

TABLE 2.2 - MAIN INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES OF THE DWELLING BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS AND BY DISTRICT
(% of population)

	2001				2007													
	National	National	Rural	Urban	Districts													
					Aileu	Ainaro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Cova Lima	Dili	Ermera	Lautem	Liquiçá	Manufahi	Manatuto	Oecussi	Viqueque	
Drinking water from an impro ^{a/}	50.1	63.1	55.4	84.6	58.9	40.6	41.3	64.2	48.8	88.0	65.5	35.9	78.0	62.7	85.1	48.0	81.7	
Treatment of drinking water ^{b/}	79.9	85.5	83.0	92.4	93.3	68.5	97.5	83.1	65.0	93.8	81.8	100.0	89.6	81.4	89.0	51.7	89.1	
Basic sanitation ^{c/}	41.2	46.8	35.2	79.2	42.4	16.5	41.4	32.7	42.9	85.5	38.9	43.5	46.8	27.6	61.8	20.1	46.1	
Electricity ^{d/}	25.6	36.6	20.3	82.3	10.2	15.7	28.9	20.5	33.6	90.4	13.9	35.6	29.9	29.5	29.5	11.2	44.5	
Telephones																		
Landline	n.a.	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	
Mobile	n.a.	13.1	4.4	37.4	0.3	6.2	8.4	4.0	8.7	43.4	5.7	9.0	5.0	5.5	9.9	4.6	6.5	

^{a/} Access to an improved water source refers to household water connection, public standpipe or protected well or spring.

Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks and unprotected wells and springs.

^{b/} It may refer to either boiling, filtering or adding chemicals.

^{c/} Sanitation refers to access to improved sanitation facilities such as adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared but not public).

They comprise pit latrines, flush toilets and septic tank as the means of final disposal of sewage.

^{d/} Public or privately generated

Source: 2001 TLSS and 200