



Timor-Leste

Population and Housing Census 2022

Main Report



World Food Programme



Title:

Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 Main Report

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The Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics (INETL)

Dili, May 2023

Foreword



The Population and Housing Census 2022 is the fourth census to be conducted since independence in 2002 and the first-ever digital census for Timor-Leste. The 2022 census was postponed from 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Previous censuses were conducted in 2015, 2010 and 2004, that is every five years. However, the next census will take place after ten years in line with international recommendations. The 2022 census collected information on population and housing characteristics, as guided by international principles and recommendations. The results will provide disaggregated data for indicators to be used in monitoring the implementation of the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030. It will also contribute to measuring progress towards reaching the targets of the globally agreed Sustainable Development Goals.

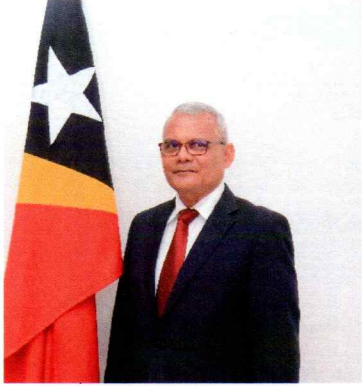
The results in this report are presented for basic tables and selected indicators, mostly down to municipality level. More census results will be published in the second half of 2023, followed by in-depth census analyses on various themes.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to everyone who contributed to the success of the census. The implementation led by the Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics (INETL) under the Ministry of Finance is outstanding. The technical and financial support provided by UNFPA and others that include UNICEF, WFP, UN Women, UNDP and the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade through Australian Bureau of Statistics is very much appreciated.

I sincerely hope that these census results and the future publications on basic and thematic analyses will be used widely to evaluate current development programmes and also assist in formulating our future policies and programmes.


Taur Matan Ruak
Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (RDTL)

Preface



The Population and Housing Census 2022 was conducted by the Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics from 5 September to 5 October 2022, using modern technology for data collection in the form of tablets. After the release of the preliminary census results in November 2022, this report on census basic tables is a first in a series of census reports to be released on the basis of the final census results. This volume contains a summary of the census methodology and analysis of main population and housing characteristics. It covers, among other topics, population trends, age and sex composition, migration, household size, marital status, education and labour force characteristics, and access to drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Additional basic tables will be presented in a follow-up census report scheduled to be released in the second half of 2023. In-depth analysis of selected thematic areas will be presented in separate publications. The thematic reports will be on fertility and nuptiality, mortality, migration, population projections, households and housing conditions, labour force and economic activity, disability, youth, gender and a census atlas.

I would like to express my gratitude to everyone who was involved in the census process. First, let me recognise the role of the Vice Minister of Finance, Antonio Freitas, who closely worked with INETL on the census. I would like to extend my special appreciation to the President of INETL, Elias dos Santos Ferreira, for the lead role in directing the census project and chairing the multi-stakeholder Census Technical Committee that brought together stakeholders from the government and development partners.

On behalf of the Ministry of Finance, I would like to especially recognize the contribution of UNFPA in providing technical and financial support, and all other UN agencies, including UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women and WFP. We were pleased to receive support from the Australian Bureau of Statistics during the census process.

Lastly, I would like to recognise the untiring efforts of the staff of INETL throughout the census process up until the release of this report.


Rui Augusto Gomes
Minister of Finance

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



Administrative map of Timor-Leste

Municipalities and Administrative posts
of Timor-Leste

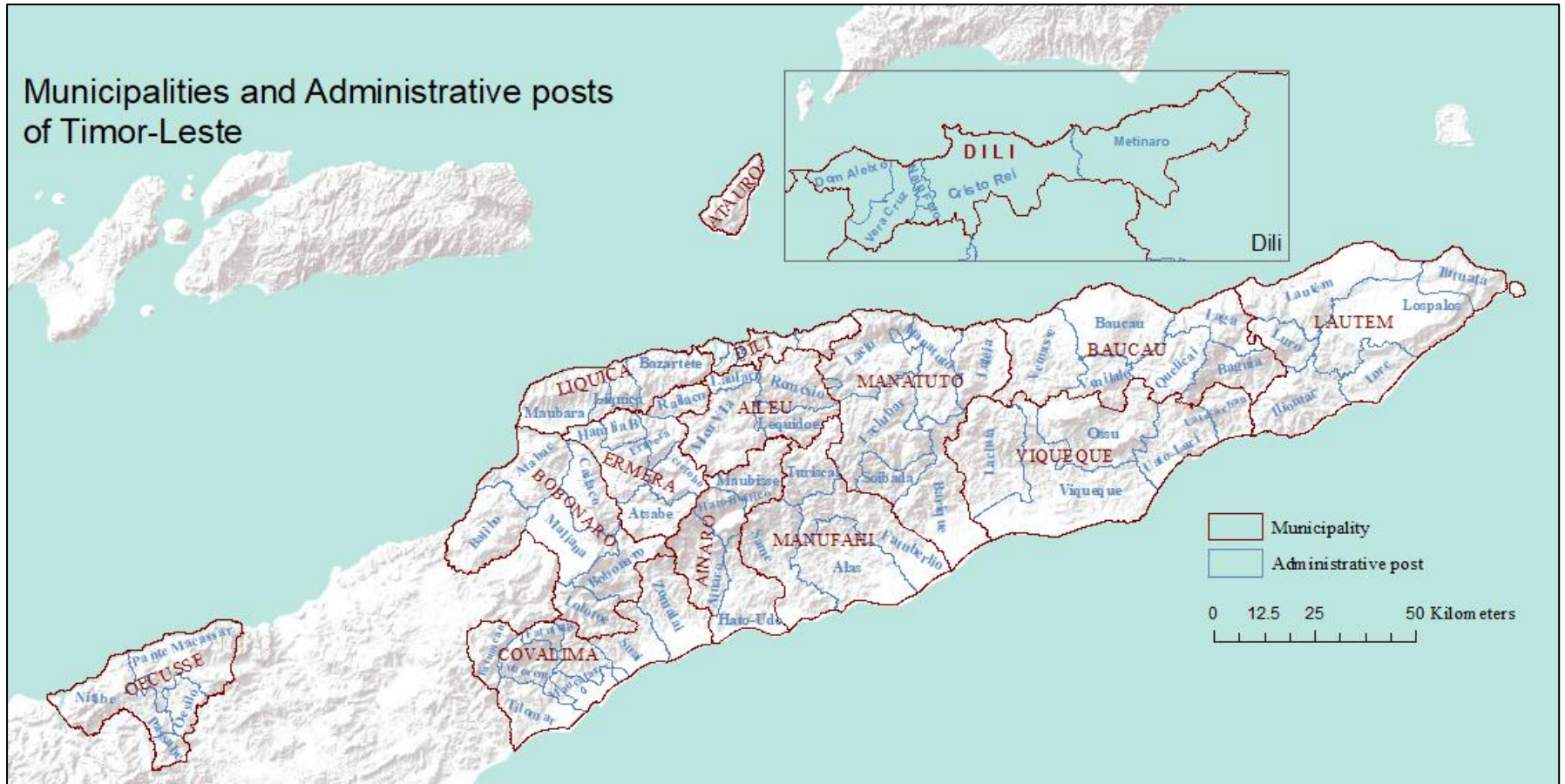


Table of content

Foreword	ii
Preface	iv
Acknowledgements	vi
Administrative map of Timor-Leste	viii
List of tables.....	xi
List of figures.....	xiii
Abbreviations.....	xv
1 Introduction and background	1
1.1 Characteristics and objectives of a census.....	1
1.1.1 What is a census?.....	1
1.1.2 Why conducting a census?.....	1
1.2 The Timor-Leste census over time	2
1.3 Content and structure of the report.....	3
2 Census organisation and method-ology	5
2.1 Census organisation.....	5
2.1.1 Institutional setting.....	5
2.1.2 Organisational structure	6
2.2 Census methodology	7
2.2.1 General methodological features.....	7
2.2.2 Questionnaire development.....	8
2.2.3 Computer-assisted personal interviewing	10
2.2.4 Census mapping and geospatial data.....	12
2.2.5 Census publicity and communication	13
2.2.6 Data processing.....	14
2.2.7 Tabulation	16
2.3 Implementation of census operations	17
2.3.1 Census timeline	17
2.3.2 Recruitment of census staff.....	17
2.3.3 Training.....	18
2.3.4 Census enumeration	18
2.4 Data limitations	19
2.5 Post Enumeration Survey	21
2.5.1 Introduction.....	21
2.5.2 PES methodology.....	21
2.5.3 PES implementation.....	22
3 Census results	23
3.1 Population.....	23
3.1.1 Population trends.....	23
3.1.2 Age and sex composition	24

3.1.3	Population density.....	28
3.1.4	Urban-rural distribution	29
3.1.5	Children ever born	30
3.2	Social and health characteristics.....	31
3.2.1	Education	31
3.2.2	Religion.....	35
3.2.3	Disability.....	36
3.2.4	Birth attendance	38
3.3	Migration	40
3.3.1	Internal migration.....	40
3.3.2	International migration and citizenship.....	41
3.4	Economic characteristics	43
3.4.1	Introduction.....	43
3.4.2	Labour market status	44
3.4.3	Reason for not working.....	53
3.5	Household and family characteristics.....	57
3.5.1	Household size	57
3.5.2	Relationship to the head of household	58
3.5.3	Marital status.....	58
3.6	Housing characteristics and amenities.....	61
3.6.1	Living quarters of the population.....	61
3.6.2	Characteristics of housing units	62
3.6.3	Drinking water	63
3.6.4	Sanitation	68
4	Basic tables	70
	References.....	139
Annex I	Census staff	141
Annex II	Concepts and definitions	143
Annex III	Questionnaire for private house-holds.....	150

List of tables

Table 3.1: Population trend indicators, 2004-2022 ^a	23
Table 3.2: Population trend indicators, 2015-2020, by municipality ^a	24
Table 3.3: Percentage of population aged 3-29 years attending school, by broad age group, and by sex	33
Table 3.4: Population born in Timor-Leste: municipality of birth, municipality of usual residence, net internal life-time migration (in thousands) and net internal life-time migration ratio	40
Table 3.5: Population, by age group, and by sex, Timorese or foreign country of citizenship.....	42
Table 3.6: Main labour force status categories and indicators, by sex	46
Table 3.7: Non-working population of working age, by reason for not working, and by sex (in thousands and percentages).....	53
Table 3.8: Occupied housing units, by type of drinking water source, and by urban/rural location (in percentages)	66
Table 3.9: Toilet facilities, by type of toilet facility, and by toilet-sharing status (in percentages).....	69
Table 4.1: Population, by municipality, administrative post, suco, and by urban/rural location, sex... 70	
Table 4.2: Private households, by municipality, administrative post, suco, and by urban/rural location; population in private households, by municipality, administrative post, suco, and by urban/rural location, sex	79
Table 4.3: Population, by municipality, and by sex; sex ratio and area size and population density, by municipality	87
Table 4.4: Population in private households, by municipality of usual residence, and by sex, municipality of birth	88
Table 4.5: Population, by urban/rural location, age, and by municipality, sex.....	89
Table 4.6: Population 14 years and over in private households, by urban/rural location, age, and by sex, marital status	98
Table 4.7: Population in private households 3 years of age and older, by sex, five-year age group, and by religion	99
Table 4.8: Population in private households aged 5 years and over, by urban/rural location, five-year age group, and by sex, disability status.....	100
Table 4.9: Population in private households aged 5 years and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by disability status, type of disability.....	101
Table 4.10: Population in private households, by five-year age group, and by sex, Timor-Leste or foreign country of citizenship	102
Table 4.11: Population in private households aged 5 years and over, by municipality, five-year age group, and by sex, general literacy status	103

Table 4.12: Population in private households aged 3-29 years, by municipality, age, and by sex, school attendance status	109
Table 4.13: Population in private households aged 10 years and over, by five-year age group, and by sex, labour force status.....	116
Table 4.14: Population in private households outside the labour force aged 10 years and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by reason for not working	116
Table 4.15: Female population in private households aged 15 years and over who had a live birth in the last five years, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by type of assistance during last delivery	117
Table 4.16: Female population in private households aged 15 years and over, by sex of children born alive, five-year age group, and by number of children ever born alive	118
Table 4.17: Population in private households, by sex, age, and by relation to head of household	119
Table 4.18: Population, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by broad type of living quarters	122
Table 4.19: Population, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by broad type of living quarters	123
Table 4.20: Population in private households, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit.....	124
Table 4.21: Occupied housing units, by urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls, and by broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities	125
Table 4.22: Conventional dwellings by municipality, and by urban/rural location, occupancy status	133
Table 4.23: Occupied housing units, by urban/rural location, main source of drinking water, time to get water, and by broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit.....	133
Table 4.24: Occupied housing units, by urban/rural location, type of toilet, sharing status of toilet facility, type of sewage disposal, and by broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit	136

List of figures

Figure 2.1: Census organisation structure.....	7
Figure 2.2: Census logo and mascot	14
Figure 3.1: Population size, 2004-2022 (in thousands) ^a	23
Figure 3.2: Population, by sex, and by five-year age group (in thousands) ^a	25
Figure 3.3: Age-specific sex ratios, by five-year age group ^a	27
Figure 3.4: Sex ratio, by municipality ^a	27
Figure 3.5: Dependency ratio, by municipality ^a	28
Figure 3.6: Population density, by municipality ^a	29
Figure 3.7: Percentage of population living in an urban area, by municipality ^a	29
Figure 3.8: Average number of children ever born by women 15 years and over, by five-year age group	30
Figure 3.9: Percentage of women aged 15 years and over who are childless, by five-year age group.	31
Figure 3.10: Literacy rate of population aged ten years and over, by five-year age group, and by sex	32
Figure 3.11: Literacy rate of population aged ten years and over, by municipality.....	32
Figure 3.12: Percentage of population aged 3-29 years attending school, by age, and by sex	35
Figure 3.13: Population, by religion (in percentages).....	35
Figure 3.14: Population aged five years and over with a disability, by type of disability, and by sex (in thousands)	38
Figure 3.15: Age-specific disability prevalence rate by sex (in percentages).....	38
Figure 3.16: Female population aged 15 years and over who had a live birth in the last five years, by type of assistance during last delivery ^{a,b}	39
Figure 3.17: Percentage of live births in the five years before the census assisted by a skilled birth attendant, by municipality.....	39
Figure 3.18: Net internal life-time migration ratio, by municipality	41
Figure 3.19: Population, by sex, and by five-year age group (in percentages).....	43
Figure 3.20: Labour force participation rate, by five-year age group, and by sex.....	50
Figure 3.21: Unemployment rate, by five-year age group, and by sex.....	53
Figure 3.22: Age profiles of non-working males and females of working age for different main reasons for not working (in percentages).....	56
Figure 3.23: Average household size, by municipality.....	57
Figure 3.24: Number of persons, by relationship to the head of household, and by sex (in thousands)	58
Figure 3.25: Population, by sex, and by marital status (in thousands).....	59
Figure 3.26: Population in private households, by marital status, and by age (in percentages)	61
Figure 3.27: Occupied housing units, by type of construction material of outer wall, and by urban/rural residence (in percentages).....	62
Figure 3.28: Percentage of vacant conventional dwellings, by municipality, and by urban/rural location	63
Figure 3.29: Occupied housing units, by type of drinking water source (in percentages).....	64
Figure 3.30: Percentage of occupied housing units where households need more than 30 minutes to fetch drinking water, by type of drinking water source, and by urban/rural location	68
Figure 3.31: Occupied housing units, by type of toilet, and by urban/rural location (in percentages) .	69

Abbreviations

AES	-	Advanced Encryption Standard
COVID	-	Coronavirus disease
CSPro	-	Census and Survey Processing System
DEGURBA	-	Degree of urbanisation
DHS	-	Demographic and Health Surveys
EA	-	Enumeration area
GDS	-	General Directorate of Statistics
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
ICF	-	Inner City Fund
ICLS	-	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
INETL	-	Instituto Nacional de Estatística Timor-Leste [Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics, formerly GDS]
ISCO	-	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	-	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
ISCED-F	-	International Standard Classification of Education. Fields of education and training
LFPR	-	Labour force participation rate
PES	-	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
RDTL	-	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UN Women	-	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
US	-	United States
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WG	-	Washington Group

1 Introduction and background

1.1 Characteristics and objectives of a census

1.1.1 What is a census?

A population census is the largest and most complex statistical operation carried out by a national statistical institute in a country and usually the largest operation carried out in peace time in any country. The United Nations define a population census as ‘the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, disseminating and analysing demographic, economic and social data at the smallest geographic level pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country’ (United Nations, 2017, p. 2). For practical reasons, a population census is often combined with a census of the living quarters in the country. A housing census is defined as ‘the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, disseminating and analysing statistical data relating to the number and condition of housing units and facilities as available to the households pertaining, at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country’ (*ibid*).

The population and housing census usually represents a central part of a country’s national statistical system, which may include other censuses (for example agricultural and business censuses), surveys and the use of data from administrative registers. Several characteristics distinguish a census from any other survey. The essential features of a census include the following:

- *Individual enumeration*: information on each person and living quarters is obtained, so that their characteristics can be individually recorded and their various characteristics can be cross-classified.
- *Universality*: the census provides data on the total number of persons and living quarters within the precisely defined territory of a country.
- *Simultaneity*: information obtained on persons and living quarters refers to a specific moment in time – the census moment – or a well-defined reference period.
- *Regularity*: censuses should be conducted at regular intervals, following international recommendations at least every ten years and around years with ‘0’ as the end-digit.
- *Capacity to produce small-area statistics*: the census should produce data on the number and characteristics of the population and housing units down to the smallest appropriate geographic or administrative areas of the country, and to small population sub-groups.

1.1.2 Why conducting a census?

Evidence-based decision-making is essential for developing efficient and effective policies, planning and monitoring by governments, international organisations, civil society, businesses, academia, researchers and other stakeholders. The information the census provides allows such stakeholders to target their resources more effectively and to plan services and activities for years to come.

The information from a population and housing census on the size, distribution and characteristics of the population and housing units is an indispensable source for describing and assessing people’s living conditions and specific economic, social and demographic circumstances. It is also often the only source that can provide information about small areas and small population groups, such as immigrants, people living with a disability or minority groups. This information is required to justify decisions about the distribution and allocation of funds among administrative areas for the provision of education and health

services, social welfare programmes, roads and transportation, water- and power supply, crisis prevention, mitigation and response, the delineation of administrative and electoral boundaries, etc. Similarly, census data can help the private sector in business planning and market analyses.

The population and housing census is required to provide the baseline information to produce a wide range of social and economic indicators, such as literacy-, unemployment-, fertility- and disability rates and the country's gross domestic product. It also provides the base information necessary for calculating many indicators for monitoring the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that define the international development agenda up to 2030. The census baseline information is required for making reliable population projections and establishing a sampling frame on which household surveys can be based to produce reliable results. For instance, in-depth surveys about the labour market, health, living conditions and living standards, depend on census information about the size and distribution of the population.

Given the potential of population and housing censuses to contribute to informed decision making, 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.

1.2 The Timor-Leste census over time

Population censuses have been conducted in the territory of Timor-Leste during the Portuguese colonisation. These censuses mainly served administrative and taxation purposes and were not primarily statistical operations. The first comprehensive census was conducted in 1980 during the Indonesian occupation, with an enumerated population of 555 thousand people (see section **Error! Reference source not found.**). The 1990 census helped to set up the political and administrative structures that have been used since the independence of Timor-Leste in 2002. As an independent nation, Timor-Leste conducted three population and housing censuses before the 2022 census, the first in 2004, followed by those in 2010 and 2015.

All four censuses conducted in independent Timor-Leste applied the traditional census methodology of data collection through field enumeration using paper questionnaires. This implied deploying enumerators, who collected information about individuals, households and housing units directly from respondents and recorded responses in pre-defined questionnaires. In these interviewer-based censuses, enumerators assigned to individually-allocated enumeration areas (EAs) were required to cover all

persons, households and housing units during a specified, short period of time to meet the requirements of universality and simultaneity.

Over time, census methodologies were revised and updated following international recommendations on census taking and lessons learned from previous operations. The main methodological changes implemented in the 2022 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census were the following:

- Earlier censuses were conducted based on de-facto enumeration, meaning that persons were enumerated in the place where they were present on the census night, regardless of where they usually resided. The 2022 census followed the international trend of moving toward de-jure censuses, in which persons are enumerated in the place where they usually lived on the census night, regardless of where they were on census night. The justification for this shift is related to
 - the higher policy and planning relevance of statistics on where people usually stay than where they are at a particular moment;
 - the lower risk of omission and duplication of enumerating persons and households;
 - respondents have more accurate information about persons who are usual members of the household than on visitors and have better recall of the persons present on census night if these refer to usual household members than to visitors;
 - the identification of family nuclei is likely to be more complete.
- Whereas previous censuses used paper questionnaires to record census information, the 2022 census used tablets and digital questionnaires to collect census data. The main advantages of this data collection method are related to higher quality of collected data due to automated routing and built-in checks, shorter interview time, better control of geographical location, time and duration of interviews, almost real-time monitoring of the enumeration progress, faster data processing and more timely dissemination of census results (see section 2.2.3).
- The use of digital EAs maps with pre-defined building locations and colour-coded information on the enumeration status of the building reduces the risks of omitting and duplicating the enumeration of persons, households and housing units (see section 2.2.3).
- New geospatial technologies offered opportunities to integrate geospatial and census data. Each building with a housing unit is geocoded through unique identifiers and geographic coordinates, which allows the aggregation of census data at any territorial level, which can be used by the government and development partners, for instance to support planning and service delivery or for disaster preparedness and humanitarian response (see section 2.2.4).

1.3 Content and structure of the report

This report provides the first final results of the Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census.¹ The report is based on a set of 24 basic tables with key information at the national and municipality levels that could be extracted from the census data in the few months since the completion of the enumeration at the end of October 2022. The tables are selected because of their relevance for development planning and reflect the wide range of population and housing topics covered by the census. Apart from the selected basic tables, this report includes general information about the census methodology and operations, and initial analyses of the topics covered in the basic tables produced in this stage.

¹ Preliminary census results were produced in November 2022 (Government of Timor-Leste, 2022).

Together with the release of the preliminary census results (Government of Timor-Leste, 2022), this report signifies the start of the census dissemination phase. It will be followed by a second – and more extensive – volume with basic tables in the second half of 2023. In addition, a more elaborate administrative report is foreseen, as well as a report on census quality, including the results of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). A series of in-depth thematic reports will be published, including a report on population projections and a census atlas.

Chapter 2 first provides an introduction to the organisation of the Population and Housing Census 2022 (Section 2.1), the main methodological components applied in the census (Section 0), including the questionnaire development, computer-assisted data capture, use of geographic information technology, census publicity, data processing, census tabulation, as well as the main operations related to the census fieldwork. A separate section is dedicated to limitations of census data that may be required to correctly interpret the census results (Section 2.4). The chapter also provides information about the PES, which was conducted to assess the quality of the census (section 2.5).

Chapter 0 provides the initial analysis of the basic tables included in this report. Subjects that are covered include population composition and trends (Section 2.3.1), social and health characteristics (section 0), migration (section 0), economic characteristics (Section 3.4), characteristics of households and families (Section 0), and housing characteristics and household amenities (Section 3.6). As a general note, most results on the population presented in Chapter 0 refer to the population in private households and exclude the population living in collective living quarters (around 0.06 percent). Any result that includes the population living in collective living quarters explicitly mentions this in the text or a footnote to the tables and graphs.

Chapter 4 of this report presents the first set of 24 basic tables. Annex II provides concepts and definitions that are required to correctly interpret the data presented in the tables and associated analyses. Around 100 census tables are planned. The remaining tables will be published later in 2023. These tables will also include census results at lower administrative levels.

2 Census organisation and methodology

2.1 Census organisation

2.1.1 Institutional setting

By the Statistics Decree Law No. 17/2003, the Timor-Leste National Institute of Statistics (INETL; formerly General Directorate of Statistics – GDS) is the mandated agency to collect statistical data from persons and establishments. The Law No. 1/2015 of 8 July 2015 (Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, 2015) stipulated that population and housing censuses would be conducted in 2015, 2020 and subsequently with a ten-year interval. This law specified the general objectives of the population and housing censuses², as well as the legal obligation by the respondents to provide correct and sufficient information and clause on the confidentiality of census data.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a new resolution was required to revoke the requirement to conduct the census in 2020. This was stipulated in Resolution No. 14/2022 of 16 March 2022, which also approved establishing the administrative structure that is responsible for conducting the Population and Housing Census 2022. The resolution specified the responsibilities and composition of the following entities:

- The National Census Commission, which is responsible to provide policy direction and administrative guidance for the census operation, mobilise the necessary human, material and financial resources, approve the technical components necessary for carrying out the 2022 Census, and approve the implementation plan and timetable for the 2022 census. The National Census Commission is composed of selected ministers, heads of UN agencies and leaders of religious organisations, and is chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister.
- The Technical Census Commission, which is responsible for the technical evaluation of census activities, the review of census instruments and recommendations for collecting and processing data. The Technical Census Commission members were chosen from among technical staff of INETL, line ministries and development partners, and is chaired by the President of INETL.
- The Census Publication Commission, which is responsible for informing and preparing the general public for the census operation. The Census Publication Commission comprises staff of INETL and UNFPA working in the field of communication, and is chaired by the National Census Coordinator.
- Coordination Groups at the municipal and administrative post level, which were responsible for support of the census operation at the respective levels.

² The collection, calculation, analysis and dissemination of official statistical information regarding the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population covered and the characteristics of the dwellings.

The census office established at INETL headquarters operates within this institutional framework and is responsible for implementing all the census activities, as directed by the National Census Commission.

The Timor-Leste state budget financed the largest part of the census operation. UNFPA provided important financial support, as well as a team of international experts for technical assistance. Additional financial or logistic support was provided by UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UN Women. The Australian Bureau of Statistics engaged a team of census monitors during the enumeration period.

2.1.2 Organisational structure

The census office had a well-defined organisational structure (see Figure 2.1) with precise functions and responsibilities. The census management team consisted of permanent staff of the INETL. The head of the census headquarters was the President of INETL, with technical leadership and an overall management role. The National Census Coordinator was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of all census activities. Other senior officers from INETL were assigned the role of regional census coordinators, each in charge of four or more municipalities. There was also a team of field coordinators from census headquarters who also had the role of census master trainer. All the census municipality offices were headed by a municipal census manager who was a permanent staff in charge of the INETL municipal office. An administrator from the municipal office supported the municipality census manager in leading the local census process.

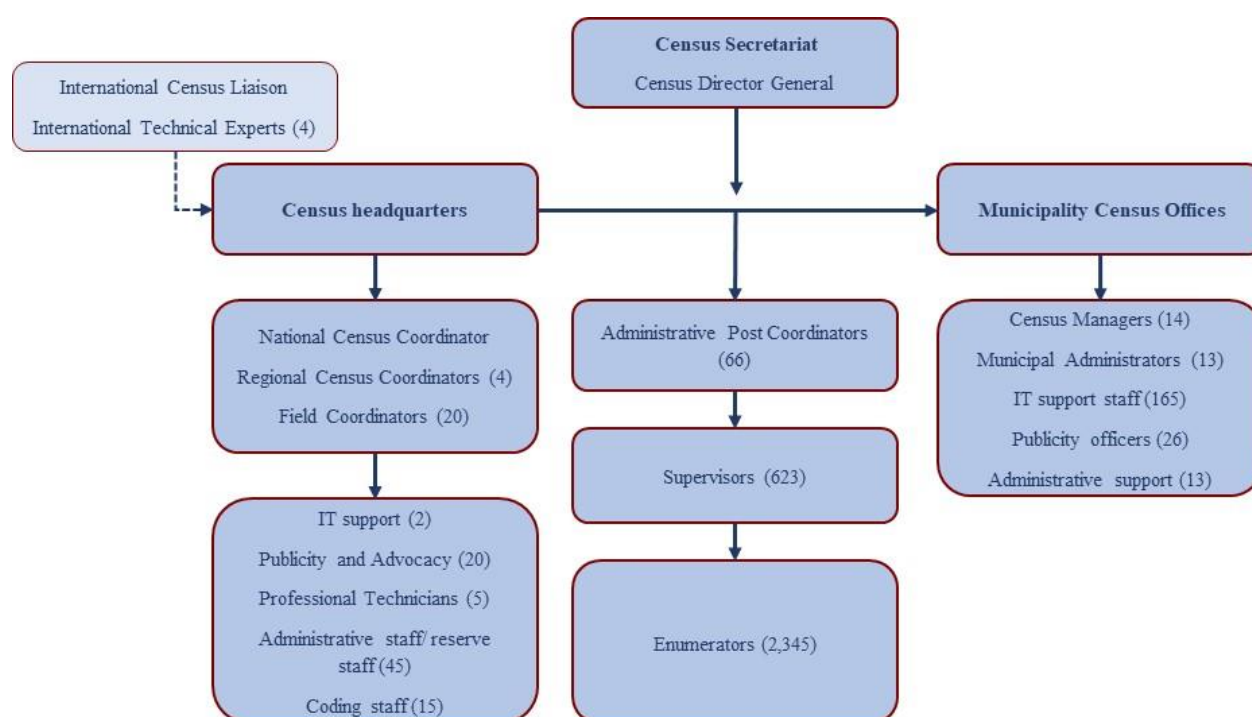
The census central and municipality offices combined had 43 publicity officers responsible for census publicity campaigns. The offices also had 53 staff to execute administrative functions at the census secretariat at the census headquarters and municipal offices. Within the census structure were 50 positions for coders, but due to electronic data collection, only 14 were retained for coding roles. The rest were re-assigned to support administrative functions of the census or to act as reserve staff for census field operations.

For the census fieldwork, INETL relied on a large temporary field staff of 66 administrative post supervisors, 623 census supervisors and 14 municipality census managers. At the bottom of the hierarchy were 2,345 enumerators who conducted the census through house-to-house visits. On average, each census supervisor was assigned four enumerators. Depending on the field situation, the number of enumerators per supervisor was more or less. The supervisors were reporting to the administrative-post coordinators, who nine supervisors.

The census process was supported by a team of international experts. There was one resident Census Liason Officer, whose role was to support the census process. The other international census experts recruited by UNFPA were specialists in geographic information systems and mapping, data processing, census methodology and operations, and quality assurance and PES. The group of experts provided support throughout the census phases of preparation, enumeration, data processing and dissemination.

To monitor the quality of the census fieldwork, a small group of four observers visited the census to monitor and evaluate the operation during fieldwork. The observers were staff members of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and UNFPA.

Figure 2.1: Census organisation structure



2.2 Census methodology

2.2.1 General methodological features

The Population and Housing Census 2022 was a traditional census in the sense that it consisted of ‘actively collecting information from individuals and households on a range of topics at a specified time, accompanied by the compilation, evaluation, analysis and dissemination of demographic, economic and social data pertaining to a country’ (United Nations, 2017). For the interviewer-based census, enumerators were assigned to one geo-referenced EA^{3,4} to cover all housing units, households and persons in the EA during the four-week enumeration period of 5 September to 5 October 2022 in order to meet the requirements of universality and simultaneity.

For the census, four units of enumeration were defined:

- *Persons* refer to all individuals who were usual residents in Timor-Leste on the *census moment* (midnight of the *census night*, the night of 4 to 5 September 2022), whether or not they were citizens of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. Exceptions were diplomatic staff and military personnel of foreign countries residing in Timor-Leste, who fall outside the scope of the census and were supposed to be enumerated by their own country of citizenship.
- *Households* consist of one or more persons with living arrangements according to the ‘housekeeping concept’. This refers to arrangements made by persons – individually or in groups – for providing themselves with food and other essentials for living. The following operational census definition of

³ An EA is a small geographic unit, into which the country is divided for census and statistical purposes, and for which enumerators are required to undertake the necessary enumeration in the required period.

⁴ In a few cases, two small EAs were assigned to one enumerator.

a household was used in the census: one or more persons who usually share their dwelling (i.e. housing unit) and share their principal meals.

- *Housing units* refer to any separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a household or a unit not intended for habitation but used as a usual residence by a household on census moment. To avoid technical jargon, in the manual and training of field staff, ‘dwelling’ was used instead of housing units.
- *Collective living quarters* refers to premises that are used as the usual residence by groups of people who, although usually not united by relations of marriage, blood, adoption or fostering, live together for purposes of schooling, health, detention, welfare or other reasons. Groups of people living in collective living quarters are termed ‘collective households’ to distinguish them from the ‘private households’ living in housing units. Collective living quarters were not enumerated by normal enumerators but by a special enumeration team of INETL staff members.

The 2022 census was conducted based on a *de-jure enumeration*, meaning that persons were enumerated in the place where they usually lived on the census moment, regardless of where they were present on the census moment. *Usual residents*, therefore, refer to people who have their place of usual residence in Timor-Leste, regardless of their citizenship and whether they were present or temporarily absent at their usual place of residence at the census moment. The *place of usual residence* is defined as the place where a person usually lived, assessed over a continuous period of six months, including the census moment. In practice, this was the place where the person lived for six months or more before and including the census night, or where the person lived for less than six months (including the census night), but intended to stay for six months or more.

The census conducted a complete enumeration of all usual household members, with a long questionnaire for members of private households and a short questionnaire for members of collective living quarters (see section 2.2.2). In addition to the usual members of the household, the census also collected some information about *visitors* – persons who were temporarily present in the household on the census night, but had their usual place of residence elsewhere – *usual members of the household who died* in the last 12 months before the census, and *former household members* – persons who, in the past were member of the household, but who within the previous ten years, had moved to another country to take up usual residence there.

2.2.2 Questionnaire development

User orientation was the leading principle in the content development of the Population and Housing Census 2022. From February 2018 onward, INETL organised a series of stakeholder consultations – either in joint meetings or on bilateral basis – with relevant line ministries, interest groups, academia, UN agencies and development partners⁵ to understand information needs that could be met by the census. This information needs provided the basis for selecting the topics covered in the census and for

⁵ Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Youth and Sport, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture, Ministry for Social Solidarity and Inclusiveness, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Justice, Central Bank of Timor-Leste, University of Timor-Leste, Human Capital Development Fund, Partnership for Human Development, Working Women’s Center, Timor-Leste Disability Association, Catholic Church, Protestant Church, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, WHO, World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Korea International Cooperation Agency, Australian Agency for International Development, ChildFund Australia.

the questions to be included. For the final content and design of the census questionnaire, this assessment was balanced by various other relevant factors to produce quality census results. These main factors included the following:⁶

- Relevance of the census to collect data. The census is not always the most appropriate instrument to collect specific information and other data sources may be available.⁷
- Manageable questionnaire size. The number of topics and questions in the census questionnaire were critically assessed to avoid a too large respondent burden and exceeding data processing capacity and available census budget.
- Comparability with the 2015 census and other INETL sources, as well as international comparability and compliance to international standards and recommendations for producing statistics.
- An assessment of the data quality of previous censuses justified the removal or change of questions.
- The requirements of a digital questionnaire and the integration of a digital EA map (see section 2.2.3). These requirements, for instance, relate to recording geo codes and administrative information, procedures for starting an enumeration, instructions for enumerators and respondents, and instructions for programming the questionnaire application related to routing, built-in range- and consistency checks and feedback to enumerators, and automated references to household members and reference dates.
- Application of good practices of questionnaire design in terms of ensuring:
 - brevity of questions, using simple and consistent wording, avoiding ambiguity and combining questions;
 - response categories being mutually exclusive, collectively exhaustive and directly in line with the question;
 - appropriate sequencing of topics and questions, considering the sensitivity of certain topics and eligibility of persons to whom questions apply.
- Evaluation of the different internal and field tests and pilot census activities, which resulted in deleting, changing and moving questions.

The questionnaire for private households (see section Annex III) included the following main modules:

- Module DW-PR: housing unit identification and administrative information
- Module A: information about the building and housing unit
- Module B: information about the housing unit and household and interview introduction
- Module C: information about agriculture holdings (cultivated land, animals owned)
- Module D: household listing (household composition and basic demographic information)
- Module E: information about individual household members (marital status, household member relations, birth registration, migration and citizenship, education and literacy, labour market, religion and language, disability, children ever born)
- Module F: information about (maternal) deaths in the household

⁶ These factors reflect the quality assurance framework that is related to the following census quality dimensions: relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, coherence and comparability, sound methodology and appropriate procedures, limited respondent burden, and cost-effectiveness.

⁷ For example, detailed or sensitive information can better be collected in designated surveys. The 2019 Agricultural Census of Timor-Leste reduced the relevance of including a large agricultural module in the Population and Housing Census.

- Module G: information about visitors on census night (basic demographic information and usual place of residence)
- Module H: information about former household members living abroad (basic demographic information and country of residence)
- Module I: interview completion.

Based on the questionnaire developed for private households, a fully aligned short version for collective households was developed and tested. The collective household questionnaire was confined to basic demographic information, country of birth, education and disability. Both questionnaires were produced in Tetun and English.

2.2.3 Computer-assisted personal interviewing

Applying CAPI in the census

Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) refers to data collection by an in-person interviewer (i.e. face-to-face interviewing), who uses a computer device to administer the questionnaire to the respondent and captures the answers onto it. CAPI with smart-phones, tablets and laptops have been standard to survey operations in developed countries and are increasingly used in developing countries, helping to take advantage of new technologies and deliver higher quality data. Nevertheless, CAPI data collection is still quite new in population and housing censuses, especially in developing countries.

The platform used in the 2022 census for developing the CAPI application was CSPro. CSPro is a public-domain software developed by the US Census Bureau, with many distinctive features, like smart synchronisation and the possibility of integrating digital maps. When using mobile devices for a census it is important to be able to transfer data collected in the field to the census headquarters. This allows for faster processing and analysis, as well as better monitoring of the progress of the field operation. In the 2022 census the enumerators used CSEntry – the Android component of CSPro – to record the data on the tablets and the internet to synchronise the data with a central cloud server.

When enumerators were able to connect to the internet, they transferred any data collected since the last synchronisation. Synchronisation was performed using a mobile data connection. For situations where an enumerator did not have access to the internet, Bluetooth was used in the CAPI application for a peer-to-peer synchronisation between tablets. With Bluetooth, an enumerator could synchronise the tablet with a supervisor’s tablet, copying its data to the supervisor tablet. When the supervisor returned to a location with internet connection, the data could be synchronised with the cloud server. In this scenario, a supervisor could visit multiple enumerators to synchronise their tablets and later upload the data to the server at the census headquarters. The percentage of EAs where the internet connection was too poor to synchronise was less than 3 percent of the total areas.

Advantages and disadvantages of CAPI

One of the main benefits of adopting a CAPI approach in a census is that data collection and data capture are combined, resulting in an integrated, faster, and more efficient collection- and capture process. This eliminates one source of error and saves time and money. The way in which routing is handled is another outstanding feature of CAPI: rather than having the enumerators apply routing instructions during the interview, the CAPI application takes interviewers automatically to the next appropriate question. This is particularly important when the questionnaire includes complex routing, as it is in a census. Similarly, if a set of questions should be asked several times (for example, for every person in the household), the application will automatically repeat the questions the correct number of times and then move on.

The routing capabilities of the CAPI application developed for the Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022 had two main advantages over paper-and-pen techniques. First, the possibility of error from interviewers failing the routing instructions was eliminated: enumerators could not follow the wrong route and ask wrong questions, nor could they inadvertently skip over questions. Second, the interview flows much more smoothly since interviewers do not need to refer to previous answers to establish the correct routing through the questionnaire. For these reasons the electronic version of the census questionnaire was somewhat more complex in terms of skip patterns and routing than in the past censuses.

In the 2022 census, interviews were also made easier by customising the questions. The CAPI application has the possibility to retrieve a piece of information from the memory, such as the name of the enumerated person, and insert it in the appropriate place of a question. In this way, the accuracy of the question and the smoothness of the interview were both improved. Similarly, information that was required for a question – for example, the age in completed years at the census moment – could be retrieved from a calculation made by the application.

Another advantage of CAPI is the ability to recognise inconsistent responses that could be the result of either interviewer or respondent error. Range- and logical checks were embedded in the CAPI application for the 2022 census, which proved to be powerful features to improve the quality of the data at source. Logical checks permitted resolving a large number of inconsistencies during the interviews, resulting in less response burden and follow-up.

Adopting CAPI in the 2022 census also had some disadvantages. First, the process of converting the paper questionnaire into an electronic questionnaire was time-consuming, as often happened with the development of CAPI applications. The process necessitated several field tests, both before and after the pilot census, therefore requiring additional time between the design of the questionnaire and the census fieldwork. Second, additional training for the enumerators was required on the use of the tablets and the CAPI programme. The procurement of census tablets and additional training of INETL staff required additional effort in the census preparation phase.

Ensuring data security

Significant security issues are always present when tablets are used for data collection. These issues are further complicated when data are transmitted to and hosted in the cloud. Data on a tablet are at risk if a tablet is lost or stolen and in the process of transmission over a mobile network, data may be vulnerable to attack. Security risks were mitigated by encrypting the tablet data and the server data, making the data more secure than if paper-based data are lost or stolen. In the 2022 census, all data transmitted from the tablets and stored on the census server were encrypted with the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) at 256 bits.⁸ This standard is deemed sufficient to protect classified top-secret information.

Integrating digital maps

The traditional role of maps in census operations consists of supporting enumeration and presenting results in cartographic form. However, the integration of digital maps in electronic data collection, using

⁸ The AES is a symmetric-block cipher used by the United States government in software to protect sensitive data. AES-256 encrypts and decrypts data in blocks of 256-bits. This type of key lengths is deemed sufficient to protect classified top-secret information.

capabilities of GIS, GPS and satellite imagery, prove to be effective. This is a relatively new approach that is not yet widely used, especially not in developing countries. The CAPI application developed for the Timor-Leste census included such integration and the digital maps of EAs were used as a base for geo-referencing both the households and the housing units and to organise the work of the enumerators. The interactive map provided them with easy navigation in the field and an overview of the enumeration status of the buildings in the EA.

With this approach and with the daily data synchronisation, it was possible to implement effective monitoring of the enumeration process. It also allowed to generate management reports on the status of the interviews, for instance in terms of response rate, number of interviews completed, number un-completed interviews, interview duration, etc.

2.2.4 Census mapping and geospatial data

As stated in the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, geospatial information plays a crucial role in national census operations, from the preparatory activities to the dissemination of census results (United Nations, 2017, p. 85). Mapping has always been an integral part of census taking, mostly for maximising the coverage of the census units, but also for increasing data quality and improving the dissemination and analysis of census results. New geospatial technologies also offer the opportunity to develop a more ambitious and sustainable census mapping strategy, as it is for the Population and Housing Census of Timor-Leste 2022.

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 for the preparatory census mapping activities and delineation of EA boundaries.

One of the main characteristics of the adopted approach is the integration of geospatial and census data at building level, so that each building containing at least one housing unit is geocoded through unique identifiers and geographic coordinates. Such characteristic allows the aggregation of census data in any spatial dimension, not only at the level of administrative boundaries. Once disclosure control is ensured, geocoded data at building level can be used by the government and development partners at any territorial level, for instance to support planning and service delivery or for disaster preparedness and humanitarian response, in addition to supporting the generating and monitoring the indicators of the SDGs.

The geography of the Timor-Leste census was organised according to the administrative division of the country: the 14 municipalities (former districts) that also include Oecusse, a coastal exclave in the western part of the island of Timor, and the island of Atauro; the 67 administrative posts (former sub-districts); the 452 villages named sucos; and the recently established 2,231 aldeias. For the census, aldeias were generally used as EAs when containing an estimated number of 100-150 housing units in urban areas and 70-120 housing units in rural areas. Aldeias below these ranges were grouped to form EAs of similar size and Aldeias above these ranges were split into two or more EAs. The total number of EAs was 2,384.

Preparatory mapping activities started in January 2019 with the definition of the census mapping strategy and a plan of operations. Pre-census mapping activities included the organisation of field data collection with tablets synchronised with a central server, aimed at identifying, geocoding and classifying all buildings as residential, non-residential or used for both purposes, their state of repair, as well as at identifying the total number of housing units in each building. Field activities were conducted

by ten teams composed of two surveyors each, trained and managed by the GIS Unit of the INETL. Ad-hoc mapping software was customised for the applications in the tablets and a web-based dashboard was developed for survey management and monitoring purposes.

Preliminary field tests showed that in comparison to the 2015 census, several urban enumeration areas in the capital Dili and in other major towns of the country had doubled their population and sometimes increased three- or four-fold, sometimes because of the arrival and settlement of newcomers from mountainous areas. To ensure that field mapping activities could locate and distinguish buildings in densely populated areas, up-to-date high-resolution satellite images at 0.5-meter resolution were acquired for 13 urban areas in the country. Specific methodologies were applied for urban informal settlements. In rural areas, field mapping activities were limited to some areas only, and the 2015 Global Navigation Satellite Systems data on buildings were used, instead.

Field mapping was concluded in early 2022, after various interruptions due to the coronavirus pandemic and a major flood event in April 2021, which led to destruction of several thousand housing units, including vulnerable slum areas close to water courses. At the end of the pre-enumeration mapping activities, a point-based geodatabase of buildings was established and the corresponding information was uploaded in the tablets used for the census data collection (see section 2.3.2).

During the enumeration phase, the established census database was used to monitor the progress on the coverage of the collection of data and the performance of the enumerators. Data were analysed at building- and dwelling levels, taking into consideration the variables on the use of buildings and the occupancy status of the housing units.

At the end of the census data collection in late 2022, the point-based geodatabase was analysed and cleaned, and made ready to be linked to census variables through unique identifiers.

The current geodatabase also includes information on the urban and rural location of buildings. Therefore, census variables can be disseminated and analysed according to the current INETL classification of urban and rural areas. However, such classification is planned to be revised in the framework of the dissemination of the census results, by applying in Timor-Leste the internationally recognised DEGURBA statistical classification.^{9, 10} Other planned activities in the field of mapping include the preparation of thematic maps and outputs of spatial-related socio-economic analysis, a printed census atlas and web-based GIS applications for data visualisation and analysis.

2.2.5 Census publicity and communication

The success of the census depends on the quality of the information provided by the public. Therefore, advocacy and publicity for the census is an important means to increase the public understanding of the importance of the census and guarantee people's cooperation.

INETL updated the census publicity plan for the 2022 census in February 2022 after the government approved the establishment of the administrative structure for the Population and Housing Census 2022. The overall aim of the 2022 census publicity campaign was to inform all the key stakeholders about the

⁹ The Degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA) is a classification that indicates the degree of urbanisation of an area.

¹⁰ Currently, the government, through the Ministry of State, is in the process of revising the classification of urban and rural areas. A declaration was already issued by the government early in 2023, indicating that it planned to start the process of rural-urban reclassification.

census. 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 the census logo, developed a slogan and a census mascot. The slogan for the census was ‘Our census, our future be part of it’.

Figure 2.2: Census logo and mascot



The activities of the census publicity campaign were planned to increase towards the start of the census date.. The publicity campaign was officially launched by the President of the Republic of Timor-Leste on 15 August 2022, at a high-level event held in Dili. The launch was attended by the Prime Minister, ministers, presidents of municipalities and heads of development agencies and embassies. Preceding the event was a vehicle convoy with cars in census branding that went around the capital city, playing the census jingle. The media covered the launch of the publicity campaign and the convoy.

Soon after the official campaign launch, 14 INETL publicity teams were deployed to the municipalities. Each team was assigned a branded census vehicle mounted with a public address system to facilitate sensitisation activities in the communities. Understanding the importance of the role of traditional leaders in census sensitisation in the communities, the INETL publicity teams also visited the suco chiefs while running the census campaign in the municipalities. Other publicity activities to inform the population about the census included a census briefing for the media, updates of the INETL website and census Facebook page, and a public countdown clock.

2.2.6 Data processing

Data editing and imputation

As with any other data-collection operation, in the Timor-Leste 2022 census, it was common for respondents to make errors in providing answers and for enumerators in recording them, resulting in an amount of data that was not valid. Invalid responses include missing answers, out-of-range values and partial answers. Item non-response – the absence of an answer where one is expected – can be unintentional or intentional, for example when a respondent either does not know the answer or does not want to provide it. The extent of item non-response can vary greatly between questions. Items such as sex and civil status usually have few non-responses, while the level of education may have higher non-response.

It is also common for some in-range values to be considered invalid if they are inconsistent, either with other values recorded or with auxiliary information or definitions. Referred to as item inconsistency, these errors are detected by validating the data against a set of pre-defined editing rules. For example, the rule that states that a person below the age of 16 years cannot have a university degree would flag a record where the age is five and the attained level of education is university.

A good editing and imputation procedure is automatic, objective and reproducible, makes an efficient use of the matching fields, ensures that imputed records are internally consistent and have an audit trail for evaluation purposes.

The census edit- and imputation procedure included three separate processes:

- Step 1 – Inter-record imputation. The relationship of a person with the reference person in a household is complex. The answer to the question on relationship could be erroneous if not coherent with other collected information, like age, sex and civil status. Moreover, inconsistencies between the relationship with the reference person and the main demographic questions involve intra-record editing rules. For this reason, it is not appropriate to deal with it using inter-record imputation or with plain deterministic rules. Instead, imputation from the most ‘similar’ correct household is more powerful in finding coherent values of the structural variables.
- Step 2 – Deterministic imputation. A deterministic procedure was implemented for the correction of systematic errors. Systematic error are observed when many enumerators make the same kind of mistake in asking a specific question (or group of questions) or many respondents did not well understand the question. Deterministic corrections were applied in situations where, based on the information observed in the record and with a high level of certainty, the response was deemed to need correction. The main purpose of applying these edits was to improve the coherence of the data before next editing steps.
- Step 3 – Intra-record imputation. This aimed at resolving non-response and inconsistencies in the non-structural variables. The major advantage of this approach is that it seeks to minimise the number of changes required to repair a record, thus minimising changes to observed data.

In steps 1 and 3, probabilistic imputation was applied. Probabilistic correction is generated by an edit rule that, if violated, leads to an error of which the source cannot be identified. An example of a probabilistic edit rule is ‘Civil status is married, implies that age is more than 14’. When this rule is violated, the situation is wrong, but it cannot be clearly identified where the error is: either the age or the civil status is wrong. In such cases, the editing procedure based on the Fellegi-Holt method is applied, which attempts to find the minimum number of answers that should be changed to make the record satisfying all the edit rules. This procedure adheres to the rule to keep as much as possible the information given by the respondents. After the identification of the most-likely incorrect answers, their values are corrected by means of imputation.

To avoid introducing bias, the method of imputing non-response must consider the distributional properties of the observed data. Donor-based methods are appropriate for census data because they can handle categorical and numeric variables simultaneously and will estimate the distributional properties of the data accurately.

A significant improvement in the quality of the data collected was observed due to the use of CAPI data collection. Indeed, the set of editing rules related to the questionnaire pattern applied to the data showed 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.

Data coding

The 2022 census asked questions on field of study, occupation and industry that required the enumerator to the responses given by the respondents in writing. For the information on industry, the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, rev 4) (United Nations, 2008) is used for response coding. The information on occupation is coded based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) (International Labour Office, 2012). The information on field of study will 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 uses both manual and automated coding, using an automated coding protocol to match census information on occupation and industry with existing coded information from a codelist in Tetum that was developed for the 2019 Timor-Leste Labour Force Survey. INETL assembled a team of ten coders and three supervisors from the pool of census secretariat staff. These staff were trained by two INETL staff who worked on the 2019 Labour Force Survey. The training focussed on how to use the ISIC and ISCO codebooks that contain detailed descriptions of the industry and occupation codes.

2.2.7 Tabulation

Based on the edited census data, 24 main tables are presented in this report (Chapter 4). The tables were selected based on the availability of edited data and the stakeholders' needs. For the development of the tables, the following procedures were followed.

- First, a plan was made to determine the content and layout of the census tables. In October 2022, INETL developed the first list of possible tabulation outputs. This list largely followed the 2015 census tabulations, was updated in view of the 2022 census questionnaire and international recommendations, and then finetuned. From this list, 24 basic tables were selected that met essential information needs for development planning that could be produced in a minimum of time.
- A template was made in MS Excel for each of the 24 selected tables. It was decided to use the Excel platform as it is an appropriate way to publish the tables on the INETL website and allows for easy data handling and graphs by the census users. Instructions for the programmer on producing the tables, along with definitions and other metadata, were added to the templates. The recommendations on census tabulations from the UN Principles and Recommendations were closely followed in developing the templates (United Nations, 2017). Special attention was paid to following strict uniformity in titles, variables and value labels.
- As soon as the templates were ready, tables were produced based on the partially edited census data. The tables were produced and later independently replicated using CSPro by other team members to detect possible programme errors. The tables were checked for possible data inconsistencies. This review included checks on internal consistency, such as assessments of whether or not specified universes and categories across tables covered the same number of elements, whether the same categories were defined, whether or not sub-categories in the tables added up to the totals presented, etc. Checks on the plausibility of the results were performed on their right and against information from other sources (e.g. previous census and surveys).
- The edited data were then run against the prepared programmes and included in the templates. Again checks were made for inconsistencies and, if needed, corrections were made. Next, actions were taken to ensure the non-disclosure of individuals and their personal information (see section **Error! Reference source not found.**).

The tables were organised to minimise the effort required to find and understand the information presented. To do so, the table title followed consistent wording that a) defines the different components of the table (universe and variables) and b) defines the table's structure in terms of the position of the variables in the columns and the rows. Each table is named in the following way:

<Universe>, by <major row variable>, <minor row variable>, and by <major column variable>, and minor column variable>.

'Universe' indicates the set of elements that populate the table. The 'column variable' divides the universe into different categories, with the category labels presented at the top of the column. The 'row variable' divides the universe into different categories, with the category labels on the row's left side. In most tables, row variables were presented within a table.

2.3 Implementation of census operations

2.3.1 Census timeline

The conduct of the present census was initially foreseen for 2020, five years after the 2015 census. The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions interrupted the census preparations and made it impossible to responsibly engage the large census workforce and visit the population for enumeration interviews. Like many other countries, the census was postponed and finally conducted in 2022.

To test parts of the census instrument, a census test was organised in December 2021. In March 2022, a concise pilot census was conducted, followed by a pilot post enumeration survey (PES). For the pilot census, five EAs were selected with different demographic and geographic profiles. The training of enumerators and the census field operations were piloted and observed by INETL staff and international experts. Similar training, field operations and monitoring were organised in the pilot PES. The census pilot data were closely examined and the examination results, together with the monitoring findings and evaluations of the enumerators, were used to finalise the census and PES instrument.

The census moment was determined for midnight of the night of 4 to 5 September 2022 (census night). This was the moment to establish the count of the population of Timor-Leste and for taking the socio-economic and demographic snapshot of the country. The census night was followed by a four-week enumeration period, from Monday 5 September to Wednesday 5 October 2022. The census enumeration was followed by the PES data collection in 149 EAs, from 7 to 27 November 2022.

The period of October 2022 to April 2023 was used for the development and implementation of a data-checking and data-editing programme, the development and implementation of a tabulation plan and first analyses of the basic tables included in this report.

2.3.2 Recruitment of census staff

The recruitment of temporary census staff for the census was led by the Human Resources Unit of INETL. The recruitment was a competitive process, where all vacant positions were publicly advertised. The Human Resources Unit developed a job description for all census positions, with requirements for education- and work experience. Candidates meeting the minimum requirements were shortlisted and later interviewed for the position by a panel of selected staff from INETL.

The recruitment of temporary staff was done in two phases. The first phase was done at INETL headquarters for the following positions: publicity- and IT support, data coders and administrative support staff for the census secretariat. The second phase of recruitment of supervisors and enumerators

was done at municipality level to ensure that local staff could work close to their place of residence. This was cost-effective, as there was no additional travel cost and accommodation outside the usual residence, and enumerators could use their knowledge of the local situation.

The list of successful candidates was printed and displayed at all INETL central and municipality level offices, municipality administrator offices and administrative post administrator offices.

2.3.3 Training

Due to their large numbers, the training of census field staff was implemented with a cascade approach, involving three levels of training:

- At the highest level, a group of 26 master trainers were trained for seven days from 4 to 12 August 2022 by two INETL senior census staff members, supported by a UNFPA technical assistance team member. The seven-day training was conducted in a central location in Dili. The master trainers were professional technical staff selected mostly from INETL, line ministries, and UNFPA and UNICEF.
- At the next level, the master trainers conducted the training of 180 fieldstaff trainers in six parallel classes. The seven-day training of trainers was conducted from 16 to 23 August 2022 in one training centre in Dili. The trainees were INETL headquarters staff, both permanent and newly recruited census staff from the municipality census offices, administrative-post census supervisors and selected officers from line ministries and lecturers from the University of Timor-Leste.
- At the lowest level, the fieldstaff trainers conducted the training of 2,345 enumerators, 623 census supervisors and other local census staff. The eight-day training was conducted from 26 August to 2 September 2022, with 80 classes in 14 different municipality training centres across the country. On the last day of the training, the supervisors received a separate training on specific supervisor tasks.

Before the training, instruction manuals for enumerators and supervisors were developed as guidelines for the census fieldwork. Alongside the manuals, MS Powerpoint presentations were developed to improve information transfer to the field staff. The presentations also ensured that the census training was conducted in a standardised manner. The manuals and training materials covered the general principles and organisation of the census, the roles and responsibilities of the census field staff, the concepts and definitions, the content of the census questionnaire and instructions on operating the census tablet, using the digital EA map and census questionnaire, as well as aspects of genderising the census. The training included classroom mock interviews to ensure that the enumerators got familiar with the tablet applications and census interviewing.

At the beginning of the fieldwork, more than just a few enumerators dropped out or did not report for duties following successful job interviews. This necessitated hiring a group of additional enumerators to fill the gaps in the ranks. INETL trainers conducted a fast-tracked enumerator training for INETL staff, who were then deployed, mainly in Dili, where there was a need for more enumerators.

2.3.4 Census enumeration

The census fieldwork took place between 5 September to 5 October 2022 in all municipalities, except Dili. Due to a public holiday in the municipality, the census enumeration had to be postponed by two days.

Each enumerator was assigned an EA with, on average, 80 households in rural areas and 100 households in urban areas. EAs in urban areas were bigger, because enumerators did not need as much time as in

rural areas to go from house to house. Enumerators were expected to finish their assigned EA in the four weeks of fieldwork. Every enumerator was guided by a supervisor, who, on average, coordinated the work of four. Each enumerator was given a tablet with internet access, a census backpack and a census attire consisting of a branded T-shirt, vest and umbrella, and an identity card. Depending on the availability of electricity in EAs, enumerators were given a power bank for charging their tablets in the field.

Before starting the fieldwork, enumerators were instructed to download the digital map of their EA on the tablet. At each dwelling where a household could be contacted, the enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews. In cases where households could not be contacted, the enumerators were instructed to make follow-up visits at different times of the day to maximise the chance of finding the household at home. Preferably the head of the household was interviewed to provide information about the dwelling and household. If the head was not available or incapable, another adult respondent was selected. Information about individual adult household members was preferably collected from the persons themselves.

After the enumeration, a sticker with a unique code was attached on or next to the front door. These stickers later served as identification for the PES. The identification code allows for easily matching the information between the census with and the PES.

The enumerators were instructed to transfer all census data on a daily basis to a INETL cloud server. This daily data transfer enabled almost real-time census monitoring by INETL headquarters. Daily reports were generated using a dashboard application to show the enumeration progress per EA. These reports included details on the number of households visited and persons enumerated. The reports were shared with the President of INETL, and the Minister and Vice Minister of Finance. Monitoring the fieldwork was done to check whether the enumerators correctly followed all census procedures in the field. The monitoring was done by supervisors, INETL technical staff, staff of UNFPA and other UN agencies, as well as members of the Census Technical Committee. A team of four international monitors from the Australian Bureau of Statistics was on board for an independent assessment of the census enumeration process.

Two weeks after census night, a small team of INETL staff started the enumeration of collective living quarters in Dili. Upon completion of their task, selected enumerators were assigned to enumerate collective living quarters in the other municipalities.

At the end of the enumeration period, all enumerators handed the tablets to the municipality census offices. INETL master trainers were sent to municipality to work alongside municipality census managers to transfer census data from the tablets, in case some enumerators had not transferred all data from their tablets. After this process, the tablets were sent back to be stored at INETL headquarters.

The enumeration of most areas was completed on 5 October 2022, as scheduled. For the remaining households where enumerators had not been able to collect information, a ‘census sweeping’ exercise was conducted for a period of two weeks from 19 to 28 October 2022.

2.4 Data limitations

The specific characteristics of a census imply that census information has many benefits for a country (see section 1.1) that merit its high costs and massive organisation. Despite these significant advantages, census data also have some limitations that must be considered while using census data. The magnitude and complexity of the census operation mean that some limitations exist in the content and quality of

the census data. As with any data source, conflicting considerations need to be taken into account, such as an almost infinite information need against respondent burden and processing capacity, national versus international information requirements and over-time comparability versus innovative improvements of definitions and procedures, and timeliness of dissemination versus completion of error correction. As much as possible, mitigation actions were executed by the census team to minimise the census data limitations and optimise their quality. Nevertheless, the following limitations are present in the census data:

- *Comparability with previous censuses.* Maintaining high comparability between the 2022 and 2015 censuses was a main criterion in developing the census instrument. However, changes in information needs, changes in definitions and concepts, UN recommendations, and advantages of applying innovative techniques were also taken into consideration. To some extent, this somewhat reduced the comparability with the previous census. Changes that had a direct impact on the comparability include the following:
 - The shift from a de-facto to a de-jure enumeration. In 2022, persons were enumerated in the place where they usually lived on the census night. This may result in a different place of enumeration than if they were enumerated in the place where they spent the census night, which was done in the 2015 census. One implication of this shift is that in 2022, the number of persons enumerated in collective living quarters was lower, as many persons staying in collective living quarters – such as patients in hospitals, hotel guests and prison inmates – do so for less than six months.
 - The definitions of employment and unemployment were revised based on the latest international recommendations for labour market statistics. This effectively meant that fewer people were defined as ‘employed’, different people as ‘unemployed’ and more people as ‘outside the labour force’. (see section **Error! Reference source not found.**).
- *Urban-rural classification.* Currently, the government of Timor-Leste is in the process of developing a new classification of urban and rural areas. The classification used for the census tabulation and analysis still applies the existing urban-rural classification, which is not based on statistical criteria as internationally recommended. Therefore, the present census results, including the urban-rural distribution, should be considered provisional. Once a new classification is formally adopted, the census results may be reproduced based on the revised classification.
- *Information on members of collective households.* The enumeration of persons living in collective living quarters was based on a separate procedure, using a questionnaire designed for data collection in these settings. Because of the difficulty of obtaining information about collective household members, the collective living quarters questionnaire was an abbreviated version of the questionnaire used for private households. For that reason, on information not collected in collective living quarters, the census can only report on information about the population in private households. The population living in collective living quarters represents less than 0.06 percent of the total population.
- *Gender.* Following different countries in the region, the Timor-Leste census included an extra category, ‘other’, for the gender question, in addition to ‘male’ and ‘female’. In practice, this category was not really used in the field. Consequently, no ‘other’ gender category could be included in the tables and the analysis.
- *Sensitive topics.* A few topics in the census were considered sensitive by both enumerators and respondents. The most sensitive topic in the census was the disability status of each household member. As in most censuses in Asia, there is an under-enumeration of the actual number of persons

with a disability in the Timor-Leste census. For this reason, the census is not the best source to calculate the prevalence of disability in the country. On the other hand, it is one of the best sources to look at the living conditions of persons with a disability.

- *Disclosure control.* The population of Timor-Leste is relatively small. As a consequence, producing census tables on sub-populations or on characteristics with few observations involves the risk of violation of privacy. To protect the confidentiality of the respondents, in some tables, categories were collapsed or cell values were suppressed. Cell suppression was applied if the table cell had less than four observations and is indicated with an en-dash ('-').

Despite these data limitations found in almost any census worldwide, the census team is confident in the quality of the data and its potential for use in development planning and policy-making.

2.5 Post Enumeration Survey

2.5.1 Introduction

The INETL has taken extensive measures to ensure the quality of the census results. Despite these efforts, it is inevitable that the results will contain errors, especially because the census is such a huge and complex operation. It is therefore very important for census users to be aware of these errors and to understand their possible impact when using the census data for planning and research. In addition, the taxpayers and agencies who funded the census have the right to know the quality of the results for which they contributed financially.

Various methods are available to check the quality of census results. Among these, a post enumeration survey (PES) is the main and most powerful one. The PES is an instrument that allows the evaluation of two quality elements of the census: census coverage and reliability of specific data. The coverage analysis will allow making estimates of undercount, overcount and the coverage rate of persons, households and housing units in the census. Consequently, an estimate can also be made of the true population and the true housing stock. It will also allow making an analysis of sub-populations that have been missed during the census enumeration. In turn, incorporating PES results allows for more accurate population projections and can help improve future censuses and surveys. Following the 2022 census enumeration, INETL has conducted a PES, the results of which will become available in the second half of 2023. The next two sections briefly describe the general methodological principles of the PES and the PES implementation.

2.5.2 PES methodology

The general principle of the PES involves the following procedures:

- 1 Conducting a complete re-enumeration of a representative sample of a census unit (persons, households and housing units). This requires
 - the development and testing of a PES questionnaire with questions that are relevant for estimating the census coverage and the reliability of specific data;
 - the development and implementation of a probability sampling design to select EAs that will be included in the PES.
- 2 Trying to match each unit that is enumerated in the PES with a unit enumerated in the census. This requires specific questions in the PES and census questionnaires that enable finding matches and matching rules to determine that possible matches can be considered actual matches.

- 3 Producing indicators of census coverage and data reliability. Census coverage indicators are based on the ‘Dual System Estimation’ methodology that applies capture-recapture techniques (Chandrasekaran & Deming, 1949).

The Dual System Estimation methodology has two important requirements:

- The PES must be independent of the census.
- The time between the two rounds of data collection (census and PES) is minimised to avoid recall errors, as well as curtail the impact of population changes through births, deaths and migration.

2.5.3 PES implementation

The Timor-Leste 2022 PES instrument was developed in parallel with the census. A full pilot PES was conducted in April 2002, immediately following the pilot census. The pilot PES tested the PES questionnaire, training and enumeration procedures and initial matching procedures. The PES instrument was finalised based on the pilot results and any changes in the census questionnaire and procedures that were relevant for the PES.

For the full PES, a nationally representative probability sampling design was developed, with a stratification by municipality and urban-rural location. The calculated required sample size of around 16 thousand households implied the selection of 149 EAs for full re-enumeration. The actual sample was drawn with probability-proportionate-to-size in late September to minimise possible influence on performance in the census. 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 during 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 implied a relatively short period between the census and PES enumeration.

A consolidated PES dataset has been produced, on which structure edits will be performed. The set of matching rules and automated and manual matching procedures are currently under development. These will be tested and INETL staff will be trained in record matching and the general PES methodology. The results of the PES analysis will be available in the second half of 2023.

3 Census results

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population trends

The Population and Housing Census 2022 shows that the usual resident population in Timor-Leste as of the census moment, midnight of 5 to 6 September 2022 was 1,341,737. Of this population, 1.34 million were enumerated in private households and 812 people in collective living quarters.

Figure 3.1 shows the population trend from 2004 to 2022, as recorded in the respective censuses. The first post-independence census conducted in 2004 enumerated 923 thousand people, and the 2010 census showed that the population had exceeded the one million mark. In the past two decades, the population has steadily increased. Between the 2015 and 2022 censuses, the population increased by 156 thousand people, corresponding to a population growth of 13 percent.

Figure 3.1: Population size, 2004-2022 (in thousands) ^a



^a Figures in this graph are based on private and collective households.

Table 3.1 shows the population size and the increase, annual growth rate and the doubling time of the Timor-Leste population between 2004 and 2022 according to the subsequent censuses. During the last two decades, the annual growth rate decreased from 2.4 percent between 2004 and 2010 to 2.1 percent between 2010 and 2015, and has further dropped to 1.8 percent between 2015 and 2022. The corresponding doubling time of the population is currently 39 years. If the current population increases at the same growth rate as today, in 39 years, the population will be twice as large.

Table 3.1: Population trend indicators, 2004-2022^a

Census	Population size	Population growth		Annual growth (perc.)	Doubling time (years)
		Absolute	Percentage		
2004	923,198				
2010	1,066,409	143,211	15.5	2.4	28.8
2015	1,183,643	117,234	11.0	2.1	33.2
2022	1,341,737	158,094	13.4	1.8	38.7

^a Information in this table is based on private and collective households.

Table 3.2 shows the population size in 2015 and 2022 by municipality, along with the intercensal population increase, the annual growth rate and the doubling time. Dili is the municipality with the largest population (325 thousand), followed by Ermera (138 thousand) and Baucau (135 thousand). These three municipalities constitute 44.5 percent of the total population of Timor-Leste. The smallest population size is in Atauro, with around 10 thousand people. Among all municipalities, the highest absolute and relative growth took place in Dili. Between 2015 and 2022, the population in Dili grew by 57 thousand persons, constituting an average annual population growth of 2.7 percent. At its current growth, Dili's population will double in size in 25 years. Three other municipalities experience annual growth above 2 percent: Ainaro, Oecusse and Liquiçá. The lowest growth currently occurs in Viqueque, with an annual growth of only 0.8 percent. It would take Viqueque about 90 years to double in size at this pace.

Table 3.2: Population trend indicators, 2015-2020, by municipality^a

Municipality	Population		Population growth 2015-22		Doubling time (years)
	2015	2022	Absolute	Annual (perc.)	
Total	1,183,643	1,341,737	158,094	1.8	38.7
Aileu	48,837	54,324	5,487	1.5	45.6
Ainaro	63,136	73,115	9,979	2.1	33.1
Atauro	9,274	10,295	1,021	1.5	46.5
Baucau	123,203	134,878	11,675	1.3	53.6
Bobonaro	97,762	106,639	8,877	1.2	55.8
Covalima	65,301	73,933	8,632	1.8	39.1
Dili	268,005	324,738	56,733	2.7	25.3
Ermera	125,702	137,750	12,048	1.3	53.0
Lautem	65,240	70,022	4,782	1.0	68.6
Liquica	71,927	83,658	11,731	2.2	32.1
Manatuto	46,619	50,859	4,240	1.2	55.7
Manufahi	53,691	60,665	6,974	1.7	39.7
Oecusse	68,913	80,685	11,772	2.3	30.8
Viqueque	76,033	80,176	4,143	0.8	91.4

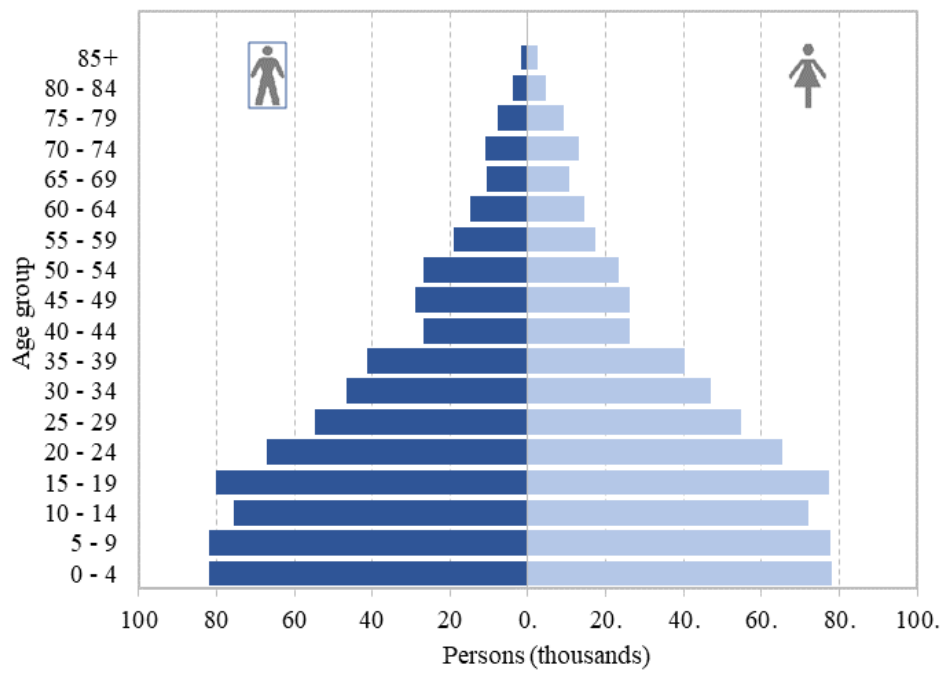
^a Information in this table is based on private and collective households.

3.1.2 Age and sex composition

Figure 3.2 shows the population pyramid of Timor-Leste, illustrating the population distribution by sex and five-year age groups. Because of high past and current levels of fertility, the majority of the population is still concentrated in the younger age groups. Currently, 11.9 percent of the population is under the age of five, and about 64.6 percent of the population is currently below age 30. However, in each of the three five-year age groups below age 15, the number of persons is not substantially higher than those in the age group between 15 and 20. This may indicate that the population is gradually moving towards a more mature age structure.

The sex ratio indicates the number of men per 100 women. According to the 2022 census, 681 thousand men and boys and 660 thousand women and girls were residing in the country at the census moment. This means about 21 thousand more males than females live in Timor-Leste, implying a sex ratio of 103 men per 100 women.

Figure 3.2: Population, by sex, and by five-year age group (in thousands)^a

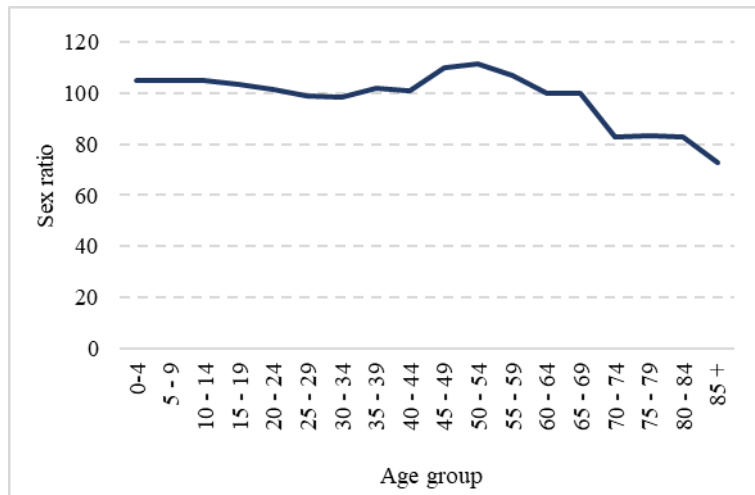


^a Information in this figure is based on private and collective households.

If women were subject to identical age-specific mortality and migration rates as men, the sex ratios would be constant across the age groups and be equal to the sex ratio at birth.

Figure 3.3 presents the age-specific sex ratios for the 2022 census. In the age group 0-5, the sex ratio stands at 105. The fact that more male than female children are present at these young ages is quite normal. In a natural demographic regime – without any sex-selective abortion – the sex ratio at birth varies typically between 105 and 107. Without any large differences between infant and child mortality between both sexes, one can expect that the sex ratio in the youngest age group is around the same level as observed in Timor-Leste. Until age 15, the sex ratio remains stable at 105 males per 100 females. Between ages 15 and 35, there is a slight drop in the sex ratio to 98 in the age group 30-34. Afterwards, the sex ratio increases gradually to reach 112 males per 100 females in the age group 50-54. It is unclear what causes the increase in the sex ratio for middle-aged persons, and a more detailed analysis will be needed to explain. After age 60, the sex ratio drops to 83 between ages 70 and 84 and drops further to 73 after age 85. It is quite common in other countries that in the older age groups, the sex ratio decreases. Due to the higher life expectancy for women – which can be observed in most countries worldwide – sex ratios are generally low for the older age groups.

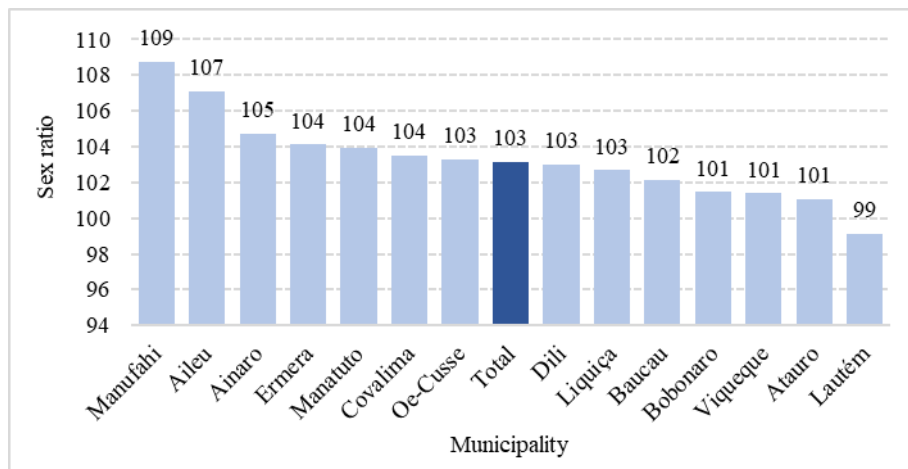
Figure 3.3: Age-specific sex ratios, by five-year age group^a



^a Information in this figure is based on private and collective households.

The sex ratios are somewhat different between the different municipalities in the country. All municipalities, except Lautém, have more males than females. In Dili, with a population of 325 thousand, there are 164 thousand males and 160 thousand females. Figure 3.4 presents the sex ratio per municipality. Manufahi has the highest sex ratio with 109 men for every 100 women, followed by Aileu, where the sex ratio is 107. Dili has a sex ratio of 103, the same as the national average. Having more women than men, the sex ratio in Lautém is 99.

Figure 3.4: Sex ratio, by municipality^a



^a Information in this figure is based on private and collective households

The characteristics of the age structure of Timor-Leste’s population can be described through the dependency ratio. The population is generally divided into three different age groups to calculate dependency ratios: 0-14 and 65 and over, are called the dependent age groups, and 15-64, is called the economically active age group. The dependency ratio divides the number of persons in the dependent age groups by the number in the economically active age groups. As such, it quantifies the demographic basis for inter-generational support.

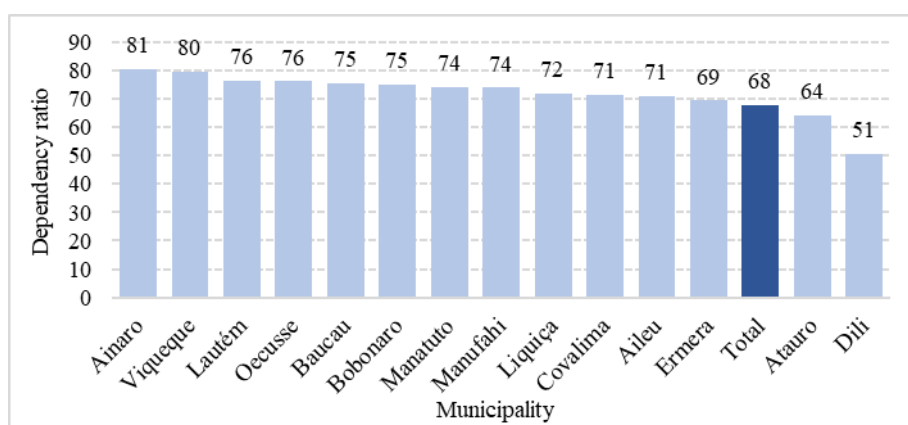
Currently, among the total population, 35 percent is below the age of 15, and 6 percent is 65 and over. This implies a dependency ratio of 68, which means that 100 persons in the active age groups in Timor-Leste have to support 68 persons in the dependent age groups. Compared to the 2015 census, the dependency ratio has declined from 81 to 68 dependents for every 100 people in the active age group, which is significant.

Demographic dividend

A country's rapidly declining dependency ratio can significantly affect social and economic development. It is well documented that changes in the age structure of a population may interact with the production and consumption life cycles (Mason, 2005). People in the active age group usually produce more than they consume, while people in the dependent age groups typically consume more than they produce. The high concentration of people in the active age group, combined with proper economic and social policy measures, may generate accelerated economic growth. This phenomenon is called the 'demographic dividend' and, in the case of Timor-Leste, needs proper attention as a development strategy.

The population's age distribution is quite different across municipalities. Figure 3.5 presents the dependency ratio by municipality. By far, the lowest dependency ratio is observed in Dili, where only 51 persons in the dependent age groups are present for every 100 persons in the active age groups. A possible reason for this low dependency could be the large-scale in-migration of young adults for employment and higher education. The highest dependency ratio is in Ainaro, where 81 persons in the dependent age groups are present for every 100 persons in the economically active age groups.

Figure 3.5: Dependency ratio, by municipality^a



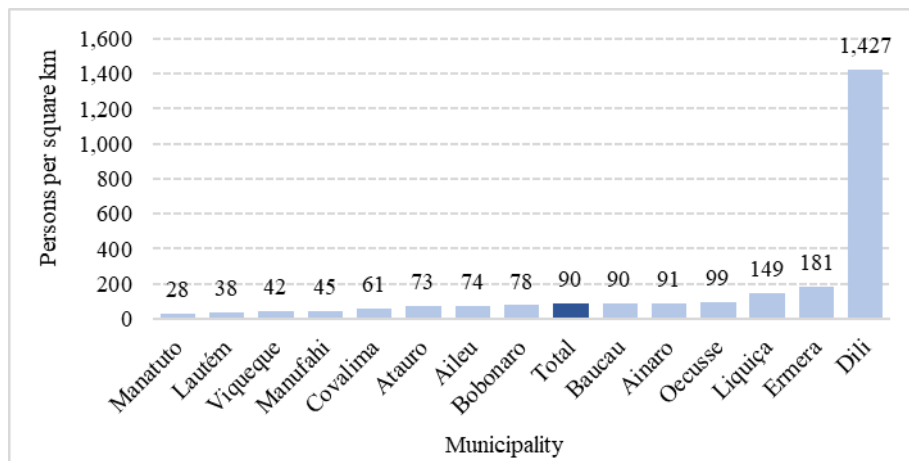
^a Information in this figure is based on private and collective households

3.1.3 Population density

Population density presents the number of people per km² in a geographical unit. With a population of 1,342 million and an area of 14,950 km², the population density currently stands at 90 persons per km². By comparison, in 2015, the population density was 79 persons per km².

Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference. shows the wide variation in the population density between the municipalities. The graph clearly shows how Dili, with a population density of 1,427 persons per km², is head and shoulders above the rest. Between 2015 and 2022, the population density in Dili increased by 149 persons per km². The second-most densely populated municipality is Ermera, with 181 persons per km², which means it is almost eight times less densely populated than Dili. Liquiçá – a relatively fast-growing municipality – ranks as the third-most densely populated municipality with 149 persons per km². The least densely populated municipality is Manatuto, with 28 persons per km². Manatuto and Viqueque changed by only two persons per km² between the 2015 and 2022 censuses.

Figure 3.6: Population density, by municipality^a



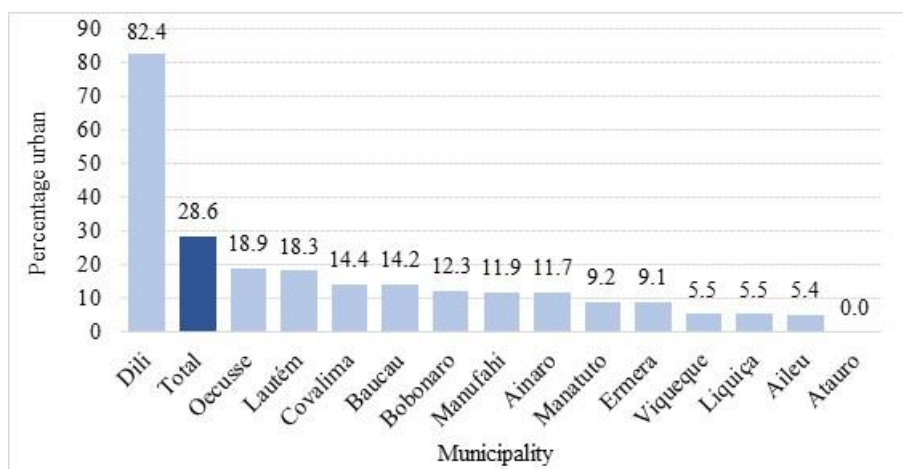
^a Information in this figure is based on private and collective households

3.1.4 Urban-rural distribution

Out of 1.34 million people in the country, 383.0 thousand reside in urban areas, while 958.0 thousand live in rural areas. These figures show that 28.6 percent of the Timorese population lives in urban areas. In the 2015 census, 349.2 thousand people were enumerated in urban areas and 834.4 thousand in rural areas, implying that 29.5 percent of the population lives in urban areas. The annual population growth rate in rural areas is higher than in urban areas: 2.0 percent against 1.3 percent, respectively. This faster growth in rural areas has resulted in a lower percentage of the population living in urban areas compared to 2015.

The degree of urbanisation is quite different per municipality. **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.** shows the percentage of the population in each municipality who live in urban areas. It should not come as a surprise that most of the population in Dili lives in an urban area (82.4 percent). The graph shows that none of the other municipalities have a high urban population. Oecusse occupies the second place, with 18.9 percent of its people living in an urban area, followed by Lautém (18.3 percent). Ermera, Viqueque, Liquiça, Aileu and Atauro are the least urbanised and have less than 10 percent of their population living in urban areas. Atauro takes a special position, as it is entirely rural.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of population living in an urban area, by municipality^a

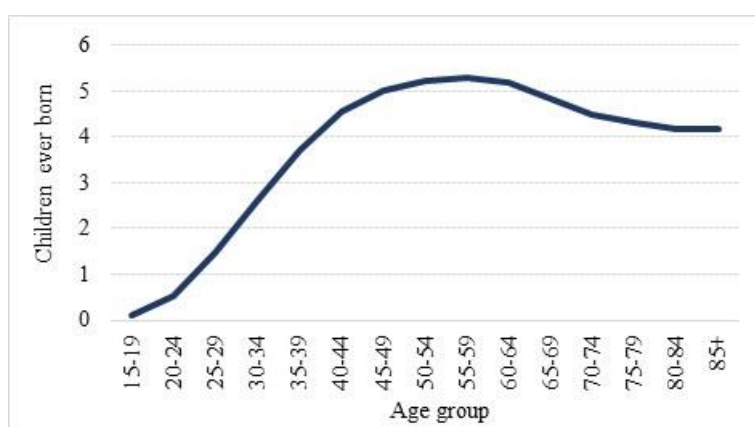


^a Information in this figure is based on private and collective households.

3.1.5 Children ever born

In the census, all women 15 years and over were asked about the number of children they had ever born alive. Among all 432.4 thousand women aged 15 and over in the census, a total of 1.1 million children were born, giving an average of 2.6 children per woman. Note that this indicator is not the total fertility rate, but only a measure of life-time fertility. Figure 3.8 depicts the average number of children ever born alive by five-year age group. The distribution of the number of children born is influenced by an age effect and, to some extent, by fertility changes that have occurred over time. On average, women aged 15-19 have very few children (0.1), as they are at the beginning of their reproductive life cycle. The number of children ever born increases by age to reach a maximum of 5.3 children per woman aged 55-59. It is interesting to see that after age 65, the average number of children drops. This could be caused by lower fertility in the past, an undercount among women at older ages or a selection if women with many children died at younger ages.

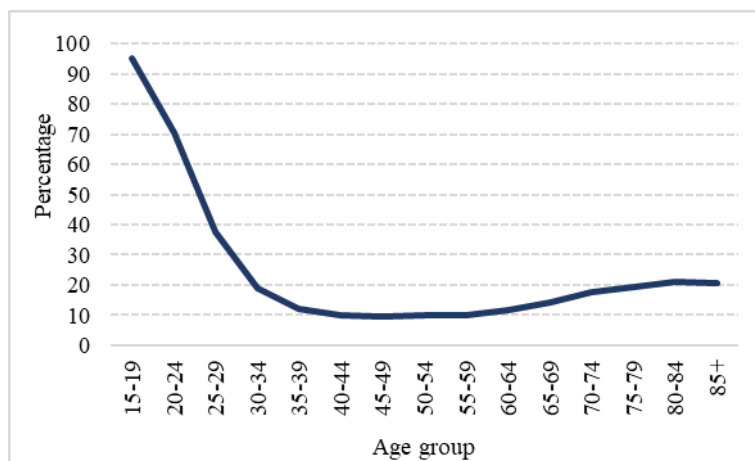
Figure 3.8: Average number of children ever born by women 15 years and over, by five-year age group



In the 2016 DHS, the question about the number of children ever born was asked of all women 15-49 years old. The mean number of children born to women in this age group was 2.1 (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018). The corresponding mean number of children in the census to women 15-49 years is 1.9. This figure shows that in recent years fertility has further declined.

In any population, a certain proportion of women never give birth to a child. Childlessness is often measured as the percentage of women in the age group 45-49 who have never given birth (Rutstein & Shah, 2004). The percentage of childless women seems to be quite high in Timor-Leste. In the 2016 DHS, 6.9 percent of all women aged 45-49 had never given birth to a child (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018). In the 2022 census, this percentage was even higher (9.5 percent). Figure 3.9 depicts the percentage of women aged 15 years and over who never gave birth to a child by five-year age group. As expected, the percentage of childless women drops rapidly between ages 15 and 35, as women start a relationship and have children. Between ages 35 and 39, 12.1 percent of women never gave birth to a living child. Between ages 40 and 60, childlessness hovers around 10 percent. The lowest level is reached between ages 45 and 49. Interestingly, between ages 60 and 85, the percentage of women who never gave birth increases gradually to reach a level of 20.9 percent in the age group 80-84. There is a good chance that underreporting of the actual level of fertility for older women caused these very high percentages.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of women aged 15 years and over who are childless, by five-year age group



3.2 Social and health characteristics

3.2.1 Education

No factor has an equivalent effect on socio-economic development as general education for boys and girls. SDG 4 (*Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*) recognises the importance of education and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all. The census is an essential source of information on progress made towards achieving the targets set by SDG 4. For this reason, several questions on education were included in the 2022 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census. Questions on education in the census were grouped around three separate themes: 1) levels of literacy of the population five years of age and over, 2) educational attainment for persons three years of age and over, and 3) current school attendance for persons three years of age and over.

Literacy

To accurately measure the literacy levels of the population, the census asked whether the person could read and write a short letter to a friend in any language. If the answer was positive, then it was asked whether the person could read and write such a letter in Tetun, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesia or English. In the main tables, only general literacy is presented.

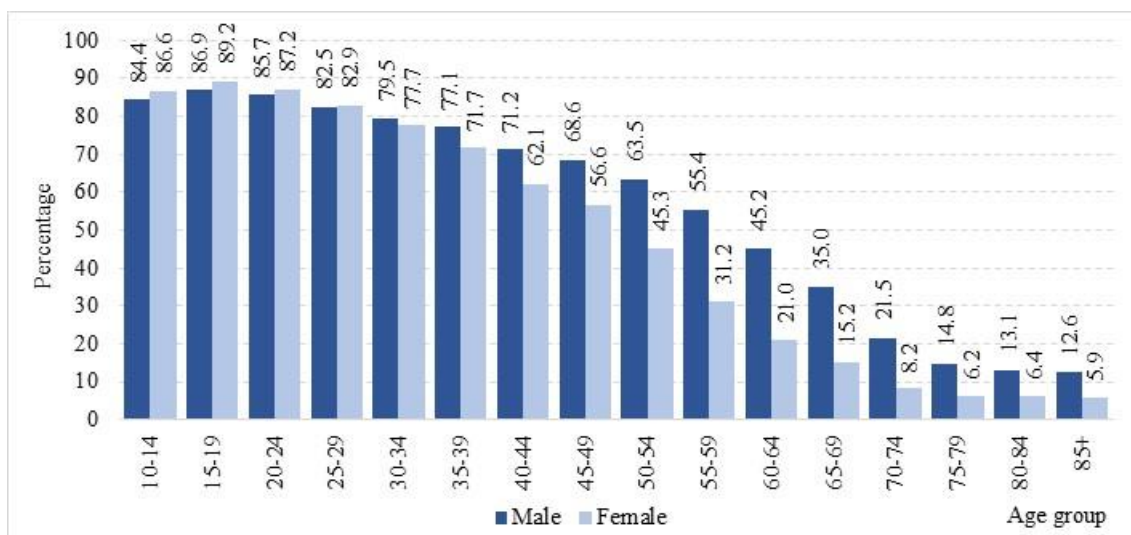
According to the census, currently, 72.4 percent of the population ten years of age and over can read and write. The literacy level is somewhat higher for males than for females: 74.7 percent against 70.0 percent. Some progress has been made compared to the 2015 Population and Housing Census. At that moment, the literacy rate for all persons ten years of age and older stood at 67.3 percent. As in the current census, in 2015, females had a lower literacy rate (63.9 percent) than males (70.6 percent) (General Directorate of Statistics, 2017).

Figure 3.10 presents the level of literacy by age for males and females of age ten and over. The graph shows the progress that has been made over the years to increase the level of literacy. Below the age of 25, literacy hovers between 90 and 85 percent. These levels are considerably higher than among those for people aged 30 years and over. Older people's low literacy levels show that in the past, only a tiny proportion of young people had the chance to follow an education.

On the other hand, the literacy rate for the younger generations also shows that much work still needs to be done, as the country has not yet reached universal literacy. A significant trend is that the

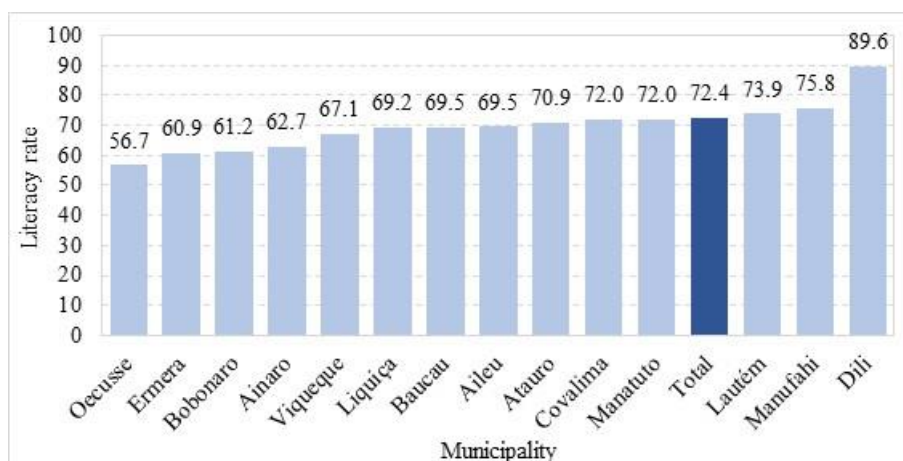
differences between males and females have entirely disappeared at younger ages. While literacy among young persons of both sexes is about the same, the literacy rate between, for instance, men aged 60 to 65 is more than twice that of women in the same age group, 45.2 against 21.0 percent. The difference in age-specific literacy rates between men and women in older age groups indicates the disadvantaged position of women in education in the past.

Figure 3.10: Literacy rate of population aged ten years and over, by five-year age group, and by sex



Large differences in literacy exist between Timor-Leste’s municipalities (Figure 3.11). Dili municipality has the highest literacy rate, with 89.6 percent of all its usual residents aged ten and over being able to read and write. This is 32.8 percentage points higher than in Oecusse, where only 56.7 percent of its usual residents aged ten and over are literate. Note the large difference in literacy rate between Dili and Manufahi, the municipality with the second highest literacy rate. In Manufahi, 75.8 percent of usual residents aged ten and over know how to read and write, which is 13.8 percentage points lower than in Dili.

Figure 3.11: Literacy rate of population aged ten years and over, by municipality



School attendance

In the census, school attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular, accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the census. Instruction in particular skills, which is not part of the recognised educational structure of the country (for example, in-service training courses in factories), is not considered school attendance for census purposes. Note that a child enrolled in kindergarten is also considered to attend school.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2022, at the time of the census, the total schoolgoing population in the age-group 3-29 years was 422,880, consisting of 211,218 males and 211,662 females. This means that out of the population in this age category, 54.6 percent were attending school. A slightly higher percentage of young females (55.7 percent) than young males (53.6 percent) were in school. The sex ratio of the schoolgoing population aged 3-29 is exactly 100. In the 2015 census, the sex ratio of the schoolgoing population was 109 males per 100 females.

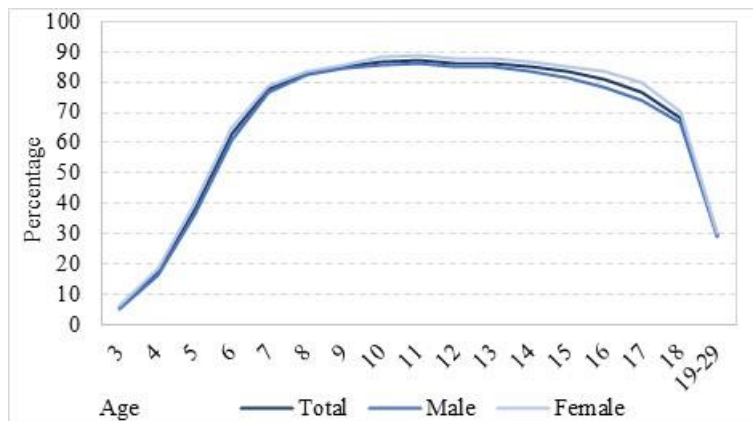
Table 3.3 shows the percentage of school attendance by broad age groups and sex for the population aged 3-29. One of the targets for SDG 4 is that by 2030, all girls and boys will have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education to prepare them for primary education. The figures for children 3 to 5 years old, show that Timor-Leste is still far from reaching this goal. Only about one in five children in the pre-primary ages are attending school. Around four in five children aged 6-11 are in school. In other words, one in five children is still left out of primary education. It is a bit surprising that the percentage of children attending school between ages 6 and 11 is smaller than that of children between ages 12 and 17. A possible explanation may be that during the COVID-19 epidemic, parents delayed sending their children to primary education. More than a third of young people between 18 and 29 indicated they were still attending education.

Table 3.3: Percentage of population aged 3-29 years attending school, by broad age group, and by sex

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	54.6	53.6	55.7
3-5	20.3	19.2	21.5
6-11	79.9	78.8	81.1
12-17	83.0	81.1	85.1
18-29	33.4	32.8	34.0

Figure 3.12 shows a more detailed picture of school attendance by age and sex. As indicated before, pre-primary school attendance is very low. At age three, around 6 percent of children are in kindergarten; at age five, the year before primary school is supposed to start, fewer than 2 in 5 children (38.2 percent) are in school. Second, the disadvantaged position of girls from the past has completely disappeared. For all ages, the percentage of school attendance is actually somewhat higher for girls than boys. Third, school attendance is low for six-year-old children and, to some extent, for seven-year-olds. Only 62.7 percent of six-year-olds attend school, and only 77.6 percent of seven-year-olds. Fourth, no single-year age group between three and 29 years has a level of school attendance higher than 90 percent. The highest percentage is among 11-year-old children. At that age, 87.4 percent are in school.

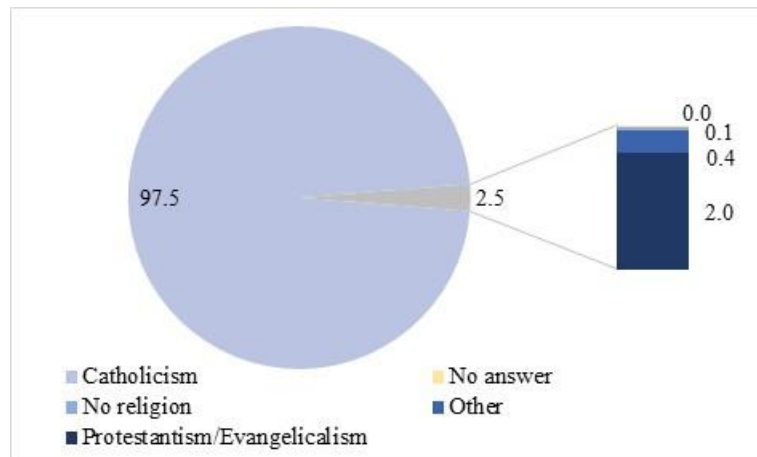
Figure 3.12: Percentage of population aged 3-29 years attending school, by age, and by sex



3.2.2 Religion

The most notable fact about religion in Timor-Leste is the dominant position of Catholicism. With around 1.217 million followers, Catholicism represents 97.5 percent of the population three years of age and over (Figure 3.13). Other religions combined represent 31.5 thousand people or 2.5 percent of the population three years of age and over, of which Protestantism/Evangelicalism is the largest at 25.5 thousand or 2.0 percent of the total population. Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and indigenous and other religions together make up less than half a percent. A very small group of people (1.0 thousand or 0.1 percent) mentioned having no religion or did not want to answer the question. The distribution of religion in Timor-Leste has not noticeably changed compared to the 2015 census, when Catholicism was reported for 97.6 of the population.

Figure 3.13: Population, by religion (in percentages)



There are no noticeable differences by sex in the distribution of religion. However, a few age patterns can be distinguished. Relative to the Catholic population, people with other religions – except indigenous religions – are over-represented in the mid-adult age groups 25 to 59 and especially 30 to 54. This is likely related to immigration of foreigners from countries with a different religious composition. Indigenous religions are relatively over-represented in the older ages 55 years and over. This may indicate that this type of religion is close to disappearing. Indeed, whereas the 2015 census counted just over 900 people with an indigenous religion, in the 2022 census, this was less than 300.

3.2.3 Disability

Disability is a physical, mental or psychological condition or impairment that substantially affects a person's daily activities or limits a person from performing one or more major life activities such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning or working and interacting with other persons. In this context, activities refer to a wide range of deliberate actions performed by an individual as opposed to particular body functions or structures. These are basic deliberate actions undertaken to accomplish a task, such as dressing, toileting, feeding oneself or moving around the house.

In the census, the Washington Group (WG) questions on functional difficulties were used to measure the prevalence and characteristics of disability (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2022). Functional limitations in activities were asked in six different fields:

1. Walking
2. Seeing
3. Hearing
4. Cognition
5. Self-care
6. Communication.

As the Washington Group questions do not provide good results for young children, the questions were only asked for persons five years of age and over. For each of the six questions on functional limitations, the same four answer categories were used: 1) No – no difficulty, 2) Yes – some difficulty, 3) Yes – a lot of difficulty, and 4) Cannot do at all. There are different ways to determine whether a person has a disability. The current report will follow the Washington Group definition of 'those who have a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all on at least one of the functional domains included in the question set' (Washington Group on Disability Statistics).

According to the 2022 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census, 17,061 persons had one or more disabilities. This corresponds to 1.4 percent of the total population. This prevalence rate is somewhat lower than one in the 2016 DHS, when it was found that 1.8 percent of the population five years of age and over had a lot of difficulty or could not do at all at least one of the six functional domains (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018). The number of males and females with a disability is about the same: 8,517 males and 8,544 females.

Figure 3.14 shows that for both males and females, walking is the limitation affecting most persons: 3,853 males and 3,703 indicated they had a lot of difficulties or could not walk at all. The second and third most important categories are hearing and seeing. Out of 17,1 thousand persons with a disability, 7,7 thousand – or 45.5 percent – were found to have multiple disabilities. Timor-Leste follows the typical pattern in which older persons have much higher levels of disability than younger persons. Figure 3.15 shows the percentage of persons with one or more disabilities by age and sex. Only 0.3 percent of children aged 5-9 have a disability. By age 60 – 64, this is 3.9 percent, and the percentage increases to 12.6 percent for the age group 75-79. From age 85 and over, almost one in four persons indicated having a disability.

Figure 3.14: Population aged five years and over with a disability, by type of disability, and by sex (in thousands)

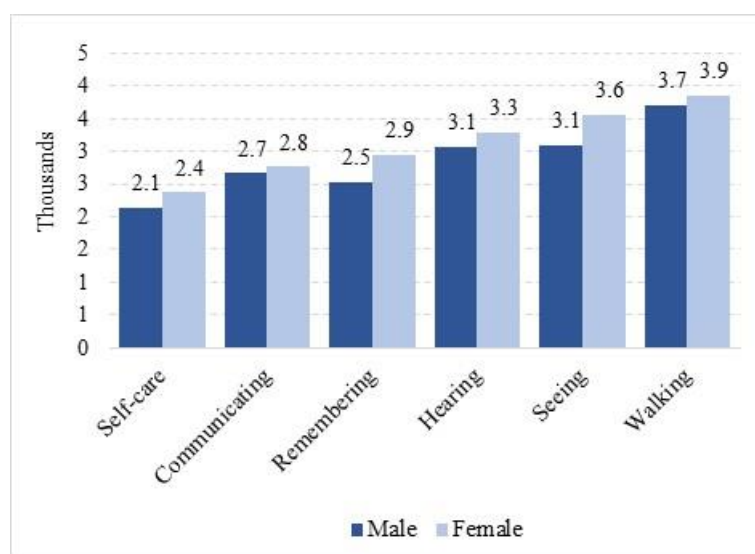
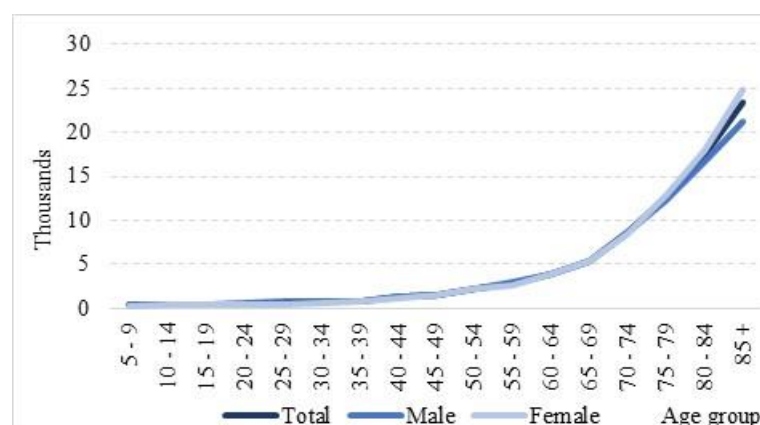


Figure 3.15: Age-specific disability prevalence rate by sex (in percentages)



3.2.4 Assistance during delivery

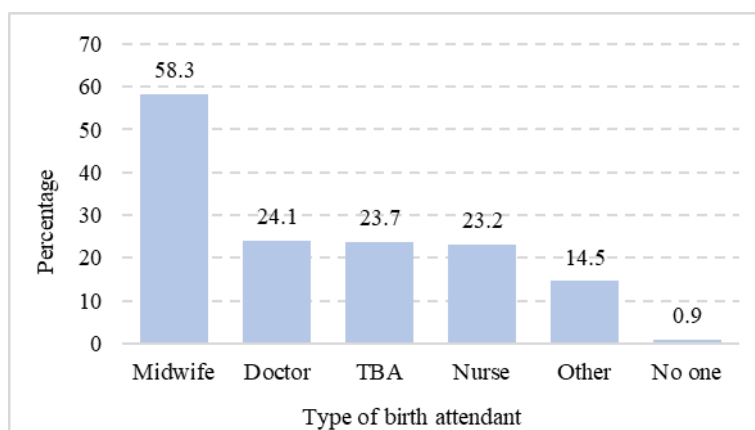
Each delivery should be assisted by a skilled birth attendant and should take place in a hygienic, healthy and safe environment to guarantee the health of the mother and the new-born child. The importance of skilled birth assistance is reflected in the fact that the ‘proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel’ is an indicator to monitor progress towards reaching Target 3.1 (By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births) for SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being). The indicator is also closely linked to Target 3.2. on preventing deaths of newborns and children under age five.¹¹

The 2022 census included a question on assistance during the last delivery of women who ever had a live birth. The question allowed recording more than one type of birth attendant. For women who had a live birth in the last five years before the census, this resulted in the recording of, on average, 1.4

¹¹ By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

different types of birth attendants providing assistance during delivery. Figure 3.16 shows midwives were the most common birth attendants (in 58.3 percent of deliveries), followed by doctors, traditional birth attendants and nurses, each of whom assisted in nearly a quarter of all deliveries. Other birth attendants – including relatives, neighbours and friends – attended about one in seven deliveries. A very small minority of women (0.9 percent) did not have any assistance during delivery.

Figure 3.16: Female population aged 15 years and over who had a live birth in the last five years, by type of assistance during last delivery^{a,b}



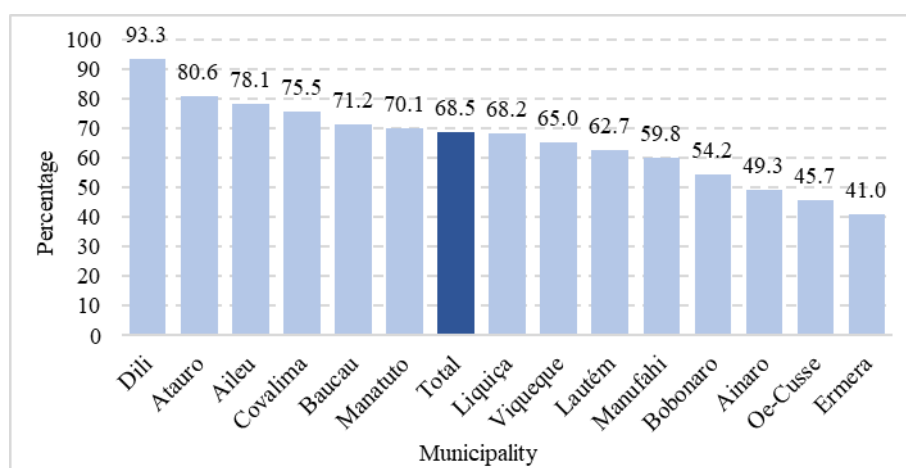
^a Categories do not add up to 100 percent, as deliveries can be assisted by more than one birth attendant.

^b TBA: traditional birth attendant.

Of the six types of birth attendants recorded in the census, doctors, nurses and midwives are considered ‘skilled birth attendants’. According to the census, the percentage of deliveries at the national level that were assisted by a skilled birth attendant is 68.5 percent. This is more than was measured in the 2016 DHS (57 percent) (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018). It also implies that the increase of skilled assistance observed between 2009-10 and 2016 (from 30 percent to 57 percent) continues, although not at the same pace as before.

The national figure for skilled assistance during delivery hides considerable differences between municipalities. Skilled birth attendance ranges from 41.0 percent in Ermera (20 percent in 2016) to 93.3 percent in Dili (85 percent in 2016) (Figure 3.17). The percentage of skilled assistance also differs between urban and rural areas: 91.8 percent and 59.2 percent, respectively (86 percent and 45 percent in 2016).

Figure 3.17: Percentage of live births in the five years before the census assisted by a skilled birth attendant, by municipality



3.3 Migration

3.3.1 Internal migration

Of the total usual resident population born in Timor-Leste, just over 235 thousand live in a municipality that is different from their municipality of birth. This number of internal life-time migrants¹² represents 17.5 percent of the total population born in the country. Table 3.4 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 net migration ratio.¹³ The table shows that – except for Dili – for all municipalities internal migration implies a loss of population. In absolute numbers, Viqueque (16.1 thousand), Bobonaro (17.5 thousand) and Bacau (21.1 thousand) lost the largest number of people due to internal migration.

Table 3.4: Population born in Timor-Leste: municipality of birth, municipality of usual residence, net internal life-time migration (in thousands) and net internal life-time migration ratio

Municipality	Municipality of		Net internal life-time migration (thousands)	Net internal life-time migration ratio
	Birth (thousands)	Usual residence (thousands)		
Total	1,330.4	1,330.4	0.0	0.0
Aileu	57.3	54.1	-3.2	-5.8
Ainaro	83.7	73.0	-10.8	-14.8
Atauro	11.3	10.2	-1.1	-10.5
Bacau	155.4	134.4	-21.0	-15.6
Bobonaro	123.4	105.9	-17.5	-16.5
Covalima	78.5	73.2	-5.4	-7.4
Dili	200.9	318.4	117.5	36.9
Ermera	152.1	137.4	-14.8	-10.7
Lautém	80.7	69.6	-11.1	-16.0
Liquiçá	83.9	83.2	-0.8	-0.9
Manatuto	55.0	50.6	-4.3	-8.5
Manufahi	65.3	60.4	-4.9	-8.1
Oecusse	86.8	80.1	-6.7	-8.4
Viqueque	96.1	80.0	-16.1	-20.1

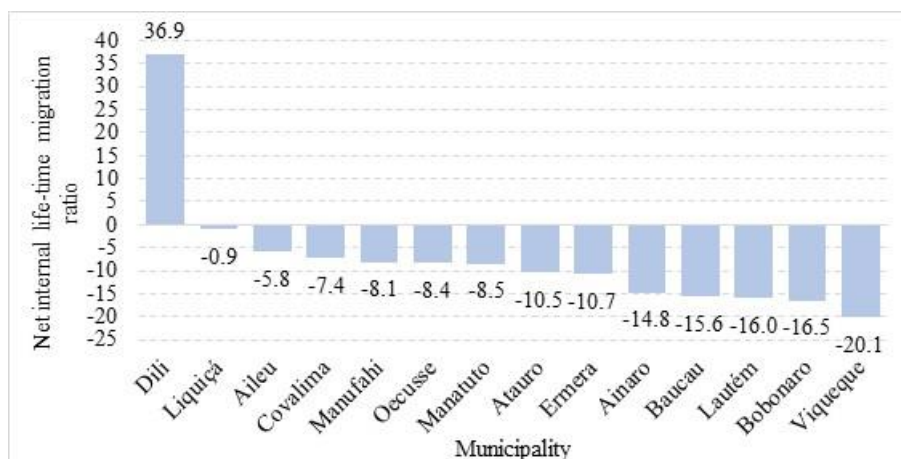
As the population sizes of the municipalities differ considerably, the net migration ratio is a better measure of the impact of migration than the absolute change. The net migration ratio expresses the net

¹² Life-time migration refers to the net migration between the place of birth and the place of usual residence. Internal life-time 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.

¹³ The net internal migration ratio 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.

migration as a percentage of the resident population of a municipality. Also in relative terms, the same three mentioned municipalities, together with Lautém, are the ones that lost most of their population. Figure 3.18 shows the net internal life-time migration ratio for all municipalities. Half of the municipalities have lost more than 10 percent of their resident population size and Viqueque even around 20 percent.

Figure 3.18: Net internal life-time migration ratio, by municipality



Regarding internal migration, the municipality of Dili occupies a unique position. It is the only municipality with positive net internal migration (117.5 thousand people): around 130 thousand people born elsewhere in Timor-Leste now live in Dili, whereas some 13 thousand Dili-born persons now live in another municipality. These figures imply that the municipality of Dili gained 36.9 percent of its population due to internal life-time migration. The municipalities that contributed most to the population growth of Dili were Bacau (23.0 thousand), Bobonaro (16.0 thousand) and Viqueque (16.2 thousand).

There appears to be little gender difference in internal migration. The female Timor-Leste-born population that lives in a different municipality than where they were born is slightly larger than the peer male population: 117.9 thousand compared to 117.1 thousand. In relative terms, this implies that 17.8 percent of the female population engaged in internal life-time migration, compared to 17.3 percent of the male population.

3.3.2 International migration and citizenship

Country of birth

Of the total resident population of 1.341 million in Timor-Leste, 10.5 thousand were born abroad. This represents 0.8 percent of the population. The majority of persons born abroad (6.3 thousand or 60.4 percent) live in the municipality of Dili. The percentage of foreign-born population in the other municipalities ranges from 0.5 percent in Atauro to 6.1 percent in Covalima.

Indonesia is the most important foreign country of birth.¹⁴ Some 7.7 thousand residents of Timor-Leste were born there, representing 73.6 percent of the total foreign-born population. The People's Republic of China is the second country of birth, with 7.5 percent of the foreign-born population. Portugal and

¹⁴ A detailed table for country of birth will be included in the second census report.

former Portuguese colonies together were the countries of birth of 8.2 percent of the foreign-born population.

Country of citizenship

Citizenship is an important asset, as it provides individuals with legal status, identity, rights and responsibilities that are necessary for the functioning of a stable and democratic society. Citizenship gives individuals legal status and the right to reside in a particular country. It also provides specific legal rights and protections, such as the right to vote, run for public office and access to public services and benefits. Citizenship can also provide individuals with greater opportunities and access to education, employment and other resources, and can facilitate travel and mobility within their own country and abroad. In this sense, the country of citizenship is not only an indication of the legal bond between individuals and countries, but can also serve as a measure of migration.

The percentage of the population with foreign citizenship in Timor-Leste is very small. Out of the total resident population of 1.341 million people, 1.337 million (or 99.7 percent) have Timor-Leste as their country of citizenship and 4.1 thousand (or 0.3 percent) have another country of citizenship.¹⁵ The male population with foreign citizenship is 2.1 thousand, compared to a female population of 2.0 thousand (Table 3.5, panel a). The sex ratio of 106 males for every 100 females in the population with foreign citizenship is higher than that of the population with Timorese citizenship (102 males per 100 females).

Table 3.5: Population, by age group, and by sex, Timorese or foreign country of citizenship

a. In thousands

Age group	Timorese or foreign country of citizenship								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Timor Leste	Foreign country	Total	Timor Leste	Foreign country	Total	Timor Leste	Foreign country
Total	1,340.9	1,336.8	4.1	678.3	676.2	2.1	662.6	660.6	2.0
0-14	467.0	466.5	0.4	239.2	239.0	0.2	227.8	227.5	0.2
15-29	399.5	398.9	0.7	201.3	200.9	0.3	198.3	197.9	0.3
30-44	228.3	226.7	1.6	114.2	113.4	0.8	114.1	113.3	0.8
45-64	171.1	169.8	1.3	88.8	88.2	0.7	82.3	81.6	0.6
65+	75.1	75.0	0.1	34.9	34.8	0.1	40.2	40.2	0.0

a. In percentages

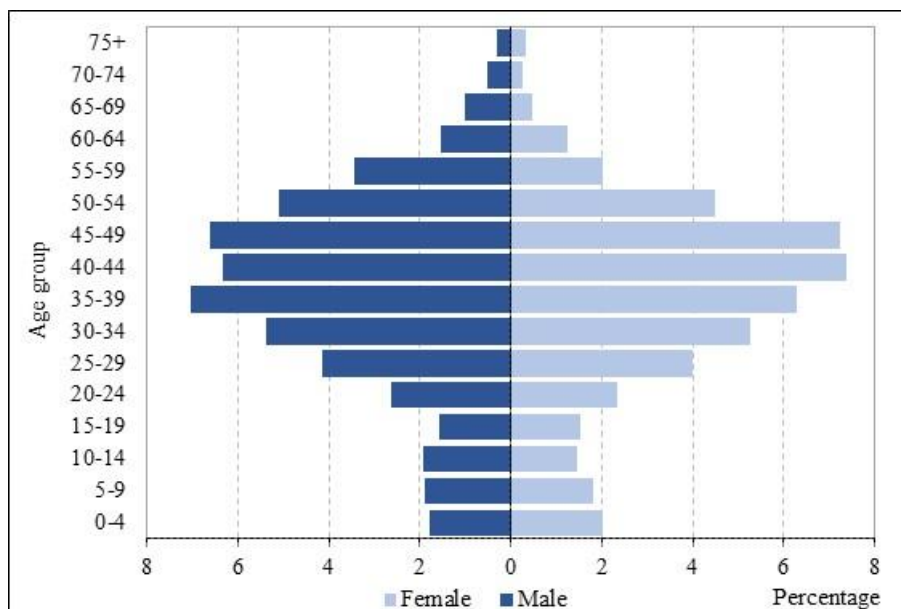
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	34.8	34.9	11.0	35.3	35.3	11.0	34.4	34.4	11.0
15-29	29.8	29.8	16.3	29.7	29.7	16.3	29.9	30.0	16.3
30-44	17.0	17.0	37.9	16.8	16.8	36.6	17.2	17.2	39.4
45-64	12.8	12.7	31.9	13.1	13.0	32.6	12.4	12.4	31.1
65+	5.6	5.6	2.9	5.1	5.1	3.6	6.1	6.1	2.2

The age distributions of the populations with Timorese Leste and other country of citizenship are very different. Figure 3.19 shows the age and sex distribution of the population with foreign citizenship. The distribution deviates from the normal pyramid shape of the total population (see Figure 3.2 in section 3.1.2), as it has a small base at the young age groups and resembles an overturned pyramid up to age 50.

¹⁵ Persons having citizenship of Timor-Leste and another country are included in the number of persons with Timor-Leste as country of citizenship.

Compared to the population with Timorese citizenship, the population with foreign citizenship is over-represented in the middle-aged and older working age groups 30-44 and 45-64 (see Table 3.5, panel b). The population with Timorese citizenship is over-represented in the dependent age groups (0-14 and 65 and over) and the younger working age group 15-29. The respective age distributions imply a dependency ratio of 68.1 for the population with Timorese citizenship and 16.1 for the population with foreign citizenship.

Figure 3.19: Population, by sex, and by five-year age group (in percentages)¹⁶



3.4 Economic characteristics

3.4.1 Introduction

The Population and Housing Census 2022 included questions to determine people’s labour market status and employment and unemployment characteristics. The census questionnaire was designed to produce statistics compliant with the latest internationally recommended definitions of labour market concepts, as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) (International Labour Organization, 2013). The census questions are also broadly in line with the latest work on harmonising Timor-Leste’s labour force surveys (International Labour Organization, 2019). However, it should be noted that they deviate from the labour market conceptualisations in the previous censuses and comparisons should be made with much caution.

The main differences between the results produced for the Population and Housing Census 2022 and those for the 2015 census are as follows:

- In the 2022 census analysis, persons in employment are defined as all those aged 15 and over who, during the reference week before census night (29 August to 4 September 2022), were engaged in

¹⁶ This figure is based on Table 4.2 in chapter 4.

any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.¹⁷ It excludes persons only engaged in farming-, fishing- and animal-production activities if mainly or only done for family consumption. In previous census analyses, persons only engaged in subsistence foodstuff production were included in the category ‘employed persons’. The revised definition of employment implies that the number of persons who meet the criteria for being in employment has become smaller.

- In the 2022 census analysis, unemployed persons are defined as all those aged 15 and over who
 1. were not in employment in the reference week, and
 2. were actively looking for work or trying to start a new business in the past month, and
 3. were available to take up employment within two weeks if a job would be available or a business could be started.

In previous census analyses, the second condition of actively looking for employment was dropped, because in Timor-Leste, established job-search channels are of limited relevance, as the labour market is largely unorganised and the labour force is mainly self-employed. The latest international recommendations on the definition of unemployment remove this ‘relaxed definition’ of unemployment to improve the comparability of labour market statistics (International Labour Organization, 2013). This implies that fewer non-employed people meet all conditions for being unemployed. However, as more people are classified as ‘not in employment’, according to the revised definition of employment, the potential number of unemployed persons has become larger.

3.4.2 Labour market status

The concept of labour market status refers to a person’s current position in the labour market, indicating whether they are employed or unemployed – together constituting the labour force – or out of the labour force. The labour market status of an individual can have significant implications for their economic and social well-being, as well as for the overall performance of the economy. Understanding labour market status is essential for policymakers, economists and other stakeholders dealing with labour market dynamics, employment trends, and the overall performance of the economy.

The 2022 census collected data on labour market status and characteristics of employment and unemployment for all persons 10 years of age and over. The present analysis is limited to persons aged 15 and over.

¹⁷ Persons in employment include those ‘at work’ (those who worked in a job for at least one hour in the reference week) and employed persons ‘not at work’, due to temporary absence because of, for instance, illness, vacation, pregnancy.

Table 3.6 presents the numbers of persons in the considered working-age range and those in the labour force – either employed or unemployed – and outside the labour force. Whereas the male and female working-age populations are similar in size, their engagement in the labour market shows considerable differences. This results in large differences in labour market indicators, such as the labour force participation rate (LFPR) and the unemployment rate.

Table 3.6: Main labour force status categories and indicators, by sex

<i>a. Categories (in thousands)</i>			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Working-age population 15+	874.0	441.6	432.4
Labour force	313.7	185.0	128.7
of whom employed	304.7	180.0	124.8
of whom unemployed	9.0	5.1	3.9
Outside the labour force	560.3	256.6	303.7

<i>b. Indicators (in percentages)</i>			
Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	35.9	41.9	29.8
Employment-to-population ratio	34.9	40.8	28.9
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.7	3.0

Labour force participation rate

The LFPR rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is currently employed or unemployed. It is a key indicator in the analysis of the structure of the labour market, human resources available for the production of goods and services, and for understanding the labour market behaviour of different population groups, for instance, in terms of access to the labour market.

Of the working-age population of nearly 874 thousand people, 313.7 thousand are in the labour force, either as employed or unemployed. The male labour force includes 185.0 thousand men and boys, and the female labour force includes 128.7 thousand women and girls (

Table 3.6, panel a). These numbers translate into an overall LFPR of 35.9 percent and a male and female LFPR of 41.9 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively (

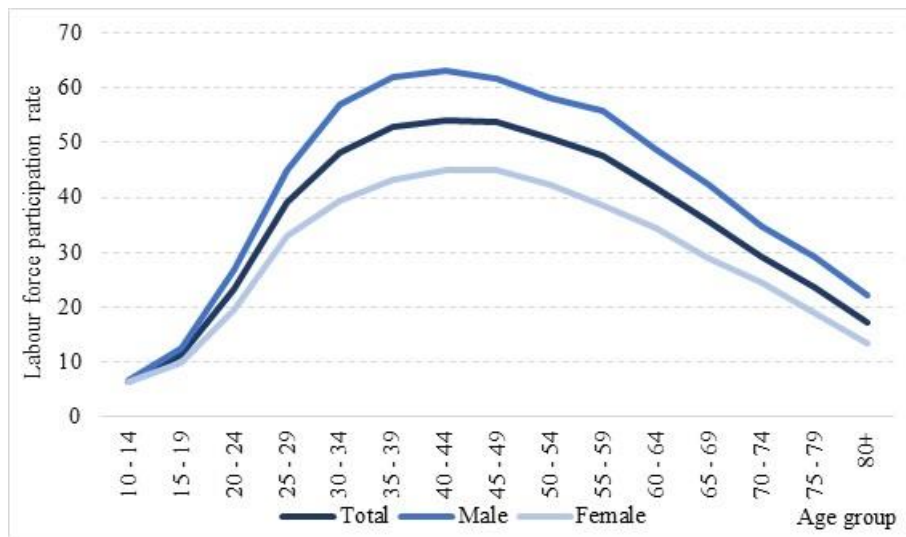
Table 3.6, panel b). These figures are lower than the findings of the latest Labour Force Survey in 2016 (with an overall LFPR of 46.9 percent), but higher than the findings of the 2010 and 2013 Labour Force Surveys (respectively 24.0 and 30.6 percent) (International Labour Organization, 2019).¹⁸

The age-specific LFPRs show consistently higher participation in the labour market for males than for females across all ages (

¹⁸ A LFPR calculated according to the 2015 census labour market definitions gives an overall figure of 47.4 percent. This is considerably higher mainly due to the inclusion of subsistence farming, fishing and animal-production in the employed population.

Figure 3.20). In absolute terms, the largest gender gap is in the age groups 30-34 to 55-59, each with more than 15 percentage points difference. The LFPR is plateauing in the age groups 35-39 to 45-49 for both men (around 62 percent) and women (around 44 percent). The highest participation rates are found in the age group 40-44 for men (63.0 percent) and in the age group 40-49 (44.9 percent) for women.

Figure 3.20: Labour force participation rate, by five-year age group, and by sex



Employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is another important indicator used to assess the performance of a country's labour market. The indicator measures the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. Like the LFPR, it provides insights into the level of economic activity and the structure of the labour market, as well as information on the ability of the economy to generate jobs.

The census 2022 recorded 304.7 thousand workers, which is close to the total labour force (313.7 thousand persons), the difference being the number of unemployed. In the absence of high unemployment, the employment-to-population ratio is close to the LFPR. The overall employment-to-population ratio is 34.9 percent and the male and female employment-to-population ratios are 40.8 percent and 28.9 percent. The pattern and level of the age-specific ratios are similar to the age-specific LFPRs, as shown in

Figure 3.20.

Unemployment rate

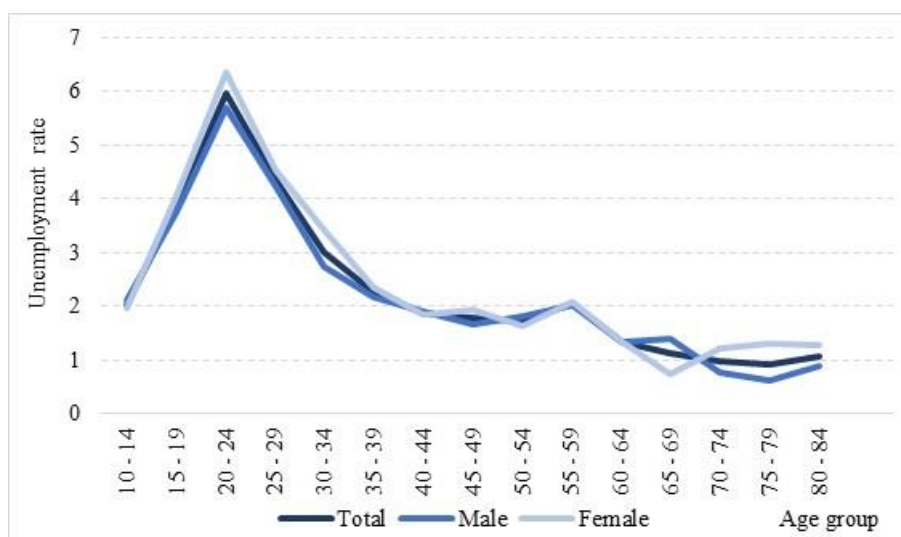
The unemployment rate – defined as the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force – is the most widely used measure of unutilised labour supply in a country. It is considered the single, most informative labour market indicator reflecting the general performance of the labour market and the economy as a whole (International Labour Organization, 2016). This is also why the unemployment rate has been used in the Sustainable Development framework for SDG 8 (*Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*), specifically to monitor the achievement of Target 8.5 (*By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work*). However, as it does not tell anything about the economic resources of unemployed workers or their households, the unemployment rate is not necessarily an indicator of economic hardship or of well-being.

In absolute terms, the census 2022 recorded 9.0 thousand unemployed persons; 5.1 thousand males and 3.9 thousand females (

Table 3.6, panel a). The associated unemployment rates were 2.9 percent for both sexes combined and for males and females, 2.7 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively (

Table 3.6, panel b). The age-specific unemployment rates are very similar for males and females (Figure 3.21). They show a pattern of relatively high unemployment in the young working ages 15 to 29 and almost consistently declining unemployment from age 25 onward. The youth unemployment rate – the unemployment rate of persons aged 15-24 – is 5.0 percent for males and 5.5 percent for females. This relatively high figure indicates the difficulty of entering the labour market and the vulnerable position of youth.

Figure 3.21: Unemployment rate, by five-year age group, and by sex



3.4.3 Reason for not working

There is a variety of reasons why people do not actively participate in the labour market. For those not working for pay or profit, the census asked the main reason for not working in the reference week of 29 August to 4 September 2022.

Overall, attending education and caring for the home or family are the most important reasons for not working (Table 3.7). Together, these categories were recorded for 65.8 percent of working-age people not working. Being engaged in subsistence food production and thinking that no work was available constituted the main reason for smaller numbers of people not working. The latter category makes up the group of ‘discouraged workers’ who are included in the labour market category of unemployed according to the ‘relaxed definition’ of unemployment. Being a pensioner, retired or of old age and being disabled, ill or in bad health was the main reason for again smaller numbers of people not working. ‘Other reason’ was recorded, among others, for people who worked as seasonal workers, those who lived from their own financial means or those who did not want to work.

Table 3.7: Non-working population of working age, by reason for not working, and by sex (in thousands and percentages)

Reason for not working	a. In thousands			b. In percentages		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	560.3	256.6	303.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attended education	179.8	89.3	90.5	32.1	34.8	29.8
Took care of the home / family	188.8	57.2	131.6	33.7	22.3	43.3
Subsistence farming, fishing, animal husbandry	66.5	39.8	26.6	11.9	15.5	8.8
Thought no work was available	48.3	30.5	17.8	8.6	11.9	5.9
Was pensioner, retired, old age	27.2	10.6	16.6	4.9	4.1	5.5
Was disabled, ill, in bad health	11.0	5.7	5.3	2.0	2.2	1.7
Other reason	38.7	23.4	15.3	6.9	9.1	5.0

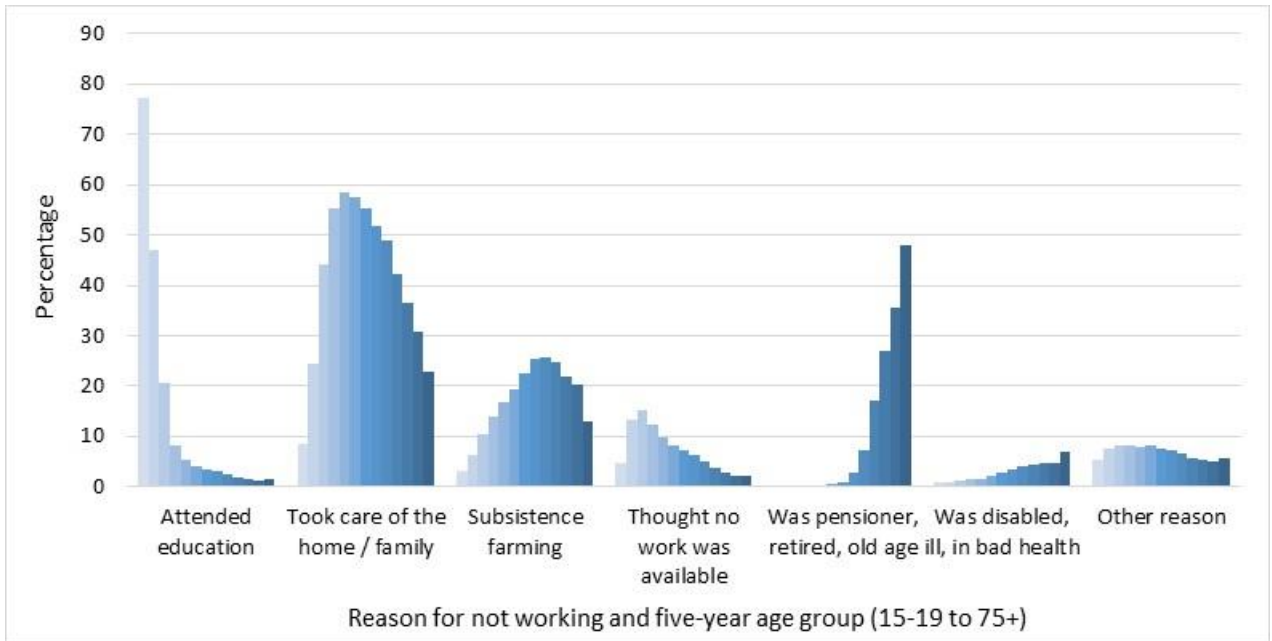
The reasons for not working are usually closely related to age and sex.

Figure 3.22 presents the sex-specific age profiles of the non-working population of working age (15 and over). There is little gender difference in the age profiles for the people who reported attending education as the main reason. These are strongly concentrated in the youth aged 15-19 and 20-24. The opposite age profile concentration in the old ages – can be observed for men and women who mentioned being a pensioner, retired or of old age and, to a lesser extent, being disabled, ill or in bad health as the main reason for not working.

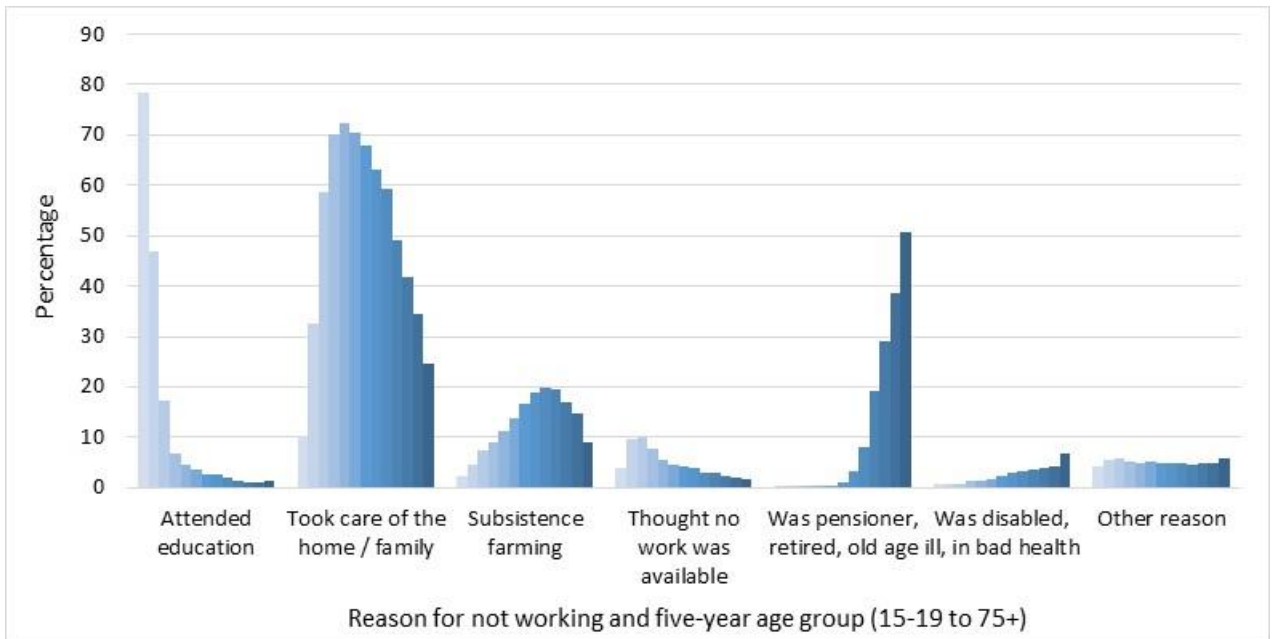
The age profiles of people who mentioned other reasons for not working show much more gender difference. Whereas taking care of the home or family is frequently mentioned for both males and females, it is a more relevant reason for the latter, especially for women in the mid-adult age groups 30-34 to 55-59. On the other hand, being engaged in subsistence farming is a more important reason for not working for pay or profit for men. Also, the thought that no jobs are available is a more prominent reason for not working among men than among women. For both, the ages for which the reason is mentioned are concentrated in the young adult age groups 20-24 to 30-34 and the frequency declines with age.

Figure 3.22: Age profiles of non-working males and females of working age for different main reasons for not working (in percentages)

a. Males



b. Females



3.5 Household and family characteristics

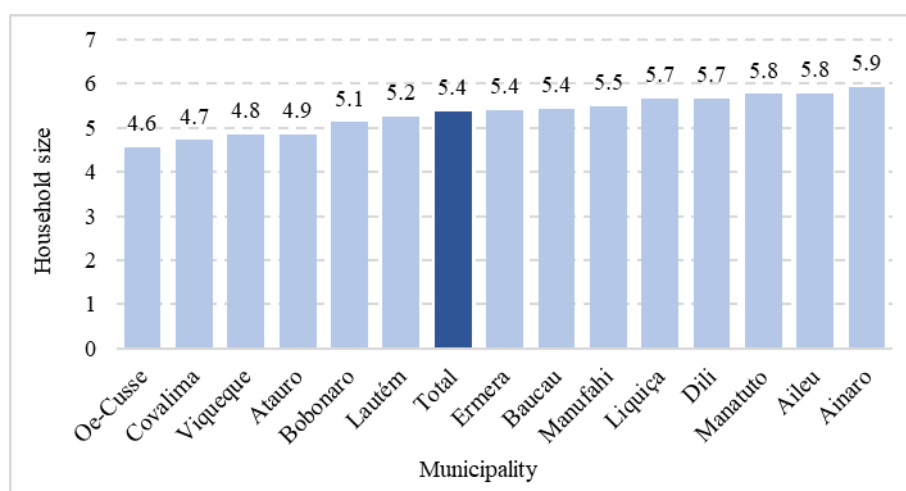
3.5.1 Household size

In the census, the household concept is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, to provide themselves with food and other essentials for daily living. A household comprises one or more persons who usually share their housing unit and principal meals. In this section, only private households are considered, i.e. all those who do not live in a collective or institutional household.¹⁹

According to the 2022 census, 1,340,925 persons were living in 250,270 private households. This corresponds to an average household size of 5.4 persons per household. In 2015, the number of private households was 204,597. A population of 1,183,643 persons then resulted in an average household size of 5.8. However, one should be careful when comparing both censuses. The 2015 census was a de-facto enumeration, while the 2022 census was a de-jure count. The average household size in the 2022 census is about the same as in the 2016 DHS, which observed 5.3 persons per household (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018).

Household sizes are quite different among Timor-Leste's municipalities (Figure 3.23). Ainaro is the municipality with the largest average household size. On average, 5.9 persons live in each private household in Ainaro. This is 1.3 persons more than in Oecusse, where only 4.6 persons can be found per household. With 5.8 persons per household, Manatuto and Aileu are also amongst the municipalities with the largest household sizes, closely followed by the capital Dili, where households, on average, consist of 5.7 persons. On the other side of the spectrum, Cocalima, Viqueque and Atauro all have average household sizes below 5 persons.

Figure 3.23: Average household size, by municipality



¹⁹ The 2022 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census strictly followed the definition of household specified by the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses: the 2020 Round (United Nations, 2017).

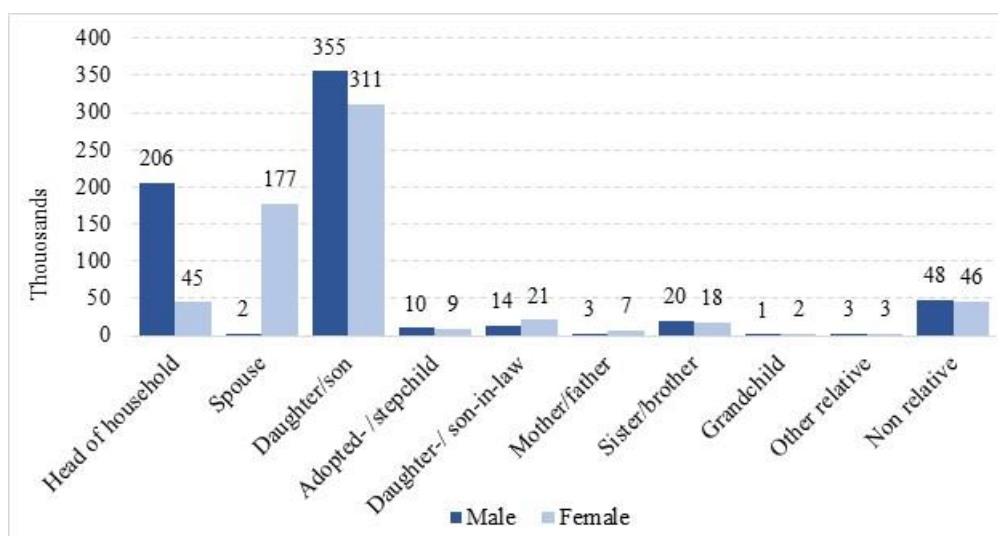
3.5.2 Relationship to the head of household

In the census, the head of the household acts as the reference person in the household. The head of the household is the person who generally makes key decisions and is recognised by all household members as the head. The head of the household may be female or male. After identifying the reference member of the household, the relationship to the head was determined for each other household member.

Among all 250.1 thousand households, 205.6 thousand are headed by men and 44.6 thousand by women. This means that only 17.8 percent of all households are headed by women. Figure 3.24 depicts the number of persons according to their relationship to the head of household by sex. The graph clearly shows that women are most often head of household when they are not currently living together with a husband. Of all 44.5 thousand female heads, only 1.9 thousand have a husband living in the household, which is 4.2 percent. Among the 205.7 thousand male heads, 177.0 thousand have a wife, which is 86.1 percent. More sons (355.2 thousand) than daughters (310.5 thousand) live in their parents' household. The first reason is that more sons than daughters keep living in their parents' household after marriage: 20.7 thousand daughters-in-law are present, against 13.7 thousand sons-in-law. The second and more important reason is that, on average, in Timor-Leste, women marry about five years earlier than men (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018). As they leave the household at an earlier age than men to live with their new husband, it leaves more sons than daughters in the household.

Figure 3.24 shows that in Timor -Leste, households are still closely interwoven with family. In the country, less than a thousand men (859) and women (751) live in households where they are not related by marriage or blood to the head of the household.

Figure 3.24: Number of persons, by relationship to the head of household, and by sex (in thousands)



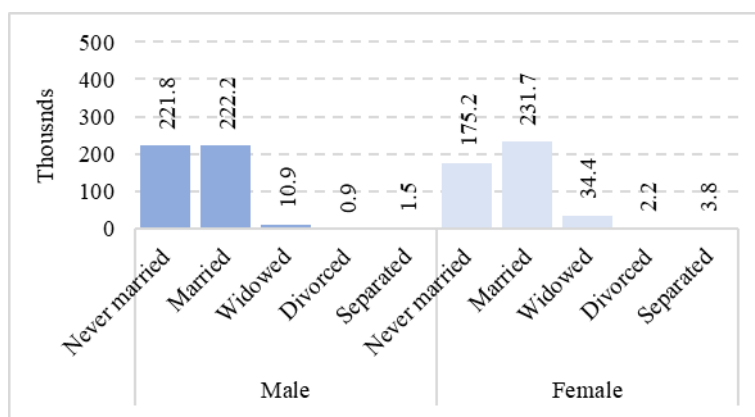
3.5.3 Marital status

Marital status is the personal position of each individual related to the marriage laws or customs of Timor-Leste. The question in the census had five possible categories:

1. Never married
2. Married
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated

Figure 3.25 shows the population 14 years of age and older in private households by sex and marital status. Among the total population, the number of never-married males is considerably higher than the number of never-married females: about 222 thousand, against 175 thousand, respectively. This is clearly due to the fact that women or girls marry at an earlier age than men or boys. For instance, in the age group 20 - 24, 13.1 percent of men are married, against 31.2 percent of women. Between ages 25 and 29, 61.8 percent of women have tight the knot, against 42.1 percent of men. Slightly more married females (231.7 thousand) than males (222.2 thousand) were enumerated. Marriage is not universal in Timor-Leste. Among the population aged 50 and over, living in private households, 8.3 percent of men and 6.6 percent of women had never been married. Separation and divorce remain very low in Timor-Leste. According to the 2022 census, only 0.3 percent of the population was divorced, and 0.6 percent were separated.

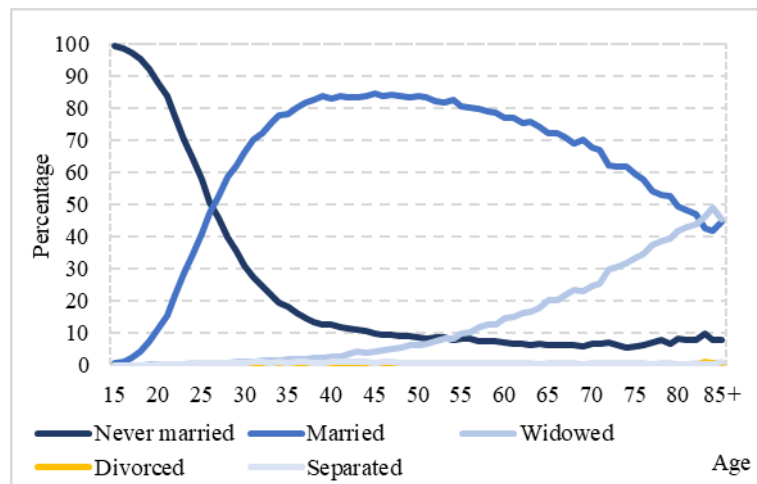
Figure 3.25: Population, by sex, and by marital status (in thousands)



In the 2015 census, 54.6 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over were married (General Directorate of Statistics and United Nations Population Fund, 2017). Between the 2010 and 2015 censuses, the percentage of widowed persons dropped from 6.0 to 4.6 percent. According to the 2022 census, this percentage has slightly increased again during the last eight years and now stands at 5.0 percent. It is unclear whether this increase reflects a real trend or whether the rapid drop between 2010 and 2015 was partially due to an undercount of older, widowed persons in the previous census.

Figure 3.26 shows the pattern of marital status by single years of age among the population living in private households. The sharp drop in the percentage of never-married persons between the age of 20 and 35 is accompanied by a rapid increase in the percentage of married persons. The highest percentage of people in the married state occurs at age 45 when 84.4 percent of the population is married. With increasing age, the proportion of the population that has lost their spouse and has not remarried increases rapidly. At age 55, 9.8 percent of the population is widowed. This percentage further increases from 20.4 percent at age 65 to 33.5 percent at age 75. In the oldest group of persons 85 years of age and over, almost half of the population (45.6 percent) are widowed.

Figure 3.26: Population in private households, by marital status, and by age (in percentages)



3.6 Housing characteristics and amenities

3.6.1 Living quarters of the population

In a census, living quarters is one of the principal units of enumeration. Living quarters are structurally separate and independent places of abode where households and individuals live. Two types of living quarters may be discerned: a) housing units, where private households live and b) collective living quarters, where collective households live. Most often, households living in collective living quarters are institutional households, such as prisons, dormitories of schools or universities, religious institutions, hospitals, etc. According to the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, private households' housing units should be subdivided between conventional and other housing units. A conventional dwelling is defined as 'a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which, by the way, it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes'. Examples of conventional dwellings are houses, flats, suites of rooms and apartments (United Nations, 2017). Conventional dwellings are further subdivided into conventional dwellings with all basic facilities and dwellings that do not have all basic facilities. The following facilities must all be present to consider a conventional dwelling having all basic facilities:

1. Piped water within the dwelling
2. Toilet within the dwelling
3. Fixed bath or shower within the dwelling
4. Kitchen or other space for cooking within the dwelling.

'Other housing units' are basically all structures where people live that cannot be considered conventional dwellings and may include buildings not intended for human habitation, shelters, tents and shacks. Only a minority of people in Timor-Leste live in non-conventional (other) housing units. A mere 1,629 people were classified as living in other housing units 849 were living in buildings not intended for human habitation, 243 lived in shelters, tents and shacks, and 488 lived in other structures. Among all 1,340,933 persons in Timor-Leste, 1,340,925 live in private housing units and 812 in collective living quarters.

Most people in Timor-Leste have to do with a lack of, at least some, basic facilities in the housing unit. Among all persons living in a conventional dwelling, only 27.4 thousand people have all the basic

facilities in the dwelling. Dili scores highest, but also here, only 5.4 have all the basic facilities in the dwelling. Atauro is the municipality with the least dwellings with all basic facilities (0.2 percent).

3.6.2 Characteristics of housing units

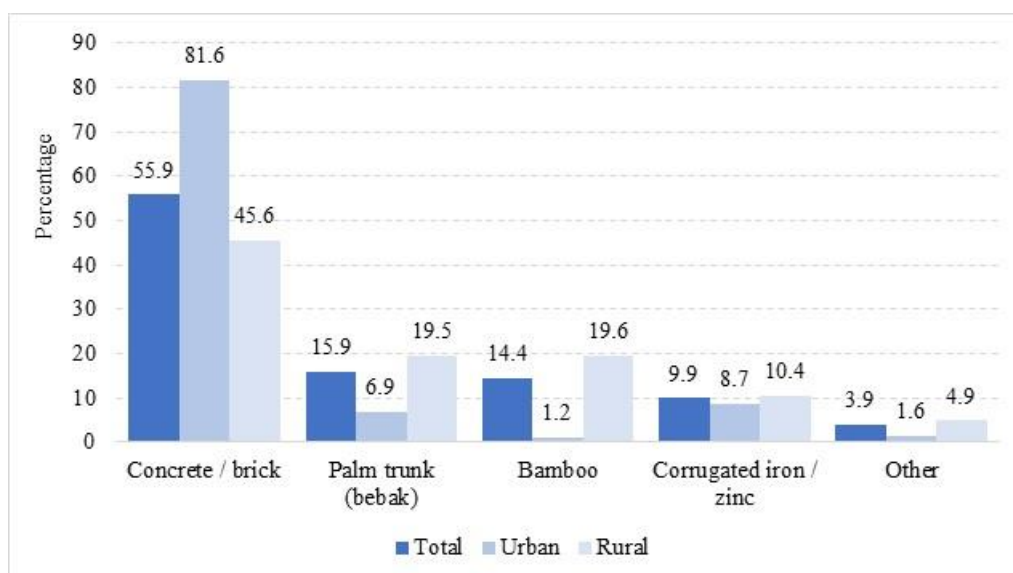
The characteristics of housing units are important to measure the living conditions of households residing in the units. In the census, various questions were asked about the characteristics of the housing units. These questions included information about the type of ownership and tenure of the housing unit, the condition of the housing unit, the construction material used for walls, roof and floor, the year of construction, availability, and type of bathing, and toilet facilities. In this first release of census tables, information is provided on the type of housing unit, the occupational status of the housing unit, and the type of material used for the walls.

Construction material of walls

Currently, 55.9 percent of housing units have concrete or brick walls (Figure 3.27). The percentage is more substantial in urban areas (81.6 percent) than in rural areas (45.6 percent). The quality of housing construction in Timor-Leste has improved during the last few years. In the 2015 census, only 38.3 percent of houses had concrete or stone walls. At that time, 72.4 percent of housing units in urban areas had stone or concrete walls, and 26.0 percent in rural areas.

Palm trunk (bebak) is the second-most common wall material used. In rural areas, 19.5 percent of all housing units have palm trunks as wall material. In urban areas, this is much less (6.9 percent). About one in seven Timor-Leste housing units have bamboo walls (14.4 percent). While this is 19.6 percent in rural areas, just a few houses in urban areas use bamboo as construction material for walls (1.2 percent).

Figure 3.27: Occupied housing units, by type of construction material of outer wall, and by urban/rural residence (in percentages)



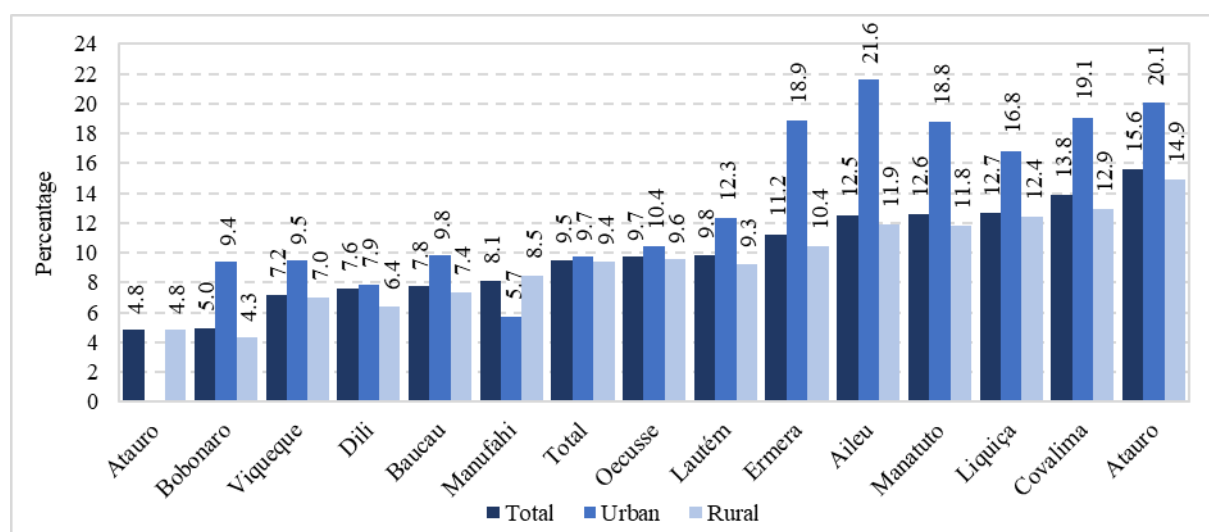
Occupancy status of conventional dwellings

Figure 3.28 shows the percentage of vacant dwellings among all conventional dwellings per municipality. Nationally, 9.5 percent of all conventional dwellings are vacant. Little difference exists between urban and rural areas: 9.7 and 9.4 percent, respectively. All municipalities that are situated

around Dili have higher levels of vacant dwellings: Atauro (15.6 percent), Liquiçá (12.7 percent), Manatuto (12.6 percent) and Aileu (12.5 percent). The only exception is Covalima, which is further away from Dili, but still has more vacant conventional dwellings (13.8 percent). The fact that Dili is a major pool of attraction for internal migrants is shown by the low level of vacant dwellings (7.6 percent). Other municipalities with low vacancies are Viqueque and Bobonaro.

In most municipalities, the percentage of vacant conventional dwellings is much higher in urban than in rural areas, with the exception of Dili. However, one has to keep in mind that roughly twice as many dwellings are situated in Dili than in all other urban areas in the country together (51.0 thousand in Dili against 25.8 thousand in all other urban areas).

Figure 3.28: Percentage of vacant conventional dwellings, by municipality, and by urban/rural location



3.6.3 Drinking water

In the census, a question was asked about the household's primary source of drinking water to measure the availability of safe drinking water to the household. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation uses a specific classification to classify safe drinking water services (United Nations, 2023). The criteria to classify drinking water services are 'improved' or 'unimproved' type of drinking water sources, accessibility of drinking water on the premises, the time required to collect drinking water, including queuing, the availability of water if needed and absence of contamination. For this report, improved or unimproved drinking water sources are the most important. An improved drinking water source can deliver safe water through its design or construction. The following types of water supplies are considered a source of improved drinking water: piped supplies and non-piped supplies (such as boreholes, protected wells and springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water, e.g. by tanker trucks). Unimproved water sources do not protect against bacterial and chemical contamination. These sources include rivers, streams, irrigation channels and lakes.

Figure 3.29 shows that most occupied housing units rely on public taps or public piped water (39.5 percent). Only a minority of 10.2 percent of all housing units have piped or pumped water in the house, and 11.0 percent have a private water source in the yard. Bottled water and water delivered by a water vendor account for 8.8 and 2.3 percent of all housing units, respectively. The graph shows that people in 8.7 percent of all housing units depend on rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and irrigation channels to get drinking water, and 4.3 percent obtain their drinking water from unprotected wells and unprotected

springs. This means that unimproved drinking water sources are used in 13.0 percent of all housing units.

According to the 2016 DHS, at that time, 20.9 percent of all households used an unimproved type of drinking water supply: 13 percent got water from an unprotected spring, 4 percent from rivers, lakes or ponds and 3 percent from unprotected wells (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018). These figures show that progress has been made in the last eight years towards a nation-wide use of improved water sources.

Figure 3.29: Occupied housing units, by type of drinking water source (in percentages)

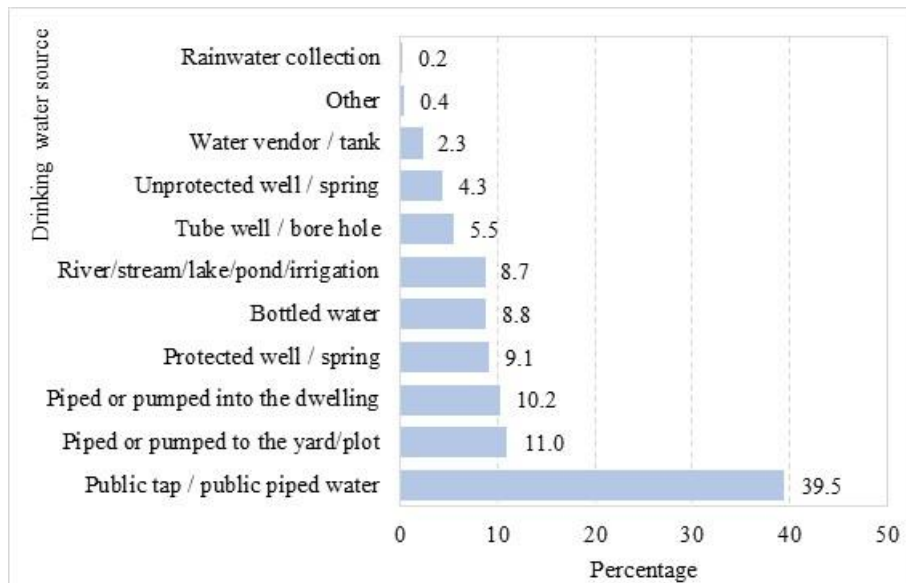


Table 3.8 shows important differences between urban and rural areas. While 16.8 percent of housing units in urban areas have piped or pumped water inside the housing unit, this is only 7.7 percent in rural areas. In rural areas, people in 44.4 percent of housing units depend on public taps and piped water, against only 26.5 percent in urban areas. Public taps and piped water are the most important sources of drinking water in rural areas. People in urban areas rely more on bottled water (27.9 percent). In rural areas, in only 1.6 percent of the housing units, people rely on bottled water. In 18.6 percent of all housing units, people have to rely on unimproved drinking water sources in rural areas, against 8.0 percent in urban areas. It is interesting to see that compared to the 2016 DHS, the percentage of unimproved sources of drinking water has decreased from 25.5 percent to the current level of 18.6 percent, but the level of unimproved water sources in urban areas has gone up from 6.5 to 8.0 percent (General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Health and ICF, 2018).

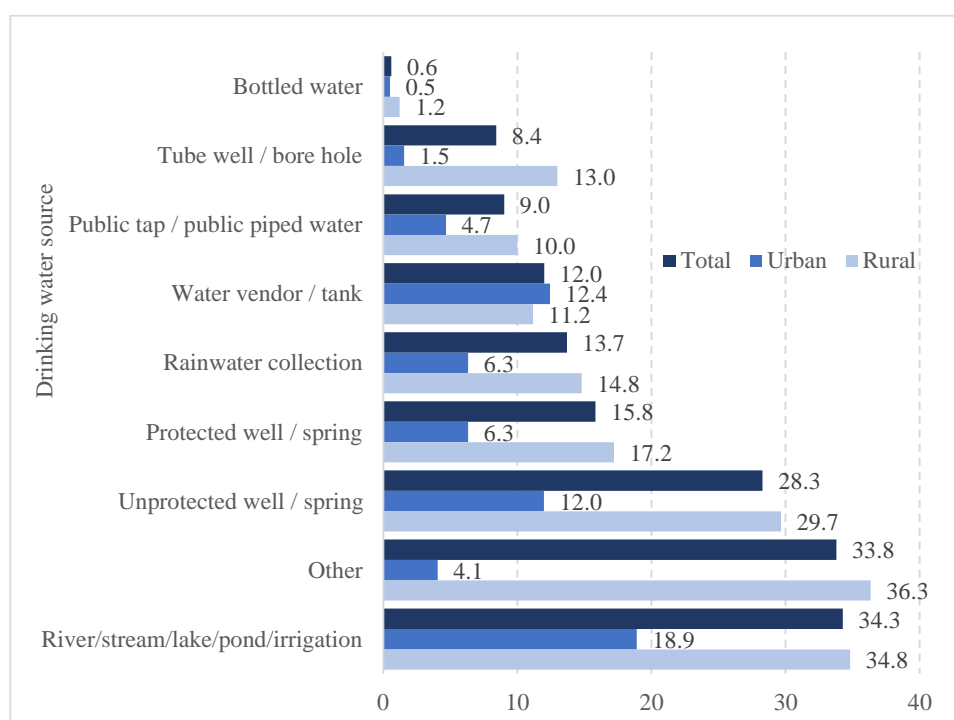
Table 3.8: Occupied housing units, by type of drinking water source, and by urban/rural location (in percentages)

Drinking water source	Total	Urban	Rural
<i>a. Improved water source</i>			
Public tap / public piped water	39.5	26.5	44.4
Piped or pumped to the yard/plot	11.0	8.5	11.9
Piped or pumped into the dwelling	10.2	16.8	7.7
Protected well / protected spring	9.1	4.2	10.9
Bottled water	8.8	27.9	1.6
Tube well / bore hole	5.5	7.9	4.6
Water vendor / tank	2.3	5.7	1.0
Other	0.4	0.1	0.5
Rainwater collection	0.2	0.1	0.3
<i>b. Unimproved water source</i>			
River/stream/lake/pond/irrigation channel	8.7	1.1	11.6
Unprotected well / unprotected spring	4.3	1.2	5.5

Time to get to an improved water source is an important indicator for safe drinking water service. A cut-off point of 30 minutes for a return trip to get water, including queueing time, is used to distinguish between basic and limited drinking water service levels.

Figure 3.30 depicts the percentage of housing units where people need more than these 30 minutes by type of water source and type of residence. The graph shows that a considerable proportion of households in Timor-Leste still encounter grave difficulties in collecting safe drinking water. Among households that rely on rivers, streams, lakes, ponds or irrigation channels to get drinking water, 34.3 percent need more than 30 minutes to collect it. Almost 30 percent of households that get water from unprotected wells or springs also have to spend more than 30 minutes to get water. Also, for the other water sources, more than just a few households spend considerable amounts of time providing water to their homes. As could be expected, the percentages of households that spend more than 30 minutes are considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Figure 3.30: Percentage of occupied housing units where households need more than 30 minutes to fetch drinking water, by type of drinking water source, and by urban/rural location



3.6.4 Sanitation

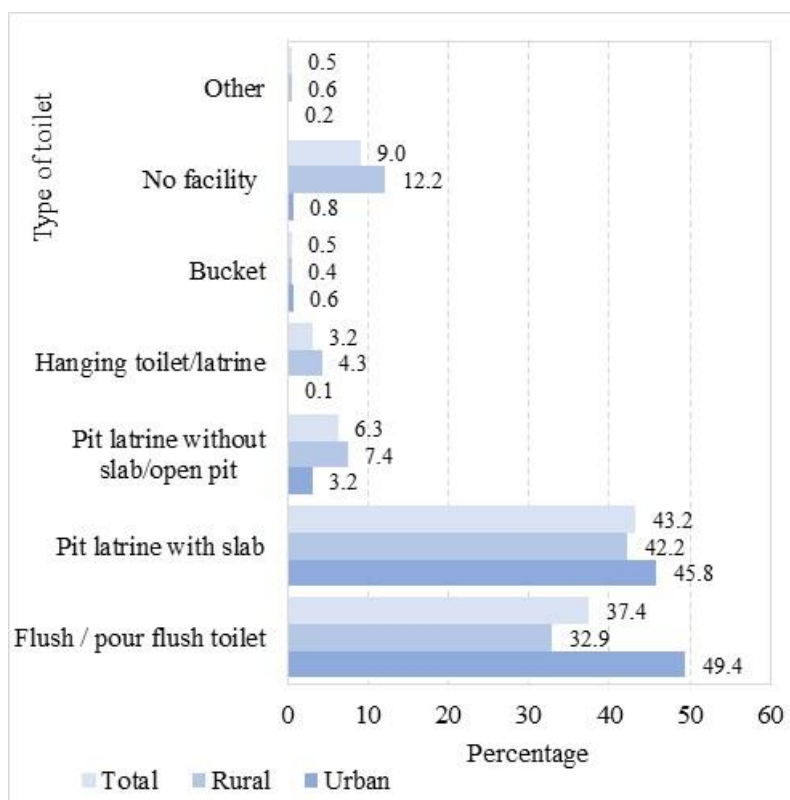
In a similar way to the classification of drinking water services, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation developed a classification system for identifying sanitation services. A distinction was made between improved and unimproved types of sanitation facilities. Human excreta is separated from human contact hygienically in an improved sanitation facility. Facilities which do this are flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines (wet facilities), ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets (dry facilities). Unimproved facilities do not separate excreta from human contact.

Census information on sanitation is closely related to SDG 6 (*Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*). In the census, three questions were related to the toilet facilities: 1) type of toilet, 2) waste disposal, and 3) whether or not others share the toilet.

Figure 3.31 depicts the type of toilet by type of residence. Most housing units in Timor-Leste have either a pit latrine with slab (43.2 percent) or a flush/pour flush toilet (37.4 percent). Nine percent of all housing units have no toilet facilities and use open defecation in the bush, fields, shores, ocean, rivers, ponds or lakes. Of all housing units, 6.3 percent use pit latrines without slabs or open pits, and 3.2 percent use a hanging toilet. While 48.4 percent of housing units have a flush or pour flush toilet in urban areas, this is only 32.9 percent in rural areas.

The toilet facilities of hanging toilets, buckets and pit latrines without slabs and no facilities can be considered unimproved sanitation facilities. As such, 18.9 percent of all housing units have unimproved sanitation facilities. In rural areas, this percentage is much higher than in urban areas: 24.3 against 4.7 percent. If the toilet facility was flush/pour flush, a question was asked about the run-off of the toilet. Among all housing units with a flush/pour flush, 67.6 emptied into a piped sewer system, 18.9 percent used a septic tank, 9.9 percent used a soakage pit and 3.6 percent elsewhere, such as an open sewer, the street or into the environment.

Figure 3.31: Occupied housing units, by type of toilet, and by urban/rural location (in percentages)



The census asked whether the toilet facility was shared with other households for all types of toilets, except in the case of ‘No facility’. The answer categories to this question were 1) No, only used by this household (private facility), 2) Yes, shared with designated other private households, and 3) Yes, public toilet. Table 3.9 shows that most people in housing units with a toilet facility have a toilet only used by household members (86.4 percent); 12.3 percent shared their toilet facilities with other designated private households and 1.3 percent of have to depend on public toilets. Among the types of toilets, ‘Other’ forms the exception, with 36.2 percent of people in these households relying on public facilities and 32.5 percent sharing the toilet with others. In some places, hanging toilets are used as public toilets. Among the users of hanging toilets, 12.4 percent use them as a public facility. However, as shown in Figure 3.31 the percentage of households using hanging toilets or other types of toilets is very small.

Table 3.9: Toilet facilities, by type of toilet facility, and by toilet-sharing status (in percentages)

Type of toilet	Private	Shared with designated households	Public toilet
Total	86.4	12.3	1.3
Pour / pour flush toilet	87.5	11.9	0.7
Pit latrine with slab	86.6	12.8	0.6
Pit latrine without slab /open pit	86.4	12.2	1.4
Hanging toilet/latrine	79.0	8.7	12.4
Bucket	85.9	11.0	3.1
Other	31.3	32.5	36.2

4 Basic tables

Table 4.1: Population, by municipality, administrative post, suco, and by urban/rural location, sex

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Timor-Leste			1,341,737	681,229	660,508	383,416	194,329	189,087	958,321	486,900	471,421
Aileu			54,324	28,093	26,231	2,921	1,474	1,447	51,403	26,619	24,784
	Aileu Vila		26,208	13,575	12,633	2,921	1,474	1,447	23,287	12,101	11,186
		Aissirimou	2,552	1,285	1,267	0	0	0	2,552	1,285	1,267
		Bandudato	632	326	306	0	0	0	632	326	306
		Fahiria	2,462	1,296	1,166	0	0	0	2,462	1,296	1,166
		Fatubossa	1,891	993	898	0	0	0	1,891	993	898
		Hoholau	1,593	839	754	0	0	0	1,593	839	754
		Lahae	1,163	588	575	0	0	0	1,163	588	575
		Lauisi	717	374	343	0	0	0	717	374	343
		Lequitura	850	451	399	0	0	0	850	451	399
		Saboria	911	490	421	0	0	0	911	490	421
		Seloi Craic	4,186	2,231	1,955	0	0	0	4,186	2,231	1,955
		Seloi Malere	5,665	2,891	2,774	2,218	1,111	1,107	3,447	1,780	1,667
		Suco Liurai	3,586	1,811	1,775	703	363	340	2,883	1,448	1,435
	Laulara		7,022	3,592	3,430	0	0	0	7,022	3,592	3,430
		Bocolelo	975	517	458	0	0	0	975	517	458
		Cotolau	1,491	738	753	0	0	0	1,491	738	753
		Fatise	712	379	333	0	0	0	712	379	333
		Madabeno	1,688	834	854	0	0	0	1,688	834	854
		Talitu	1,286	653	633	0	0	0	1,286	653	633
		Tohumeta	870	471	399	0	0	0	870	471	399
	Lequidoe		7,800	4,064	3,736	0	0	0	7,800	4,064	3,736
		Acubilitoho	1,295	725	570	0	0	0	1,295	725	570
		Bereleu	1,328	703	625	0	0	0	1,328	703	625
		Betulau	755	403	352	0	0	0	755	403	352
		Fahisoi	1,674	852	822	0	0	0	1,674	852	822
		Faturilau	775	391	384	0	0	0	775	391	384
		Manucassa	607	294	313	0	0	0	607	294	313
		Namolesso	1,366	696	670	0	0	0	1,366	696	670
	Remexio		13,294	6,862	6,432	0	0	0	13,294	6,862	6,432
		Acumau	3,219	1,684	1,535	0	0	0	3,219	1,684	1,535
		Fadabloco	2,475	1,285	1,190	0	0	0	2,475	1,285	1,190
		Fahisoi	1,556	792	764	0	0	0	1,556	792	764
		Faturasas	1,370	703	667	0	0	0	1,370	703	667
		Hautoho	1,008	509	499	0	0	0	1,008	509	499
		Maumeta	622	321	301	0	0	0	622	321	301
		Suco Liurai	485	241	244	0	0	0	485	241	244
		Tulataqueo	2,559	1,327	1,232	0	0	0	2,559	1,327	1,232
Ainaro			73,115	37,400	35,715	8,587	4,366	4,221	64,528	33,034	31,494
	Ainaro		17,786	9,063	8,723	5,217	2,646	2,571	12,569	6,417	6,152
		Ainaro	6,705	3,405	3,300	5,217	2,646	2,571	1,488	759	729
		Cassa	3,214	1,597	1,617	0	0	0	3,214	1,597	1,617
		Manutaci	1,723	884	839	0	0	0	1,723	884	839
		Mau-Nuno	1,447	738	709	0	0	0	1,447	738	709
		Mau-Ulo	570	292	278	0	0	0	570	292	278
		Soro	2,580	1,330	1,250	0	0	0	2,580	1,330	1,250
		Suro-Craic	1,547	817	730	0	0	0	1,547	817	730
	Hato-Udo		11,618	5,956	5,662	0	0	0	11,618	5,956	5,662
		Foho-Ai-Lico	5,224	2,754	2,470	0	0	0	5,224	2,754	2,470
		Leolima	6,394	3,202	3,192	0	0	0	6,394	3,202	3,192
	Hato-Buico		15,134	7,748	7,386	0	0	0	15,134	7,748	7,386
		Mauchiga	3,110	1,598	1,512	0	0	0	3,110	1,598	1,512
		Mulo	6,718	3,403	3,315	0	0	0	6,718	3,403	3,315
		Nuno-Mogue	5,306	2,747	2,559	0	0	0	5,306	2,747	2,559
	Maubisse		28,577	14,633	13,944	3,370	1,720	1,650	25,207	12,913	12,294
		Aituto	6,262	3,218	3,044	0	0	0	6,262	3,218	3,044
		Edi	2,622	1,337	1,285	0	0	0	2,622	1,337	1,285
		Fatubessi	1,327	694	633	0	0	0	1,327	694	633

Table 4.1 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Horai-Quic	2,114	1,030	1,084	0	0	0	2,114	1,030	1,084
		Liurai	1,029	525	504	0	0	0	1,029	525	504
		Manelobas	1,389	729	660	0	0	0	1,389	729	660
		Manetu	2,691	1,381	1,310	0	0	0	2,691	1,381	1,310
		Maubisse	7,256	3,704	3,552	3,370	1,720	1,650	3,886	1,984	1,902
		Maulau	3,887	2,015	1,872	0	0	0	3,887	2,015	1,872
		Atauro	10,295	5,174	5,121	0	0	0	10,295	5,174	5,121
		Atauro	10,295	5,174	5,121	0	0	0	10,295	5,174	5,121
		Beloi	1,675	803	872	0	0	0	1,675	803	872
		Biqueli	2,436	1,250	1,186	0	0	0	2,436	1,250	1,186
		Macadade	2,008	992	1,016	0	0	0	2,008	992	1,016
		Maquili	2,380	1,191	1,189	0	0	0	2,380	1,191	1,189
		Vila Maumeta	1,796	938	858	0	0	0	1,796	938	858
		Baucau	134,878	68,117	66,761	19,118	9,518	9,600	115,760	58,599	57,161
		Baguia	11,718	5,892	5,826	0	0	0	11,718	5,892	5,826
		Afaloicai	791	401	390	0	0	0	791	401	390
		Alawa Craik	1,939	964	975	0	0	0	1,939	964	975
		Alawa Leten	985	497	488	0	0	0	985	497	488
		Defawasi	908	429	479	0	0	0	908	429	479
		Hae Coni	1,817	962	855	0	0	0	1,817	962	855
		Larisula	1,190	579	611	0	0	0	1,190	579	611
		Lavateri	1,657	846	811	0	0	0	1,657	846	811
		Osso Huna	549	285	264	0	0	0	549	285	264
		Samalari	1,521	750	771	0	0	0	1,521	750	771
		Uacala	361	179	182	0	0	0	361	179	182
		Baucau	54,964	27,665	27,299	19,118	9,518	9,600	35,846	18,147	17,699
		Bahu	8,100	4,028	4,072	6,647	3,291	3,356	1,453	737	716
		Bucoli	2,695	1,312	1,383	0	0	0	2,695	1,312	1,383
		Buibau	6,256	3,139	3,117	2,269	1,131	1,138	3,987	2,008	1,979
		Buruma	4,062	2,043	2,019	0	0	0	4,062	2,043	2,019
		Caibada	3,233	1,604	1,629	0	0	0	3,233	1,604	1,629
		Gariuai	6,369	3,249	3,120	0	0	0	6,369	3,249	3,120
		Samalari	1,958	985	973	0	0	0	1,958	985	973
		Seiçal	2,034	1,034	1,000	0	0	0	2,034	1,034	1,000
		Tirilolo	12,969	6,507	6,462	10,202	5,096	5,106	2,767	1,411	1,356
		Triloca	3,052	1,571	1,481	0	0	0	3,052	1,571	1,481
		Uailili	4,236	2,193	2,043	0	0	0	4,236	2,193	2,043
		Laga	19,781	9,996	9,785	0	0	0	19,781	9,996	9,785
		Atelari	1,713	893	820	0	0	0	1,713	893	820
		Libagua	1,472	720	752	0	0	0	1,472	720	752
		Nunira	2,114	1,082	1,032	0	0	0	2,114	1,082	1,032
		Saelari	2,404	1,218	1,186	0	0	0	2,404	1,218	1,186
		Sagadate	3,414	1,754	1,660	0	0	0	3,414	1,754	1,660
		Samalari	2,849	1,442	1,407	0	0	0	2,849	1,442	1,407
		Soba	2,567	1,281	1,286	0	0	0	2,567	1,281	1,286
		Tequinomata	3,248	1,606	1,642	0	0	0	3,248	1,606	1,642
		Quelicai	18,444	9,342	9,102	0	0	0	18,444	9,342	9,102
		Abafala	842	410	432	0	0	0	842	410	432
		Abo	1,118	573	545	0	0	0	1,118	573	545
		Afaca	1,380	692	688	0	0	0	1,380	692	688
		Baguia	1,584	812	772	0	0	0	1,584	812	772
		Bualale	498	235	263	0	0	0	498	235	263
		Guruça	1,940	1,001	939	0	0	0	1,940	1,001	939
		Lacoliu	1,148	579	569	0	0	0	1,148	579	569
		Laisorolai De Baixo	862	443	419	0	0	0	862	443	419
		Laisorolai De Cima	865	440	425	0	0	0	865	440	425
		Lelalai	1,277	648	629	0	0	0	1,277	648	629
		Letemumo	2,424	1,232	1,192	0	0	0	2,424	1,232	1,192
		Macalaco	1,137	563	574	0	0	0	1,137	563	574
		Maluro	799	413	386	0	0	0	799	413	386
		Namanei	1,549	787	762	0	0	0	1,549	787	762

Table 4.1 Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Uaitame		1,021	514	507	0	0	0	1,021	514	507
	Vemasse		11,206	5,727	5,479	0	0	0	11,206	5,727	5,479
	Caicua		1,144	596	548	0	0	0	1,144	596	548
	Loilubo		1,311	654	657	0	0	0	1,311	654	657
	Ossouala		1,272	673	599	0	0	0	1,272	673	599
	Ostico		1,395	740	655	0	0	0	1,395	740	655
	Uaigae		560	300	260	0	0	0	560	300	260
	Uato-Lari		1,450	740	710	0	0	0	1,450	740	710
	Vemasse		4,074	2,024	2,050	0	0	0	4,074	2,024	2,050
	Venilale		18,765	9,495	9,270	0	0	0	18,765	9,495	9,270
	Bado-Ho'o		1,974	1,020	954	0	0	0	1,974	1,020	954
	Baha Mori		2,920	1,529	1,391	0	0	0	2,920	1,529	1,391
	Fatulia		2,477	1,245	1,232	0	0	0	2,477	1,245	1,232
	Uai Oli		1,717	900	817	0	0	0	1,717	900	817
	Uailaha		2,606	1,256	1,350	0	0	0	2,606	1,256	1,350
	Uatu Haco		2,782	1,406	1,376	0	0	0	2,782	1,406	1,376
	Uma Ana Ico		1,834	911	923	0	0	0	1,834	911	923
	Uma Ana Ulo		2,455	1,228	1,227	0	0	0	2,455	1,228	1,227
	Bobonaro		106,639	53,704	52,935	13,078	6,548	6,530	93,561	47,156	46,405
	Atabae		12,938	6,669	6,269	0	0	0	12,938	6,669	6,269
	Aidabaleten		6,926	3,622	3,304	0	0	0	6,926	3,622	3,304
	Atabae		2,033	1,065	968	0	0	0	2,033	1,065	968
	Hataz		2,328	1,150	1,178	0	0	0	2,328	1,150	1,178
	Rairobo		1,651	832	819	0	0	0	1,651	832	819
	Balibo		17,619	9,005	8,614	0	0	0	17,619	9,005	8,614
	Balibo Vila		4,233	2,113	2,120	0	0	0	4,233	2,113	2,120
	Batugade		3,164	1,607	1,557	0	0	0	3,164	1,607	1,557
	Cowa		1,773	917	856	0	0	0	1,773	917	856
	Leohito		3,611	1,878	1,733	0	0	0	3,611	1,878	1,733
	Leolima		2,538	1,327	1,211	0	0	0	2,538	1,327	1,211
	Sanirin		2,300	1,163	1,137	0	0	0	2,300	1,163	1,137
	Bobonaro		25,374	12,586	12,788	0	0	0	25,374	12,586	12,788
	Ai-Assa		1,886	939	947	0	0	0	1,886	939	947
	Atu-Aben		989	494	495	0	0	0	989	494	495
	Bobonaro		1,740	824	916	0	0	0	1,740	824	916
	Carabau		2,529	1,230	1,299	0	0	0	2,529	1,230	1,299
	Colimau		1,336	692	644	0	0	0	1,336	692	644
	Cota Bo'ot		676	334	342	0	0	0	676	334	342
	Ilat-Lann		1,637	837	800	0	0	0	1,637	837	800
	Leber		1,439	705	734	0	0	0	1,439	705	734
	Lour		971	480	491	0	0	0	971	480	491
	Lourba		1,487	743	744	0	0	0	1,487	743	744
	Maliubu		2,508	1,237	1,271	0	0	0	2,508	1,237	1,271
	Malilait		1,362	643	719	0	0	0	1,362	643	719
	Molop		1,276	614	662	0	0	0	1,276	614	662
	Oeleo		1,258	626	632	0	0	0	1,258	626	632
	Sibuni		918	471	447	0	0	0	918	471	447
	Soileco		1,465	790	675	0	0	0	1,465	790	675
	Tapo		738	350	388	0	0	0	738	350	388
	Tebabui		1,159	577	582	0	0	0	1,159	577	582
	Cailaco		10,328	5,239	5,089	0	0	0	10,328	5,239	5,089
	Atudara		1,666	848	818	0	0	0	1,666	848	818
	Dau Udo		343	179	164	0	0	0	343	179	164
	Goulolo		921	470	451	0	0	0	921	470	451
	Guenu Lai		829	414	415	0	0	0	829	414	415
	Manapa		1,222	633	589	0	0	0	1,222	633	589
	Meligo		2,909	1,458	1,451	0	0	0	2,909	1,458	1,451
	Purugua		1,451	728	723	0	0	0	1,451	728	723
	Raiheu		987	509	478	0	0	0	987	509	478
	Lolotoe		7,691	3,813	3,878	0	0	0	7,691	3,813	3,878
	Deu det		827	389	438	0	0	0	827	389	438

Table 4.1 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Gildapil	1,165	560	605	0	0	0	1,165	560	605
		Guda	919	462	457	0	0	0	919	462	457
		Lebos	1,039	539	500	0	0	0	1,039	539	500
		Lontas	785	383	402	0	0	0	785	383	402
		Lupal	1,236	629	607	0	0	0	1,236	629	607
		Opa	1,720	851	869	0	0	0	1,720	851	869
		Maliana	32,689	16,392	16,297	13,078	6,548	6,530	19,611	9,844	9,767
		Holsa	5,755	2,915	2,840	3,618	1,826	1,792	2,137	1,089	1,048
		Lahomea	5,098	2,474	2,624	4,342	2,094	2,248	756	380	376
		Odomau	3,668	1,855	1,813	2,858	1,454	1,404	810	401	409
		Raifun	3,099	1,554	1,545	0	0	0	3,099	1,554	1,545
		Ritabou	7,627	3,908	3,719	2,260	1,174	1,086	5,367	2,734	2,633
		Saburai	2,594	1,243	1,351	0	0	0	2,594	1,243	1,351
		Tapo/Memo	4,848	2,443	2,405	0	0	0	4,848	2,443	2,405
		Covalima	73,933	37,604	36,329	10,660	5,430	5,230	63,273	32,174	31,099
		Fatululic	2,178	1,091	1,087	0	0	0	2,178	1,091	1,087
		Fatululic	692	352	340	0	0	0	692	352	340
		Taroman	1,486	739	747	0	0	0	1,486	739	747
		Fatumean	3,648	1,879	1,769	0	0	0	3,648	1,879	1,769
		Belulic Leten	1,998	1,035	963	0	0	0	1,998	1,035	963
		Fatumea	759	387	372	0	0	0	759	387	372
		Nanu	891	457	434	0	0	0	891	457	434
		Fohorem	4,583	2,317	2,266	0	0	0	4,583	2,317	2,266
		Dato Rua	963	487	476	0	0	0	963	487	476
		Dato Tolu	1,293	662	631	0	0	0	1,293	662	631
		Fohoren	1,345	676	669	0	0	0	1,345	676	669
		Lactos	982	492	490	0	0	0	982	492	490
		Maucatar	10,793	5,494	5,299	635	326	309	10,158	5,168	4,990
		Belecasac	2,639	1,362	1,277	0	0	0	2,639	1,362	1,277
		Holpilat	1,848	925	923	0	0	0	1,848	925	923
		Matai	3,272	1,654	1,618	0	0	0	3,272	1,654	1,618
		Ogues	3,034	1,553	1,481	635	326	309	2,399	1,227	1,172
		Suai	26,644	13,513	13,131	10,025	5,104	4,921	16,619	8,409	8,210
		Beco	4,610	2,387	2,223	0	0	0	4,610	2,387	2,223
		Camenaça	4,053	2,020	2,033	0	0	0	4,053	2,020	2,033
		Debos	10,867	5,518	5,349	10,025	5,104	4,921	842	414	428
		Labarai	3,001	1,560	1,441	0	0	0	3,001	1,560	1,441
		Suai Loro	4,113	2,028	2,085	0	0	0	4,113	2,028	2,085
		Tilomar	9,977	5,096	4,881	0	0	0	9,977	5,096	4,881
		Beiseuc	2,683	1,341	1,342	0	0	0	2,683	1,341	1,342
		Casabauc	2,271	1,156	1,115	0	0	0	2,271	1,156	1,115
		Lalawa	1,771	955	816	0	0	0	1,771	955	816
		Maudemo	3,252	1,644	1,608	0	0	0	3,252	1,644	1,608
		Zumalai	16,110	8,214	7,896	0	0	0	16,110	8,214	7,896
		Fatuleto	2,095	1,051	1,044	0	0	0	2,095	1,051	1,044
		Lepo	2,041	1,028	1,013	0	0	0	2,041	1,028	1,013
		Lour	2,512	1,320	1,192	0	0	0	2,512	1,320	1,192
		Mape	867	428	439	0	0	0	867	428	439
		Raimea	2,450	1,224	1,226	0	0	0	2,450	1,224	1,226
		Tashilim	2,598	1,358	1,240	0	0	0	2,598	1,358	1,240
		Ucecai	470	223	247	0	0	0	470	223	247
		Zulo	3,077	1,582	1,495	0	0	0	3,077	1,582	1,495
		Dili	324,738	164,765	159,973	267,623	135,746	131,877	57,115	29,019	28,096
		Cristo Rei	76,369	38,855	37,514	66,270	33,641	32,629	10,099	5,214	4,885
		Ailok	3,640	1,882	1,758	2,088	1,062	1,026	1,552	820	732
		Balibar	1,820	940	880	0	0	0	1,820	940	880
		Becora	22,678	11,430	11,248	21,937	11,047	10,890	741	383	358
		Bidau Santana	8,231	4,187	4,044	8,231	4,187	4,044	0	0	0
		Camea	17,362	8,900	8,462	15,688	8,005	7,683	1,674	895	779
		Culu Hun	7,174	3,542	3,632	5,295	2,607	2,688	1,879	935	944
		Hera	12,758	6,586	6,172	10,325	5,345	4,980	2,433	1,241	1,192

Table 4.1 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Meti Aut	2,706	1,388	1,318	2,706	1,388	1,318	0	0	0
		Dom Aleixo	165,799	84,264	81,535	151,115	76,814	74,301	14,684	7,450	7,234
		Bairro Pite	34,289	17,314	16,975	26,621	13,418	13,203	7,668	3,896	3,772
		Bebonuk	13,775	6,981	6,794	12,292	6,238	6,054	1,483	743	740
		Comoro	58,891	30,183	28,708	58,891	30,183	28,708	0	0	0
		Fatuhada	18,541	9,312	9,229	18,541	9,312	9,229	0	0	0
		Kampung Alor	4,552	2,357	2,195	4,552	2,357	2,195	0	0	0
		Madohi	20,359	10,322	10,037	20,359	10,322	10,037	0	0	0
		Manleuana	15,392	7,795	7,597	9,859	4,984	4,875	5,533	2,811	2,722
		Metinaro	7,169	3,687	3,482	0	0	0	7,169	3,687	3,482
		Mantelolao	842	435	407	0	0	0	842	435	407
		Sabuli	2,052	1,066	986	0	0	0	2,052	1,066	986
		Wenuuk	4,275	2,186	2,089	0	0	0	4,275	2,186	2,089
		Nain Feto	33,528	16,844	16,684	23,740	11,998	11,742	9,788	4,846	4,942
		Acadiru Hun	3,722	1,817	1,905	3,722	1,817	1,905	0	0	0
		Bemori	4,146	2,018	2,128	2,101	1,047	1,054	2,045	971	1,074
		Bidau Lecidere	1,212	634	578	682	348	334	530	286	244
		Gricenfor	651	320	331	0	0	0	651	320	331
		Lahane Oriental	14,973	7,572	7,401	9,869	5,049	4,820	5,104	2,523	2,581
		Santa Cruz	8,824	4,483	4,341	7,366	3,737	3,629	1,458	746	712
		Vera Cruz	41,873	21,115	20,758	26,498	13,293	13,205	15,375	7,822	7,553
		Caicoli	5,295	2,662	2,633	4,070	2,038	2,032	1,225	624	601
		Colmera	1,683	859	824	846	449	397	837	410	427
		Dare	4,052	2,080	1,972	0	0	0	4,052	2,080	1,972
		Lahane Occidental	6,643	3,325	3,318	3,395	1,669	1,726	3,248	1,656	1,592
		Mascarenhas	5,665	2,825	2,840	4,870	2,411	2,459	795	414	381
		Motael	4,720	2,370	2,350	3,781	1,901	1,880	939	469	470
		Vila Verde	13,815	6,994	6,821	9,536	4,825	4,711	4,279	2,169	2,110
		Ermerra	137,750	70,261	67,489	12,546	6,295	6,251	125,204	63,966	61,238
		Atsabe	19,826	9,952	9,874	0	0	0	19,826	9,952	9,874
		Atara	2,486	1,273	1,213	0	0	0	2,486	1,273	1,213
		Baboi Craic	1,739	889	850	0	0	0	1,739	889	850
		Baboi Leten	1,535	795	740	0	0	0	1,535	795	740
		Batu Mano	1,150	565	585	0	0	0	1,150	565	585
		Lacao	2,278	1,118	1,160	0	0	0	2,278	1,118	1,160
		Laolo	1,695	830	865	0	0	0	1,695	830	865
		Laubono	1,253	624	629	0	0	0	1,253	624	629
		Leimea Leten	2,752	1,400	1,352	0	0	0	2,752	1,400	1,352
		Malabe	1,726	853	873	0	0	0	1,726	853	873
		Obulo	994	492	502	0	0	0	994	492	502
		Paramin	1,686	836	850	0	0	0	1,686	836	850
		Tiarlelo	532	277	255	0	0	0	532	277	255
		Ermerra	40,294	20,402	19,892	10,061	5,010	5,051	30,233	15,392	14,841
		Estado	2,551	1,360	1,191	0	0	0	2,551	1,360	1,191
		Humboe	1,636	853	783	0	0	0	1,636	853	783
		Lauala	3,541	1,740	1,801	0	0	0	3,541	1,740	1,801
		Leguimea	3,467	1,743	1,724	0	0	0	3,467	1,743	1,724
		Mertuto	2,082	1,083	999	0	0	0	2,082	1,083	999
		Poetete	8,904	4,420	4,484	2,770	1,315	1,455	6,134	3,105	3,029
		Ponilala	4,055	2,052	2,003	0	0	0	4,055	2,052	2,003
		Raimerhei	2,159	1,065	1,094	0	0	0	2,159	1,065	1,094
		Riheu	4,057	2,102	1,955	1,919	989	930	2,138	1,113	1,025
		Talimoro	7,842	3,984	3,858	5,372	2,706	2,666	2,470	1,278	1,192
		Hatulua A	20,285	10,457	9,828	0	0	0	20,285	10,457	9,828
		Aculau	1,443	767	676	0	0	0	1,443	767	676
		Ailelo	3,162	1,575	1,587	0	0	0	3,162	1,575	1,587
		Coliate-Leotelo	5,160	2,704	2,456	0	0	0	5,160	2,704	2,456
		Hatolia Vila	2,377	1,233	1,144	0	0	0	2,377	1,233	1,144
		Leimea-Craic	1,703	870	833	0	0	0	1,703	870	833
		Leimea-Sorinbalo	814	402	412	0	0	0	814	402	412
		Manusae	5,003	2,587	2,416	0	0	0	5,003	2,587	2,416

Table 4.1 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Samara	623	319	304	0	0	0	623	319	304
		Hatulia B	21,479	10,918	10,561	0	0	0	21,479	10,918	10,561
		Fatubessi	5,582	2,867	2,715	0	0	0	5,582	2,867	2,715
		Fatubolo	5,910	2,986	2,924	0	0	0	5,910	2,986	2,924
		Lisapat	3,312	1,725	1,587	0	0	0	3,312	1,725	1,587
		Mau-Ubo	2,577	1,266	1,311	0	0	0	2,577	1,266	1,311
		Urahou	4,098	2,074	2,024	0	0	0	4,098	2,074	2,024
		Letefoho	22,064	11,425	10,639	0	0	0	22,064	11,425	10,639
		Catraitelen	2,987	1,542	1,445	0	0	0	2,987	1,542	1,445
		Ducurai	4,533	2,376	2,157	0	0	0	4,533	2,376	2,157
		Eraulolo	1,792	934	858	0	0	0	1,792	934	858
		Goulolo	1,447	740	707	0	0	0	1,447	740	707
		Hatugau	973	520	453	0	0	0	973	520	453
		Hauptu	5,325	2,758	2,567	0	0	0	5,325	2,758	2,567
		Catrai Caraic	2,472	1,291	1,181	0	0	0	2,472	1,291	1,181
		Lauana	2,535	1,264	1,271	0	0	0	2,535	1,264	1,271
		Railaco	13,802	7,107	6,695	2,485	1,285	1,200	11,317	5,822	5,495
		Deleso	484	251	233	0	0	0	484	251	233
		Fatuquero	2,794	1,441	1,353	2,485	1,285	1,200	309	156	153
		Liho	2,026	1,043	983	0	0	0	2,026	1,043	983
		Matata	1,733	904	829	0	0	0	1,733	904	829
		Railaco Craic	1,693	894	799	0	0	0	1,693	894	799
		Railaco Leten	1,411	729	682	0	0	0	1,411	729	682
		Samalete	1,250	638	612	0	0	0	1,250	638	612
		Taraco	638	309	329	0	0	0	638	309	329
		Tocoluli	1,773	898	875	0	0	0	1,773	898	875
		Lautém	70,022	34,858	35,164	12,782	6,361	6,421	57,240	28,497	28,743
		Iliomar	6,569	3,202	3,367	0	0	0	6,569	3,202	3,367
		Acelebere	1,089	538	551	0	0	0	1,089	538	551
		Caenlio	1,008	493	515	0	0	0	1,008	493	515
		Fuat	717	357	360	0	0	0	717	357	360
		Iliomar 1	1,300	618	682	0	0	0	1,300	618	682
		Iliomar 2	724	356	368	0	0	0	724	356	368
		Tirilolo	1,731	840	891	0	0	0	1,731	840	891
		Lautém	17,677	8,827	8,850	0	0	0	17,677	8,827	8,850
		Baduro	1,444	714	730	0	0	0	1,444	714	730
		Com	2,717	1,367	1,350	0	0	0	2,717	1,367	1,350
		Daudere	1,785	894	891	0	0	0	1,785	894	891
		Euquisi	911	453	458	0	0	0	911	453	458
		Ililai	810	388	422	0	0	0	810	388	422
		Maina 1	1,459	761	698	0	0	0	1,459	761	698
		Maina 2	1,672	807	865	0	0	0	1,672	807	865
		Pairara	2,737	1,392	1,345	0	0	0	2,737	1,392	1,345
		Parlamento	2,679	1,316	1,363	0	0	0	2,679	1,316	1,363
		Serelau	1,463	735	728	0	0	0	1,463	735	728
		Lospalos	30,044	15,002	15,042	12,782	6,361	6,421	17,262	8,641	8,621
		Bauro	2,892	1,456	1,436	0	0	0	2,892	1,456	1,436
		Cacavei	1,195	584	611	0	0	0	1,195	584	611
		Fuiloro	16,461	8,218	8,243	12,782	6,361	6,421	3,679	1,857	1,822
		Home	2,117	1,078	1,039	0	0	0	2,117	1,078	1,039
		Leuro	1,016	504	512	0	0	0	1,016	504	512
		Muapitine	2,256	1,135	1,121	0	0	0	2,256	1,135	1,121
		Raca	1,221	589	632	0	0	0	1,221	589	632
		Souro	2,886	1,438	1,448	0	0	0	2,886	1,438	1,448
		Luro	8,381	4,271	4,110	0	0	0	8,381	4,271	4,110
		Afabubu	753	378	375	0	0	0	753	378	375
		Baricafa	1,046	532	514	0	0	0	1,046	532	514
		Cotamutu	1,962	986	976	0	0	0	1,962	986	976
		Lacawa	584	322	262	0	0	0	584	322	262
		Luro	2,839	1,429	1,410	0	0	0	2,839	1,429	1,410
		Wairoque	1,197	624	573	0	0	0	1,197	624	573

Table 4.1 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Lore		3,692	1,768	1,924	0	0	0	3,692	1,768	1,924
		Lore 1	2,699	1,306	1,393	0	0	0	2,699	1,306	1,393
		Lore 2	993	462	531	0	0	0	993	462	531
	Tutuala		3,659	1,788	1,871	0	0	0	3,659	1,788	1,871
		Mehara	2,330	1,142	1,188	0	0	0	2,330	1,142	1,188
		Tutuala	1,329	646	683	0	0	0	1,329	646	683
	Liquiça		83,658	42,381	41,277	4,593	2,371	2,222	79,065	40,010	39,055
		Bazartete	33,442	16,959	16,483	0	0	0	33,442	16,959	16,483
		Fahilebo	1,792	954	838	0	0	0	1,792	954	838
		Fatumasi	2,058	1,040	1,018	0	0	0	2,058	1,040	1,018
		Lauhata	4,587	2,283	2,304	0	0	0	4,587	2,283	2,304
		Leorema	5,821	2,977	2,844	0	0	0	5,821	2,977	2,844
		Maumeta	5,056	2,521	2,535	0	0	0	5,056	2,521	2,535
		Metagou	1,828	955	873	0	0	0	1,828	955	873
		Motaulun	2,617	1,333	1,284	0	0	0	2,617	1,333	1,284
		Tibar	5,541	2,819	2,722	0	0	0	5,541	2,819	2,722
		Ulmara	4,142	2,077	2,065	0	0	0	4,142	2,077	2,065
		Liquiça	26,418	13,343	13,075	4,593	2,371	2,222	21,825	10,972	10,853
		Acumanu	2,191	1,126	1,065	0	0	0	2,191	1,126	1,065
		Darulete	2,009	976	1,033	0	0	0	2,009	976	1,033
		Dato	11,968	6,084	5,884	4,593	2,371	2,222	7,375	3,713	3,662
		Hatuquessi	3,399	1,698	1,701	0	0	0	3,399	1,698	1,701
		Leotala	3,009	1,528	1,481	0	0	0	3,009	1,528	1,481
		Loidahar	3,030	1,506	1,524	0	0	0	3,030	1,506	1,524
		Luculai	812	425	387	0	0	0	812	425	387
		Maubara	23,798	12,079	11,719	0	0	0	23,798	12,079	11,719
		Gugleur	4,542	2,270	2,272	0	0	0	4,542	2,270	2,272
		Guico	2,104	1,063	1,041	0	0	0	2,104	1,063	1,041
		Lissadila	3,640	1,852	1,788	0	0	0	3,640	1,852	1,788
		Maubaralisa	2,589	1,342	1,247	0	0	0	2,589	1,342	1,247
		Vatuboro	3,274	1,668	1,606	0	0	0	3,274	1,668	1,606
		Vatuvou	4,818	2,476	2,342	0	0	0	4,818	2,476	2,342
		Vaviquinia	2,831	1,408	1,423	0	0	0	2,831	1,408	1,423
	Manatuto		50,859	25,919	24,940	4,655	2,418	2,237	46,204	23,501	22,703
		Barique	6,164	3,190	2,974	0	0	0	6,164	3,190	2,974
		Fatuwaque	1,438	753	685	0	0	0	1,438	753	685
		Aubeon	946	487	459	0	0	0	946	487	459
		Barique	565	288	277	0	0	0	565	288	277
		Manehat	774	403	371	0	0	0	774	403	371
		Uma Boco	1,797	922	875	0	0	0	1,797	922	875
		Sikone-Diloli	644	337	307	0	0	0	644	337	307
		Laclo	9,856	5,027	4,829	0	0	0	9,856	5,027	4,829
		Hohorai	1,574	793	781	0	0	0	1,574	793	781
		Lacumesac	2,704	1,378	1,326	0	0	0	2,704	1,378	1,326
		Laicore	1,024	512	512	0	0	0	1,024	512	512
		Uma Caduak	3,496	1,800	1,696	0	0	0	3,496	1,800	1,696
		Uma Naruc	1,058	544	514	0	0	0	1,058	544	514
		Lacubar	12,173	6,110	6,063	0	0	0	12,173	6,110	6,063
		Batara	2,100	1,012	1,088	0	0	0	2,100	1,012	1,088
		Fatumaquerec	964	489	475	0	0	0	964	489	475
		Funar	1,405	736	669	0	0	0	1,405	736	669
		Manelima	2,078	1,051	1,027	0	0	0	2,078	1,051	1,027
		Orlalan	4,707	2,358	2,349	0	0	0	4,707	2,358	2,349
		Sananain	919	464	455	0	0	0	919	464	455
		Laleia	4,192	2,120	2,072	0	0	0	4,192	2,120	2,072
		Cairui	2,162	1,095	1,067	0	0	0	2,162	1,095	1,067
		Haturalan	1,004	518	486	0	0	0	1,004	518	486
		Lifau	1,026	507	519	0	0	0	1,026	507	519
		Manatuto	15,197	7,788	7,409	4,655	2,418	2,237	10,542	5,370	5,172
		Ailili	1,657	844	813	1,657	844	813	0	0	0
		Aiteas	4,965	2,579	2,386	2,998	1,574	1,424	1,967	1,005	962

Table 4.1 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Cribas	2,892	1,464	1,428	0	0	0	2,892	1,464	1,428
		Iiheu	876	438	438	0	0	0	876	438	438
		Ma'Abat	904	460	444	0	0	0	904	460	444
		Sau	3,903	2,003	1,900	0	0	0	3,903	2,003	1,900
		Soibada	3,277	1,684	1,593	0	0	0	3,277	1,684	1,593
		Fatumaquerec	326	176	150	0	0	0	326	176	150
		Leo-Hat	567	279	288	0	0	0	567	279	288
		Manlala	1,494	757	737	0	0	0	1,494	757	737
		Maun-Fahe	535	282	253	0	0	0	535	282	253
		Samoro	355	190	165	0	0	0	355	190	165
		Manufahi	60,665	31,599	29,066	7,191	3,776	3,415	53,474	27,823	25,651
		Alas	9,532	5,011	4,521	0	0	0	9,532	5,011	4,521
		Aituha	744	394	350	0	0	0	744	394	350
		Dotik	2,487	1,307	1,180	0	0	0	2,487	1,307	1,180
		Mahaquidan	2,245	1,182	1,063	0	0	0	2,245	1,182	1,063
		Taitudac	2,167	1,133	1,034	0	0	0	2,167	1,133	1,034
		Uma Berloic	1,889	995	894	0	0	0	1,889	995	894
		Fatuberlio	8,490	4,443	4,047	0	0	0	8,490	4,443	4,047
		Bubussuso	854	423	431	0	0	0	854	423	431
		Caicassa	1,133	604	529	0	0	0	1,133	604	529
		Clacuc	2,666	1,394	1,272	0	0	0	2,666	1,394	1,272
		Fahinehan	1,536	794	742	0	0	0	1,536	794	742
		Fatukahi	2,301	1,228	1,073	0	0	0	2,301	1,228	1,073
		Same	34,843	18,071	16,772	7,191	3,776	3,415	27,652	14,295	13,357
		Babulo	5,742	2,990	2,752	1,869	984	885	3,873	2,006	1,867
		Betano	7,422	3,886	3,536	0	0	0	7,422	3,886	3,536
		Dai-Sua	2,771	1,398	1,373	0	0	0	2,771	1,398	1,373
		Grotu	944	497	447	0	0	0	944	497	447
		Holarua	7,654	3,917	3,737	0	0	0	7,654	3,917	3,737
		Letefoho	7,218	3,766	3,452	5,322	2,792	2,530	1,896	974	922
		Rotuto	997	502	495	0	0	0	997	502	495
		Tutuluro	2,095	1,115	980	0	0	0	2,095	1,115	980
		Turiscai	7,800	4,074	3,726	0	0	0	7,800	4,074	3,726
		Aitemua	763	377	386	0	0	0	763	377	386
		Beremana	943	494	449	0	0	0	943	494	449
		Caimauc	1,027	569	458	0	0	0	1,027	569	458
		Fatucalo	476	249	227	0	0	0	476	249	227
		Foholau	269	141	128	0	0	0	269	141	128
		Lessuata	406	215	191	0	0	0	406	215	191
		Liurai	601	323	278	0	0	0	601	323	278
		Manumera	1,857	956	901	0	0	0	1,857	956	901
		Matorec	302	162	140	0	0	0	302	162	140
		Mindelo	578	301	277	0	0	0	578	301	277
		Orana	578	287	291	0	0	0	578	287	291
		Oecusse	80,685	40,991	39,694	15,240	7,778	7,462	65,445	33,213	32,232
		Nitibe	13,496	6,854	6,642	0	0	0	13,496	6,854	6,642
		Banafi	1,968	1,021	947	0	0	0	1,968	1,021	947
		Beneufe	3,164	1,612	1,552	0	0	0	3,164	1,612	1,552
		Lelaufe	3,807	1,937	1,870	0	0	0	3,807	1,937	1,870
		Suniufe	2,210	1,073	1,137	0	0	0	2,210	1,073	1,137
		Usitaco	2,347	1,211	1,136	0	0	0	2,347	1,211	1,136
		Oesilo	12,637	6,463	6,174	0	0	0	12,637	6,463	6,174
		Bobometo	8,060	4,057	4,003	0	0	0	8,060	4,057	4,003
		Usitaqueno	1,233	613	620	0	0	0	1,233	613	620
		Usitasae	3,344	1,793	1,551	0	0	0	3,344	1,793	1,551
		Pante Macassar	45,415	23,027	22,388	15,240	7,778	7,462	30,175	15,249	14,926
		Bobocase	2,853	1,457	1,396	0	0	0	2,853	1,457	1,396
		Costa	16,783	8,563	8,220	15,240	7,778	7,462	1,543	785	758
		Cunha	5,384	2,700	2,684	0	0	0	5,384	2,700	2,684
		Lalisuc	3,054	1,553	1,501	0	0	0	3,054	1,553	1,501
		Lifau	3,468	1,786	1,682	0	0	0	3,468	1,786	1,682

Table 4.1 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total			Urban			Rural		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Naimeco	4,961	2,513	2,448	0	0	0	4,961	2,513	2,448
		Nipane	2,335	1,153	1,182	0	0	0	2,335	1,153	1,182
		Taiboco	6,577	3,302	3,275	0	0	0	6,577	3,302	3,275
		Passabe	9,137	4,647	4,490	0	0	0	9,137	4,647	4,490
		Abani	7,373	3,758	3,615	0	0	0	7,373	3,758	3,615
		Malelat	1,764	889	875	0	0	0	1,764	889	875
		Viqueque	80,176	40,363	39,813	4,422	2,248	2,174	75,754	38,115	37,639
		Lacluta	6,695	3,478	3,217	0	0	0	6,695	3,478	3,217
		Ahic	1,088	591	497	0	0	0	1,088	591	497
		Dilor	2,627	1,375	1,252	0	0	0	2,627	1,375	1,252
		Laline	1,315	657	658	0	0	0	1,315	657	658
		Uma Tolu	1,665	855	810	0	0	0	1,665	855	810
		Ossu	18,787	9,431	9,356	0	0	0	18,787	9,431	9,356
		Builale	2,177	1,138	1,039	0	0	0	2,177	1,138	1,039
		Builo	974	473	501	0	0	0	974	473	501
		Liaruca	1,198	609	589	0	0	0	1,198	609	589
		Loi-Huno	2,027	1,035	992	0	0	0	2,027	1,035	992
		Nahareca	1,754	868	886	0	0	0	1,754	868	886
		Ossorua	1,692	845	847	0	0	0	1,692	845	847
		Ossu De Cima	4,268	2,101	2,167	0	0	0	4,268	2,101	2,167
		Uabubo	2,707	1,339	1,368	0	0	0	2,707	1,339	1,368
		Uaguaia	579	295	284	0	0	0	579	295	284
		Uaibobo	1,411	728	683	0	0	0	1,411	728	683
		Uato-Lari	18,459	9,154	9,305	0	0	0	18,459	9,154	9,305
		Afaloicai	2,947	1,461	1,486	0	0	0	2,947	1,461	1,486
		Babulo	2,262	1,130	1,132	0	0	0	2,262	1,130	1,132
		Makadique	5,820	2,864	2,956	0	0	0	5,820	2,864	2,956
		Matahoi	4,559	2,261	2,298	0	0	0	4,559	2,261	2,298
		Uaitame	1,170	562	608	0	0	0	1,170	562	608
		Vessoru	1,701	876	825	0	0	0	1,701	876	825
		Uatucarbau	7,879	3,928	3,951	0	0	0	7,879	3,928	3,951
		Afaloicai	1,414	688	726	0	0	0	1,414	688	726
		Bahatata	808	412	396	0	0	0	808	412	396
		Irabin De Baixo	2,454	1,226	1,228	0	0	0	2,454	1,226	1,228
		Irabin De Cima	686	340	346	0	0	0	686	340	346
		Loi Ulo	719	361	358	0	0	0	719	361	358
		Uani Uma	1,798	901	897	0	0	0	1,798	901	897
		Viqueque	28,356	14,372	13,984	4,422	2,248	2,174	23,934	12,124	11,810
		Bahalarauain	3,823	1,934	1,889	0	0	0	3,823	1,934	1,889
		Bibileo	2,269	1,156	1,113	0	0	0	2,269	1,156	1,113
		Caraubalo	7,823	4,000	3,823	4,422	2,248	2,174	3,401	1,752	1,649
		Fatudere	503	256	247	0	0	0	503	256	247
		Luca	3,263	1,652	1,611	0	0	0	3,263	1,652	1,611
		Maluru	1,024	510	514	0	0	0	1,024	510	514
		Uai-Mori	1,636	849	787	0	0	0	1,636	849	787
		Uma Quic	2,735	1,391	1,344	0	0	0	2,735	1,391	1,344
		Uma Uain Craic	3,539	1,764	1,775	0	0	0	3,539	1,764	1,775
		Uma Uain Leten	1,741	860	881	0	0	0	1,741	860	881

Table 4.2: Private households, by municipality, administrative post, suco, and by urban/rural location; population in private households, by municipality, administrative post, suco, and by urban/rural location, sex

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Private households			Population in private households								
			Urban/rural location			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total	Urban	Rural	Total			Urban			Rural		
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Timor-Leste			250,270	68,861	181,409	1,340,925	680,781	660,144	382,962	194,002	188,960	957,963	486,779	471,184
Aileu			9,383	533	8,850	54,243	28,053	26,190	2,921	1,474	1,447	51,322	26,579	24,743
Aileu Vila			4,634	533	4,101	26,127	13,535	12,592	2,921	1,474	1,447	23,206	12,061	11,145
Aissirimou			401	0	401	2,471	1,245	1,226	0	0	0	2,471	1,245	1,226
Bandudato			143	0	143	632	326	306	0	0	0	632	326	306
Fahria			428	0	428	2,462	1,296	1,166	0	0	0	2,462	1,296	1,166
Faubossa			313	0	313	1,891	993	898	0	0	0	1,891	993	898
Hoholau			290	0	290	1,593	839	754	0	0	0	1,593	839	754
Lahae			199	0	199	1,163	588	575	0	0	0	1,163	588	575
Lauisi			137	0	137	717	374	343	0	0	0	717	374	343
Leqitura			142	0	142	850	451	399	0	0	0	850	451	399
Saboria			162	0	162	911	490	421	0	0	0	911	490	421
Selo Craic			662	0	662	4,186	2,231	1,955	0	0	0	4,186	2,231	1,955
Selo Malere			1,097	424	673	5,665	2,891	2,774	2,218	1,111	1,107	3,447	1,780	1,667
Suco Liurai			660	109	551	3,586	1,811	1,775	703	363	340	2,883	1,448	1,435
Laulara			1,125	0	1,125	7,022	3,592	3,430	0	0	0	7,022	3,592	3,430
Bocolelo			168	0	168	975	517	458	0	0	0	975	517	458
Cotolau			244	0	244	1,491	738	753	0	0	0	1,491	738	753
Fahsi			133	0	133	712	379	333	0	0	0	712	379	333
Madabeno			249	0	249	1,688	834	854	0	0	0	1,688	834	854
Taitu			199	0	199	1,286	653	633	0	0	0	1,286	653	633
Tolumeta			132	0	132	870	471	399	0	0	0	870	471	399
Lequidoe			1,403	0	1,403	7,800	4,064	3,736	0	0	0	7,800	4,064	3,736
Acubitoho			214	0	214	1,295	725	570	0	0	0	1,295	725	570
Bereleu			257	0	257	1,328	703	625	0	0	0	1,328	703	625
Betulau			156	0	156	755	403	352	0	0	0	755	403	352
Fahiso			339	0	339	1,674	852	822	0	0	0	1,674	852	822
Faurilau			102	0	102	775	391	384	0	0	0	775	391	384
Manucassa			119	0	119	607	294	313	0	0	0	607	294	313
Nanolesso			216	0	216	1,366	696	670	0	0	0	1,366	696	670
Remexo			2,221	0	2,221	13,294	6,862	6,432	0	0	0	13,294	6,862	6,432
Acumau			593	0	593	3,219	1,684	1,535	0	0	0	3,219	1,684	1,535
Fadabloco			407	0	407	2,475	1,285	1,190	0	0	0	2,475	1,285	1,190
Fahiso			233	0	233	1,556	792	764	0	0	0	1,556	792	764
Faturas			197	0	197	1,370	703	667	0	0	0	1,370	703	667
Hautcho			192	0	192	1,008	509	499	0	0	0	1,008	509	499
Maumeta			115	0	115	622	321	301	0	0	0	622	321	301
Suco Liurai			70	0	70	485	241	244	0	0	0	485	241	244
Tulataqueo			414	0	414	2,559	1,327	1,232	0	0	0	2,559	1,327	1,232
Ainaro			12,328	1,444	10,884	73,083	37,390	35,693	8,574	4,363	4,211	64,509	33,027	31,482
Ainaro			3,141	895	2,246	17,780	9,061	8,719	5,217	2,646	2,571	12,563	6,415	6,148
Ainaro			1,144	895	249	6,705	3,405	3,300	5,217	2,646	2,571	14,888	759	729
Cassa			553	0	553	3,208	1,595	1,613	0	0	0	3,208	1,595	1,613
Manutaci			298	0	298	1,723	884	839	0	0	0	1,723	884	839
Mau-Nuno			243	0	243	1,447	738	709	0	0	0	1,447	738	709
Mau-Ulo			81	0	81	570	292	278	0	0	0	570	292	278
Soro			541	0	541	2,580	1,330	1,250	0	0	0	2,580	1,330	1,250
Suro-Craic			281	0	281	1,547	817	730	0	0	0	1,547	817	730
Hato-Udo			2,195	0	2,195	11,605	5,951	5,654	0	0	0	11,605	5,951	5,654
Foho-Ai-Lico			1,033	0	1,033	5,224	2,754	2,470	0	0	0	5,224	2,754	2,470
Leolima			1,162	0	1,162	6,381	3,197	3,184	0	0	0	6,381	3,197	3,184
Hato-Buico			2,380	0	2,380	15,134	7,748	7,386	0	0	0	15,134	7,748	7,386
Mauchiga			480	0	480	3,110	1,598	1,512	0	0	0	3,110	1,598	1,512
Mulo			1,055	0	1,055	6,718	3,403	3,315	0	0	0	6,718	3,403	3,315
Nuno-Mogue			845	0	845	5,306	2,747	2,559	0	0	0	5,306	2,747	2,559
Maubisse			4,612	549	4,063	28,564	14,630	13,934	3,357	1,717	1,640	25,207	12,913	12,294
Aitoto			1,100	0	1,100	6,262	3,218	3,044	0	0	0	6,262	3,218	3,044
Edi			358	0	358	2,622	1,337	1,285	0	0	0	2,622	1,337	1,285
Faubessi			196	0	196	1,327	694	633	0	0	0	1,327	694	633
Horai-Quic			376	0	376	2,114	1,030	1,084	0	0	0	2,114	1,030	1,084
Liurai			169	0	169	1,029	525	504	0	0	0	1,029	525	504
Manelobas			203	0	203	1,389	729	660	0	0	0	1,389	729	660
Manetu			402	0	402	2,691	1,381	1,310	0	0	0	2,691	1,381	1,310
Maubisse			1,160	549	611	7,243	3,701	3,542	3,357	1,717	1,640	3,886	1,984	1,902
Maulau			648	0	648	3,887	2,015	1,872	0	0	0	3,887	2,015	1,872
Atauro			2,121	0	2,121	10,295	5,174	5,121	0	0	0	10,295	5,174	5,121
Atauro			2,121	0	2,121	10,295	5,174	5,121	0	0	0	10,295	5,174	5,121
Beloi			362	0	362	1,675	803	872	0	0	0	1,675	803	872
Biqueli			574	0	574	2,436	1,250	1,186	0	0	0	2,436	1,250	1,186
Macadade			439	0	439	2,008	992	1,016	0	0	0	2,008	992	1,016
Maquili			415	0	415	2,380	1,191	1,189	0	0	0	2,380	1,191	1,189

Table 4.2 : Continued

Municipality, administrative post, suco			Private households			Population in private households								
			Urban/rural location			Urban/rural location, sex								
			Total	Urban	Rural	Total			Urban			Rural		
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Vessoru	368	0	368	1,701	876	825	0	0	0	1,701	876	825
		Uatucarbau	1,488	0	1,488	7,879	3,928	3,951	0	0	0	7,879	3,928	3,951
		Afaloica	282	0	282	1,414	688	726	0	0	0	1,414	688	726
		Bahatata	169	0	169	808	412	396	0	0	0	808	412	396
		Irabin De Baixo	461	0	461	2,454	1,226	1,228	0	0	0	2,454	1,226	1,228
		Irabin De Cima	125	0	125	686	340	346	0	0	0	686	340	346
		Loi Uio	120	0	120	719	361	358	0	0	0	719	361	358
		Uani Uma	331	0	331	1,798	901	897	0	0	0	1,798	901	897
		Viqueque	5,650	881	4,769	28,356	14,372	13,984	4,422	2,248	2,174	23,934	12,124	11,810
		Bahalarauain	820	0	820	3,823	1,934	1,889	0	0	0	3,823	1,934	1,889
		Bibileo	436	0	436	2,269	1,156	1,113	0	0	0	2,269	1,156	1,113
		Carabalo	1,519	881	638	7,823	4,000	3,823	4,422	2,248	2,174	3,401	1,752	1,649
		Fatudere	131	0	131	503	256	247	0	0	0	503	256	247
		Luca	661	0	661	3,263	1,652	1,611	0	0	0	3,263	1,652	1,611
		Maluru	250	0	250	1,024	510	514	0	0	0	1,024	510	514
		Uai-Mori	277	0	277	1,636	849	787	0	0	0	1,636	849	787
		Uma Quic	506	0	506	2,735	1,391	1,344	0	0	0	2,735	1,391	1,344
		Uma Uain Craic	694	0	694	3,539	1,764	1,775	0	0	0	3,539	1,764	1,775
		Uma Uain Leten	356	0	356	1,741	860	881	0	0	0	1,741	860	881

Table 4.3: Population, by municipality, and by sex; sex ratio and area size and population density, by municipality

Municipality, urban/rural location	Sex			Sex ratio	Area (Sq. km)	Population density
	Total	Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Timor-Leste	1,341,737	681,254	660,483	1,446	14,950	89.75
Aileu	54,324	28093	26231	107.1	735	73.90
Ainaro	73,115	37400	35715	104.7	802	91.11
Atauro	10,295	5174	5121	101.0	141	73.25
Baucau	134,878	68142	66736	102.1	1,494	90.26
Bobonaro	106,639	53704	52935	101.5	1,374	77.58
Covalima	73,933	37604	36329	103.5	1,207	61.27
Dili	324,738	164765	159973	103.0	228	1,426.72
Ermera	137,750	70261	67489	104.1	759	181.48
Lautém	70,022	34858	35164	99.1	1,817	38.53
Liquiça	83,658	42381	41277	102.7	562	148.89
Manatuto	50,859	25919	24940	103.9	1,787	28.45
Manufahi	60,665	31599	29066	108.7	1,338	45.33
Oecusse	80,685	40991	39694	103.3	817	98.70
Viqueque	80,176	40363	39813	101.4	1,888	42.47

Table 4.4: Population in private households, by municipality of usual residence, and by sex, municipality of birth

Sex, municipality of usual residence	Municipality of birth															
	Timor-Leste	Aileu	Ainaro	Atauro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautém	Liquiçá	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oecusse	Viqueque	Born abroad
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Timor-Leste	1,340,925	57,261	83,732	11,320	155,401	123,389	78,544	200,880	152,112	80,705	83,941	54,958	65,260	86,844	96,093	10,485
Aileu	54,243	48,627	1,025	42	146	169	139	2,081	874	48	166	232	322	106	131	135
Ainaro	73,083	316	69,767	24	80	289	315	568	256	45	86	65	997	69	73	133
Atauro	10,295	15	17	9,871	36	18	5	145	12	27	18	12	5	31	34	49
Baucau	134,830	184	207	36	128,289	245	141	1,339	299	664	249	329	114	422	1,895	417
Bobonaro	106,526	71	135	-	127	102,648	472	858	888	72	252	87	-	116	110	594
Covalima	73,799	90	404	4	118	1,900	69,315	608	156	73	82	65	147	93	105	639
Dili	324,738	6,664	9,936	1,161	23,032	15,978	7,438	187,990	14,018	11,650	5,376	6,790	6,428	5,792	16,152	6,333
Ermera	137,589	382	345	28	175	561	110	895	133,753	78	573	83	100	142	128	236
Lautém	69,870	60	51	-	624	74	-	792	85	67,499	82	92	40	54	110	273
Liquiçá	83,567	241	266	44	359	908	228	2,183	1,177	129	76,636	186	187	385	224	414
Manatuto	50,859	263	124	40	551	157	88	1,553	156	110	135	46,573	269	142	482	216
Manufahi	60,665	214	1,310	27	170	271	159	829	182	74	130	278	56,411	98	208	304
Oecusse	80,685	44	36	10	87	83	34	296	79	41	55	28	31	79,260	53	548
Viqueque	80,176	90	109	21	1,607	88	76	743	177	195	101	138	115	134	76,388	194
Male	680,781	29,627	42,552	5,685	79,193	61,816	39,499	102,726	77,702	40,092	42,738	27,800	33,542	44,136	48,884	4,789
Aileu	28,053	25,911	342	14	48	61	40	962	335	8	57	70	94	20	47	44
Ainaro	37,390	92	36,169	9	22	118	107	260	85	10	25	18	373	20	24	58
Atauro	5,174	6	11	4,957	21	9	-	85	-	11	7	8	-	8	21	17
Baucau	68,131	64	74	8	65,795	83	63	573	79	219	58	116	46	129	660	164
Bobonaro	53,671	31	68	-	67	51,787	251	423	417	30	129	56	55	49	60	247
Covalima	37,486	53	227	4	63	993	35,125	331	78	28	40	43	92	62	53	294
Dili	164,765	3,015	4,705	633	11,767	7,997	3,578	96,581	7,029	5,745	2,473	3,272	3,152	3,124	8,557	3,137
Ermera	70,139	84	77	5	41	157	31	437	68,979	15	121	25	21	32	37	77
Lautém	34,733	20	14	-	248	16	-	353	28	33,805	29	37	-	13	47	96
Liquiçá	42,367	87	94	12	128	297	100	1,047	388	60	39,614	70	86	143	83	158
Manatuto	25,919	103	63	14	258	74	45	766	72	52	67	23,874	142	56	229	104
Manufahi	31,599	113	655	18	86	150	92	405	108	41	69	142	29,392	61	118	149
Oecusse	40,991	26	21	6	54	43	17	160	-	18	27	16	13	40,374	22	154
Viqueque	40,363	22	32	-	595	31	41	343	55	50	22	53	-	45	38,926	90
Female	660,144	27,634	41,180	5,635	76,208	61,573	39,045	98,154	74,410	40,613	41,203	27,158	31,718	42,708	47,209	5,696
Aileu	26,190	22,716	683	28	98	108	99	1,119	539	40	109	162	228	86	84	91
Ainaro	35,693	224	33,598	15	58	171	208	308	171	35	61	47	624	49	49	75
Atauro	5,121	9	6	4,914	15	9	4	60	-	16	11	4	-	23	13	32
Baucau	66,699	120	133	28	62,494	162	78	766	220	445	191	213	68	293	1,235	253
Bobonaro	52,855	40	67	-	60	50,861	221	435	471	42	123	31	39	67	50	347
Covalima	36,313	37	177	0	55	907	34,190	277	78	45	42	22	55	31	52	345
Dili	159,973	3,649	5,231	528	11,265	7,981	3,860	91,409	6,989	5,905	2,903	3,518	3,276	2,668	7,595	3,196
Ermera	67,450	298	268	23	134	404	79	458	64,774	63	452	58	79	110	91	159
Lautém	35,137	40	37	-	376	58	-	439	57	33,694	53	55	-	41	63	177
Liquiçá	41,200	154	172	32	231	611	128	1,136	789	69	37,022	116	101	242	141	256
Manatuto	24,940	160	61	26	293	83	43	787	84	58	68	22,699	127	86	253	112
Manufahi	29,066	101	655	9	84	121	67	424	74	33	61	136	27,019	37	90	155
Oecusse	39,694	18	15	4	33	40	17	136	-	23	28	12	18	38,886	31	394
Viqueque	39,813	68	77	18	1,012	57	35	400	122	145	79	85	60	89	37,462	104

Table 4.7: Population in private households 3 years of age and older, by sex, five-year age group, and by religion

Sex, five-year age group	Religion									
	Total	Catholicism	Protestantism/ Evangelicalism	Islam	Buddhism	Hinduism	Indigenous religion	Other	No religion	No answer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	1,248,705	1,217,157	25,511	3,202	378	161	240	1,020	797	239
3-4	67,642	65,944	1,225	144	-	-	18	91	167	48
5-9	159,582	155,787	3,103	335	-	-	29	148	128	43
10-14	147,511	144,195	2,853	272	4	6	11	103	50	17
15-19	157,451	154,034	2,970	273	12	11	-	111	27	11
20-24	132,541	129,579	2,561	260	18	9	4	67	28	15
25-29	109,553	106,964	2,106	307	36	15	-	61	50	12
30-34	93,692	91,167	2,043	300	49	19	6	58	40	10
35-39	81,581	79,224	1,806	337	51	24	8	75	40	16
40-44	52,980	51,310	1,241	250	44	16	6	62	34	17
45-49	55,226	53,546	1,261	251	39	16	6	60	34	13
50-54	50,106	48,663	1,078	191	44	22	10	47	38	13
55-59	36,283	35,358	703	108	29	10	13	27	24	11
60-64	29,484	28,663	658	66	19	-	17	27	23	-
65-69	21,152	20,566	475	36	14	-	13	22	25	-
70-74	24,281	23,583	566	29	6	0	33	23	35	6
75+	29,640	28,574	862	43	4	0	62	38	54	3
Male	633,483	617,096	12,971	1,850	235	103	122	536	432	138
3-4	34,557	33,653	650	72	-	-	11	56	84	29
5-9	81,773	79,826	1,584	171	-	-	14	80	75	16
10-14	75,563	73,891	1,444	139	-	-	4	45	28	7
15-19	80,268	78,516	1,517	147	4	5	0	61	11	7
20-24	67,096	65,590	1,288	139	8	5	4	35	19	8
25-29	54,699	53,402	1,023	170	23	-	-	27	33	10
30-34	46,741	45,389	1,060	181	34	14	4	27	27	5
35-39	41,416	40,137	938	207	35	16	7	41	23	12
40-44	26,835	25,956	606	168	29	13	4	29	17	13
45-49	29,087	28,133	690	169	23	7	5	34	18	8
50-54	26,640	25,827	574	133	30	12	4	28	24	8
55-59	18,884	18,382	368	64	18	9	8	15	12	8
60-64	14,850	14,439	325	39	12	-	6	12	8	-
65-69	10,620	10,311	262	15	7	0	4	11	10	0
70-74	11,033	10,714	251	16	-	0	13	15	18	-
75+	182,842	178,556	3,503	369	6	4	29	161	158	56
Female	615,222	600,061	12,540	1,352	143	58	118	484	365	101
3-4	33,085	32,291	575	72	-	-	7	35	83	19
5-9	77,809	75,961	1,519	164	-	-	15	68	53	27
10-14	71,948	70,304	1,409	133	-	-	7	58	22	10
15-19	77,183	75,518	1,453	126	8	6	-	50	16	4
20-24	65,445	63,989	1,273	121	10	4	0	32	9	7
25-29	54,854	53,562	1,083	137	13	6	-	34	17	-
30-34	46,951	45,778	983	119	15	5	-	31	13	5
35-39	40,165	39,087	868	130	16	8	-	34	17	4
40-44	26,145	25,354	635	82	15	-	-	33	17	4
45-49	26,139	25,413	571	82	16	9	-	26	16	5
50-54	23,466	22,836	504	58	14	10	6	19	14	5
55-59	17,399	16,976	335	44	11	-	5	12	12	-
60-64	14,634	14,224	333	27	7	-	11	15	15	0
65-69	10,532	10,255	213	21	7	-	9	11	15	-
70-74	13,248	12,869	315	13	-	0	20	8	17	-
75+	16,219	15,644	471	23	2	0	30	18	29	2

Table 4.8: Population in private households aged 5 years and over, by urban/rural location, five-year age group, and by sex, disability status

Urban/rural location, five-year age group	Sex, disability status								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	No disability	Any disability	Total	No disability	Any disability	Total	No disability	Any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	1,181,063	1,164,002	17,061	598,926	590,409	8,517	582,137	573,593	8,544
5-9	159,582	159,040	542	81,773	81,477	296	77,809	77,563	246
10-14	147,511	146,868	643	75,563	75,203	360	71,948	71,665	283
15-19	157,451	156,752	699	80,268	79,894	374	77,183	76,858	325
20-24	132,541	131,908	633	67,096	66,735	361	65,445	65,173	272
25-29	109,553	108,922	631	54,699	54,318	381	54,854	54,604	250
30-34	93,692	93,001	691	46,741	46,367	374	46,951	46,634	317
35-39	81,581	80,953	628	41,416	41,069	347	40,165	39,884	281
40-44	52,980	52,323	657	26,835	26,488	347	26,145	25,835	310
45-49	55,226	54,366	860	29,087	28,639	448	26,139	25,727	412
50-54	50,106	49,003	1,103	26,640	26,051	589	23,466	22,952	514
55-59	36,283	35,263	1,020	18,884	18,323	561	17,399	16,940	459
60-64	29,484	28,328	1,156	14,850	14,262	588	14,634	14,066	568
65-69	21,152	20,030	1,122	10,620	10,061	559	10,532	9,969	563
70-74	24,281	22,202	2,079	11,033	10,082	951	13,248	12,120	1,128
75-79	17,101	14,939	2,162	7,818	6,855	963	9,283	8,084	1,199
80-84	8,299	6,855	1,444	3,784	3,153	631	4,515	3,702	813
85 +	4,240	3,249	991	1,819	1,432	387	2,421	1,817	604
Urban	339,527	336,783	2,744	171,755	170,321	1,434	167,772	166,462	1,310
5-9	43,458	43,335	123	22,356	22,287	69	21,102	21,048	54
10-14	37,700	37,566	134	19,398	19,320	78	18,302	18,246	56
15-19	45,789	45,640	149	22,750	22,669	81	23,039	22,971	68
20-24	47,966	47,816	150	23,356	23,272	84	24,610	24,544	66
25-29	37,070	36,943	127	18,177	18,098	79	18,893	18,845	48
30-34	30,814	30,656	158	15,151	15,066	85	15,663	15,590	73
35-39	27,000	26,860	140	13,676	13,591	85	13,324	13,269	55
40-44	17,324	17,186	138	8,956	8,877	79	8,368	8,309	59
45-49	16,209	16,047	162	8,947	8,857	90	7,262	7,190	72
50-54	12,324	12,122	202	6,903	6,787	116	5,421	5,335	86
55-59	8,179	7,991	188	4,439	4,329	110	3,740	3,662	78
60-64	5,910	5,706	204	3,145	3,031	114	2,765	2,675	90
65-69	3,656	3,482	174	1,871	1,780	91	1,785	1,702	83
70-74	2,790	2,577	213	1,225	1,130	95	1,565	1,447	118
75-79	1,866	1,628	238	792	695	97	1,074	933	141
80-84	973	831	142	422	366	56	551	465	86
85 +	499	397	102	191	166	25	308	231	77
Rural	841,536	827,219	14,317	427,171	420,088	7,083	414,365	407,131	7,234
5-9	116,124	115,705	419	59,417	59,190	227	56,707	56,515	192
10-14	109,811	109,302	509	56,165	55,883	282	53,646	53,419	227
15-19	111,662	111,112	550	57,518	57,225	293	54,144	53,887	257
20-24	84,575	84,092	483	43,740	43,463	277	40,835	40,629	206
25-29	72,483	71,979	504	36,522	36,220	302	35,961	35,759	202
30-34	62,878	62,345	533	31,590	31,301	289	31,288	31,044	244
35-39	54,581	54,093	488	27,740	27,478	262	26,841	26,615	226
40-44	35,656	35,137	519	17,879	17,611	268	17,777	17,526	251
45-49	39,017	38,319	698	20,140	19,782	358	18,877	18,537	340
50-54	37,782	36,881	901	19,737	19,264	473	18,045	17,617	428
55-59	28,104	27,272	832	14,445	13,994	451	13,659	13,278	381
60-64	23,574	22,622	952	11,705	11,231	474	11,869	11,391	478
65-69	17,496	16,548	948	8,749	8,281	468	8,747	8,267	480
70-74	21,491	19,625	1,866	9,808	8,952	856	11,683	10,673	1,010
75-79	15,235	13,311	1,924	7,026	6,160	866	8,209	7,151	1,058
80-84	7,326	6,024	1,302	3,362	2,787	575	3,964	3,237	727
85 +	3,741	2,852	889	1,628	1,266	362	2,113	1,586	527

Table 4.9: Population in private households aged 5 years and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by disability status, type of disability

Sex, five-year age group	Disability status, type of disability										
	Total	No disability	Any disability								with multiple disabilities
			Total	Of whom with disability type						Communicat ing	
				Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem-bering	Self-care			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Total	1,181,063	1,164,002	17,061	6,665	6,356	7,553	5,475	4,517	5,435	7,783	
5-9	159,582	159,040	542	121	164	270	199	265	291	302	
10-14	147,511	146,868	643	156	214	293	292	286	338	349	
15-19	157,451	156,752	699	152	200	269	285	234	337	317	
20-24	132,541	131,908	633	128	184	243	252	183	309	306	
25-29	109,553	108,922	631	143	177	234	277	188	299	312	
30-34	93,692	93,001	691	159	193	233	274	164	306	297	
35-39	81,581	80,953	628	128	167	218	237	157	262	267	
40-44	52,980	52,323	657	163	187	263	248	156	266	279	
45-49	55,226	54,366	860	252	204	295	240	151	276	284	
50-54	50,106	49,003	1,103	369	265	441	273	222	282	393	
55-59	36,283	35,263	1,020	308	264	419	272	180	251	333	
60-64	29,484	28,328	1,156	415	375	477	265	223	246	405	
65-69	21,152	20,030	1,122	456	410	487	236	192	204	398	
70-74	24,281	22,202	2,079	1,034	923	928	558	452	478	910	
75-79	17,101	14,939	2,162	1,225	1,081	1,053	641	572	513	1,113	
80-84	8,299	6,855	1,444	824	780	791	503	476	419	855	
85+	4,240	3,249	991	632	568	639	423	416	358	663	
Male	598,926	590,409	8,517	3,103	3,066	3,700	2,527	2,144	2,668	3,633	
5-9	81,773	81,477	296	67	91	150	113	147	164	168	
10-14	75,563	75,203	360	83	119	158	163	149	191	186	
15-19	80,268	79,894	374	73	113	142	144	122	178	166	
20-24	67,096	66,735	361	60	100	129	149	98	190	172	
25-29	54,699	54,318	381	84	101	136	160	114	176	185	
30-34	46,741	46,367	374	101	107	122	150	92	175	167	
35-39	41,416	41,069	347	70	88	118	130	84	151	149	
40-44	26,835	26,488	347	80	91	143	118	78	131	137	
45-49	29,087	28,639	448	125	95	181	98	76	127	130	
50-54	26,640	26,051	589	195	140	242	124	107	125	187	
55-59	18,884	18,323	561	180	144	250	126	95	121	173	
60-64	14,850	14,262	588	208	200	257	115	125	115	198	
65-69	10,620	10,061	559	224	198	239	109	91	95	185	
70-74	11,033	10,082	951	449	420	411	210	184	201	372	
75-79	7,818	6,855	963	516	479	432	242	224	205	449	
80-84	3,784	3,153	631	344	345	343	215	198	177	359	
85+	1,819	1,432	387	244	235	247	161	160	146	250	
Female	582,137	573,593	8,544	3,562	3,290	3,853	2,948	2,373	2,767	4,150	
5-9	77,809	77,563	246	54	73	120	86	118	127	134	
10-14	71,948	71,665	283	73	95	135	129	137	147	163	
15-19	77,183	76,858	325	79	87	127	141	112	159	151	
20-24	65,445	65,173	272	68	84	114	103	85	119	134	
25-29	54,854	54,604	250	59	76	98	117	74	123	127	
30-34	46,951	46,634	317	58	86	111	124	72	131	130	
35-39	40,165	39,884	281	58	79	100	107	73	111	118	
40-44	26,145	25,835	310	83	96	120	130	78	135	142	
45-49	26,139	25,727	412	127	109	114	142	75	149	154	
50-54	23,466	22,952	514	174	125	199	149	115	157	206	
55-59	17,399	16,940	459	128	120	169	146	85	130	160	
60-64	14,634	14,066	568	207	175	220	150	98	131	207	
65-69	10,532	9,969	563	232	212	248	127	101	109	213	
70-74	13,248	12,120	1,128	585	503	517	348	268	277	538	
75-79	9,283	8,084	1,199	709	602	621	399	348	308	664	
80-84	4,515	3,702	813	480	435	448	288	278	242	496	
85+	2,421	1,817	604	388	333	392	262	256	212	413	

Table 4.10: Population in private households, by five-year age group, and by sex, Timor-Leste or foreign country of citizenship

Five-year age group	Sex, Timor-Leste or foreign country of citizenship								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Timor Leste	Foreign country	Total	Timor Leste	Foreign country	Total	Timor Leste	Foreign country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	1,340,925	1,336,834	4,091	678,342	676,233	2,109	662,583	660,601	1,982
0-4	159,862	159,705	157	81,855	81,781	74	78,007	77,924	83
5-9	159,582	159,429	153	81,773	81,695	78	77,809	77,734	75
10-14	147,511	147,372	139	75,563	75,484	79	71,948	71,888	60
15-19	157,451	157,323	128	80,037	79,972	65	77,414	77,351	63
20-24	132,541	132,337	204	66,812	66,704	108	65,729	65,633	96
25-29	109,553	109,218	335	54,428	54,257	171	55,125	54,961	164
30-34	93,692	93,254	438	46,428	46,207	221	47,264	47,047	217
35-39	81,581	81,032	549	41,126	40,837	289	40,455	40,195	260
40-44	52,980	52,415	565	26,597	26,336	261	26,383	26,079	304
45-49	55,226	54,656	570	28,936	28,664	272	26,290	25,992	298
50-54	50,106	49,711	395	26,432	26,222	210	23,674	23,489	185
55-59	36,283	36,058	225	18,734	18,592	142	17,549	17,466	83
60-64	29,484	29,370	114	14,747	14,684	63	14,737	14,686	51
65-69	21,152	21,091	61	10,564	10,522	42	10,588	10,569	19
70-74	24,281	24,249	32	10,992	10,971	21	13,289	13,278	11
75-79	17,101	17,086	15	7,772	7,762	10	9,329	9,324	5
80-84	8,299	8,295	4	3,758	3,757	-	4,541	4,538	-
85+	4,240	4,233	7	1,788	1,786	-	2,452	2,447	-

Table 4.11: Population in private households aged 5 years and over, by municipality, five-year age group, and by sex, general literacy status

Municipality, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Timor-Leste	1,181,064	834,862	346,202	598,926	434,412	164,514	582,138	400,450	181,688
5-9	159,582	95,525	64,057	81,773	47,939	33,834	77,809	47,586	30,223
10-14	147,511	126,085	21,426	75,563	63,765	11,798	71,948	62,320	9,628
15-19	157,451	138,639	18,812	80,268	69,785	10,483	77,183	68,854	8,329
20-24	132,541	114,576	17,965	67,096	57,523	9,573	65,445	57,053	8,392
25-29	109,553	90,608	18,945	54,699	45,139	9,560	54,854	45,469	9,385
30-34	93,692	73,674	20,018	46,741	37,179	9,562	46,951	36,495	10,456
35-39	81,581	60,753	20,828	41,416	31,949	9,467	40,165	28,804	11,361
40-44	52,980	35,359	17,621	26,835	19,118	7,717	26,145	16,241	9,904
45-49	55,226	34,751	20,475	29,087	19,944	9,143	26,139	14,807	11,332
50-54	50,106	27,536	22,570	26,640	16,907	9,733	23,466	10,629	12,837
55-59	36,283	15,896	20,387	18,884	10,466	8,418	17,399	5,430	11,969
60-64	29,484	9,792	19,692	14,850	6,719	8,131	14,634	3,073	11,561
65-69	21,152	5,321	15,831	10,620	3,720	6,900	10,532	1,601	8,931
70-74	24,281	3,460	20,821	11,033	2,377	8,656	13,248	1,083	12,165
75-79	17,101	1,729	15,372	7,818	1,156	6,662	9,283	573	8,710
80-84	8,299	786	7,513	3,784	497	3,287	4,515	289	4,226
85+	4,241	372	3,869	1,819	229	1,590	2,422	143	2,279
Aileu	47,082	31,689	15,393	24,383	16,747	7,636	22,699	14,942	7,757
5-9	6,694	3,612	3,082	3,442	1,817	1,625	3,252	1,795	1,457
10-14	5,685	4,812	873	2,899	2,414	485	2,786	2,398	388
15-19	6,100	5,306	794	3,121	2,651	470	2,979	2,655	324
20-24	5,254	4,365	889	2,803	2,295	508	2,451	2,070	381
25-29	4,657	3,666	991	2,374	1,865	509	2,283	1,801	482
30-34	3,997	3,006	991	2,035	1,522	513	1,962	1,484	478
35-39	3,399	2,419	980	1,793	1,343	450	1,606	1,076	530
40-44	1,814	1,126	688	905	616	289	909	510	399
45-49	1,568	946	622	799	538	261	769	408	361
50-54	2,077	1,121	956	1,150	722	428	927	399	528
55-59	1,480	555	925	796	402	394	684	153	531
60-64	1,387	335	1,052	723	248	475	664	87	577
65-69	891	168	723	474	144	330	417	24	393
70-74	876	101	775	439	78	361	437	23	414
75-79	693	76	617	360	46	314	333	30	303
80-84	338	58	280	182	36	146	156	22	134
85+	172	17	155	88	10	78	84	7	77
Ainaro	63,681	39,005	24,676	32,611	20,460	12,151	31,070	18,545	12,525
5-9	9,558	5,053	4,505	4,947	2,539	2,408	4,611	2,514	2,097
10-14	9,012	7,228	1,784	4,630	3,609	1,021	4,382	3,619	763
15-19	9,257	7,566	1,691	4,777	3,846	931	4,480	3,720	760
20-24	6,242	4,738	1,504	3,261	2,440	821	2,981	2,298	683
25-29	5,386	3,849	1,537	2,809	2,001	808	2,577	1,848	729
30-34	4,275	2,749	1,526	2,177	1,392	785	2,098	1,357	741
35-39	3,718	2,184	1,534	1,859	1,164	695	1,859	1,020	839
40-44	2,844	1,422	1,422	1,434	818	616	1,410	604	806
45-49	3,154	1,562	1,592	1,650	877	773	1,504	685	819
50-54	2,808	1,244	1,564	1,562	797	765	1,246	447	799
55-59	1,573	594	979	834	406	428	739	188	551
60-64	1,202	313	889	609	215	394	593	98	495
65-69	700	165	535	357	113	244	343	52	291
70-74	1,910	197	1,713	817	143	674	1,093	54	1,039
75-79	1,396	109	1,287	601	77	524	795	32	763
80-84	451	17	434	205	12	193	246	5	241
85+	195	15	180	82	11	71	113	4	109

Table 4.11 : Continued

Municipality, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Atauro	9,163	6,345	2,818	4,605	3,373	1,232	4,558	2,972	1,586
5-9	1,112	640	472	554	310	244	558	330	228
10-14	1,136	921	215	614	501	113	522	420	102
15-19	1,149	1,023	126	600	535	65	549	488	61
20-24	823	708	115	413	351	62	410	357	53
25-29	796	691	105	361	305	56	435	386	49
30-34	690	561	129	347	288	59	343	273	70
35-39	682	535	147	338	272	66	344	263	81
40-44	552	393	159	282	217	65	270	176	94
45-49	471	308	163	252	194	58	219	114	105
50-54	444	236	208	226	157	69	218	79	139
55-59	333	144	189	153	99	54	180	45	135
60-64	334	109	225	181	89	92	153	20	133
65-69	197	32	165	97	19	78	100	13	87
70-74	177	31	146	89	25	64	88	6	82
75-79	116	9	107	52	7	45	64	-	62
80-84	92	-	89	32	-	29	60	-	60
85+	59	-	58	14	-	13	45	-	45
Baucau	118,835	80,875	37,960	59,885	41,829	18,056	58,950	39,046	19,904
5-9	16,199	9,563	6,636	8,353	4,811	3,542	7,846	4,752	3,094
10-14	15,492	13,378	2,114	7,845	6,735	1,110	7,647	6,643	1,004
15-19	15,910	14,200	1,710	8,214	7,254	960	7,696	6,946	750
20-24	11,418	9,783	1,635	5,959	5,047	912	5,459	4,736	723
25-29	10,039	8,244	1,795	4,922	4,010	912	5,117	4,234	883
30-34	8,258	6,397	1,861	3,999	3,114	885	4,259	3,283	976
35-39	6,864	5,063	1,801	3,367	2,530	837	3,497	2,533	964
40-44	4,068	2,808	1,260	1,979	1,426	553	2,089	1,382	707
45-49	5,819	3,582	2,237	2,958	1,912	1,046	2,861	1,670	1,191
50-54	5,621	3,096	2,525	2,903	1,765	1,138	2,718	1,331	1,387
55-59	4,779	2,038	2,741	2,516	1,318	1,198	2,263	720	1,543
60-64	4,060	1,200	2,860	2,004	811	1,193	2,056	389	1,667
65-69	3,116	714	2,402	1,567	535	1,032	1,549	179	1,370
70-74	2,929	454	2,475	1,380	325	1,055	1,549	129	1,420
75-79	2,203	201	2,002	992	135	857	1,211	66	1,145
80-84	1,295	110	1,185	583	71	512	712	39	673
85+	765	44	721	344	30	314	421	14	407

Table 4.11 : Continued

Municipality, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bobonaro	93,846	56,833	37,013	47,204	29,579	17,625	46,642	27,254	19,388
5-9	13,124	7,407	5,717	6,643	3,607	3,036	6,481	3,800	2,681
10-14	12,641	10,183	2,458	6,427	5,038	1,389	6,214	5,145	1,069
15-19	12,183	10,008	2,175	6,338	5,063	1,275	5,845	4,945	900
20-24	8,536	6,705	1,831	4,491	3,451	1,040	4,045	3,254	791
25-29	7,220	5,181	2,039	3,586	2,522	1,064	3,634	2,659	975
30-34	6,881	4,705	2,176	3,394	2,364	1,030	3,487	2,341	1,146
35-39	6,542	3,983	2,559	3,209	2,041	1,168	3,333	1,942	1,391
40-44	4,526	2,350	2,176	2,269	1,321	948	2,257	1,029	1,228
45-49	4,316	2,086	2,230	2,178	1,227	951	2,138	859	1,279
50-54	4,038	1,651	2,387	2,015	1,040	975	2,023	611	1,412
55-59	3,735	1,160	2,575	1,912	864	1,048	1,823	296	1,527
60-64	2,841	677	2,164	1,371	498	873	1,470	179	1,291
65-69	1,968	338	1,630	906	254	652	1,062	84	978
70-74	2,350	216	2,134	1,099	153	946	1,251	63	1,188
75-79	1,622	102	1,520	776	77	699	846	25	821
80-84	885	60	825	403	45	358	482	15	467
85+	438	21	417	187	14	173	251	7	244
Covalima	64,834	45,447	19,387	32,883	23,801	9,082	31,951	21,646	10,305
5-9	8,856	5,158	3,698	4,485	2,497	1,988	4,371	2,661	1,710
10-14	7,667	6,736	931	3,936	3,404	532	3,731	3,332	399
15-19	8,467	7,696	771	4,382	3,898	484	4,085	3,798	287
20-24	6,374	5,637	737	3,390	2,960	430	2,984	2,677	307
25-29	6,033	5,206	827	3,063	2,622	441	2,970	2,584	386
30-34	4,597	3,801	796	2,324	1,915	409	2,273	1,886	387
35-39	4,511	3,500	1,011	2,246	1,773	473	2,265	1,727	538
40-44	3,032	2,027	1,005	1,488	1,036	452	1,544	991	553
45-49	3,086	1,961	1,125	1,576	1,104	472	1,510	857	653
50-54	3,059	1,663	1,396	1,539	1,042	497	1,520	621	899
55-59	2,188	988	1,200	1,169	716	453	1,019	272	747
60-64	1,646	536	1,110	864	419	445	782	117	665
65-69	1,104	237	867	549	191	358	555	46	509
70-74	1,857	173	1,684	774	126	648	1,083	47	1,036
75-79	1,509	80	1,429	705	63	642	804	17	787
80-84	570	29	541	260	20	240	310	9	301
85+	278	19	259	133	15	118	145	4	141

Table 4.11 : Continued

Municipality, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Dili	288,022	250,250	37,772	145,969	127,694	18,275	142,053	122,556	19,497
5-9	35,649	24,235	11,414	18,253	12,312	5,941	17,396	11,923	5,473
10-14	29,894	27,193	2,701	15,480	14,013	1,467	14,414	13,180	1,234
15-19	37,056	34,826	2,230	18,337	17,132	1,205	18,719	17,694	1,025
20-24	45,363	42,867	2,496	21,784	20,474	1,310	23,579	22,393	1,186
25-29	34,264	31,946	2,318	16,924	15,710	1,214	17,340	16,236	1,104
30-34	27,808	25,471	2,337	13,805	12,718	1,087	14,003	12,753	1,250
35-39	23,593	21,317	2,276	12,157	11,057	1,100	11,436	10,260	1,176
40-44	14,253	12,667	1,586	7,487	6,769	718	6,766	5,898	868
45-49	12,844	11,041	1,803	7,240	6,416	824	5,604	4,625	979
50-54	9,609	7,766	1,843	5,435	4,625	810	4,174	3,141	1,033
55-59	6,438	4,735	1,703	3,478	2,804	674	2,960	1,931	1,029
60-64	4,501	2,948	1,553	2,435	1,816	619	2,066	1,132	934
65-69	2,703	1,582	1,121	1,390	934	456	1,313	648	665
70-74	1,866	899	967	871	527	344	995	372	623
75-79	1,223	441	782	508	237	271	715	204	511
80-84	648	214	434	269	104	165	379	110	269
85+	310	102	208	116	46	70	194	56	138
Ermera	120,482	72,117	48,365	61,479	38,474	23,005	59,003	33,643	25,360
5-9	17,160	9,234	7,926	8,854	4,662	4,192	8,306	4,572	3,734
10-14	16,100	12,925	3,175	8,189	6,517	1,672	7,911	6,408	1,503
15-19	16,181	13,187	2,994	8,108	6,629	1,479	8,073	6,558	1,515
20-24	13,454	10,251	3,203	6,769	5,226	1,543	6,685	5,025	1,660
25-29	11,035	7,561	3,474	5,550	3,962	1,588	5,485	3,599	1,886
30-34	9,714	6,183	3,531	4,945	3,343	1,602	4,769	2,840	1,929
35-39	7,741	4,209	3,532	3,950	2,414	1,536	3,791	1,795	1,996
40-44	5,168	2,179	2,989	2,608	1,267	1,341	2,560	912	1,648
45-49	5,179	2,126	3,053	2,846	1,422	1,424	2,333	704	1,629
50-54	5,528	1,949	3,579	2,974	1,342	1,632	2,554	607	1,947
55-59	4,147	1,048	3,099	2,155	769	1,386	1,992	279	1,713
60-64	3,059	613	2,446	1,542	464	1,078	1,517	149	1,368
65-69	2,081	283	1,798	1,080	198	882	1,001	85	916
70-74	1,991	174	1,817	945	124	821	1,046	50	996
75-79	1,079	112	967	522	84	438	557	28	529
80-84	611	53	558	323	34	289	288	19	269
85+	254	30	224	119	17	102	135	13	122

Table 4.11 : Continued

Municipality, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lautém	61,628	44,610	17,018	30,490	23,094	7,396	31,138	21,516	9,622
5-9	8,808	5,596	3,212	4,420	2,739	1,681	4,388	2,857	1,531
10-14	8,734	7,687	1,047	4,488	3,884	604	4,246	3,803	443
15-19	9,119	8,324	795	4,706	4,253	453	4,413	4,071	342
20-24	5,537	4,947	590	2,893	2,562	331	2,644	2,385	259
25-29	4,629	4,034	595	2,338	2,034	304	2,291	2,000	291
30-34	3,695	3,127	568	1,797	1,535	262	1,898	1,592	306
35-39	3,087	2,439	648	1,427	1,163	264	1,660	1,276	384
40-44	2,679	1,916	763	1,253	971	282	1,426	945	481
45-49	3,457	2,329	1,128	1,660	1,194	466	1,797	1,135	662
50-54	3,296	1,880	1,416	1,711	1,108	603	1,585	772	813
55-59	2,206	967	1,239	1,107	651	456	1,099	316	783
60-64	1,895	623	1,272	858	432	426	1,037	191	846
65-69	1,245	331	914	555	250	305	690	81	609
70-74	1,276	234	1,042	513	182	331	763	52	711
75-79	1,044	109	935	420	86	334	624	23	601
80-84	579	45	534	224	36	188	355	9	346
85+	342	22	320	120	14	106	222	8	214
Liquiça	72,826	49,212	23,614	36,857	26,015	10,842	35,969	23,197	12,772
5-9	10,400	6,009	4,391	5,367	3,064	2,303	5,033	2,945	2,088
10-14	8,947	7,647	1,300	4,515	3,846	669	4,432	3,801	631
15-19	8,981	7,714	1,267	4,543	3,876	667	4,438	3,838	600
20-24	7,475	6,295	1,180	3,794	3,199	595	3,681	3,096	585
25-29	7,181	5,701	1,480	3,553	2,866	687	3,628	2,835	793
30-34	6,544	5,005	1,539	3,211	2,537	674	3,333	2,468	865
35-39	5,794	4,202	1,592	2,990	2,349	641	2,804	1,853	951
40-44	2,902	1,752	1,150	1,485	1,032	453	1,417	720	697
45-49	2,694	1,518	1,176	1,397	912	485	1,297	606	691
50-54	2,917	1,446	1,471	1,460	915	545	1,457	531	926
55-59	2,214	746	1,468	1,095	513	582	1,119	233	886
60-64	1,936	488	1,448	965	360	605	971	128	843
65-69	1,468	304	1,164	847	247	600	621	57	564
70-74	1,519	189	1,330	731	150	581	788	39	749
75-79	1,119	109	1,010	565	88	477	554	21	533
80-84	494	49	445	232	33	199	262	16	246
85+	241	38	203	107	28	79	134	10	124

Table 4.11 : Continued

Municipality, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manatuto	45,020	31,778	13,242	22,961	16,706	6,255	22,059	15,072	6,987
5-9	6,200	3,829	2,371	3,210	1,968	1,242	2,990	1,861	1,129
10-14	5,877	5,267	610	3,030	2,682	348	2,847	2,585	262
15-19	5,955	5,399	556	3,074	2,758	316	2,881	2,641	240
20-24	3,999	3,459	540	2,111	1,828	283	1,888	1,631	257
25-29	3,731	3,101	630	1,843	1,499	344	1,888	1,602	286
30-34	3,638	2,803	835	1,821	1,430	391	1,817	1,373	444
35-39	3,117	2,325	792	1,621	1,255	366	1,496	1,070	426
40-44	1,832	1,286	546	965	702	263	867	584	283
45-49	2,103	1,399	704	1,088	773	315	1,015	626	389
50-54	1,928	1,159	769	1,031	690	341	897	469	428
55-59	1,464	696	768	745	418	327	719	278	441
60-64	1,475	519	956	743	346	397	732	173	559
65-69	1,012	271	741	477	181	296	535	90	445
70-74	1,083	129	954	484	89	395	599	40	559
75-79	978	85	893	449	55	394	529	30	499
80-84	445	37	408	188	23	165	257	14	243
85+	183	14	169	81	9	72	102	5	97
Manufahi	53,296	39,943	13,353	27,847	21,344	6,503	25,449	18,599	6,850
5-9	7,110	4,936	2,174	3,681	2,507	1,174	3,429	2,429	1,000
10-14	6,758	6,199	559	3,477	3,175	302	3,281	3,024	257
15-19	7,181	6,649	532	3,756	3,439	317	3,425	3,210	215
20-24	5,459	4,932	527	2,893	2,586	307	2,566	2,346	220
25-29	4,744	4,175	569	2,473	2,169	304	2,271	2,006	265
30-34	4,074	3,384	690	2,130	1,763	367	1,944	1,621	323
35-39	3,562	2,872	690	1,938	1,595	343	1,624	1,277	347
40-44	2,234	1,624	610	1,192	896	296	1,042	728	314
45-49	2,518	1,758	760	1,360	993	367	1,158	765	393
50-54	2,324	1,445	879	1,290	873	417	1,034	572	462
55-59	1,394	727	667	753	486	267	641	241	400
60-64	1,410	484	926	706	344	362	704	140	564
65-69	1,233	305	928	648	219	429	585	86	499
70-74	1,651	275	1,376	770	179	591	881	96	785
75-79	948	117	831	460	81	379	488	36	452
80-84	440	44	396	205	30	175	235	14	221
85+	256	17	239	115	9	106	141	8	133
Oecusse	71,252	39,607	31,645	36,177	20,356	15,821	35,075	19,251	15,824
5-9	9,079	4,346	4,733	4,681	2,151	2,530	4,398	2,195	2,203
10-14	10,039	7,565	2,474	5,162	3,714	1,448	4,877	3,851	1,026
15-19	10,171	7,962	2,209	5,152	3,870	1,282	5,019	4,092	927
20-24	6,782	4,870	1,912	3,523	2,514	1,009	3,259	2,356	903
25-29	4,865	3,159	1,706	2,420	1,511	909	2,445	1,648	797
30-34	5,002	3,033	1,969	2,565	1,542	1,023	2,437	1,491	946
35-39	5,010	2,887	2,123	2,580	1,540	1,040	2,430	1,347	1,083
40-44	3,901	1,784	2,117	1,932	961	971	1,969	823	1,146
45-49	3,473	1,422	2,051	1,782	852	930	1,691	570	1,121
50-54	2,862	1,028	1,834	1,486	652	834	1,376	376	1,000
55-59	1,999	659	1,340	1,041	446	595	958	213	745
60-64	1,751	390	1,361	855	263	592	896	127	769
65-69	1,850	245	1,605	854	161	693	996	84	912
70-74	2,526	152	2,374	1,208	105	1,103	1,318	47	1,271
75-79	1,284	74	1,210	622	51	571	662	23	639
80-84	467	21	446	235	15	220	232	-	226
85+	191	10	181	79	8	71	112	-	110
Viqueque	71,097	47,151	23,946	35,575	24,940	10,635	35,522	22,211	13,311
5-9	9,633	5,907	3,726	4,883	2,955	1,928	4,750	2,952	1,798
10-14	9,529	8,344	1,185	4,871	4,233	638	4,658	4,111	547
15-19	9,741	8,779	962	5,160	4,581	579	4,581	4,198	383
20-24	5,825	5,019	806	3,012	2,590	422	2,813	2,429	384
25-29	4,973	4,094	879	2,483	2,063	420	2,490	2,031	459
30-34	4,519	3,449	1,070	2,191	1,716	475	2,328	1,733	595
35-39	3,961	2,818	1,143	1,941	1,453	488	2,020	1,365	655
40-44	3,175	2,025	1,150	1,556	1,086	470	1,619	939	680
45-49	4,544	2,713	1,831	2,301	1,530	771	2,243	1,183	1,060
50-54	3,595	1,852	1,743	1,858	1,179	679	1,737	673	1,064
55-59	2,333	839	1,494	1,130	574	556	1,203	265	938
60-64	1,987	557	1,430	994	414	580	993	143	850
65-69	1,584	346	1,238	819	274	545	765	72	693
70-74	2,270	236	2,034	913	171	742	1,357	65	1,292
75-79	1,887	105	1,782	786	69	717	1,101	36	1,065
80-84	984	46	938	443	35	408	541	11	530
85+	557	22	535	234	17	217	323	5	318

Table 4.12: Population in private households aged 3-29 years, by municipality, age, and by sex, school attendance status

Municipality, age	Sex, school attendance								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Timor-Leste	774,280	422,880	351,400	393,956	211,218	182,738	380,324	211,662	168,662
3	33,971	2,018	31,953	17,309	940	16,369	16,662	1,078	15,584
4	33,671	5,869	27,802	17,248	2,843	14,405	16,423	3,026	13,397
5	32,893	12,549	20,344	16,767	6,094	10,673	16,126	6,455	9,671
6	33,310	20,874	12,436	16,978	10,275	6,703	16,332	10,599	5,733
7	32,908	25,539	7,369	16,952	12,960	3,992	15,956	12,579	3,377
8	30,359	25,141	5,218	15,513	12,748	2,765	14,846	12,393	2,453
9	30,112	25,634	4,478	15,563	13,149	2,414	14,549	12,485	2,064
10	29,293	25,405	3,888	15,015	12,831	2,184	14,278	12,574	1,704
11	27,839	24,339	3,500	14,411	12,448	1,963	13,428	11,891	1,537
12	30,855	26,626	4,229	15,761	13,390	2,371	15,094	13,236	1,858
13	28,855	24,880	3,975	14,626	12,418	2,208	14,229	12,462	1,767
14	30,669	26,069	4,600	15,750	13,116	2,634	14,919	12,953	1,966
15	31,830	26,521	5,309	16,044	13,075	2,969	15,786	13,446	2,340
16	32,423	26,168	6,255	16,603	12,990	3,613	15,820	13,178	2,642
17	30,524	23,454	7,070	15,607	11,527	4,080	14,917	11,927	2,990
18	31,236	21,309	9,927	16,049	10,671	5,378	15,187	10,638	4,549
19-29	273,532	80,485	193,047	137,760	39,743	98,017	135,772	40,742	95,030
Aileu	31,471	16,991	14,480	16,219	8,658	7,561	15,252	8,333	6,919
3	1,497	141	1,356	775	67	708	722	74	648
4	1,584	417	1,167	805	219	586	779	198	581
5	1,507	712	795	765	363	402	742	349	393
6	1,475	985	490	773	501	272	702	484	218
7	1,348	1,132	216	663	552	111	685	580	105
8	1,208	1,031	177	623	535	88	585	496	89
9	1,156	1,024	132	618	543	75	538	481	57
10	1,181	1,068	113	615	551	64	566	517	49
11	1,055	964	91	536	490	46	519	474	45
12	1,167	1,045	122	581	513	68	586	532	54
13	1,059	945	114	531	474	57	528	471	57
14	1,223	1,077	146	636	563	73	587	514	73
15	1,193	1,036	157	583	488	95	610	548	62
16	1,208	999	209	623	500	123	585	499	86
17	1,196	922	274	626	459	167	570	463	107
18	1,297	912	385	677	458	219	620	454	166
19-29	11,117	2,581	8,536	5,789	1,382	4,407	5,328	1,199	4,129
Ainaro	43,457	22,674	20,783	22,484	11,365	11,119	20,973	11,309	9,664
3	2,090	167	1,923	1,061	66	995	1,029	101	928
4	1,912	339	1,573	999	163	836	913	176	737
5	1,963	747	1,216	1,012	359	653	951	388	563
6	1,969	1,103	866	989	531	458	980	572	408
7	1,941	1,379	562	1,040	719	321	901	660	241
8	1,854	1,404	450	971	734	237	883	670	213
9	1,831	1,451	380	935	728	207	896	723	173
10	1,758	1,443	315	913	738	175	845	705	140
11	1,638	1,349	289	841	673	168	797	676	121
12	1,894	1,559	335	958	776	182	936	783	153
13	1,764	1,488	276	889	746	143	875	742	133
14	1,958	1,593	365	1,029	813	216	929	780	149
15	2,066	1,633	433	1,047	803	244	1,019	830	189
16	1,999	1,571	428	992	740	252	1,007	831	176
17	1,853	1,328	525	959	665	294	894	663	231
18	1,721	1,080	641	904	539	365	817	541	276
19-29	13,246	3,040	10,206	6,945	1,572	5,373	6,301	1,468	4,833

Table 4.12 : Continued

Municipality, age	Sex, school attendance								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Atauro	5,475	3,226	2,249	2,756	1,716	1,040	2,719	1,510	1,209
3	225	49	176	102	21	81	123	28	95
4	234	100	134	112	49	63	122	51	71
5	221	146	75	114	78	36	107	68	39
6	234	179	55	104	80	24	130	99	31
7	230	190	40	117	96	21	113	94	19
8	203	165	38	102	80	22	101	85	16
9	224	192	32	117	102	15	107	90	17
10	224	186	38	116	97	19	108	89	19
11	220	190	30	118	106	12	102	84	18
12	226	199	27	122	109	13	104	90	14
13	254	219	35	149	125	24	105	94	11
14	212	176	36	109	90	19	103	86	17
15	269	238	31	136	126	10	133	112	21
16	222	177	45	121	102	19	101	75	26
17	229	188	41	121	102	19	108	86	22
18	228	171	57	120	96	24	108	75	33
19-29	1,820	461	1,359	876	257	619	944	204	740
Baucau	75,869	42,075	33,794	38,777	21,102	17,675	37,092	20,973	16,119
3	3,427	124	3,303	1,756	61	1,695	1,671	63	1,608
4	3,384	334	3,050	1,728	164	1,564	1,656	170	1,486
5	3,245	883	2,362	1,636	403	1,233	1,609	480	1,129
6	3,355	2,059	1,296	1,739	1,025	714	1,616	1,034	582
7	3,336	2,688	648	1,754	1,403	351	1,582	1,285	297
8	3,189	2,764	425	1,625	1,398	227	1,564	1,366	198
9	3,074	2,751	323	1,599	1,418	181	1,475	1,333	142
10	3,084	2,816	268	1,551	1,402	149	1,533	1,414	119
11	2,862	2,610	252	1,502	1,353	149	1,360	1,257	103
12	3,310	2,953	357	1,644	1,453	191	1,666	1,500	166
13	3,017	2,716	301	1,524	1,353	171	1,493	1,363	130
14	3,219	2,873	346	1,624	1,409	215	1,595	1,464	131
15	3,295	2,869	426	1,639	1,382	257	1,656	1,487	169
16	3,475	2,909	566	1,804	1,464	340	1,671	1,445	226
17	3,228	2,602	626	1,651	1,274	377	1,577	1,328	249
18	3,054	2,188	866	1,590	1,102	488	1,464	1,086	378
19-29	24,315	5,936	18,379	12,411	3,038	9,373	11,904	2,898	9,006

Table 4.12 : Continued

Municipality, age	Sex, school attendance								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bobonaro	58,934	29,392	29,542	30,148	14,408	15,740	28,786	14,984	13,802
3	2,633	118	2,515	1,329	59	1,270	1,304	59	1,245
4	2,597	383	2,214	1,334	206	1,128	1,263	177	1,086
5	2,604	984	1,620	1,294	443	851	1,310	541	769
6	2,631	1,602	1,029	1,331	778	553	1,300	824	476
7	2,722	1,946	776	1,404	977	427	1,318	969	349
8	2,664	2,068	596	1,323	991	332	1,341	1,077	264
9	2,503	1,995	508	1,291	1,007	284	1,212	988	224
10	2,514	2,048	466	1,293	1,015	278	1,221	1,033	188
11	2,363	1,915	448	1,220	966	254	1,143	949	194
12	2,627	2,032	595	1,360	1,026	334	1,267	1,006	261
13	2,435	1,938	517	1,218	917	301	1,237	1,021	216
14	2,682	2,030	652	1,336	965	371	1,346	1,065	281
15	2,697	2,011	686	1,352	964	388	1,345	1,047	298
16	2,656	1,890	766	1,384	925	459	1,272	965	307
17	2,361	1,608	753	1,211	747	464	1,150	861	289
18	2,227	1,304	923	1,153	630	523	1,074	674	400
19-29	17,998	3,520	14,478	9,315	1,792	7,523	8,683	1,728	6,955
Covalima	41,239	20,134	21,105	21,222	9,955	11,267	20,017	10,179	9,838
3	1,940	111	1,829	988	45	943	952	66	886
4	1,902	252	1,650	978	109	869	924	143	781
5	1,819	548	1,271	940	261	679	879	287	592
6	1,888	1,127	761	977	547	430	911	580	331
7	1,854	1,416	438	947	695	252	907	721	186
8	1,668	1,391	277	825	679	146	843	712	131
9	1,627	1,374	253	796	650	146	831	724	107
10	1,575	1,395	180	824	726	98	751	669	82
11	1,431	1,256	175	741	634	107	690	622	68
12	1,582	1,394	188	791	683	108	791	711	80
13	1,533	1,335	198	787	663	124	746	672	74
14	1,546	1,294	252	793	634	159	753	660	93
15	1,714	1,440	274	860	690	170	854	750	104
16	1,815	1,450	365	912	666	246	903	784	119
17	1,687	1,265	422	878	616	262	809	649	160
18	1,603	1,008	595	877	522	355	726	486	240
19-29	14,055	2,078	11,977	7,308	1,135	6,173	6,747	943	5,804

Table 4.12 : Continued

Municipality, age	Sex, school attendance								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Dili	197,783	117,678	80,105	98,747	57,528	41,219	99,036	60,150	38,886
3	7,757	336	7,421	3,958	167	3,791	3,799	169	3,630
4	7,800	1,281	6,519	4,011	608	3,403	3,789	673	3,116
5	7,338	3,031	4,307	3,765	1,534	2,231	3,573	1,497	2,076
6	7,601	5,263	2,338	3,836	2,588	1,248	3,765	2,675	1,090
7	7,363	6,323	1,040	3,790	3,244	546	3,573	3,079	494
8	6,674	6,007	667	3,391	3,049	342	3,283	2,958	325
9	6,673	6,131	542	3,471	3,184	287	3,202	2,947	255
10	6,338	5,859	479	3,234	2,968	266	3,104	2,891	213
11	5,892	5,459	433	3,081	2,834	247	2,811	2,625	186
12	6,078	5,618	460	3,172	2,902	270	2,906	2,716	190
13	5,764	5,337	427	2,985	2,743	242	2,779	2,594	185
14	5,822	5,345	477	3,008	2,738	270	2,814	2,607	207
15	6,352	5,720	632	3,229	2,867	362	3,123	2,853	270
16	6,696	5,894	802	3,448	2,954	494	3,248	2,940	308
17	6,814	5,750	1,064	3,424	2,816	608	3,390	2,934	456
18	7,813	5,712	2,101	3,812	2,729	1,083	4,001	2,983	1,018
19-29	89,008	38,612	50,396	43,132	17,603	25,529	45,876	21,009	24,867
Ermera	81,212	39,865	41,347	41,151	20,298	20,853	40,061	19,567	20,494
3	3,648	263	3,385	1,829	125	1,704	1,819	138	1,681
4	3,634	631	3,003	1,852	313	1,539	1,782	318	1,464
5	3,689	1,235	2,454	1,920	596	1,324	1,769	639	1,130
6	3,535	1,863	1,672	1,822	912	910	1,713	951	762
7	3,543	2,397	1,146	1,789	1,181	608	1,754	1,216	538
8	3,216	2,345	871	1,680	1,232	448	1,536	1,113	423
9	3,177	2,439	738	1,643	1,283	360	1,534	1,156	378
10	3,147	2,451	696	1,637	1,251	386	1,510	1,200	310
11	3,075	2,509	566	1,576	1,272	304	1,499	1,237	262
12	3,373	2,687	686	1,726	1,360	366	1,647	1,327	320
13	3,208	2,515	693	1,583	1,232	351	1,625	1,283	342
14	3,297	2,567	730	1,667	1,294	373	1,630	1,273	357
15	3,341	2,517	824	1,688	1,289	399	1,653	1,228	425
16	3,405	2,493	912	1,698	1,258	440	1,707	1,235	472
17	3,088	2,101	987	1,579	1,060	519	1,509	1,041	468
18	3,368	2,153	1,215	1,675	1,090	585	1,693	1,063	630
19-29	27,468	6,699	20,769	13,787	3,550	10,237	13,681	3,149	10,532

Table 4.12 : Continued

Municipality, age	Sex, school attendance								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lautém	40,181	24,009	16,172	20,555	12,069	8,486	19,626	11,940	7,686
3	1,699	155	1,544	854	82	772	845	73	772
4	1,655	445	1,210	856	217	639	799	228	571
5	1,762	930	832	894	447	447	868	483	385
6	1,826	1,295	531	916	634	282	910	661	249
7	1,756	1,440	316	879	722	157	877	718	159
8	1,714	1,436	278	848	709	139	866	727	139
9	1,750	1,515	235	883	767	116	867	748	119
10	1,724	1,505	219	880	759	121	844	746	98
11	1,606	1,405	201	820	709	111	786	696	90
12	1,808	1,612	196	937	822	115	871	790	81
13	1,746	1,532	214	886	759	127	860	773	87
14	1,850	1,622	228	965	831	134	885	791	94
15	1,981	1,717	264	997	837	160	984	880	104
16	1,937	1,639	298	986	803	183	951	836	115
17	1,832	1,523	309	923	726	197	909	797	112
18	1,794	1,323	471	958	686	272	836	637	199
19-29	11,741	2,915	8,826	6,073	1,559	4,514	5,668	1,356	4,312
Liquiça	47,708	23,754	23,954	24,220	11,996	12,224	23,488	11,758	11,730
3	2,360	136	2,224	1,218	65	1,153	1,142	71	1,071
4	2,364	431	1,933	1,230	212	1,018	1,134	219	915
5	2,221	787	1,434	1,130	389	741	1,091	398	693
6	2,216	1,292	924	1,138	656	482	1,078	636	442
7	2,129	1,566	563	1,091	811	280	1,038	755	283
8	1,932	1,583	349	1,005	822	183	927	761	166
9	1,902	1,520	382	1,003	803	200	899	717	182
10	1,788	1,533	255	927	780	147	861	753	108
11	1,708	1,464	244	842	715	127	866	749	117
12	1,880	1,568	312	907	752	155	973	816	157
13	1,751	1,463	288	868	724	144	883	739	144
14	1,820	1,516	304	971	801	170	849	715	134
15	1,862	1,462	400	914	718	196	948	744	204
16	1,894	1,459	435	965	738	227	929	721	208
17	1,674	1,209	465	864	606	258	810	603	207
18	1,786	1,091	695	905	539	366	881	552	329
19-29	16,421	3,674	12,747	8,242	1,865	6,377	8,179	1,809	6,370

Table 4.12 : Continued

Municipality, age	Sex, school attendance								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manatuto	28,232	16,299	11,933	14,529	8,272	6,257	13,703	8,027	5,676
3	1,258	77	1,181	630	31	599	628	46	582
4	1,212	221	991	631	100	531	581	121	460
5	1,233	481	752	642	244	398	591	237	354
6	1,249	812	437	642	412	230	607	400	207
7	1,305	1,029	276	657	513	144	648	516	132
8	1,222	1,042	180	645	554	91	577	488	89
9	1,191	1,057	134	624	544	80	567	513	54
10	1,140	1,031	109	589	526	63	551	505	46
11	1,079	1,001	78	545	503	42	534	498	36
12	1,263	1,148	115	644	577	67	619	571	48
13	1,093	978	115	579	510	69	514	468	46
14	1,302	1,149	153	673	591	82	629	558	71
15	1,177	1,009	168	600	502	98	577	507	70
16	1,302	1,093	209	663	538	125	639	555	84
17	1,160	943	217	577	452	125	583	491	92
18	1,191	900	291	649	470	179	542	430	112
19-29	8,855	2,328	6,527	4,539	1,205	3,334	4,316	1,123	3,193
Manufahi	34,169	19,229	14,940	17,716	9,874	7,842	16,453	9,355	7,098
3	1,482	93	1,389	730	36	694	752	57	695
4	1,435	354	1,081	706	169	537	729	185	544
5	1,532	765	767	746	359	387	786	406	380
6	1,468	1,044	424	784	546	238	684	498	186
7	1,445	1,212	233	779	648	131	666	564	102
8	1,325	1,169	156	689	595	94	636	574	62
9	1,340	1,200	140	683	605	78	657	595	62
10	1,318	1,188	130	678	604	74	640	584	56
11	1,286	1,166	120	673	614	59	613	552	61
12	1,426	1,300	126	748	673	75	678	627	51
13	1,326	1,190	136	669	595	74	657	595	62
14	1,402	1,248	154	709	620	89	693	628	65
15	1,465	1,294	171	755	661	94	710	633	77
16	1,559	1,325	234	811	662	149	748	663	85
17	1,461	1,129	332	747	568	179	714	561	153
18	1,384	944	440	749	494	255	635	450	185
19-29	11,515	2,608	8,907	6,060	1,425	4,635	5,455	1,183	4,272

Table 4.12 : Continued

Municipality, age	Sex, school attendance								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Oecusse	45,032	22,279	22,753	23,042	11,186	11,856	21,990	11,093	10,897
3	2,056	84	1,972	1,078	40	1,038	978	44	934
4	2,040	220	1,820	1,026	106	920	1,014	114	900
5	1,915	461	1,454	950	209	741	965	252	713
6	1,802	807	995	909	361	548	893	446	447
7	1,897	1,168	729	993	579	414	904	589	315
8	1,652	1,155	497	881	589	292	771	566	205
9	1,813	1,355	458	948	691	257	865	664	201
10	1,731	1,315	416	885	649	236	846	666	180
11	1,880	1,504	376	981	761	220	899	743	156
12	2,194	1,698	496	1,137	833	304	1,057	865	192
13	1,938	1,501	437	994	733	261	944	768	176
14	2,296	1,802	494	1,165	868	297	1,131	934	197
15	2,292	1,768	524	1,123	824	299	1,169	944	225
16	2,140	1,526	614	1,077	745	332	1,063	781	282
17	1,969	1,338	631	1,000	648	352	969	690	279
18	1,946	1,236	710	1,013	644	369	933	592	341
19-29	13,471	3,341	10,130	6,882	1,906	4,976	6,589	1,435	5,154
Viqueque	43,518	25,275	18,243	22,390	12,791	9,599	21,128	12,484	8,644
3	1,899	164	1,735	1,001	75	926	898	89	809
4	1,918	461	1,457	980	208	772	938	253	685
5	1,844	839	1,005	959	409	550	885	430	455
6	2,061	1,443	618	1,018	704	314	1,043	739	304
7	2,039	1,653	386	1,049	820	229	990	833	157
8	1,838	1,581	257	905	781	124	933	800	133
9	1,851	1,630	221	952	824	128	899	806	93
10	1,771	1,567	204	873	765	108	898	802	96
11	1,744	1,547	197	935	818	117	809	729	80
12	2,027	1,813	214	1,034	911	123	993	902	91
13	1,947	1,723	224	964	844	120	983	879	104
14	2,040	1,777	263	1,065	899	166	975	878	97
15	2,126	1,807	319	1,121	924	197	1,005	883	122
16	2,115	1,743	372	1,119	895	224	996	848	148
17	1,972	1,548	424	1,047	788	259	925	760	165
18	1,824	1,287	537	967	672	295	857	615	242
19-29	12,502	2,692	9,810	6,401	1,454	4,947	6,101	1,238	4,863

Table 4.13: Population in private households aged 10 years and over, by five-year age group, and by sex, labour force status

Five-year age group	Sex, labour force status											
	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total	1,021,481	314,145	9,172	698,164	517,153	184,836	5,173	327,144	504,328	129,309	3,999	371,020
10-14	147,511	9,429	196	137,886	75,563	4,876	105	70,582	71,948	4,553	91	67,304
15-19	157,451	17,043	688	139,720	80,268	9,745	380	70,143	77,183	7,298	308	69,577
20-24	132,541	28,963	1,843	101,735	67,096	16,908	1,023	49,165	65,445	12,055	820	52,570
25-29	109,553	40,869	1,862	66,822	54,699	23,602	1,041	30,056	54,854	17,267	821	36,766
30-34	93,692	43,819	1,363	48,510	46,741	25,908	729	20,104	46,951	17,911	634	28,406
35-39	81,581	42,088	973	38,520	41,416	25,101	562	15,753	40,165	16,987	411	22,767
40-44	52,980	28,099	537	24,344	26,835	16,586	320	9,929	26,145	11,513	217	14,415
45-49	55,226	29,134	529	25,563	29,087	17,622	300	11,165	26,139	11,512	229	14,398
50-54	50,106	25,036	444	24,626	26,640	15,246	282	11,112	23,466	9,790	162	13,514
55-59	36,283	16,923	356	19,004	18,884	10,346	215	8,323	17,399	6,577	141	10,681
60-64	29,484	12,150	166	17,168	14,850	7,162	98	7,590	14,634	4,988	68	9,578
65-69	21,152	7,441	86	13,625	10,620	4,424	63	6,133	10,532	3,017	23	7,492
70-74	24,281	6,992	69	17,220	11,033	3,802	30	7,201	13,248	3,190	39	10,019
75-79	17,101	4,008	37	13,056	7,818	2,280	14	5,524	9,283	1,728	23	7,532
80+	12,539	2,151	23	10,365	5,603	1,228	11	4,364	6,936	923	12	6,001

Table 4.14: Population in private households outside the labour force aged 10 years and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by reason for not working

Sex, five-year age group	Reason for not working.										
	Total	Attended education	Took care of the home / family	Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family	Was a seasonal worker	Was disabled, ill, in bad health	Lived from own financial means	Was pensioner/retired/old age	Did not want to work	Thought no work was available	Other reason
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	698,164	299,312	194,931	68,530	3,592	11,827	12,712	27,468	15,312	50,564	13,916
10 - 14	137,886	119,519	6,145	2,073	73	820	468	229	3,018	2,272	3,269
15 - 19	139,720	107,803	12,033	4,196	197	1,068	983	269	3,865	6,714	2,592
20 - 24	101,735	47,841	24,892	6,521	549	973	1,796	216	3,393	13,540	2,014
25 - 29	66,822	13,802	29,420	7,065	619	789	1,913	146	1,689	10,118	1,261
30 - 34	48,510	4,044	26,881	6,797	616	784	1,649	75	808	5,940	916
35 - 39	38,520	2,085	22,501	6,411	440	635	1,374	75	536	3,757	706
40 - 44	24,344	1,022	14,018	4,718	294	539	900	107	288	1,966	492
45 - 49	25,563	863	14,141	5,796	271	731	881	257	291	1,840	492
50 - 54	24,626	768	12,762	6,260	237	848	846	686	277	1,543	399
55 - 59	19,004	488	9,276	4,901	145	787	553	1,350	226	957	321
60 - 64	17,168	337	7,265	4,247	71	750	438	2,955	188	663	254
65 - 69	13,625	192	4,961	3,001	39	662	311	3,696	182	380	201
70 - 74	17,220	202	5,294	3,508	25	831	265	6,148	215	397	335
75 - 79	13,056	-	3,286	1,985	-	836	194	5,826	165	271	321
80 - 84	6,727	-	1,369	722	-	497	107	3,463	99	133	211
85+	3,638	-	687	329	-	277	34	1,970	72	73	132
Male	327,144	149,758	60,239	41,107	2,544	6,210	7,670	10,716	9,698	31,774	7,428
10 - 14	70,582	60,452	3,084	1,278	41	485	260	119	1,848	1,260	1,755
15 - 19	70,143	53,181	4,819	2,679	132	546	577	147	2,648	4,085	1,329
20 - 24	49,165	23,254	7,758	4,096	384	520	1,041	130	2,356	8,547	1,079
25 - 29	30,056	7,465	7,872	4,384	416	467	1,170	83	1,113	6,413	673
30 - 34	20,104	2,136	7,007	4,247	439	430	1,039	32	488	3,773	513
35 - 39	15,753	1,053	6,040	3,856	323	349	879	22	330	2,488	413
40 - 44	9,929	517	3,853	2,718	217	281	560	37	135	1,306	305
45 - 49	11,165	482	4,352	3,406	188	388	571	104	152	1,213	309
50 - 54	11,112	401	4,222	3,701	182	432	537	237	145	1,012	243
55 - 59	8,323	272	2,952	2,788	119	437	331	498	102	638	186
60 - 64	7,590	196	2,571	2,392	48	409	257	1,120	71	394	132
65 - 69	6,133	106	1,838	1,724	27	369	175	1,510	84	213	87
70 - 74	7,201	102	1,853	2,018	15	395	125	2,279	78	194	142
75 - 79	5,524	-	1,203	1,202	-	356	86	2,274	69	129	134
80 - 84	2,887	-	562	425	-	229	48	1,380	45	70	78
85+	1,477	-	253	193	-	117	14	744	34	39	50
Female	371,020	149,554	134,692	27,423	1,048	5,617	5,042	16,752	5,614	18,790	6,488
10 - 14	67,304	59,067	3,061	795	32	335	208	110	1,170	1,012	1,514
15 - 19	69,577	54,622	7,214	1,517	65	522	406	122	1,217	2,629	1,263
20 - 24	52,570	24,587	17,134	2,425	165	453	755	86	1,037	4,993	935
25 - 29	36,766	6,337	21,548	2,681	203	322	743	63	576	3,705	588
30 - 34	28,406	1,908	19,874	2,550	177	354	610	43	320	2,167	403
35 - 39	22,767	1,032	16,461	2,555	117	286	495	53	206	1,269	293
40 - 44	14,415	505	10,165	2,000	77	258	340	70	153	660	187
45 - 49	14,398	381	9,789	2,390	83	343	310	153	139	627	183
50 - 54	13,514	367	8,540	2,559	55	416	309	449	132	531	156
55 - 59	10,681	216	6,324	2,113	26	350	222	852	124	319	135
60 - 64	9,578	141	4,694	1,855	23	341	181	1,835	117	269	122
65 - 69	7,492	86	3,123	1,277	12	293	136	2,186	98	167	114
70 - 74	10,019	100	3,441	1,490	10	436	140	3,869	137	203	193
75 - 79	7,532	-	2,083	783	-	480	108	3,552	96	142	187
80 - 84	3,840	-	807	297	-	268	59	2,083	54	63	133
85+	2,161	-	434	136	-	160	20	1,226	38	34	82

Table 4.15: Female population in private households aged 15 years and over who had a live birth in the last five years, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by type of assistance during last delivery

Municipality, urban/rural location	Type of assistance during last delivery							
	Total	Of whom assisted by						
		Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative, neigh- bour, friend	Other	No one
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Timor-Leste	113,904	27,440	26,419	66,357	27,028	15,793	771	972
Urban	32,340	11,108	9,406	26,149	2,058	1,319	76	40
Rural	81,564	16,332	17,013	40,208	24,970	14,474	695	932
Aileu	4,984	1,519	1,452	3,454	747	661	67	35
Urban	285	115	173	248	29	-	-	0
Rural	4,699	1,404	1,279	3,206	718	656	67	35
Ainaro	6,145	1,534	1,257	2,495	2,576	1,079	60	91
Urban	662	329	207	494	71	36	-	-
Rural	5,483	1,205	1,050	2,001	2,505	1,043	58	90
Atauro	806	112	146	627	190	47	-	-
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	806	112	146	627	190	47	-	-
Baucau	10,712	2,033	2,505	7,211	2,184	1,742	53	33
Urban	1,603	411	455	1,451	38	38	-	-
Rural	9,109	1,622	2,050	5,760	2,146	1,704	50	30
Bobonaro	9,113	1,214	1,472	4,122	3,108	1,530	102	240
Urban	1,078	225	282	802	110	149	5	5
Rural	8,035	989	1,190	3,320	2,998	1,381	97	235
Covalima	6,824	1,842	1,829	4,744	1,427	584	-	-
Urban	962	375	313	891	28	29	0	0
Rural	5,862	1,467	1,516	3,853	1,399	555	-	-
Dili	27,550	10,155	8,816	22,309	1,651	751	88	31
Urban	22,437	8,492	6,986	18,507	1,134	504	54	27
Rural	5,113	1,663	1,830	3,802	517	247	34	4
Ermera	11,935	1,693	1,634	3,816	4,345	3,627	222	272
Urban	1,149	212	146	782	117	195	-	-
Rural	10,786	1,481	1,488	3,034	4,228	3,432	219	268
Lautém	5,439	435	452	3,088	1,315	918	4	7
Urban	993	63	83	814	50	83	0	0
Rural	4,446	372	369	2,274	1,265	835	4	7
Liquiça	7,889	2,147	1,979	3,836	1,784	1,195	56	16
Urban	418	221	133	288	14	44	-	-
Rural	7,471	1,926	1,846	3,548	1,770	1,151	55	16
Manatuto	4,322	1,158	1,299	2,595	950	615	33	65
Urban	373	68	90	349	14	44	0	0
Rural	3,949	1,090	1,209	2,246	936	571	33	65
Manufahi	5,339	1,242	1,328	2,593	2,089	487	23	106
Urban	601	242	285	407	112	7	6	0
Rural	4,738	1,000	1,043	2,186	1,977	480	17	106
Oecusse	6,539	1,134	976	2,308	3,052	1,452	31	25
Urban	1,449	305	229	840	320	184	-	-
Rural	5,090	829	747	1,468	2,732	1,268	30	25
Viqueque	6,307	1,222	1,274	3,159	1,610	1,105	24	49
Urban	330	50	24	276	21	-	-	0
Rural	5,977	1,172	1,250	2,883	1,589	1,104	23	49

Table 4.18: Population, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by broad type of living quarters

Municipality, urban/rural location	Broad type of living quarters				
	Total	Housing unit			Collective living quarters
		Total	Conventional dwelling	Other housing unit	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Timor-Leste	1,341,737	1,340,925	1,339,296	1,629	812
Urban	383,416	382,962	382,515	447	454
Rural	958,321	957,963	956,781	1,182	358
Aileu	54,324	54,243	54,215	28	81
Urban	2,921	2,921	2,921	0	0
Rural	51,403	51,322	51,294	28	81
Ainaro	73,115	73,083	73,027	56	32
Urban	8,587	8,574	8,563	11	13
Rural	64,528	64,509	64,464	45	19
Atauro	10,295	10,295	10,278	17	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	10,295	10,295	10,278	17	0
Baucau	134,878	134,830	134,749	81	48
Urban	19,118	19,109	19,103	6	9
Rural	115,760	115,721	115,646	75	39
Bobonaro	106,639	106,526	106,443	83	113
Urban	13,078	13,004	13,004	0	74
Rural	93,561	93,522	93,439	83	39
Covalima	73,933	73,799	73,716	83	134
Urban	10,660	10,562	10,558	4	98
Rural	63,273	63,237	63,158	79	36
Dili	324,738	324,738	324,318	420	0
Urban	267,623	267,623	267,252	371	0
Rural	57,115	57,115	57,066	49	0
Ermera	137,750	137,589	137,490	99	161
Urban	12,546	12,432	12,432	0	114
Rural	125,204	125,157	125,058	99	47
Lautém	70,022	69,870	69,753	117	152
Urban	12,782	12,647	12,647	0	135
Rural	57,240	57,223	57,106	117	17
Liquiça	83,658	83,567	83,516	51	91
Urban	4,593	4,582	4,576	6	11
Rural	79,065	78,985	78,940	45	80
Manatuto	50,859	50,859	50,408	451	0
Urban	4,655	4,655	4,648	7	0
Rural	46,204	46,204	45,760	444	0
Manufahi	60,665	60,665	60,617	48	0
Urban	7,191	7,191	7,185	6	0
Rural	53,474	53,474	53,432	42	0
Oecusse	80,685	80,685	80,625	60	0
Urban	15,240	15,240	15,210	30	0
Rural	65,445	65,445	65,415	30	0
Viqueque	80,176	80,176	80,141	35	0
Urban	4,422	4,422	4,416	6	0
Rural	75,754	75,754	75,725	29	0

Table 4.19: Population, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by broad type of living quarters

Municipality, urban/rural location	Broad type of living quarters				
	Total	Housing unit			Collective living quarters
		Total	Conventional dwelling	Other housing unit	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Timor-Leste	1,341,737	1,340,925	1,339,296	1,629	812
Urban	383,416	382,962	382,515	447	454
Rural	958,321	957,963	956,781	1,182	358
Aileu	54,324	54,243	54,215	28	81
Urban	2,921	2,921	2,921	0	0
Rural	51,403	51,322	51,294	28	81
Ainaro	73,115	73,083	73,027	56	32
Urban	8,587	8,574	8,563	11	13
Rural	64,528	64,509	64,464	45	19
Atauro	10,295	10,295	10,278	17	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	10,295	10,295	10,278	17	0
Baucau	134,878	134,830	134,749	81	48
Urban	19,118	19,109	19,103	6	9
Rural	115,760	115,721	115,646	75	39
Bobonaro	106,639	106,526	106,443	83	113
Urban	13,078	13,004	13,004	0	74
Rural	93,561	93,522	93,439	83	39
Covalima	73,933	73,799	73,716	83	134
Urban	10,660	10,562	10,558	4	98
Rural	63,273	63,237	63,158	79	36
Dili	324,738	324,738	324,318	420	0
Urban	267,623	267,623	267,252	371	0
Rural	57,115	57,115	57,066	49	0
Ermera	137,750	137,589	137,490	99	161
Urban	12,546	12,432	12,432	0	114
Rural	125,204	125,157	125,058	99	47
Lautém	70,022	69,870	69,753	117	152
Urban	12,782	12,647	12,647	0	135
Rural	57,240	57,223	57,106	117	17
Liquiça	83,658	83,567	83,516	51	91
Urban	4,593	4,582	4,576	6	11
Rural	79,065	78,985	78,940	45	80
Manatuto	50,859	50,859	50,408	451	0
Urban	4,655	4,655	4,648	7	0
Rural	46,204	46,204	45,760	444	0
Manufahi	60,665	60,665	60,617	48	0
Urban	7,191	7,191	7,185	6	0
Rural	53,474	53,474	53,432	42	0
Oecusse	80,685	80,685	80,625	60	0
Urban	15,240	15,240	15,210	30	0
Rural	65,445	65,445	65,415	30	0
Viqueque	80,176	80,176	80,141	35	0
Urban	4,422	4,422	4,416	6	0
Rural	75,754	75,754	75,725	29	0

Table 4.20: Population in private households, by municipality, urban/rural location, and by broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit

Municipality, urban/rural location	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit							
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit, unit in			
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	Total	Building not intended for human habitation	Shelter, tent, shack	Other structure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Timor-Leste	1,340,876	1,339,296	27,432	1,311,864	1,580	849	243	488
Urban	382,957	382,515	19,366	363,149	442	207	51	184
Rural	957,919	956,781	8,066	948,715	1,138	642	192	304
Aileu	54,239	54,215	376	53,839	24	-	-	12
Urban	2,921	2,921	50	2,871	0	0	0	0
Rural	51,318	51,294	326	50,968	24	9	3	12
Atauro	73,077	73,027	930	72,097	50	32	5	13
Urban	8,574	8,563	585	7,978	11	2	5	4
Rural	64,503	64,464	345	64,119	39	30	0	9
Atauro	10,295	10,278	24	10,254	17	10	0	7
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	10,295	10,278	24	10,254	17	10	0	7
Baucau	134,830	134,749	1,232	133,517	81	21	44	16
Urban	19,109	19,103	554	18,549	6	0	2	4
Rural	115,721	115,646	678	114,968	75	21	42	12
Bobonaro	106,523	106,443	2,111	104,332	80	23	8	49
Urban	13,004	13,004	1,657	11,347	0	0	0	0
Rural	93,519	93,439	454	92,985	80	23	8	49
Covalima	73,797	73,716	1,147	72,569	81	11	4	66
Urban	10,562	10,558	329	10,229	4	0	4	0
Rural	63,235	63,158	818	62,340	77	11	0	66
Dili	324,733	324,318	17,427	306,891	415	163	61	191
Urban	267,618	267,252	15,041	252,211	366	155	40	171
Rural	57,115	57,066	2,386	54,680	49	8	21	20
Ermera	137,577	137,490	817	136,673	87	30	16	41
Urban	12,432	12,432	404	12,028	0	0	0	0
Rural	125,145	125,058	413	124,645	87	30	16	41
Lautém	69,869	69,753	344	69,409	116	7	82	27
Urban	12,647	12,647	41	12,606	0	0	0	0
Rural	57,222	57,106	303	56,803	116	7	82	27
Liquiça	83,567	83,516	493	83,023	51	21	8	22
Urban	4,582	4,576	167	4,409	6	2	0	4
Rural	78,985	78,940	326	78,614	45	19	8	18
Manatuto	50,843	50,408	717	49,691	435	413	-	-
Urban	4,655	4,648	98	4,550	7	7	0	0
Rural	46,188	45,760	619	45,141	428	406	3	19
Manufahi	60,665	60,617	348	60,269	48	37	4	7
Urban	7,191	7,185	158	7,027	6	6	0	0
Rural	53,474	53,432	190	53,242	42	31	4	7
Oecusse	80,685	80,625	320	80,305	60	48	0	12
Urban	15,240	15,210	75	15,135	30	29	0	1
Rural	65,445	65,415	245	65,170	30	19	0	11
Viqueque	80,176	80,141	1,146	78,995	35	24	5	6
Urban	4,422	4,416	207	4,209	6	6	0	0
Rural	75,754	75,725	939	74,786	29	18	5	6

Table 4.21: Occupied housing units, by urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls, and by broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Timor-Leste	241,019	240,606	5,075	235,531	413
Concrete / brick	128,650	128,466	4,437	124,029	184
Wood	3,222	3,200	32	3,168	22
Bamboo	35,745	35,687	82	35,605	58
Corrugated iron / zinc	25,599	25,544	238	25,306	55
Clay / soil	2,543	2,535	27	2,508	8
Palm trunk (bebak)	40,994	40,959	240	40,719	35
Rock	3,283	3,279	11	3,268	4
Other	983	936	8	928	47
Urban	67,164	67,043	3,509	63,534	121
Concrete / brick	53,687	53,610	3,225	50,385	77
Wood	358	356	17	339	-
Bamboo	854	851	-	845	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	6,613	6,591	155	6,436	22
Clay / soil	259	259	9	250	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	4,864	4,859	90	4,769	5
Rock	299	299	-	297	-
Other	230	218	5	213	12
Rural	173,855	173,563	1,566	171,997	292
Concrete / brick	74,963	74,856	1,212	73,644	107
Wood	2,864	2,844	15	2,829	20
Bamboo	34,891	34,836	76	34,760	55
Corrugated iron / zinc	18,986	18,953	83	18,870	33
Clay / soil	2,284	2,276	18	2,258	8
Palm trunk (bebak)	36,130	36,100	150	35,950	30
Rock	2,984	2,980	9	2,971	4
Other	753	718	-	715	35
Aileu	8,936	8,926	78	8,848	10
Concrete / brick	4,107	4,101	66	4,035	6
Wood	42	41	-	41	-
Bamboo	2,351	2,351	5	2,346	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,675	1,674	-	1,672	-
Clay / soil	405	404	-	401	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	257	257	-	255	0
Rock	47	47	0	47	0
Other	52	51	0	51	-
Urban	491	491	13	478	0
Concrete / brick	343	343	12	331	0
Wood	0	0	0	0	0
Bamboo	36	36	0	36	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	70	70	0	70	0
Clay / soil	24	24	-	23	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	18	18	0	18	0
Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	8,445	8,435	65	8,370	10
Concrete / brick	3,764	3,758	54	3,704	6
Wood	42	41	0	41	-
Bamboo	2,315	2,315	5	2,310	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,605	1,604	-	1,602	-
Clay / soil	381	380	-	378	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	239	239	-	237	-
Rock	47	47	0	47	0
Other	52	51	0	51	-

Table 4.21 : Continued

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ainaro	11,761	11,747	155	11,592	14
Concrete / brick	3,837	3,834	107	3,727	-
Wood	317	316	-	315	-
Bamboo	2,606	2,601	6	2,595	5
Corrugated iron / zinc	2,170	2,166	24	2,142	4
Clay / soil	166	166	5	161	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	2,376	2,376	10	2,366	0
Rock	264	263	-	261	-
Other	25	25	0	25	0
Urban	1,406	1,402	107	1,295	4
Concrete / brick	775	775	79	696	0
Wood	13	12	-	12	-
Bamboo	79	78	0	78	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	345	343	19	324	-
Clay / soil	19	19	-	16	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	152	152	6	146	0
Rock	16	16	0	16	0
Other	7	7	0	7	0
Rural	10,355	10,345	48	10,297	10
Concrete / brick	3,062	3,059	28	3,031	-
Wood	304	304	-	303	-
Bamboo	2,527	2,523	6	2,517	4
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,825	1,823	-	1,818	-
Clay / soil	147	147	-	145	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	2,224	2,224	4	2,220	0
Rock	248	247	-	245	-
Other	18	18	0	18	0
Atauro	2,058	2,053	4	2,049	5
Concrete / brick	1,138	1,136	-	1,132	-
Wood	24	24	0	24	0
Bamboo	616	616	0	616	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	201	199	-	199	-
Clay / soil	7	7	0	7	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	62	61	-	61	-
Rock	-	-	0	-	0
Other	7	7	0	7	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete / brick	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	0	0	0	0	0
Bamboo	0	0	0	0	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	0	0	0	0	0
Clay / soil	0	0	0	0	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	0	0	0	0	0
Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	2,058	2,053	4	2,049	5
Concrete / brick	1,138	1,136	-	1,132	-
Wood	24	24	0	24	0
Bamboo	616	616	0	616	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	201	199	-	199	-
Clay / soil	7	7	0	7	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	62	61	0	61	-
Rock	-	-	0	-	0
Other	7	7	0	7	0

Table 4.21 : Continued

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Baucau	24,365	24,329	226	24,103	36
Concrete / brick	10,541	10,538	202	10,336	-
Wood	232	230	0	230	-
Bamboo	6,998	6,985	7	6,978	13
Corrugated iron / zinc	2,273	2,270	-	2,260	-
Clay / soil	548	546	-	545	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	3,508	3,508	5	3,503	0
Rock	171	171	-	170	0
Other	94	81	0	81	13
Urban	3,496	3,493	104	3,389	-
Concrete / brick	2,629	2,628	92	2,536	-
Wood	11	11	0	11	0
Bamboo	36	36	0	36	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	373	371	-	364	-
Clay / soil	95	95	-	94	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	323	323	4	319	0
Rock	22	22	0	22	0
Other	7	7	0	7	0
Rural	20,869	20,836	122	20,714	33
Concrete / brick	7,912	7,910	110	7,800	-
Wood	221	219	-	219	-
Bamboo	6,962	6,949	7	6,942	13
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,900	1,899	-	1,896	-
Clay / soil	453	451	0	451	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	3,185	3,185	-	3,184	-
Rock	149	149	-	148	-
Other	87	74	0	74	13
Bobonaro	19,799	19,777	389	19,388	22
Concrete / brick	9,277	9,269	315	8,954	8
Wood	96	96	4	92	0
Bamboo	369	369	0	369	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	2,563	2,558	16	2,542	5
Clay / soil	266	266	4	262	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	6,601	6,595	48	6,547	6
Rock	591	589	-	587	-
Other	36	35	-	35	-
Urban	2,260	2,260	300	1,960	0
Concrete / brick	1,328	1,328	240	1,088	0
Wood	16	16	4	12	0
Bamboo	10	10	0	10	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	206	206	14	192	0
Clay / soil	28	28	0	28	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	550	550	40	510	0
Rock	121	121	-	119	0
Other	-	-	0	-	0
Rural	17,539	17,517	89	17,428	22
Concrete / brick	7,949	7,941	75	7,866	8
Wood	80	80	0	80	0
Bamboo	359	359	0	359	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	2,357	2,352	-	2,350	5
Clay / soil	238	238	4	234	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	6,051	6,045	8	6,037	6
Rock	470	468	-	468	-
Other	35	34	0	34	-

Table 4.21 : Continued

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Covalima	14,381	14,355	224	14,131	26
Concrete / brick	5,239	5,232	167	5,065	7
Wood	670	662	-	660	8
Bamboo	352	350	-	350	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	993	991	-	985	-
Clay / soil	96	96	0	96	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	6,724	6,722	48	6,674	-
Rock	127	127	-	126	0
Other	180	175	0	175	5
Urban	1,970	1,969	66	1,903	-
Concrete / brick	936	936	56	880	0
Wood	17	17	0	17	0
Bamboo	9	8	-	8	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	32	32	-	30	-
Clay / soil	-	-	0	-	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	953	953	8	945	0
Rock	9	9	0	9	0
Other	12	12	0	12	0
Rural	12,411	12,386	158	12,228	25
Concrete / brick	4,303	4,296	111	4,185	7
Wood	653	645	-	643	8
Bamboo	343	342	-	342	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	961	959	4	955	-
Clay / soil	94	94	0	94	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	5,771	5,769	40	5,729	-
Rock	118	118	-	117	0
Other	168	163	0	163	5
Dili	56,027	55,921	3,142	52,779	106
Concrete / brick	47,241	47,178	2,963	44,215	63
Wood	350	349	17	332	-
Bamboo	497	495	7	488	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	5,894	5,870	122	5,748	24
Clay / soil	74	74	-	71	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	1,739	1,736	24	1,712	-
Rock	25	25	0	25	0
Other	207	194	6	188	13
Urban	46,271	46,178	2,711	43,467	93
Concrete / brick	39,689	39,629	2,554	37,075	60
Wood	277	276	12	264	-
Bamboo	250	249	-	244	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	4,455	4,438	109	4,329	17
Clay / soil	60	60	-	57	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	1,333	1,331	23	1,308	-
Rock	21	21	0	21	0
Other	186	174	5	169	12
Rural	9,756	9,743	431	9,312	13
Concrete / brick	7,552	7,549	409	7,140	-
Wood	73	73	5	68	0
Bamboo	247	246	-	244	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,439	1,432	13	1,419	7
Clay / soil	14	14	0	14	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	406	405	-	404	-
Rock	4	4	0	4	0
Other	21	20	-	19	-

Table 4.21 : Continued

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ermera	23,933	23,905	171	23,734	28
Concrete / brick	10,463	10,453	123	10,330	10
Wood	417	412	-	409	5
Bamboo	7,288	7,282	26	7,256	6
Corrugated iron / zinc	3,271	3,267	15	3,252	4
Clay / soil	258	258	0	258	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	710	709	-	707	-
Rock	1,458	1,458	-	1,457	-
Other	68	66	-	65	-
Urban	2,114	2,114	63	2,051	0
Concrete / brick	1,422	1,422	58	1,364	0
Wood	7	7	0	7	0
Bamboo	160	160	-	159	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	452	452	4	448	0
Clay / soil	-	-	0	-	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	16	16	0	16	0
Rock	53	53	0	53	0
Other	-	-	0	-	0
Rural	21,819	21,791	108	21,683	28
Concrete / brick	9,041	9,031	65	8,966	10
Wood	410	405	-	402	-
Bamboo	7,128	7,122	25	7,097	6
Corrugated iron / zinc	2,819	2,815	11	2,804	4
Clay / soil	256	256	0	256	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	694	693	-	691	-
Rock	1,405	1,405	-	1,404	-
Other	66	64	-	63	-
Lautém	12,853	12,824	69	12,755	29
Concrete / brick	7,073	7,071	63	7,008	-
Wood	155	155	0	155	0
Bamboo	2,436	2,424	5	2,419	12
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,901	1,898	-	1,897	-
Clay / soil	65	65	0	65	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	1,144	1,133	0	1,133	11
Rock	49	49	0	49	0
Other	30	29	-	29	-
Urban	2,338	2,338	9	2,329	0
Concrete / brick	1,787	1,787	9	1,778	0
Wood	6	6	0	6	0
Bamboo	117	117	0	117	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	357	357	0	357	0
Clay / soil	-	-	0	-	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	65	65	0	65	0
Rock	4	4	0	4	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	10,515	10,486	60	10,426	29
Concrete / brick	5,286	5,284	54	5,230	-
Wood	149	149	0	149	0
Bamboo	2,319	2,307	5	2,302	12
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,544	1,541	-	1,540	-
Clay / soil	63	63	0	63	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	1,079	1,068	0	1,068	11
Rock	45	45	0	45	0
Other	30	29	-	29	-

Table 4.21 : Continued

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Liquiça	14,456	14,442	88	14,354	14
Concrete / brick	7,051	7,043	74	6,969	8
Wood	98	98	-	97	-
Bamboo	3,007	3,004	-	3,001	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,124	1,122	0	1,122	-
Clay / soil	169	169	0	169	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	2,751	2,750	-	2,742	-
Rock	151	151	-	150	-
Other	105	105	-	104	-
Urban	802	799	27	772	-
Concrete / brick	640	638	24	614	-
Wood	0	0	0	0	0
Bamboo	6	6	0	6	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	28	28	0	28	0
Clay / soil	0	0	0	0	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	126	125	-	122	-
Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Other	-	-	0	-	0
Rural	13,654	13,643	61	13,582	11
Concrete / brick	6,411	6,405	50	6,355	6
Wood	98	98	-	97	0
Bamboo	3,001	2,998	-	2,995	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,096	1,094	-	1,094	-
Clay / soil	169	169	0	169	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	2,625	2,625	5	2,620	0
Rock	151	151	-	150	-
Other	103	103	-	102	-
Manatuto	8,516	8,447	151	8,296	69
Concrete / brick	5,091	5,037	119	4,918	54
Wood	97	95	-	95	-
Bamboo	1,574	1,573	-	1,570	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	524	523	24	499	-
Clay / soil	36	32	0	32	4
Palm trunk (bebak)	1,155	1,153	4	1,149	-
Rock	24	23	-	22	-
Other	15	11	0	11	4
Urban	816	814	17	797	-
Concrete / brick	699	697	17	680	-
Wood	-	-	0	-	0
Bamboo	7	7	0	7	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	61	61	0	61	0
Clay / soil	0	0	0	0	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	48	48	0	48	0
Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	7,700	7,633	134	7,499	67
Concrete / brick	4,392	4,340	102	4,238	52
Wood	96	94	0	94	-
Bamboo	1,567	1,566	-	1,563	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	463	462	24	438	-
Clay / soil	36	32	0	32	4
Palm trunk (bebak)	1,107	1,105	-	1,101	-
Rock	24	23	-	22	-
Other	15	11	0	11	4

Table 4.21 : Continued

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Manufahi	10,558	10,539	72	10,467	19
Concrete / brick	4,174	4,168	63	4,105	6
Wood	103	102	-	102	-
Bamboo	2,179	2,173	0	2,173	6
Corrugated iron / zinc	297	295	-	294	-
Clay / soil	63	63	-	62	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	3,584	3,583	7	3,576	-
Rock	121	121	0	121	0
Other	37	34	-	34	-
Urban	1,291	1,286	30	1,256	5
Concrete / brick	803	800	29	771	-
Wood	-	-	0	-	0
Bamboo	101	101	0	101	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	44	43	-	43	-
Clay / soil	-	-	0	-	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	327	326	-	325	-
Rock	7	7	0	7	0
Other	-	-	0	-	0
Rural	9,267	9,253	42	9,211	14
Concrete / brick	3,371	3,368	34	3,334	-
Wood	100	99	-	99	-
Bamboo	2,078	2,072	0	2,072	6
Corrugated iron / zinc	253	252	-	251	-
Clay / soil	60	60	-	59	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	3,257	3,257	6	3,251	0
Rock	114	114	0	114	0
Other	34	31	0	31	-
Oecusse	17,133	17,114	65	17,049	19
Concrete / brick	7,123	7,114	25	7,089	9
Wood	469	468	-	465	-
Bamboo	1,739	1,737	-	1,732	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,601	1,600	8	1,592	-
Clay / soil	261	260	10	250	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	5,735	5,731	14	5,717	4
Rock	165	165	0	165	0
Other	40	39	0	39	-
Urban	3,045	3,036	13	3,023	9
Concrete / brick	2,036	2,028	11	2,017	8
Wood	-	-	0	-	0
Bamboo	42	42	0	42	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	167	167	0	167	0
Clay / soil	23	23	-	22	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	722	721	-	720	-
Rock	46	46	0	46	0
Other	6	6	0	6	0
Rural	14,088	14,078	52	14,026	10
Concrete / brick	5,087	5,086	14	5,072	-
Wood	466	465	-	462	-
Bamboo	1,697	1,695	5	1,690	-
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,434	1,433	8	1,425	-
Clay / soil	238	237	9	228	-
Palm trunk (bebak)	5,013	5,010	13	4,997	-
Rock	119	119	0	119	0
Other	34	33	-	33	-

Table 4.21 : Continued

Urban/rural location, construction material of outer walls	Broad type of housing unit, presence of basic facilities or type of housing unit				
	Total	Conventional dwelling			Other housing unit
		Total	With all basic facilities	Not with all basic facilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Viqueque	16,243	16,227	241	15,986	16
Concrete / brick	6,295	6,292	146	6,146	-
Wood	152	152	-	151	0
Bamboo	3,733	3,727	15	3,712	6
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,112	1,111	9	1,102	-
Clay / soil	129	129	0	129	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	4,648	4,645	68	4,577	-
Rock	87	87	-	85	0
Other	87	84	-	84	-
Urban	864	863	49	814	-
Concrete / brick	600	599	44	555	-
Wood	4	4	-	-	0
Bamboo	-	-	0	-	0
Corrugated iron / zinc	23	23	0	23	0
Clay / soil	-	-	0	-	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	231	231	4	227	0
Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	4	0	4	0
Rural	15,379	15,364	192	15,172	15
Concrete / brick	5,695	5,693	102	5,591	-
Wood	148	148	0	148	0
Bamboo	3,732	3,726	15	3,711	6
Corrugated iron / zinc	1,089	1,088	9	1,079	-
Clay / soil	128	128	0	128	0
Palm trunk (bebak)	4,417	4,414	64	4,350	-
Rock	87	87	-	85	0
Other	83	80	-	80	-

Table 4.22: Conventional dwellings by municipality, and by urban/rural location, occupancy status

Municipality	Urban/rural location, occupancy status											
	Total				Urban				Rural			
	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Not known	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Not known	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Not known
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Timor-Leste	272,574	246,540	25,961	73	76,769	69,269	7,481	19	195,805	177,271	18,480	54
Aileu	10,523	9,200	1,320	-	708	555	153	-	9,815	8,645	1,167	-
Atauro	14,332	12,087	2,235	10	1,905	1,521	382	-	12,427	10,566	1,853	-
Atauro	2,179	2,073	106	0	0	0	0	0	2,179	2,073	106	0
Baucau	27,693	25,536	2,151	6	4,298	3,878	420	0	23,395	21,658	1,731	6
Bobonaro	21,233	20,170	1,057	6	2,779	2,516	262	-	18,454	17,654	795	-
Covalima	16,720	14,403	2,316	-	2,485	2,011	474	-	14,235	12,392	1,842	-
Dili	61,508	56,782	4,710	16	50,973	46,931	4,027	15	10,535	9,851	683	-
Ermera	27,292	24,206	3,074	12	2,729	2,214	515	0	24,563	21,992	2,559	12
Lautém	14,359	12,930	1,417	12	2,753	2,414	339	0	11,606	10,516	1,078	12
Liquiça	16,844	14,703	2,141	0	963	800	163	0	15,881	13,903	1,978	0
Manatuto	9,681	8,464	1,217	0	1,017	826	191	0	8,664	7,638	1,026	0
Manufahi	12,623	11,597	1,026	0	1,671	1,575	96	0	10,952	10,022	930	0
Oecusse	19,051	17,187	1,859	5	3,414	3,056	357	-	15,637	14,131	1,502	-
Viqueque	18,536	17,202	1,332	-	1,074	972	102	0	-	16,230	1,230	-

Table 4.23: Occupied housing units, by urban/rural location, main source of drinking water, time to get water, and by broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit

Urban/rural location, main source of drinking water, time to get water	Broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit						
	Total	Conventional dwelling, dwelling in					Other housing unit
		Total	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment building	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	241,019	240,606	228,034	6,718	5,637	217	413
Piped or pumped into the dwelling	24,422	24,386	22,605	1,034	712	35	36
Piped or pumped to the yard/plot	26,456	26,423	25,335	538	541	9	33
Public tap / public piped water	94,825	94,659	91,846	1,591	1,152	70	166
Up to and including 30 minutes	86,298	86,143	83,468	1,489	1,117	69	155
More than 30 minutes	8,527	8,516	8,378	102	35	-	11
Tube well / bore hole	13,243	13,222	12,200	552	461	9	21
Up to and including 30 minutes	12,168	12,147	11,225	528	385	9	21
More than 30 minutes	1,075	1,075	975	24	76	0	0
Protected well / protected spring	21,858	21,838	21,409	222	189	18	20
Up to and including 30 minutes	18,413	18,397	18,001	204	174	18	16
More than 30 minutes	3,445	3,441	3,408	18	15	0	4
Rainwater collection	553	553	519	25	8	-	-
Up to and including 30 minutes	478	478	446	24	7	-	-
More than 30 minutes	75	75	73	-	-	0	0
Bottled water	21,689	21,634	17,052	2,334	2,180	68	55
Up to and including 30 minutes	21,557	21,505	16,934	2,327	2,177	67	52
More than 30 minutes	132	129	118	7	-	-	-
Unprotected well / unprotected spring	10,424	10,398	10,212	99	84	-	26
Up to and including 30 minutes	7,547	7,528	7,366	80	79	-	19
More than 30 minutes	2,877	2,870	2,846	19	5	0	7
Water vendor / tank	5,640	5,630	5,152	226	250	-	10
Up to and including 30 minutes	4,964	4,954	4,513	201	239	-	10
More than 30 minutes	676	676	639	25	11	-	-
River / stream / lake / pond / irrigation channel	20,897	20,858	20,719	85	52	-	39
Up to and including 30 minutes	13,795	13,768	13,680	49	37	-	27
More than 30 minutes	7,102	7,090	7,039	36	15	0	12
Other	1,012	1,005	985	12	8	0	7
Up to and including 30 minutes	673	666	652	9	5	0	7
More than 30 minutes	339	339	333	-	-	0	0

Table 4.23 : Continued

Urban/rural location, main source of drinking water, time to get water	Broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit						
	Total	Conventional dwelling, dwelling in					Other housing unit
		Total	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment building	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban	67,164	67,043	57,615	4,937	4,340	151	121
Piped or pumped into the dwelling	11,255	11,244	9828	823	574	19	11
Piped or pumped to the yard/plot	5,701	5,694	5010	317	362	5	7
Public tap / public piped water	17,768	17,749	15,859	1,009	843	38	19
Up to and including 30 minutes	16,924	16,905	15070	971	826	38	19
More than 30 minutes	844	844	789	38	17	0	0
Tube well / bore hole	5,320	5,307	4,634	390	277	6	13
Up to and including 30 minutes	5,237	5,224	4557	385	276	6	13
More than 30 minutes	83	83	77	5	-	0	0
Protected well / protected spring	2,816	2,813	2,681	73	42	17	-
Up to and including 30 minutes	2,636	2,633	2502	72	42	17	-
More than 30 minutes	180	180	179	-	0	0	0
Rainwater collection	78	78	64	9	4	-	0
Up to and including 30 minutes	73	73	59	9	4	-	0
More than 30 minutes	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Bottled water	18,798	18,743	14,647	2,070	1,966	60	55
Up to and including 30 minutes	18,702	18,650	14563	2065	1963	59	52
More than 30 minutes	96	93	84	5	-	-	-
Unprotected well / unprotected spring	798	798	750	21	24	-	-
Up to and including 30 minutes	700	700	653	21	23	-	-
More than 30 minutes	98	98	97	0	-	0	0
Water vendor / tank	3,841	3,834	3,383	211	238	-	7
Up to and including 30 minutes	3,363	3,356	2939	187	229	-	7
More than 30 minutes	478	478	444	24	9	-	0
River / stream / lake / pond / irrigation channel	715	712	695	10	7	-	-
Up to and including 30 minutes	576	575	558	10	7	-	-
More than 30 minutes	139	137	137	0	0	-	-
Other	74	71	64	4	-	0	-
Up to and including 30 minutes	71	68	61	4	-	0	-
More than 30 minutes	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

Table 4.23 : Continued

Urban/rural location, main source of drinking water, time to get water	Broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit						
	Total	Conventional dwelling, dwelling in					Other housing unit
		Total	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment building	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural	173,855	173,563	170,419	1,781	1,297	66	292
Piped or pumped into the dwelling	13,167	13,142	12,777	211	138	16	25
Piped or pumped to the yard/plot	20,755	20,729	20,325	221	179	4	26
Public tap / public piped water	77,057	76,910	75,987	582	309	32	147
Up to and including 30 minutes	69,374	69,238	68,398	518	291	31	136
More than 30 minutes	7,683	7,672	7,589	64	18	-	11
Tube well / bore hole	7,923	7,915	7,566	162	184	-	8
Up to and including 30 minutes	6,931	6,923	6,668	143	109	-	8
More than 30 minutes	992	992	898	19	75	0	0
Protected well / protected spring	19,042	19,025	18,728	149	147	-	17
Up to and including 30 minutes	15,777	15,764	15,499	132	132	-	13
More than 30 minutes	3,265	3,261	3,229	17	15	0	4
Rainwater collection	475	475	455	16	4	0	0
Up to and including 30 minutes	405	405	387	15	-	0	0
More than 30 minutes	70	70	68	-	-	0	0
Bottled water	2,891	2,891	2,405	264	214	8	0
Up to and including 30 minutes	2,855	2,855	2,371	262	214	8	0
More than 30 minutes	36	36	34	-	0	0	0
Unprotected well / unprotected spring	9,626	9,600	9,462	78	60	0	26
Up to and including 30 minutes	6,847	6,828	6,713	59	56	0	19
More than 30 minutes	2,779	2,772	2,749	19	4	0	7
Water vendor / tank	1,799	1,796	1,769	15	12	0	-
Up to and including 30 minutes	1,601	1,598	1,574	14	10	0	-
More than 30 minutes	198	198	195	-	-	0	0
River / stream / lake / pond / irrigation channel	20,182	20,146	20,024	75	45	-	36
Up to and including 30 minutes	13,219	13,193	13,122	39	30	-	26
More than 30 minutes	6,963	6,953	6,902	36	15	0	10
Other	938	934	921	8	5	0	4
Up to and including 30 minutes	602	598	591	5	-	-	4
More than 30 minutes	336	336	330	-	-	0	0

Table 4.24: Occupied housing units, by urban/rural location, type of toilet, sharing status of toilet facility, type of sewage disposal, and by broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit

Urban/rural location, type of toilet, sharing status of toilet facility, type of sewage disposal	Broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit						
	Total	Conventional dwelling, dwelling in					Other housing unit
		Total	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment building	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	241,016	240,603	228,031	6,718	5,637	217	413
Pour / pour flush toilet	90,338	90,217	84,184	3,068	2,863	102	121
Used by household only	79,211	79,121	74,826	2,359	1,849	87	90
Emptying into piped sewer system	53,753	53,691	51,034	1,510	1,095	52	62
Emptying into septic tank	14,925	14,903	13,835	574	468	26	22
Emptying into soakage pit	7,783	7,779	7,374	211	185	9	4
Emptying to somewhere else	2,750	2,748	2,583	64	101	-	-
Used by designated other households	10,529	10,505	8,960	666	870	9	24
Emptying into piped sewer system	6,715	6,698	5,803	411	478	6	17
Emptying into septic tank	2,184	2,178	1,717	180	278	-	-
Emptying into soakage pit	1,157	1,156	1,023	55	78	-	-
Emptying to somewhere else	473	473	417	20	36	0	0
Public use	598	591	398	43	144	6	7
Emptying into piped sewer system	428	423	260	29	131	-	-
Emptying into septic tank	67	66	46	8	9	-	-
Emptying into soakage pit	66	65	60	5	0	-	-
Emptying to somewhere else	37	37	32	-	4	-	0
Pit latrine with slab	103,784	103,641	97,856	3,203	2,475	107	143
Used by household only	90,211	90,096	86,248	2,282	1,469	97	115
Used by designated other households	12,966	12,943	11,137	874	924	8	23
Public use	607	602	471	47	82	-	-
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	15,131	15,062	14,635	228	194	5	69
Used by household only	13,124	13,065	12,804	169	88	4	59
Used by designated other households	1,799	1,790	1,634	55	100	-	-
Public use	208	207	197	4	6	-	-
Hanging toilet/latrine	7,649	7,636	7,541	61	33	-	13
Used by household only	6,058	6,046	5,975	41	29	-	12
Used by designated other households	647	647	627	17	-	-	0
Public use	944	943	939	-	-	0	-
Bucket	1,176	1,176	1,145	24	7	0	0
Used by household only	1,013	1,013	989	18	6	0	0
No facility	21,813	21,756	21,571	123	60	-	57
Public use	21,813	21,756	21,571	123	60	-	57
Other	1,125	1,115	1,099	11	5	0	10
Used by household only	351	349	348	-	0	-	-
Used by designated other households	369	366	357	5	4	-	-
Public use	405	400	394	5	-	0	5

Table 4.24 : Continued

Urban/rural location, type of toilet, sharing status of toilet facility, type of sewage disposal	Broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit						
	Total	Conventional dwelling, dwelling in					Other housing unit
		Total	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment building	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban	67,164	67,043	57,615	4,937	4,340	151	121
Pour / pour flush toilet	33,188	33,130	28,339	2,389	2,336	66	58
Used by household only	29,068	29,027	25,637	1,863	1,474	53	41
Emptying into piped sewer system	19,741	19,717	17,663	1,174	852	28	24
Emptying into septic tank	6,213	6,198	5,294	477	410	17	15
Emptying into soakage pit	2,122	2,121	1,828	163	122	8	-
Emptying to somewhere else	992	991	852	49	90	-	-
Used by designated other households	3,818	3,806	2,588	486	724	8	12
Emptying into piped sewer system	2,349	2,340	1,624	292	419	5	9
Emptying into septic tank	965	962	626	130	203	-	-
Emptying into soakage pit	314	314	196	47	71	0	0
Emptying to somewhere else	190	190	142	17	31	0	0
Public use	302	297	114	40	138	5	5
Emptying into piped sewer system	235	232	78	27	125	-	-
Emptying into septic tank	47	46	26	8	9	-	-
Emptying into soakage pit	11	10	6	4	0	-	-
Emptying to somewhere else	9	9	4	-	4	0	-
Pit latrine with slab	30,671	30,620	26,328	2,372	1,838	82	51
Used by household only	26,479	26,440	23,657	1,674	1,034	75	39
Used by designated other households	3,977	3,969	2,566	658	738	7	8
Public use	215	211	105	40	66	0	4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2,161	2,156	1,866	145	142	-	-
Used by household only	1,777	1,775	1,626	99	47	-	-
Used by designated other households	357	355	223	43	89	-	-
Public use	27	26	17	-	6	-	-
Hanging toilet/latrine	69	69	68	0	-	-	0
Used by household only	51	51	51	0	0	0	0
Used by designated other households	10	10	9	0	-	-	0
Public use	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
Bucket	432	432	407	22	-	-	0
Used by household only	379	379	360	16	-	-	0
Used by designated other households	48	48	42	6	0	0	0
Public use	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
No facility	538	536	513	5	18	-	-
Public use	538	536	513	5	18	-	-
Other	105	100	94	4	-	-	-
Used by household only	28	28	28	0	-	-	0
Used by designated other households	52	50	45	-	-	0	-
Public use	25	22	21	-	0	0	-

Table 4.24 : Continued

Urban/rural location, type of toilet, sharing status of toilet facility, type of sewage disposal	Broad type of housing unit, type of housing unit						
	Total	Conventional dwelling, dwelling in					Other housing unit
		Total	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment building	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural	173,852	173,560	170,416	1,781	1,297	66	292
Pour / pour flush toilet	57,150	57,087	55,845	679	527	36	63
Used by household only	50,143	50,094	49,189	496	375	34	49
Emptying into piped sewer system	34,012	33,974	33371	336	243	24	38
Emptying into septic tank	8,712	8,705	8541	97	58	9	7
Emptying into soakage pit	5,661	5,658	5546	48	63	-	-
Emptying to somewhere else	1,758	1,757	1731	15	11	-	-
Used by designated other households	6,711	6,699	6,372	180	146	-	12
Emptying into piped sewer system	4,366	4,358	4179	119	59	-	8
Emptying into septic tank	1,219	1,216	1091	50	75	-	-
Emptying into soakage pit	843	842	827	8	7	-	-
Emptying to somewhere else	283	283	275	-	5	0	-
Public use	296	294	284	-	6	-	-
Emptying into piped sewer system	193	191	182	-	6	-	-
Emptying into septic tank	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Emptying into soakage pit	55	55	54	-	-	0	0
Emptying to somewhere else	28	28	28	0	0	0	0
Pit latrine with slab	73,113	73,021	71,528	831	637	25	92
Used by household only	63,732	63,656	62591	608	435	22	76
Used by designated other households	8,989	8,974	8571	216	186	-	15
Public use	392	391	366	7	16	-	-
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	12,970	12,906	12,769	83	52	-	64
Used by household only	11,347	11,290	11178	70	41	-	57
Used by designated other households	1,442	1,435	1411	12	11	-	-
Public use	181	181	180	-	-	0	0
Hanging toilet/latrine	7,580	7,567	7,473	61	32	-	13
Used by household only	6,007	5,995	5924	41	29	-	12
Used by designated other households	637	637	618	17	-	-	0
Public use	936	935	931	-	-	0	-
Bucket	744	744	738	-	4	0	-
Used by household only	634	634	629	-	-	0	0
Used by designated other households	80	80	79	0	-	-	0
Public use	30	30	30	0	0	0	0
No facility	21,275	21,220	21,058	118	42	-	55
Public use	21,275	21,220	21058	118	42	-	-
Other	1,020	1,015	1,005	7	-	-	5
Used by household only	323	321	320	-	0	0	-
Used by designated other households	317	316	312	-	-	0	-
Public use	380	378	373	4	-	0	-

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Annex II Concepts and definitions

Age: The interval of time between the date of birth and the census day (5 October 2022), expressed in completed solar years.

Basic facilities: Conventional housing units must at least have the following facilities (United Nations, 2017):

- Piped water within the dwelling
- Toilet within the dwelling
- Fixed bath or shower within the dwelling
- Kitchen or other space for cooking within the dwelling.

Conventional housing units without basic facilities have the essential features of a conventional dwelling, but not all of the basic facilities.

Birth certificate: A birth certificate is a document issued by the state to the parent or caregiver of the child as a result of birth registration. A birth certificate is the legal document that proves that registration has occurred (UNICEF, 2023).

Birth registration: Birth registration is the process of recording a child's birth. It is a permanent and official record of a child's existence and provides legal recognition of that child's identity. At a minimum, it establishes a legal record of where the child was born and who his or her parents are. Birth registration is required for a child to get a birth certificate – his or her first legal proof of identity' (UNICEF, 2023).

Census: A census is the complete count of all individuals, households and dwellings within the territory of a country, at a single point in time and provides the picture of the demographic, economic, social and housing characteristics in the country.

Census day: Census day is the day following census night and is the first day of the census enumeration period. In the Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022, census day was Monday, 5 September 2022.

Census moment: Census moment is midnight of the census night. This moment is the critical point in time for determining who to include in the census enumeration.

Census night: Census night is the night in which the census moment is located, the night of Sunday, 4 to Monday, 5 September 2022.

Children ever born alive: Information on number of children born alive (life-time fertility) includes all children born alive (that is to say, excluding foetal deaths) during the life-time of the woman concerned up to the census date. It includes all live-born children, whether born in or out of marriage, whether born in the present or a prior marriage, or in a de-facto union, or whether living or dead at the time of the census. In the event of multiple births (e.g. twins), each child is counted as individual birth (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, 2017).

Country of citizenship: Country of citizenship is defined as the country an individual is a citizen of and with which the individual enjoys a particular legal bond, acquired by birth, naturalisation, marriage or some

other mechanism. A citizen is a legal national of the country of enumeration; a foreign citizen is a non-national of the country (that is, a citizen of another country or a stateless person). (United Nations, 2017).

Collective households: Collective households are groups of people who, although usually not united by relations of marriage, blood, adoption or fostering, live together in a collective living quarters for purposes of schooling, health, detention, welfare or other reasons.

Collective living quarters: Collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories, which are shared by the occupants. They may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

Construction material of outer walls: This refers to the construction material of external (outer) walls of the building in which the living quarters is located. If the walls are constructed of more than one type of material, the predominant type of material is reported (United Nations, 2017).

- *Conventional dwelling:* A ‘conventional dwelling’ is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). Therefore, there are four essential features of a conventional dwelling (United Nations, 2017).
- It is a room or suite of rooms
- It is located in a permanent building
- It has separate access to a street or to a common space
- It was intended to be occupied by one household.

De-facto enumeration: See ‘de-jure enumeration’.

De-jure enumeration: In a census applying de-jure enumeration, people are enumerated in the place where they usually lived on the census night, regardless of where they were on census night. In a census applying de-facto enumeration, people are enumerated in the place where they were present on the census night, regardless of where they usually lived on that night. The 2022 census applied the de-jure enumeration.

Disability status: Disability status characterises the population into those with and without a disability. Persons with disabilities are defined as those persons who are at greater risk than the general population for experiencing restrictions in performing specific tasks or participating in role activities. This group would include persons who experience limitations in basic activity functioning, such as walking or hearing, even if such limitations were ameliorated by the use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources. Such persons may not experience limitations in specifically measured tasks, such as bathing or dressing, or participation activities, such as working or going to church or shopping, because the necessary adaptations have been made at the person or environmental levels. These persons would still, however, be considered to be at greater risk of restrictions in activities and/or participation than the general population because of the presence of limitations in basic activity

functioning, and because the absence of necessary accommodations would jeopardise their current levels of participation (United Nations, 2017).

Disability, type of: The Washington Group questions on functional limitation were used to specify the type of disability (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2022). The Washington Group questions discern between the following types of functional limitations:

- Walking
- Seeing
- Hearing
- Cognition
- Self-care
- Communication

Drinking water source, types of: The following types of sources of drinking water were used in the census

- Piped or pumped into dwelling: Pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps, e.g. in the kitchen and/or bathroom. Sometimes called a house connection.
- Piped or pumped to the yard/plot: Pipe connected to a tap outside the house in the yard or plot. Sometimes called a yard connection.
- Public tap or standpipe: Public water point from which community members may collect water. A standpipe may also be known as a public fountain or public tap. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.
- Tube well or borehole: A deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled with the purpose of reaching ground water supplies. Water is delivered from a tube well or borehole through a pump which may be human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar- powered.
- Protected dug well: A dug well that is 1) protected from runoff water through a well lining or casing that is raised above ground level and 2) a platform that diverts spilled water so that it cannot fall down the hole. Both conditions must be observed for a dug well to be considered as protected.
- Protected spring: A spring protected from runoff, bird droppings, and animals by a ‘spring box’ which is typically constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe without being exposed to outside pollution.
- Rainwater: Rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces by roof or ground catchment and stored in a container, tank or cistern.
- Bottled water: Water that is bottled and sold to the household in bottles.
- Not-protected dug well: A dug well which is 1) unprotected from runoff water; 2) unprotected from bird droppings and animals; or 3) both.
- Not-protected spring: A spring that is subject to runoff and/ or bird droppings or animals. Unprotected springs typically do not have a ‘spring box’.
- Tanker truck: Water is obtained from a provider who uses a truck to transport water into the community. Typically, the provider sells the water to households.
- Cart with small tank: Water is obtained from a provider who transports water into a community using a cart and then sells the water. The means for pulling the cart may be motorised or non-motorised (e.g., a horse).

- Surface water: Water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams etc.
- Other: Source which is not covered above.

Employed population: In the census, employed persons are defined as all those aged 15 and over who, during the reference week before census night (29 August to 4 September 2022), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit (International Labour Organization, 2013). They include those ‘at work’ (those who worked in a job for at least one hour in the reference week) and employed persons ‘not at work’, due to temporary absence because of, for instance, illness, vacation, pregnancy. They exclude persons only engaged in farming-, fishing- and animal-production activities if mainly or only done for family consumption.

Enumeration: Enumeration is the process of taking a count and the collection of demographic and socio-economic information from all persons constituting part of a population in a given territory and at a given moment (census moment).

Enumeration area (EA): An enumeration area is a small geographic unit, into which the country is divided for census and statistical purposes, and for which enumerators are required to undertake the necessary enumeration in the required period.

Enumeration area (EA)map: The EA map is a digital map integrated into the digital questionnaire application on the census tablet. The EA map shows the boundaries of the EA roads and orientation points, as well as buildings where the enumeration should be done.

Enumeration period: This is to the period when the census data were collected in the field. In the 2022 census, the enumeration period was from 5 September to 5 October 2022.

Enumerator: Enumerators are part of the census field staff, performing the task of enumerating the dwellings, households and persons in the EA assigned to them.

Foreign-born population: Persons not born within the current territory of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

Former household member: For the purpose of the census, a ‘former household member’ is defined as a person who in the past was a member of the household being enumerated, but who, within the previous ten years, has moved to another country to take up usual residence there.

Gender/Sex: Various countries in the Asian region nowadays distinguish three categories of gender/sex in their census questionnaires: 1) male, 2) female and 3) other. The ‘other’ answer category is added to avoid that persons who identify themselves as gender non-binary, trans or anything other than male or female would feel excluded. In practice, in the field enumerators did not use the third category and as such this category cannot be found back in the tables.

Head of household: The head of the household is the person who generally makes key decisions and is recognised by all household members as the head of the household. The head of the household may be female or male.

Household: A household is defined as one or more persons who usually share their dwelling and their principal meals or other essentials for living. A household may be either:

- A one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multiperson household; or
- A multiperson household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provisions for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their resources and have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of persons, both related and unrelated.

Housing unit: A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household or one not intended for habitation, but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. Thus it may be an occupied or vacant dwelling, an occupied non-conventional housing unit or any other place occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. (United Nations, 2017).

Illiteracy: See 'literacy'.

Level of education: The following categories are used in the census with regard to education:

- Kindergarten
- Primary
- Pre-secondary
- Secondary general
- Secondary technical
- Polytechnic / diploma
- University bachelor
- University master
- University Phd

Literacy: A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. (United Nations, 2017).

Living quarters: Living quarters are structurally separate and independent places of abode. They may: 1) have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, provided that they are not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes and that, in the case of non-conventional housing units and collective living quarters, they are occupied at the time of the census; or 2) though not intended for habitation, were in use for such a purpose at the time of the census (United Nations, 2017).

Marital status: Marital status in the census is any of five legal statuses:

- Single (in other words, never married);
- Married;
- Married, but separated;
- Widowed and not remarried;
- Divorced and not remarried. '

‘Married’ involves a formal legal bond between two partners and does not include extra-legal stable unions such as consensual unions. ‘Divorced’ means that the legal bond between the married couple was officially ended. ‘Separated’ means that the partners no longer live together, but that the marriage has not been legally annulled. A person who is widowed has lost her/his spouse through death and did not remarry (yet).

Native born: Persons born within the current territory of the Republic of Timor-Leste.

Other housing unit: A housing unit that is not a conventional dwelling (United Nations, 2017). Other housing units may be

- semi-permanent housing units, which are not meant to last a long period of time
- mobile housing units
- informal housing units (either makeshift shelters constructed of waste materials and generally considered unfit for habitation (squatters’ huts, for example) or places that are not intended for human habitation although in use for that purpose at the time of the census (barns, warehouses, natural shelters and so on).

Outside the labour force: Persons outside the labour force comprise all those who, in the reference week before the census (29 August to 4 September 2022) were neither employed nor unemployed as defined above, including persons below the working age of 15 years and over (United Nations, 2017).

Population density: Population density is the population divided by land area in square kilometres.

Private household: see ‘household’.

Relationship to the head of household: The relationship to the head of the household refers to the type of a household member’s relation to the head of the household in terms of blood descent, marriage or adoption.

School attendance: School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the census (United Nations, 2017).

Sex ratio: Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

Toilet, type of: The following types of toilets were used in the census:

- Flush/pour flush toilet: A flush toilet uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a u-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).
- Pit latrine with slab: uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta and a squatting slab or platform that is firmly supported on all sides, easy to clean and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit. The platform has a squatting hole, or is fitted with a seat.
- Pit latrine without slab /open pit: same as above, but without slab.
- Hanging toilet/latrine: a toilet built over the sea, a river, or other body of water allowing excreta to drop directly into the water.

- Bucket: involves the use of a bucket or other container for the retention of faeces (and sometimes urine and anal cleaning material), which is periodically removed for treatment or disposal.
- No facility: open defecation in the environment, for example, bush, beach, river, stream, and so forth
- Other: none of the above.

Unemployed population: In the census, unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age (15 and over) who were

- not in employment in the reference week,
- actively looking for work or trying to start a new business in the past month, and
- available to take up employment within two weeks if a job would be available or a business could be started (International Labour Organization, 2013).

Urban/rural location: No universal definition exists for the features that distinguish urban and rural locations. This is because many countries have specific rules to classify areas as either urban or rural. In the case of Timor-Leste there is no gazetted definition of urban or rural areas. The classification currently used by INETL – and in the census – is based on a definition of urban areas being suco's with at least 5 thousand population and with education, health and market facilities, as well as with access to water supply and sanitation, electricity, radio and television, public administration and transportation. Suco's that do not meet these criteria are defined as rural. However, there are a few exceptions, where the population size criterion was relaxed and the suco is still classified as urban.

Usual residence, place of: The place of usual residence in the census is defined as the place where a person usually lived, assessed over a continuous period of six months, including the census moment. In practice, this was the place where the person lived for six months or more before and including the census night, or where the person lived for less than six months (including the census night), but intended to stay for six months or more.

Usual residents: For the census, usual residents are the persons who, at the census moment, had their place of usual residence in the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, regardless of their citizenship and whether they were present or temporarily absent at their usual place of residence at the census moment.

Visitor: A visitor is defined as a person who temporarily stayed with the household on census night, for example to visit family or friends. Visitors also include persons who stayed at the dwelling on census night if it was for seasonal use or as a second home only.

Working age: For the basic labour-force information in the census, the working age of 15 years and over is applied.

Annex III Questionnaire for private households

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 <i>Automatically generated from map (suppressed)</i>	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 <i>Automatically generated from map (suppressed)</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
DW 3	Suco <i>Automatically generated from map (suppressed)</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
DW 4	Aldeia <i>Automatically generated from map (suppressed)</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
DW 5	Enumeration area <i>Automatically generated from map (suppressed)</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
DW 6	Census building number <i>Automatically generated from map (suppressed)</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 <i>Automatically generated (suppressed)</i>	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 <i>Automatically generated (suppressed)</i>	

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

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 septic 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	<p>Energy source for lighting</p> <p>What is the main source of energy for lighting used by the household?</p>	<p>01 Electricity from the grid</p> <p>02 Bio gas</p> <p>03 Kerosene</p> <p>04 Candle / battery flashlight</p> <p>05 Wood</p> <p>06 Candlenut / candle berry tree</p> <p>07 Electricity from solar panel</p> <p>08 Other</p>																									
B 13	<p>Main source of drinking water</p> <p>What is the main source of drinking water used by the household?</p>	<p>01 Piped or pumped into the dwelling</p> <p>02 Piped or pumped to the yard/plot</p> <p>03 Public tap / public piped water</p> <p>04 Tube well / bore hole</p> <p>05 Protected well / protected spring</p> <p>06 Rainwater collection</p> <p>07 Bottled water</p> <p>08 Unprotected well / unprotected spring</p> <p>09 Water vendor / tank</p> <p>10 River / stream / lake / pond / irrigation channel</p> <p>11 Other</p>	<p>Go to B14.B</p>																								
B 14	<p>Time to get water</p> <p>How many minutes does it take to go to this source, get water, and come back?</p>	<p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> Minutes</p> <p>Accept 1-240</p>																									
B 14 .B	<p>Water shortage</p> <p>In the last six months, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?</p>	<p>01 Yes, at least once</p> <p>02 No, always sufficient</p> <p>03 Don't know</p>																									
B 15	<p>Rooms occupied</p> <p>How many rooms in this dwelling do the members of your household occupy? Do not count bathrooms, verandas, balconies and corridors</p>	<p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>																									
B 16	<p>Household items 1</p> <p>Does the household own the following items?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>01</td> <td>02</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Radio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Television</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Telephone / mobile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Computer / laptop</td> </tr> </table>		01	02			Yes	No		a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Radio	b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Television	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telephone / mobile	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Computer / laptop	
	01	02																									
	Yes	No																									
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Radio																								
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Television																								
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telephone / mobile																								
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Computer / laptop																								

B 17	Household items 2 Does the household own the following items?	01 Yes	02 No	a <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Air conditioner	
				b <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigerator / freezer	
				c <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sewing machine	
				d <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Loom for weaving tais	
B 18	Household items 3 Does the household own the following items?	01 Yes	02 No	a <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood cutting machine	
				b <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bicycle	
				c <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Motorcycle	
				d <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Car / van / anguna	
B 19	Household items 4 Does the household own the following items?	01 Yes	02 No	a <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rice husker	
				b <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rice milling machine	
				c <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Owns a bank account	
				b <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Micro-finance institution	
				c <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Credit union	
				d <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Savings club (Arisan)	
				b <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pawn shop (pengandaian)	
				c <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Credit from store	
				d <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Money transfer operator	

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

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?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C 7	Time stamp C end Automatically generated (suppressed)	

Module D - Household Listing		
D 0	Time stamp D start Automatically generated (suppressed)	
D 1	<p>Introduction household</p> <p>Mention to your respondent:</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>A household</u> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Persons should be listed in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Freeze screen (10 seconds) <input type="checkbox"/> Continue</p>	
D 1B	Individual number Automatically generated (suppressed)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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	<p>Relationship to head of household</p> <p>What is <Name>'s relationship to the head of household?</p>	<p>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</p>	
D 6	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>a What was <Name>'s <u>day</u> of birth? If day of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Unknown'</p> <p>b What was <Name>'s <u>month</u> of birth? If month of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Unknown'</p> <p>c What was <Name>'s <u>year</u> of birth? If year of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Unknown'</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/> If Don't know, assign random day</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p>	
D 7A	<p>Age calculated</p> <p>Automatically generated (suppressed)</p>	<p>Calculate <age></p>	
D 7	<p>Age calculated is correct</p> <p>Is it correct that <Name>'s age was <age> on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022?</p>	<p>01 Yes 02 No</p>	<p>Skip if D6b/c is DK Go to D9</p>
D 8	<p>Age</p> <p>What was <Name>'s age on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022? Record age at last birthday. If under 1, write '0'</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Set D7A to <age></p>	
D 9	<p>Other members</p> <p>Did the household have any other usual household members on the night of 4 to 5 September 2022?</p>	<p>01 Yes 02 No</p>	<p>Go to D1B</p>

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
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'	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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
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
		If E0E<14, go to E7 Go to E5 If HH size = 1, go to E7 If E3=2, go to E6 Go to E7 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	<p>Region of birth In which region is this country located?</p>	<p>01 Africa 02 Americas and the Caribbean 03 Asia 04 Europe 05 Pacific 09 Don't know</p>	<p>Go to E21</p>
E 18	<p>Municipality of birth What is the name of the municipality where <Name> was born?</p>	<p>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</p>	
E 19	<p>Administrative post of birth What is the name of the administrative post where <Name> was born? Nested in municipality</p>	<p>01 Aileu Vila 02 Laulara 03 Lequidoe</p>	
E 20	<p>Suco of birth What is the name of the suco where <Name> was born? Nested in administrative post</p>	<p>01 Aissirimou 02 Bandudato 03 Fahiria</p>	
E 21	<p>Years in this suco How many years has <Name> been living in this suco where we are now? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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</p>		
E 22	<p>Lived elsewhere Before living here, did <Name> live elsewhere outside this suco?</p>	<p>01 Yes, lived outside this suco 02 No, lived entire life in this suco</p>	<p>If E21=98, go to E29</p>
			<p>Go to E29</p>

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

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

E 32	Literacy Can <Name> read and write a short letter to a friend in any language?	01 Yes	If E0E < 5, go to E34
		02 No	
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	If E0E < 3, go to E57
		02 No	Go to E42
		09 Don't know	Go to E42
E 35	Highest attended education level What is the highest educational level that <Name> ever attended?	00 Kindergarten	Go to E38
		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		

E 36	<p>Highest attained education grade</p> <p>What grade/year did <Name> complete at <Highest education level attended>?</p> <p>If the first grade/year at this level was not completed, select 'No class completed at this level'</p>	<p>00 No class completed at this level</p> <p>01 Class 1</p> <p>02 Class 2</p> <p>03 Class 3</p> <p>04 Class 4</p> <p>05 Class 5</p> <p>06 Class 6</p> <p>07 Class 7</p> <p>08 Class 8</p> <p>09 Class 9</p> <p>-----</p> <p>10 Class 1</p> <p>11 Class 2</p> <p>12 Class 3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>13 Year 1</p> <p>14 Year 2</p> <p>15 Year 3</p> <p>16 Year 4</p> <p>...</p> <p>00 No class completed at this level</p> <p>01 Class 1</p> <p>02 Class 2</p> <p>03 Class 3</p> <p>04 Class 4</p> <p>05 Class 5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>06 Class 6</p> <p>-----</p> <p>00 No class completed at this level</p> <p>07 Class 7</p> <p>08 Class 8</p> <p>09 Class 9</p> <p>-----</p> <p>00 No class completed at this level</p> <p>10 Class 1</p> <p>11 Class 2</p> <p>12 Class 3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>13 Year 1</p> <p>14 Year 2</p> <p>15 Year 3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>13 Year 1</p> <p>14 Year 2</p> <p>15 Year 3</p> <p>16 Year 4</p> <p>17 Year 5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>18 Year 1</p> <p>19 Year 2</p> <p>20 Year 3</p> <p>21 Year 4</p> <p>-----</p> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>18 Year 1</p> <p>19 Year 2</p> <p>20 Year 3</p> <p>21 Year 4</p> <p>22 Year 5</p>
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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	<p>Grade/year of level</p> <p>What grade/year is <Name> currently attending in <Highest education level attending now>?</p> <p>If the first grade/year at this level was not completed, select 'No class completed at this level'</p>	<p>01 Class 1</p> <p>02 Class 2</p> <p>03 Class 3</p> <p>04 Class 4</p> <p>05 Class 5</p> <p>06 Class 6</p> <p>07 Class 7</p> <p>08 Class 8</p> <p>09 Class 9</p> <hr/> <p>10 Class 1</p> <p>11 Class 2</p> <p>12 Class 3</p> <hr/> <p>13 Year 1</p> <p>14 Year 2</p> <p>15 Year 3</p> <p>16 Year 4</p> <p>17 Year 5</p> <p>... ..</p> <p>00 No class completed at this level</p> <p>01 Class 1</p> <p>02 Class 2</p> <p>03 Class 3</p> <p>04 Class 4</p> <p>05 Class 5</p> <hr/> <p>06 Class 6</p> <hr/> <p>00 No class completed at this level</p> <p>07 Class 7</p> <p>08 Class 8</p> <p>09 Class 9</p> <hr/> <p>00 No class completed at this level</p> <p>10 Class 1</p> <p>11 Class 2</p> <p>12 Class 3</p> <hr/> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>13 Year 1</p> <p>14 Year 2</p> <p>15 Year 3</p> <hr/> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>13 Year 1</p> <p>14 Year 2</p> <p>15 Year 3</p> <p>16 Year 4</p> <p>17 Year 5</p> <hr/> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>18 Year 1</p> <p>19 Year 2</p> <p>20 Year 3</p> <p>21 Year 4</p> <p>00 No year completed at this level</p> <p>18 Year 1</p> <p>19 Year 2</p> <p>20 Year 3</p> <p>21 Year 4</p> <p>22 Year 5</p>	
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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	<p>Absence from job</p> <p>Did <Name> have a paid job or business activity, but was temporarily absent, e.g. because of illness, vacation, pregnancy, etc.?</p> <p>01 Yes 02 No</p>	Go to E49
E 48	<p>Family business</p> <p>In the week of 29 August to 4 September, did <Name> help without pay in a family business?</p> <p>01 Yes 02 No</p>	If E44 >=3 or E44=n.a., go to E53
E 49	<p>Occupation</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	
E 50	<p>Status in employment</p> <p>In the main job, does <Name> work as a ...?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	
E 51	<p>Industry</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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...)</p>	

E 52	Hours work employment How many hours does <Name> usually work per week in this job? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		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	<p>Difficulty seeing</p> <p>Does <Name> have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?</p> <p>It is important for persons with disabilities that they are included in the census. Make sure that the questions on disability are properly asked.</p> <p>People with a disability cannot be assisted by the government if good data about them are not available.</p>	<p>01 No - no difficulty</p> <p>02 Yes – some difficulty</p> <p>03 Yes – a lot of difficulty</p> <p>04 Cannot see at all</p> <p>Always read out all 4 answer categories</p>	<p>If E0E < 5, go to E77</p>
E 60	<p>Difficulty hearing</p> <p>Does <Name> have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?</p> <p>Always read out all 4 answer categories</p>	<p>01 No - no difficulty</p> <p>02 Yes – some difficulty</p> <p>03 Yes – a lot of difficulty</p> <p>04 Cannot hear at all</p>	
E 61	<p>Difficulty walking</p> <p>Does <Name> have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>Always read out all 4 answer categories</p>	<p>01 No - no difficulty</p> <p>02 Yes – some difficulty</p> <p>03 Yes – a lot of difficulty</p> <p>04 Cannot walk at all</p>	
E 62	<p>Difficulty remembering</p> <p>Does <Name> have difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>Always read out all 4 answer categories</p>	<p>01 No - no difficulty</p> <p>02 Yes – some difficulty</p> <p>03 Yes – a lot of difficulty</p> <p>04 Cannot do at all</p>	
E 63	<p>Difficulty with self-care</p> <p>Does <Name> have difficulty self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>Always read out all 4 answer categories</p>	<p>01 No - no difficulty</p> <p>02 Yes – some difficulty</p> <p>03 Yes – a lot of difficulty</p> <p>04 Cannot do at all</p>	
E 64	<p>Difficulty with communicating</p> <p>Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition, does <Name> have difficulty communicating, for example understanding others or others understanding <Name>?</p> <p>Always read out all 4 answer categories</p>	<p>01 No - no difficulty</p> <p>02 Yes – some difficulty</p> <p>03 Yes – a lot of difficulty</p> <p>04 Cannot communicate at all</p>	

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?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	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?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
E 68	Sons have died How many of these sons have died?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
E 69	Daughters born alive What is the total number of daughters born alive by <Name> during her lifetime?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	If '0', go to E72
E 70	Daughters still alive How many of these daughters are still alive?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
E 71	Daughters have died How many of these daughters have died?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
E 72	Year of birth of last child What was the year of birth of <Name>'s last-born child?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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	<p>Delivering at time of death Did <Deceased> die while giving birth or having an abortion or a miscarriage?</p>	01 Yes 02 No	If F4<>2, or F5<15 or (F5>49 and F5<999), go to F11 Go to F11
F 9	<p>Pregnant at time of death Was <Deceased> pregnant at the time of her death?</p>	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	Go to F11
F 10	<p>Post-natal death Did <Deceased> die within 6 weeks after the end of pregnancy or childbirth?</p>	01 Yes 02 No 09 Don't know	
F 11	<p>Other deaths Did any other member of this household die in the last 12 months?</p>	01 Yes 02 No	Go to F1B
F 11A	<p>Number of deaths Automatically generated (suppressed)</p>	d	
F 12	<p>Confirm number of deaths Can you confirm that the total number of household members who died in the last 12 months is d?</p>	01 Yes 02 No	Go to F13 Go to F11
F 13	<p>Time stamp F end Automatically generated (suppressed)</p>		

Module G - Visitor information		
G0A	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
G1B	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'	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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'	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

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

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 Automatically generated (suppressed)	fm	
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.	<input type="text"/>
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'	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I 4	Date interview end Automatically generated (suppressed)	
I 5	Time interview end Automatically generated (suppressed)	

SENSUS POPULASAUN NO UMA-KAIN TIMOR-LESTE



2022

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