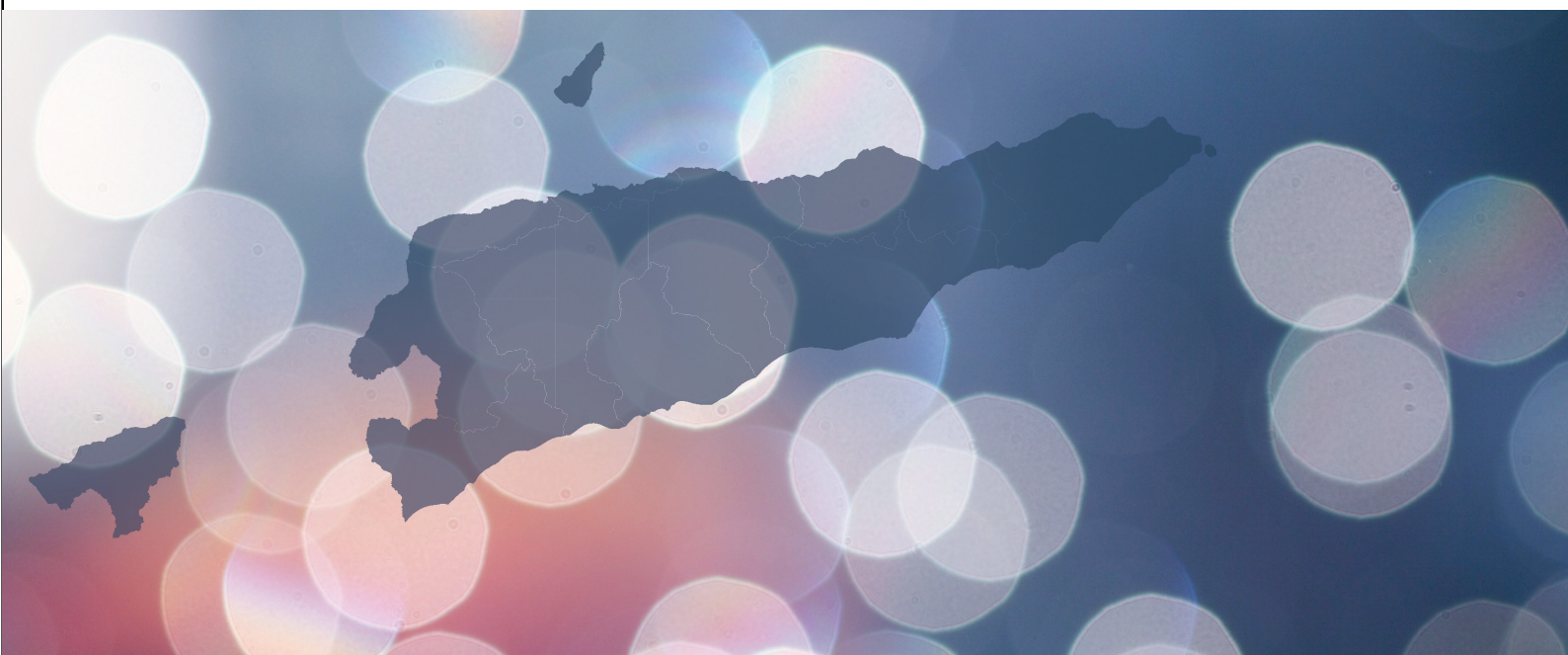


Population and Housing Census 2010

Preliminary Results

Timor-Leste



Timor-Leste



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National Statistics Directorate

General Directorate of Policy Analysis and Research

Ministry of Finance

Supported by UNFPA

October, 2010

Director-General of Policy Analysis and Research

Antonio Freitas

Director of National Statistics Directorate

Elias dos Santos Ferreira

Compilation Team

Fredrick Otieno Okwayo

Thinley Wangdi

Filip Andersson

Hélio Xavier

Anastasia Vong

João Gusmão

Alipio Moniz

Reviewers/Translation

Teguh Pramono

Carlito Alves

Data Processing and IT

Silvino Lopes

Waris Marsisno

Anacleto bento

Francelino Leão Freitas

Paulo Perreira Martins

Administration

Martinho Lopes

Walter Estrada

José Jordao Estilvidio

Paulina Rita Viegas

Design, Typesetting and Publications

Mariano Redondo

Domingos Sebastião Freitas

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FOREWORD



It gives me great pleasure to be able to announce the preliminary results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census in Timor-Leste. The report you are holding in your hands is the product of

literally hundreds of thousands of hours of work done by thousands of census staff members. Some of them have been on board since the inception of the 2010 Census project, back in 2008, others worked hard during the actual enumeration period, in July this year.

On behalf of the Government, I am greatly indebted to all of you for the great efforts you have made to make sure that the 2010 Census became a successful one. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to every single one of you: Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance, Rui Manuel Hanjam, Vice Minister of Finance, Antonio Freitas, Director-General of the General Directorate of Policy, Analysis and Research, Elias do Santos Ferreira, Director of NSD, Pornchai Suchitta, Country Representative of UNFPA, Fredrick Okwayo, Chief Technical Advisor, mapping and publicity professionals, trainers, district managers, team leaders, interviewers, GPS takers, translators, drivers and everybody else who has contributed to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Among these other contributors, I would like to mention District and Sub-District Administrators, Suco and Aldeia chiefs, TVTL, RTL, community radio stations and our national newspapers for their cooperation in creating awareness to the public on the census. Apart from the vital financial, technical and logistical support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) I also would like to men-

tion the different sections of UNMIT, notably the Communication and Public Information Office and the Democratic Governance Support Unit, who also extended their unwavering support in the field. A special thanks goes to the International Stabilization Force (ISF) for generously offering us helicopter support when untimely downpours in parts of the country sometimes made the logistics a bit of a nightmare.

The preliminary census results published in this report give us a first valuable insight into the demographic changes that have taken place in Timor-Leste since 2004, when our last census was conducted. We are now well over a million people living in this country, which means a population increase of approximately 15 per cent in the last six years. We now know that our capital is rapidly growing but also that the overwhelming majority of the Timorese continues to live in rural areas.

We, the Government, international development partners, NGOs and private investors, have the responsibility to plan accordingly. The findings of the 2010 Census have to be taken into account at all levels when we discuss, design and implement social development programmes, public policies and our National Strategic Development Plan.

In April 2011 there will be more to come. That is when the main and infinitely more detailed Census Report will be published. While we are all looking forward to this coming goldmine of demographic and socioeconomic information I suggest that we as of now start digesting, analyzing and using the preliminary results announced in this report.

The Timorese people have done their part by generously participating in the 2010 Census and sharing information about their lives and living conditions. Now we need to do our part and use the information wisely. Let's do it!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'XANANA', written over a blue horizontal line that serves as a signature line.

Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão
Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of
Timor-Leste

PREFACE



The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Timor-Leste with the theme “Our Census, Our Future; Be Part of it” was conducted in July 2010. This is the second census after independence in 2002; the first having been done in 2004. The National Statistics Directorate in the General Directorate of Policy Analysis and Research under Ministry of Finance implemented the census programme according to its mandate of providing official statistics to the government and other data users. After the data collection phase, tremendous work has been done by the Census Team from Government and UNFPA that culminated in the production of this first 2010 Census Report, “The Preliminary Results”. It is worth mentioning that the 2010 Census programme has been executed with highest international standards, using state-of the art technology and expertise at all stages of the census operations.

The census being an enormous, complex and costly operation was accomplished through concerted efforts of many organizations, institutions, government ministries, and individuals who assisted in a variety of ways to prepare, collect, compile, analyze and publish the results. The Ministry of Finance wishes to thank them for all their inputs into this noble process.

We at the Ministry of Finance extend our sincere gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for complementing the efforts of the

Government inform of technical, financial and administrative aspects throughout the census process. Besides, UNFPA has built the capacity of Timorese through training key staffs in population and development fields. Special appreciation also goes to BPS – Indonesia Statistics Office, it provided five of their key staffs to assist our country during training and field enumeration of the census period. They were very valuable at this critical stage of the census. To the Government of Japan for equipment used in the census.

As the Minister responsible for Census, it is important to mention the two committees National Census Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister and the Census Technical Committee chaired by the Director General, Policy Analysis and Research for job well done. To the census personnel (advisors, national and field staffs) who have steered the census process to its current state, we hope you will continue working round the clock to produce the many products expected from the census data. Special appreciation goes the people of Timor-Leste who listened to publicity messages and patiently waited for the interviewers to go to their households and they generously gave information.

It is my sincere hope that the information contained in this brief report and the subsequent ones will be utilized in national development planning process by all stakeholders for the welfare of the people of Timor-Leste.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Emilia Pires'.

Emilia Pires
Minister of Finance

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population are needed for effective development planning in all countries. The demographic information includes indicators like population size, composition and spatial distribution; birth rate, death rate and migration patterns. These demographic indicators are closely related to, and are affected by, socio-economic levels of the population like education, employment, health, conditions of housing and access to amenities. It is therefore important that indicators are regularly and accurately updated to provide monitoring measures in a country.

The major sources of demographic and socio-economic data are population censuses, household based sample surveys, vital registration systems and administrative records. In Timor-Leste, like in most developing countries, the main sources of data are the population censuses and household based sample surveys. Currently, the other data sources like vital registration systems and administrative records offer very limited demographic data mainly because they are not yet fully operational and hence their coverage is low. The available data in Timor-Leste are mainly from; Suco Survey 2001; Demographic and Health Survey 2003 and 2009; Census of Population and Housing, 2004; and the Living Standards Surveys of 2001 and 2007. Due to the rapidly changing demographic and socio-economic scenario in the country resulting from a youthful population, high rates of migration to the urban areas and more importantly the government's need to use information for evidence-based decision-making at policy and implementation level; the need for reliable, updated and timely information is crucial.

For these reasons, the Government of Timor-Leste committed itself to undertake a Population and Housing Census in July 2010 in order to be able to include vital demographic data in its program for the National Strategic Development Plan. The Government provided administrative, legal and financial support to enable the National Statistics Directorate (NSD) to plan and carry out the 2010 census. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided technical, administrative and financial support to the Census process.

1.2 The 2010 Population and Housing Census

The methodology for conducting censuses has improved globally over the years and the 2010 Census in Timor Leste reflects these improvements. The 2010 Census is based on the Principles and Recommendations of the 2010 World Round of the Population and Housing censuses programme developed by the United Nations Statistics Division. While adhering to the international standards of census taking, the objectives, planning and questionnaires were made to respond to the data needs of Timor-Leste policies and programs, mainly the National Strategic Development Plan, the National Priorities and the Sectoral Policies.

In comparison with the 2004 census, the 2010 maintained the de facto methodology but included one question to collect de jure population. The de jure census records usual residents of the household while the de facto one records persons who spent a reference night in the household. In the case of the 2010 Census, the reference night was 11th /12th July 2010. The de facto censuses are more accurate and

also easier to conduct; hence, most developing countries adopt them. Timor-Leste being a country with reported high rates of maternal mortality ratio, a “Maternal Mortality Module” was included to generate indicators of maternal mortality. Besides, Timor-Leste being a predominantly agricultural country, more questions on agriculture and household amenities were added to the 2010 census. The ‘Agricultural Module’ aimed at generating a sampling frame that will be used to design and implement agricultural census and surveys in the future. Hence, the 2010 Census will, to a certain extent, bridge the statistical gaps mentioned above by offering national and sub-national updated demographic and social indicators.

The cartographic mapping exercise that preceded the census covered the whole country and updated all boundaries of the administrative hierarchy up to the Suco level. Also placed on the maps were landmarks like schools, health facilities, rivers, roads, homes of Suco/Aldeia xefi, among others. All the maps layers were digitized to not only be used in the census but also to provide a geo-database for spatial analyses.

The enumeration started on the night of 11/12th July 2010 and ended on the 25th July 2010. It was done by trained enumerators who administered a standard questionnaire to the heads of households or any other knowledgeable household member. Arrangements were made to ensure that special categories of the population were enumerated; for example, guests in hotels and lodges, people in institutions like hospitals, jails, military camps, street children who do not live in formal households and outdoors sleepers mainly in large market places.

This report presents the initial findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census as captured by the Enumeration Area Summary forms. It is based on the population totals by male and female collected from every household. More detailed reports will be produced and shared with all data users as originally planned.

CENSUS MAPPING

2.1. Objectives of census mapping

Cartographic mapping is an important component of the census process. It ensures whole coverage of the country and hence the population without leaving out or double-counting any part of the country. The base for the 2010 census mapping was the geo-spatial datasets and EA maps prepared during the 2004 census. In general, there were marked improvements in the 2010 census mapping compared to 2004 in terms of the details of features on the maps, clear boundaries of EAs and administrative units, choosing the right scales to bring out the areas clearly, and using the latest digital maps to reflect the current situation, etc. The cartographic mapping process started in June 2008.

The aims of mapping in the population census process are as follows:

- i. Ensure that no pocket of land within the country is left out or duplicated.
- ii. Ensure that all areas in the country are assigned to known administrative areas for the purpose of releasing the results,
- iii. Ensure that the EAs delineated are manageable within the census days.
- iv. Ensure that EA maps easily guide the enumerator to their places of EA during the actual census.
- v. Required to assign personnel, materials and hence budget for each administrative area.
- vi. Collects new GIS coordinates of household structure to reflect the spatial distribution of the household in 2010 and compare with information collected during the 2004 census.
- vii. Lastly, the census information generated will be disseminated through thematic maps.

2.2. Methodology

The 2010 Census cartographic mapping was composed of 3 main phases: a digital cartographic process, a Landmark Field Survey which collected additional information from the field to make the EA maps more user-friendly; and the production of EA maps. In total 1828 EA maps, each containing about 120 households, and 500 supervision area maps were produced for the whole country. The mapping exercise also developed the boundaries of all administrative units i.e. sucos, sub-districts and districts as well as unique geographic codes used to allocate data collected to specific administrative units.

2.3. GPS Coordinates

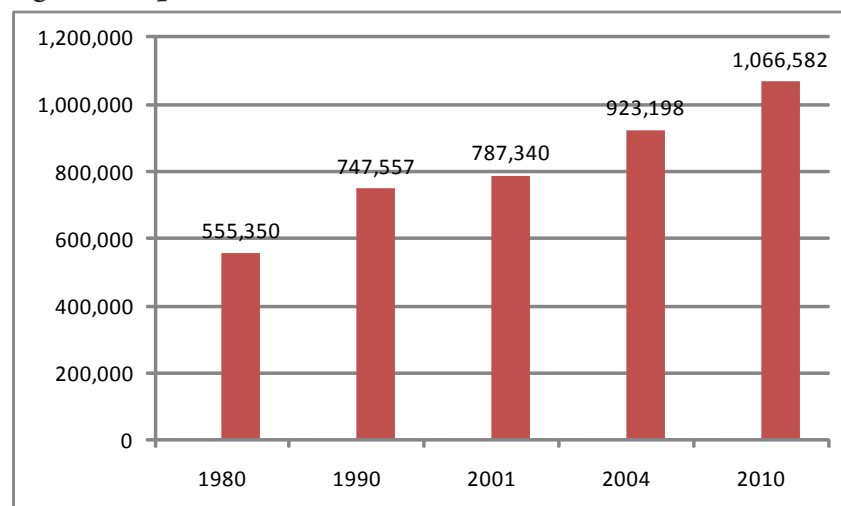
The Geo-graphical Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of each household structure interviewed in the census was collected during the 2010 census just like in the 2004 census. A total of 854 GPS units were used. The GPS coordinates will be used to portray the spatial distribution of households in the country and also to build the GIS database for various GIS applications and to carry out the thematic mapping during the dissemination of Census information. Preliminary information on spatial distribution of the population has been incorporated in this report to show the distribution of households in 2010. More detailed information will be availed in the next census reports.

PROVISIONAL RESULTS

3.1 Total Population Counts: 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to the provisional results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census of Timor-Leste, the population was 1,066,582 on the night of 11th/12th July, 2010. This population includes those who were enumerated in the households, institutions and other special categories. Given that the population in 2004 was 923,198, there has been a rise of 143,384 people in the last six years, representing a 15 percent increase. The provisional figure falls slightly below the projected estimate of 1,149,028 in 2010 based on the 2004 census. The population projections were based on higher fertility and mortality rates observed at that time. More comparisons will be done when the demographic indicators are generated later in the process. As can be observed in Figure 1, there has been an increasing trend in the population size over the years.

Figure 1: Population size of Timor-Leste, 1980 - 2010



The average annual increase between the census years have fluctuated between 1980 and 2010 and specifically from 2004 to 2010 there has been an annual increase of about 23,897 people, which is a decline compared to 45,286 during 2001 and 2004 (Table 1). This table also shows that the growth rate, the mean yearly percentage change and average annual increases were higher in the 1990 and 2004 censuses than in 2010.

Table 1 : Population trend of Timor-Leste, 1980 - 2010

	1980	1990	2001	2004	2010
Population Size	555,350	747,557	787,340	923,198	1,066,582
Population Change	-	192,207	39,783	135,853	143,384
Average annual increase	-	19,220.7	3,616	45,286	23,897.3
Population increase (%)	-	34.6	5.3	17.3	15.5
Annual rate of growth	-	2.97	0.47	3.2	2.41

Source: 2001 Suco Survey, 2004 census and Country population assessment, Timor-Leste 2007
UNFPA

In comparison with other countries around the South East Asia and the Pacific regions, the population size of Timor-Leste is relatively small. The annual population growth rate of the nation, at over 2.4 percent, is, however, still on the higher side in the region. As Table 2 shows, only Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea are the only countries in the region with growth rates of over two percent.

Table 2 : Population density and growth rate some countries in Asia Pacific

Country	Year	Population	Density	Growth Rate
Philippines	2010	93,617,000	312	1.66
Indonesia	2010	237,556,363	124	1.49
Singapore	2010	5,076,700	7,022	1.8
Papua New Guinea	2010	6,888,000	15	2.17
Malaysia	2010	27,914,000	85	1.47
Australia	2006	21,512,000	3	0.99
Timor-Leste	2010	1,066,582	72	2.41

*) <http://www.singstat.gov.sg/stats/keyind>

*) <http://esa.un.org/unpp>

3.2 Population Doubling Time

The population doubling time summarizes the way the population of a country grows. It portrays the number of years it takes a given population to double itself if it continues to grow at the observed annual rate.

With the current annual growth rate of 2.41 per cent, the total population of Timor-Leste would double the 2010 size in 29 years (i.e., by 2039). It can be said that this is a relatively short period of time within which the provision of all public goods and facilities should also double if only to maintain the current standard of living and service provision to the population. This is quite a challenge having in mind that many social services need to be not only maintained but improved, including the provision of employment opportunities.

3.3 Sex Composition

The index for measuring the sex composition of the population is the sex ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females in a population. A sex ratio of 100 implies that there are about equal numbers of males and females. A ratio higher than 100 is a sign of excess of males and less than 100 means that there is an excess of females in the population. The sex ratio should be close to 100 if a country has not experienced wars or sex biased migration or both in the recent past.

In the 2010 census, 541,147 males and 525,435 females were enumerated. In Table 3, it is shown that the calculation of the overall sex ratio gave a result of 102.99; this is not significantly different from the ratio of 103.43 derived in the 2004 census. At the district level, there is a general trend towards increasing sex ratios. The sex ratios were high in 9 out of 13 districts (including Dili district with 113.2, which is expected as more males tend to move to the capital city in search of education and employment opportunities). The sex ratios were lowest in Lautem and Oecusse districts, which recorded 95.72 and 96.79, respectively. The increases in sex ratio occurred in the districts of Manufahi, Viqueque and Covalima whilst the drop was most pronounced in Aileu, Oecusse and Ermera.

Table 3 : Population Distribution and sex ratio, 2004 and 2010

District	Population 2010			Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	Total	2004*	2010
Aileu	23,306	22,206	45,512	107.47	104.95
Ainaro	30,014	29,368	59,382	102.95	102.2
Baucau	55,794	55,690	111,484	101.22	100.19
Bobonaro	44,423	45,364	89,787	99.30	97.93
Covalima	30,188	29,875	60,063	100.71	101.05
Dili	124,408	109,923	234,331	114.25	113.18
Ermera	57,566	57,069	114,635	102.85	100.87
Lautem	29,450	30,768	60,218	95.63	95.72
Liquica	32,021	31,308	63,329	103.54	102.28
Manatuto	21,849	21,397	43,246	102.32	102.11
Manufahi	25,116	23,778	48,894	104.00	105.63
Oecusse	32,228	33,296	65,524	98.87	96.79
Viqueque	34,784	35,393	70,177	97.46	98.28
Timor-Leste	541,147	525,435	1,066,582	103.43	102.99

3.4 Average Household Size

The number of persons per household is an important index in planning for the population since most of the people are found in such social arrangements. A household was defined in the 2010 census as one or more persons who live in the same house or within a compound, eat from the same cooking pot and are answerable to one household member whom all acknowledge. By applying this definition the mean household size is 5.8 in 2010 (Table 4). In the 2004 census the mean household size was 4.7, but while a household was defined in the same way, during the implementation, all people who had married but were living with other households such as parents or relatives were considered separate households. For this reason it is not possible to deduce whether the household size has decreased or increased between the censuses.

In specific terms, the districts that recorded higher average household sizes included Dili, Manufahi and Aileu. The smallest household sizes were recorded in Oecusse, Baucau and Viqueque.

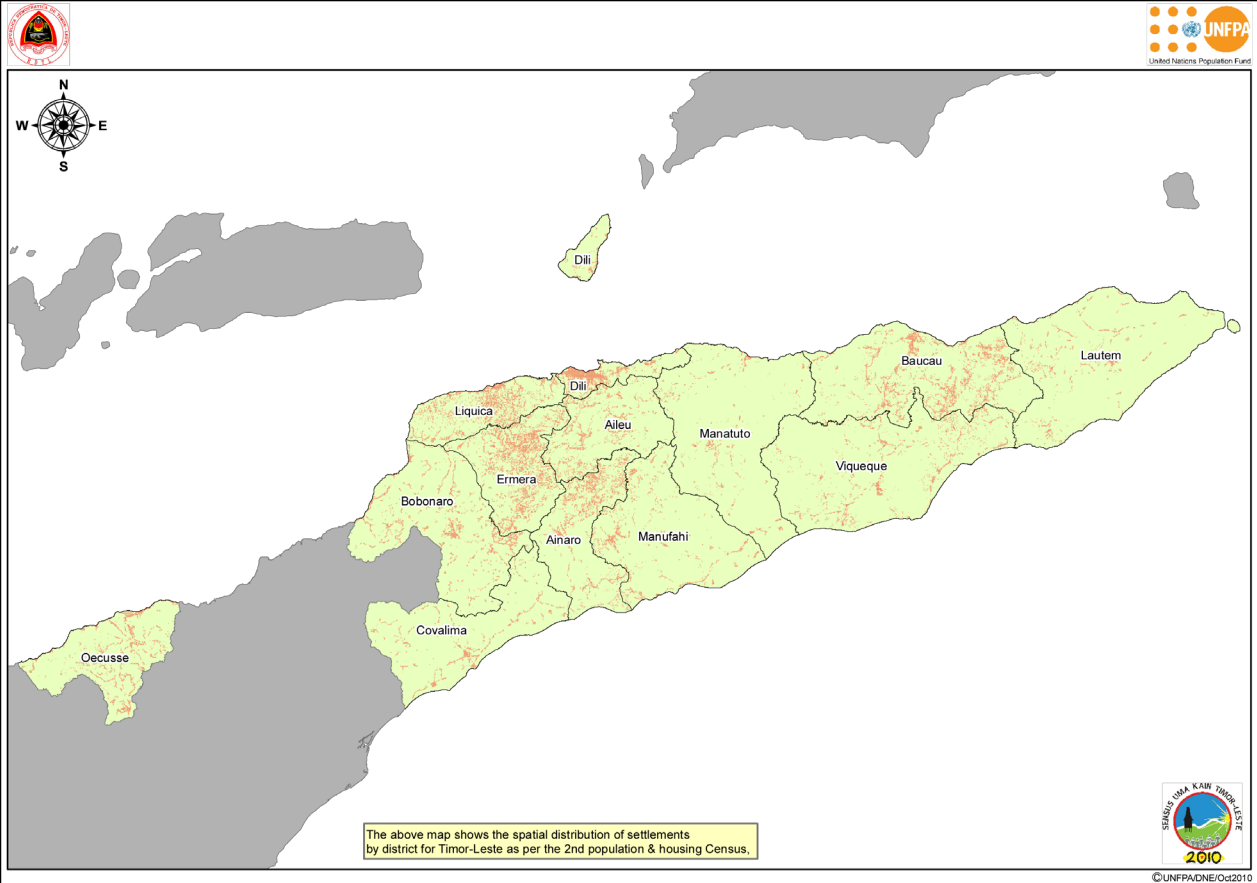
Table 4 : Population growth rates and average household size

District	Population		Annual Growth Rate (%)	Average Household Size	
	2004	2010	2004 - 2010	2004	2010
Aileu	37,967	45,512	3.02	4.9	6.3
Ainaro	52,480	59,382	2.06	4.6	6.1
Baucau	100,748	111,484	1.69	4.4	5.2
Bobonaro	83,579	89,787	1.19	4.5	5.4
Covalima	53,063	60,063	2.07	4.5	5.4
Dili	175,730	234,331	4.80	5.6	6.7
Ermera	103,322	114,635	1.73	4.9	6.1
Lautem	56,293	60,218	1.12	5.1	5.3
Liquica	54,973	63,329	2.36	4.2	6.1
Manatuto	36,897	43,246	2.65	4.1	6.0
Manufahi	45,081	48,894	1.35	5.4	6.5
Oecusse	57,616	65,524	2.14	4.2	4.7
Viqueque	65,449	70,177	1.16	4.3	5.2
Total	923,198	1,066,582	2.41	4.7	5.8

3.5 Population Distribution

The concept of “population distribution” relates to the geographic spread of the population. The population distribution can be illustrated using population totals or by relating these to the actual land area on which the people live. The spatial distribution of the households in Timor-Leste as captured by GPS units in the 2010 census is presented in Figure 2. As can be seen, most households are concentrated in the Dili, Ermera, Liquica and Baucau districts.

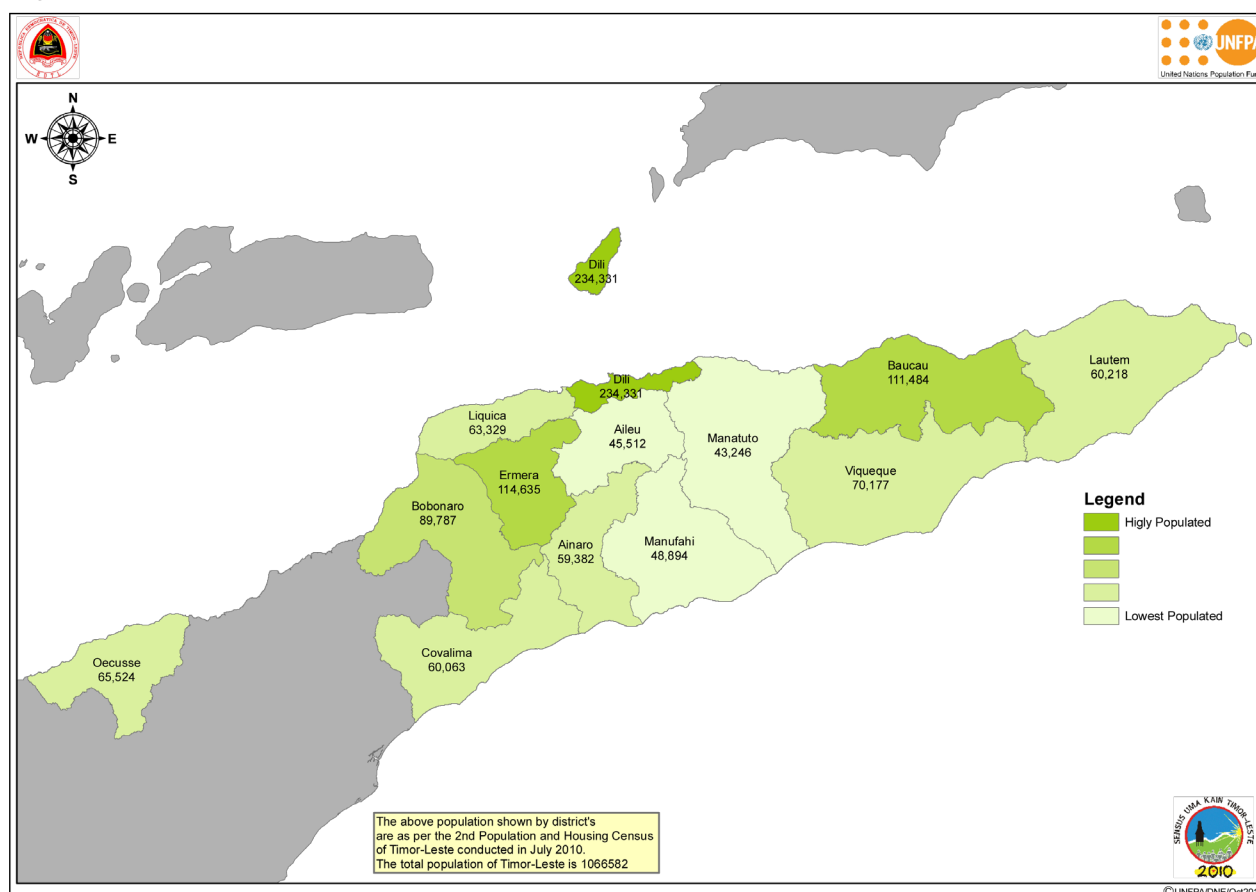
Figure 2: Spatial distribution of households in Timor-Leste, 2010



3.5.1 Distribution of Population Aggregates

Table 5 displays information on population by surface area and density. The total national population is seen to be unevenly distributed over the districts (see Figure 2, 3 and 4). The trend since 2004 is that the population distribution favours the ‘big three’ – Dili, Baucau and Ermera districts; in descending order of magnitude. They account for about 43 percent of the total population; up by 2.1 per cent from what it was in 2004. A more revealing picture is that the first two districts host the two biggest towns in the country.

From the other end of the scale, the ‘small three’ – Manatuto, Aileu and Manufahi districts – continue to hold the least population totals. They together have 12.91 percent of the national population, with each district contributing about 4 per cent of the population (Table 5). The fact that the bottom set of three districts in 2004 had a population of 13.02 percent shows that there has been a slight tendency for the population to gravitate towards districts with higher populations during the inter-censal period.

Figure 3: Timor-Leste's Population size by District

3.5.2 Population Density

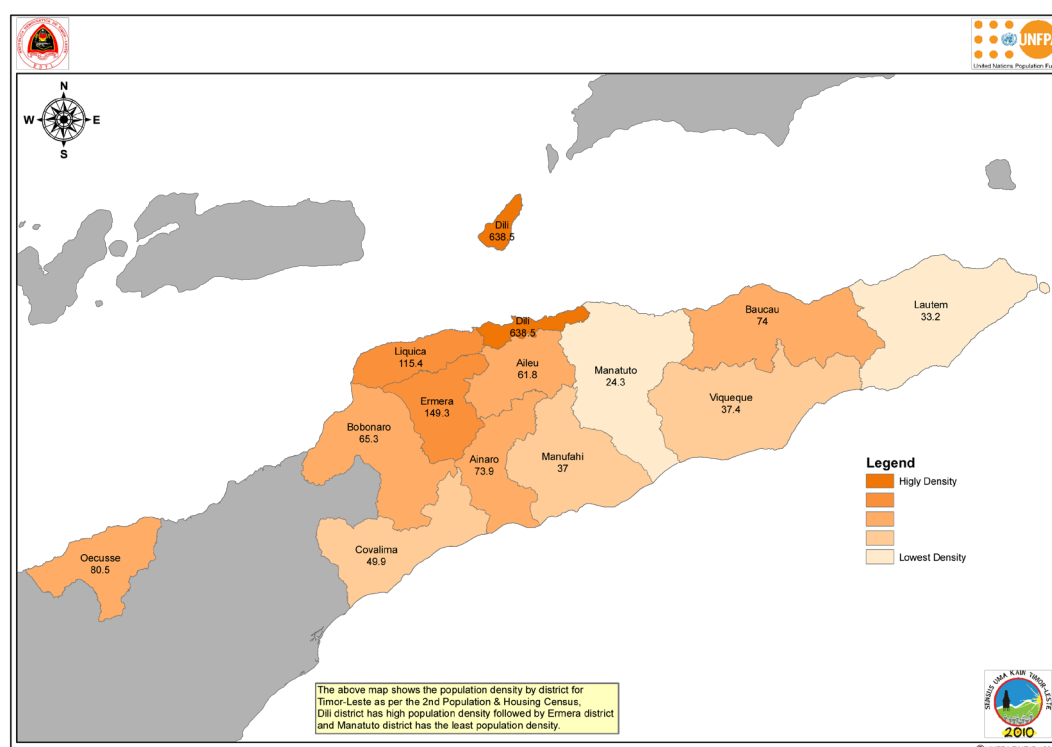
The population density is a statistical measurement of the man-land relationship expressed in terms of the number of persons per square kilometer or square mile. Since this statistical measurement assumes a uniform distribution of the population, the population density gives the scatter of the population over the land area of a country, district, sub-district, suco or aldeia.

In 2010, the population density of Timor-Leste was 71.5 persons per square km. This represents a 15.5 percent increase of the figure of 61.9 attained in 2004. Compared with other South East Asian nations, the population density in Timor-Leste is relatively low but when compared to countries in the Pacific region, the density is relatively high (Table 2).

Higher than the average population density was observed in the districts of Dili, Ermera, Liquica, Oecusse, Baucau and Ainaro (Table 5). The four least densely populated districts are Manatuto, Lautem, Manufahi and Viqueque. A close look at the spread of the population in the country reveals that apart from Dili, with its very concentrated population density, the other places have a medium or low population density as depicted in Figure 3.

The pattern of population density can be classified into a four-way divide as shown below:

Figure 4: Timor-Leste's Population Density by District



(a) Very densely populated – Dili District is the only qualifier in this category, being the most densely packed in Timor-Leste. The population density is about 639 persons per square km and can be much higher in some sub-districts within Dili town. Dili district has the highest total population (about 22 percent of the national population) and the smallest land area (Table 5); both being factors that contribute to the high number. The capital city of the country, Dili, is located here. Dili is not only the administrative hub of the country, it is also a town hosting a lot of attractions that bring in people from the rest of the country: job opportunities, social amenities, the seaport and the airport, better communication and transport connections, the best physical infrastructure and a business center.

Table 5 : Population, Share of overall population, Surface area and density population, 2004 and 2010.

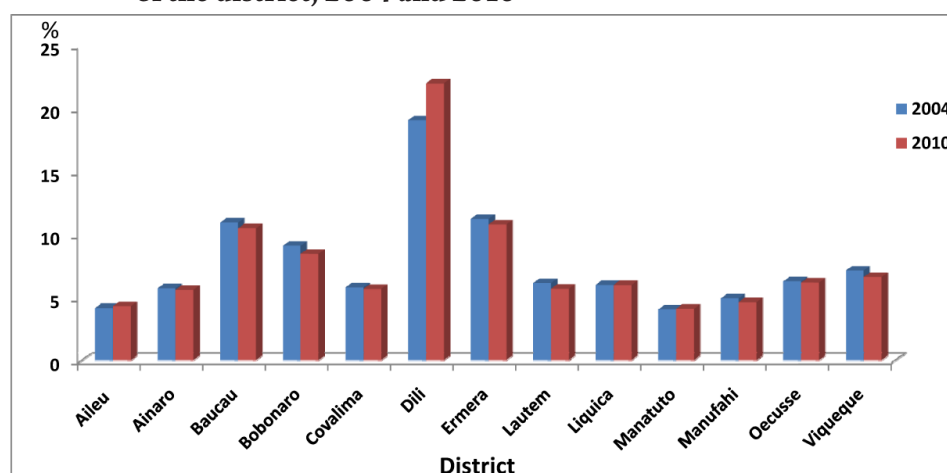
District	Population		Percent Share		Area (sq. km)	Density Population	
	2004	2010	2004	2010		2004	2010
Aileu	37,967	45,512	4.11	4.27	737	51.5	61.8
Ainaro	52,480	59,382	5.68	5.57	804	65.3	73.9
Baucau	100,748	111,484	10.91	10.45	1,506	66.9	74.0
Bobonaro	83,579	89,787	9.05	8.42	1,376	60.7	65.3
Covalima	53,063	60,063	5.75	5.63	1,203	44.1	49.9
Dili	175,730	234,331	19.03	21.97	367	478.8	638.5
Ermera	103,322	114,635	11.19	10.75	768	134.5	149.3
Lautem	56,293	60,218	6.10	5.65	1,813	31.0	33.2
Liquica	54,973	63,329	5.95	5.94	549	100.1	115.4
Manatuto	36,897	43,246	4.00	4.05	1,782	20.7	24.3
Manufahi	45,081	48,894	4.88	4.58	1,323	34.1	37.0
Oecusse	57,616	65,524	6.24	6.14	814	70.8	80.5
Viqueque	65,449	70,177	7.09	6.58	1,877	34.9	37.4
Total	923,198	1,066,582	100.00	100.00	14,919	61.9	71.5

(b) Dense population concentrations – These can be found in the districts of Ermera and Liquica with densities falling between 100-150 persons per square km (Table 6). Both districts have relatively small landmasses with high population totals. Another contributing factor is the closeness to Dili, which may mean that people work in Dili but reside in these two districts. A second factor may be the fertile agricultural lands in Ermera.

(c) Moderate population densities – The districts that hold moderate population concentrations (50-99 persons per square km) generally have medium to large land masses and medium population totals. They include Oecusse, Baucau, Ainaro, Bobonaro and Aileu. Some of the districts have relatively big towns like Baucau, Maliana, etc. The advantages of fertile arable lands for farming, moderate transport and communication facilities, and local trade attract and hold populations in these districts.

(d) Sparse population areas – The rest of the country comprising Manatuto, Lautem, Manufahi, Viqueque and Covalima districts are sparsely populated. They typically have population densities between 24 and 50 persons per square km.

Figure 5: Population Distribution by percentage share of the district, 2004 and 2010



3.6 Population of Urban Areas

In the 2010 census, an area was defined as urban when it is the district headquarters or if the population and social amenities are good enough to want the area to be coded urban. The classification was done during the census cartographic mapping and the only town which is urban and not a district headquarter is Maubisse. The urban and rural population in the country, according to the preliminary data of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, are presented in Table 6. The total population who lived in urban areas during the census was 315,216, representing 29.6 percent of the total population. As expected, Dili district had the largest population followed by Baucau, Maliana, Ainaro and Lospalos. The districts with the smallest urban populations are Aileu, Liquica and Viqueque. The table also shows that there were more males than females in the urban areas.

Table : 6 Population Distribution by Sex, Urban Rural and District, 2010 Census

Urban/Rural	Sex		Total
	MALES	FEMALES	
Urban	164,817	150,399	315,216
Aileu	1,484	1,443	2,927
Ainaro	6,722	6,344	13,066
Baucau	10,260	10,102	20,362
Bobonaro	7,899	7,901	15,800
Covalima	4,161	4,082	8,243
Dili	103,096	90,467	193,563
Ermera	4,238	3,895	8,133
Lautem	6,327	6,416	12,743
Liquica	2,606	2,546	5,152
Manatuto	4,598	4,424	9,022
Manufahi	5,763	5,495	11,258
Oecussi	4,579	4,214	8,793
Viqueque	3,047	3,031	6,078
Foreign*	37	39	76
Rural	376,367	375,075	751,442
Aileu	21,822	20,763	42,585
Ainaro	23,292	23,024	46,316
Baucau	45,534	45,588	91,122
Bobonaro	36,524	37,463	73,987
Covalima	26,027	25,793	51,820
Dili	21,312	19,456	40,768
Ermera	53,328	53,174	106,502
Lautem	23,123	24,352	47,475
Liquica	29,415	28,762	58,177
Manatuto	17,251	16,973	34,224
Manufahi	19,353	18,283	37,636
Oecussi	27,649	29,082	56,731
Viqueque	31,737	32,362	64,099
Timor-Leste	541,184	525,474	1,066,658

* Foreign means the Timorese working in diplomatic missions abroad and their families.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Population Distribution of Urban Areas by sex, 2010

District	Towns in District	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
Aileu	Aileu	1,484	1,443	2,927
Ainaro	Ainaro & Maubisse	6,722	6,344	13,066
Baucau	Baucau	10,260	10,102	20,362
Bobonaro	Maliana	7,899	7,901	15,800
Covalima	Suai	4,161	4,082	8,243
Dili	Dili	103,096	90,467	193,563
Ermera	Gleno	4,238	3,895	8,133
Lautem	Lospalos	6,327	6,416	12,743
Liquica	Liquica	2,606	2,546	5,152
Manatuto	Manatuto	4,598	4,424	9,022
Manufahi	Same	5,763	5,495	11,258
Oecusse	Oecusse	4,579	4,214	8,793
Viqueque	Viqueque	3,047	3,031	6,078
Total		164,780	150,360	315,140

Appendix 2: Population Distribution by Sex, District and Sub-district According to 2010 Census (Preliminary)			
District/Sub-district	Sex		Total
	MALES	FEMALES	
Aileu	23,306	22,206	45,512
Aileu Vila	10,755	10,087	20,842
Laulara	3,731	3,619	7,350
Liquidoe	3,750	3,493	7,243
Remexio	5,070	5,007	10,077
Ainaro	30,014	29,368	59,382
Ainaro	8,028	7,611	15,639
Hatu-Builico	5,955	6,090	12,045
Hatu-Udo	4,923	4,721	9,644
Maubisse	11,108	10,946	22,054
Baucau	55,794	55,690	111,484
Baguia	4,593	4,841	9,434
Baucau	23,673	22,857	46,530
Laga	7,009	7,117	14,126
Quelicai	8,157	8,606	16,763
Vemase	4,574	4,395	8,969
Venilale	7,788	7,874	15,662
Bobonaro	44,423	45,364	89,787
Atabae	5,585	5,391	10,976
Balibo	7,466	7,302	14,768
Bobonaro	11,180	11,928	23,108
Cailaco	4,613	4,847	9,460
Lolotoe	3,432	3,691	7,123
Maliana	12,147	12,205	24,352
Covalima	30,188	29,875	60,063
Fatululic	913	981	1,894
Fatumean	1,848	1,819	3,667
Fohorem	2,009	2,110	4,119
Maukatar	3,145	3,140	6,285
Suai	13,149	12,831	25,980
Tilomar	3,649	3,598	7,247
Zumalai	5,475	5,396	10,871
Dili	124,408	109,923	234,331
Atauro	3,890	4,088	7,978
Cristo Rei	29,033	26,162	55,195
Dom Aleixo	56,715	48,613	105,328
Metinaro	2,820	2,253	5,073
Nain Feto	14,030	12,642	26,672
Vera Cruz	17,920	16,165	34,085

District/Sub-district	Sex		Total
	MALES	FEMALES	
Ermera	57,566	57,069	114,635
Atsabe	8,450	8,856	17,306
Ermera	16,742	16,520	33,262
Hatolia	16,410	16,310	32,720
Letefoho	10,590	10,306	20,896
Railaco	5,374	5,077	10,451
Lautem	29,450	30,768	60,218
Iliomar	3,426	3,799	7,225
Lautem	6,824	7,131	13,955
Lospalos	14,625	15,087	29,712
Luro	2,726	2,753	5,479
Tutuala	1,849	1,998	3,847
Liquica	32,021	31,308	63,329
Bazartete	11,718	11,453	23,171
Liquica	10,875	10,623	21,498
Maubara	9,428	9,232	18,660
Manatuto	21,849	21,397	43,246
Barique/Natarbora	2,662	2,415	5,077
Laclo	4,047	3,892	7,939
Laclubar	5,628	5,742	11,370
Laleia	1,746	1,724	3,470
Manatuto	6,259	6,080	12,339
Soibada	1,507	1,544	3,051
Manufahi	25,116	23,778	48,894
Alas	3,737	3,512	7,249
Fatuberliu	3,652	3,280	6,932
Same	14,071	13,604	27,675
Turiscari	3,656	3,382	7,038
Oecussi	32,228	33,296	65,524
Nitibe	5,622	5,792	11,414
Oesilo	5,099	5,618	10,717
Pante Macasar	17,564	17,595	35,159
Passabe	3,943	4,291	8,234
Viqueque	34,784	35,393	70,177
Lacluta	3,044	2,930	5,974
Ossu	7,526	8,078	15,604
Uatu Carbau	3,476	3,691	7,167
Viqueque	11,739	11,548	23,287
Watu Lari	8,999	9,146	18,145
Foreign *	37	39	76
Timor-Leste	541,184	525,474	1,066,658

* Foreign means the Timorese working in diplomatic missions abroad and their families.

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