Timor-Leste

Population and Housing Census 2022

Thematic Report
Migration

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA TIMOR-LESTE, I.P.

UNFPA

UNDP

unicef for every child

UN WOMEN

WFP World Food Programme

Timor-Leste
Population and Housing Census 2022

Thematic Report
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	_	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
APCs	_	Asia-Pacific Consultations
ASEAN	_	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BMS	_	Border Management System
CAPI	–	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CSOs	_	Civil Society Organizations
CSPro	–	Census and Survey Processing System
DMR	_	National Disaster Risk Management
EAs	–	Enumeration Areas
GCM	–	Global Compact for Migration
GDS	–	General Directorate of Statistics
GIS	_	Geographic Information System
GoTL	_	Government of Timor-Leste
HRD KOREA	_	Human Resources Development Service of the Republic of Korea
HTWG	_	Human Trafficking Working Group
IDP	_	Internally Displaced Persons
INETL	–	National Statistics Institute of Timor-Leste
IOM	–	International Organisation for Migration
ISCO	–	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISCED-F	–	International Standard Classification of Education, Field of Education and Training
ISIC	–	International Standard Industrial Classification
LMO	_	Labour Market Outlook
MiGOF	_	Migration Governance Framework
MNEC	_	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
NGOs	_	**N**on-Governmental Organizations
OHCHR	–	Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights
PES	–	Post Enumeration Survey
RCPs	_	Regional Consultative Processes on Migration
SDGs	–	Sustainable Development Goals
SEPFOPE	_	Secretariat of State for Vocational Training, Policy and Employment
TIP	_	Trafficking in Persons
UN	–	United Nations
UNESCO	–	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UN DESA	–	United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs
WDSTL	_	The Workforce Development Strategy

Preface

The population and Housing Census 2022, conducted by the Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics (INETL) from 5 September to 5 October 2022, underscored our continuing commitment to decision-making grounded in robust data analysis. Utilizing modern technology in the form of tablets for data collection, the census laid the foundation for a comprehensive understanding of our nation's demographic landscape. Initial census basic tablets were released in the latter part of 2023, enriching our understanding of the demographic intricacies captured during the 2022 Population and Housing Census.

This publication, is one of several detailed thematic census reports, addressing internal and international migration. Crucial areas such as characteristics, origin and destination of internal and international migrants, duration of residence, reasons for migration and country of citizenship of residents in Timor-Leste serve as a cornerstone for informed policymaking.

At this juncture, I would like to acknowledge the collective dedication of the INETL staff and the multi-stakeholder Census Technical Committee, led by Mr. Elias dos Santos Ferreira, President of INETL, I.P., in the successful completion of this Census. Their tireless efforts steered the census process from its initiation to the release of this report. Gratitude is also extended to our development partners from the UN System, among them, the UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, and WFP, whose invaluable contributions have significantly enriched the census endeavour. Similarly, the support that we received from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) throughout the census process is also duly recognized.

On behalf of the Ministry of Finance, I would like to invite to all individuals with a keen interest in demographics and statistical data to leverage the insights presented in this publication. It is our hope that this compilation shall serve as reliable resource for informed discourse and evidence-based decision-making in the realm of our country's national development.

Thank you.

MINISTRA DAS FINANCAS
RDTL

Santina JRF Viegas Cardoso
Minister of Finance, RDTL

Acknowledgements

The Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics (INETL), formerly the General Directorate of Statistics, implemented the Population and Housing Census 2022 under the slogan 'Our census, our future be part of it'.

The census was largely financed by the Government of Timor-Leste through the Ministry of Finance. Additional financial and material support in form of tablets and power banks, was provided by UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the unwavering support towards the census.

I would like to acknowledge the invaluable technical support provided by UNFPA throughout the census process. The support provided during field staff training by UN Women is also acknowledged.

Let me also thank a team of independent international monitors from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, who worked with us throughout the enumeration period, their feedback from the field was valuable and timely.

I would like to further express my appreciation to all members of the Census Technical Committee for their advice and guidance in the census. The Census Publication Commission led a successful implementation of the census publicity campaign to ensure that the stakeholders, including the general public, were informed about the census.

Special thanks go to each and every enumerator and supervisor who worked tirelessly, visiting households across the country to collect the census information. They worked for long hours and also at odd hours in trying to collect the information.

Finally, I would like to commend the work of all staff from INETL headquarters and municipality offices, who continue to work for the success of the 2022 census project. I am grateful to the people of Timor-Leste for their cooperation, without which a successful census would not have been possible.

Elias dos Santos Ferreira, L.Ec, MM
President, Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2022 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census: The fourth population and housing census to be conducted since independence restoration in 2002 and the first digital population for the country. The 2022 Timor-Leste Census captures migration flows from one municipality to another, the immigrants from other countries into Timor-Leste, and the emigrants from Timor-Leste to other countries.

Objectives of Analytical Migration Report: (i) To document the stocks and flows of migration in Timor-Leste, including lifetime and recent migration, as well as international migration, and; (ii) To describe the characteristics of internal and international migrants in comparison to non-migrants.

Migration information collected by 2022 Census: place of birth, place of usual residence, place of previous residence one year prior to the 2022 Census, and migration characteristics.

Migration indicators estimated: lifetime and recent migration; sex ratios of lifetime and recent migrants; age-sex structure of lifetime and recent migrants; migrants' characteristics (education, marital status and household characteristics, such as age, sex, sex ratio, mean and median age, education levels, marital status and employment.

Key Findings of the Analytical Thematic Migration Report

(i) **Lifetime migration:** (a) 30.4 percent of the resident population are people whose place of birth is different from their usual place of residence (lifetime migration). (b) The proportion of male and female lifetime migrants is almost similar; but, there are more female lifetime migrants (31.5 percent) than their male counterparts (29.3 percent). (c) The proportion of lifetime migrants in urban areas is 72.8 percent compared to 13.4 percent in the rural areas. (d) The proportion of male lifetime migrants in the urban areas is 72.6 percent compared to 73.0 percent among the female. The proportion of lifetime migrant males in the rural is 12.0 percent and is 13.4 percent for female.

(ii) **Recent migration**: (a) There were 2.4 percent of the resident population who, during the one year prior to the census, were living in a place other than their usual place of residence (recent migration). (b) The proportion of male and female recent migrants is almost similar; but, there are more female recent migrants (2.4 percent) than their male counterparts (2.2 percent). (c) The proportion of recent migrants in urban areas is 5.9 percent compared to 1.0 percent in the rural areas. (d) The proportion of male recent migrants in the urban areas is 5.5 percent compared to 6.3 percent among the females while the proportion of lifetime migrant males in the rural is less than one percent (0.9 percent) and females is 1.1 percent.

(iii) **International migration: Immigration**: (a) The following are the seven most leading countries of origin for the immigrants: Indonesia, China, Angola, Philippines, Australia, Portugal and Bangladesh. (b) The international lifetime migrants constitute 0.8 percent of the population in Timor-Leste. Of these, the males and females are less than one percent each. (c) The distribution of the international lifetime immigrants by areas of residence and sex shows that: in the urban areas they constitute 1.8 percent; with the male being 1.6

percent and female 1.9 percent. In the rural areas, they constitute 0.4 percent; with the male being 0.3 percent and female 0.4 percent.

Emigration: (a) The six leading destination countries for emigrants from Timor-Leste are: UK, South Korea, Portugal, Ireland, Indonesia and Australia.

(iv) **Characteristics of internal migrants:** (a) Age-Sex Structure: The peak age of internal lifetime migration is within the ages 20-24. (b) The mean and median ages of lifetime internal migrants are 25.9 and 24.0 , respectively; whereas that for the non-migrants is 25.8 and 20.0, respectively. (b) Sex ratio: in the urban areas, there are more males than females from age-group 0-4 through 15-19, while between age-group 20-24 through 30-34 there are more females; followed by more males from age-group 35-39 through 70-74 . In the rural areas, there are more male lifetime migrants from age group 0-4 through 15-19, but from 20-24 through 75+ there are more females. (c) Main reason for moving: marriage and those following their family are the two leading reasons for lifetime migration. (d) Education: the majority of the lifetime migrants have secondary education (e) Marital status: the majority of the lifetime migrants are married or live together, followed by those who have never married. (f) Employment: the majority of those who move in Timor-Leste because of employment are mainly those in the age groups 25-29 and 30-34.

(v) **Characteristics of international migrants**: (a) Age-Sex Structure: The peak age group of lifetime immigrants is 40-44 and 45-49. (b) The mean and median ages are 36 and 38, respectively. (b) Sex ratio both the urban and rural areas are dominated by females. (c) Main reason for moving: marriage is the leading reason for immigration, followed by those who are searching for employment, those who are in employment and lastly those who follow the family. However, among the emigrants, the three main reasons for emigration are marriage (40 percent), followed family (25 percent) and employment (16 percent). (d) Education: the majority of the lifetime immigrants have secondary level of education, followed by those with university bachelor level of education. (f) Employment: the peak age of international migrants in employment is 40-44.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Future Research

1) Carry out regular migration focused surveys to provide accurate and timely migration data, to better understand causes, drivers and consequences of migration. Further, expand migration data collection efforts and improve coordination and information-sharing among GoTL institutions that collect migration data, as well as support the development of a population/identification data management system to monitor and regulate migration within, to, and from Timor-Leste.

2) Strengthen migration data gathering of institutions that are responsible for national statistics, and encourage collaboration and partnership between and among institutions working in the field of migration, so that they can collate and share migration data for evidence-based policy and planning.

7.2.2 Policy and Planning

1) Strengthen institutions that directly or indirectly manage migration, reinforce border management system, and allocate adequate resources to relevant agencies tasked with migration governance and enforcing migration laws. Socialize migration laws through all information sharing platforms at all levels of GoTL and society and in all areas of the country.

2) Decentralize the allocation, distribution and development of welfare facilities that would reduce out-migration to urban areas. Increase investments in job creation, support entrepreneurships/small businesses, develop/expand partnerships with private sector, facilitate and increase the flow of migrant workers' remittances to and within Timor-Leste, improve and expand seasonal work programs, as well as ensure the protection and assistance of migrant workers.

3) Develop a clear, inter-ministerial diaspora policy with emphasis on informing and protecting the rights of Timorese citizens overseas as well as engaging the diaspora to accelerate sustainable development in Timor-Leste by boosting migrant remittances flows, and facilitating skills transfers and exchanges, and encouraging entrepreneurship in Timor-Leste among returning migrants, etc. Provide assistance to Timorese nationals abroad (including consular protection, migrant worker rights, diaspora social protection and cooperation with foreign counterparts).

4) Initiate whole-of-Government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance. This will ensure that migration and migrants' needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations from health to education and from fiscal policies to trade. Develop an inter-ministerial migration policy for Timor-Leste at national level with emphasis on law enforcement, sustainable development, human capital/capacity building, migrant protection and human rights, strengthening migration institutions and border management, fulfilling international and regional commitments, as well as address a possible accession to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its implications.

5) Building on the momentum gained by the promulgation of the anti-human trafficking law, establish the Anti-Trafficking Commission (KLATU) to coordinate inter-agency counter-trafficking efforts. Additionally, consider putting in place an overall institutional framework that can assume the key coordinating role in migration management in Timor-Leste.

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CHAPTER ONE: TIMOR-LESTE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022

1.1 Background and Context

The analysis on migration in this report uses data from the 2022 Population and Housing census that was conducted by the then General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), later known as National Statistical Institute of Timor-Leste (INETL). The census was conducted from September to October 2022. Timor-Leste regained its independence in 2002 from Indonesian rule after 27 years. Previously the country was a Portuguese colony until 1975 when it got its independence. The 2022 census was the fourth to be conducted in Timor-Leste since the restoration of independence. Previous censuses were conducted in 2004, 2010 and 2015, that is approximately every five years.

1.2 Objectives of the Census

The objectives of the Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 were the following:

- Produce reliable statistical information on the size, composition, characteristics and spatial distribution of the resident population of Timor-Leste, as well as on the size, characteristics and spatial distribution of the country's housing stock, and more specifically on:
    - levels of fertility, mortality and migration
    - the educational attainment level of the population
    - the size and characteristics of the labour force
    - the participation of the population in agricultural production
    - the prevalence of disability by type
    - the rate and patterns of urbanisation
    - housing conditions and availability of amenities and assets.
- Produce a sampling frame for household- and housing surveys in the ten years following the 2022 census.
- Produce the baseline for population projections.
- Providing the base for Timor-Leste's Geographical Information System.

1.3 Census methodology

1.3.1 Census planning

Preparations for the census started in 2018 with development of a census project document which contained the complete census plan and the estimated cost of the whole census project. The document

was crucial for resource mobilization from both the Government and development partners. Work on questionnaire development also started early with stakeholder consultation on topics and questions to be included in the census. This work built on topics that are recommended internationally to be included in the census.

1.3.2 Census mapping

Update of census maps was one of the key activities in the pre-enumeration period, starting from 2018. The mapping programme for the 2022 census adopted a digital approach, based on an integrated system composed of Geographic Information System (GIS) tools, Global Navigation Satellite Systems, high-resolution Earth Observation satellite images and tablets. The mapping field work was aimed at updating the census frame with new buildings that did not exist in 2015 census. The process was aimed at producing accurate maps to be used in the census enumeration process. The EA maps were delineated based on the number of households, a criteria that was set to determine a reasonable workload for enumerators during the enumeration process. Each building was geo-tagged, building on the existing geo-coded census frame. The mapping data was verified and office EA delineation was completed in 2022, resulting in 2,384 EAs .

1.3.3 Census Publicity

The success of the census depends on the quality of the information provided by the public. INETL updated the 2022 census publicity plan in February 2022 after the government approved the establishment of the census administrative structure. The campaign strategy identified four main target groups: government ministries and departments, traditional leaders, the media and the general public. A series of key messages were developed, including information about the census date, duration and importance. There were several census materials developed to promote census awareness. These included radio and TV adverts, a census jingle, stickers, leaflets, posters, banners, T-shirts, bags, umbrellas, hand fans, pens and notepads. The INETL communication and public relations unit designed a census logo as well as developing a slogan and a census mascot. The slogan for the census was ‘Our census, our future be part of it’.

1.3.4 Field staff training

Due to their large numbers, the training of census field staff was implemented with a cascade approach, involving three levels of training: From August 2022, census training started with 26 master trainers

in Dili who later trained 180 field staff trainers in six parallel classes, also in Dili. Finally, decentralized trainings of 2,345 enumerators, 623 census supervisors and other local census staff ware conducted across all 14 municipalities. Each of the trainings took at least 7 days. Apart from the master trainers who were all permanent civil servants, the majority of the other field staff were recruited for as temporary staff for the census enumeration phase. The training was standardized using a power point version of the instruction manuals for enumerators and supervisors that were developed as guidelines for the census fieldwork.

1.3.5 Census enumeration

The 2022 census data was collected through a traditional approach where households were visited by enumerators across the whole country to collect information on all individuals by asking pre-defined questions to the respondents. Enumeration was conducted in regular households as well as collective living quarter. The information collected was on a de jure population meaning that the people enumerated were usual household members as of the night of 4 September, 2023 (census night).

The census enumeration period was from 5 September to 5 October, 2023, and was followed by a sweeping exercise to enumerate households that were missed out during the official enumeration period. The information from the regular household population was collected through a long questionnaire that had all the census questions while a short questionnaire with only a few selected questions was used for the collective living quarters.

1.3.6 Post-Enumeration Survey

In accordance with international recommendation, a Post-Enumeration Survey was conducted to evaluate the quality of the census, mainly under-coverage or over-coverage of the population in 2022. The Timor-Leste 2022 PES tools that included the questionnaire and the tablet computer application were developed as part of the census pilot phase. A full pilot PES was conducted in April 2002 immediately following the pilot census to test these tools but also the training and enumeration procedures and initial matching procedures.

The PES sample a nationally representative sample stratified by municipality and urban-rural location. There were 16 thousand households in 149 EAs selected for a complete re-enumeration. The actual sample was drawn with probability-proportionate-to-size in late September 2022, strategically

scheduled not to affect or influence completion of the main census enumeration. Other measures to preserve the independence between the census and the PES included the condition that PES field staff did not work in EAs where they were engaged in the census.

The training of the PES enumerators by INETL staff and a member of the technical assistance team was conducted from 4 to 5 November 2022. The three-week PES data collection period started on 7 November, which implies a relatively small period between the census and PES enumeration.
Though the PES data collection was conducted timely towards the end of 2023, the commencement of matching and analysis of the PES was postponed from mid-2023 to mid-2024.

1.3.7 Data processing and analysis

Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) using tablets was used in the census, which was for the first time to use such electronic data collection in a census. The CAPI application, developed in CSPro integrated digital maps of EAs that were used as a base for geo-referencing both the households and the housing units and to organise the work of the enumerators. Daily data synchronisation to the server managed at Census head office, enabled effective monitoring of the enumeration process including generating reports for the census management team.

This technological innovation enabled the data to be captured electronically during the enumeration phase but also to be transferred to the census head office therefore making it possible to monitor the data collection progress in real time. A census dashboard developed before enumeration , was used to produce daily reports and visualization of the progress by municipality and Administrative- Post level.

Data was editing to correct inconsistencies in the data started took place from November 2022 to April 2023. A significant improvement in the quality of the data collected was observed due to the use of CAPI data collection. There was a set of editing rules developed, which showed that that less than 5 percent of the records violated at least one skipping rule, that no implausible values were recorded for gender and that just few cases had missing or implausible values in the age.

The 2022 census collected some information that required coding after the enumeration – information such as field of study, occupation and industry. For the information on industry, the International

Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, rev 4) (United Nations, 2008) was used for response coding. The information on occupation was coded based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) (International Labour Office, 2012). The information on field of study was be coded on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Education, Fields of education and training (ISCED-F 2013) (UNESCO, 2015).

The census coding process started in December 2022 with manual coding by a team of ten coders and three supervisors from the pool of census secretariat staff. For the manual coding there was an existing code list in Tetum that was developed for the 2019 Timor-Leste Labour Force Survey. The manual coding process was time consuming, therefore later from February 2023, automated coding was attempted to match census information on occupation and industry using the partially coded census data. More efforts were made to finalise the coding later in 2023.

1.3.8 Census dissemination

Preliminary census results were released in November 2022 which was within six weeks of completion of census enumeration. There was a national dissemination seminar held in Dili with several Government officials and Development partners, where the report was shared. The census main report was released in May 2023, at a national dissemination workshop, also held in Dili. In a similar manner like the preliminary report release, the participants were from both the Government and Development agencies. In October 2023, selected indicators were compiled into a wall chart and disseminated. The indicators were presented at national , urban -rural, municipality and Administrative post level. All the census reports and the wall chart were also published on the INETL for easy access by the public.

CHAPTER TWO: CONTEXTUALISATION OF MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Contemporary Issues in Migration

Governments, development partners, researchers and academia take cognisance that this is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant. The need to face the challenges and to maximize the opportunities that this mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which highlights the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and development. Migration is integrated in a number of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, such as ending modern slavery and addressing the vulnerability of migrant workers. However, the central reference to migration in the SDGs is Target 10.7 on facilitating "orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies".

The incorporation of Target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define "planned and well-managed migration policies". This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances. The Framework was welcomed by IOM member States in the same year.

Migration can contribute to positive development outcomes and, ultimately, to realising the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Arbour, 2018). Although the relationship between migration and development is increasingly recognised, it remains underexplored. A lack of opportunities and investment in origin places can drive migration, but migration can also improve development and investment in origin municipalities/countries, fill labour gaps and foster innovation in host municipalities/countries, and can contribute to development along the journey (Arbour, 2018). It is an effective poverty reduction tool - not just for migrants themselves, but also for their families and their wider communities. Migrants bring significant benefits in the form of skills, strengthening the labour force, investment and cultural diversity, and contributes to improving the lives of communities in their place of origin through the transfer of skills and financial resources.

2.2 Migration and Development in Timor-Leste

The relationship between migration and development is much more complex: the policies, political, social and economic processes of potential destination (states/countries) will also determine how, where and when migration occurs. If migration is poorly governed, it can also negatively impact on development. Migrants can be put at risk and communities can come under strain. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration recognizes that "migration is a multi-dimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone". It is therefore plausible for any country, Timor-Leste included, to apply 'a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance, striving to ensure that migration and migrants' needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations from health to education and from fiscal policies to trade. The profile of Timor-Leste presents a summary of the well-developed areas of the migration governance structures, as well as the areas with potential for further development, as assessed by the Migration Governance Indicators.

Migration is not a new phenomenon for Timor-Leste. The country experienced migration in the past, particularly in 1975 and 1999 when thousands of Timorese were displaced and/or emigrated to mainly Portugal and Australia. During the unrest in the wake of the 1999 referendum for independence, many residents of Timor-Leste fled to neighbouring Indonesia. Timor-Leste is both a sender and recipient of migrant workers, and the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) recognizes the need to have solid policies to protect them, both within Timor-Leste and Timorese migrants abroad.

Key issues and potential future priorities of the GoTL include, but are not limited to: labour migration (mainly emigration but also in terms of attracting skilled migrant workers to Timor-Leste to fill skills gaps and transfer skills and knowledge to the domestic labour force), "brain drain" (loss of skilled Timorese workers who emigrate), diaspora engagement and economic development (including facilitating improved channels for transfer of remittances and ensure financial inclusion of migrants), counter-trafficking in persons (TIP) through regional and domestic coordination, and assistance to Timorese nationals abroad (including consular protection, migrant worker rights, diaspora social protection, and cooperation with foreign counterparts).

Youth employment and, to a lesser extent, low-quality employment for youth is a recurring theme in official government statements and documents in Timor-Leste. The recent mapping exercise report on labour market policies for the youth in the country explains that the focus on education and training is confirmed in the 2011-2030 national strategic development plan and in the Timor-Leste IX Government programme. Both call for better youth qualifications and refer to promoting their access to more and better employment, personal, and professional development opportunities. The 2022-2027

National Youth Action Plan also highlights employment and employability . The Timor-Leste Decent Work Country Programme 2022-2025 targets interventions to support and enhance training, employment opportunities and working conditions of the youth.

2.3 Migration Policies, Legal and Institutional Frameworks in Timor-Leste

(i) Adherence to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights.

Timorese citizens living abroad can exercise their right to vote in national, parliamentary and presidential elections, provided they are officially registered as voters and are in possession of a valid voter card as well as a valid passport. For the 2018 Parliamentary elections, vote centres were operational in Portugal, Australia, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea. Access to education is restricted according to legal status but is generally available to immigrants. In order to obtain access to education, a migrant's family must submit a request to the Ministry of Education which is then passed on to the Immigration Service. Authorisation is given on a case-by-case basis, but it is commonly granted. Access to vocational training is granted to all, with no discrimination based on nationality.

The Immigration and Asylum Law (No. 11/2017) provides for family reunification for family members of citizens, resident permit holders and refugees and does not apply to foreigners already in the country on another visa. Access to the Universal Social Pension (SAII programme – Law No. 19/2008), which grants a pension to all Timorese above the age of 60 and to individuals above 18 with a disability, is restricted to nationals. Foreign workers contributing to the recently created social security scheme – the General Social Security Scheme (Law No. 12/2016), which provides unemployment benefits – have access to the same rights and benefits as nationals under that scheme.

(ii) Migration related policies using evidence and whole-of-government approach.

The Immigration Service, under the Ministry of Interior, is the agency responsible for the design and coordination of immigration policy. The Ministry of Justice oversees actions against human trafficking. On 19 May 2017, the Law on Migration and Asylum (No. 11/2017), the key domestic legislation governing immigration, was promulgated by the President of the Republic, following parliamentary approval. The law outlines the rights and obligations of immigrants; the process and conditions for obtaining different categories of visas, special stay authorization and residency, including conditions upon which these can be revoked; and provisions regarding family reunification

as well as penalties that can be incurred. Moreover, the Law on Migration and Asylum regulates the conditions for refugee status determination and states the disposition against those who support irregular migration, the employment of irregular immigrants and marriages of convenience.

Efforts to improve coordination and collaboration between the Immigration Service and decentralized levels of government occur frequently in a non-formalized manner. Collaboration with decentralized levels of government (for instance, municipal authorities) mainly relates to the expansion of the Immigration Service's activities in the regions, such as the development of new structures and buildings. The municipal police forces provide support for the identification of foreigners living in the territory and for assessing the legality of their stay (as stipulated in the Law on Migration and Asylum).

To access the labour market, migrants require a working visa or a residency permit. The Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment (SEPFOPE) periodically issues a list of occupations (mainly low skilled) that foreigners are not permitted to enter. Foreign workers may require additional authorization to change employer. The Law on Immigration and Asylum (No. 11/2017) states that asylum seekers have immediate access to social protection and benefits. This law is not yet fully implemented. There is no policy or strategy against hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants; nor does the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011–2030 mention the issue. The country ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

(iii) Engagement with partners to address migration and related issues:

Since its independence, Timor-Leste has strived to strengthen bilateral ties with its neighbours as well as receiving countries of the largest Timorese diaspora communities (Australia, Indonesia, Portugal and the United Kingdom). Disputes over land and maritime boundaries have been largely resolved, and two seasonal migrant workers programmes have been operational since 2006 (the Republic of Korea's EPS) and 2012 (Australia's SWP).

Timor-Leste is also exploring possibilities of expanding its seasonal migrant worker programmes as well as developing new labour migration partnerships with countries such as Canada, Japan and New Zealand (IOM Timor-Leste, 2019b).

Timor-Leste is a member of several regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs), including the Inter-governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC). The APC was established in 1996 to provide a forum for the discussion of issues relating to population movements, including refugees, displaced or trafficked persons and migrants. The country is also a member of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. As a result of the Bali Process, Timor-Leste concluded a bilateral agreement in 2010 to prevent and combat transnational crime and build collaboration, information sharing and training between the Timorese and Indonesian police forces.

A 2013 memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Timor-Leste and Indonesia reinforced an agreement made in 2003 relating to border crossings. Furthermore, there is a trilateral agreement concerning maritime borders and security in effect between Australia, Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Timor-Leste has signed other MoUs: one with the Republic of Korea in 2012, and one with Australia in 2011. Both MoUs concern overseas work programmes, whereby Timorese citizens have the possibility to work in those countries for a fixed amount of time, generally in low-skilled sectors such as horticulture, tourism and fisheries.

Timor-Leste engages in bilateral consultations on migration-related issues. In 2018, the country was invited to join Australia's Pacific Labour Scheme, building on the success of Australia's Seasonal Worker Programme, which targeted mainly Pacific Island communities to enhance employment opportunities for low-skilled, unemployed workers, and to satisfy demand in the horticulture and tourism sectors. Additionally, bilateral discussions for visa exemptions for diplomatic and official passports are under way with Cabo Verde, the Republic of Cuba, the People's Republic of China and the Kingdoms of Cambodia and Thailand.

The nature of government engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs) is primarily consultative; CSO technical opinions are sought on policy matters and legislation as well as for information sharing. The Government engages with CSOs to a lesser extent on policy implementation. The Inter-Agency Counter-Human Trafficking Working Group (HTWG) was created within the National Action Plan (NAP) against Human Trafficking. It is co-led by the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Prime Minister, and is composed of several government bodies, non-governmental

organizations (NGOs) and international organizations. The HTWG has allowed NGOs and international organizations to engage more on policy implementation.

(iv) Advances to the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

.

The Timor-Leste National Employment Strategy 2017 – 2030 aims at increasing employment from labour migration schemes to Australia and South Korea. Recommendations include expanding destination countries and working schemes for Timorese workers abroad including in New Zealand, South East Asian countries, other Portuguese speaking countries and the Middle East, and making better use of the skills and expertise brought back by overseas workers to Timor-Leste. Reference is also made to the 50,000 workers based in countries such as Indonesia and the UK, (not part of government labour schemes) who represent a potentially important source of skills and knowledge if they have incentives to return.

The Workforce Development Strategy (WDSTL) supports the objectives of promoting prosperity, reducing poverty and enhancing stability through improved access to quality assured technical education and training, which matches the needs of the private sector. The goals of WDSTL are to improve human resource capacity in targeted areas; and to foster linkages between Australia and Timor-Leste at the individual, organisational and country levels.

Access to university education is granted to citizens of all nationalities. University fees for international students are approximately twice those charged to Timorese citizens. Foreign students in Timor-Leste can apply for a work visa and be employed by local companies. In fact, article 76 of the Labour Code (Law No. 4/2012) allows all students to work, with no specification of nationality.

In 2022, Timor-Leste developed the Timor-Leste National Diaspora Policy 2023-2027 and its associated action plan, and the Timor-Leste Remittance Mobilization Strategy. As the Government has greater awareness of economic diversification opportunities, it is committed to engaging diaspora communities abroad and has established a specific secretariat for diaspora engagement. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MNEC) and the Secretariat of State for Vocational Training, Policy and Employment (SEPFOPE) have departments tasked with assisting Timorese citizens abroad. Their coverage, coordination, and resources are controlled by SEPFOPE. MNEC, through its

diplomatic missions updates the registration of Timorese citizens abroad, while many Timorese emigrants may not be able, interested, and/or aware of how to register/vote from abroad. Many Timorese citizens hold dual citizenship and emigrated on Portuguese passports, which makes it difficult to record accurate statistics of Timorese diaspora, such as within the European Union (EU). SEPFOPE, in contrast, only assists Timorese seasonal migrant workers through appointed labour attaches in Australia and the Republic of Korea.

No specific mechanisms exist to protect the rights of Timorese nationals working abroad, and the Government of Timor-Leste operates on an ad hoc basis in this regard. Unless migrants file a complaint with the relevant diplomatic body, there is no system in place to ensure that their rights are protected. Once a complaint is filed, Timorese authorities will take the necessary steps to protect the nationals concerned.

There are no systematic assessments of the demand for foreign labour. The SEPFOPE produces the Enterprise and Skills Survey (ESS), the most recent conducted in 2022, which identifies foreigners' occupations in Timor-Leste. These data are used as a proxy to determine skills gaps in the national workforce. The SEPFOPE also produces the Labour Market Outlook (LMO), which presents data on foreigners' occupations by country of origin.

The Labour Code (Law No. 4/2012) prohibits any type of gender-based and race/colour-based discrimination in the workforce. There is no active policy or strategy that aims at ensuring gender equality for migrants, nor gender equality at large, in the labour force. The country has no mechanisms in place to attract specific labour skills or to account for labour migrants' skills and capabilities when deciding whether to admit them.

The process for recognizing a foreign degree is ad hoc. the Ministry of Higher Education conducts research on the institution that released the certificate and on the curriculum of the degree then makes a determination. No specific legislation or policy has been developed to ensure ethical recruitment of immigrants. There is no strategy to actively improve and facilitate the sending of remittances to and from Timor-Leste. So far, the Government of Timor-Leste has mainly been involved in monitoring remittance flows (inwards and outwards). Money transfer operators as well as commercial banks are required to submit quarterly reports on remittances to the Government. The main strategic document

regarding financial inclusion in the country is the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (2017–22). Migration issues or migrants' financial inclusion do not feature explicitly as part of its action points and objectives.

(v) Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises

Timor-Leste has developed contingency plans to address the effects of displacement. The latest national recovery strategy, "Hamutuk Hari'i Futuru" A National Recovery Strategy (2007), was created to address the internally displaced persons (IDPs) crisis following the violence stemming from the political crisis in 2006. Its objectives include providing a variety of viable options for IDPs that allow for their return or resettlement, ensuring food security, and promoting the creation of livelihood opportunities. In addition, in 2006–07, the country approved three contingency plans, which have not been updated since: The National Disaster Contingency Plan for Conflict (addressing aspects of displacement); the National Disaster Contingency Plan for Floods; and the National Disaster Contingency Plan for Droughts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation keeps records of nationals living abroad through its embassies and consulates around the world. Emigration data collection usually takes place at least every five years but can be more often than that; for instance, if elections occur and Timorese nationals submit their registration to the Timorese diplomatic representations in order to vote. The most relevant ministerial departments for assisting nationals living abroad in times of crises are the
National Directorate for Consular Issues and the National Directorate for Timorese Communities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation). According to the foundational law of the Ministry, the directorates coordinate and implement policies that support Timorese communities abroad, ensuring consular support to Timorese citizens abroad in emergency situations, including in cases of repatriation and evacuation, and providing them with protection and assistance. The Law on Migration and Asylum recognizes the possibility of granting temporary residency to foreigners in "exceptional cases", including instances of recognized national interest or humanitarian issues.

However, there is need some action in the following areas: The relevant strategy to deal with crisis management is the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy, developed in 2008 for the period 2008–12, by the Ministry of Social Solidarity. The DRM policy has been reviewed and submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval but has not been implemented as of July 2019. The

2008 Policy makes no reference to specific provisions for assistance to migrants. In times of crisis, assistance is offered to all individuals with no discrimination on the basis of the country of origin. There are no strategies in place for addressing migratory movements caused by environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change. The National Disaster Risk Management Policy recognizes the risk of climate change, especially given the geographical characteristics of Timor-Leste. There is no mention of measures to address migratory movements following environmental degradation and climate change. The reviewed DRM policy aims to address these issues.

There is no formal communication system during crises in Timor-Leste. Rather, public media channels remain the principal means for individuals to obtain information about the evolution of crises. The public media communicates only in Timor-Leste's official languages (Tetum and Portuguese). The National Development Plan (2011–30) makes no mention of displacement issues or reintegration of returning migrants. It states that, following the political crisis of 2006, most IDPs have now returned to their homes and communities, camps have been closed and payments to displaced people and petitioners have been disbursed.

(vi) Ensureing that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and regular manner

Agencies under the Ministry of Defence and Security are tasked with ensuring border security and control. The Maritime Patrol Unit patrols the maritime borders while the Border Patrol Unit patrols the land border with the Republic of Indonesia. Under the Ministry of Interior, the Immigration Service handles the official ports of entry and exit. Training of border staff occurs on an ad hoc basis. They are funded by donors or NGOs and usually focus on language courses, the detection of false documents and human trafficking.

Timor-Leste participates in discussion forums on countering smuggling and trafficking in persons and has engaged with other countries, although there are no formal agreements in place. Specifically, Timor-Leste is a member of the Bali Process, an RCP established in 2002 at the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, to address practical issues related to smuggling, trafficking and related transnational crime.

There are areas that need improvement such as: The National Action Plan (NAP) against Human Trafficking was established by government institutions and partners to combat human trafficking

through prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships. It operated over a three-year period (2016–18). The Ministry of Justice was the coordinator of NAP policy and strategic actions. Implementation partners included the wider government, NGOs and international organisations. The NAP allowed for the establishment of the Inter-Agency Counter-Human Trafficking Working Group (HTWG) to improve coordination towards the achievement of its four goals. The HTWG provided important inputs for the draft Human Trafficking Law (No. 3/2017). A new NAP for 2019 onwards has been drafted but is yet to be finalized.

There is no policy or strategy to ensure that migrant detention is used only as a measure of last resort. The Migration and Asylum Law specifies that irregular migrants shall be expelled from the country, and if they remain after being notified of the expulsion decision, they may be detained and presented to a judge. There are no specific programmes to attract nationals who have migrated abroad; nor are there plans to introduce such initiatives in the near future.

No overall strategy focusing on migrant reintegration exists yet. Yet a recent initiative targeted a specific group of emigrants. In March 2018, a partnership between the Government of Timor-Leste, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Timor-Leste, the Human Resources Development Service of the Republic of Korea (HRD Korea) and the United Nations Development Programme set up a job fair for 30 Timorese returnees from the EPS working programme in the Republic of Korea. The job fair allowed returnees to learn about available employment opportunities.

Information on counter-trafficking activities by the Government is not available online. Awareness and understanding of the Human Trafficking Law could be increased by making it available online in languages other than Portuguese, such as Tetum, Indonesian and English. Further, there are no formal systems for the identification of missing migrants have been developed to date; nor are there plans to develop such a system.

2.4 Objectives

This thematic report on migration highlights and accounts for the observed levels and differential, patterns and trends in lifetime and recent migration, and the key socio-demographic characteristics of migrant for both internal and international migration. It also makes inferences on plausible factors

associated with the observed varied migration aspects by area of residence, age and sex. Specifically the objectives of the analysis are to:

- Document the level, trends and patterns of migration in Timor-Leste, including internal lifetime and recent migration, as well as international migration (immigration and emigration).
- Describe the characteristics of internal and international migrants in comparison to non-migrants.
- Provide recommendations for plans and policies on migration based on the findings.

CHAPTER THREE: LEVELS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter documents the level of recent and lifetime internal migration in Timor-Leste but also international migration. It presents the distribution of the resident population by migration status, sex and place of residence. Migration status is understood as a classification of the resident population into either migrant or non-migrant. The main flows of the resident population are estimated and analysed by comparing either the place of birth, place of origin or place of previous residence and the respondent's place of usual residence. The 2022 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census defines internal migrants as persons whose place of usual residence at the time of census differs from their place of last usual residence. In this report, the migration volumes and rates are a consolidation of migration between administrative posts within the municipality and migration from one municipality to the other. Therefore all the writeup referring to municipality migration includes sub-municipality and inter-municipality migration.

3.2 Internal lifetime migrants

Life-time migration refers to the net migration between the place of birth and the place of usual residence. Internal lifetime migration only includes persons whose place of birth and place of usual residence are in Timor-Leste, i.e. it excludes persons who are born abroad or who live outside the country (Annex B). Of the total usual resident population in Timor-Leste, over 407 thousand live in a municipality or administrative post that is different from their municipality or administrative post of birth, representing 30.4 percent of the total population resident in the country (Table 3.1). In this case these lifetime migrants are those that moved between administrative posts within the municipality and beyond the municipality.

Table 3.1: Distribution of the resident population by internal lifetime migration status, sex and place of usual residence

Area of residence and sex	Lifetime Migration status		Total population	Percentage of Migrants
	Number of Migrants	Number of Non-Migrants		
Timor-Leste				
Male	199,280	481,501	680,781	29.3
Female	208,266	451,878	660,144	31.5
Both sexes	**407,546**	**933,379**	**1,340,925**	**30.4**
Urban				
Male	140,819	53,183	194,002	72.6
Female	137,982	50,978	188,960	73.0
Both sexes	**278,801**	**104,161**	**382,962**	**72.8**
Rural				
Male	58,461	428,318	486,779	12.0
Female	70,284	400,900	471,184	14.9
Both sexes	**128,745**	**829,218**	**957,963**	**13.4**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

In addition, Annex C1 shows the distribution of internal lifetime migrants resident population by sex and administrative post of origin, while Annex C2 shows the distribution of internal lifetime migrant resident population by sex and administrative post of usual residence. Internal migrants in Timor-Leste constitute a significant population. According to the 2015 Timor- Leste Population and Housing Census nearly 17.7 percent of Timorese have left their place of birth to settle in another administrative post (National Statistics Directorate 2016). This significantly outstrips international migration in the country, as number of Timorese international migrants only stood at 23.1 thousand in 2017 (UNDESA 2017).

Further, it is observed that there are more female (32 percent) than male (29 percent) internal lifetime migrants in Timor-Leste. The analysis of the distribution of internal lifetime migrants by areas of residence (urban and rural) shows that the distribution is more in the urban areas (73 percent) than in the rural areas (13 percent). More so, it is observed that both in the urban and rural areas, there are more female than male (that is, Urban: 73 percent and 73 percent, respectively; Rural: 15 percent and 12 percent, respectively).

3.2.1 Destination of internal lifetime migrants

Annex C(i) presents the distribution of the municipality of birth and the municipality of usual residence of all persons born in Timor-Leste and resident in the country at the time of the census. In addition to

the municipality of birth and municipality of usual residence, the table presents for each municipality the population change due to internal life-time migration in absolute numbers and in terms of the percentage. Comparatively, in absolute numbers, of the 407,546 lifetime migrants in Timor-Leste, there are over 309 thousand lifetime migrants in Dili. In a population of 324,738, the lifetime migrants constituted 95 percent of the population.

The net internal lifetime migration ratio/rate for a municipality is the difference between the number of people born in another municipality and the number of people who moved to another municipality, expressed as a percentage of the population living in the municipality. Table 3.2b shows lifetime migration matrix by the municipalities. It depicts the distribution of internal lifetime migrants by municipality of birth and usual municipality of residence. The counts in the shaded parts of the matrix are lifetime migrants in the Administrative Posts in respective municipalities who did not move out of the municipality of birth to another municipality. However, Annex C3 shows the distribution of Timor-Leste residents by citizenship status, sex and current municipality of residence, whereas Annex C11 shows the distribution of resident population by internal lifetime migration and administrative post of usual residence.

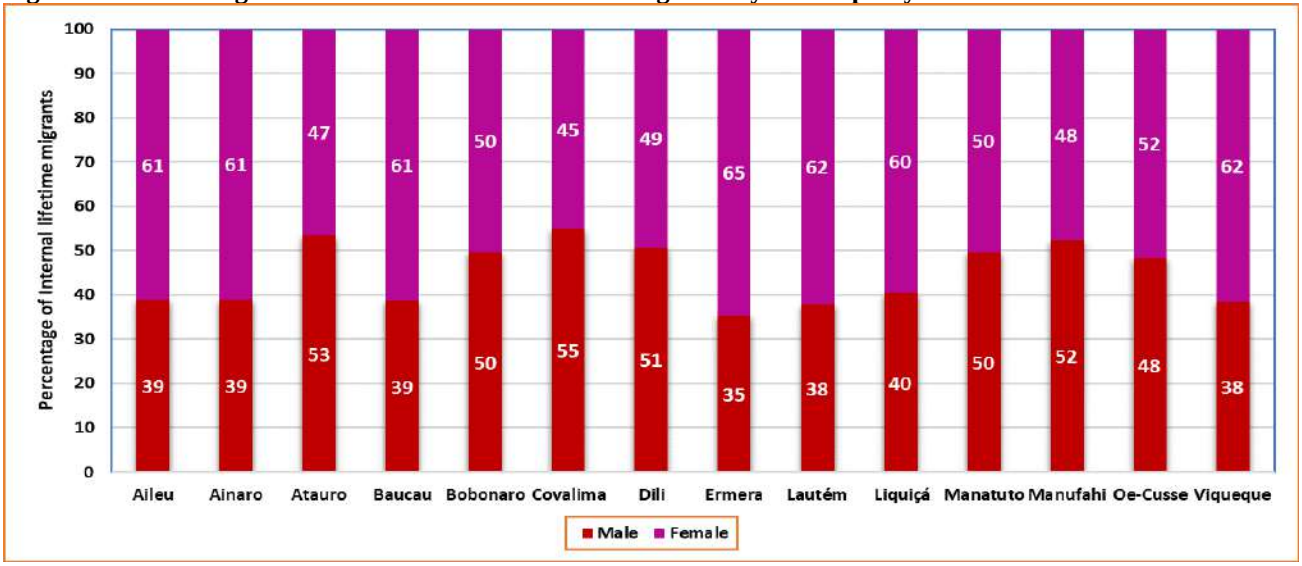
Table 3.2b: Distribution of the total internal lifetime migrants by municipality of birth and municipality of usual residence

Municipality of birth and abroad	Municipality of usual residence														
	Aileu	**Ainaro**	**Atauro**	**Baucau**	**Bobonaro**	**Covalima**	**Dili**	**Ermera**	**Lautém**	**Liquiçá**	**Manatuto**	**Manufahi**	**Oe-Cusse**	**Viqueque**	**Total**
Aileu	1,745	316	15	184	71	90	6,664	382	60	241	263	214	44	90	10,379
Ainaro	1,025	1,723	17	207	135	404	9,936	345	51	266	124	1,310	36	109	15,688
Atauro	42	24		36	2	4	1,161	28	10	44	40	27	10	21	1,449
Baucau	146	80	36	9,769	127	118	23,032	175	624	359	551	170	87	1,607	36,881
Bobonaro	169	289	18	245	5,419	1,900	15,978	561	74	908	157	271	83	88	26,160
Covalima	139	315	5	141	472	5,407	7,438	110	24	228	88	159	34	76	14,636
Dili	2,081	568	145	1,339	858	608	178,599	895	792	2,183	1,553	829	296	743	191,489
Ermera	874	256	12	299	888	156	14,018	7,431	85	1,177	156	182	79	177	25,790
Lautém	48	45	27	664	72	73	11,650	78	4,617	129	110	74	41	195	17,823
Liquiçá	166	86	18	249	252	82	5,376	573	82	3,666	135	130	55	101	10,971
Manatuto	232	65	12	329	87	65	6,790	83	92	186	2,553	278	28	138	10,938
Manufahi	322	997	5	114	94	147	6,428	100	40	187	269	1,862	31	115	10,711
Oe-Cusse	106	69	31	422	116	93	5,792	142	54	385	142	98	4,215	134	11,799
Viqueque	131	73	34	1,895	110	105	16,152	128	110	224	482	208	53	3,127	22,832
Total	7,226	4,906	375	15,893	8,703	9,252	309,014	11,031	6,715	10,183	6,623	5,812	5,092	6,721	407,546

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Figure 3.1 depicts the distribution of internal lifetime migration status by municipality and sex. The analysis shows that ten out of fourteen municipalities in Timor-Leste have more female internal lifetime migrants than their males counterparts. For instance, Aileu (61 percent and 39 percent, respectively); Anairo (61 percent and 39 percent, respectively), and; Emera (65 percent and 35 percent respectively. However, it is also observed that Dili municipality, which is the the capital city of Timor-Leste, and attracts a high proportion of in-migrants has the same the proportion of female to male lifetime migrants is almost the same (49 percent and 51 percent, respectively). These findings corroborate that of 2015 Census, whereby it is observed that 51.6 percent of internal migrants are female (National Statistics Directorate 2016).

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of internal lifetime migrants by Municipality and Sex



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Most Timorese migrants (internal and/or international) are youth and working-age adults (IOM Timor-Leste, 2019a). Men are more likely to migrate within Timor-Leste and/or abroad. Women are the least likely to migrate – although the total number of female migrants is increasing proportionally faster than the total number of male migrants (United Nations and Belun, 2018a) – unless they are migrating together with other household members. Women often remain in their places of origin to care for children, elderly people and people with disabilities.

3.2.2 Internal Lifetime Net Migration Ratio (Migration Effectiveness Ratio)

Migration Effectiveness Ratio estimates the difference between in- and out-migration (net migration) to their sum (gross migration), and expresses it as a percentage. A positive effectiveness ratio would

follow if in-migrants in a defined period exceeds the out-migrants. It therefore implies that for every 100 migrants, a net gain would be a positive value, while a negative value would indicate more departures than arrivals. A migration effectiveness ratio that is less than 15 indicates an ineffective population redistribution due to migration, while a value over 15 indicates that migration in the reference period had a significant effect in the redistribution of the population in the area.

Table 3.3a shows lifetime migration effectiveness ratios by municipality. The analysis shows that all the municipalities, apart from Dili (82) had negative migration effectiveness ratios. The migration effectiveness ratio in Dili (82) is far more than 15; almost getting to 100. This implies that in-migration in Dili has a very high significance in population redistribution in Dili municipality.

Table 3.3a: Lifetime migration effectiveness ratios by municipality

Municipality	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Lifetime Net migration (In-migrants - Out-migrants)	Gross migration (In-migrants +Out-migrants)	Migration Effectiveness Ratios (Percent) (100* Net migration/Gross migration)
National level	177,411	177,411	0	354,822	0
Aileu	5,481	8634	-3153	14115	-22
Ainaro	3,183	13965	-10782	17148	-63
Atauro	375	1449	-1074	1824	-59
Baucau	6,124	27112	-20988	33236	-63
Bobonaro	3,284	20739	-17455	24023	-73
Covalima	3,845	9229	-5384	13074	-41
Dili	130,414	12890	117524	143304	82
Ermera	3,600	18359	-14759	21959	-67
Lautém	2,098	13206	-11108	15304	-73
Liquiçá	6,516	7305	-789	13821	-6
Manatuto	4,070	8385	-4315	12455	-35
Manufahi	3,950	8849	-4899	12799	-38
Oe-Cusse	877	7584	-6707	8461	-79
Viqueque	3,594	19705	-16111	23299	-69

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Municipalities such as Oe-Cusse (-79), Ermera (-67), Bobonaro (-73) and Lautem (-73), among others had negative migration effectiveness ratios. This implies that there was a lot of out-migration from these municipalities. It shows that the migration effectiveness in these municipalities is more than 15; which implies that the out-migration was significant in the population redistribution in these municipalities. Among all the municipalities of Timor-Leste, it is established that Liquica had a

negative migration effectiveness ratio of -6; which implies that it is an areas of out-migration. This further indicates that the out-migration from this municipality has little impact in the redistribution of the population there.

The analysis shows that in Timor-Leste, all the municipalities, apart from Dili had negative lifetime net migration rates. The lifetime net migration rate in Dili of 362 implies that per every 1000 people of the population of Dili during the census period, 362 people move into Dili. However, for the other municipalities like Bobonaro (-164), Atauro (-104), Baucau (-156) and Viqueque (-201), there is out-migration. Hence, for instance, the -156 net migration rate in Baucau implies that per every 1000 people of the population of Baucau during the period, 156 people moved out of Baucau (Table 3.3b).

Table 3.3b: Net internal lifetime migration (in thousands) and net internal lifetime migration ratio

Municipality	**Lifetime In-migrants**	**Lifetime Out-migrants**	**Total Population**	**Lifetime Net Migration**	**Lifetime Net Migration**	**Lifetime Net Migration Ratio**	**Lifetime Net Migration Ratio**
	I	**O**	**TP**	**2015 Census**	**2022 Census**	**2015 Census**	**2022 census**
Total	177,411	177,411	1,340,925		0		0
Aileu	5,481	8634	54,243	**-2,000**	**-3,153**	**-4.58**	**-5.8**
Ainaro	3,183	13965	73,083	**-8,953**	**-10,782**	**-15.4**	**-14.8**
Atauro	375	1449	10,295	-	**-1,074**	-	**-10.4**
Baucau	6,124	27112	134,830	**-13,735**	**-20,988**	**-12.47**	**-15.6**
Bobonaro	3,284	20739	106,526	**-12,645**	**-17,455**	**-13.87**	**-16.4**
Covalima	3,845	9229	73,799	**-4,401**	**-5,384**	**-7.45**	**-7.3**
Dili	130,414	12890	324,738	**85,194**	**117,524**	**37.27**	**36.2**
Ermera	3,600	18359	137,589	**-8,333**	**-14,759**	**-7.13**	**-10.7**
Lautém	2,098	13206	69,870	**-8,005**	**-11,108**	**-13.39**	**-15.9**
Liquiçá	6,516	7305	83,567	**-3,195**	**-789**	**-5.06**	**-9.0**
Manatuto	4,070	8385	50,859	**-4,949**	**-4,315**	**-11.85**	**-8.5**
Manufahi	3,950	8849	60,665	**-3,158**	**-4,899**	**-6.5**	**-8.1**
Oecusse	877	7584	80,685	**-3,717**	**-6,707**	**-5.85**	**-8.3**
Viqueque	3,594	19705	80,176	**-12,103**	**-16,111**	**-17.42**	**-20.1**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL))

The analysis shows that there is similarity in the trends and patterns of both lifetime net migration and lifetime net migration rate in all the municipalities in Timor-Leste; whereby, all the municipalities, except Dili are outmigration areas (Table 3.3b). This is evident from the lifetime net migration and lifetime net migration rate of all the municipalities, other than Dili being negative, but Dili is positive. Negative lifetime migration and lifetime net migration rate implies that they are municipalities of out-migration, whereas positive lifetime net migration and lifetime net migration rate implies that an areas is an in-migration place (Table 3.3b).

Thus, the findings of 2022 Timor-Leste census corroborate the findings by the National Statistics Directorate (2016) that indicates that the Dili is the only municipality experiencing net in-migration.

Internal migrants represent 37.3 percent of Dili's total population. The primary migrant-sending municipalities are Dili itself, Baucau, Bobonaro, Ermera, and Viqueque, though migrants move to Dili from all municipalities (National Statistics Directorate, 2016).

3.3 Origin of internal recent migrants

A recent migrant is defined as an individual whose municipality or administrative post of residence in the last one year (preceding the census date) is different from the municipality or administrative post of usual residence. Table 3.4 shows that about 32 thousand residents changed their municipality or administrative post of residence in the last one year prior to the 2022 census. This represents 2.4 percent of the total resident population in Timor-Leste; being six times higher in urban (5.9 percent) than in rural areas (1.0 percent).

Table 3.4: Distribution of internal recent and non-migrants by sex and place of usual residence

Area of residence and Sex	Recent Migration status		Total population	Recent Migrants (percent)
	Number of migrants	Number of non- migrants		
Timor-Leste				
Male	15,214	665,567	680,781	2.2
Female	17,073	643,071	660,144	2.6
Both sexes	**32,287**	**1,308,638**	**1,340,925**	**2.4**
Urban				
Male	10,730	183,272	194,002	5.5
Female	11,851	177,109	188,960	6.3
Both sexes	**22,581**	**360,381**	**382,962**	**5.9**
Rural				
Male	4,484	482,295	486,779	0.9
Female	5,222	465,962	471,184	1.1
Both sexes	**9,706**	**948,257**	**957,963**	**1.0**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

3.4 Destination of internal recent migrants

Table 3.5a presents the distribution of persons whose municipality of usual residence (that is, at the time of the census) is different from the municipality of their residence one year ago (that is, their previous residence). Those whose municipality of usual residence is different from the municipality previous residence are referred to as recent migrants, and are depicted in both absolute numbers and percentage. The analysis shows that of all the municipalities in Timor-Leste, there are more recent migrants in Dili (24.8 thousand) out of 32.3 thousand recent migrants in the country. However, at the municipality level, the proportion of the recent migrants is 7.6 percent, which is three times that of the national average (2.4 percent).

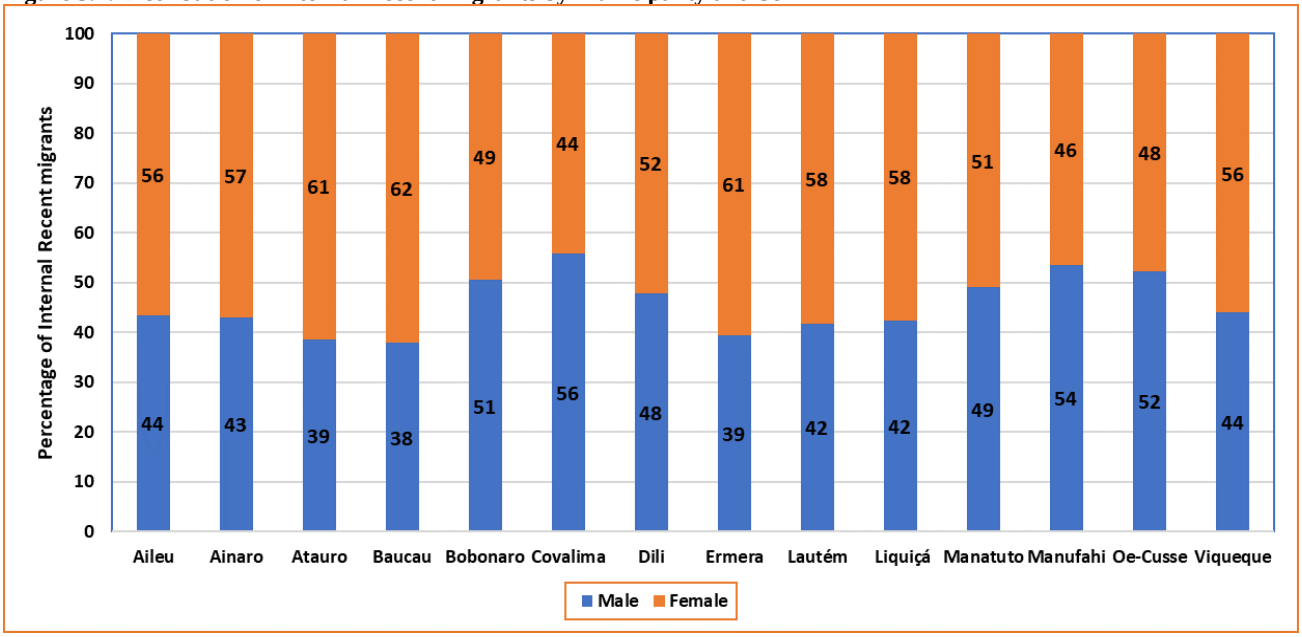
Table 3.5b: Distribution of the internal Recent migrants by Municipality of Place of Usual Residence and Municipality of Previous Residence

Municipality of Usual Place of Residence	Municipality of previous residence														
	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque	Total
Aileu	92	64	3	28	18	7	183	42	5	23	20	29	5	12	531
Ainaro	30	102	1	3	14	29	83	18	4	8	2	63	1	2	360
Atauro		1		1	2		22	2	2	3	1		9	1	44
Baucau	10	21	4	471	30	12	231	26	54	28	31	9	51	107	1,085
Bobonaro	7	14		10	307	47	110	49	3	31	20	5	9	9	621
Covalima	6	21		9	50	250	60	9	6	14	5	17	6	13	466
Dili	563	877	118	1,714	1,338	862	13,059	1,359	1,052	546	645	674	699	1,253	24,759
Ermera	31	15	2	28	61	12	133	506	6	55	9	18	5	18	899
Lautém	5	2		54	14	3	135	9	300	10	7	3	5	15	562
Liquiçá	23	35	5	26	111	40	330	118	7	290	19	20	33	18	1,075
Manatuto	22	6	2	50	17	12	211	22	7	15	189	27	16	34	630
Manufahi	11	83	2	30	13	14	61	23	9	7	19	127	14	20	433
Oe-Cusse	4	1		5	5	2	42	6	1	5	1	1	207	1	281
Viqueque	3	10	3	84	14	9	97	14	11	8	18	11	7	252	541
Total	807	1,252	140	2,513	1,994	1,299	14,757	2,203	1,467	1,043	986	1,004	1,067	1,755	32,287

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Gender is central to any discussion of the causes and consequences of migration, whether forced, voluntary or somewhere in between. It is recognized that a person's sex, gender, gender identity and sexual orientation shape every stage of the migration experience. Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of internal recent migration status by municipality and sex. It shows that among the fourteen municipalities, in only four of them, are the males the majority; that is: Bobonaro (51 percent against 49 percent); Cavalima (56 percent against 44 percent); Manufahi (54 percent against 46 percent), and; Oe-Cusse (52 percent against 48 percent). Worthy of note, in Dili municipality, the proportion of recent migrants by sex is in favour of females (52 percent against 48 percent). Nonetheless, the depiction by Figure 3.2 shows that the proportion of men and women migrants is almost at par, if not the same, or in far of women.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of internal Recent Migrants by Municipality and Sex



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

3.5 Internal recent net migration (Migration Effectiveness)

Table 3.6a shows recent Migration Effectiveness Ratio by municipality. It shows that only Dili (75) and Liquica (2) had positive Migration Effectiveness Ratios, while the other municipalities, such as Anairo (-63), Lautem (-63) and Ermera (-62), among others had negative ratios The migration effectiveness ratio of Liquica (2) shows that even though there is recent in-migration to the municipality, it has no significant effect in the redistribution of the population in the municipality. Whereas, the migration effectiveness ratio of 75 in Dili, shows that recent migration has a very significant effect in the redistribution of population in the municipality.

Table 3.6a: Recent migration effectiveness ratios by municipality

Municipality	Recent In-migrants	Recent Out-migrants	Net migration (In-migrants - Out-migrants)	Gross migration (In-migrants +Out-migrants)	Migration Effectiveness Ratios (100* Net migration/Gross migration)
National level	**16,135**	**16,135**	**0**	**32,270**	**0**
Aileu	439	715	-276	1154	-24
Ainaro	258	1150	-892	1408	-63
Atauro	44	140	-96	184	-52
Baucau	614	2042	-1428	2656	-54
Bobonaro	314	1687	-1373	2001	-69
Covalima	216	1049	-833	1265	-66
Dili	11,700	1698	10002	13398	75
Ermera	393	1697	-1304	2090	-62
Lautém	262	1167	-905	1429	-63
Liquiçá	785	753	32	1538	2
Manatuto	441	797	-356	1238	-29
Manufahi	306	877	-571	1183	-48
Oe-Cusse	74	860	-786	934	-84
Viqueque	289	1503	-1214	1792	-68

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Table 3.6b shows the net internal recent migration (in thousands) and net internal recent migration ratio in Timor-Leste. It is worthy stating that net internal recent migration ratio for a municipality is the difference between the number of people who previously lived (one year ago) in another municipality and are currently living in another municipality and, the number of people who moved (one year ago) from that specific municipality to another municipality, expressed as a ratio of the population living in the specific municipality.

Table 3.6b: Net internal recent migration (in thousands) and net internal recent migration rate

Municipality	Recent In-migrants	Recent Out-migrants	Total Population	Recent Net Migration	Recent Net Migration Rate
	I	O	TP	NM = I-O	NMR=[(I-O)/TP]× 1000
Total	16,135	16,135	1,340,925	0	0
Aileu	439	715	54,243	-276	-5
Ainaro	258	1150	73,083	-892	-12
Atauro	44	140	10,295	-96	-9
Baucau	614	2042	134,830	-1428	-11
Bobonaro	314	1687	106,526	-1373	-13
Covalima	216	1049	73,799	-833	-11
Dili	11700	1698	324,738	10002	31
Ermera	393	1697	137,589	-1304	-9
Lautém	262	1167	69,870	-905	-13
Liquiçá	785	753	83,567	32	0
Manatuto	441	797	50,859	-356	-7
Manufahi	306	877	60,665	-571	-9
Oecusse	74	860	80,685	-786	-10
Viqueque	289	1503	80,176	-1214	-15

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The analysis shows that all the municipalities experience negative recent migration rates, apart from Dili (31) and Liquica (0). This implies that for every 1000 people in Dili's population, 31 people moved into Dili Municipality during the last twelve months (one year) prior to the census date; where, in the case of Liquica Municipality, it implies that for every 1000 people in the population, no person ever moved in.

To the contrary, in the municipalities such as Viqueque (-15), it implies that during the one year period before the census, for every 1000 people in the population, 15 people move out of the municipality; just as in Manatuto (-7), it implies that during the one year period before the census, for every 1000 people, 7 people move out of the municipality. Likewise, in all the municipalities showing recent net migration rate being negative, it showed those who moved out from the specific municipalities in reference.

CHAPTER 4: LEVELS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

4.1 Introduction

The UN Migration Agency, International Organization for Migration (IOM), defines an international migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of: the person's legal status. This chapter discusses levels of Timor-Leste immigrants and emigrants by country of origin, country of destination, and municipalities of residence.

4.2 International Lifetime Migrants by Sex and Place of Usual Residence

Timor-Leste is a multicultural society with a mix of first and multi-generation immigrants dating back before pre-colonial times. In 1970, the non-Timorese represented approximately 1.6 per cent of the total population. At the time, most overseas-born migrants originated from China, Portugal and Indonesia. Two decades later, in 1990, the percentage of overseas-born migrants had increased to 8.5 per cent of the population (Hamilton, 2004). As of mid-2020, the total number of international migrants in Timor-Leste was 8,399, representing around 0.6 per cent of the total population in the country (DESA, 2020b).

Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of foreign born lifetime migrants by sex and areas of residence. It is observed that foreign born lifetime migrants in Timor-Leste constitute only 0.8 percent of the population; that is, they are 10.5 thousand persons in a population of 1.34 million. The majority (6.8 thousand) of them live in urban areas, compared to 3.6 thousand who live in the rural areas. More so, Annex C4 shows percentage of lifetime immigrants by country of birth, sex and usual municipality of residence; just as Annex 6 shows the percentage distribution of lifetime immigrants by citizenship, sex and number of citizenships.

Table 4.1: Distribution of international lifetime and non-migrants by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	International Lifetime Migration status		Total Population	Foreign-born migrants (percent)
	Number of foreign-born Migrants	Number of non- Migrants		
Timor-Leste				
Male	4,789	675,992	680,781	0.7
Female	5,696	654,448	660,144	0.9
Both sexes	10,485	1,330,440	1,340,925	0.8
Urban				
Male	3,201	190,801	194,002	1.6
Female	3,611	185,349	188,960	1.9
Both sexes	6,812	376,150	382,962	1.8
Rural				
Male	1,588	485,191	486,779	0.3
Female	2,085	469,099	471,184	0.4
Both sexes	3,673	954,290	957,963	0.4

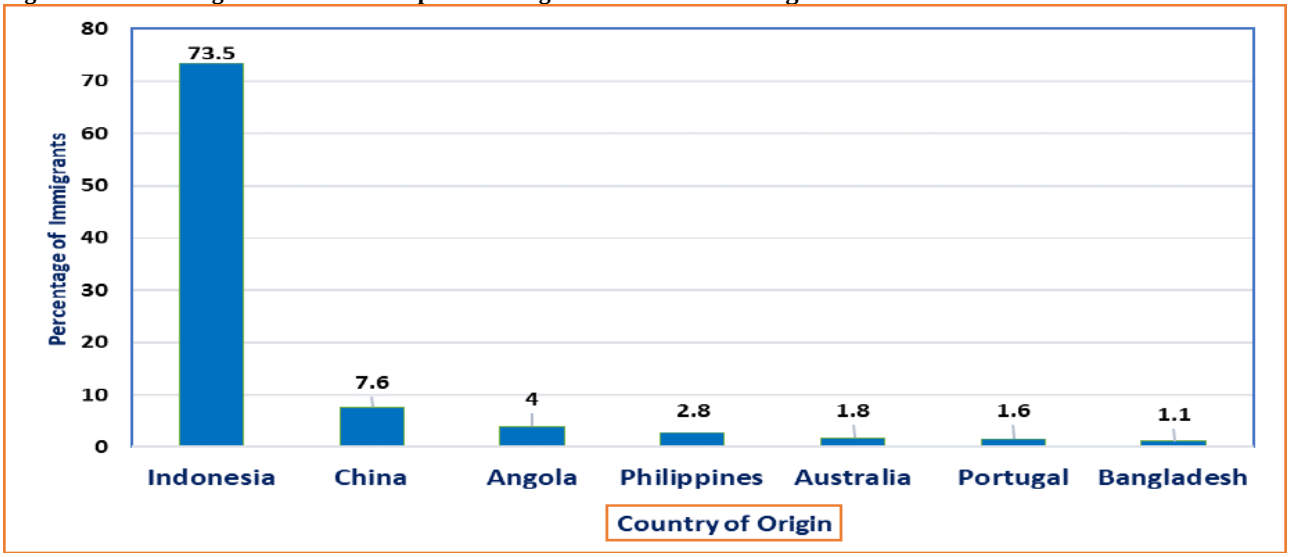
Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The data shows that The majority of the lifetime immigrants in Timor-Leste are female (5.7 thousand) compared to males (4.8 thousand). The distribution by sex and areas of residence, also show that in the urban areas there are more female lifetime immigrants (3.6 thousand) than male lifetime immigrants (3.2 thousand). The trend is similar in the rural areas, whereby the number of female lifetime immigrants (2.1 thousand) is more than that of male (1.6 thousand).

4.3 Immigrants countries of origin

Country of origin, in the migration context, is a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly (*Source:* Adapted from International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 6(c). Figure 4.1 shows the top seven immigrants' countries of origin; with Indonesia contributing about 74 percent of all the immigrants that move to Timor-Leste. It is followed, in a descending order by China (8 percent), Angola (4 percent), Philippines (3 percent), Australia (2 percent), Portugal (2 percent) and Bangladesh (1 percent).

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of top Seven Origin Countries of Immigrants



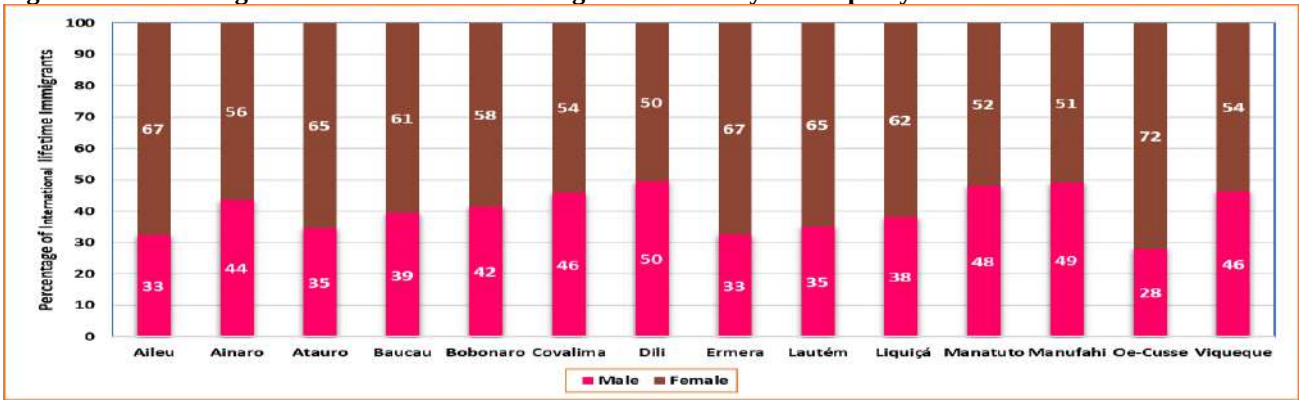
Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Further, Annex C7 shows the distribution of lifetime immigrants by number of citizenships, sex and usual municipality of residence. international lifetime migrants. Equally, Annex C13 shows the distribution of resident population by lifetime immigration status and administrative post of usual residence.

4.4 International lifetime migration by Sex

Existing literature show that preferences for travel experiences differ by gender: men traditionally seek action and adventure and are not scared of taking risks, while women are more likely to be searching for cultural and educational experiences with security being a priority (Mieczkowski 1990). Nonetheless, in the situation of Timor-Leste, the analysis establishes that there are more female lifetime immigrants that their male counterparts. Figure 4.2 show the distribution of lifetime immigration by sex and municipality of residence; whereby other than in Dili Municipality, where the proportion of female to male immigrants is the same. In all the other municipalities, the number of female immigrants residing in the municipalities exceeds that of male immigrants.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of international lifetime migration status by municipality of residence and sex



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

4.5 International Recent migrants by Sex and Place of Residence

Table 4.2 shows that there are only 647 recent immigrants; of whom, 460 live in the urban areas, whereas 187 live in the rural areas of Timor-Leste. The male recent immigrants are more than their female counter-parts (374 and 273 respectively). In both the urban and rural areas of residence, the male recent immigrants constitute the majority: urban areas (279 and 181, respectively); rural areas (95 and 92, respectively). Further, Annex C5 shows percentage of recent immigrants by country of previous residence, sex and usual municipality of residence.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of recent immigrants by sex and area of residence

Place of usual residence and Sex	International Recent Migration status		Total Population	Those who lived abroad in the last 1 years (percent)
	Number of those who lived abroad in the last 1 year	Number of non-Migrants		
Timor-Leste				
Male	374	680,407	680,781	0.1
Female	273	659,871	660,144	0.0
Both sexes	**647**	**1,340,278**	**1,340,925**	**0.0**
Urban				
Male	279	193,723	194,002	0.1
Female	181	188,779	188,960	0.1
Both sexes	**460**	**382,502**	**382,962**	**0.1**
Rural				
Male	95	486,684	486,779	0.0
Female	92	471,092	471,184	0.0
Both sexes	**187**	**957,776**	**957,963**	**0.0**

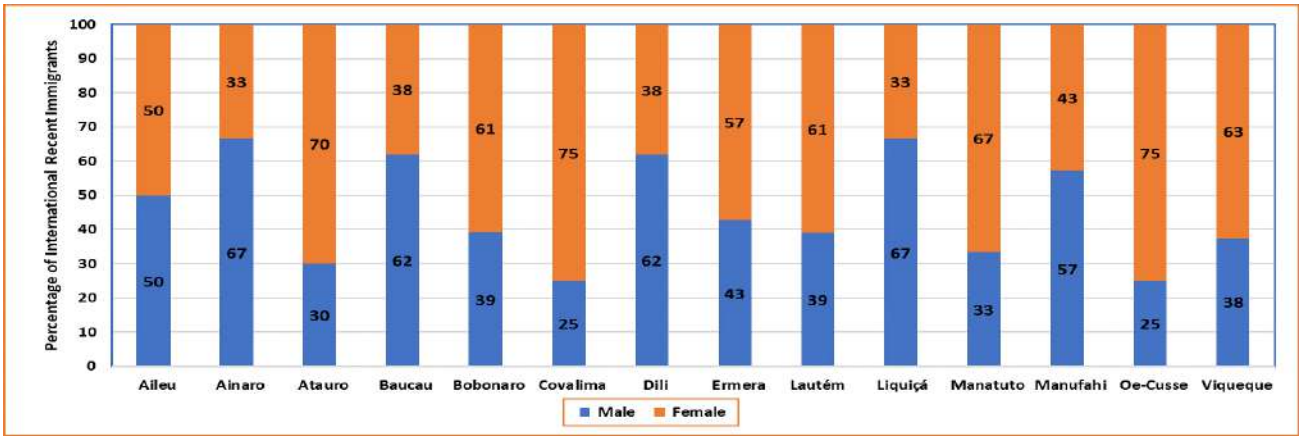
Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

4.6 International recent international migrants by Sex and Municipality

Figure 4.3 shows that among the recent immigrants, there are more males (58 percent) than females (42 percent). However, variations are depicted in the municipalities. In some, there are more female than male such as Atauro (70 percent), Bobonaro (61 percent), Cavalima (75 percent), Ermera (57 percent), Lautein (61 percent), Manatuto (67 percent), Oe-Cusse (75 percent) and Viqueque (63 percent). In the other municipalities there are more men, such as Dili Municipality (male, 62 percent;

female, 38 percent). The other municipalities with more male immigrants than female are Ainaro (67 percent), Baucau (62percent), Liquica (67percent) and Manufahi (57 percent).

Figure 4.3 Percentage of recent international migrants by Municipality and Sex



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

4.7 Emigrants Countries of Destination

Figure 4.4 shows that the top six preferred countries of destination by Timor-Leste emigrants; with the UK being the most preferred country (29 percent), Ireland (18 percent), South Korea (12 percent), Australia (12. percent), Indonesia (11 percent), and Portugal (9 percent). Further, Annex C8 shows the distribution of emigrants by country of current residence, years lived abroad and sex.

Figure 4.4: Six Main Emigrants Destination Countries

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

CHAPTER FIVE: CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the demographic and socio-economic profile of migrants. These characteristics are a result of migration selectivity processes that depict migrant behavioural undertones and the influence of individual or household-level variables on migration decisions. This chapter also summarizes the comparison of internal lifetime and internal recent migrant population characteristics by age, sex, education level, marital status and economic activity to non-migrant population. Further, this chapter accounts for people whose municipality of residence at the time of the Census was different from the municipality of the previous residence in the last one year. In other words, those people who had changed their municipality of residence in the last one year. It compares characteristics of recent and non-recent migrants basing on sex, and different age groups.

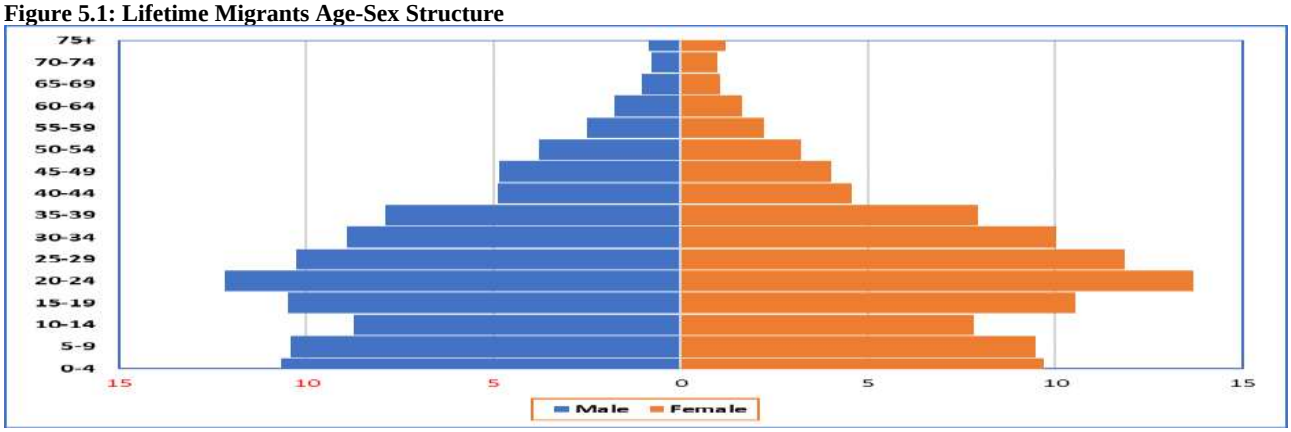
5.2 Characteristics of lifetime migrants

In this section the characteristics presented will be limited to people whose municipality of birth is different from their municipality of usual residence. It will compare characteristics of internal lifetime and non-lifetime migrants by sex and age groups.

5.2.1 Age-Sex Structure

Age-sex structure is referred to as a population pyramid or a population structure of a given place at a given time, and it reflects a population's profile by age and sex. Age-sex structure can be used to show the effect of migration on a population structure at the place of origin and/or the destination. Figure 5.1 shows a broad-based population pyramid of lifetime migrant population by age and sex, at the bottom; with some compression at age 10-14, then a more expanded structure from ages 15-19 through 35-49, compared to that of non-migrants. It shows that age 20-24 years is the peak of internal lifetime migration in Timor-Leste.

Figure 5.1: Lifetime Migrants Age-Sex Structure

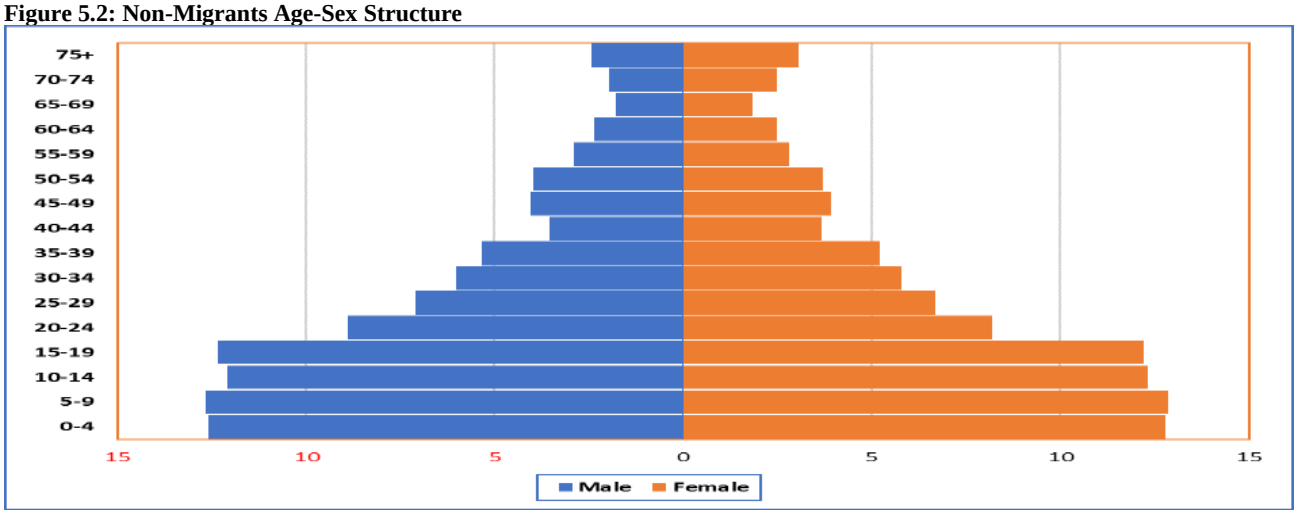


Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

More so, this could be the age when those who have completed school are moving to other municipalities in search of employment and/or moving to other municipalities for tertiary education or training. Nonetheless, ages 20-24 through 60-64 are mostly the ages when people are engaged in active labour force. However, those at ages 0-4 through 5-9 could be children who are migrating together with their parents to the parents new location (place of residence). Whereas, the compression at age 10-14 could be due to some children whom their parents are sending to join secondary schools in other municipalities, thereby, not staying together with their parents. The fewer numbers at the ages 65+ may be due to those who have retired from formal employment or have settled at their places of residence, hence limiting their movement to other municipalities. The age-sex structure of internal lifetime migrants in the year 2022 is similar to that of the year 2015 Timor-Leste Census (Annex C14 depicting Figure 22 in the Timor-Leste, GDS and UNFPA, 2018).

Figure 5.2 depicts Non-Migrants Age-Sex Structure**.** The population structure displays a broad-based population pyramid from ages 04 through 15-19. This shows that is it a youthful population; depicting a case of a developing country. However, the proportion of the age-sex specific population gradually declines from age 20-24 through 75+; which is a normal age-sex population structure expected.

Figure 5.2: Non-Migrants Age-Sex Structure



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Mean age is the average age of the population; and it is calculated as the arithmetic mean. Another parameter determining the average age of the population is the median age. Median age is that age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below. Median is what many people actually have in mind when they say "mean." It's easier to interpret the median: half the population is above this age and half are below. Table 5.1 illustrates that the mean and the median age of the lifetime migrants are higher than that of the non-migrant population in Timor-Leste.

Table 5.1: Lifetime and non-migrants mean and median ages by sex and area of residence

Mean and Median ages(years) of lifetime migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lifetime Migrants									
Mean age	25.2	24.7	25.0	27.1	28.7	28.0	25.7	26.1	25.9
Median age	23.0	23.0	23.0	25.0	27.0	26.0	23.0	24.0	24.0
Non-Migrants									
Mean age	22.5	23.0	22.8	25.9	26.4	26.1	25.5	26.0	25.8
Median age	18.0	18.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	20.0

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

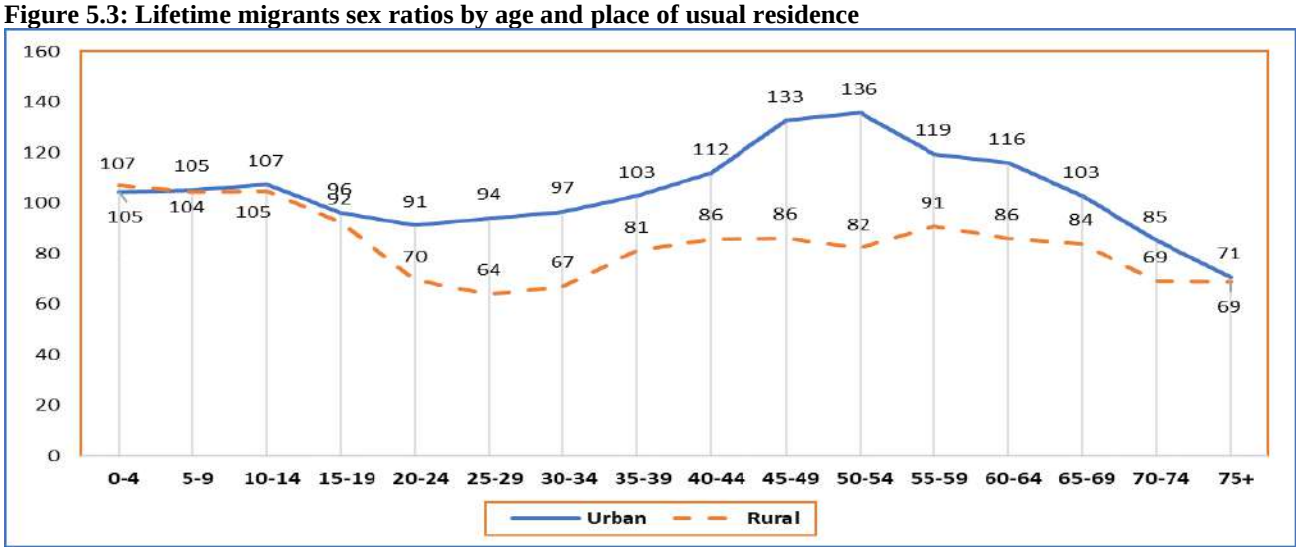
The average age of lifetime migrants is 25.9 for both sexes, with a median age of 24.0 (Table 5.1). The difference between the mean and the median age for non-migrants is slightly higher than for lifetime migrants; for which the mean is a 25.8 and the median is 20.0 years. The most appropriate indicator to use when comparing the age of migrants and non-migrants is, often the median instead of mean, because it depicts the age at which, the majority from either side are. In Timor-Leste, the median age of lifetime migrants in the urban areas is 23 years, while that of their counterpart non-migrants is 18 years. In the rural areas, there is a difference of six years (i.e. lifetime migrants at 26.00 against 20.0 for non-migrants. The analysis shows that, generally, the non-migrants are younger than lifetime migrants.

5.2.3 Sex Ratios

Sex ratios is defined as the number of men per 100 women in an area at a given time. The sex ratio of the population affects, and is affected by birth, death, migration (in-migration and out-migration (internal migration) and immigration and emigration rates (international migration). Figure 5.3 shows the sex ratios of lifetime migrants by age and area of residence; comparing the sex ratio in urban and rural areas. It is observed that between ages 0-4 through 10-14, there are more male than females among internal lifetime migrants in the urban areas.

However, from age 15-19 through 30-34, it shows that there are more female internal lifetime migrants than males. This may be explained by the prime age at which teenage girls are migrating for education and employment opportunities in other municipalities, and/or migrating because of marriage. Further, it is noted that from age 35-39 through 75+, men dominate in internal lifetime migration. This could be because of looking for employment opportunities and means of livelihood for family members. Conversely, in rural areas, the female lifetime migrants are dominate (Figure 5.3). More so, this implies that more men left for the urban areas, leaving women in the rural areas and/or that lifetime migration among females is mainly to rural areas; particularly, taking care of the family and agricultural activities in the rural areas. The majority of migrants (40.8 percent) in Timor-Leste are aged 15-29 years, with age distribution very much alike between males and females. The age category 20-24 is the peak age group (National Statistics Directorate, 2012).

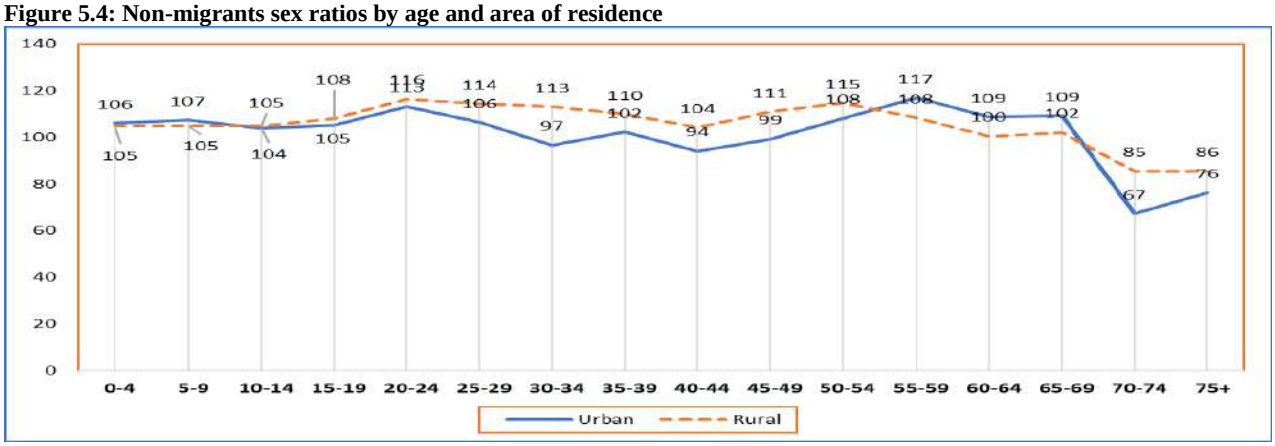
Figure 5.3: Lifetime migrants sex ratios by age and place of usual residence



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Among the non-migrants, Figure 5.4 shows that in the rural areas, there are more males than females; which drops at ages 70-74 and 75+. This may be due to natural attrition (i.e. death), whereby, women often have higher life expectancy than men. Generally, the number of women among non-migrants is slightly higher in both urban and rural areas. Interestingly, in the urban areas, it is noted that the active age (age at which people are more involved in economic activities) at 30-34 through 45-49 years, there are more females among the non-migrants than are the males.

Figure 5.4: Non-migrants sex ratios by age and area of residence



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

5.2.4 Main reason to move

The 2022 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census defines internal lifetime migrants as persons whose place of residence (municipality) at the time of census differs from their place of birth (municipality. Table 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of lifetime migrants by main reason to

move, area of residence and sex. The analysis shows that in Timor-Leste, the internal lifetime migrants consider marriage as the leading main reason for migration (36 percent), followed by those who move to join their family (23.9 percent), those who migrate for education or training (22.7 percent), and for employment and/or in search of employment (13 percent).

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of lifetime migrants by main reason to move, Area of Residence and Sex

Lifetime migration status and Main reason to move	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Lifetime migrants									
Education or training	30.0	28.5	29.2	12.8	8.5	10.2	24.7	20.9	22.7
Employment	9.1	3.1	6.1	5.3	1.3	2.9	8.0	2.4	5.0
In search of employment	15.1	5.1	9.9	7.8	1.8	4.2	12.9	3.8	8.0
Marriage	16.8	35.9	26.6	37.4	65.3	54.0	23.1	47.0	36.0
Followed family	23.1	23.7	23.4	31.2	20.4	24.8	25.6	22.4	23.9
Conflict	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5
Natural disaster	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.4
Don't Know	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**47,830**	**50,341**	**98,171**	**20,846**	**30,639**	**51,485**	**68,676**	**80,980**	**149,656**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The results corroborate those of a study by IOM Timor-Leste (2019a) states that among the household survey respondents who identified themselves as internal and/or international migrants, the most popular drivers included employment (48 percent), followed by family and friends (21 percent), education (15 percent), and safety and security (12 percent). More female than male respondents indicated employment as the primary reason they migrated, while more male than female respondents indicated education or safety and security concerns as the main reason they migrated. Younger respondents were more likely to migrate for the purpose of education or following families and friends, while older respondents were more likely to have migrated due to safety or security concerns. Respondents aged 25–49 were most likely to migrate for employment purposes (IOM Timor-Leste, 2019a).

Further, analysis by sex shows that among females, marriage (47 percent) is the main reason for migration, followed by moving to join the family (22.4 percent) and education or training (20.9 percent). Whereas, among males, the leading main reason for migration is joining the family (25.6

percent), followed by education and training (24.7 percent) and marriage (23.1 percent). These findings also corroborate that the National Statistics Directorate (2012) that established that internal migrants in Timor-Leste consider marriage their primary reason for migration (27.5 percent), followed by following family (23.3 percent), education (21.9 percent), employment-related purposes (13.3 percent), and conflict (3.5 percent). Among women the primary reason for migration was marriage (38.2 percent), and among men it was education (24.5 percent) (National Statistics Directorate, 2012).

It is also observed that the place of usual residence among the lifetime migrants plays significantly in influencing the main reason to migrate. For instance, in the urban areas, for both male and female (Table 5.2) shows that education or training is the main reason of migration (30 percent and 28.5 percent), respectively. Yet, to the contrary, in the rural areas, marriage is the main reason for migration among the female (65.3 percent) than among males (37.4 percent). Notably, in the urban areas, marriage is still the main reason for migration among the female (35.9 percent) than it is among the male (16.8 percent). Whereas, joining the family as the reason for migration is almost the same for both the male and female in the urban areas (23.1 percent and 23.7 percent), respectively. However, in the rural areas, the male (31.2 percent) more than the female (20.4 percent) indicated joining the family as the main reason for migrating.

The findings are similar to that of the 2015 Population and Housing Census, which shows that 71.8 percent of those moving for marriage were women, and 72.9 percent of those moving for employment were men (National Statistics Directorate, 2016). However,. a less representative ACP Observatory on Migration study (2014) also suggested that males mainly move for economic reasons, and females for or marriage or education. (The 2015 Census indicates that despite this, a slim majority of those moving for education are males).

Migrants to urban areas are more likely to move for education or employment-related purposes.
In the 2015 Population and Housing Census, 80.5 percent and 77.5 percent of migrants who moved for education and employment respectively moved to urban areas. Migrants to rural areas, on the other hand, are more likely to move for marriage (National Statistics Directorate 2016; 2012). Almost the same proportion of urban and rural migrants move to follow family (National Statistics Directorate, 2012).

5.2.5 Education Attainment

Education migration is the movement of persons in search of educational opportunities or better/good quality education in other areas other than to the place of usual residence. Table 5.3 shows percentage distribution of lifetime migrants and non-lifetime migrants (3+ years) by level of education, area of residence and sex.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of lifetime migrants and non-migrants (3 years+) by level of education, area of residence and sex

Level of education of Lifetime-migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Lifetime migrants									
Never attended School	15.8	16.5	16.2	25.4	29.1	27.5	18.6	20.8	19.7
Kindergarten	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4	5.9	6.6	7.8	7.1	7.5
Primary	15.6	13.7	14.6	19.6	16.0	17.6	16.8	14.5	15.6
Pre-secondary	10.7	11.1	10.9	11.6	12.7	12.2	11.0	11.7	11.3
Secondary general	30.2	31.9	31.0	23.6	25.6	24.7	28.2	29.8	29.0
Secondary technical	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0
Polytechnic / diploma	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
University bachelor	16.0	16.5	16.2	9.6	8.5	9.0	14.1	13.8	13.9
University master	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7
University PhD	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	132,396	129,828	262,224	54,710	66,849	121,559	187,106	196,677	383,783
Non-Migrants									
Never attended School	20.5	21.7	21.1	36.9	40.9	38.8	35.1	38.7	36.9
Kindergarten	12.0	11.5	11.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.6
Primary	21.4	19.6	20.5	22.8	20.2	21.5	22.6	20.1	21.4
Pre-secondary	13.5	14.2	13.8	11.9	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.7	12.4
Secondary general	21.8	22.5	22.1	15.0	14.2	14.6	15.8	15.1	15.5
Secondary technical	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
Polytechnic / diploma	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
University bachelor	7.9	8.2	8.0	3.4	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.2	3.5
University master	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
University PhD	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	48,922	46,942	95,864	397,455	371,603	769,058	446,377	418,545	864,922

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The analysis shows that a third of the lifetime migrants have secondary level education (30%); that is those with secondary general and technical education. This followed by those with primary school level of education (16 percent) and university bachelor (14 percent). Notably, those who never attended school constitute one-fifth (20 percent) of the lifetime migrants. To the contrary, among the non-migrants, those who never attended school constitute more than one-third of the lifetime migrants (37 percent), followed in a descending order by those with secondary schooling (28 percent, for both

secondary general and technical), primary education (21 percent) and university (4 percent) (Table 5.3). The National Statistics Directorate (2016) shows that migrants have higher educational attainments than non-migrants. Over 40 percent have secondary level education compared to nearly 12 percent for non-migrants. Male migrants are better educated than female migrants, and migrants with better education tend to move to Dili (National Statistics Directorate, 2016).

The analysis also reveals that, there is a significant differential at all levels of education in the urban and rural areas, irrespective of their migration status. For instance, for those who never attended school it shows that the rural areas are worse affected than the urban areas, for both the lifetime migrants and the non-migrants (lifetime migrants: 16 percent and 28 percent, respectively; non-migrants: 21 percent and 39 percent, respectively). The scenario is however better in the rural than in urban areas on primary school level; whereby, the lifetime migrants is 18 percent and 15 percent, respectively. This is similar among the non-migrants (rural (22 percent) and urban (21 percent). At the secondary school level (urban, 32 percent and rural, 26 percent), and university bachelor (urban, 16 percent and rural, 9 percent). Among the non-migrants, those with secondary education is higher in the rural areas (26 percent) than in the urban areas (23percent), but the opposite is the case for those with university bachelor (urban, 8 percent and rural, 3 percent) (Table 5.3).

Educational attainment is a primary determinant of internal migration, particularly in the rural to the urban direction (World Bank, 2009). Economic theories of migration hold that skills flow to the place of highest return (see Massey, et al., 1993; World Bank, 2009). Thus, levels of education act as an enabler of migration by improving employment opportunities and the likelihood of securing work. Migrants are most commonly found to be positively selected on human capital characteristics with relatively higher levels of education and occupational status as compared with non-migrants of a particular population (Findley, 1977; Speare and Harris, 1986). Nevertheless, research has also shown a positive association between high and low skilled international migration (Gibson and McKenzie, 2011) indicating that some variations in observed patterns may be present.

5.2.6 Marital Status

The marital status of a person refers to one's situation with regard to whether one is single, married, separated, divorced, or widowed. Migration is affected by various social factors. In many societies brides (women) move to their husband's home or household after marriage as is culturally accepted. Marriage migration is a major form of migration and it is also highly gender-specific: the great majority of marriage migrants are women. A woman normally moves to her husband's village on marriage and transfers her household registration. Very rarely the man moves to join his bride. The number of multicultural marriages and relationships are growing in our globalizing world, when people move more frequently from place to place and country to country. Marriage migration as itself is a form of migration. It can be defined as migration to join a spouse in another area within a country and, in international marriages, in another country.

Table 5.4 shows that the proportion of the married/living together among the lifetime migrants is 52 percent compared to the never married who are 44 percent. The widowed, separated and divorced constitute about 4percent of the lifetime migrants. There are more never married in the urban area (50 percent) than in the rural areas (31 percent). However, there are more married migrants in the rural areas (64 percent) than in the urban areas (46 percent). The scenario is similar among the non-migrants, whereby, in the urban areas there are more never married people (50 percent) than in the rural areas (43 percent); while among the married/living together, they are more in the rural areas (50 percent) than in the urban areas (45 percent). Migrants tend to be single (48.4 percent), especially those moving to Dili (64.2percent) (National Statistics Directorate, 2016).

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of lifetime and non-migrants (10 years+) by Marital Status, Area of Residence and Sex

Lifetime Migration status and Marital Status	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Lifetime migrants									
Never married	53.0	47.4	50.2	39.2	25.1	31.2	49.0	39.6	44.1
Married/living together	45.3	47.4	46.4	58.5	68.4	64.1	49.2	54.8	52.1
Widowed	1.1	3.9	2.5	1.8	5.5	3.9	1.3	4.4	2.9
Divorced	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
Separated	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	101,377	100,663	202,040	41,938	54,552	96,490	143,315	155,215	298,530
Non-Migrants									
Never married	54.8	44.3	49.6	47.5	38.3	43.1	48.3	39.0	43.8
Married/living together	43.1	47.8	45.4	48.9	50.5	49.7	48.3	50.2	49.2
Widowed	1.6	6.4	4.0	3.0	9.8	6.3	2.9	9.4	6.0
Divorced	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Separated	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	32,439	31,356	63,795	281,586	260,728	542,314	314,025	292,084	606,109

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

5.2.7 Employment Status

Employment migration refers to the movement of persons from one state to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. Some people move in search of work or economic opportunity, to join family, or to study. This analysis takes cognizance that people move for different reasons. Others move to escape conflict, persecution or large-scale human rights violations. Still others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters or other environmental factors.

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of lifetime migrants (10 years +) by employment status, age and municipality. The analysis shows a normal frequency distribution, whereby in the age groups 20-24 through 55-59; with the majority (63percent) of the employed being in age 25-44 years. As expected, the not employed lifetime migrants were mainly in the ages 10-14 through 25-29, as these constitute mainly young people who are still in school, colleges, training institution, and/or those who have completed their education, but still searching for employment opportunities.

The four leading municipalities with highest number of employed lifetime migrants in Timor-Leste are Dili (69 percent), followed in a descending order by Ailue (12 percent), Covalima (5 percent) and, Bobonaro (5 percent). Dili municipality also has the highest number of unemployed lifetime migrants (53.4 percent), followed by Covalima (8 percent), Bobonaro (7 percent) and Oe-Cusse (6.3 percent).

Table 5.5: Percentage of Lifetime Migrants (10 years+) by Employment Status, Age, and Municipality

Age group	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque	Total
Employed lifetime migrants															
10-14	0.7	0.1		0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5
16-19	1.5	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.1
20-24	7.7	7.3	10.1	5.9	4.7	5.1	9.1	7.9	4.3	7.6	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.8	8.4
25-29	16.4	12.8	18.5	12.2	12.5	14.6	16.8	15.9	10.1	16.9	14.1	15.3	12.3	12.1	16.0
30-34	20.2	21.6	14.3	16.0	15.4	15.6	18.5	20.2	14.1	19.0	19.9	17.8	18.0	16.0	18.3
35-39	18.2	16.7	13.4	15.0	16.2	17.3	17.4	15.2	12.5	20.2	16.7	17.7	20.8	16.1	17.3
40-44	10.7	9.3	14.3	9.4	11.9	10.9	11.0	10.3	11.3	10.4	9.4	10.3	14.8	9.9	10.9
45-49	9.0	11.2	5.9	13.9	11.4	10.1	9.9	9.6	15.1	8.0	9.4	9.1	7.7	13.7	10.1
50-54	7.2	6.0	7.6	10.4	10.1	9.4	6.8	6.7	13.6	5.6	8.3	9.1	5.8	9.2	7.2
55-59	3.7	4.8	10.1	6.3	7.8	7.3	4.0	4.4	8.0	3.7	4.8	4.1	4.0	6.1	4.4
60-64	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.5	4.9	3.9	2.3	3.0	4.1	2.7	4.3	3.5	1.9	3.2	2.5
65+	2.4	6.5	1.7	4.5	3.1	4.7	1.7	3.3	4.3	2.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	2.2
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	1,617	712	119	4,152	2,401	2,412	66,797	1,800	887	2,446	1,529	1,440	1,473	1,390	89,175
Not employed lifetime migrants															
10-14	8.8	8.1	21.6	9.6	9.0	8.1	15.8	8.0	8.2	10.5	13.6	8.7	9.7	9.3	14.1
16-19	9.9	9.3	16.5	12.6	12.8	9.9	19.5	12.0	9.6	11.1	13.4	11.2	12.8	9.8	17.3
20-24	12.9	11.4	10.2	11.4	11.1	8.7	21.8	14.6	8.8	14.2	10.2	14.5	14.2	10.0	19.2
25-29	15.7	14.6	13.6	13.4	12.1	13.3	12.7	15.8	12.3	17.2	12.8	14.9	13.9	14.2	13.1
30-34	14.0	13.4	15.9	11.4	11.3	11.4	8.3	14.1	10.4	14.9	13.6	13.8	11.9	11.9	9.5
35-39	10.3	10.6	6.8	8.8	8.6	9.9	6.3	9.2	8.6	10.2	8.5	9.8	11.7	9.7	7.1
40-44	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.1	6.5	6.1	3.4	5.7	7.1	4.8	4.6	6.0	6.7	5.7	4.0
45-49	4.3	6.2	2.8	6.7	6.4	7.5	3.1	5.2	7.8	4.3	4.6	5.7	4.4	6.8	3.8
50-54	5.6	5.2	3.4	5.3	5.4	6.7	2.6	5.2	7.1	3.9	4.1	5.1	3.8	6.0	3.3
55-59	3.1	2.7	0.6	4.1	4.5	5.2	1.9	3.3	5.2	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.7	2.4
60-64	2.6	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.9	1.6	2.5	4.5	2.1	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	1.9
65+	6.8	10.2	2.8	8.4	9.0	9.4	3.1	4.4	10.4	4.0	7.1	5.3	6.6	9.8	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	4,456	3,476	176	9,768	5,309	5,752	174,195	7,787	4,863	5,991	3,712	3,592	3,023	4,280	236,380

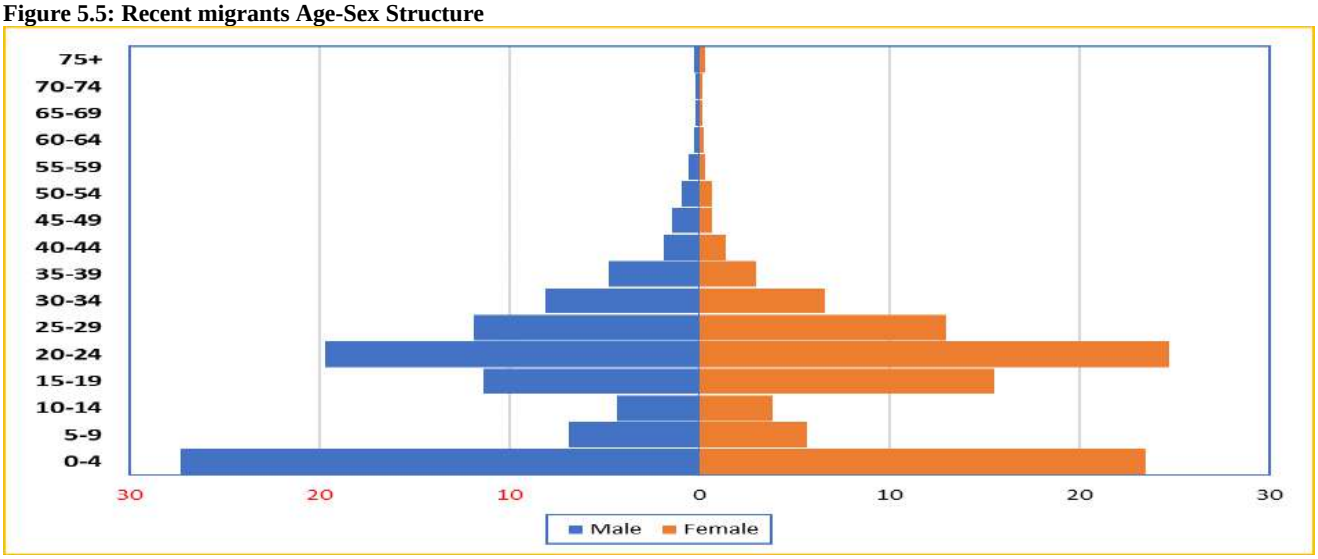
Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

5.3 Characteristics of Internal Recent Migrants

5.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

The population structure (age-sex structure) of the recent migrant population (Figure 5.5) shows a very broad base for children of age 0-4 yeas; with the majority being female. The structure is then constricted for those aged 5-9 and 10-14 years. The reduced number of recent migrants in this ages may imply the children of school-going age, who are in school, and therefore did not migrate with their parents at short notice because that could impact on their dropping out of school. The structure then enlarges from ages 15-19 through 35-39; which may imply, that they are people who were either joining tertiary levels of education and/or people moving in search of employment, or those on job transfers, or relocation for reasons that are structural in nature.

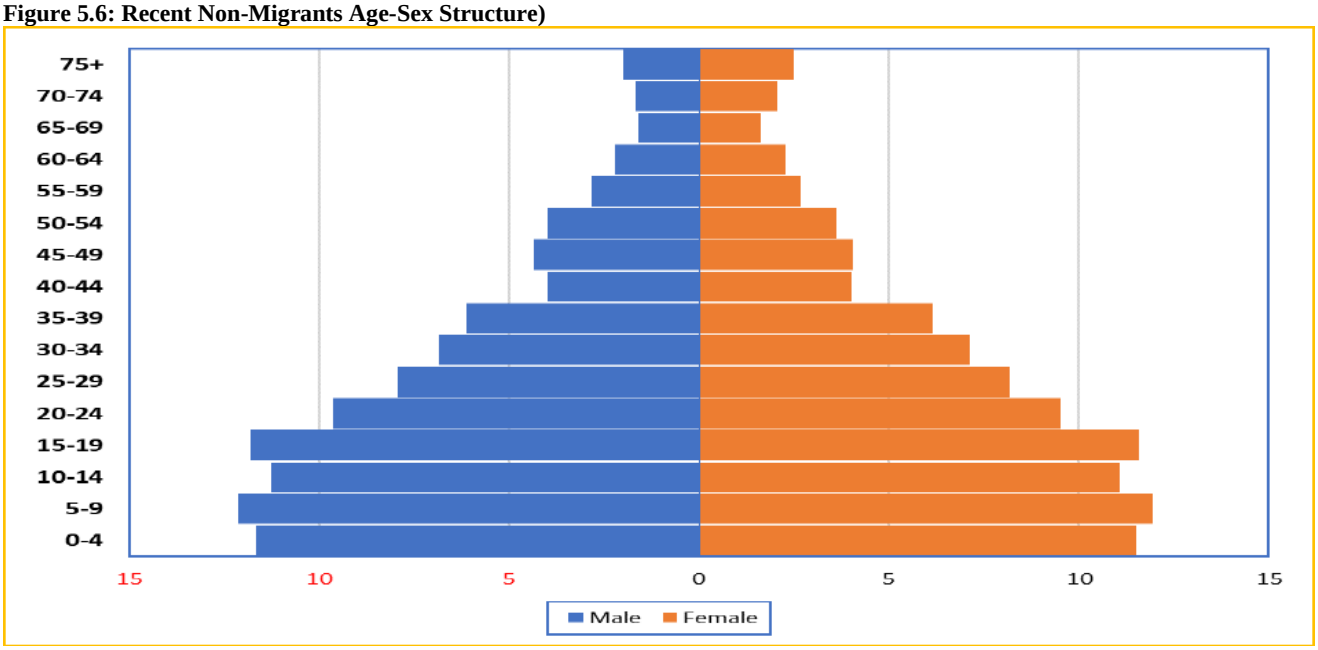
Figure 5.5: Recent migrants Age-Sex Structure



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The narrow shape depicted in the population structure after ages 40-44 through 75+ may be explained by the fact that, these age groups are often constitute of persons who have settled, either in employment or marriage. Hence, they experience very limited migration or movements, unless for reasons that are unavoidable. Figure 5.6 depicts Non-Migrants Age-Sex Structure**.** The population structure displays a broad-based population pyramid from ages 04 through 30-34. This shows that is it a youthful population; depicting a case of a developing country with high fertility and low mortality. The age-sex structure of internal recent migrants in the year 2022 is similar to that of the year 2015 Timor-Leste Census (Annex C15 depicting Figure 23 in the Timor-Leste, GDS and UNFPA, 2018).

Figure 5.6: Recent Non-Migrants Age-Sex Structure)

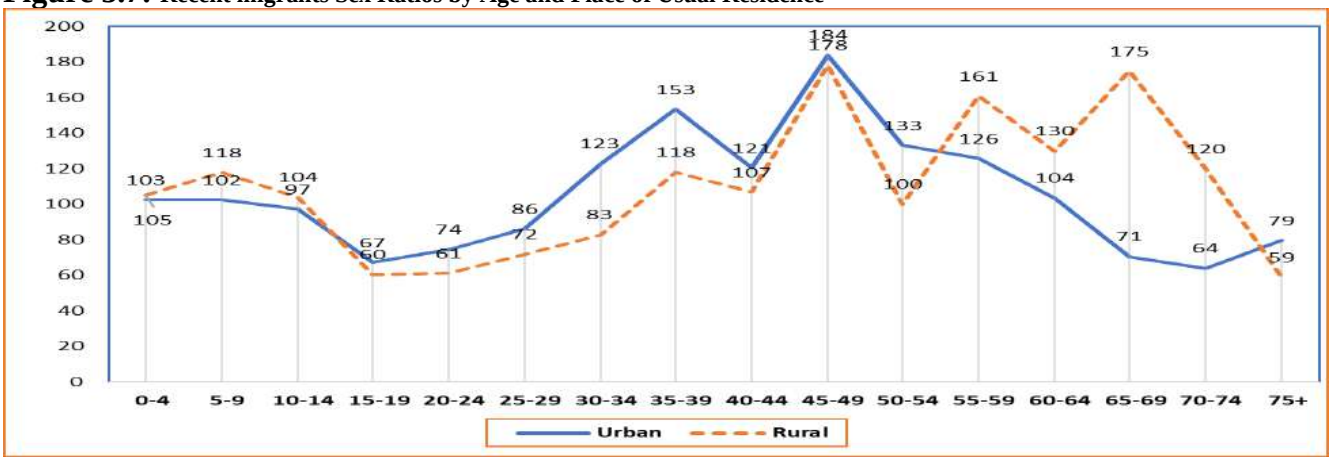


Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

5.3.2 Sex Ratios

Figure 5.7 illustrates the sex ratio of people who changed their municipality of residence in the last one year by age, sex and area of residence. It depicts a rugged pattern, which is not as smooth as that of lifetime migrant population (Figure 5.7). It shows that between the ages 0-4 through 10-14 there are more males than females in the rural areas, just as it is in the urban areas. While between ages 15-19 through 30-34, there are more females than males in the rural areas. However, it is observed that during the ages 15-19 through 25-29, there were more female than male in the urban areas; which then changed to more male than female in the urban areas at ages 30-34 through 60-64; with the majority the migrants being of age 45-49, in both the urban and rural areas.

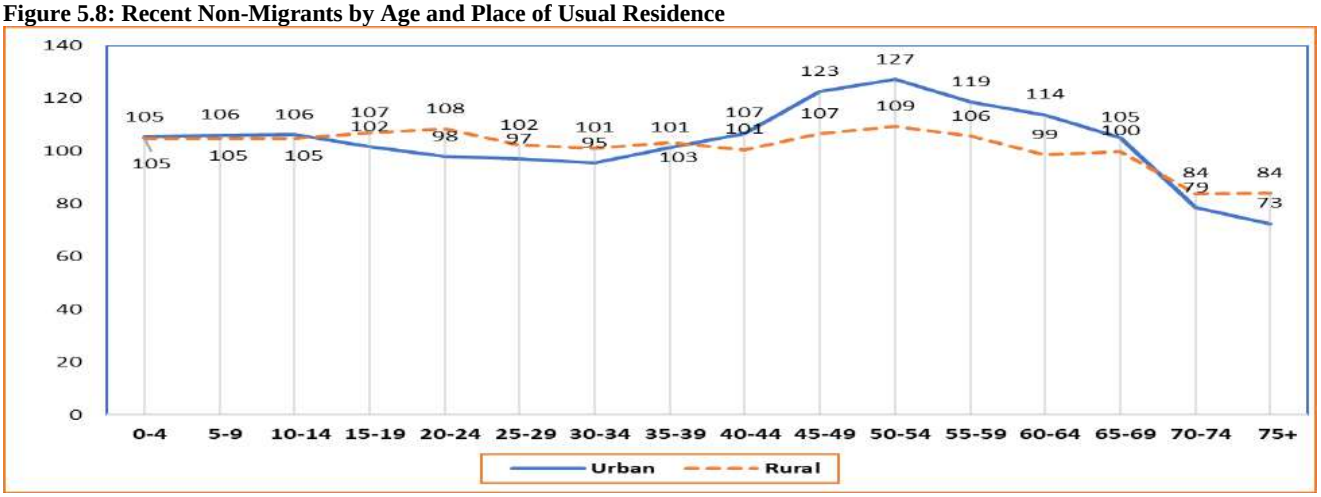
Figure 5.7: Recent migrants Sex Ratios by Age and Place of Usual Residence



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

These age groups correspond to the working age for either the males or females, who most likely moved to the urban areas for the purposes of employment, education and family formation or re-unification. A scan of the rural areas shows that the number of women who recently changed their municipalities of residence is higher, except for the age groups 40–44 through 70-74 (where the sex ratios are higher than 100). This is an indication that in these age groups there were more male than female recent migrants (Figure 5.8). Nonetheless, Figure … shows depicts non-migrants sex ratios by age and area of residence; which shows that there are more men than women, both in the rural and urban areas, except for the ages 20-24 through 30-34 in the rural areas, and for both the urban and rural area at ages 70-74 and 75+.

Figure 5.8: Recent Non-Migrants by Age and Place of Usual Residence



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

5.3.3 Main Reason for Migration

Some people move in search of work or economic opportunity, to join family, or to study. Others move to escape conflict, persecution or large-scale human rights violations. Still others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters or other environmental factors. Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of internal migrants by main reason to move, areas of residence and sex. The analysis shows that among the recent migrants in Timor-Leste, the main reason to move is education or training (32 percent), followed by those who migrate to join family (30 percent) and migration because of marriage (20 percent).

Similarly, the analysis by sex and area of residence shows that the main reason for migration is education or training. In the urban areas, the female(39 percent) more than the male (35 percent) indicate education or training as their main reason to migrate; whereas in the rural areas, it the men (22 percent) more than women (19 percent) who indicate that their main reason to migrate is education or training. In is also observed that in the rural areas, marriage is a very important factor that make women migrate (42 percent) more than men (24 percent). Equally, change of residence in the rural areas because of the main reason being to follow the family is noted to be more among men (38 percent) than women (30 percent). The trend is similar in the urban areas for men (29 percent) and women (27 percent).

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of internal recent migrants by main reason to move, Place of Usual Residence and Sex

Recent Migration status and Main reason to move	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Recent Migrants									
Education or training	34.9	39.3	37.2	21.5	18.8	20.0	31.2	33.4	32.4
Employment	7.2	4.4	5.7	4.2	1.7	2.9	6.4	3.6	4.9
In search of employment	11.9	5.9	8.7	7.4	2.5	4.7	10.7	4.9	7.6
Marriage	10.9	17.9	14.6	24.1	42.3	34.1	14.5	24.9	20.1
Followed family	28.8	27.3	28.0	37.6	30.3	33.6	31.2	28.2	29.6
Conflict	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Natural disaster	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Other	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.8
Don't Know	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	**7,450**	**8,522**	**15,972**	**2,817**	**3,445**	**6,262**	**10,267**	**11,967**	**22,234**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

5.3.4 Education Attainment

Table 5.7 shows the analysis of the level of education among recent migrants and non-migrants by area of residence and sex shows differentials between the level of education in urban areas and rural areas. At the national level, for both sexes, the percentage of the resident population with no education is lower among recent migrants than among non-migrants (16 percent against 32 percent, respectively).

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of Internal recent and non-migrants (5years+) by level of education, place of usual residence and sex

Level of education of Internal recent-migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Internal Recent Migrants									
Never attended School	15.6	12.7	14.1	22.1	18.5	20.1	17.4	14.4	15.8
Kindergarten	4.9	4.5	4.7	8.0	5.2	6.4	5.8	4.7	5.2
Primary	8.7	6.9	7.7	13.4	11.8	12.5	10.0	8.4	9.1
Pre-Secondary	9.8	9.3	9.5	11.2	12.1	11.7	10.2	10.2	10.2
Secondary General	40.5	45.6	43.2	29.5	36.1	33.2	37.4	42.8	40.3
Secondary Technical	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5
Polytechnic/diploma	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
University bachelor	16.7	18.3	17.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	15.8	16.8	16.3
University master	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5
University PhD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**8,374**	**9,577**	**17,951**	**3,316**	**4,112**	**7,428**	**11,690**	**13,689**	**25,379**
Non-Migrants									
Never attended School	17.2	18.2	17.7	35.6	39.3	37.4	30.5	33.4	31.9
Kindergarten	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.3
Primary	17.6	15.7	16.7	22.5	19.6	21.1	21.1	18.5	19.8
Pre-Secondary	11.6	12.1	11.8	11.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	12.4	12.1
Secondary General	27.3	28.5	27.9	16.0	15.8	15.9	19.1	19.3	19.2
Secondary Technical	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
Polytechnic/diploma	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
University bachelor	13.6	14.1	13.8	4.0	3.4	3.7	6.7	6.4	6.5
University master	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
University PhD	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**172,944**	**167,193**	**340,137**	**448,849**	**434,340**	**883,189**	**621,793**	**601,533**	**1,223,326**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The percentage of those with primary education is higher among non-migrants than the recent migrants (20 percent and 9 percent, respectively). The percentages of the resident population with secondary education (general and technical is higher among the recent migrants than among non-migrants (42 percent against 20 percent, respectively). The percentage of those who have university bachelor among recent migrants, is two times those in the same category among the non-migrant population (16 percent against 7 percent, respectively)

5.3.5 Marital Status

Marriage migration is a major form of migration in many countries. Table 5.8 depicts recent migrants by marital status, sex and area of residence. The analysis shows that in Timor-Leste, about one in two (58 percent) recent migrants were never married, whereas the married constituted 40 percent of the recent migrants. Yet, among the non-migrants, the married constitutes 50 percent of the and the never married are 44 percent.

The analysis by area of residence shows that the effect of marriage on migration is also observed in the urban and rural residences. In the urban areas 65 percent are recent migrants who are never married and 33 percent are married; while in the rural areas, the never married are 41 percent and the married are 57 percent. However, among the non-migrants, it is observed that in the urban areas, the never married are 49 percent and the married are 47 percent; while in the rural areas, among the recent migrants, the never married are 41 percent and the married are 52 percent.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of internal recent and non-migrants (10 years+) by Marital Status, Place of Usual Residence and Sex

Recent Migration status and Marital Status	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Recent Migrants									
Never married	65.8	65.1	65.4	48.5	36.2	41.4	61.3	56.7	58.8
Married/living together	33.7	32.6	33.1	50.5	61.8	57.0	38.1	41.1	39.7
Separated	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.9
Divorced	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Widowed	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**7,010**	**8,221**	**15,231**	**2,479**	**3,361**	**5,840**	**9,489**	**11,582**	**21,071**
Non-Migrants									
Never married	52.8	45.4	49.1	46.4	36.0	41.3	48.2	38.7	43.5
Married/living together	45.4	48.5	46.9	50.2	53.5	51.8	48.8	52.1	50.4
Separated	1.3	4.7	3.0	2.9	9.1	6.0	2.4	7.9	5.1
Divorced	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Widowed	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**126,806**	**123,798**	**250,604**	**321,045**	**311,919**	**632,964**	**447,851**	**435,717**	**883,568**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The analysis by sex of the recent migrants shows that in the urban areas, among the recent migrant men, 66 percent of them are never married and 34 percent were married, whereas among the recent migrant

females, 65 percent of them were never married and 33 percent of them were married. However, in the rural areas, the among the recent migrant men, 49 percent of them are never married and 51 percent are married; while among females, 36 percent are never married and 62 percent are married. More so, it is observed that among the non-migrant males, 53 percent of them are never married and 45 percent are married; yet among the female non-migrants, 45 percent are never married and 49 percent are married.

5.3.6 Employment Status

Across countries, regions and globally, there is continual movement of persons from one state to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. Table 5.9 shows the percentage of recent migrants (10 years+) by employment status, age, sex and municipality. In all the municipalities in Timor-Leste, the recent migrants of ages 20-24 through 35-39 constitute more than 80 percent of the employed; with the majority of recent migrants belonging to age group 25-29. The age group 25-29 comprise of those who have completed, either secondary schooling, tertiary education and the university bachelor graduates. Hence, constituting a bulk of fresh graduates with varied skills from various professions and trades, who are employable, and/or qualify as trainees or interns in various fields.

Among the not employed recent migrants, the analysis shows that those in ages 15-19 through 25-29 constitute about 80 percent of the not employed; with the majority of the not employed recent migrants being of age 20-24. Age group 20-24 is often an age bracket when an amalgamation of youth of different cadre, have either completed their secondary or training, and/or are in their final education cycle; thereby, comprising of a majority of youth who are still in colleges, while some are seeking employment but have not secured any.

The four leading municipalities with highest number of employed recent migrants in Timor-Leste are Dili (4.1 thousand), followed in a descending order by Liquica (1.6 hundred), Baucau (1.4 hundred) and Bobonaro (1.3 hundred). Of the 5.1 thousand employed recent migrants in Timor-Leste, the employed recent migrants in these four municipalities is 88 percent (4.5 thousand). Nonetheless, Dili municipality also has the highest percentage of the not employed recent migrants; comprising of 12.9 thousand (76 percent). Further, the four municipalities of Dili (12.9 thousand), Baucau (6.0 hundred), Ermera (5.6 hundred) and Liquica (5.5 hundred) has 86 percent of the not employed recent migrants in Timor-Lestre.

Table 5.9: Percentage of recent Migrants (10 years+) by Employment Status, Age, Sex and Municipality of Usual Residence

Age group	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque	Total
Employed Recent migrants															
10-14	3.6			0.7			0.4	1.0		0.6	2.1				0.4
15-19	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.2	6.2	7.3	5.5	6.0	10.6	5.7	4.2	7.7	4.3	2.0	5.6
20-24	12.5	15.5	10.0	23.6	16.9	19.8	20.7	19.0	14.9	17.6	16.7	21.2	21.7	22.0	20.2
25-29	26.8	27.6	30.0	20.8	30.0	27.1	28.2	19.0	29.8	27.0	26.0	32.7	17.4	24.0	27.7
30-34	21.4	20.7	25.0	22.9	23.8	17.7	21.7	23.0	23.4	23.3	24.0	25.0	28.3	14.0	21.9
35-39	16.1	13.8	10.0	12.5	7.7	11.5	12.4	11.0	6.4	17.0	12.5	7.7	13.0	16.0	12.4
40-44	8.9	1.7	10.0	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.8	6.5	6.0	4.9
45-49	1.8	3.4	5.0	3.5	4.6	1.0	3.4	5.0	2.1	1.9	5.2	1.9	2.2	4.0	3.4
50-54	1.8	8.6		2.8		4.2	1.6	1.0	2.1	0.6	4.2		2.2	2.0	1.8
55-59				2.1	3.1	5.2	0.8	1.0	6.4	1.9	1.0		2.2	6.0	1.1
60-64		1.7		1.4	1.5	1.0	0.2				1.0			2.0	0.3
65+		1.7	5.0		0.8		0.3	4.0		0.6	1.0		2.2	2.0	0.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**56**	**58**	**20**	**144**	**130**	**96**	**4,079**	**100**	**47**	**159**	**96**	**52**	**46**	**50**	**5,133**
Not employed Recent migrants															
10-14	11.4	11.6	25.0	9.1	10.4	5.3	7.0	7.7	10.0	8.7	17.8	6.8	11.6	9.8	7.7
15-19	17.0	21.0	16.7	23.1	24.3	19.8	24.7	25.6	21.9	20.0	25.8	20.3	34.1	16.3	24.1
20-24	30.6	23.8	16.7	26.9	25.2	24.2	39.7	25.2	21.0	29.8	19.9	38.0	16.7	19.2	36.4
25-29	20.7	22.7	25.0	18.8	15.1	23.8	13.7	21.6	23.9	21.2	19.2	16.9	17.4	28.3	15.4
30-34	12.2	8.8	8.3	10.3	10.4	9.3	6.6	9.5	9.7	8.9	6.6	9.0	9.4	10.9	7.3
35-39	3.7	5.0	8.3	4.8	7.2	6.6	3.1	3.6	5.8	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.1	6.5	3.6
40-44	0.7	2.2		1.8	1.4	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.7	3.4	3.6	1.8	1.6
45-49	1.1	1.1		0.5	2.6	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.7		0.7	1.4	1.0
50-54	2.2	1.1		1.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	2.2	1.6	0.7	1.0		0.7	1.1	1.0
55-59	0.4	0.6		0.3	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3			1.4	0.5
60-64				0.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0				0.4
65+		2.2		2.2	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.3	1.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**271**	**181**	**12**	**602**	**345**	**227**	**12,946**	**555**	**310**	**551**	**287**	**266**	**138**	**276**	**16,967**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

CHAPTER SIX: CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

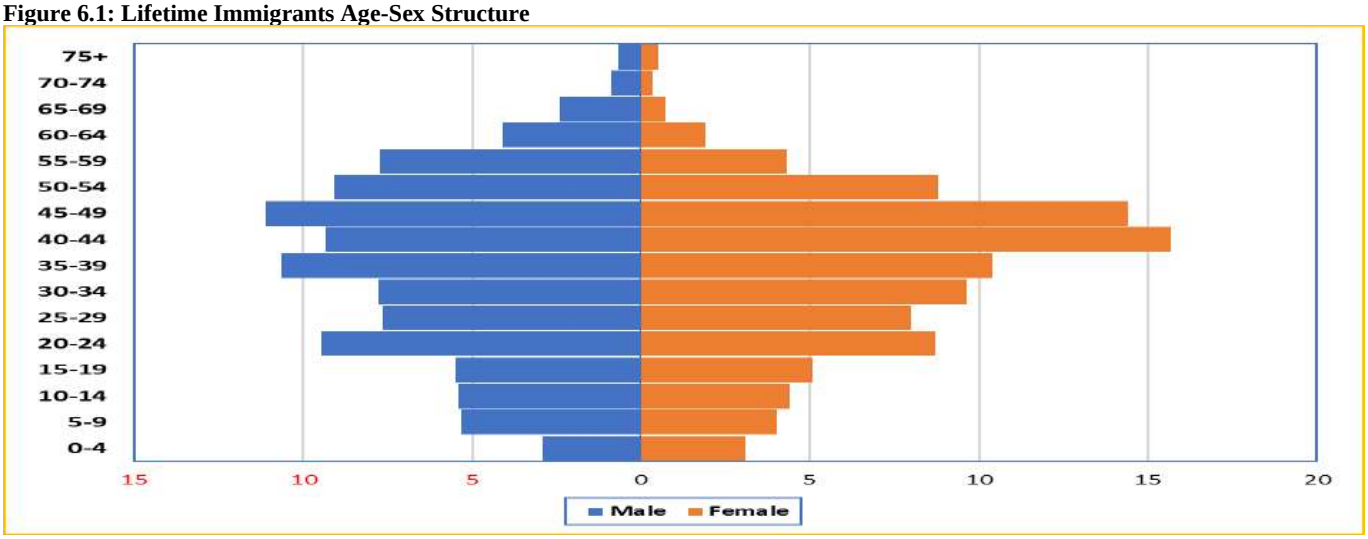
6.1 Characteristics of Immigrants

This section accounts for characteristics of people who had immigrated into Timor-Leste, from another country, but were residing in a municipality in Timor-Leste at the time of the Census. The section also compares the characteristics of these immigrants with that of non-migrants based on sex, and different age groups.

6.1.1 Age-Sex Structure

The population structure (age-sex structure) of the lifetime immigrant population (Figure 6.1) shows a very narrow base for children of age 0-4 years. The number then increases gradually through age 15-19. Thereafter, ages 20-24 through 55-59 has the majority of lifetime immigrants; with the peak ages being age 40-44 and 45-49. The age-sex population structure observed or those aged 0-4 through 15-19 imply these are children who have accompanied their parents during immigration into Timor-Leste. Whereas, those of ages 20-24 through 60-64 could be either those who are in the country for: employment; searching for employment, in education or training institutions, followed family and/or in marriage.

Figure 6.1: Lifetime Immigrants Age-Sex Structure



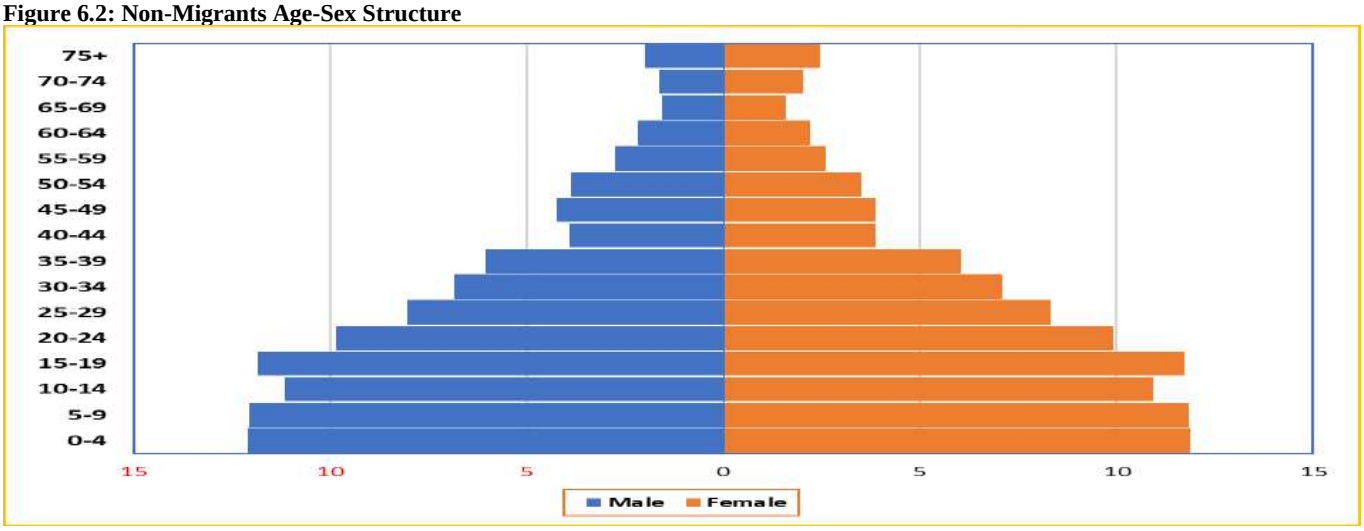
Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The foregoing results depict a similar immigration trend and pattern observed between 1990 and 2020; whereby, Timor-Leste had on average 9,900 international migrants living in the country (DESA, 2020b). On average, most (72 percent) of the international migrants were aged between 20 and 64 years old. Since 2015, international migrants have represented less than 1 per cent (0.7 percent) of the total population in Timor-Leste (DESA, 2020a). There are 5,076 men (0.4 percent of the total population) and 3,323 women

(0.3 percent of the population) who were born overseas and now reside in Timor-Leste (DESA, 2020b). The sex–age structure had shifted slightly over the decades, as overseas-born migrants were more likely to be aged between 25 and 49. The age-sex structure of immigrants in the year 2022 is similar to that of the years 2000, 2010 and 2020 (Annexes C16, C17 and C18 that depict Figures 12, 13 and 14 in the DESA, 2020d).

Figure 6.2 depicts non-Migrants Age-Sex Structure**.** The population structure displays a broad-based population pyramid from ages 04 through 35-39. This shows population structure is similar to that of a youthful population; depicting a case of a developing country with high fertility and low mortality. This corroborates with the previous observation among the lifetime migrants and non-migrants, and recent migrants and non-migrants; where there is large number of younger persons among the non-migrant population (Figure 6.2). From ages 40-44 through 75+ it is noted to be pyramidal in shape; which implies that the numbers by both sex are decreasing, as is normal in any population because of natural factors of attrition in human life.

Figure 6.2: Non-Migrants Age-Sex Structure



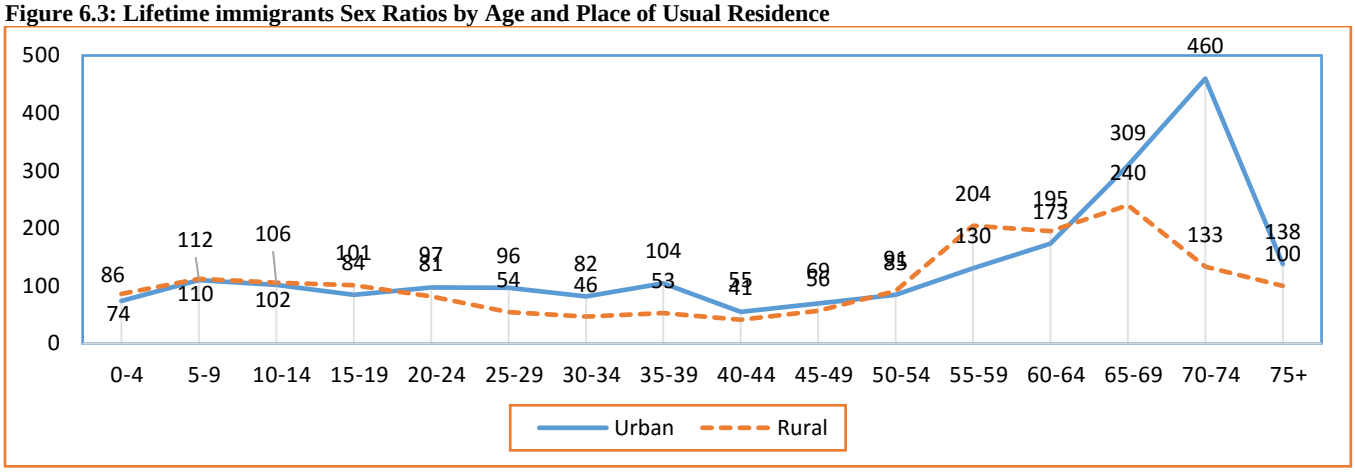
Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

6.1.2 Sex Ratios

Social scientists have long recognized the importance of understanding significant imbalances and shifts in sex ratios. When men predominate in large populations, as they do today in India and China, researchers have attempted to disentangle the factors that underlie the imbalance an examine its consequences (Yi et al, 1993; Junhong, 2001; Murphy, 2003; Das Gupta, 2005; Attane, 2006). Gender imbalances among migrant populations have only recently begun to attract the same level of scholarly attention. Until the 1980s, the general consensus was that men predominated among most long-distance migrations, with notable exceptions such as 19th-century Irish and 20th-century Filipino.

Figure 6.3 depicts sex ratio of lifetime immigrants by age and area of residence in Timor-Leste. We observe that at age 0-4 in both the urban and rural areas, the sex ratio of lifetime immigrants shows that there were more female children than were boys. However, at age 5-9 through 15-19, it shows that there are more boys than girls in the rural areas, and also in the urban areas at ages 5-9 and 10-14.

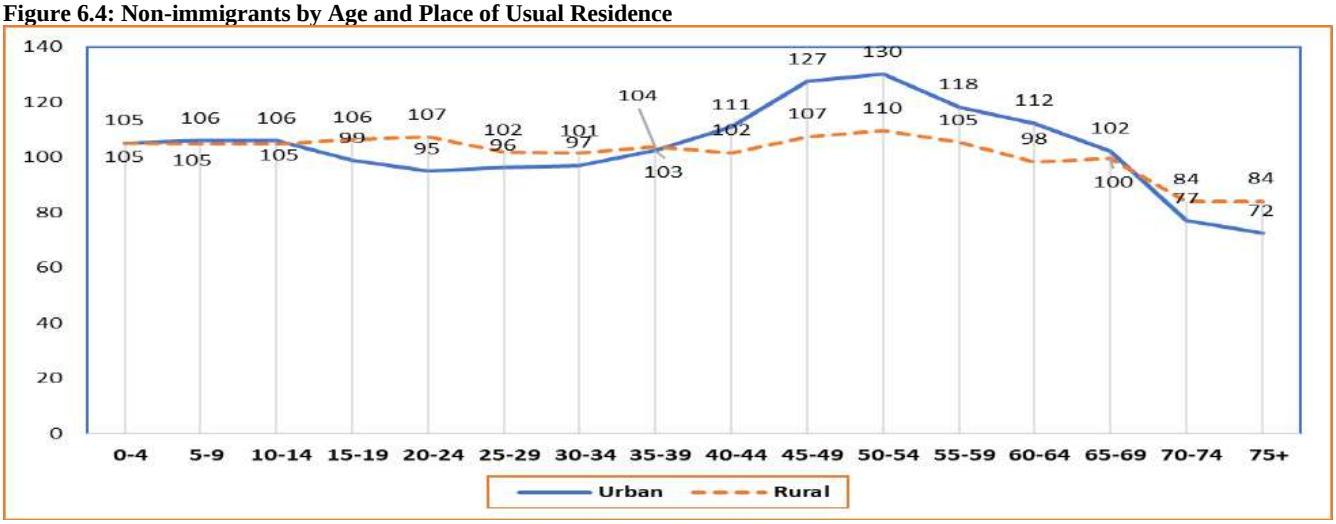
Figure 6.3: Lifetime immigrants Sex Ratios by Age and Place of Usual Residence



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

It is evident that from age 55-59 through 75+, in both the rural and urban areas, there are more male lifetime immigrants that are female. The high sex ratios observed during these advanced ages implies that these could be men who came to work in Timor-Leste, but have settled in Timor-Leste, either as single citizenship holders or multi-citizens. This is contrary to that depicted between ages 15-19 through 50-54 through 50-54; which shows that there are more women than men in those ages. This implies that during the active labour force ages of 15-64, there are more women lifetime immigrants in Timor-Leste than are men. Nonetheless, Figure 6.4 shows depicts non-migrants sex ratios by age and area of residence; which shows that there are more men than women, both in the rural and urban areas, except for the ages 15-19 through 30-34 in the rural areas, and for both the urban and rural area at ages 70-74 and 75+.

Figure 6.4: Non-immigrants by Age and Place of Usual Residence



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

6.1.3 Mean and Median Age of Lifetime Immigrants

The measure of a people's age is often, either estimated as the mean and/or median. Mean age is the average age of the population; and it is calculated as the arithmetic mean. Equally, the average age of the population is the median age. Median age is that age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below. The median age is interpreted as: half the population is above this age and half are below. Table 6.1 shows that The mean and the median age of the lifetime migrants are higher than that of the non-migrant population in Timor-Leste.

Table 6.1: Lifetime Immigrants Mean and Median Ages by Place of Usual Residence and Sex

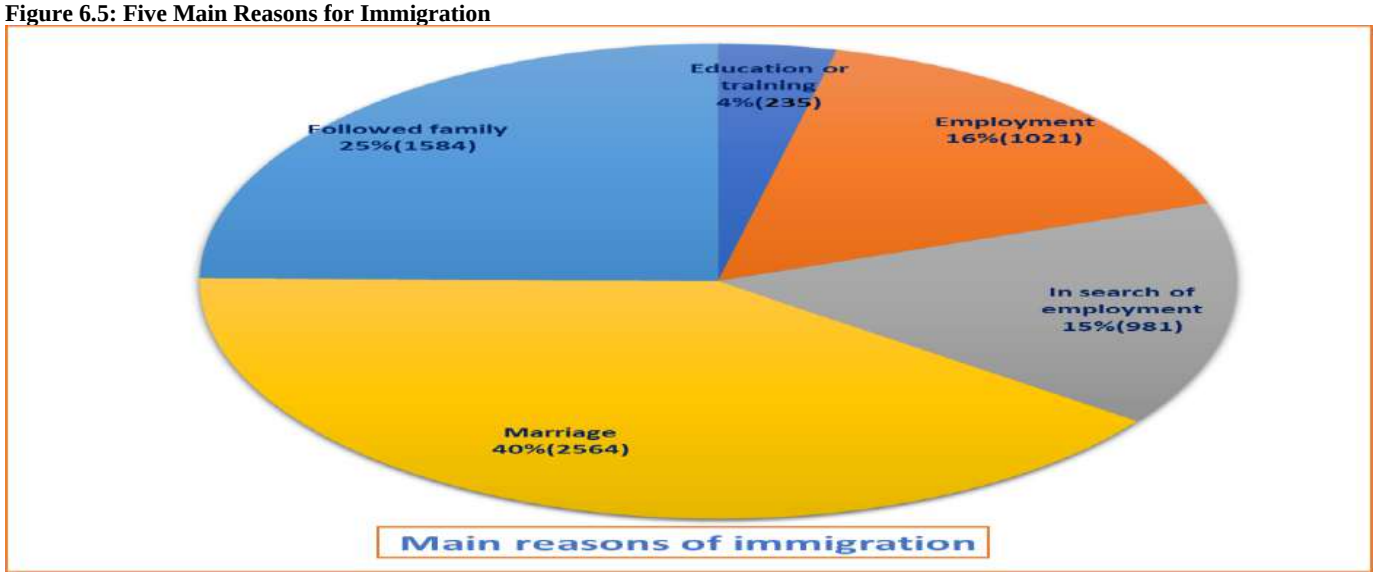
Mean and Median ages (Years) of International Migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lifetime Immigrants									
Mean Age	36	36	36	36	35	36	36	35	36
Median Age	37	39	38	38	37	37	37	38	38
Non-Migrants									
Mean Age	24	24	24	26	27	26	26	26	26
Median Age	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)									

The average age (mean age) of lifetime migrants is 36 years for both sexes, with a median age of 38 years (Table 6.1). The difference between the mean and the median age for non-migrants is slightly higher than for lifetime migrants; for which the mean is a 26 years and the median is 21 years. In Timor-Leste, the median age of lifetime migrants is in the urban areas is 38 years, while that of their counterpart non-migrants is 21 years. In the rural areas, the median age for both sex is 37 years and 21 for non-migrants. The analysis shows that, generally, the non-migrants are younger than lifetime migrants.

6.1.4 Reasons for Immigration

Existing research suggests that men tend to be more extrinsically motivated, while women tend to be more intrinsically motivated. Extrinsic motivation is driven by external rewards or recognition, while intrinsic motivation is driven by personal satisfaction and self-actualization. Figure 6.5 and Annex C9 show the main reason for immigration, namely: marriage (38.3 percent), followed by "followed family" (23.6 percent), employment (15.2 percent) and in search of employment (14.6 percent).

Figure 6.5: Five Main Reasons for Immigration



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Migratory movements are highly gendered processes. Migrant women and men exhibit different migration aspirations and determinants, report different experiences throughout their journeys and at the destination, rely on different network structures, and their integration outcomes vary (Van Praag, 2022; Treuren, Manoharan, & Vishnu, 2021; P´erez & Freier, 2022). Besides different employment prospects, another dominant motive for women to undertake independent moves is to obtain education. Several studies conclude that women tend to state education as motivation to migrate more often than men. Yilma and Regassa (2019) also found that women make more planned migratory moves, involving household decisions and family reasons, while men mainly migrate for business and economic-related reasons.

6.1.5 Education Attainment

Education not only determines the mobility of people, it also is positively correlated with rising incomes. Empirical evidence shows that for people in developing countries, who are at the low end of the income distribution, more education and rising income levels are push factors for emigration. Table 6.2 shows that that the majority of lifetime immigrants have attained secondary level of education (19 percent); that is, those with secondary general and secondary technical. Those with university bachelor are the second leading category of lifetime immigrants in Timor-Leste (16 percent); while those with primary and pre-secondary level of education constitute about 26 percent. However,. It is also shown that about 12 percent of lifetime immigrants has never attended school. Nonetheless, education and migration are linked by a complex two-way relationship with consequences on both migrants and non-migrants in each of the origin and destination countries. Education is universally recognised as a driver of migration as it creates openness to, as well as opportunities for, employment abroad.

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of Lifetime Immigrants (3years+) by level of education, place of usual residence and sex

Level of education of lifetime immigrants	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Lifetime Immigrants									
Never attended School	10.3	6.8	8.4	18.5	16.9	17.6	13.0	10.5	11.6
Kindergarten	6.7	4.7	5.6	6.2	3.9	4.8	6.5	4.4	5.3
Primary	10.7	9.9	10.3	19.6	17.4	18.4	13.7	12.6	13.1
Pre-Secondary	10.6	11.7	11.2	13.8	16.7	15.4	11.6	13.5	12.7
Secondary General	34.4	36.9	35.7	27.8	27.5	27.6	32.2	33.5	32.9
Secondary Technical	3.8	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.3	1.4	2.3
Polytechnic/diploma	2.0	3.8	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.1	2.6
University bachelor	17.5	21.2	19.5	8.4	11.6	10.2	14.5	17.7	16.2
University master	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
University PhD	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	3,163	3,555	6,718	1,560	2,051	3,611	4,723	5,606	10,329
Non-migrant									
Never attended School	17.2	18.1	17.7	35.6	39.2	37.4	30.4	33.2	31.8
Kindergarten	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.2
Primary	17.3	15.3	16.3	22.4	19.6	21.0	21.0	18.4	19.7
Pre-Secondary	11.5	12.0	11.7	11.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	12.4	12.1
Secondary General	27.8	29.3	28.5	16.0	15.9	16.0	19.4	19.7	19.5
Secondary Technical	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
Polytechnic/diploma	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
University bachelor	13.7	14.1	13.9	4.1	3.5	3.8	6.8	6.5	6.7
University master	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
University PhD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	178,155	173,215	351,370	450,605	436,401	887,006	628,760	609,616	1,238,376

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

There is worldwide evidence that the more educated the higher the probability of migrating, and consequently the typical migrant is more educated than the average person left behind in the original

population. Further, the analysis shows that the majority of non-migrants fall in the following categories: never attended school (32 percent; primary (20 percent); secondary general (20 percent), and; pre-secondary (12 percent).

6.1.6 Employment status of Lifetime Immigrants

A migrant worker is a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which they are not a national. Migrant labour is work undertaken by individuals, families or communities who have moved from abroad. Migrant workers contribute to growth and development in their 'host' countries or regions, while countries or regions of origin benefit from the skills these workers gather while away, and from any taxes or remittances sent 'home'.

Table 6.3 shows percentage of lifetime immigrants (10 years+) by employment status, age, sex and municipality. The analysis shows that the age groups 30-34 through 50-54 have the majority of lifetime immigrants who are employed; constituting 70 percent of the employed lifetime immigrants. Further, it is noted that the age at the majority of the employed lifetime immigrants are, is 40-44 years; constituting 16 percent of all the employed lifetime immigrants. The not employed lifetime immigrants fall in the ages 20-24 (13 percent), 40-44 and 45-49 (12 percent), respectively. The municipalities with the highest number of employed lifetime immigrants in descending order are about: Dili (68.5 percent), Covalina (4.9 percent), Bobonaro (4.8 percent), Oe-Cusse (4.3 percent) and Liquica (3.4 percent). Whereas those with the highest unemployed lifetime immigrants, in a descending order are: Dili (53.4 percent), Covalina (7.7 percent), Bobonaro (6.5 percent), Oe-Cusse (6.3 percent) and Baucau (4.5 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage of lifetime immigrants (10 years+) by Employment Status, Age, Sex and Municipality of usual residence

Age group	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque	Total
Employed lifetime immigrants															
10-14				0.9			0.1		2.0			0.8			0.1
16-19		3.1			2.4	0.9	1.1	2.0		2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6		1.2
20-24	3.8	3.1	4.0	2.6	10.5	4.2	6.1	4.1	12.0	4.8	3.2	6.2	4.3	9.4	6.0
25-29	11.3	9.4	4.0	5.2	8.6	5.6	9.4	14.3	4.0	7.5	7.4	6.2	5.9	4.7	8.6
30-34	9.4	15.6	8.0	9.5	10.5	5.2	11.4	8.2	10.0	7.5	6.4	10.1	17.0	18.8	11.0
35-39	5.7	6.3	4.0	14.7	10.5	10.3	15.1	16.3	2.0	15.6	10.6	9.3	13.8	4.7	13.8
40-44	15.1	12.5	28.0	16.4	12.4	12.2	16.1	12.2	24.0	15.0	12.8	14.0	20.2	9.4	15.7
45-49	18.9	18.8	16.0	17.2	13.8	17.4	15.7	20.4	20.0	17.0	18.1	15.5	14.9	21.9	16.0
50-54	20.8	18.8	16.0	19.0	16.7	17.8	11.5	12.2	14.0	19.0	20.2	14.7	9.6	15.6	13.0
55-59	3.8	9.4	8.0	10.3	7.6	12.7	7.7	4.1	10.0	9.5	10.6	13.2	5.3	10.9	8.2
60-64	7.5	3.1	8.0	4.3	5.2	8.5	3.4	4.1	2.0	0.7	5.3	7.0	1.6	3.1	3.8
65+	3.8		4.0		1.9	5.2	2.4	2.0		1.4	3.2	1.6	5.9	1.6	2.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**53**	**32**	**25**	**116**	**210**	**213**	**2,982**	**49**	**50**	**147**	**94**	**129**	**188**	**64**	**4,352**
Not employed lifetime immigrants															
10-14	2.6	12.5	13.0	11.3	8.3	3.7	10.9	7.7	10.0	6.8	13.1	8.2	4.4	13.7	9.4
16-19	7.9	8.8	4.3	9.7	10.6	5.9	10.0	9.0	7.5	9.0	15.9	11.9	4.7	12.8	9.4
20-24	11.8	7.5	8.7	6.7	17.5	7.8	14.4	14.7	8.5	17.1	12.1	13.8	8.0	10.3	12.9
25-29	11.8	12.5	13.0	8.0	7.2	4.6	8.6	6.4	9.0	12.0	5.6	6.3	11.2	5.1	8.3
30-34	9.2	10.0	17.4	7.1	10.3	7.1	8.3	7.7	10.5	7.3	7.5	5.0	8.6	7.7	8.3
35-39	14.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.0	8.8	10.0	8.3	12.0	6.0	7.5	6.9	8.6	11.1	9.4
40-44	7.9	17.5	4.3	14.7	10.9	16.6	11.9	14.7	11.5	13.7	6.5	10.7	12.7	8.5	12.3
45-49	14.5	12.5	13.0	14.3	10.3	14.7	11.2	13.5	14.0	15.4	11.2	15.1	13.3	12.8	12.3
50-54	13.2	5.0		7.6	5.4	9.5	6.0	7.1	10.0	7.7	8.4	6.9	9.8	6.0	6.9
55-59	2.6	3.8		4.6	4.0	8.8	4.4	5.8	5.0	2.1	5.6	5.0	6.5	5.1	4.8
60-64	1.3	1.3	8.7	2.9	2.6	6.4	2.1	2.6		1.3	1.9	3.8	4.7	1.7	2.6
65+	2.6		8.7	4.2	4.9	6.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	4.7	6.3	7.4	5.1	3.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	**76**	**80**	**23**	**238**	**349**	**409**	**2,848**	**156**	**200**	**234**	**107**	**159**	**338**	**117**	**5,334**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

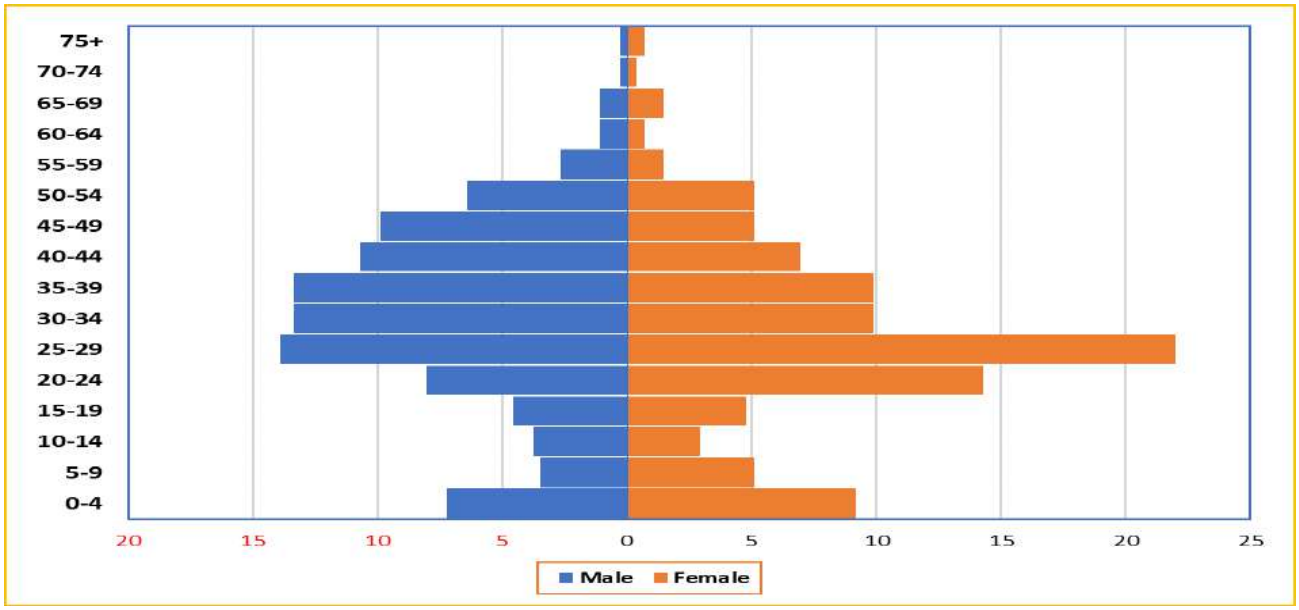
6.2 Characteristics of Recent Immigrants

This section analyses the characteristics of recent immigrants in Timor-Leste. That is, persons whose place of residence 12 months (one year) prior to the census were residing in a country other than Timor-Leste, but at the date of the census, their place of residence was in a municipality in Timor-Leste. This section compares the characteristics of recent immigrants with that of non-migrants by sex, and age groups.

6.2.1 Age-Sex Structure

The population structure (age-sex structure) of the recent immigrants (Figure 6.6) shows a relatively wider base for children ages 0-4 years, but a narrower structure for those aged 0-4 through 15-19 years. The number then increases rapidly from ages 20-24 through 50-54; with a very large number of females than males at age 25-29. Worthy of note is that age 25-29 is the peak for both male and female recent immigrants in Timor-Leste.

Figure 6.6: Recent Immigrants Age-Sex Structure

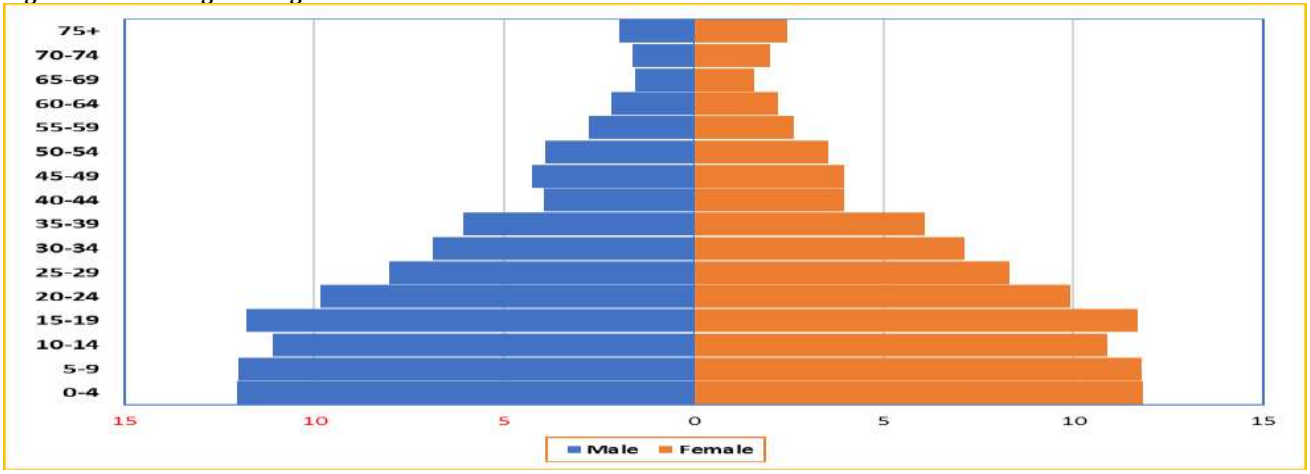


Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

It is also noted that ages 20-24 through 55-59 has the majority of recent immigrants. The age-sex structure observed for those aged 0-4 through 15-19 imply they are children who may have accompanied their parents during their immigration into Timor-Leste. Yet, those aged 20-24 through 60-64 imply those who are in the country for employment, searching for employment, in education or training institutions, and those who have followed the family and/or are in marriage. The age-sex

structure show in Figure 6.7 shows non-migrants population structure. Its base is wide from ages 0-4 through 35-39. The structure then narrows from age 40-44 through 75+.

Figure 6.7: Non-Migrants Age-Sex Structure

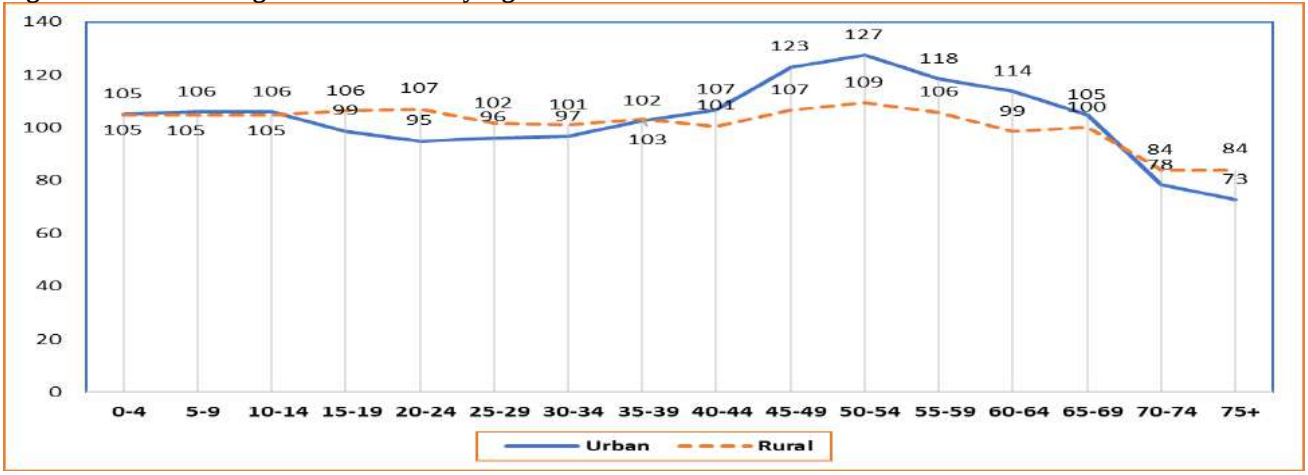


Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

6.2.2 Sex Ratios

Figure 6.8 shows depicts non-migrants sex ratios by age and area of residence. It shows that there are more men than women, both in the rural and urban areas, except for the ages 15-19 through 30-34 in the rural areas, and for both the urban and rural area at ages 70-74 and 75+. Among the non-immigrants living in the urban areas, the age groups 45-49 through 60-64 show that there are far more non-immigrant men in the urban areas than women, whereas Further, it is observed that between age groups 15-19 through 30-34, there are more women non-immigrants in the in the rural areas. Further, it is observed that at age groups 0-4 through 10-14, both in the urban and the rural areas, the number of males to female among the non-immigrants is almost the same.

Figure 6.8: Non-Immigrants Sex Ratio by Age and Place of Usual Residence



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 ((INETL)

6.2.3 Mean and Median Age of Recent Immigrants

Mean age is the average age of the population; and it is calculated as the arithmetic mean. Median age is that age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below. The median age is interpreted as: half the population is above this age and half are below. Table 6.4 shows that the mean and the median age of the recent immigrants are higher than that of the non-migrant population in Timor-Leste; that is, the mean age of recent immigrants is 31 years for both sexes, with the median age is 30 years.

Table 6.4: Recent Immigrants Mean and Median Ages by Place of Usual Residence and Sex

Mean and Median ages (Years) of Immigrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Recent Immigrants									
Mean Age	32	28	31	32	29	30	32	29	31
Median Age	33	27	31	31	27	30	33	27	30
Non-Migrants									
Mean Age	24	24	24	26	27	26	26	26	26
Median Age	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	21

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

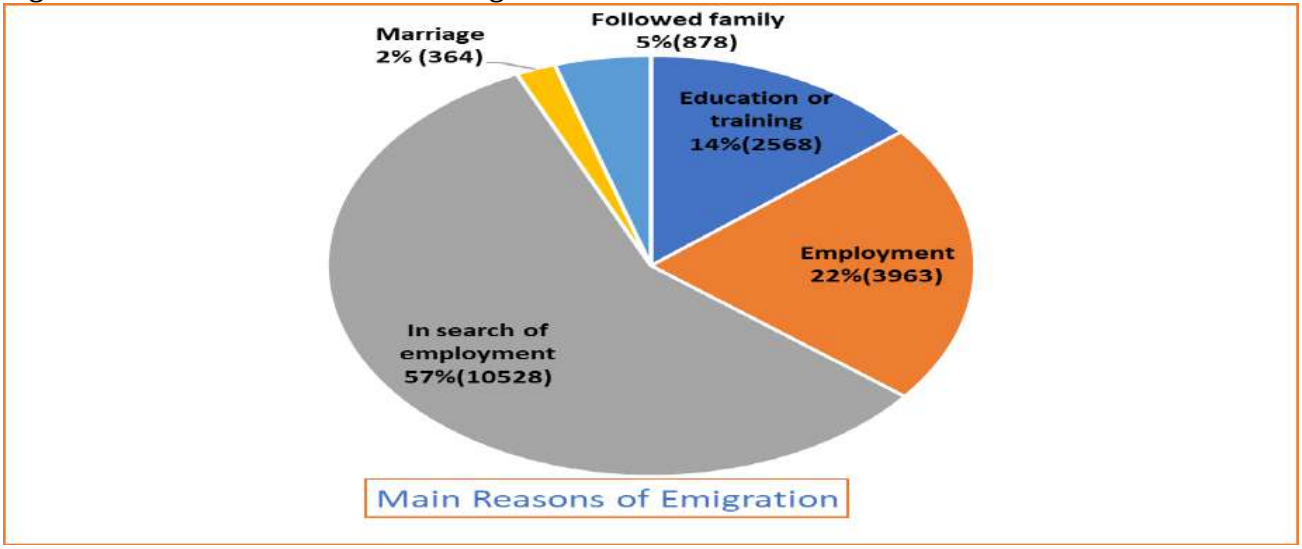
The difference between the mean and the median age for the non-immigrants is higher than for the recent immigrants; for which the mean is 26 years and median is 21 years. In Timor-Leste, the median age of recent immigrants in the urban areas is 31 years, while that of their counterpart non-immigrants is 22 years. Notably, in the rural areas, the median age for the recent immigrants is 30 and 21 for non-migrants. Generally, the study shows that non-migrants are younger compared to recent immigrants.

6.2.4 Reasons for Emigration

Some people move in search of work or economic opportunity, to join family, or to study. Others move to escape conflict, persecution or large-scale human rights violations. Still others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters or other environmental factors. Figure 6.9 shows the five key reasons for emigration from Timor-Leste; with those who indicate to move because they are searching for employment constituting 57 percent (10.5 thousand emigrants), followed by those who are in employment in other country, being 22 percent (4.0 thousand), those who move because of education or training are 14 percent (2.6 thousand), emigration because they followed family are 5 percent (8.8 hundred), and those in marriage are 2 percent (3.6 hundred). In

addition, Annex C10 shows the distribution of emigrants by municipality of origin and the main reason for migration.

Figure 6.9: Five Main Reasons for Emigration



Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

The finding corroborate the IOM Timor-Leste (2019a) study finding that showed that almost half (47 percent) of the respondents emigrated for the purpose of employment, while 24 per cent emigrated due to conflict. The remaining respondents indicated they emigrated due to environmental factors (9 percent), to follow their friends and/or family (9 percent), or to study abroad (7 percent), while 4 per cent declined to respond (see Figure 33). Female respondents mainly emigrated to find work (40 percent) or to follow their family and/or friends (27 percent). Male respondents also mainly emigrated for employment purposes (50 percent), but also due to conflict (33percent). Unsurprisingly, younger respondents were more likely to emigrate for education, but the study found no other apparent relation between age and drivers. Drivers of emigration widely differed depending on the respondents' locations. Europe (especially the United Kingdom and Portugal) is a popular destination for migrant workers who have the means, or ability to borrow money, to fund their journey (IOM Timor-Leste, 2019a).

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

The 2022 Census enumerated 30.4 percent of the resident population as people whose place of birth is different from their usual place of residence. Lifetime migrants in the urban areas are 72.8percent, and in the rural areas, they are 13.4 percent. Total lifetime migrants from an Administrative-Post to another Administrative-Post are 4078,546. Yet, the lifetime migrants by municipalities (i.e. from one municipality to another municipality) are 354,822. On the other hand, recent migrants constitute 2.4 percent of the Timor-Leste population; that is, those who, during the one year prior to the Census date, were living in a place other than their usual place of residence (recent migration). Of the recent migrants, they are 5.9 percent in the urban areas and 1.0 percent in the rural areas. Across the Administrative-Posts, there are 32,287 recent migrants; but across municipalities, there are 32,270 recent migrants.

Dili Municipality emerges as an area of in-migration, with a lifetime net migration rate 362 and a recent net migration rate of 31, whereas the other thirteen municipalities experience out-migration. The mean and the median ages (25.9 and 24, respectively) of migrants in Timor-Leste are higher than the mean and the median ages of non-migrants (25.8 and 20, respectively).

There is a predominance of female migrants over male migrants, both in the urban and rural areas, as shown by the prevailing sex ratios these areas. Among the internal lifetime migrants, the female are 208,266 while the male are 199,280. Further, among recent migrants, the female are 17,073, while the male are 15,214. Equally, among the immigrants, the female are 5,696 while the male are 4,789. The main reason for move among lifetime migrants is marriage (36.0 percent) and those who followed the family (23.9 percent). Nonetheless, among the recent migrants the main reason for move was education or training (32.4 percent) and followed family (29.6 percent).

It is noted that even though international migration is experienced in Timor-Leste, but much of the movements are still dominantly internal migration. Indonesia is the leading immigrants sending country (7.7 thousand), among other countries, whereas, the United Kingdom (UK) dominates among the host countries of emigrants from Timor-Leste (5.3 thousand). The main reason for immigration is marriage (40 percent), while the main reason for emigration is movement in search of employment (57 percent).

Worthy of note is that, because migration is a key demographic phenomenon in Timor-Leste, its increased understanding of the situation of migrants provides the basis for the formulation of policies and programmes that promote the equality of migratory persons and communities, and safeguarding their well-being. It is also vital to understand the impact of migration on the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals, and how this achievement will impact future migration patterns, which has far reaching implications for the collection of migration data. Imperatively, therefore, Timor-Leste development policies need to reflect the contribution of migration to its sustainable development, and to explicitly protect the rights of migrants.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Future Research

1) Carry out regular migration focused surveys to provide accurate and timely migration data, to better understand causes, drivers and consequences of migration. Further, expand migration data collection efforts and improve coordination and information-sharing among GoTL institutions that collect migration data, as well as support the development of a population/identification data management system to monitor and regulate migration within, to, and from Timor-Leste.

2) Strengthen migration data gathering of institutions that are responsible for national statistics, and encourage collaboration and partnership between and among institutions working in the field of migration, so that they can collate and share migration data for evidence-based policy and planning.

7.2.2 Policy and Planning

1) Strengthen institutions that directly or indirectly manage migration, reinforce border management system, and allocate adequate resources to relevant agencies tasked with migration governance and enforcing migration laws. Socialize migration laws through all information sharing platforms at all levels of GoTL and society and in all areas of the country.

2) Decentralize the allocation, distribution and development of welfare facilities that would reduce out-migration to urban areas. Increase investments in job creation, support entrepreneurships/small businesses, develop/expand partnerships with private sector, facilitate and increase the flow of migrant workers' remittances to and within Timor-Leste, improve and

expand seasonal work programs, as well as ensure the protection and assistance of migrant workers.

3) Develop a clear, inter-ministerial diaspora policy with emphasis on informing and protecting the rights of Timorese citizens overseas as well as engaging the diaspora to accelerate sustainable development in Timor-Leste by boosting migrant remittances flows, and facilitating skills transfers and exchanges, and encouraging entrepreneurship in Timor-Leste among returning migrants, etc. Provide assistance to Timorese nationals abroad (including consular protection, migrant worker rights, diaspora social protection and cooperation with foreign counterparts).

4) Initiate whole-of-Government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance. This will ensure that migration and migrants' needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations from health to education and from fiscal policies to trade. Develop an inter-ministerial migration policy for Timor-Leste at national level with emphasis on law enforcement, sustainable development, human capital/capacity building, migrant protection and human rights, strengthening migration institutions and border management, fulfilling international and regional commitments, as well as address a possible accession to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its implications.

5) Building on the momentum gained by the promulgation of the anti-human trafficking law, establish the Anti-Trafficking Commission (KLATU) to coordinate inter-agency counter-trafficking efforts. Additionally, consider putting in place an overall institutional framework that can assume the key coordinating role in migration management in Timor-Leste.

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ANNEXES

Annex A: 2022 Census Questionnaire

The Population and Housing Census 2022 used CAPI for data collection. This annex provides the digital questionnaire application used for enumerating housing units and private households. The following colour coding is applied in the questionnaire:

- Black font is used for numbers and labels of variables, and codes and labels of values.
- Blue font is used for questions that were asked to respondents
- Green font is used for instructions to enumerators and questions that were answered by enumerators
- Red font is used for instructions to the programmer of the questionnaire application.

Module DW - Dwelling identification information			
DW 1	Municipality Automatically generated from map (suppressed)	01 Aileu 02 Ainaro 03 Atauro 04 Baucau 05 Bobonaro 06 Covalima 07 Dili 08 Ermera 09 Lautém 10 Liquiçá 11 Manatuto 12 Manufahi 13 Oecusse 14 Viqueque	
DW 2	Administrative post Automatically generated from map (suppressed)	☐☐	
DW 3	Suco Automatically generated from map (suppressed)	☐☐	
DW 4	Aldeia Automatically generated from map (suppressed)	☐☐	
DW 5	Enumeration area Automatically generated from map (suppressed)	☐☐	
DW 6	Census building number Automatically generated from map (suppressed)	☐☐☐	

DW 7	Building purpose For what purpose or purposes is this building used?	01 For habitation purposes only (occupied or vacant) 02 For non-habitation purposes only 03 For habitation and non-habitation purposes combined 04 Collective living quarters only 05 Building does not exist anymore	 End End End
DW 8	Dwelling number ☐☐ Automatically generated from map (suppressed)		
Module PR - Administrative information			
PR 1	Type of residence Automatically generated from map (suppressed)	01 Urban 02 Rural	
PR 2	Enumerator name Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 3	Enumerator code Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 4	Building latitude Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 5	Building longitude Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 6	Field supervisor code Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 7	Date enumeration start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 8	Time stamp enumeration start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 9	GPS Latitude Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 10	GPS Longitude Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 10a	GPS altitude Automatically generated (suppressed)		
PR 11	GPS Accuracy Automatically generated (suppressed)		

PR 12	Interview status Automatically generated (suppressed)	01 Started 02 Temporary no-contact 03 Final no-contact 04 Vacant 05 Seasonal use 06 Not object of census 07 Completed 08 Refusal	
PR 13	Application version Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module A - Building and dwelling information			
A 0A	Time stamp A start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
A 1	Type of building What is the type of building in which this dwelling is situated?	01 Detached house 02 Semi-detached house (house is attached at one side to another house) 03 Row house (house is attached to two adjoining houses) 04 Apartment building (flat) 05 Building not intended for human habitation 06 Shelter, tent, shack 07 Other structure	
A 2	Condition of dwelling What is the general condition of this dwelling?	01 No repair needed 02 In need of minor repair 03 In need of moderate repair 04 In need of serious repair 05 Irreparable	
A 3	Wall material What is the main construction material of the external walls of this dwelling?	01 Concrete / brick 02 Wood 03 Bamboo 04 Corrugated iron / zinc 05 Clay / soil 06 Palm trunk (bebak) 07 Rock 08 Other	
A 4	Roof material What is the main construction material of the roof of this dwelling?	01 Concrete 02 Corrugated iron / zinc 03 Tiles 04 Asbestos 05 Bamboo 06 Palm leaves / tali tahan / thatch / grass 07 Other	
A 5	Can contact be established Is there someone to inquire about the enumeration of the household?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to A7

A 6	Vacancy status Are there people living in the dwelling or not?	01 Yes, there are people living in the dwelling, but no one present now 02 No one living in the dwelling 09 Don't know	End
A 7	Introduction Hello, I am ....., an enumerator with the Timor-Leste Census [Show your PHC Identification card]. I am working in this area for four weeks to collect information about the Timor-Leste population. Can I please ask you the census questions about your household and dwelling? All information you share with me will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone not working on the Timor-Leste Census.	01 Continue	
A 8	Can interview start Can the census interview be conducted with a household member?	01 Yes, interview can start 02 No, need to come back another time 03 No, refuse to cooperate	End
A 9	Occupancy status What is the occupancy status of this dwelling?	01 Inhabited by person(s) who are object of the census 02 Inhabited by diplomatic staff or foreign military personnel 03 Dwelling for seasonal use or as a second home only	End
A 10	Number of households How many households were living in this dwelling on census night (midnight, 4 to 5 September 2022)? Explain that a household is - a group of two or more persons living together, who share food, income and other necessities of living; or - a single person living alone without sharing these.	☐ Accept 1-3	If A9=1 ELSE END
A 11	Time stamp A end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module B - Dwelling and household information			
HH 1	Municipality	Transferred from DW1	
HH 2	Administrative post	Transferred from DW2	
HH 3	Suco	Transferred from DW3	
HH 4	Aldeia	Transferred from DW4	
HH 5	Enumeration area	Transferred from DW5	
HH 6	Census building number	Transferred from DW6	
HH 7	Dwelling number	Transferred from DW7	
HH 8	Household number Select a household from the list shown	☐☐ Automatically generated (1) and suppressed if 1 household recorded in A10 Shown if > 1 household recorded in A10	
B 0	Time stamp B start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
B 1	Floor material What is the main construction material of the floor of this dwelling?	01 Concrete / brick 02 Tiles 03 Wood 04 Soil / clay 05 Bamboo 06 Other	
B 2	Year of construction What is the year of contruction of this dwelling?	01 Before 1975 (under Portugal) 02 1975 (under Indonesia)-1999 (referendum) 03 2000-2006 (crisis) 2007 2007 2008 2008 2009 2009 2010 2010 2011 2011 2012 2012 2013 2013 2014 2014 2015 2015 2016 2016 2017 2017 2018 2018 2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2021 2022 2022 9999 Don't know	

B 2	Year of construction What is the year of contruction of this dwelling?	01 Before 1975 (under Portugal) 02 1975 (under Indonesia)-1999 (referendum) 03 2000-2006 (crisis) 2007 2007 2008 2008 2009 2009 2010 2010 2011 2011 2012 2012 2013 2013 2014 2014 2015 2015 2016 2016 2017 2017 2018 2018 2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2021 2022 2022 9999 Don't know	
B 3	Ownership of dwelling What category of ownership is this dwelling?	01 Individually owned 02 Family-owned property 03 Community- or suco-owned property 04 Government-owned property 05 Church property 06 Other	
B 4	Tenureship of the dwelling What type of tenure arrangement does this household have for this dwelling?	01 Household owns the dwelling 02 Household rents all or a part of the dwelling, as main tenants 03 Household rents all or a part the dwelling, as sub-tenants 04 Household occupies the dwelling partly free of rent 05 Household occupies the dwelling wholly free of rent 06 Household occupies the dwelling under some other arrangement	
B 5	Bathing location Where do members of your household bath?	01 Indoor bath / shower - for exclusive household use 02 Indoor bath / shower - shared with other households 03 Outdoor bath / shower - for exclusive household use 04 Outdoor bath / shower - shared with other households 05 River, pond, etc. 06 Other	Go to B7

B 6	Specify other bath Specify other bathing location	_____	
B 7	Toilet facility What type of toilet facility does the household use?	01 Pour / pour flush toilet 02 Pit latrine with slab 03 Pit latrine without slab/open pit 04 Hanging toilet/latrine 05 Bucket 06 No facility (bush, field, shore, ocean, river, pond, lake) 07 Other	Go to B9 Go to B10 Go to B9
B 8	Toilet run-off Where does the toilet run-off empty into?	01 Into a piped sewer system 02 Into a sceptic tank 03 Into a soakage pit 04 To somewhere else (open sewer, street, environment)	
B 9	Shared toilet Is the toilet facility shared with other households?	01 No, only used by this household (private facility) 02 Yes, shared with designated other private households 03 Yes, public toilet	
B 10	Kitchen facilities What type of kitchen facilities does the household have?	01 Kitchen within the dwelling - for exclusive use 02 Kitchen within the dwelling - shared 03 Kitchen outside the dwelling - for exclusive use 04 Kitchen outside the dwelling - shared 05 Dwelling does not have kitchen 06 No cooking	
B 11	Energy source for cooking What is the main source of energy for cooking used by the household?	01 Electricity 02 Cooking gas 03 Bio gas / bio fuel 04 Kerosene 05 Charcoal 06 Wood 07 Other	

B 12	Energy source for lighting What is the main source of energy for lighting used by the household?	01 Electricity from the grid 02 Bio gas 03 Kerosene 04 Candle / battery flashlight 05 Wood 06 Candlenut / candle berry tree 07 Electricity from solar panel 08 Other	
B 13	Main source of drinking water What is the main source of drinking water used by the household?	01 Piped or pumped into the dwelling 02 Piped or pumped to the yard/plot 03 Public tap / public piped water 04 Tube well / bore hole 05 Protected well / protected spring 06 Rainwater collection 07 Bottled water 08 Unprotected well / unprotected spring 09 Water vendor / tank 10 River / stream / lake / pond / irrigation channel 11 Other	Go to B14.B
B 14	Time to get water How many minutes does it take to go to this source, get water, and come back?	☐☐☐ Minutes Accept 1-240	
B 14 .B	Water shortage In the last six months, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	01 Yes, at least once 02 No, always sufficient 03 Don't know	
B 15	Rooms occupied How many rooms in this dwelling do the members of your household occupy? Do not count bathrooms, verandas, balconies and corridors	☐☐	
B 16	Household items 1 Does the household own the following items?	01 Yes / 02 No a ☐ ☐ Radio b ☐ ☐ Television c ☐ ☐ Telephone / mobile d ☐ ☐ Computer / laptop	

B 17	Household items 2 Does the household own the following items?	01 Yes / 02 No a ☐ ☐ Air conditioner b ☐ ☐ Refrigerator / freezer c ☐ ☐ Sewing machine d ☐ ☐ Loom for weaving tais	
B 18	Household items 3 Does the household own the following items?	01 Yes / 02 No a ☐ ☐ Wood cutting machine b ☐ ☐ Bicycle c ☐ ☐ Motorcycle d ☐ ☐ Car / van / anguna	
B 19	Household items 4 Does the household own the following items?	01 Yes / 02 No a ☐ ☐ Rice husker b ☐ ☐ Rice milling machine c ☐ ☐ Boat	
B 20	Landline connection Does the household have a landline connection to the internet?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	
B 21	Mobile connection Does any household member have a mobile internet connection through a SIM card?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	
B 22	Other connection Is there a place in the community where household members go to access the internet?	01 Yes 02 No	If B20=2 and B21=2
B 23	Type of financial services 1 Does the household use any of the following financial services?	01 Yes / 02 No a ☐ ☐ Owns a bank account b ☐ ☐ Micro-finance institution c ☐ ☐ Credit union d ☐ ☐ Savings & loans group	
B 24	Type of financial services 2 Does the household use any of the following financial services?	01 Yes / 02 No a ☐ ☐ Savings club (Arisan) b ☐ ☐ Pawn shop (pengandaian) c ☐ ☐ Credit from store d ☐ ☐ Money transfer operator	

B 25	Government financial benefits Does the household receive any of the following financial benefits from the government?	01 Yes / 02 No a ☐ ☐ Old-age pension b ☐ ☐ Disability benefits c ☐ ☐ Veteran benefits d ☐ ☐ Bolsa de Mãe	
B 26	Registered in suco Is this household registered in this suco?	01 Yes 02 No 03 This household is not registered in any suco	Go to B30 Go to B30
B 27	Municipality of registration What is the name of the municipality where household is registered?	01 Aileu 02 Ainaro 03 Atauro 04 Baucau 05 Bobonaro 06 Covalima 07 Dili 08 Ermera 09 Lautém 10 Liquiçá 11 Manatuto 12 Manufahi 13 Oecusse 14 Viqueque	
B 28	Administrative post of registration What is the name of the administrative post where household is registered? Nested in municipality	01 Aileu Vila 02 Laulara 03 Lequidoe	
B 29	Suco of registration What is the name of the suco where where household is registered? Nested in administrative post	01 Aissirimou 02 Bandudato 03 Fahiria	
B 30	Time stamp B end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module C - Agriculture holding information			
C 0	Time stamp C start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
C 1	Grow any crops Did the household grow any crops in the past 12 months?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to C3
C 2	Size of cultivated area What was the total area size for cultivating any crops in the past 12 months?	01 Less than 1 hectare 02 1-5 hectare 03 More than 5 hectare	
C 3	Own chickens Does the household currently own any chickens or other poultry?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to C5
C 4	Number of chickens How many chickens or other poultry does the household currently own?	☐☐☐☐	
C 5	Own other animals Does the household currently own any other animals (pigs, goats, cattle, etc.)?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to C7
C 6	Number of other animals How many of these other animals does the household currently own?	☐☐☐☐	
C 7	Time stamp C end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module D - Household Listing			
D 0	Time stamp D start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
D 1	Introduction household Mention to your respondent: The census collects information about the usual members of all households in Timor-Leste. In order to provide the correct information, it is important that you understand very well what we mean by a household and by household members. A household is a group of persons usually living together and eating from the same cooking pot. Information about the household in the census should refer to the situation on midnight of 4 to 5 September 2022. Information should be provided for all persons in the household who were usual members of the household on this night. The list of household members should include persons who were away for one or more days, but who were usually part of this household. All new-born babies, young children and older persons should be included. Temporary visitors should not be included. They are usual members of another household. Persons should be listed in the following order: Head of household Husband or wife of household head Unmarried children of household head (oldest first) Married children of the household head and their families Other relatives Non-relatives Freeze screen (10 seconds)	☐ Continue	
D 1B	Individual number Automatically generated (suppressed)	☐☐ n	
D 2	First name What is the first name of the head of the household / the <n>'s member of the household?	_____	
D 3	Last name What is <Name>'s last name?	_____	
D 4	Gender What is <Name>'s gender?	01 Male 02 Female 03 Other	

D 5	Relationship to head of household What is <Name>'s relationship to the head of household?	01 Head of household 02 Spouse (husband/wife) 03 Daughter/son 04 Adopted child or stepchild 05 Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 06 Mother/father 07 Sister/brother 08 Father-in-law/mother-in-law 09 Sister-in-law/brother-in-Law 10 Grandchild 11 Grandparent 12 Other relative 13 Live-in domestic servant 14 Other non-relative	
D 6	Date of birth a What was <Name>'s day of birth? If day of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Unknown' b What was <Name>'s month of birth? If month of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Unknown' c What was <Name>'s year of birth? If year of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Unknown'	☐☐ If Don't know, assign random day ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐	
D 7A	Age calculated Automatically generated (suppressed)	Calculate <age>	
D 7	Age calculated is correct Is it correct that <Name>'s age was <age> on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022?	01 Yes 02 No	Skip if D6b/c is DK Go to D9
D 8	Age What was <Name>'s age on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022? Record age at last birthday. If under 1, write '0'	☐☐☐ Set D7A to <age>	
D 9	Other members Did the household have any other usual household members on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to D1B

D 10A	Number of household members Automatically generated (suppressed)	N	
D 10	Confirm number of household members Can you confirm that this household consisted of <N> usual household members on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022? Sometimes there are persons who would normally have slept in the household on that night, but who may be temporarily absent, e.g. to the nature of their work. Please, also include these people.	01 Yes 02 No	Go to D9
D 11A	Number of children 0 yrs Automatically generated (suppressed)	N(0)	
D 11	Confirm number of children 0 yrs Can you confirm that there were <N(0)> children in this household who were born in the last 12 months ?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to D9
D 12	Time stamp D end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module E - Individual information			
E 0A	Time stamp E start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
E 0B	Individual number	Transferred from D1B	
E 0C	First name	Transferred from D2	
E 0D	Gender	Transferred from D4	
E 0E	Age	Transferred from D8	
E 1	Member providing information Who is the person who provides information about <Name>?	List household members aged >= 10	
E 2	Place on census night Where did <Name> stay on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022?	01 In this household 02 Elsewhere in Timor-Leste 03 Abroad	
E 3	Marital status What is <Name>'s marital status?	01 Never married 02 Married 03 Widowed 04 Divorced 05 Separated	If E0E<14, go to E7 Go to E5
E 4	Age at first marriage What is <Name>'s age at first marriage? If age at first marriage is unknown, tick button for 'Unknown'	☐☐ 99 Don't know	
E 5	Living with a partner Is <Name> currently living with a partner on a permanent basis?	01 Yes 02 No	If HH size = 1, go to E7 If E3=2, go to E6 Go to E7
E 6	Partner Who is <Name>'s partner (married or in consensual union)?	List household members aged >= 14 98 Spouse/partner is not usual member of this household	
E 7	Mother still alive Is <Name>'s biological mother still alive?	01 Yes 02 No	No HH female 14+older than <Name>, go to E10 Go to E10

E 8	Mother living in household Is <Name>'s mother living in this household?	01 Yes 02 No	If HH size = 1, go to E10 Go to E10
E 9	Mother individual number Who is <Name>'s mother?	List household members: other person, gender=2/3, age 14+ years older than person	
E 10	Father still alive Is <Name>'s biological father still alive?	01 Yes 02 No	No HH male 14+older than <Name>, go to E13 Go to E13
E 11	Father living in household Is <Name>'s father living in this household?	01 Yes 02 No	If HH size = 1, go to E13 Go to E13
E 12	Father individual number Who is <Name>'s father?	List household members: other person, gender=1/3, age 14+ years older than person	
E 13	Birth registration Has <Name>'s birth ever been registered?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	If E0E >= 6, go to E16 Go to E16 Go to E15
E 14	Place of registration Where has <Name>'s birth been registered? Tick any answer that is mentioned	a In the civil registration office b In hospital c At suco administration d In church e In other place f Don't know	If a=1 or b=1 or c=1, go to E16
E 15	Birth certificate Does <Name> have a birth certificate from the civil authority?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	
E 16	Country of birth What was <Name>'s country of birth?	01 Timor-Leste 02 Angola 03 Australia 04 Bangladesh 05 Brazil 06 Canada 07 Cape Verde 08 China 09 Cuba 10 India 11 Indonesia 12 Ireland ... ... 36 Other country	Go to E18 Go to E21

E 17	Region of birth In which region is this country located?	01 Africa 02 Americas and the Caribbean 03 Asia 04 Europe 05 Pacific 09 Don't know	Go to E21
E 18	Municipality of birth What is the name of the municipality where <Name> was born?	01 Aileu 02 Ainaro 03 Atauro 04 Baucau 05 Bobonaro 06 Covalima 07 Dili 08 Ermera 09 Lautém 10 Liquiçá 11 Manatuto 12 Manufahi 13 Oecusse 14 Viqueque	
E 19	Administrative post of birth What is the name of the administrative post where <Name> was born? Nested in municipality	01 Aileu Vila 02 Laulara 03 Lequidoe	
E 20	Suco of birth What is the name of the suco where <Name> was born? Nested in administrative post	01 Aissirimou 02 Bandudato 03 Fahiria	
E 21	Years in this suco How many years has <Name> been living in this suco where we are now? Write '0' if less than 1 year Write '97' if 97 years or more Write '98' if entire life Write '99' if don't know	☐☐	
E 22	Lived elsewhere Before living here, did <Name> live elsewhere outside this suco?	01 Yes, lived outside this suco 02 No, lived entire life in this suco	If E21=98, go to E29 Go to E29

E 23	Previous place of residence Was this previous place of residence in Timor-Leste or abroad?	01 In Timor-Leste 02 Abroad	Go to E26
E 24	Country of previous residence What was <Name>'s country of previous residence?	02 Angola 03 Australia 04 Bangladesh 05 Brazil 06 Canada 07 Cape Verde 08 China 09 Cuba 10 India 11 Indonesia 12 Ireland ... ... 36 Other country	Go to E28
E 25	Region of previous residence In which region is this country located?	01 Africa 02 Americas and the Caribbean 03 Asia 04 Europe 05 Pacific 09 Don't know	Go to E28
E 26	Municipality of previous residence What was the municipality of <Name>'s previous residence?	01 Aileu 02 Ainaro 03 Atauro 04 Baucau 05 Bobonaro 06 Covalima 07 Dili 08 Ermera 09 Lautém 10 Liquiçá 11 Manatuto 12 Manufahi 13 Oecusse 14 Viqueque	
E 27	Administrative post of previous residence What was the administrative post of <Name>'s previous residence? Nested in municipality	01 Aileu Vila 02 Laulara 03 Lequidoe	

E 28	Main reason to move What was <Name>'s main reason to move to this suco from the previous place of residence?	01 Education or training 02 Employment 03 In search of employment 04 Marriage 05 Followed family 06 Conflict 07 Natural disaster 08 Other 09 Don't know	
E 29	First citizenship What is <Name>'s country of citizenship?	01 Timor-Leste 02 Angola 03 Australia 04 Bangladesh 05 Brazil 06 Brunei 07 Cambodia 08 Canada 09 Cape Verde 10 China 11 Cuba 12 France 13 Germany 14 Guinea-Bissau 15 India 16 Indonesia 17 Ireland ... ... 36 Other country of citizenship	
E 30	Have second citizenship Does <Name> have a second citizenship?	01 Yes 02 No	 Go to E32
E 31	Second citizenship What is <Name>'s second country of citizenship? Suppress country selected in E36	01 Timor-Leste 02 Angola 03 Australia 04 Bangladesh 05 Brazil 06 Brunei 07 Cambodia 08 Canada 09 Cape Verde 10 China 11 Cuba 12 France 13 Germany 14 Guinea-Bissau 15 India 16 Indonesia 17 Ireland ... ... 36 Other country of citizenship	

E 32	Literacy Can <Name> read and write a short letter to a friend in any language?	01 Yes 02 No	If E0E < 5, go to E34 Go to E34
E 33	Literacy languages In which of the following languages is <Name> able to read and write a short letter to a friend?	a Tetun b Portuguese c Bahasa Indonesia d English	
E 34	Ever attended education Did <Name> ever attend education?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	If E0E < 3, go to E57 Go to E42 Go to E42
E 35	Highest attended education level What is the highest educational level that <Name> ever attended?	00 Kindergarten 01 Primary 02 Pre-secondary 03 Secondary general 04 Secondary technical 05 Polytechnic / diploma 06 University bachelor 07 University master 08 University PhD 09 Don't know	Go to E38 Go to E38

E 36	Highest attained education grade What grade/year did <Name> complete at <Highest education level attended>? If the first grade/year at this level was not completed, select 'No class completed at this level'	00 No class completed at this level 01 Class 1 02 Class 2 03 Class 3 04 Class 4 05 Class 5 06 Class 6 07 Class 7 08 Class 8 09 Class 9 10 Class 1 11 Class 2 12 Class 3 13 Year 1 14 Year 2 15 Year 3 16 Year 4 ... 00 No class completed at this level 01 Class 1 02 Class 2 03 Class 3 04 Class 4 05 Class 5 06 Class 6 00 No class completed at this level 07 Class 7 08 Class 8 09 Class 9 00 No class completed at this level 10 Class 1 11 Class 2 12 Class 3 00 No year completed at this level 13 Year 1 14 Year 2 15 Year 3 00 No year completed at this level 13 Year 1 14 Year 2 15 Year 3 16 Year 4 17 Year 5 00 No year completed at this level 18 Year 1 19 Year 2 20 Year 3 21 Year 4 00 No year completed at this level 18 Year 1 19 Year 2 20 Year 3 21 Year 4 22 Year 5	

E 37	Field of study completed What was the field of study in this year/grade of study? If don't know, write 'Don't know'	_____ _____	If E35 >= 4 and E35<=8
E 38	Currently attending school Is <Name> currently attending school?	01 Yes 02 No	If E0E < 3, go to E57 Go to E42
E 39	Level of education What level of education is <Name> currently attending?	00 Kindergarten 01 Primary 02 Pre-secondary 03 Secondary general 04 Secondary technical 05 Polytechnic / diploma 06 University bachelor 07 University master 08 University PhD 09 Don't know	Go to E41 Go to E41

E 40	Grade/year of level What grade/year is <Name> currently attending in <Highest education level attending now>? If the first grade/year at this level was not completed, select 'No class completed at this level'	01 Class 1 02 Class 2 03 Class 3 04 Class 4 05 Class 5 06 Class 6 07 Class 7 08 Class 8 09 Class 9 10 Class 1 11 Class 2 12 Class 3 13 Year 1 14 Year 2 15 Year 3 16 Year 4 17 Year 5 ... ... 00 No class completed at this level 01 Class 1 02 Class 2 03 Class 3 04 Class 4 05 Class 5 06 Class 6 00 No class completed at this level 07 Class 7 08 Class 8 09 Class 9 00 No class completed at this level 10 Class 1 11 Class 2 12 Class 3 00 No year completed at this level 13 Year 1 14 Year 2 15 Year 3 00 No year completed at this level 13 Year 1 14 Year 2 15 Year 3 16 Year 4 17 Year 5 00 No year completed at this level 18 Year 1 19 Year 2 20 Year 3 21 Year 4 00 No year completed at this level 18 Year 1 19 Year 2 20 Year 3 21 Year 4 22 Year 5	

E 41	Type of school What type of school or educational institute is <Name> currently attending?	01 Public school 02 Private school 03 Community school 09 Don't know	
E 42	Training/courses outside education Is <Name> currently following any technical or vocational training or course, outside the formal secondary, polytechnic or university education?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	If E0E>=12
E 43A	Farming In the week of 29 August to 4 September, did <Name> do any farming or growing food in a plot or kitchen garden?	01 Yes 02 No	If E0E < 10, go to E57
E 43B	Animal production In the week of 29 August to 4 September, did <Name> raise or tend any farm animals, chickens or poultry?	01 Yes 02 No	
E 43C	Fishing In the week of 29 August to 4 September, did <Name> do any fishing, shellfish collection or aquaculture?	01 Yes 02 No	
E 44	Sale or self-consumption Were the farming, animal and/or fishing products that <Name> then produced used only for sale, mainly for sale, mainly for own family consumption or only for own family consumption?	01 Only for sale 02 Mainly for sale 03 Mainly for own family consumption 04 Only for own family consumption	If E43A = 1 or E43B = 1 or E43C = 1
E 45	Main subsistence produce What was the main farm or fish product <Name> produced for own family consumption in the week of 29 August to 4 September?	_____ _____	If E44 = 3 or E44 = 4
E 46	Employment In the week of 29 August to 4 September, did <Name> do any (other) work to generate an income, even if only for 1 hour, e.g. paid job, own business, casual, part-time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to E49

E 47	Absence from job Did <Name> have a paid job or business activity, but was temporarily absent, e.g. because of illness, vacation, pregnancy, etc.?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to E49
E 48	Family business In the week of 29 August to 4 September, did <Name> help without pay in a family business?	01 Yes 02 No	If E44 >=3 or E44=n.a., go to E53
E 49	Occupation What kind of work does <Name> usually do in <his/her> job/activity for pay or profit that <he/she> had during this week of 29 August to 4 September? Describe in detail the type of work or occupation, e.g. growing rice/vegetables, plumber, street food seller, car mechanic, primary school teacher, bank teller, cleaner, etc. If the person had more than one job, record information for the main job/activity, that is the one on which most income was generated	_____ _____ _____	
E 50	Status in employment In the main job, does <Name> work as a ...? Employee: person receiving income that is independent from the profit of the work. Self-employed: person for whom the income is derived from the profit of the work. Contributing family worker: person who is not paid for helping in the family business or farm.	01 Employee 02 Self-employed with employees 03 Self-employed without employees 04 Helper in a family business or farm, working without pay 05 Paid apprentice, trainee, intern	
E 51	Industry What is the main activity of the business/enterprise/organisation where <Name> worked in the week of 29 August to 4 September: what are the main goods or services produced? Give full details, e.g. growing vegetables, market sale of fruits, car repair, secondary school teaching, banking services, supermarket sales, policing, road construction, house cleaning, etc...)	_____ _____ _____	

E 52	Hours work employment How many hours does <Name> usually work per week in this job?	☐☐☐	Go to E57
E 53	Looking for work Has <Name> actively been looking for work in the past month or try to start a new business?	01 Yes 02 No	
E 54	Available for work If a job would be available or a business could be started, would <Name> be able to start working within two weeks?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	If E53 = 1, go to E57
E 55	Reason of jobless What was the main reason <Name> was not working for pay or profit in the week of 29 August to 4 September?	01 Attended education 02 Took care of the home / family 03 Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family 04 Was a seasonal worker 05 Was disabled, ill, in bad health 06 Lived from own financial means 07 Was pensioner/retired/old age 08 Did not want to work 09 Thought no work was available 10 Other reason	Go to E57
E 56	Other reason of jobless Specify other reason mentioned for not working	_____ _____	
E 57	Religion What is <Name>'s religion?	01 Christianity - Catholicism 02 Christianity - Protestantism / Evangelicalism 03 Islam 04 Buddhism 05 Hinduism 06 Indigenous religion 07 Other 08 No religion 09 No answer	
E 58	Mother tongues What languages did <Name> learn as a child? Select at least one and no more than two languages from the list	a Tetun Prasa b Tetun Terik c Portugese d Adabe e Atauran f Bahasa Indonesia ... ... XX Other language	

E 59	Difficulty seeing Does <Name> have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? It is important for persons with disabilities that they are included in the census. Make sure that the questions on disability are properly asked. People with a disability cannot be assisted by the government if good data about them are not available.	01 02 03 04	No - no difficulty Yes – some difficulty Yes – a lot of difficulty Cannot see at all Always read out all 4 answer categories	If E0E < 5, go to E77
E 60	Difficulty hearing Does <Name> have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? Always read out all 4 answer categories	01 02 03 04	No - no difficulty Yes – some difficulty Yes – a lot of difficulty Cannot hear at all	
E 61	Difficulty walking Does <Name> have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Always read out all 4 answer categories	01 02 03 04	No - no difficulty Yes – some difficulty Yes – a lot of difficulty Cannot walk at all	
E 62	Difficulty remembering Does <Name> have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Always read out all 4 answer categories	01 02 03 04	No - no difficulty Yes – some difficulty Yes – a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all	
E 63	Difficulty with self-care Does <Name> have difficulty self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Always read out all 4 answer categories	01 02 03 04	No - no difficulty Yes – some difficulty Yes – a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all	
E 64	Difficulty with communicating Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition, does <Name> have difficulty communicating, for example understanding others or others understanding <Name>? Always read out all 4 answer categories	01 02 03 04	No - no difficulty Yes – some difficulty Yes – a lot of difficulty Cannot communicate at all	

E 65	Cause of main disability What was the cause of the main disability?	01 Congenital / at birth 02 Conflict, war, mines 03 Transport accident 04 Work accident 05 Old age 06 Disease, illness 07 Drugs 08 Other 09 Don't know	If E59 = 1 and E60= 1 and E61 = 1 and E62 = 1 and E63 = 1 and E64= 1, go to E66
E 66	Sons born alive What is the total number of sons born alive by <Name> during her lifetime?	☐☐	If E0D<>2 or E0E<15, go to E77 If '0', go to E69
E 67	Sons still alive How many of these sons are still alive?	☐☐	
E 68	Sons have died How many of these sons have died?	☐☐	
E 69	Daughters born alive What is the total number of daughters born alive by <Name> during her lifetime?	☐☐	If '0', go to E72
E 70	Daughters still alive How many of these daughters are still alive?	☐☐	
E 71	Daughters have died How many of these daughters have died?	☐☐	
E 72	Year of birth of last child What was the year of birth of <Name>'s last-born child?	☐☐☐☐ 9999 Don't know	If E66 = 0 and E69 =0, go to E77
E 73	Month of birth of last child What was the month of birth of <Name>'s last-born child?	01 January 02 February 03 March 04 April 05 May 06 June 07 July 08 August 09 September 10 October 11 November 12 December 99 Don't know	

E 74	Sex of last-born child What was the sex of <Name>'s last-born child?	01 Male 02 Female	
E 75	Last child still alive Is this last child still alive?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	
E 76	Birth attendance Who assisted during <Name>'s last delivery? All persons who attended birth should be ticked	a Doctor b Nurse c Midwife d Traditional birth attendant e Relative, neighbour, friend f Other g No one	
E 77	Time stamp E end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module F - Mortality module			
F 0A	Time stamp F start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
F 1	Deaths in the household Was there any person who was usually residing in this household, who died in the last 12 months (6 September 2021 to 5 September 2022)?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to F2 Go to F13
F 1B	Individual deceased number Automatically generated (suppressed)		
F 2	First name deceased What was the first name of the member of this household who died?	_____ _____	
F 3	Last name deceased What was the last name of <Deceased>?	_____	
F 4	Gender deceased What was <Deceased>'s gender?	01 Male 02 Female 03 Other	
F 5	Age at death What was <Deceased>'s age at the time of death? Write '0' if less than 1 year Write '999' if Don't know	☐☐☐	If F5 > 0, go to F7
F 6	Month of child How many months was the child when <he/she> died? Write '0' if less than 1 month	☐☐	
F 7	Reason of death Did <Deceased> die as a result of an accident or act of violence? If 'Yes' indicate whether it was an accident or act of violence	01 Yes, death caused by accident or act of violence 02 No, other cause of death	Go to F8
F 7 b	Accident or violence Was the cause of death an accident or an act of violence?	01 Accident 02 Act of violence	

F 8	Delivering at time of death Did <Deceased> die while giving birth or having an abortion or a miscarriage?	01 Yes 02 No	If F4<>2, or F5<15 or (F5>49 and F5<999), go to F11 Go to F11
F 9	Pregnant at time of death Was <Deceased> pregnant at the time of her death?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	Go to F11
F 10	Post-natal death Did <Deceased> die within 6 weeks after the end of pregnancy or childbirth?	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	
F 11	Other deaths Did any other member of this household die in the last 12 months?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to F1B
F 11A	Number of deaths Automatically generated (suppressed)	d	
F 12	Confirm number of deaths Can you confirm that the total number of household members who died in the last 12 months is d?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to F13 Go to F11
F 13	Time stamp F end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module G - Visitor information			
G 0A	Time stamp G start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
G 1	Visitors Was there any visitor who stayed with this household on census night, the night of 4 to 5 September 2022? This refers to persons who are not usually living in this household.	01 Yes 02 No	Go to G13
G 1B	Individual visitor number Automatically generated (suppressed)		
G 2	First name visitor What is the first name of the visitor who stayed with this household?	_____ _____	
G 3	Last name visitor What is the last name of <Visitor> who stayed with this household?	_____ _____	
G 4	Gender visitor What is <Visitor>'s gender?	01 Male 02 Female 03 Other	
G 5	Age visitor What is <Visitor>'s age? Record age at last birthday. If under 1, write '0' If 'Don't know', write '999'	☐☐☐	
G 6	Current country of residence In which country does <Visitor> live?	01 Timor-Leste 02 Angola 03 Australia 04 Bangladesh 05 Brazil 06 Canada 07 Cape Verde 08 China 09 Cuba 10 India 11 Indonesia 12 Ireland 13 ... 36 Other country	Go to G8 Go to G11

G 7	Current region of residence In which region is this country located?	01 Africa 02 Americas and the Caribbean 03 Asia 04 Europe 05 Pacific 09 Don't know	Go to G11
G 8	Current municipality of residence In which municipality does <Visitor> live?	01 Aileu 02 Ainaro 03 Atauro 04 Baucau 05 Bobonaro 06 Covalima 07 Dili 08 Ermera 09 Lautém 10 Liquiçá 11 Manatuto 12 Manufahi 13 Oecusse 14 Viqueque	
G 9	Current administrative post of residence In which administrative post does <Visitor> live?	01 Aileu Vila 02 Laulara 03 Lequidoe	
G 10	Current suco of residence In which suco does <Visitor> live?	01 Aissirimou 02 Bandudato 03 Fahiria	
G 11	Other visitors Was there any other visitor who stayed with this household on census night, the night of 4 to 5 September 2022?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to G1B
G 11B	Number of visitors Automatically generated (suppressed)	v	
G 12	Confirm number of visitors Can you confirm that the total number of visitors who stayed with this household on census night, the night of 4 to 5 September 2022 is v?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to G13 Go to G11
G 13	Time stamp G end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

Module H - Former household member information			
H 0A	Time stamp H start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
H 1	Former household members living abroad Are there any persons who were members of this household that now live abroad? This refers to a relative who lived in this household during the last ten years before moving abroad and not to a relative who lives elsewhere in Timor-Leste.	01 Yes 02 No	Go to H14
H 1B	Individual former member number Automatically generated (suppressed)		
H 2	First name former member What is the first name of the former household member who currently lives abroad?	_____ _____	
H 3	Last name former member What is the last name of <Former member>?	_____ _____	
H 4	Gender former member What is <Former member>'s gender?	01 Male 02 Female 03 Other	
H 5	Relationship to the head What is <Former member>'s relationship to the current head of household?	02 Spouse (husband/wife) 03 Daughter/son 04 Adopted child or stepchild 05 Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 06 Mother/father 07 Sister/brother 08 Father-in-law/mother-in-law 09 Sister-in-law/brother-in-Law 10 Grandchild 11 Grandparent 12 Other relative 13 Live-in domestic servant 14 Other non-relative	
H 6	Age former member What is <Former member>'s age? If less than 1 year, write '0'	☐☐☐	

H 7	Current country of residence In which country does <Former member> live?	02 Angola 03 Australia 04 Bangladesh 05 Brazil 06 Brunei 07 Cambodia 08 Canada 09 Cape Verde 10 China 11 Cuba 12 France 13 Germany 14 Guinea-Bissau 15 India 16 Indonesia 17 Ireland ... ... 36 Other country	Go to H9
H 8	Current region of residence In which region is this country located?	01 Africa 02 Americas and the Caribbean 03 Asia 04 Europe 05 Pacific 06 Don't know	
H 9	Main reason of migration What was <Former member>'s main reason for emigration?	01 Education or training 02 Employment 03 In search of employment 04 Marriage 05 Followed family 06 Conflict 07 Natural disaster 08 Other 09 Don't know	Go to H11 Go to H11
H 10	Specify other reason Specify other reason for emigration	_____	
H 11	Years abroad For how many years has <Former member> been living abroad? If less than 1 year write '0' If 'Don't know, write '99'	☐☐	

H 12	Other former members Is there any other former member of this household now living abroad? 01 Yes 02 No	Go to H1B
H 12B	Number of former members fm Automatically generated (suppressed)	
H 13	Confirm number of HH members live abroad Can you confirm that the total number of former household members now living abroad is fm? 01 Yes 02 No	Go to H14 Go to H12
H 14	Time stamp H end Automatically generated (suppressed)	

Module I - Completion			
I 0A	Time stamp I start Automatically generated (suppressed)		
I 1	Mobile number Thank you for your co-operation. Please give me your mobile number, so we could contact you if necessary.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
I 2	Sticker Was a census sticker with generated code pasted to the entrance of the dwelling?	01 Yes 02 No	Go to I4
I 3	Sticker number Please scan the barcode: If the code is not legible, write '999'	_____ _____	
I 4	Date interview end Automatically generated (suppressed)		
I 5	Time interview end Automatically generated (suppressed)		

ANNEX B: GLOSSARY OF KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household: Is a person or a group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have the same cooking arrangement and are answerable to the same household head. For purpose of this analytical report, households were categorized into private and non-private. Private were the ordinary households while non-private households referred to people live together but cannot be said to belong to "ordinary" households. Examples were students in boarding schools and colleges, hospital in-patients, people in police cells, guests in hotels, or prison inmates, outdoor sleepers, nuns, brothers in a monastery and other religious organizations with some institution-like living arrangements.

Household head: Is the most responsible member of a household who makes key decisions of the household on a day-to-day basis and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household. It could be a father, mother, or any other responsible member within the household.

Usual residence – A place within a country where a person lives, that is to say, the place in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. *Source:* Adapted from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (1998) 92. *Note:* Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimages does not change a person's place of usual residence (ibid.).

Previous place of residence

The previous place of residence is related to the name of the Administrative post or the municipality in Timor-Leste in which respondents were living one year before the Census date. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason, such as visiting relatives or because of a stay in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, was shown where he or she normally lived before August 2022 (i.e. ignoring the temporary absence). If the person was living in another country before August 2022, the name pertaining to the specific country was used.

Duration of residence

The duration of residence is the length of time an individual has resided in the usual administrative post/municipality of residence up to the date of the Census date. The duration of residence concerns the time lived in a given place/municipality of residence and not in a particular housing unit. In the survey manual, the instructions are that if the duration is less than one year, it is to be recorded as zero, and if the respondent has lived in the usual place of residence since his or her birth then the respondent's age is the duration of residence. In the case of a period which is over one year then the period is recorded in years.

Migration – The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State. *See also climate migration, displacement, internal migration, international migration, irregular migration, labour migration, migrant, safe, orderly and regular migration.*

Migrant – An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students. *Note:* At the international level, no universally accepted definition for "migrant" exists. The present definition was developed by IOM for its own purposes and it is not meant to imply or create any new legal category.

Two approaches are generally adopted to define the term "migrant": the inclusivist approach, followed among others by IOM, considers the term "migrant" as an umbrella term covering all forms of movements; the residualist approach excludes from the term "migrant" those who flee wars or persecution (J. Carling, What is the meaning of migrant? www.meaningofmigrants.org (last accessed 8 May 2019)).

For the purpose of collecting data on migration, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines "international migrant" as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" (UN DESA, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration,

Revision 1 (1998) para. 32). The UN DESA definition excludes movements that are due to "recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimages" (ibid.). Specific definitions have also been developed by UN DESA to identify short-term and long-term migrants (see relevant entries). *See also environmental migrant, internally displaced person, migrant in an irregular situation, migrants in vulnerable situations, migrant worker, migration, separated children, unaccompanied children*

Migrant flow (international) – The number of international migrants arriving in a country (immigrants) or the number of international migrants departing from a country (emigrants) over the course of a specific period. *Source:* United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Toolkit on International Migration (2012) p.3
Note: "Migration flow data are a dynamic measure counting the number of people crossing international borders, possibly including those who cross several times during a given time interval" (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Toolkit on International Migration* (2012) p. 3). Other terms are often used in the media to describe a sudden arrival of non-nationals in large numbers, such as influx, wave or stream. Their usage is discouraged because of the negative perception and alarmist attitudes it conveys with regard to migration.

Internal migration – The movement of people within a State involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence. *Source:* Adapted from International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2015. Note:* Internal migration movements can be temporary or permanent and include those who have been displaced from their habitual place of residence such as internally displaced persons, as well as persons who decide to move to a new place, such as in the case of rural–urban migration. The term also covers both nationals and non-nationals moving within a State, provided that they move away from their place of habitual residence. *See also internally displaced persons, migration*

An in-migrant
Is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area, but within the same country.

An out-migrant

Is a person who departs from a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Lifetime Migration

Is the migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census. Thus, a lifetime migrant is one whose current county of residence is different from his or her county/country of birth, regardless of intervening migration.

Lifetime migrants

As defined in the UN's Manual VI (1970), lifetime migrants are those whose place of birth is not the same as the usual place of residence. The number stated in this case is, however, an underestimation of both the number of migrations that the population has experienced and the number of migrants that have occurred during the lifetime of the living population. People who moved from the place of birth to a given place of destination and then returned before the Census date, as well as people who moved but died before the Census date, will not be counted.

Place of birth

According to the 2022 Census, the place of birth is the usual place of residence of the mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from rural areas to urban areas for the delivery since maternity services are better in the towns. This kind of movement is short-lived and must not be confused with a migratory one. Even though the administrative post boundaries have changed over time, the objective is to relate a person's place of birth to the administrative post as now constituted. For administrative post/municipalities which have been split by administrative reform, enumerators were asked to find the actual administrative post of birth and give its current name.

Recent Migration

This is the movement in the recent past of persons enumerated during the survey, relative to their previous place of residence (1 year or less) prior to the survey. A recent migrant is one whose usual administrative post of residence is different from his or her previous place/administrative post of

residence, one year ago or less. Note that if the person was still living in the administrative post, then he/she was not considered as a migrant.

Migration effectiveness

This is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement. The Migration Effectiveness Index "measures the degree of (a)symmetry or (dis)equilibrium in the network interregional migration flows''. It is the indicator commonly used to measure net migration as a proportion of gross migration turnover for any territorial/administrative unit. An index of migration effectiveness or effectiveness index is calculated as the ratio of net migration to total in- and out-migration. The range of the index is from zero, when arrivals and departures are equal in number, to one, when migration is entirely one way. A nation's population is redistributed through migration flows and counter-flows between its constituent subnational areas, resulting in a geographical pattern of net migration gains or loses which may change from one period to another.

Migratory efficiency index (MEI)

Migration efficiency ratio is simply defined as the ratio of the net number of moves of individuals between areas to the gross number of moves that take place. It is suggested that the ratio of net to gross migration measures the efficiency of migration, such that a low ratio indicates a low efficiency and a high ratio indicates a high efficiency. The MEI, which ranges from 1 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counter-flows, with low values indicating largely reciprocal exchanges between regions, and high values suggesting strongly directional flows. A number between 0 and 100 where the higher number shows an efficient mechanism of population redistribution. Measured at multiple geographical scales, MEI values are remarkably stable with scale when computed for 20 regions or more (Rees et al, 2017).

Gross migration

Gross migration is the total flow of migrants across an administrative border, i.e. in-migrants + out-migrants, or in the case of international migration, immigrants + emigrants. Net migration is the

difference between the inward and outward flows of migration, i.e. in-migrants – out-migrants or immigrants – emigrants.

Net-Migration

This is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net in-migration or net out-migration. Thus, net flow in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign.

International migration

The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals. This is the process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another country

Note: Similarly, to the above definition, for statistical purposes, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines an "international migrant" as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" (Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998) para. 32). The UN DESA definition excludes movements that are due to "recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimages" (ibid).

Immigration – From the perspective of the country of arrival, the act of moving into a country other than one's country of nationality or usual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. *See also immigrant*

Immigrant – From the perspective of the country of arrival, a person who moves into a country other than that of his or her nationality or usual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. *Source:* Adapted from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration,* Revision 1 (1998) p. 10, definition of "long-term migrants".

Note: This definition is adapted from the one of long-term migrant provided by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA): "A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From

the perspective of the country of departure, the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival, the person will be a long-term immigrant" (UN DESA, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998) p. 10). The reference to 12 months as a minimum period of stay has been omitted with a view to covering those who emigrate for a shorter period of time, provided that the person has changed his or her usual residence. Given that also short-term emigrants are covered by the definition, and in line with UN DESA understanding of the term short-term migrant, persons who move in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage are excluded (ibid.). Whether an emigrant is considered as long-term or short-term depends on the duration of stay in the country of destination. A person who stays away from the country for a period of three to twelve months is considered a short-term emigrant, whereas a person who stays away from the country for a period exceeding twelve months is considered a long-term emigrant. The definition of who is an emigrant can vary from one country to another. *See also immigration*

An emigrant

This is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary.

Return Migration

This type of migration occurs when a return migrant (person) moves back to the area where he or she formerly resided.

Migration stocks and flows

The stock of internal/international migrants is the total number of internal/international migrants living in a administrative post/country at a particular point in time, while the flow of internal/international migrants is the number of migrants entering or leaving a administrative post/country over the course of a specific time period (e.g. one year). administrative post and municipality/country of birth and citizenship are the main criteria used for categorizing different types of population stocks and flows, with duration of stay providing a further element for statistics on migration flows. *Source:* Adapted from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Toolkit on International Migration (2012) pp. 2–3.

Country of destination – In the migration context, a country that is the destination for a person or a group of persons, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly. *Note:* In the context of movements of internally displaced persons (IDPs) the term "place of destination" should be used.

Country of origin – In the migration context, a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly. *Source:* Adapted from International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 6(c).

Borders (international) – Politically defined boundaries separating territory or maritime zones between political entities and the areas where political entities exercise border governance measures on their territory or extraterritorially. Such areas include border crossing points (airports, land border crossing points, ports), immigration and transit zones, the "no-man's land" between crossing points of neighbouring countries, as well as embassies and consulates (insofar as visa issuance is concerned). *Source:* Adapted from United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders (2014) p. 4. *Note:* This broad definition extending to any areas where border governance is exercised, such as embassies or consulates issuing visas, has been chosen because of its relevance in the migration context. Generally, the term "international borders" is used as a synonym of *boundary*.

Family reunification (right to) – The right of non-nationals to enter into and reside in a country where their family members reside lawfully or of which they have the nationality in order to preserve the family unit. *Source:* Adapted from Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification [2003] OJ L 251/12.

Educational attainment is the highest publicly verified education that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified educational or study programme. A publicly verified education can also be obtained in other ways, e.g. by successfully finishing a master craftsman, foreman or head clerk exams. Educational attainment is demonstrated by an official document (certificate, diploma, etc.) as from person years 3 and above.

Economic activity status is the relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period defined in data sources on activity. In the broader sense we distinguish economically active and inactive population.

The employed are persons aged 10 years+ living in Timor-Leste, irrespective of the location of work. These were persons in: paid employment performing temporary or occasional contract work, self-employed persons and farmers included in compulsory social security in Timor-Leste; detached workers (persons employed in Timor-Leste but sent to work or training abroad); employed and self-employed persons (also cross-border workers) insured at a foreign insurance institution but included in the health care system in Timor-Leste; and, contributing family workers in farmer households.

Unemployed person is a job-seeker who: does not have a regular job or is not self-employed, is not owner or co-owner of an operating enterprise, and is not owner or user of property which could provide a living; is capable of and willing to work and is prepared to accept a job suitable to the professional attainment or working skills acquired through work and is registered as a job-seeker with the Employment Service of Timor-Leste.

Rural: This is a large and isolated part of an open or agricultural country with relatively low population concentrations and whose predominant economic activity is agricultural.

Urban centre: This is characterised by a concentration of economic activity and infrastructure, in addition to having a vastly higher population density than its surrounding areas. It might be seen as a built-up and compact human settlement with a population of at least 2,000 people. An urban centre may be classified as a market centre, town, municipality or city. Urban centres are also service centres that provide goods and services to both the resident and surrounding population. As such, an urban centre may constitute some trading centres with less than 2,000 people.

ANNEX C: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Annex C(I): Distribution of Internal lifetime migrants by sex, municipality, and area of residence

Municipality and Area of residence	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Number of Lifetime migrants	Total Males	Percent of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime migrants	Total Females	Percent of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime migrants	Total Population	Percent of Lifetime migrants
Timor-Leste									
Urban	140,819	194,002	72.6	137,982	188,960	73.0	278,801	382,962	72.8
Rural	58,461	486,779	12.0	70,284	471,184	14.9	128,745	957,963	13.4
Total	**199,280**	**680,781**	**29.3**	**208,266**	**660,144**	**31.5**	**407,546**	**1,340,925**	**30.4**
Aileu									
Urban	135	1,474	9.2	233	1,447	16.1	368	2,921	12.6
Rural	2,677	26,579	10.1	4,181	24,743	16.9	6,858	51,322	13.4
Total	**2,812**	**28,053**	**10.0**	**4,414**	**26,190**	**16.9**	**7,226**	**54,243**	**13.3**
Ainaro									
Urban	400	4,363	9.2	538	4,211	12.8	938	8,574	10.9
Rural	1,510	33,027	4.6	2,458	31,482	7.8	3,968	64,509	6.2
Total	**1,910**	**37,390**	**5.1**	**2,996**	**35,693**	**8.4**	**4,906**	**73,083**	**6.7**
Atauro									
Rural	200	5,174	3.9	175	5,121	3.4	375	10,295	3.6
Total	**200**	**5,174**	**3.9**	**175**	**5,121**	**3.4**	**375**	**10,295**	**3.6**
Baucau									
Urban	2,494	9,543	26.1	2,832	9,566	29.6	5,326	19,109	27.9
Rural	3,665	58,588	6.3	6,902	57,133	12.1	10,567	115,721	9.1
Total	**6,159**	**68,131**	**9.0**	**9,734**	**66,699**	**14.6**	**15,893**	**134,830**	**11.8**
Bobonaro									
Urban	1,527	6,520	23.4	1,594	6,484	24.6	3,121	13,004	24.0
Rural	2,795	47,151	5.9	2,787	46,371	6.0	5,582	93,522	6.0
Total	**4,322**	**53,671**	**8.1**	**4,381**	**52,855**	**8.3**	**8,703**	**106,526**	**8.2**
Covalima									
Urban	1,414	5,332	26.5	1,235	5,230	23.6	2,649	10,562	25.1
Rural	3,665	32,154	11.4	2,938	31,083	9.5	6,603	63,237	10.4
Total	**5,079**	**37,486**	**13.5**	**4,173**	**36,313**	**11.5**	**9,252**	**73,799**	**12.5**
Dili									
Urban	128,630	135,746	94.8	124,799	131,877	94.6	253,429	267,623	94.7
Rural	28,252	29,019	97.4	27,333	28,096	97.3	55,585	57,115	97.3
Total	**156,882**	**164,765**	**95.2**	**152,132**	**159,973**	**95.1**	**309,014**	**324,738**	**95.2**
Ermera									
Urban	1,408	6,192	22.7	1,649	6,240	26.4	3,057	12,432	24.6
Rural	2,484	63,947	3.9	5,490	61,210	9.0	7,974	125,157	6.4
Total	**3,892**	**70,139**	**5.5**	**7,139**	**67,450**	**10.6**	**11,031**	**137,589**	**8.0**
Lautém									

Municipality and Area of residence	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Number of Lifetime migrants	Total Males	Percent of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime migrants	Total Females	Percent of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime migrants	Total Population	Percent of Lifetime migrants
Urban	1,182	6,243	18.9	1,440	6,404	22.5	2,622	12,647	20.7
Rural	1,361	28,490	4.8	2,732	28,733	9.5	4,093	57,223	7.2
Total	**2,543**	**34,733**	**7.3**	**4,172**	**35,137**	**11.9**	**6,715**	**69,870**	**9.6**
Liquiçá									
Urban	583	2,369	24.6	690	2,213	31.2	1,273	4,582	27.8
Rural	3,525	39,998	8.8	5,385	38,987	13.8	8,910	78,985	11.3
Total	**4,108**	**42,367**	**9.7**	**6,075**	**41,200**	**14.7**	**10,183**	**83,567**	**12.2**
Manatuto									
Urban	537	2,418	22.2	525	2,237	23.5	1,062	4,655	22.8
Rural	2,746	23,501	11.7	2,815	22,703	12.4	5,561	46,204	12.0
Total	**3,283**	**25,919**	**12.7**	**3,340**	**24,940**	**13.4**	**6,623**	**50,859**	**13.0**
Manufahi									
Urban	716	3,776	19.0	724	3,415	21.2	1,440	7,191	20.0
Rural	2,327	27,823	8.4	2,045	25,651	8.0	4,372	53,474	8.2
Total	**3,043**	**31,599**	**9.6**	**2,769**	**29,066**	**9.5**	**5,812**	**60,665**	**9.6**
Oe-Cusse									
Urban	1,402	7,778	18.0	1,269	7,462	17.0	2,671	15,240	17.5
Rural	**1,058**	**33,213**	**3.2**	**1,363**	**32,232**	**4.2**	**2,421**	**65,445**	**3.7**
Total	**2,460**	**40,991**	**6.0**	**2,632**	**39,694**	**6.6**	**5,092**	**80,685**	**6.3**
Viqueque									
Urban	391	2,248	17.4	454	2,174	20.9	845	4,422	19.1
Rural	2,196	38,115	5.8	3,680	37,639	9.8	5,876	75,754	7.8
Total	**2,587**	**40,363**	**6.4**	**4,134**	**39,813**	**10.4**	**6,721**	**80,176**	**8.4**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Annex C(II): Distribution of Internal recent migrants by sex, Municipality and Area of residence

Municipality and Area of residence	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Recent migrants	Total Males	Recent migrants (percent)	Recent migrants	Total Females	Recent migrants (percent)	Recent migrants	Total Population	Migrants (percent)
Timor-Leste									
Urban	10,730	194,002	5.5	11,851	188,960	6.3	**22,581**	**382,962**	**5.9**
Rural	4,484	486,779	0.9	5,222	471,184	1.1	**9,706**	**957,963**	**1.0**
Total	**15,214**	**680,781**	**2.2**	**17,073**	**660,144**	**2.6**	**32,287**	**1,340,925**	**2.4**
Aileu									
Urban	21	1,474	1.4	38	1,447	2.6	**59**	**2,921**	**2.0**
Rural	210	26,579	0.8	262	24,743	1.1	**472**	**51,322**	**0.9**
Total	**231**	**28,053**	**0.8**	**300**	**26,190**	**1.1**	**531**	**54,243**	**1.0**
Ainaro									
Urban	38	4,363	0.9	56	4,211	1.3	**94**	**8,574**	**1.1**
Rural	117	33,027	0.4	149	31,482	0.5	**266**	**64,509**	**0.4**
Total	**155**	**37,390**	**0.4**	**205**	**35,693**	**0.6**	**360**	**73,083**	**0.5**
Atauro									
Rural	17	5,174	0.3	27	5,121	0.5	**44**	**10,295**	**0.4**
Total	**17**	**5,174**	**0.3**	**27**	**5,121**	**0.5**	**44**	**10,295**	**0.4**
Baucau									
Urban	175	9,543	1.8	247	9,566	2.6	**422**	**19,109**	**2.2**
Rural	236	58,588	0.4	427	57,133	0.7	**663**	**115,721**	**0.6**
Total	**411**	**68,131**	**0.6**	**674**	**66,699**	**1.0**	**1,085**	**134,830**	**0.8**
Bobonaro									
Urban	77	6,520	1.2	108	6,484	1.7	**185**	**13,004**	**1.4**
Rural	237	47,151	0.5	199	46,371	0.4	**436**	**93,522**	**0.5**
Total	**314**	**53,671**	**0.6**	**307**	**52,855**	**0.6**	**621**	**106,526**	**0.6**
Covalima									
Urban	58	5,332	1.1	58	5,230	1.1	**116**	**10,562**	**1.1**
Rural	202	32,154	0.6	148	31,083	0.5	**350**	**63,237**	**0.6**
Total	**260**	**37,486**	**0.7**	**206**	**36,313**	**0.6**	**466**	**73,799**	**0.6**
Dili									
Urban	9,878	135,746	7.3	10,831	131,877	8.2	**20,709**	**267,623**	**7.7**
Rural	1,978	29,019	6.8	2,072	28,096	7.4	**4,050**	**57,115**	**7.1**
Total	**11,856**	**164,765**	**7.2**	**12,903**	**159,973**	**8.1**	**24,759**	**324,738**	**7.6**
Ermera									
Urban	170	6,192	2.7	183	6,240	2.9	**353**	**12,432**	**2.8**
Rural	184	63,947	0.3	362	61,210	0.6	**546**	**125,157**	**0.4**
Total	**354**	**70,139**	**0.5**	**545**	**67,450**	**0.8**	**899**	**137,589**	**0.7**
Lautém									
Urban	85	6,243	1.4	106	6,404	1.7	**191**	**12,647**	**1.5**
Rural	150	28,490	0.5	221	28,733	0.8	**371**	**57,223**	**0.6**
Total	**235**	**34,733**	**0.7**	**327**	**35,137**	**0.9**	**562**	**69,870**	**0.8**
Liquiçá									
Urban	43	2,369	1.8	60	2,213	2.7	**103**	**4,582**	**2.2**
Rural	412	39,998	1.0	560	38,987	1.4	**972**	**78,985**	**1.2**

Municipality and Area of residence	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Recent migrants	Total Males	Recent migrants (percent)	Recent migrants	Total Females	Recent migrants (percent)	Recent migrants	Total Population	Migrants (percent)
Total	**455**	**42,367**	**1.1**	**620**	**41,200**	**1.5**	**1,075**	**83,567**	**1.3**
Manatuto									
Urban	44	2,418	1.8	48	2,237	2.1	**92**	**4,655**	**2.0**
Rural	265	23,501	1.1	273	22,703	1.2	**538**	**46,204**	**1.2**
Total	**309**	**25,919**	**1.2**	**321**	**24,940**	**1.3**	**630**	**50,859**	**1.2**
Manufahi									
Urban	51	3,776	1.4	33	3,415	1.0	**84**	**7,191**	**1.2**
Rural	181	27,823	0.7	168	25,651	0.7	**349**	**53,474**	**0.7**
Total	**232**	**31,599**	**0.7**	**201**	**29,066**	**0.7**	**433**	**60,665**	**0.7**
Oe-Cusse									
Urban	73	7,778	0.9	61	7,462	0.8	**134**	**15,240**	**0.9**
Rural	74	33,213	0.2	73	32,232	0.2	**147**	**65,445**	**0.2**
Total	**147**	**40,991**	**0.4**	**134**	**39,694**	**0.3**	**281**	**80,685**	**0.3**
Viqueque									
Urban	17	2,248	0.8	22	2,174	1.0	**39**	**4,422**	**0.9**
Rural	221	38,115	0.6	281	37,639	0.7	**502**	**75,754**	**0.7**
Total	**238**	**40,363**	**0.6**	**303**	**39,813**	**0.8**	**541**	**80,176**	**0.7**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (INETL)

Annex C1: Distribution of internal lifetime migrants by sex and Administrative Post of Origin (Birth)

Administrative Post of Origin (Birth)	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Lifetime Migrants	Total Males	% of Lifetime Migrants	Lifetime Migrants	Total females	% of Lifetime Migrants	Lifetime Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime Migrants
Total	199,280	680,781	29.3	208,266	660,144	31.5	407,546	1,340,925	30.4
Aileu									
Aileu Vila	1,877	13,995	13.4	2,474	12,836	19.3	4,351	26,831	16.2
Laulara	731	3,650	20.0	977	3,424	28.5	1,708	7,074	24.1
Lequidoe	674	4,403	15.3	874	4,064	21.5	1,548	8,467	18.3
Remexio	1,148	7,579	15.1	1,624	7,310	22.2	2,772	14,889	18.6
Total	4,430	29,627	15.0	5,949	27,634	21.5	10,379	57,261	18.1
Ainaro									
Ainaro	2,408	10,929	22.0	2,843	10,752	26.4	5,251	21,681	24.2
Hato-Udo	1,065	6,288	16.9	1,200	6,003	20.0	2,265	12,291	18.4
Hato-Builico	1,237	8,797	14.1	1,519	8,416	18.0	2,756	17,213	16.0
Maubisse	2,420	16,538	14.6	2,996	16,009	18.7	5,416	32,547	16.6
Total	7,130	42,552	16.8	8,558	41,180	20.8	15,688	83,732	18.7
Atauro									
Atauro	728	5,685	12.8	721	5,635	12.8	1,449	11,320	12.8
Total	728	5,685	12.8	721	5,635	12.8	1,449	11,320	12.8
Baucau									
Baguia	2,394	8,060	29.7	2,490	7,639	32.6	4,884	15,699	31.1
Baucau	4,572	28,478	16.1	5,417	27,447	19.7	9,989	55,925	17.9
Laga	2,740	11,765	23.3	2,961	11,249	26.3	5,701	23,014	24.8
Quelicai	4,102	13,090	31.3	4,427	12,726	34.8	8,529	25,816	33.0
Vemasse	1,189	6,229	19.1	1,422	5,889	24.1	2,611	12,118	21.5
Venilale	2,388	11,571	20.6	2,779	11,258	24.7	5,167	22,829	22.6
Total	17,385	79,193	22.0	19,496	76,208	25.6	36,881	155,401	23.7
Bobonaro									
Atabae	880	7,228	12.2	1,099	7,070	15.5	1,979	14,298	13.8
Balibo	1,203	9,783	12.3	1,650	9,753	16.9	2,853	19,536	14.6
Bobonaro	5,828	17,998	32.4	5,556	17,961	30.9	11,384	35,959	31.7
Cailaco	1,246	6,284	19.8	1,277	6,139	20.8	2,523	12,423	20.3
Lolotoe	1,347	4,937	27.3	1,234	4,949	24.9	2,581	9,886	26.1
Maliana	2,210	15,586	14.2	2,630	15,701	16.8	4,840	31,287	15.5
Total	12,714	61,816	20.6	13,446	61,573	21.8	26,160	123,389	21.2
Covalima									
Fatululic	339	1,359	24.9	313	1,364	22.9	652	2,723	23.9
Fatumean	693	2,544	27.2	718	2,452	29.3	1,411	4,996	28.2
Fohorem	945	3,117	30.3	875	3,005	29.1	1,820	6,122	29.7
Maucatar	1,338	5,966	22.4	1,204	5,830	20.7	2,542	11,796	21.5

Administrative Post of Origin (Birth)	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Lifetime Migrants	Total Males	% of Lifetime Migrants	Lifetime Migrants	Total females	% of Lifetime Migrants	Lifetime Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime Migrants
Suai	2,287	13,159	17.4	2,359	13,287	17.8	4,646	26,446	17.6
Tilomar	585	4,599	12.7	605	4,588	13.2	1,190	9,187	13.0
Zumalai	1,199	8,755	13.7	1,176	8,519	13.8	2,375	17,274	13.7
Total	7,386	39,499	18.7	7,250	39,045	18.6	14,636	78,544	18.6
Dili									
Cristo Rei	30,506	34,884	87.4	29,217	33,430	87.4	59,723	68,314	87.4
Dom Aleixo	38,466	38,508	99.9	36,391	36,433	99.9	74,857	74,941	99.9
Metinaro	2,960	2,964	99.9	2,722	2,729	99.7	5,682	5,693	99.8
Nain Feto	11,692	12,014	97.3	11,303	11,686	96.7	22,995	23,700	97.0
Vera Cruz	14,356	14,356	100.0	13,876	13,876	100.0	28,232	28,232	100.0
Total	97,980	102,726	95.4	93,509	98,154	95.3	191,489	200,880	95.3
Ermera									
Atsabe	2,275	11,924	19.1	2,405	11,760	20.5	4,680	23,684	19.8
Ermera	2,943	21,858	13.5	3,863	20,966	18.4	6,806	42,824	15.9
Hatulia A	1,482	11,430	13.0	1,959	10,954	17.9	3,441	22,384	15.4
Hatulia B	1,595	12,060	13.2	1,945	11,398	17.1	3,540	23,458	15.1
Letefoho	2,426	13,614	17.8	2,835	12,900	22.0	5,261	26,514	19.8
Railaco	811	6,816	11.9	1,250	6,431	19.4	2,061	13,247	15.6
Laclubar				1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
Total	11,532	77,702	14.8	14,258	74,410	19.2	25,790	152,112	17.0
Lautém									
Iliomar	1,281	4,427	28.9	1,338	4,580	29.2	2,619	9,007	29.1
Lautém	1,991	10,391	19.2	2,352	10,262	22.9	4,343	20,653	21.0
Lospalos	2,543	15,708	16.2	3,439	15,965	21.5	5,982	31,673	18.9
Luro	1,244	5,324	23.4	1,494	5,309	28.1	2,738	10,633	25.8
Lore	360	1,990	18.1	522	2,186	23.9	882	4,176	21.1
Tutuala	579	2,252	25.7	680	2,311	29.4	1,259	4,563	27.6
Total	7,998	40,092	19.9	9,825	40,613	24.2	17,823	80,705	22.1
Liquiçá									
Bazartete	1,859	16,918	11.0	2,667	16,351	16.3	4,526	33,269	13.6
Liquiçá	1,783	13,768	13.0	2,329	13,116	17.8	4,112	26,884	15.3
Maubara	995	12,052	8.3	1,338	11,736	11.4	2,333	23,788	9.8
Total	4,637	42,738	10.8	6,334	41,203	15.4	10,971	83,941	13.1
Manatuto									
Barique	575	3,097	18.6	544	2,885	18.9	1,119	5,982	18.7
Laclo	732	5,075	14.4	867	5,035	17.2	1,599	10,110	15.8
Laclubar	1,512	7,418	20.4	1,485	7,319	20.3	2,997	14,737	20.3
Laleia	460	2,346	19.6	537	2,305	23.3	997	4,651	21.4
Manatuto	1,345	7,763	17.3	1,484	7,494	19.8	2,829	15,257	18.5

Administrative Post of Origin (Birth)	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Lifetime Migrants	Total Males	% of Lifetime Migrants	Lifetime Migrants	Total females	% of Lifetime Migrants	Lifetime Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime Migrants
Soibada	644	2,101	30.7	753	2,120	35.5	1,397	4,221	33.1
Total	5,268	27,800	18.9	5,670	27,158	20.9	10,938	54,958	19.9
Manufahi									
Alas	877	5,384	16.3	870	5,058	17.2	1,747	10,442	16.7
Fatuberlio	962	4,849	19.8	921	4,518	20.4	1,883	9,367	20.1
Same	2,440	18,527	13.2	2,842	17,683	16.1	5,282	36,210	14.6
Turiscai	856	4,782	17.9	943	4,459	21.1	1,799	9,241	19.5
Total	5,135	33,542	15.3	5,576	31,718	17.6	10,711	65,260	16.4
Oe-Cusse									
Nitibe	1,429	8,038	17.8	1,446	7,759	18.6	2,875	15,797	18.2
Oesilo	1,471	7,795	18.9	1,426	7,335	19.4	2,897	15,130	19.1
Pante Macassar	1,939	22,805	8.5	2,192	22,225	9.9	4,131	45,030	9.2
Passabe	920	5,498	16.7	976	5,389	18.1	1,896	10,887	17.4
Total	5,759	44,136	13.0	6,040	42,708	14.1	11,799	86,844	13.6
Viqueque									
Lacluta	950	4,286	22.2	1,013	4,055	25.0	1,963	8,341	23.5
Ossu	3,387	12,266	27.6	3,434	11,785	29.1	6,821	24,051	28.4
Uato-Lari	3,023	12,033	25.1	3,108	11,991	25.9	6,131	24,024	25.5
Uatucarbau	1,453	5,129	28.3	1,571	4,974	31.6	3,024	10,103	29.9
Viqueque	2,385	15,170	15.7	2,508	14,404	17.4	4,893	29,574	16.5
Total	11,198	48,884	22.9	11,634	47,209	24.6	22,832	96,093	23.8
Abroad									
Abroad		4,789			5,696			10,485	

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C2: Distribution of the internal lifetime migrants resident population by sex, and Administrative Post of Usual residence

Administrative Post of Destination	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Males	% of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Females	% of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime migrants
Timor-Leste									
Total	199,280	680,781	29.3	208,266	660,144	31.5	407,546	1,340,925	30.4
Aileu									
Aileu Vila	1,392	13,535	10.3	2,171	12,592	17.2	3,563	26,127	13.6
Laulara	665	3,592	18.5	971	3,430	28.3	1,636	7,022	23.3
Lequidoe	330	4,064	8.1	543	3,736	14.5	873	7,800	11.2
Remexio	425	6,862	6.2	729	6,432	11.3	1,154	13,294	8.7
Total	2,812	28,053	10.0	4,414	26,190	16.9	7,226	54,243	13.3
Ainaro									
Ainaro	512	9,061	5.7	781	8,719	9.0	1,293	17,780	7.3
Hato-Udo	719	5,951	12.1	843	5,654	14.9	1,562	11,605	13.5
Hato-Builico	184	7,748	2.4	479	7,386	6.5	663	15,134	4.4
Maubisse	495	14,630	3.4	893	13,934	6.4	1,388	28,564	4.9
Total	1,910	37,390	5.1	2,996	35,693	8.4	4,906	73,083	6.7
Atauro									
Atauro	200	5,174	3.9	175	5,121	3.4	375	10,295	3.6
Total	200	5,174	3.9	175	5,121	3.4	375	10,295	3.6
Baucau									
Baguia	220	5,892	3.7	663	5,826	11.4	883	11,718	7.5
Baucau	3,691	27,681	13.3	5,075	27,256	18.6	8,766	54,937	16.0
Laga	950	9,996	9.5	1,474	9,780	15.1	2,424	19,776	12.3
Quelicai	349	9,342	3.7	790	9,102	8.7	1,139	18,444	6.2
Vemasse	656	5,725	11.5	969	5,471	17.7	1,625	11,196	14.5
Venilale	293	9,495	3.1	763	9,264	8.2	1,056	18,759	5.6
Total	6,159	68,131	9.0	9,734	66,699	14.6	15,893	134,830	11.8
Bobonaro									
Atabae	305	6,669	4.6	274	6,269	4.4	579	12,938	4.5
Balibo	378	9,002	4.2	394	8,610	4.6	772	17,612	4.4
Bobonaro	400	12,586	3.2	361	12,782	2.8	761	25,368	3.0
Cailaco	197	5,239	3.8	216	5,084	4.2	413	10,323	4.0
Lolotoe	208	3,813	5.5	140	3,878	3.6	348	7,691	4.5
Maliana	2,834	16,362	17.3	2,996	16,232	18.5	5,830	32,594	17.9
Total	4,322	53,671	8.1	4,381	52,855	8.3	8,703	106,526	8.2
Covalima									
Fatululic	61	1,091	5.6	26	1,087	2.4	87	2,178	4.0
Fatumean	28	1,879	1.5	27	1,769	1.5	55	3,648	1.5

Administrative Post of Destination	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Males	% of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Females	% of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime migrants
Fohorem	131	2,313	5.7	116	2,263	5.1	247	4,576	5.4
Maucatar	829	5,494	15.1	643	5,299	12.1	1,472	10,793	13.6
Suai	2,401	13,415	17.9	2,011	13,124	15.3	4,412	26,539	16.6
Tilomar	1,003	5,081	19.7	821	4,876	16.8	1,824	9,957	18.3
Zumalai	626	8,213	7.6	529	7,895	6.7	1,155	16,108	7.2
Total	5,079	37,486	13.5	4,173	36,313	11.5	9,252	73,799	12.5
Dili									
Cristo Rei	38,526	38,855	99.2	37,118	37,514	98.9	75,644	76,369	99.1
Dom Aleixo	77,929	84,264	92.5	75,312	81,535	92.4	153,241	165,799	92.4
Metinaro	3,621	3,687	98.2	3,419	3,482	98.2	7,040	7,169	98.2
Nain Feto	16,353	16,844	97.1	16,266	16,684	97.5	32,619	33,528	97.3
Vera Cruz	20,453	21,115	96.9	20,017	20,758	96.4	40,470	41,873	96.6
Total	156,882	164,765	95.2	152,132	159,973	95.1	309,014	324,738	95.2
Ermera									
Atsabe	293	9,952	2.9	505	9,874	5.1	798	19,826	4.0
Ermera	1,425	20,373	7.0	2,711	19,878	13.6	4,136	40,251	10.3
Hatulia A	506	10,457	4.8	819	9,828	8.3	1,325	20,285	6.5
Hatulia B	449	10,918	4.1	1,097	10,561	10.4	1,546	21,479	7.2
Letefoho	227	11,425	2.0	550	10,639	5.2	777	22,064	3.5
Railaco	992	7,014	14.1	1,457	6,670	21.8	2,449	13,684	17.9
Total	3,892	70,139	5.5	7,139	67,450	10.6	11,031	137,589	8.0
Lautém									
Iliomar	53	3,202	1.7	117	3,367	3.5	170	6,569	2.6
Lautém	400	8,827	4.5	916	8,850	10.4	1,316	17,677	7.4
Lospalos	1,656	14,877	11.1	2,364	15,015	15.7	4,020	29,892	13.4
Luro	189	4,271	4.4	292	4,110	7.1	481	8,381	5.7
Lore	135	1,768	7.6	248	1,924	12.9	383	3,692	10.4
Tutuala	110	1,788	6.2	235	1,871	12.6	345	3,659	9.4
Total	2,543	34,733	7.3	4,172	35,137	11.9	6,715	69,870	9.6
Liquiçá									
Bazartete	1,818	16,947	10.7	2,674	16,439	16.3	4,492	33,386	13.5
Liquiçá	1,303	13,341	9.8	2,167	13,042	16.6	3,470	26,383	13.2
Maubara	987	12,079	8.2	1,234	11,719	10.5	2,221	23,798	9.3
Total	4,108	42,367	9.7	6,075	41,200	14.7	10,183	83,567	12.2
Manatuto									
Barique	639	3,190	20.0	613	2,974	20.6	1,252	6,164	20.3
Laclo	670	5,027	13.3	651	4,829	13.5	1,321	9,856	13.4
Laclubar	201	6,110	3.3	220	6,063	3.6	421	12,173	3.5

Administrative Post of Destination	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Males	% of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Females	% of Lifetime migrants	Number of Lifetime Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime migrants
Laleia	227	2,120	10.7	298	2,072	14.4	525	4,192	12.5
Manatuto	1,322	7,788	17.0	1,338	7,409	18.1	2,660	15,197	17.5
Soibada	224	1,684	13.3	220	1,593	13.8	444	3,277	13.5
Total	3,283	25,919	12.7	3,340	24,940	13.4	6,623	50,859	13.0
Manufahi									
Alas	496	5,011	9.9	325	4,521	7.2	821	9,532	8.6
Fatuberlio	518	4,443	11.7	423	4,047	10.5	941	8,490	11.1
Same	1,885	18,071	10.4	1,811	16,772	10.8	3,696	34,843	10.6
Turiscai	144	4,074	3.5	210	3,726	5.6	354	7,800	4.5
Total	3,043	31,599	9.6	2,769	29,066	9.5	5,812	60,665	9.6
Oe-Cusse									
Nitibe	224	6,854	3.3	297	6,642	4.5	521	13,496	3.9
Oesilo	124	6,463	1.9	228	6,174	3.7	352	12,637	2.8
Pante Macassar	2,049	23,027	8.9	2,040	22,388	9.1	4,089	45,415	9.0
Passabe	63	4,647	1.4	67	4,490	1.5	130	9,137	1.4
Total	2,460	40,991	6.0	2,632	39,694	6.6	5,092	80,685	6.3
Viqueque									
Lacluta	135	3,478	3.9	165	3,217	5.1	300	6,695	4.5
Ossu	537	9,431	5.7	986	9,356	10.5	1,523	18,787	8.1
Uato-Lari	135	9,154	1.5	418	9,305	4.5	553	18,459	3.0
Uatucarbau	246	3,928	6.3	539	3,951	13.6	785	7,879	10.0
Viqueque	1,534	14,372	10.7	2,026	13,984	14.5	3,560	28,356	12.6
Total	2,587	40,363	6.4	4,134	39,813	10.4	6,721	80,176	8.4

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C3: Distribution of Timor-Leste residents by citizenship, sex and usual Municipality of residence

citizenship	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	First citizenship	**Second citizenship**	**Total**	**First citizenship**	**Second citizenship**	**Total**	**First citizenship**	**Second citizenship**	**Total**
Timor-Leste	673,808	6,973	680,781	654,692	5,452	660,144	**1,328,500**	**12,425**	**1,340,925**
Aileu	27,714	339	28,053	25,988	202	26,190	**53,702**	**541**	**54,243**
Ainaro	37,065	325	37,390	35,406	287	35,693	**72,471**	**612**	**73,083**
Atauro	5,157	17	5,174	5,106	15	5,121	**10,263**	**32**	**10,295**
Baucau	67,547	584	68,131	66,384	315	66,699	**133,931**	**899**	**134,830**
Bobonaro	53,497	174	53,671	52,620	235	52,855	**106,117**	**409**	**106,526**
Covalima	37,283	203	37,486	36,126	187	36,313	**73,409**	**390**	**73,799**
Dili	162,212	2,553	164,765	157,998	1,975	159,973	**320,210**	**4,528**	**324,738**
Ermera	69,100	1,039	70,139	66,461	989	67,450	**135,561**	**2,028**	**137,589**
Lautém	34,185	548	34,733	34,947	190	35,137	**69,132**	**738**	**69,870**
Liquiçá	42,007	360	42,367	40,818	382	41,200	**82,825**	**742**	**83,567**
Manatuto	25,826	93	25,919	24,861	79	24,940	**50,687**	**172**	**50,859**
Manufahi	31,323	276	31,599	28,908	158	29,066	**60,231**	**434**	**60,665**
Oe-Cusse	40,782	209	40,991	39,409	285	39,694	**80,191**	**494**	**80,685**
Viqueque	40,110	253	40,363	39,660	153	39,813	**79,770**	**406**	**80,176**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C4: Percentage of Lifetime Immigrants by Country of Birth, Sex and Usual Municipality of residence

Sex and Country of Birth	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque
Both sexes															
Angola	4.0	5.9	25.6	10.2	6.7	6.7	1.9	1.7	19.5	8.4	6.3	7.4	9.2	4.2	9.8
Australia	1.8	1.5	1.5	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	2.5	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	
Bangladesh	1.1	1.5	1.5		0.7	0.7		1.5	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.9		0.5	
Brazil	0.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	0.5			0.8				0.5			
Canada	0.0							0.0	0.4						
Cape Verde	0.2							0.3	0.4						1.5
China	7.6	5.9	6.8	6.1	2.6	5.7	4.2	9.3	5.5	7.0	5.1	6.9	3.3	1.8	12.4
Cuba	0.3					0.3		0.4		1.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
India	0.7	1.5				0.5	0.2	0.8		0.4	2.9		0.3	0.7	1.0
Indonesia	73.5	65.9	59.4	59.2	78.4	82.3	91.7	69.4	66.5	73.6	77.8	74.1	82.6	89.2	69.6
Ireland	0.6				2.9	0.3		0.5	0.8	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.2	2.1
Italy	0.1	1.5	0.8		0.2			0.1	0.4				0.7		
Japan	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.0				0.2		0.4					0.5
Laos	0.1								0.4			0.5		1.1	
Macau	0.1							0.1						0.2	0.5
Malaysia	0.4				0.5	0.7		0.5	0.4		0.2		0.7		
Mozambique	0.2							0.3							
Myanmar	0.1							0.2			0.5				
New Zealand	0.2							0.3							
Pakistan	0.2							0.3							
Papua New Guinea	0.0							0.0							
Philippines	2.8	2.2	0.8	4.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	3.9	0.4		2.2	5.1	0.3	1.3	
Portugal	1.6	1.5			0.2	0.2	0.8	2.2		2.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0
Singapore	0.2							0.2			0.2	0.5	0.3		
South Korea	0.4	2.2			0.7			0.6	0.4		0.7				
Thailand	0.1							0.2							
UK	0.9	1.5			3.6	1.2		0.9		1.5	0.5	0.9			0.5

Sex and Country of Birth	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque
USA	0.2							0.3							
Vietnam	0.2	0.7			0.7			0.3							
Other countries	1.5	5.2	0.8	12.2	0.2	0.2		2.1	0.4		1.0			0.2	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	**10,485**	**135**	**133**	**49**	**417**	**594**	**639**	**6,333**	**236**	**273**	**414**	**216**	**304**	**548**	**194**
Male															
Angola	4.4	6.8	27.6	17.6	9.8	9.7	1.0	1.3	33.8	11.5	8.9	7.7	10.1	11.0	16.7
Australia	2.1	4.5	1.7	5.9	1.8	0.4		2.6	2.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	2.0	0.6	
Bangladesh	1.9	2.3	1.7		1.8	0.4		2.5		3.1	0.6			0.6	
Brazil	0.7	2.3	3.4		0.6			0.9				1.0			
Canada	0.0							0.0	1.3						
Cape Verde	0.2							0.3							
China	11.4	11.4	12.1	11.8	4.3	8.5	6.8	12.7	11.7	15.6	9.5	12.5	5.4	4.5	20.0
Cuba	0.4							0.4		1.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	
India	1.2					0.8		1.4		1.0	5.1		0.7	1.3	1.1
Indonesia	64.9	63.6	51.7	47.1	70.1	76.1	90.1	62.0	44.2	55.2	62.7	65.4	76.5	72.1	57.8
Ireland	0.8				3.0	0.4		0.6	2.6	3.1	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.6	2.2
Italy	0.1							0.1	1.3				1.3		
Japan	0.2	2.3						0.2							1.1
Laos	0.1													3.2	
Macau	0.1							0.1						0.6	
Malaysia	0.6				0.6	0.4		0.8			0.6		0.7		
Mozambique	0.2							0.3							
Myanmar	0.2							0.3			1.3				
New Zealand	0.3							0.4							
Pakistan	0.3							0.5							
Papua New Guinea	0.0							0.0							
Philippines	3.9		1.7	5.9	0.6	1.6	1.7	4.8	1.3		3.8	9.6	0.7	3.2	

Sex and Country of Birth	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque
Portugal	1.8				0.6		0.3	2.5		4.2				0.6	
Singapore	0.2							0.3			0.6				
South Korea	0.6	2.3			0.6			0.7	1.3		1.9				
Thailand	0.2							0.3							
UK	0.9				4.3	1.6		0.8		4.2					1.1
USA	0.2							0.3							
Vietnam	0.4	2.3			1.2			0.5							
Other countries	1.9	2.3		11.8	0.6			2.6			1.9			0.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	**4,789**	**44**	**58**	**17**	**164**	**247**	**294**	**3,137**	**77**	**96**	**158**	**104**	**149**	**154**	**90**
Female															
Angola	3.6	5.5	24.0	6.3	4.7	4.6	2.6	2.1	12.6	6.8	4.7	7.1	8.4	1.5	3.8
Australia	1.5		1.3	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.4				
Bangladesh	0.5	1.1	1.3			0.9		0.4	3.1	0.6	0.4	1.8		0.5	
Brazil	0.5	2.2	1.3	3.1	0.4			0.8							
Canada	0.0							0.0							
Cape Verde	0.2							0.3	0.6						2.9
China	4.4	3.3	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.7	2.0	6.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.8	5.8
Cuba	0.3					0.6		0.4		1.1		0.9			1.0
India	0.3	2.2				0.3	0.3	0.2			1.6			0.5	1.0
Indonesia	80.8	67.0	65.3	65.6	83.8	86.7	93.0	76.7	77.4	83.6	87.1	82.1	88.4	95.9	79.8
Ireland	0.5				2.8	0.3		0.4		1.7	0.4	0.9			1.9
Italy	0.1	2.2	1.3		0.4			0.1							
Japan	0.2		1.3	3.1				0.3		0.6					
Laos	0.1								0.6			0.9		0.3	
Macau	0.1							0.1							1.0
Malaysia	0.2				0.4	0.9		0.2	0.6				0.6		
Mozambique	0.2							0.3							

Sex and Country of Birth	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque
Myanmar	0.0							0.1							
New Zealand	0.1							0.2							
Pakistan	0.1							0.2							
Philippines	2.0	3.3		3.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.1			1.2	0.9		0.5	
Portugal	1.4	2.2				0.3	1.2	2.0		2.3	0.8	0.9	0.6		1.9
Singapore	0.1							0.2				0.9	0.6		
South Korea	0.4	2.2			0.8			0.5							
Thailand	0.1							0.2							
UK	0.9	2.2			3.2	0.9		1.0			0.8	1.8			
USA	0.2							0.3							
Vietnam	0.1				0.4			0.2							
Other countries	1.1	6.6	1.3	12.5		0.3		1.5	0.6		0.4				1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	**5,696**	**91**	**75**	**32**	**253**	**347**	**345**	**3,196**	**159**	**177**	**256**	**112**	**155**	**394**	**104**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C5: Percentage of Recent Immigrants by Country of Previous Residence, Sex and Usual Municipality of residence

Sex and Country of previous residence/Origin	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque
Both sexes															
Angola	0.6							0.2		11.1	16.7				
Australia	5.3					3.6		6.1	7.1				14.3		
Bangladesh	0.9							1.2							
Brazil	1.9			10.0	4.8			2.0							
Cape Verde	0.2							0.2							
China	8.3				9.5	14.3	25.0	8.5				11.1			25.0
Cuba	0.5					7.1						11.1			
India	0.3							0.4							
Indonesia	59.5	16.7	100.0	40.0	57.1	75.0	75.0	57.4	85.7	72.2	50.0	66.7	85.7	100.0	50.0
Ireland	1.5				9.5			1.4				11.1			
Italy	0.2							0.2							
Japan	0.8							1.0							
Macau	0.3							0.4							
Malaysia	0.9							1.2							
Myanmar	0.2							0.2							
New Zealand	0.2							0.2							
Pakistan	0.6							0.8							
Philippines	4.6	66.7		10.0				4.8	7.1						
Portugal	3.7				4.8			4.0		5.6					25.0
Singapore	0.2							0.2							
South Korea	2.0	16.7						2.0			33.3				
Thailand	0.2							0.2							
UK	2.8				14.3			2.6		11.1					
USA	0.2							0.2							
Vietnam	0.5							0.6							

Sex and Country of previous residence/Origin	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque
Other countries	3.9			40.0				4.2							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	647	6	3	10	21	28	8	505	14	18	6	9	7	4	8
Male															
Angola	0.5									28.6					
Australia	5.6					9.1		6.1					25.0		
Bangladesh	1.3							1.6							
Brazil	1.9				7.7			1.9							
China	8.8				7.7	27.3	50.0	8.0				33.3			66.7
India	0.3							0.3							
Indonesia	58.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	46.2	63.6	50.0	58.0	100.0	42.9	50.0	33.3	75.0	100.0	33.3
Ireland	2.4				15.4			1.9				33.3			
Japan	0.5							0.6							
Malaysia	1.1							1.3							
Pakistan	0.5							0.6							
Philippines	3.5	33.3						3.8							
Portugal	3.2				7.7			3.5							
Singapore	0.3							0.3							
South Korea	2.4	33.3						1.9			50.0				
Thailand	0.3							0.3							
UK	4.3				15.4			3.8		28.6					
USA	0.3							0.3							
Vietnam	0.5							0.6							
Other countries	4.3			33.3				4.8							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	374	3	2	3	13	11	2	312	6	7	4	3	4	1	3

Sex and Country of previous residence/Origin	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oe-Cusse	Viqueque
Female															
Angola	0.7							0.5			50.0				
Australia	4.8							6.2	12.5						
Bangladesh	0.4							0.5							
Brazil	1.8			14.3				2.1							
Cape Verde	0.4							0.5							
China	7.7				12.5	5.9	16.7	9.3							
Cuba	1.1					11.8						16.7			
India	0.4							0.5							
Indonesia	61.5		100.0	28.6	75.0	82.4	83.3	56.5	75.0	90.9	50.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	60.0
Ireland	0.4							0.5							
Italy	0.4							0.5							
Japan	1.1							1.6							
Macau	0.7							1.0							
Malaysia	0.7							1.0							
Myanmar	0.4							0.5							
New Zealand	0.4							0.5							
Pakistan	0.7							1.0							
Philippines	6.2	100.0		14.3				6.2	12.5						
Portugal	4.4							4.7		9.1					40.0
South Korea	1.5							2.1							
UK	0.7				12.5			0.5							
Vietnam	0.4							0.5							
Other countries	3.3			42.9				3.1							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	273	3	1	7	8	17	6	193	8	11	2	6	3	3	5

Annex C6: Distribution (%) of lifetime immigrants by citizenship, sex and Number of citizenship

Citizenship	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	First citizenship	Second citizenship	Total	First citizenship	Second citizenship	Total	First citizenship	Second citizenship	Total
Timor-Leste	46.4	20.5	38.1	54.5	22.6	42.7	50.7	21.7	40.6
Angola	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
Bangladesh	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Brazil	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Canada		0.1	0.0					0.0	0.0
Cape Verde	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
China	9.9	10.6	10.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	6.9	6.7	6.8
Cuba	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
India	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Indonesia	30.9	53.8	38.3	33.1	67.2	45.6	32.0	61.5	42.3
Ireland	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Italy		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Japan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Macau	0.0		0.0				0.0		0.0
Malaysia	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mozambique		0.4	0.1		0.2	0.1		0.3	0.1
Myanmar	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1		0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pakistan	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Papua New Guinea	0.0		0.0				0.0		0.0
Philippines	2.8	4.4	3.3	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Portugal	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Singapore	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
South Korea	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Thailand	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
UK	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
USA	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vietnam	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other countries	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	3,251	1,538	4,789	3,599	2,097	5,696	6,850	3,635	10,485

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C7: Distribution of lifetime immigrants by Number of citizenships, sex and usual Municipality of residence

Citizenship	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	First citizenship	Second citizenship	Total	First citizenship	Second citizenship	Total	First citizenship	Second citizenship	Total
Aileu	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3
Ainaro	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3
Atauro	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Baucau	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.0
Bobonaro	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	7.1	6.1	5.2	6.5	5.7
Covalima	4.3	10.1	6.1	5.0	7.8	6.1	4.7	8.8	6.1
Dili	70.5	55.0	65.5	60.9	47.9	56.1	65.4	50.9	60.4
Ermera	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.3
Lautém	1.7	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.6
Liquiçá	3.4	3.1	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.9
Manatuto	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1
Manufahi	2.2	5.0	3.1	2.0	3.9	2.7	2.1	4.4	2.9
Oe-Cusse	2.3	5.1	3.2	5.1	10.0	6.9	3.8	7.9	5.2
Viqueque	1.4	2.8	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9
Timor-Leste	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Timor-Leste	3,251	1,538	4,789	3,599	2,097	5,696	6,850	3,635	10,485

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C8: Distribution of emigrants by country of usual residence, Year lived Abroad and sex

country of current residence	Male				Female				Total			
	0-10 Years	11-20 Years	21 years and above	Total	0-10 Years	11-20 Years	21 years and above	Total	0-10 Years	11-20 Years	21 years and above	Total
Angola	3	2		5	1			1	4	2		6
Australia	1,361	27	92	1,480	596	26	73	695	1,957	53	165	2,175
Bangladesh	7		1	8	9			9	16		1	17
Brazil	38	1	3	42	25	3	1	29	63	4	4	71
Canada	15	1		16	2	1	1	4	17	2	1	20
Cape Verde	7		1	8	2			2	9		1	10
China	168	5	16	189	25	1	5	31	193	6	21	220
Cuba	7		1	8	2			2	9		1	10
India	12	1		13	4	1	1	6	16	2	1	19
Indonesia	856	99	328	1,283	612	60	164	836	1,468	159	492	2,119
Ireland	2,306	215	133	2,654	675	61	45	781	2,981	276	178	3,435
Italy	29	1	1	31	32	7	1	40	61	8	2	71
Japan	39			39	13			13	52			52
Laos	1			1	2			2	3			3
Macau	3		2	5	1	1		2	4	1	2	7
Malaysia	74	10	12	96	18	1		19	92	11	12	115
Mozambique	9		1	10	11			11	20		1	21
Myanmar	5			5					5			5
New Zealand	43	7	5	55	21	1		22	64	8	5	77
Pakistan	1			1	4			4	5			5
Papua New Guinea	7	1	1	9	2		1	3	9	1	2	12
Philippines	76	3	2	81	81	3	4	88	157	6	6	169
Portugal	1,112	17	55	1,184	414	14	21	449	1,526	31	76	1,633
Singapore	13	1	1	15	7			7	20	1	1	22
South Korea	2,107	66	52	2,225	47	2	1	50	2,154	68	53	2,275
Thailand	16			16	10			10	26			26
UK	3,567	289	147	4,003	1,209	69	45	1,323	4,776	358	192	5,326
USA	63	3	7	73	39	2	7	48	102	5	14	121
Vietnam	13		1	14	17		1	18	30		2	32
Other countries	432	17	19	468	146	15	7	168	578	32	26	636
Total	12,390	766	881	14,037	4,027	268	378	4,673	16,417	1,034	1,259	18,710

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C9: Percentage Distribution of lifetime immigrants by main reason to move, Area of Residence and Sex

Recent Migration status and Main reason to move	Urban			Rural			Timor-Leste		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Lifetime Immigrants									
Education or training	3.9	3.9	**3.9**	2.4	2.8	**2.7**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**
Employment	28.7	10.6	**19.2**	11.7	3.2	**6.8**	**23.7**	**8.1**	**15.2**
In search of employment	27.7	9.6	**18.2**	12.4	2.9	**6.9**	**23.2**	**7.4**	**14.6**
Marriage	11.6	48.5	**30.9**	37.2	66.5	**54.1**	**19.1**	**54.6**	**38.3**
Followed family	22.5	22.8	**22.7**	31.7	21.4	**25.8**	**25.2**	**22.4**	**23.6**
Conflict	0.9	0.9	**0.9**	0.4	0.6	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**
Natural disaster	0.4	0.4	**0.4**				**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Other	3.8	2.9	**3.3**	3.0	2.0	**2.4**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**3.0**
Don't Know	0.6	0.3	**0.5**	1.1	0.5	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.6**
Total (%)	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number	2,173	2,394	**4,567**	900	1,231	**2,131**	**3,073**	**3,625**	**6,698**

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C10: Distribution of emigrants by Municipality and Main reason of migration

Municipality	Education or training	Employment	In search of employment	Marriage	Followed family	Conflict	Natural disaster	Other	Don't know	Total
Aileu	38	156	218	2	5	5		15	1	440
Ainaro	44	45	214	15	15	4		7	2	346
Atauro	7	22	14	1	1	2		2	1	50
Baucau	232	313	1,429	30	89	22		30	7	2,152
Bobonaro	87	154	534	30	24	7	2	10	4	852
Covalima	36	82	261	11	15	9		2		416
Dili	1,539	2,391	4,525	135	545	9		78	13	9,235
Ermera	97	123	414	13	17	15		37	2	718
Lautém	149	182	1,473	15	59	2		13	1	1,894
Liquiçá	55	145	423	4	22	4		11	3	667
Manatuto	69	154	324	14	34	30		7	1	633
Manufahi	60	78	184	16	14	6	2	4	2	366
Oe-Cusse	36	24	71	18	6	7		3		165
Viqueque	119	94	444	60	32	12		15	4	780
Total	2,568	3,963	10,528	364	878	134	4	234	41	18,714

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C11: Distribution of resident population by internal lifetime migration and Administrative Post of Current residence

Administrative Post of Destination	Lifetime Migrants	Non-Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime Migrants
Timor-Leste				
Total	407,546	933,379	1,340,925	30.4
Aileu				
Aileu Vila	3,563	22,564	26,127	13.6
Laulara	1,636	5,386	7,022	23.3
Lequidoe	873	6,927	7,800	11.2
Remexio	1,154	12,140	13,294	8.7
Total	7,226	47,017	54,243	13.3
Ainaro				
Ainaro	1,293	16,487	17,780	7.3
Hato-Udo	1,562	10,043	11,605	13.5
Hato-Builico	663	14,471	15,134	4.4
Maubisse	1,388	27,176	28,564	4.9
Total	4,906	68,177	73,083	6.7
Atauro				
Atauro	375	9,920	10,295	3.6
Total	375	9,920	10,295	3.6
Baucau				
Baguia	883	10,835	11,718	7.5
Baucau	8,766	46,171	54,937	16.0
Laga	2,424	17,352	19,776	12.3
Quelicai	1,139	17,305	18,444	6.2
Vemasse	1,625	9,571	11,196	14.5
Venilale	1,056	17,703	18,759	5.6
Total	15,893	118,937	134,830	11.8
Bobonaro				
Atabae	579	12,359	12,938	4.5
Balibo	772	16,840	17,612	4.4
Bobonaro	761	24,607	25,368	3.0
Cailaco	413	9,910	10,323	4.0
Lolotoe	348	7,343	7,691	4.5
Maliana	5,830	26,764	32,594	17.9
Total	8,703	97,823	106,526	8.2
Covalima				
Fatululic	87	2,091	2,178	4.0
Fatumean	55	3,593	3,648	1.5
Fohorem	247	4,329	4,576	5.4
Maucatar	1,472	9,321	10,793	13.6

Administrative Post of Destination	Lifetime Migrants	Non-Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime Migrants
Suai	4,412	22,127	26,539	16.6
Tilomar	1,824	8,133	9,957	18.3
Zumalai	1,155	14,953	16,108	7.2
Total	9,252	64,547	73,799	12.5
Dili				
Cristo Rei	75,644	725	76,369	99.1
Dom Aleixo	153,241	12,558	165,799	92.4
Metinaro	7,040	129	7,169	98.2
Nain Feto	32,619	909	33,528	97.3
Vera Cruz	40,470	1,403	41,873	96.6
Total	309,014	15,724	324,738	95.2
Ermera				
Atsabe	798	19,028	19,826	4.0
Ermera	4,136	36,115	40,251	10.3
Hatulia A	1,325	18,960	20,285	6.5
Hatulia B	1,546	19,933	21,479	7.2
Letefoho	777	21,287	22,064	3.5
Railaco	2,449	11,235	13,684	17.9
Total	11,031	126,558	137,589	8.0
Lautém				
Iliomar	170	6,399	6,569	2.6
Lautém	1,316	16,361	17,677	7.4
Lospalos	4,020	25,872	29,892	13.4
Luro	481	7,900	8,381	5.7
Lore	383	3,309	3,692	10.4
Tutuala	345	3,314	3,659	9.4
Total	6,715	63,155	69,870	9.6
Liquiçá				
Bazartete	4,492	28,894	33,386	13.5
Liquiçá	3,470	22,913	26,383	13.2
Maubara	2,221	21,577	23,798	9.3
Total	10,183	73,384	83,567	12.2
Manatuto				
Barique	1,252	4,912	6,164	20.3
Laclo	1,321	8,535	9,856	13.4
Laclubar	421	11,752	12,173	3.5
Laleia	525	3,667	4,192	12.5
Manatuto	2,660	12,537	15,197	17.5
Soibada	444	2,833	3,277	13.5
Total	6,623	44,236	50,859	13.0
Manufahi				

Administrative Post of Destination	Lifetime Migrants	Non-Migrants	Total Population	% of Lifetime Migrants
Alas	821	8,711	9,532	8.6
Fatuberlio	941	7,549	8,490	11.1
Same	3,696	31,147	34,843	10.6
Turiscai	354	7,446	7,800	4.5
Total	5,812	54,853	60,665	9.6
Oe-Cusse				
Nitibe	521	12,975	13,496	3.9
Oesilo	352	12,285	12,637	2.8
Pante Macassar	4,089	41,326	45,415	9.0
Passabe	130	9,007	9,137	1.4
Total	5,092	75,593	80,685	6.3
Viqueque				
Lacluta	300	6,395	6,695	4.5
Ossu	1,523	17,264	18,787	8.1
Uato-Lari	553	17,906	18,459	3.0
Uatucarbau	785	7,094	7,879	10.0
Viqueque	3,560	24,796	28,356	12.6
Total	6,721	73,455	80,176	8.4

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C12: Distribution of the resident population by internal Recent migration status, and Administrative Post of Current residence

Administrative Post of Destination	internal Recent Migrants	Non-internal recent Migrants	Total Population	% of Internal Recent Migrants
Timor-Leste				
Total	32,287	1,308,638	1,340,925	2.4
Aileu				
Aileu Vila	270	25,857	26,127	1.0
Laulara	130	6,892	7,022	1.9
Lequidoe	51	7,749	7,800	0.7
Remexio	80	13,214	13,294	0.6
Total	531	53,712	54,243	1.0
Ainaro				
Ainaro	130	17,650	17,780	0.7
Hato-Udo	88	11,517	11,605	0.8
Hato-Builico	42	15,092	15,134	0.3
Maubisse	100	28,464	28,564	0.4
Total	360	72,723	73,083	0.5
Atauro				
Atauro	44	10,251	10,295	0.4
Total	44	10,251	10,295	0.4
Baucau				
Baguia	84	11,634	11,718	0.7
Baucau	637	54,300	54,937	1.2
Laga	89	19,687	19,776	0.5
Quelicai	86	18,358	18,444	0.5
Vemasse	145	11,051	11,196	1.3
Venilale	44	18,715	18,759	0.2
Total	1,085	133,745	134,830	0.8
Bobonaro				
Atabae	28	12,910	12,938	0.2
Balibo	72	17,540	17,612	0.4
Bobonaro	81	25,287	25,368	0.3
Cailaco	36	10,287	10,323	0.3
Lolotoe	65	7,626	7,691	0.8
Maliana	339	32,255	32,594	1.0
Total	621	105,905	106,526	0.6
Covalima				
Fatululic	9	2,169	2,178	0.4
Fatumean	2	3,646	3,648	0.1
Fohorem	23	4,553	4,576	0.5
Maucatar	101	10,692	10,793	0.9
Suai	159	26,380	26,539	0.6
Tilomar	79	9,878	9,957	0.8
Zumalai	93	16,015	16,108	0.6
Total	466	73,333	73,799	0.6
Dili				
Cristo Rei	5,252	71,117	76,369	6.9
Dom Aleixo	13,918	151,881	165,799	8.4
Metinaro	384	6,785	7,169	5.4
Nain Feto	2,063	31,465	33,528	6.2
Vera Cruz	3,142	38,731	41,873	7.5
Total	24,759	299,979	324,738	7.6
Ermera				
Atsabe	79	19,747	19,826	0.4

Administrative Post of Destination	internal Recent Migrants	Non-internal recent Migrants	Total Population	% of Internal Recent Migrants
Ermera	375	39,876	40,251	0.9
Hatulia A	71	20,214	20,285	0.4
Hatulia B	74	21,405	21,479	0.3
Letefoho	51	22,013	22,064	0.2
Railaco	249	13,435	13,684	1.8
Total	899	136,690	137,589	0.7
Lautém				
Iliomar	23	6,546	6,569	0.4
Lautém	141	17,536	17,677	0.8
Lospalos	303	29,589	29,892	1.0
Luro	36	8,345	8,381	0.4
Lore	24	3,668	3,692	0.7
Tutuala	35	3,624	3,659	1.0
Total	562	69,308	69,870	0.8
Liquiçá				
Bazartete	581	32,805	33,386	1.7
Liquiçá	288	26,095	26,383	1.1
Maubara	206	23,592	23,798	0.9
Total	1,075	82,492	83,567	1.3
Manatuto				
Barique	139	6,025	6,164	2.3
Laclo	71	9,785	9,856	0.7
Laclubar	62	12,111	12,173	0.5
Laleia	33	4,159	4,192	0.8
Manatuto	287	14,910	15,197	1.9
Soibada	38	3,239	3,277	1.2
Total	630	50,229	50,859	1.2
Manufahi				
Alas	55	9,477	9,532	0.6
Fatuberlio	37	8,453	8,490	0.4
Same	314	34,529	34,843	0.9
Turiscai	27	7,773	7,800	0.3
Total	433	60,232	60,665	0.7
Oe-Cusse				
Nitibe	29	13,467	13,496	0.2
Oesilo	24	12,613	12,637	0.2
Pante Macassar	202	45,213	45,415	0.4
Passabe	26	9,111	9,137	0.3
Total	281	80,404	80,685	0.3
Viqueque				
Lacluta	32	6,663	6,695	0.5
Ossu	79	18,708	18,787	0.4
Uato-Lari	27	18,432	18,459	0.1
Uatucarbau	75	7,804	7,879	1.0
Viqueque	328	28,028	28,356	1.2
Total	541	79,635	80,176	0.7

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C13: Distribution of the resident population by lifetime immigration status, and Administrative Post of Usual residence

Administrative Post of Destination	International Lifetime Immigrants	Non-International Lifetime immigrants	Total Population	International Lifetime Immigrants
Timor-Leste				
Total	10,485	1,330,440	1,340,925	0.8
Aileu				
Aileu Vila	84	26,043	26,127	0.3
Laulara	20	7,002	7,022	0.3
Lequidoe	8	7,792	7,800	0.1
Remexio	23	13,271	13,294	0.2
Total	135	54,108	54,243	0.2
Ainaro				
Ainaro	57	17,723	17,780	0.3
Hato-Udo	17	11,588	11,605	0.1
Hato-Builico	14	15,120	15,134	0.1
Maubisse	45	28,519	28,564	0.2
Total	133	72,950	73,083	0.2
Atauro				
Atauro	49	10,246	10,295	0.5
Total	49	10,246	10,295	0.5
Baucau				
Baguia	20	11,698	11,718	0.2
Baucau	235	54,702	54,937	0.4
Laga	39	19,737	19,776	0.2
Quelicai	18	18,426	18,444	0.1
Vemasse	64	11,132	11,196	0.6
Venilale	41	18,718	18,759	0.2
Total	417	134,413	134,830	0.3
Bobonaro				
Atabae	40	12,898	12,938	0.3
Balibo	157	17,455	17,612	0.9
Bobonaro	32	25,336	25,368	0.1
Cailaco	10	10,313	10,323	0.1
Lolotoe	38	7,653	7,691	0.5
Maliana	317	32,277	32,594	1.0
Total	594	105,932	106,526	0.6
Covalima				
Fatululic	20	2,158	2,178	0.9
Fatumean	8	3,640	3,648	0.2
Fohorem	27	4,549	4,576	0.6
Maucatar	67	10,726	10,793	0.6
Suai	327	26,212	26,539	1.2

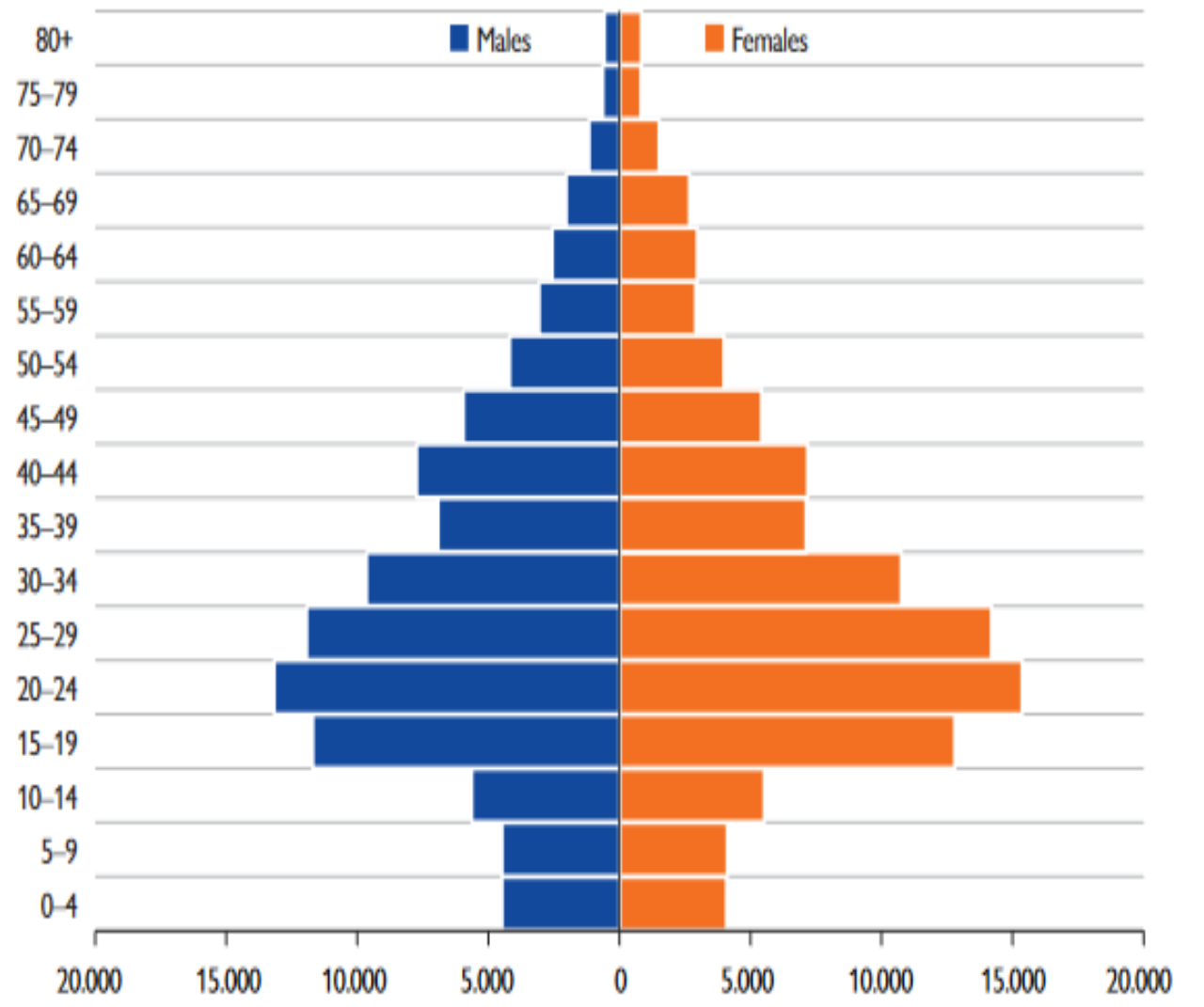
Administrative Post of Destination	International Lifetime Immigrants	Non-International Lifetime immigrants	Total Population	International Lifetime Immigrants
Tilomar	136	9,821	9,957	1.4
Zumalai	54	16,054	16,108	0.3
Total	639	73,160	73,799	0.9
Dili				
Cristo Rei	725	75,644	76,369	0.9
Dom Aleixo	3,967	161,832	165,799	2.4
Metinaro	45	7,124	7,169	0.6
Nain Feto	898	32,630	33,528	2.7
Vera Cruz	698	41,175	41,873	1.7
Total	6,333	318,405	324,738	2.0
Ermera				
Atsabe	24	19,802	19,826	0.1
Ermera	97	40,154	40,251	0.2
Hatulia A	17	20,268	20,285	0.1
Hatulia B	15	21,464	21,479	0.1
Letefoho	34	22,030	22,064	0.2
Railaco	49	13,635	13,684	0.4
Total	236	137,353	137,589	0.2
Lautém				
Iliomar	11	6,558	6,569	0.2
Lautém	51	17,626	17,677	0.3
Lospalos	181	29,711	29,892	0.6
Luro	5	8,376	8,381	0.1
Lore	15	3,677	3,692	0.4
Tutuala	10	3,649	3,659	0.3
Total	273	69,597	69,870	0.4
Liquiçá				
Bazartete	151	33,235	33,386	0.5
Liquiçá	141	26,242	26,383	0.5
Maubara	122	23,676	23,798	0.5
Total	414	83,153	83,567	0.5
Manatuto				
Barique	49	6,115	6,164	0.8
Laclo	24	9,832	9,856	0.2
Laclubar	12	12,161	12,173	0.1
Laleia	13	4,179	4,192	0.3
Manatuto	109	15,088	15,197	0.7
Soibada	9	3,268	3,277	0.3
Total	216	50,643	50,859	0.4
Manufahi				

Administrative Post of Destination	International Lifetime Immigrants	Non-International Lifetime immigrants	Total Population	International Lifetime Immigrants
Alas	16	9,516	9,532	0.2
Fatuberlio	65	8,425	8,490	0.8
Same	219	34,624	34,843	0.6
Turiscai	4	7,796	7,800	0.1
Total	304	60,361	60,665	0.5
Oe-Cusse				
Nitibe	53	13,443	13,496	0.4
Oesilo	52	12,585	12,637	0.4
Pante Macassar	427	44,988	45,415	0.9
Passabe	16	9,121	9,137	0.2
Total	548	80,137	80,685	0.7
Viqueque				
Lacluta	17	6,678	6,695	0.3
Ossu	34	18,753	18,787	0.2
Uato-Lari	13	18,446	18,459	0.1
Uatucarbau	15	7,864	7,879	0.2
Viqueque	115	28,241	28,356	0.4
Total	194	79,982	80,176	0.2

Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 (GDS)

Annex C14: Age-sex structure of internal lifetime migrants by age group and sex, 2015

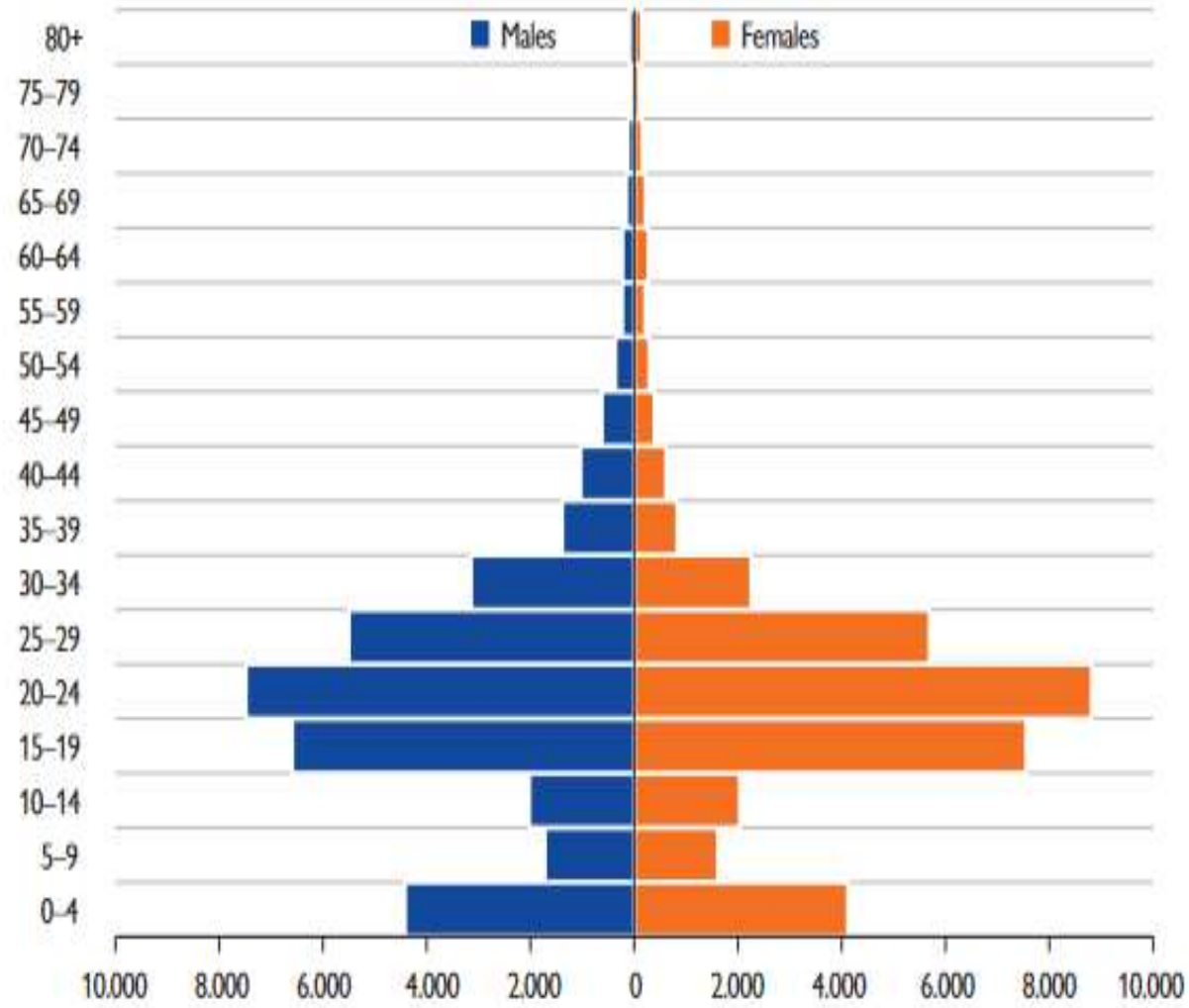
Figure 22. Total number of lifetime Timorese internal migrants by age group and sex, 2015



Source: Timor-Leste, GDS and UNFPA, 2018.

Annex C15: Age-sex structure of internal recent migrants by age group and sex, 2015

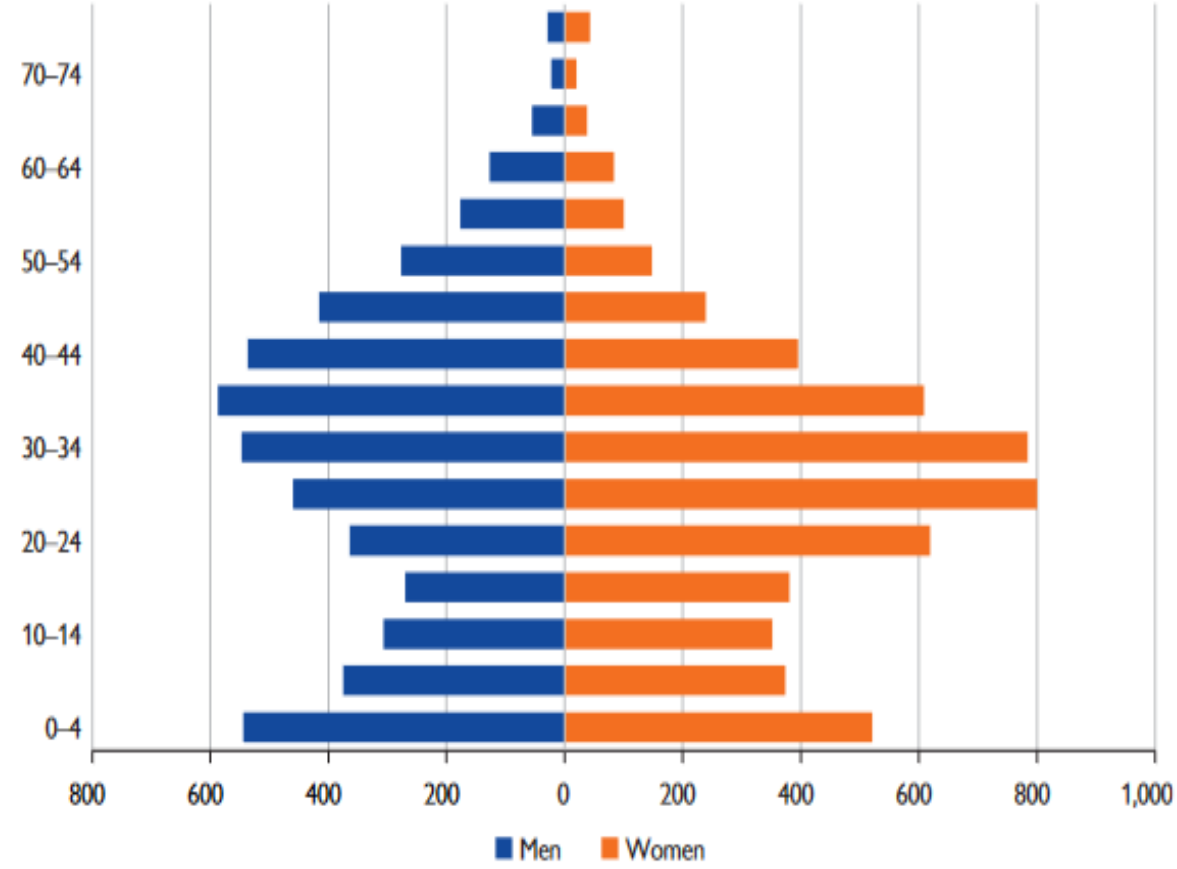
Figure 23. Total number of recent Timorese internal migrants by age group and sex, 2015



Source: Timor-Leste, GDS and UNFPA, 2018.

Annex C16: Age-sex structure of immigrants in Timor-Leste, 2000

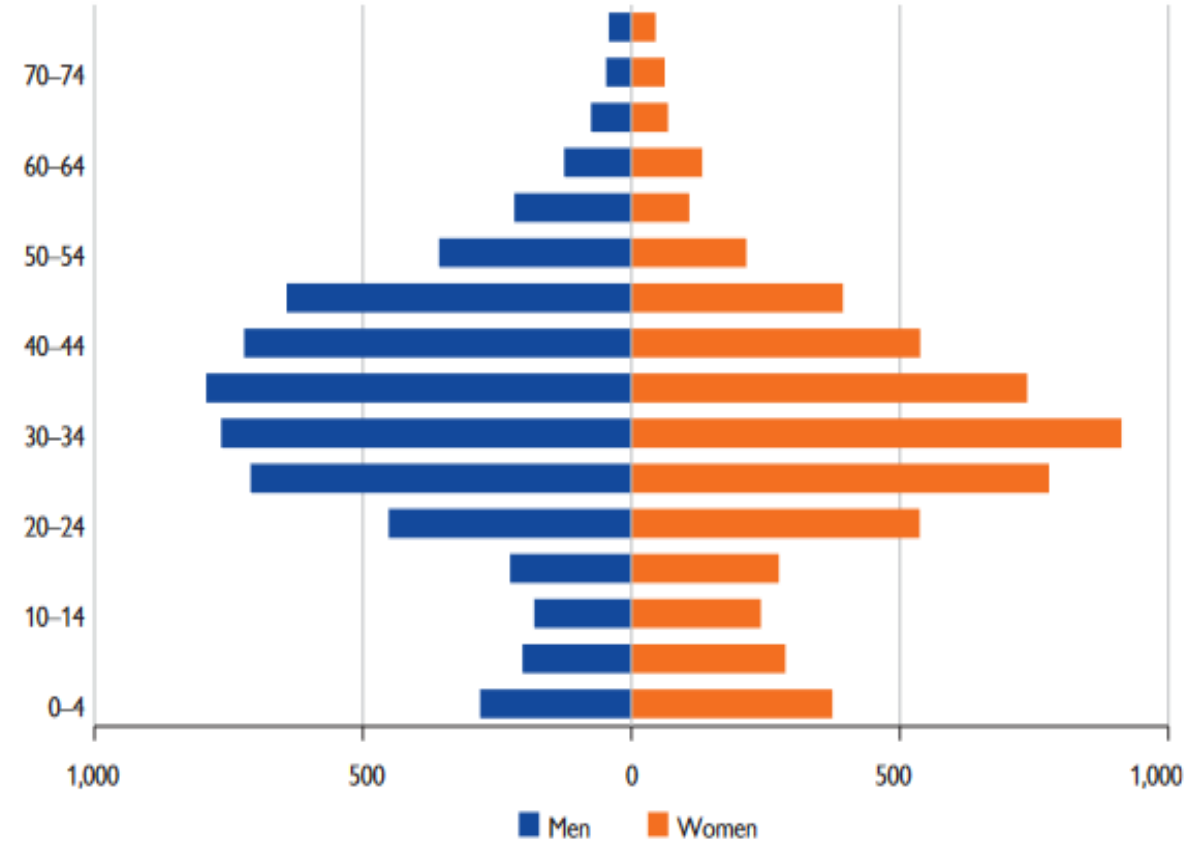
Figure 12. Age–sex structure of international migrants in Timor-Leste, 2000



Source: DESA, 2020d.

Annex C17: Age-sex structure of immigrants in Timor-Leste, 2010

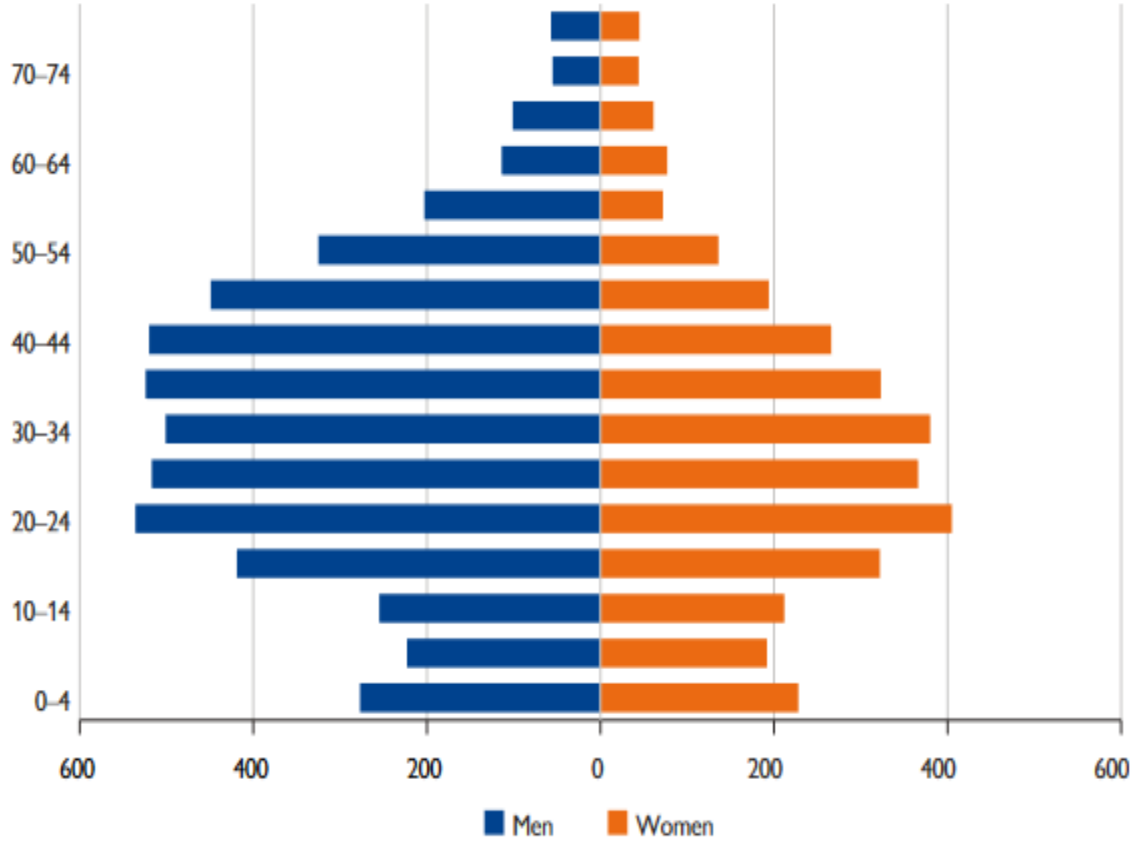
Figure 13. Age–sex structure of international migrants in Timor-Leste, 2010



Source: DESA, 2020d.

Annex C18: Age-sex structure of immigrants in Timor-Leste, 2020

Figure 14. Age–sex structure of international migrants in Timor-Leste, 2020



Source: DESA, 2020d.

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