work increases from 5 per cent for 15-19 year-olds to 8 per cent for 20-24 year-olds and 14 per cent for 25-29 year-olds. For young women, it rises from 3 per cent for 15-19 year-olds to 6 per cent for 20-24 year-olds and 9 per cent for 25-29 year-olds.

³¹ ILO Online: How do you define 'vulnerable employment'? Interview with ILO chief of Employment Trends Unit, International Labour Organisation, Geneva http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/features/WCMS_120470/lang-en/index.htm

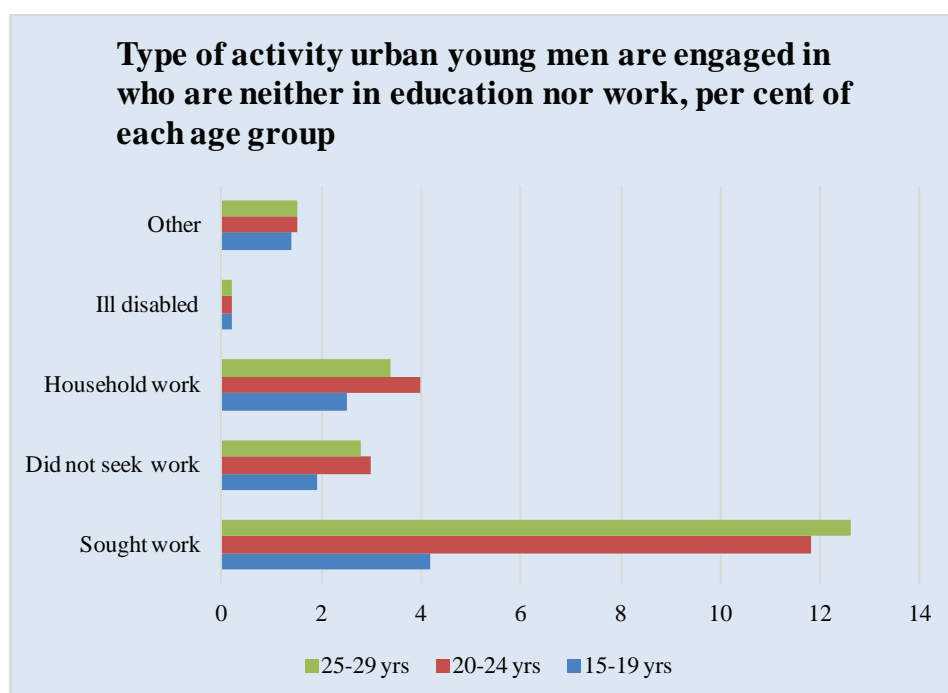
Figure 54: Young men & women in vulnerable work in urban areas for three youth-age groups, per cent



7.16 Neither in work or in education in urban areas

In urban areas, with little access to gardens, survival depends on access to wage jobs or other sources of generating a cash income. So the pressure to earn an income is strong. Among male teenagers, one-in-ten are neither in school nor in work. This proportion rises to one-in-five for both 20-24 year-old and 25-29 year-old young men (see Figure 55). The proportions of young women in each of these age groups who are neither in education or in work is higher, in the 20-24 year-old age group, it is nearly double the proportion of young men of the same age. In the 25-29 year-old age group, over half of the women are neither in education or work.

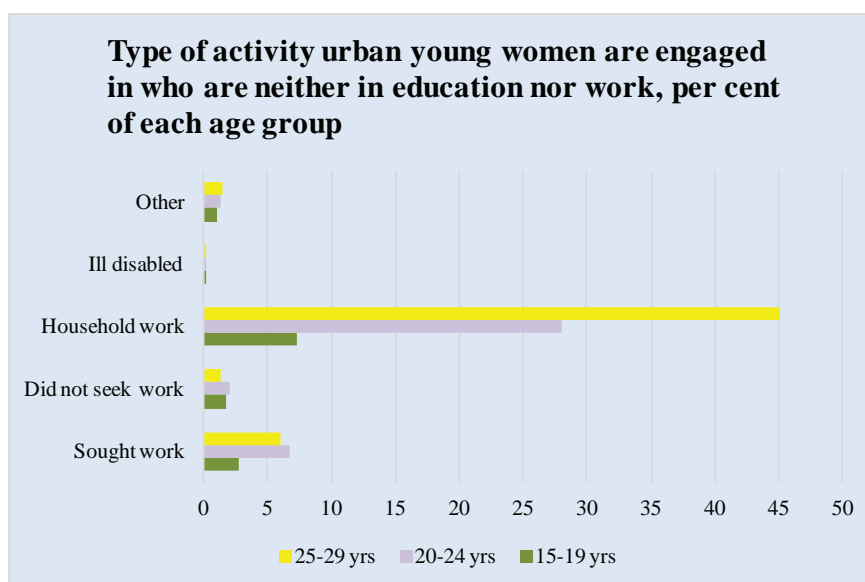
Figure 55: Types of activities young men in urban areas are doing who are neither in education or work, per cent



What are young people who are neither in education or work doing? The Figure 55 above provides more information about young men in the three youth-age groups. Among the 15-19 year-old age group of those neither in education or work, two-in-five are seeking work, but one-in-five have given up looking for work and one-in-four are doing housework. In the next age group of 20-24 year-old young men, three-in-five are looking for work and one-in-three are not seeking work or are doing housework. In the 25-29 year-old age group, the share of young men who are seeking work is much the same as the 20-24 year-old age group.

The situation for young women is very different. Figure 56 shows that only one-in-five of the young women who are neither in education or work in the two age groups 15-19 years and 20-24 years are seeking work. This share of the women neither in education or work falls to one-in-ten for the 25-29 year-old age group. By this age, four-out-of-five women are in housework.

Figure 56: Types of activities young women in urban areas are doing who are neither in education or work, per cent



7.17 Secondary economic activities in urban areas

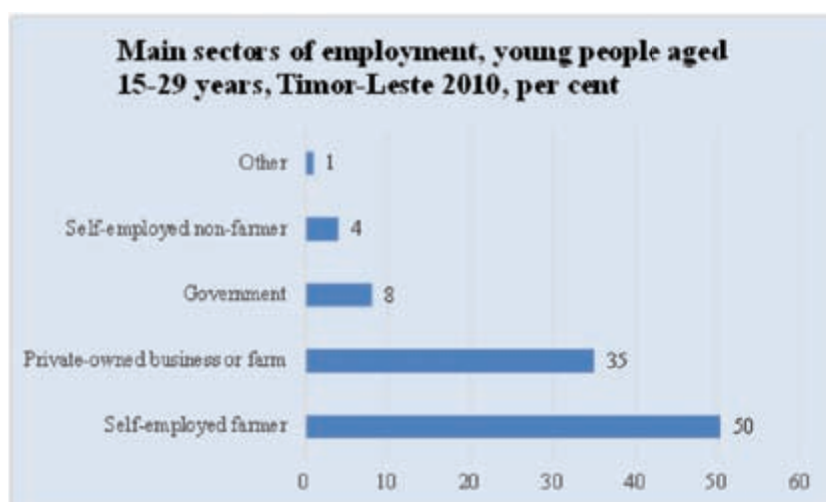
The census also asked: 'In terms of contribution to income or subsistence, what was the second most important economic activity of this individual over the last year?' Only one-in-five (21 per cent) young people aged 15-29 years listed a secondary economic activity. This compares with over half (53 per cent) of rural-based young people in the same age group who listed a secondary economic activity they had done over the previous 12 months.

Young vulnerable workers (own-account and contributing family workers) in urban areas were the most likely to record a secondary economy activity. Three-in-five (58 per cent) did so. The largest activity was unpaid farm work in growing crops or raising livestock. One-in-ten (9 per cent) had worked in the previous 12 months as wage labourers.

Some employees also listed paid work as a wage labourer as a secondary activity. This suggests that one-in-five employees (19 per cent) had two or more jobs in the previous 12 months. One-in-three young people in urban areas doing housework as their main activity also did other economic activities as growing crops or raising livestock. However, more (three-in-five or 58 per cent) of rural-based young people doing housework as their main activity also engaged in other economic activities.

Those young people least likely to list a secondary economic activity were students and those not seeking work, with only one-in-ten in both groups listing a secondary activity. Young people seeking focused on job seeking alone.

self-employed non-farmers. The only employment sector that may appear low in this age range is acquired by those at least aged 20 and over.



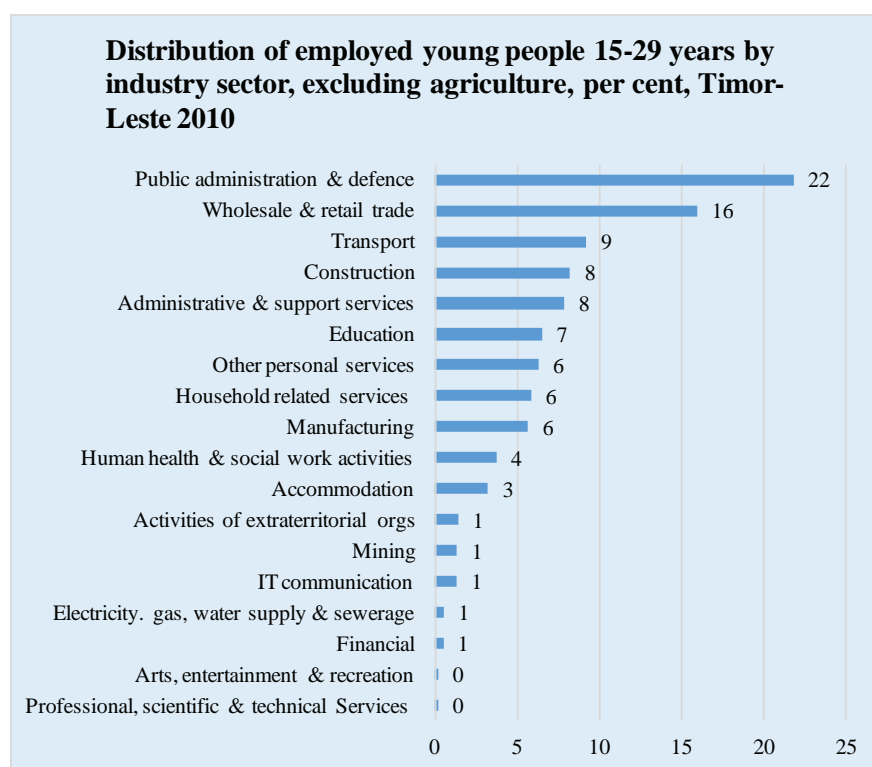
Looking at the formal sector only, the largest source of employment is the private sector with three-account for 2 per cent of formal sector employment for young people aged 15-29 years.

of young people aged 15-29 years. A focus only on the other industry sectors gives provides a better picture of the nature of non-agricultural employment for young people. Public administration and

by transport, construction, administrative & support services, education and personal services.³²

³² Administrative & support services includes Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities; Services to buildings and landscape activities; and Office administrative, office support and other business support activities.

Figure 58: Distribution of employed young people 15-29 years by industry sector, excluding agriculture, per cent



7.19 Jobs profile of young people in non-agricultural work

The following jobs profile of young people in Table 9 is based on non-agricultural-based work. The largest job category for young people outside of work in agriculture is work as security guards. As many as one-in-four young people aged 15-29 years in non-agricultural work are 'personal & protective services workers'. The next two largest occupation groups are office clerks (16 per cent) and salespersons (15 per cent). Other important non-agricultural jobs for young people are: drivers & mobile-plant operators; extraction & building trades workers; other craft & related trades workers; sales & services elementary occupations; labourers in mining construction, manufacturing & transport; and managers.

Table 8: Number and proportion of young people aged 15-29 years in non-agricultural work,

Non-agricultural jobs	N	per cent	Non-agricultural jobs	N	per cent
15-29 years			15-29 years		
Personal & protective services workers	8,055	24.4	Metal machinery & related trades workers	524	1.6
Office clerks	5,201	15.7	Physical & engineering science associate professionals	466	1.4
Salespersons & demonstrators	5,088	15.4	Life science & health associate professionals	401	1.2
Drivers & mobile-plant operators	3,226	9.8	Corporate managers	386	1.2
Extraction & building trades workers	2,103	6.4	Police & armed forces	377	1.1
Other craft & related trades workers	1,616	4.9	General managers	327	1
Sales & services elementary occupations	1,558	4.7	Teaching professionals	222	0.7
Labourers in mining construction manufacturing & transport	1,479	4.5	Customer services clerks	215	0.7
Managers (eg NGOs)	1,280	3.9	Stationary-plant & related operators	93	0.3

The prominence of young people in the manager occupation group requires further explanation. A more detailed breakdown of this occupation category shows that the largest subgroup within this occupation category are 'senior officials of humanitarian and other special-interest organisations'. Other important jobs within this occupation category are: general managers in the private sector, especially in construction companies and finance and administration department managers.

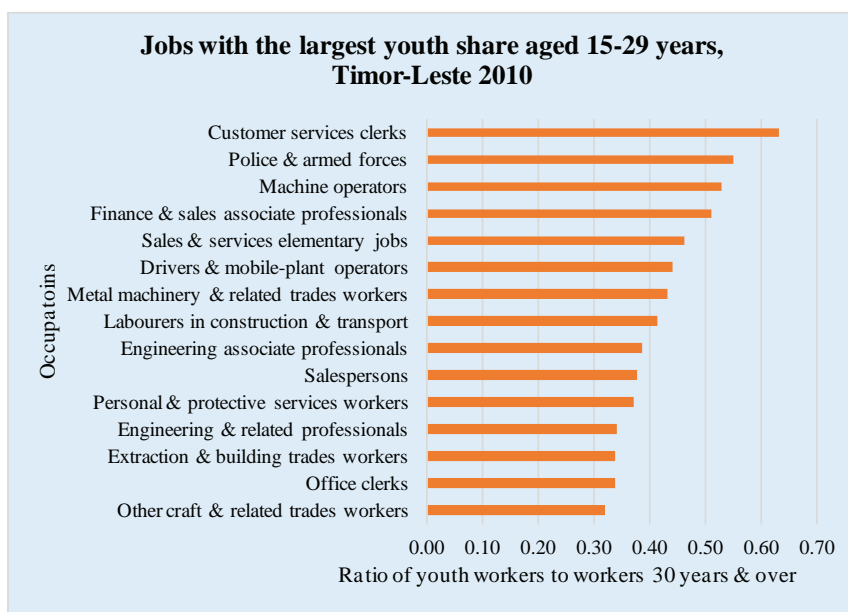
Many of these occupations held by young Timorese do not require formal qualifications. Despite having gained higher levels of formal education, many young people can only find work in low-skilled jobs. These low-skilled jobs include personal & protective services workers; salespersons; drivers & mobile-plant operators; sales & services elementary occupations; and labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing & transport. One-in-two (49 per cent) young people aged 15-29 years who are working in non-agricultural jobs are in low-skilled work.

Data for the whole workforce show that while 100 per cent of professionals have a post-school qualification, only three-in-ten managers, technicians and office clerks, respectively, have a post-school qualification. For craft and related trades workers, one-in-five (22 over percent) have completed secondary school which may have included trade training and 4 per cent have a post-school qualification. These data show that for many occupations, the skills gap in existing workers is large. This refers to the gap between the proportion of the workforce in each occupation with an appropriate qualification and those who do not have an appropriate qualification.

7.20 Youth-friendly jobs

Which jobs have the highest share of young workers? Figure 59 below reports the ratio of young workers aged 15-29 years to older workers aged 30 years and over. Customer services clerical work has the largest share of young people (63 per cent) in the total number in that occupation. Other jobs with high youth numbers in their total number are: police & armed forces; machine operators; finance & sales associate professionals; sales & services elementary jobs; drivers & mobile-plant operators; metal machinery & related trades workers; and labourers in construction & transport.

Figure 59: Jobs with the largest youth share: the ratio of young people aged 15-29 years to workers aged 30 years & over

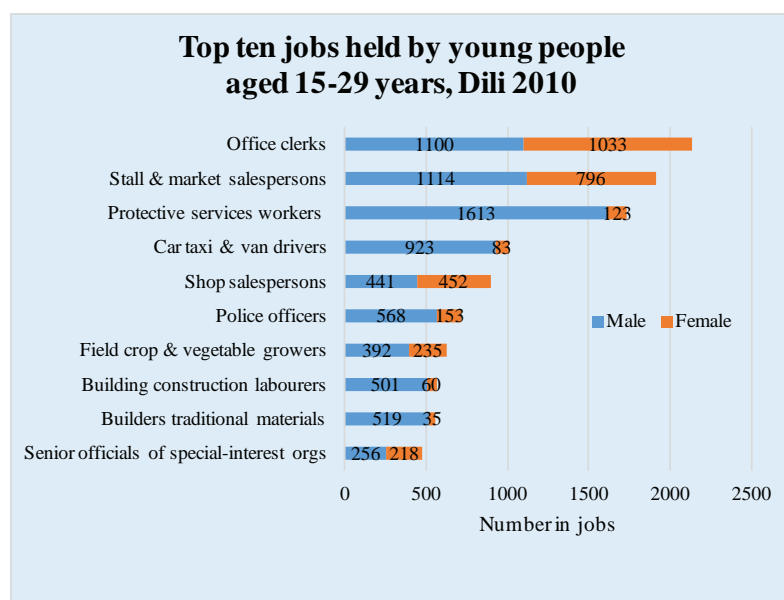


7.21 Young people's work in Dili

The top ten occupations of young people aged 15-29 years are shown in Figure 60 below. Together they account for just over half (55 per cent) of all jobs held by this age group. The largest job group for young people is office clerical work (2,133 persons in total), followed by stall and market salespersons (1,910); protective services workers (1,736); car, taxi and van drivers (1,006); shop salespersons (893); police officers (721); field crop & vegetable growers (627); building construction labourers (561); builders using traditional materials (554); and senior officials of humanitarian and other special-interest organisations (474).

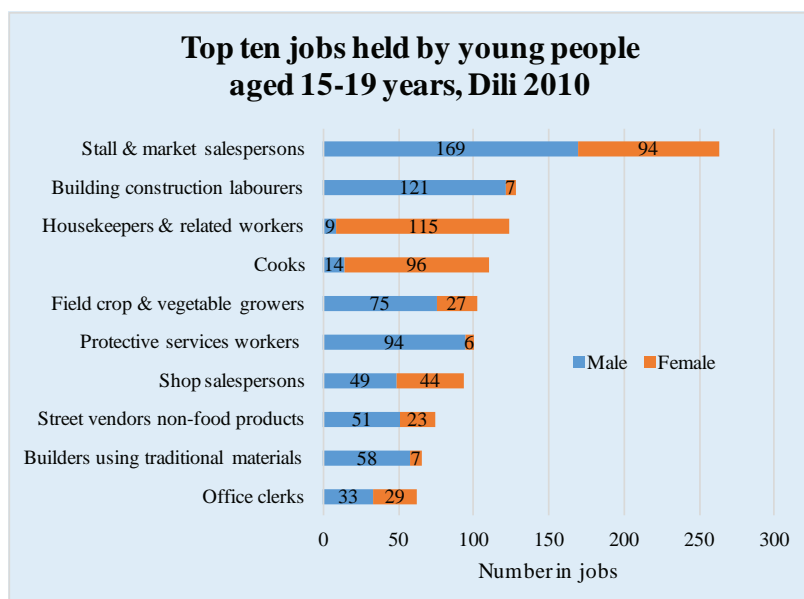
Only three occupations are broadly in balance between the sexes. These are shop salespersons; office clerks; and senior officials of humanitarian and other special-interest organisations. Some occupations have an extreme male bias. Examples are: builders using traditional materials; protective services workers; and car, taxi and van drivers.

Figure 60: Top ten jobs held by young people aged 15-29 years in Dili



The profile of jobs held by each youth-age group is different. The top ten jobs of the youngest age group 15-19 years, accounting for 62 per cent of all the jobs held by this age group, are shown in Figure 61 below.

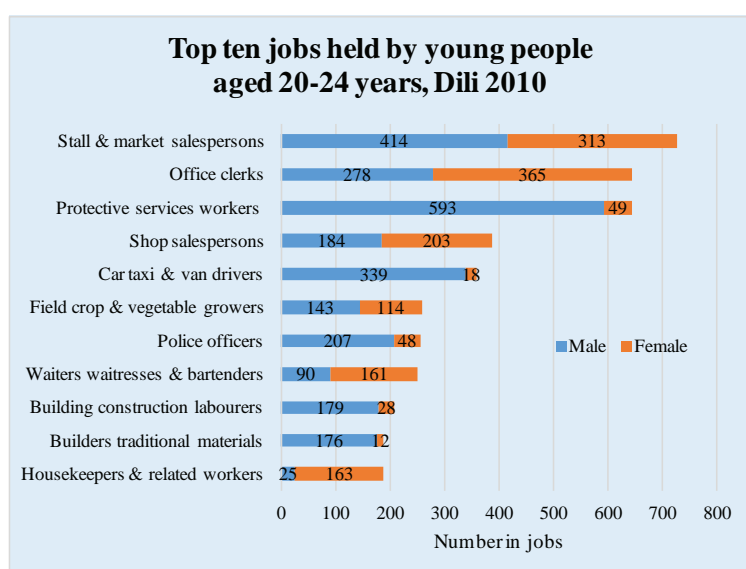
Figure 61: Top ten jobs held by young people aged 15-19 years in Dili



The number of job holders aged 15-19 years at 1,811 is much smaller than the two older youth-age groups. The main jobs held by this age group are: stall & market salespersons (263 persons); building construction labourers (128); housekeepers & related workers (124); cooks (110); field crop & vegetable growers (102); protective services workers (100); shop salespersons (93); street vendors non-food products (74); builders using traditional materials (65); and office clerks (62).

The top ten jobs held by young people aged 20-24 years, accounting for over half or 56 per cent of the 7,004 jobs in total, are shown in Figure 62. These jobs are: stall & market salespersons (727 persons in total); office clerks (643); protective services workers (642); shop salespersons (387); car, taxi & van drivers (357); field crop & vegetable growers (257); police officers (255); waiters waitresses & bartenders (251); building construction labourers (207); and housekeepers & related workers (188).

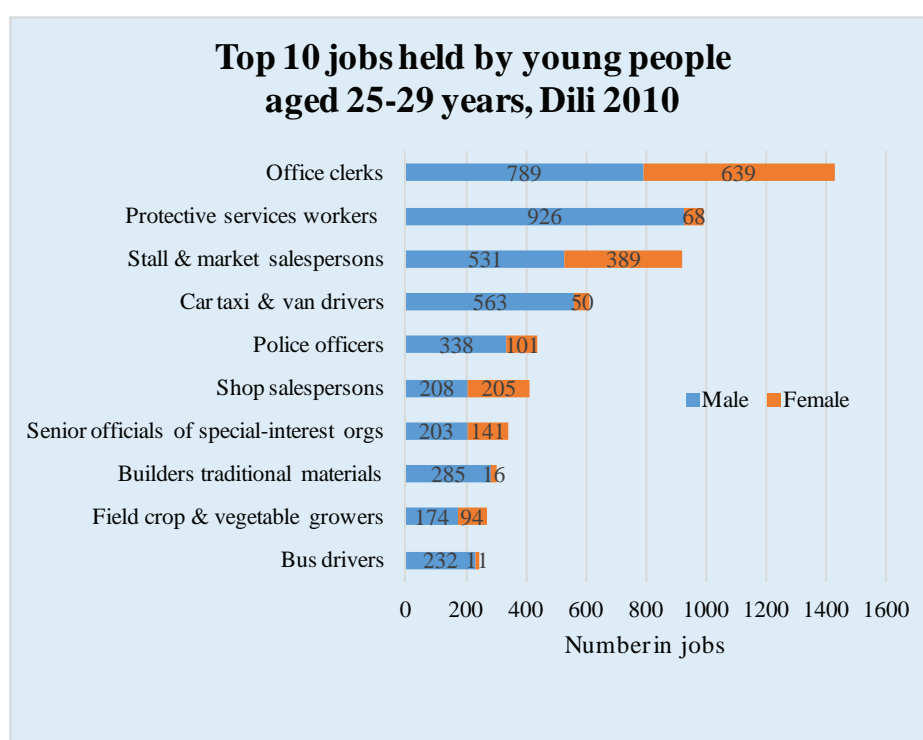
Figure 62: Top ten jobs held by young people aged 20-24 years in Dili



The top ten jobs held by the oldest youth-age group 25-29 years, also accounting for over half or 56 per cent of the 10,584 jobs in total) are shown in Figure 63. Office clerical work accounts for the largest number of jobs held by young people in this age group (1,428 persons in total). Next in importance are protective services workers (994); stall & market salespersons (920); car, taxi & van drivers (613); police officers (439); shop salespersons (413); senior officials of humanitarian & other special-interest organisations (344); builders using traditional materials (301); field crop & vegetable growers (268); and bus drivers (243).

The demand for jobs requiring higher level education qualifications for this age group is not high. Only three occupations are likely to require completion of secondary school or a higher qualification. These occupations are: office clerks, police officers and senior officials of NGOs. These three occupations account for just one-in-five (21 per cent) of all the jobs held by this age group.

Figure 63: Top ten jobs held by young people aged 25-29 years in Dili



7.22 Conclusion

Finding a reliable source of livelihood is a major element of the transition to independence for young men at least and for many young women who have attained more than basic education. Most young people in Timor-Leste rely on farming to provide a livelihood and sources of income. Only a small proportion of young people are able to find good jobs in the formal sector. Many find work as self-employed workers, based mostly on unreliable income flows. A significant minority of young men aged 20 to 29 years are neither in education nor in work. Some within this group are seeking work but others have given up hope of finding work and are dependent on others or earning incomes from fringe or illegal activities.

CHAPTER 8

IMPLICATIONS OF KEY FINDINGS FOR PUBLIC POLICY

This above analysis of the situation of young people based on available data from the 2010 national census of Timor-Leste shows how much information can be extracted from a relatively small number of questions - about 20 in total. The analysis this report has offered provides a useful picture of young people based on their differences related to their sex, age, residence, education level, and employment profile.

8.1 Identifying different levels of disadvantage

The analysis has identified three broad groupings of young people based on their educational advantage. The first group are the most advantaged: those who have benefitted from access to education and health facilities by completing pre-secondary and secondary school and beyond. However, many in this group have stalled in their progress to economic independence due to a failure to find work at all or work that makes good use of their skills.

The second group are the less advantaged young Timorese who are early school leavers. The third group are the least advantaged: those young Timorese who have never been to school or have lost the literacy and numeracy they may have had. Included in this group are the young Timorese with a disability. Each of these groupings are large and require forms of support that address their specific needs.

The most advantaged group of young Timorese need access to jobs which make better use of the education they have attained. Young educated women in particular have few job opportunities. Bridges that offer entry to good jobs such as apprenticeships are needed. These are state-initiated and monitored arrangements that combine learning on and off-the-job in an enterprise. It involves a reduced learner's pay rate until certified as skilled. The occupations served by such arrangements can include both traditional skilled work in construction, for example, as well as non-traditional areas such as clerical work, business administration and information technology. If jobs are scarce in the domestic economy, educated young people need to have access to opportunities to train and work overseas, in labour markets such as Australia's.

The less advantaged group of early school leavers need a second chance to gain the skills that will increase the reliability of their income. This second chance training needs to be closely linked to workplaces so they can acquire skills in demand.

The third group of the most disadvantaged young Timorese – those who are illiterate or disabled need carefully designed programs which provide literacy closely connected to real work. Rural public works projects for example should include training in work-related literacy and numeracy before, during and after the temporary work.

8.2 Need for further investment in support for young people

The findings reported above show the need for the authorities to invest more in supporting young people once they leave formal education and seek to find their own way in the world. The Government of Timor-Leste, multilateral agencies and bilateral donors have done much to provide resources to provide children with more access to education and health facilities. This is shown in well-publicised measures of lower infant and child mortality and higher rates of schooling.

However, for young people in the second and third decades of their lives, similar outcome measures of progress are missing. The analysis has shown the value of selecting a small number of measures to assess the progress young people are making in their youth transition. Measures include young people's participation in secondary education, and the secondary school completion rate. Also important for assessing the progress of young people are measures of how they are faring in the labour market, such as the employment rate of 25-29 year-olds compared with older age groups.

Measures of access to youth-friendly health care are also needed as well as evidence of young people's protection from the fear of violence and abuse. A key measure of young people's transition to adulthood is also their level of participation in the political decisions affecting their lives.

The census can provide data for some of these youth outcome measures such as the rate of youth literacy, the participation and completion rate of boys and girls in secondary education and employment-related measures such as the youth employment and wage employment rate and the size of the 'not in school or work' group.

Other important measures of youth well-being available from the census are the adolescent birth rate and the education level achieved by young people with a disability. However, also needed is an assessment of the impact of poverty on young people. In particular, how much does the relative poverty ranking of their household explain their lack of literacy, limited access to education and low employment outcomes as well as a high adolescent birth rate?

8.3 Need for measures of youth progress

These measures of the progress of young people based on available census data could be:

- The literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, male and female, national and by district;
- The adolescent birth rate, national and by district;
- Education participation and completion rates by level of education for young people with a disability, male and female, national and by district;
- Secondary school completion rate for 20-24 year-olds, male and female;
- Proportion of the 25-29 year-old age group, male and female, with post-school qualifications, and the
- Rural and urban employment rate for 25-29 year-olds, male and female.

8.4 Gaps in census data

It is also important to highlight the information on young people that the census does not supply but could. The 2010 Timor-Leste census, unlike other countries such as Vanuatu, does not provide data on young people's health such as use of cigarettes and alcohol. Nor does it provide information about young people's exposure to violence or forms of abuse.

A census question on the level of participation of the population in decision-making processes in their community would also be valuable in showing how well young people are engaging with the political system. Contributing to decisions in the family, in school, volunteering in the community and meeting with local political representatives are all part of a young person's rights and responsibilities. Young people who can take an active part in civic life are more likely to avoid anti-social activities, to make informed decisions about sex, to be aware of their legal rights and to cope better with the challenges they face.

8.5 Need to assess the impact of poverty on youth outcomes

However, what is missing from the above analysis of the available census data is the impact of poverty on young people. Poverty is likely to explain in large part the differences on key education and health outcomes young people are experiencing.

Poverty analysis shows how the asset base of a young person's household of origin affects the economic and social outcomes they can achieve. This poverty impact analysis can be done using the census data on household construction materials, household items and amenities. Each household recorded in the census can be rated on the basis of the aforementioned assets and an asset index developed. This household asset index could then be cross referenced to each individual respondent. Individual outcomes in literacy, education and health can be ranked in quintiles or five groups from their households. This grouping is based on the top group of individual from households with the best asset ratings to the bottom group of individuals from the households with the lowest asset ratings.

This five-level of grouping of individuals based on their household assets will show the impact of the poverty or wealth rating of a household on the individual outcomes in education, employment and health achieved by a household member - in this case a young person. This information on the impact of poverty on key youth outcomes can be presented at district and subdistrict levels. This detailed information, only available from the census, can be used to develop programs to target young people who are missing out on the same opportunities in relation to education and health services that their wider age group have.

8.6 Other information is needed

More regular information that is broader in scope is also needed about the situation young people are facing. A conduct of a national survey about the impact of poverty on young people is recommended. This survey can provide further evidence from young people of their needs, fears and aspirations and their views on issues such as the quality of education and support to find productive employment. This information can be used to develop new, more appropriate forms of support and to improve existing services used by young people.

ATTACHMENT 1: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table A1. Timor-Leste 2010: Total population by sex and age group

Total	Total	Male	Female
	1,066,409	544,199	522,210
0 - 4	153,334	79,172	74,162
5-9	153,108	78,980	74,128
10-14	135,464	70,513	64,951
15 - 19	116,535	58,754	57,781
20 - 24	94,427	47,336	47,091
25 - 29	76,836	38,269	38,567
30 - 34	51,911	25,804	26,107
35 - 39	57,508	29,961	27,547
40 - 44	48,372	25,407	22,965
45 - 49	38,917	20,430	18,487
50 - 54	30,084	15,539	14,545
55 - 59	22,346	11,795	10,551
60 - 64	37,333	17,419	19,914
65 - 69	23,106	11,573	11,533
70 - 74	12,705	6,285	6,420
75 +	14,423	6,962	7,461

Table A2. Timor-Leste 2010: Population in private households, 15 years and older, ever married and single year of age group for males and females.

Age	Married males	N	Married females	N
10	0.9	17,448	0.8	15,866
11	0.9	13,091	0.8	11,990
12	0.9	15,290	0.9	13,793
13	1	12,393	0.8	11,529
14	0.8	12,291	1	11,773
15	0.9	12,955	1.4	12,646
16	1.6	11,429	4.5	11,595
17	1.4	11,819	6.4	11,524
18	2.2	12,402	11.1	12,136
19	3.4	10,149	18.1	9,880
20	6.8	12,386	31.5	12,378
21	11.1	8,553	36.9	8,417
22	14.7	9,409	45.4	9,352
23	20.9	8,349	52.3	8,400
24	28.4	8,639	59.2	8,544
25	35.2	9,551	67.1	9,675
26	44.1	7,682	71.9	7,836
27	51.3	7,372	76.7	7,182
28	55.7	7,744	79.1	7,886
29	62.8	5,920	83.3	5,988
30	68.6	7,580	84.6	8,014
31	74.3	4,320	87.6	4,066
32	76.4	5,132	88.9	5,212
33	79.9	3,828	89.9	4,033
34	82.2	4,945	90	4,781
35	80.7	7,885	90.6	7,339
36	85.2	5,968	90.7	5,332
37	86.3	5,367	91.8	4,939
38	86.5	5,979	91.5	5,492
39	86.9	4,762	92.1	4,445
40	86.5	7,565	91	7,097

Table A3: Adolescent birth rate by single year of age and total 15-19 years, Timor-Leste 2010

Adolescent females	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	15-19 years total
Total female population at each year of age	12,487	11,402	11,335	11,947	9,736	56,907
Have given birth	241	378	512	1,050	1,388	3,569
Per cent given birth at that age	1.9	3.3	4.5	8.8	14.3	6.3

Table A4: Adolescent birth rate 15-19 years for each district, Timor-Leste 2010, number and per cent

District	Number aged 15-19 had live birth	Percentage aged 15-19 live birth	Number of women aged 15-19
Oecussi	263	9.3	2,814
Viqueque	289	9.2	3,148
Covalima	264	8.4	3,138
Manatuto	161	8.3	1,938
Lautem	212	7.1	2,978
Baucau	398	6.8	5,849
Bobonaro	309	6.6	4,669
Manufahi	164	6.2	2,661
Liquica	218	6	3,614
Ermera	349	5.4	6,470
Aileu	138	5.2	2,641
Dili	577	4.1	14,207

Table A5. Timor-Leste 2010: Proportion in each age group who have completed at least secondary school (SS) education.

Age (years)	At least SS completed per cent	N
20-24	36.1	94,427
25-29	39.1	76,836
30-34	32.2	51,911
25-34	36.3	128,747

Table A6. Timor-Leste 2010: The education attainment of the population in private households, 15-29 years, by single age

Age	Total	Pre-Primary	Primary	Pre-Secondary	Secondary	Polytechnic/ Diploma	University	Non Formal
15	21,611	187	8,835	10,612	1,977	-	-	-
16	19,171	145	5,781	9,598	3,647	-	-	-
17	19,456	161	4,384	8,359	6,489	32	31	-
18	19,898	168	4,233	6,717	8,323	113	300	44
19	16,427	130	3,189	4,249	8,098	130	590	41
20	19,059	207	4,167	3,837	9,270	179	1,324	75
21	13,592	127	2,522	2,328	6,637	195	1,429	354
22	14,870	131	2,771	2,272	7,135	255	1,910	396
23	13,292	127	2,503	1,997	6,160	227	1,949	329
24	13,519	133	2,574	1,950	6,277	253	1,994	338
25-29	57,066	654	13,538	8,952	23,431	1,075	8,147	1,269

Table A7. Timor-Leste: Population in private households, 15-29 years by whether literate or not in each of the official languages

Age	Tetun	Portuguese	Bahasa Indonesia	English	N
15-19	79.1	43.2	49.8	20.9	114,304
20-24	76.5	35	63.4	24.4	91,997
25-29	70.8	25.9	63	21	75,312

Table A8. Timor-Leste 2010: proportion of youth population aged 15-19 years who are not able to read or write in a major language of Timor-Leste

District	Per cent	District	Per cent
Ermera	41.6	Covalima	18.9
Oecussi	41.4	Viqueque	18.7
Ainaro	32.2	Baucau	17.8
Bobonaro	30.5	Manufahi	17.6
Liquica	26.2	Lautem	17.1
Manatuto	25.2	Dili	6.8
Aileu	20		

Table A9. Timor-Leste 2010: Proportion of young people aged 15-24 years not able to read or write in a major language of Timor-Leste for each subdistrict, ranked from highest to lowest, per cent

Subdistrict	per cent	Subdistrict	per cent	Subdistrict	per cent	Subdistrict	per cent
Nitibe	62.7	Atabae	31.4	Fatumean	19.5	Watulari	15.6
Passabe	62.4	Pante	30.7	Alas	18.8	Metinaro	13.7
Atsabe	59	Remexio	30.1	Bazartete	18.5	Tutuala	12.5
Oesilo	53.2	Iliomar	29.9	Ossu	18.4	Fatululic	12.4
Hatolia	52.7	Ermera	28.4	Maliana	18.3	Soibada	11.6
Cailaco	47.4	Vemase	28.4	Venilale	18.3	Lospalos	11.4
Letefoho	43.7	Forohem	25.7	Turiscas	17.9	Atauro	10.7
Maubisse	42.9	Zumalai	24.8	Aileu	17.9	Baucau	10.5
Balibo	42.7	Railaco	24.8	Viqueque	17.5	Cristo	8.1
Laclo	41.9	Liquia	24.6	Liquidoe	17.4	Nain Feto	6.9
Hatu-builico	41.2	Hatu-udo	23.6	Lolotoe	17.2	Fatuberliu	6.7
Maubara	40.3	Lautem	23.5	Manatuto	17	Barique Natarbora	6.7
Laclubar	38.7	Quelica	21.8	Uatucarbau	16.5	Dom Alexio	6.5
Luro	38.5	Tilomar	20.4	Maukatar	16.5	Vera Cruz	4.5
Bobonaro	36.1	Same	20.2	Suai	16.2		
Lacluta	34.7	Baguia	20.1	Laulara	15.9		
Laga	34.3	Laleia	19.9	Ainaro	15.8		

Table A10: Timor-Leste 2010: Current economic activity of the population in private households, three age groups

Age group				
Economic activity	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29
Employee	31,859	3,066	11,024	17,769
Employer	605	-	249	356
Own Account Worker	40,487	9,244	14,724	16,519
Contributing Family Worker	15,810	4,294	5,760	5,756
Producers' Cooperative	303	-	124	179
Student	118,236	81007	30269	6960
Household work	48,437	8622	19223	20592
Ill disabled	733	241	272	220

Table A11. Timor-Leste 2010: Economic activities of male and female youth-age groups, per cent of population in each age group

Age (years)	In education	Employed	Not in work & seeking work	House-work	Ill or disabled	Other	NEET*	Total	N
Males									
10-14	85.6	6.9	3.2	2.2	0.2	1.9	7.5	100	70,226
15-19	72.1	16.7	6	3.2	0.3	1.7	11.2	100	57,397
20-24	38.5	43.5	12.6	3.7	0.4	1.4	18.1	100	45,720
25-29	11.8	72.8	11.1	2.8	0.4	1.1	15.4	100	37,263
Females									
10-14	86.1	5.4	2.9	3.7	0.1	1.8	8.5	100	70,226
15-19	69.7	12.3	4.5	12	0.2	1.4	18.1	100	57,397
20-24	27.4	25.9	7.3	37.9	0.2	1.3	46.7	100	45,720
25-29	6.8	35.3	5.4	51.3	0.2	1	57.9	100	37,263
* NEET = Neither in education, employment or training, sum total of shaded columns									

Table A12. Timor-Leste 2010: Young people in vulnerable work in urban areas, per cent of each age group for males & females, Timor-Leste in 2010

Age	Vulnerable work	N	Vulnerable work	N
	per cent		Per cent	
	Males		Female	
15 - 19	5	20,431	3.4	21,025
20 - 24	8.4	21,073	5.8	18,875
25 - 29	13.7	15,894	8.7	14,264

Table A13. Timor-Leste 2010: Proportion of young men in urban areas who are neither in education or work (NEET), type of activity engaged in or status, per cent of total age group

Age (years)	Sought work	Did not seek work	Household work	Ill disabled	Other	NEET	N
15 - 19	4.2	1.9	2.5	0.2	1.4	10.2	20,431
20 - 24	11.8	3	4	0.2	1.5	20.5	21,073
25 - 29	12.6	2.8	3.4	0.2	1.5	20.5	15,894

Table A14. Proportion of young women in urban areas who are neither in education or work (NEET), type of activity engaged in or status, per cent of total age group

Age (years)	Sought work	Did not seek work	Household work	Ill disabled	Other	NEET	N
15 - 19	2.8	1.7	7.3	0.2	1.1	13.1	21,025
20 - 24	6.8	2	28.1	0.1	1.3	38.2	18,875
25 - 29	6	1.4	45	0.1	1.5	53.9	14,264

Table A15. The number of disabled and total number of young people in each district by youth-age group

District & Age Group	Population	Disabled	District & Age Group	Population	Disabled
	Total	With any form of difficulty		Total	With any form of difficulty
Timor-Leste			Ermera		
Both Sexes	1,053,971	48,243	Both Sexes	116,937	6,292
10 - 14	134,812	1,423	10 - 14	17,180	208
15 - 19	114,304	1,294	15 - 19	13,062	185
20 - 24	91,997	1,131	20 - 24	9,676	153
25 - 29	75,311	1,337	25 - 29	7,342	191
Ainaro			Liquiça		
Both Sexes	58,147	2,455	Both Sexes	63,171	3,960
10 - 14	8,344	75	10 - 14	8,204	113
15 - 19	5,699	69	15 - 19	7,236	95
20 - 24	3,771	49	20 - 24	5,735	97
25 - 29	3,539	70	25 - 29	4,451	95
Aileu			Lautem		
Both Sexes	43,664	2,872	Both Sexes	59,776	3,643
10 - 14	6,236	70	10 - 14	8,721	73
15 - 19	5,395	73	15 - 19	6,155	69
20 - 24	3,777	55	20 - 24	3,328	57
25 - 29	2,818	75	25 - 29	2,780	67
Baucau			Manufahi		
Both Sexes	110,160	5,623	Both Sexes	48,614	2,265
10 - 14	15,191	132	10 - 14	6,730	94
15 - 19	11,849	142	15 - 19	5,292	91
20 - 24	7,331	95	20 - 24	3,606	68
25 - 29	5,713	109	25 - 29	3,055	85
Bobonaro			Manatuto		
Both Sexes	91,199	4,178	Both Sexes	41,709	1,758
10 - 14	11,127	131	10 - 14	5,498	49
15 - 19	9,149	110	15 - 19	4,068	36
20 - 24	6,680	97	20 - 24	2,999	33
25 - 29	6,093	106	25 - 29	2,653	48
Covalima			Oecussi		
Both Sexes	59,045	1,855	Both Sexes	63,514	3,678
10 - 14	8,253	100	10 - 14	7,489	108
15 - 19	6,381	79	15 - 19	5,477	71
20 - 24	4,100	60	20 - 24	4,512	75
25 - 29	3,934	48	25 - 29	4,273	98
Dili			Viqueque		
Both Sexes	228,559	4,762	Both Sexes	69,476	4,902
10 - 14	22,618	132	10 - 14	9,221	138
15 - 19	28,325	179	15 - 19	6,216	95
20 - 24	32,607	213	20 - 24	3,875	79
25 - 29	25,050	247	25 - 29	3,610	98

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Administrative & support services includes Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities; Services to buildings and landscape activities; and Office administrative, office support and other business support activities.

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