



# TIMOR-LESTE

POPULATION 1,341,296 (2022)

Human development summary capturing achievements in the HDI and complementary metrics that take into account gender gaps, inequality, planetary pressures and multidimensional poverty.

## HDI Human Development Index

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Timor-Leste's HDI value for 2022 is 0.566— which put the country in the Medium human development category—positioning it at 155 out of 193 countries and territories.

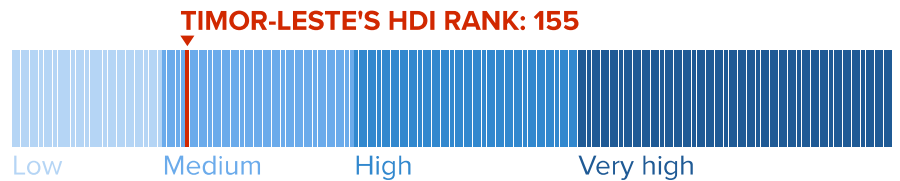
Between 2000 and 2022, Timor-Leste's HDI value changed from 0.495 to 0.566, an change of 14.3 percent.

Between 2000 and 2022, Timor-Leste's life expectancy at birth changed by 10.5 years, expected years of schooling changed by 3.6 years and mean years of schooling changed by 2.2 years. Timor-Leste's GNI per capita changed by about -46.9 percent between 2000 and 2022.

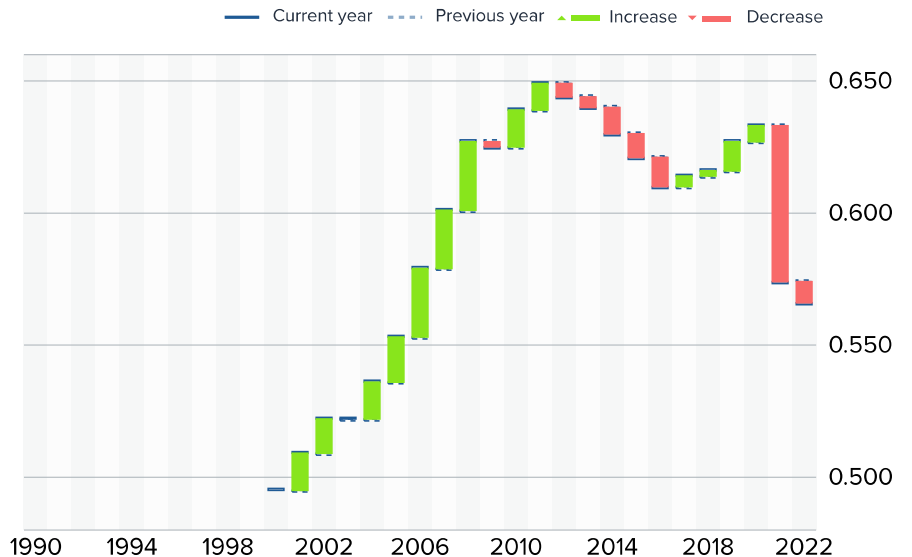
HDI value  
(2022)  
**0.566**

Human development  
classification  
**Medium**

Developing region  
**East Asia and  
the Pacific**



## Trends in Timor-Leste's HDI 1990 – 2022

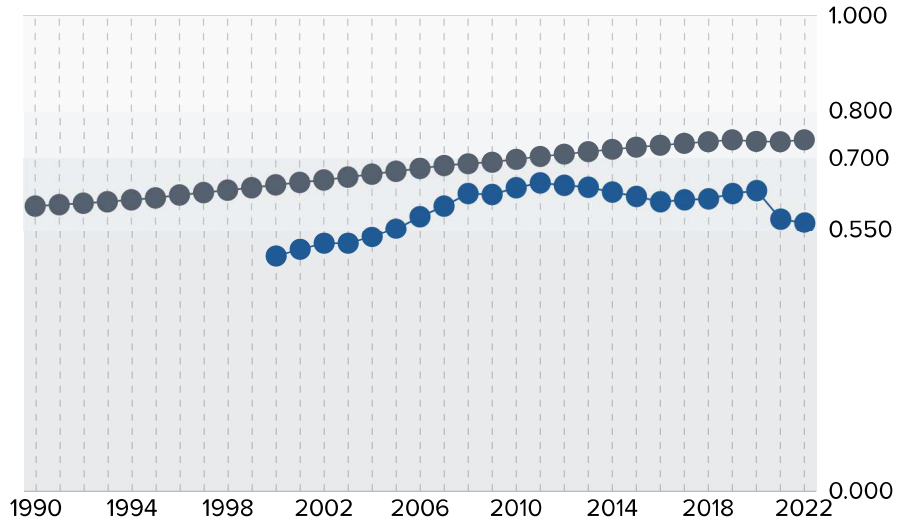


# HDI in comparison 1990 – 2022

Timor-Leste World

HDI classification (value):

Low (< 0.550)    Medium (0.550-0.699)    High (0.700-0.799)    Very high (≥ 0.800)

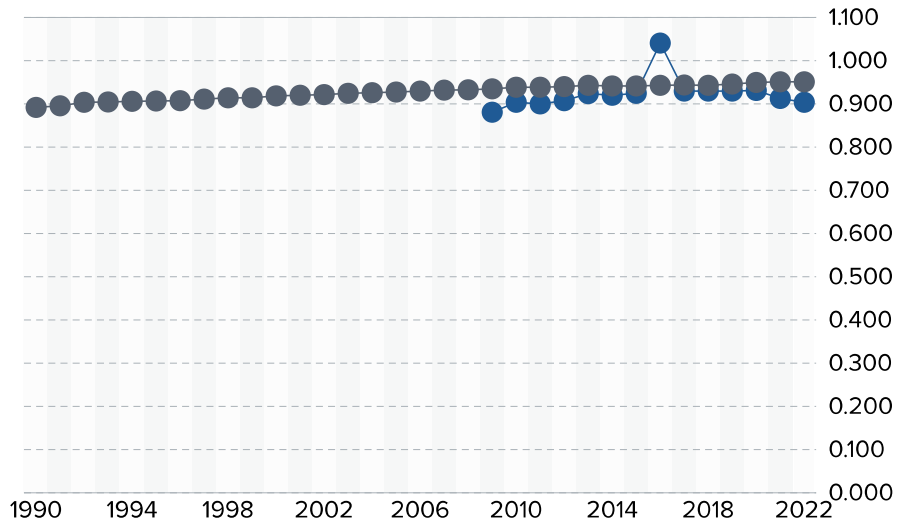


## GDI Gender Development Index

The GDI measures gender gaps in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and older) and living standards (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). It is a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The 2022 female HDI value for Timor-Leste is 0.534 in contrast with 0.591 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.904, placing it into Group 4.

# GDI in comparison 1990 – 2022

Timor-Leste World



# IHDI

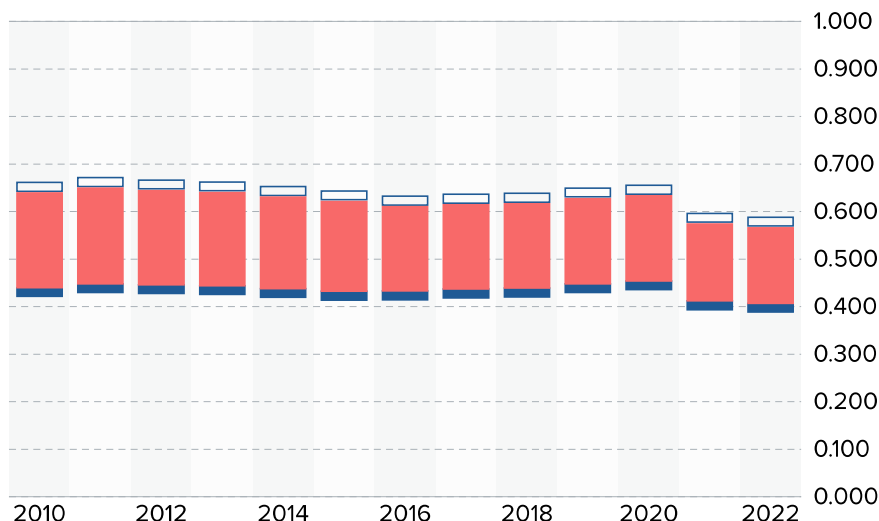
## Inequality-adjusted HDI

The IHDI adjusts the HDI for inequality in the distribution of each dimension across the population. The 'loss' in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI. As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in human development also increases. Timor-Leste's loss due to inequality is 28.1 percent, which lowers the HDI to 0.407 in 2022.

# IHDI in comparison 2010 – 2022

Timor-Leste

— IHDI of the year — HDI of the year — Loss — Gain



# GII

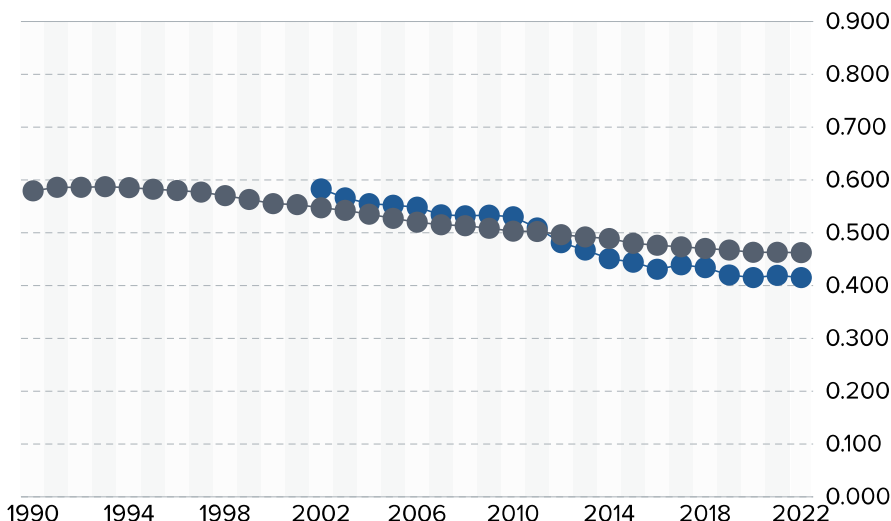
## Gender Inequality index

The GII measures gender inequalities in three key dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the shares of parliamentary seats held and population with at least some secondary education by each gender; and labour market participation is measured by the labour force participation rates for women and men. Timor-Leste has a GII value of 0.415, ranking it 103 out of 166 countries in 2022.

# GII in comparison 1990 – 2022

Note: the lower GII values represent a better performance regarding gender inequality.

Timor-Leste World



# MPI

## Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI looks beyond income and identifies multiple deprivations at the household level in three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators. People who experience deprivation in at least one third of these weighted indicators fall into the category of multidimensionally poor.

# MPI in comparison of latest year

Note: the lower MPI values represent a better performance regarding multidimensional poverty.

Timor-Leste

