

International Human Development Indicators - United Nations Development Programme

Timor-Leste

Country Profile: Human Development Indicators

Human Development Index Ranking 134

Year	Timor-Leste	Medium human development	East Asia and the Pacific	World
2012	0.576	0.640	0.683	0.694
2011	0.571	0.636	0.678	0.692
2010	0.565	0.631	0.673	0.690
2009	0.548	0.624	0.664	0.685
2008	0.547	0.617	0.657	0.683
2007	0.519	0.609	0.649	0.678
2006	0.492	0.599	0.637	0.672
2005	0.461	0.589	0.626	0.666
2000	0.418	0.549	0.584	0.639



Health

Indicator	Value	Notes
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	5.1	
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	55	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	
Health index	0.677	

Capital

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Education

Indicator	Value	Notes
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	14.0	
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	n.a.	
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	33.4	
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	11.7	1
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	58.3	2
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	4.4	3 4
Education index	0.480	
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	71.0	5

Income

Indicator	Value	Notes
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	5,446	

Inequality

Indicator	Value	Notes
Loss due to inequality in life expectancy (%)	30.2	
Loss due to inequality in education (%)	47.6	
Loss due to inequality in income (%)	17.8	
Inequality-adjusted education index	0.251	6
Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index	0.471	
Inequality-adjusted income index	0.485	7
Inequality-adjusted HDI value	0.386	

Poverty

Indicator	Value	Notes
MPI: Multidimensional poverty index (%)	0.360	8
MPI: Intensity of deprivation	52.9	

MPI: Headcount, percentage of population in multidimensional poverty (% of population)	68.1
MPI: Population living below \$1.25 PPP per day (%)	37.4

Gender

Indicator	Value	Notes
Population with at least secondary education, female/male ratio (Ratio of female to male rates)	n.a.	
Adolescent fertility rate (women aged 15-19 years) (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	65.8	
Labour force participation rate, female-male ratio (Ratio of female to male shares)	0.518	
GII: Gender Inequality Index, value	n.a.	
Shares in parliament, female-male ratio	0.477	
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per100,000 live births)	300	9 10

Sustainability

Indicator	Value	Notes
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)	0.2	
Population living on degraded land (%)	n.a.	
Change in forest area, 1990/2010 (%)	-23.2	

Demography

Indicator	Value	Notes
Population, total both sexes (thousands)	1,187.2	11
Population, urban (%) (% of population)	28.7	
Population, female (thousands)	582.08	
Population, male (thousands)	605.11	

Composite indices

Indicator	Value	Notes
Non-income HDI value	0.569	

Innovation and technology

Indicator	Value	Notes
Fixed and mobile telephone subscribers per 100 people (per100 people)	53.7	

Trade, economy and income

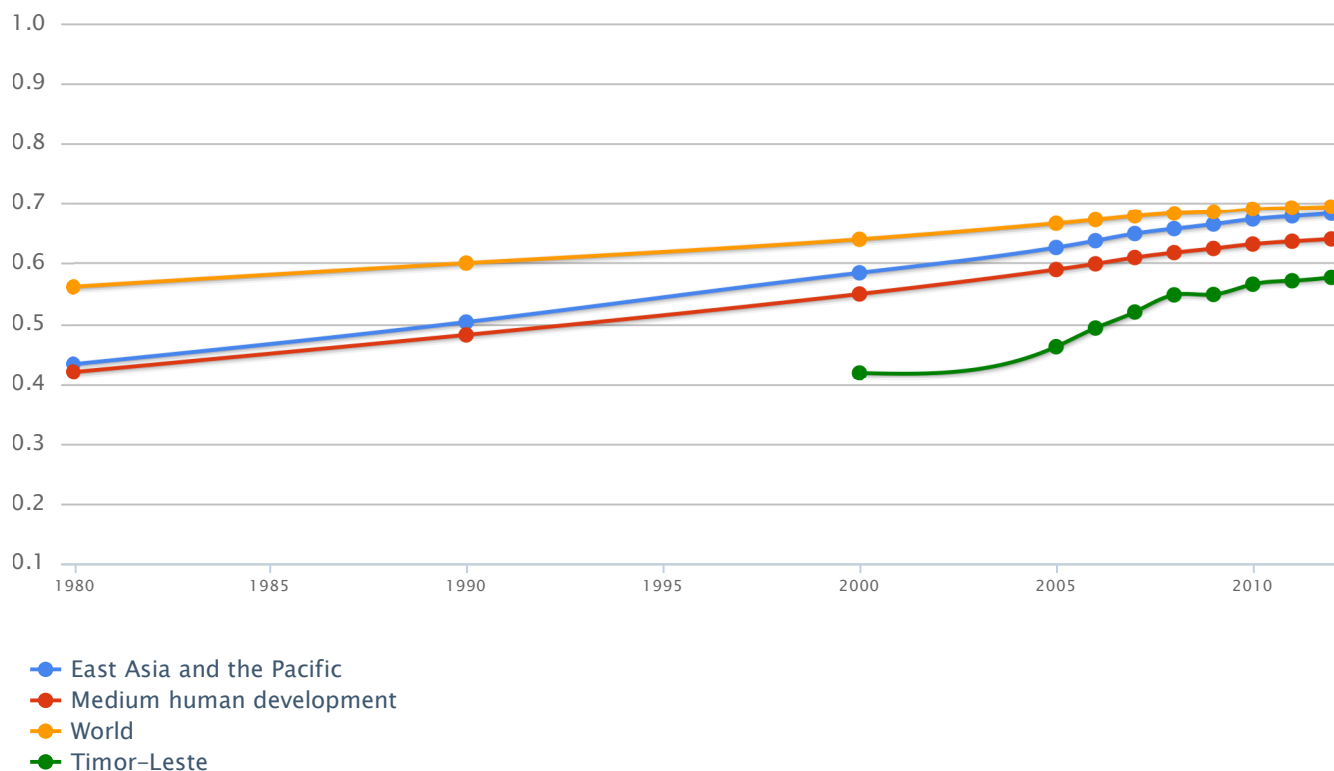
Indicator	Value	Notes
GDP per capita (2005 PPP \$)	1,393	
Income index	0.590	

Footnotes

1. Data refer to 2011 or the most recent year available.
2. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
3. Based on data from ICF Macro (2012).
4. Data refer to 2010 or the most recent year available.
5. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
6. The list of surveys used for estimation of inequalities is given at <http://hdrundp.org>.
7. The list of surveys used for estimation of inequalities is given at <http://hdrundp.org>.
8. Not all indicators were available for all countries; caution should thus be used in cross-country comparisons. Where data are missing, indicator weights are adjusted to total 100 percent. For details on countries missing data, see Alkire and others (2011).
Estimates have been computed to ensure comparability across countries; thus they are not necessarily the same as official statistics of the countries, which may use alternative rigorous methods.
9. Data were computed to ensure comparability across countries and are thus not necessarily the same as official country statistics, which may be based on alternative rigorous methods. Data are rounded according to the following scheme: less than 100, no rounding; 100-999, rounded to the nearest 10; and greater than 1,000, rounded to the nearest 100.
10. Projections based on medium-fertility variant.
11. Projections based on medium-fertility variant.

n.a. Data not available

Human Development Index: Trends 2000 - present



The Human Development Index - going beyond income

Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report has published the Human Development Index (HDI) which was introduced as an alternative to conventional measures of national development, such as level of income and the rate of economic growth. The HDI represents a push for a broader definition of well-being and provides a composite measure of three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and income. Timor-Leste's HDI is 0.576, which gives the country a rank of 134 out of 187 countries with comparable data. The HDI of East Asia and the Pacific as a region increased from 0.432 in 1980 to 0.683 today, placing Timor-Leste below the regional average. The HDI trends tell an important story both at the national and regional level and highlight the very large gaps in well-being and life chances that continue to divide our interconnected world. [Learn more](#)

Human Development Index: Health, Education and Income

