

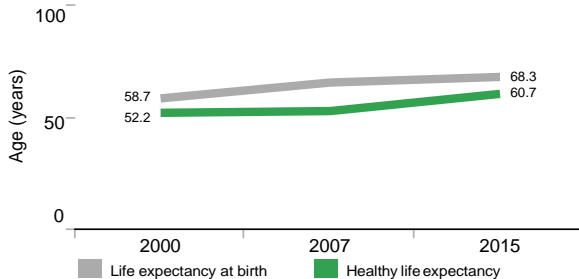


Last updated on November, 2016

Population (000s)¹ 1 185	Urban population¹ 33.4%	Poverty² (ppp < \$1.90 a day) 30.3%	GDP per capita³ (Current US\$) 1169	Total health expenditure as share of GDP³ 1.5%
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Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicators of overall progress

Life expectancy



Life expectancy at birth⁴ provides an indication of overall mortality of a country's population. In Timor-Leste, from 2000 (58.7 years) to 2015 (68.3 years), the life expectancy at birth has improved by 9.6 years.

Healthy life expectancy⁴ reflects overall health of the country's population. In Timor-Leste, from 2000 (52.2 years) to 2015 (61.1 years), healthy life expectancy has improved by 8.9 years.

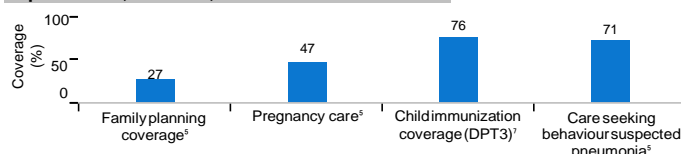
Universal health coverage: At the centre of the health goal

The goal of universal health coverage (UHC) is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring **health service coverage** and **financial protection** (SDG target 3.8).

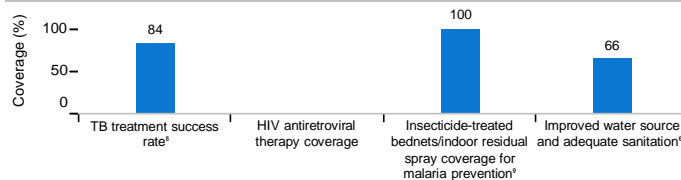
HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

A new summary measure of health service coverage, a composite *service coverage index*, is currently under development: 16 indicators are derived from four main areas of work: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

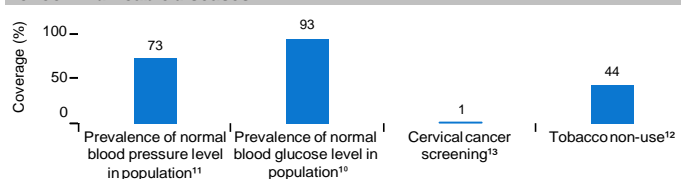
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health⁵ Latest available data (2010-2015)



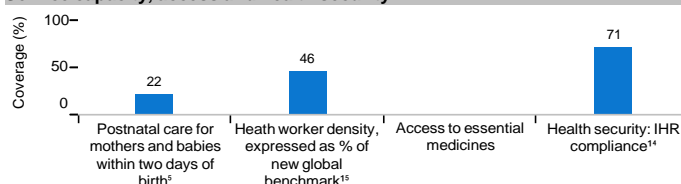
Communicable diseases



Noncommunicable diseases



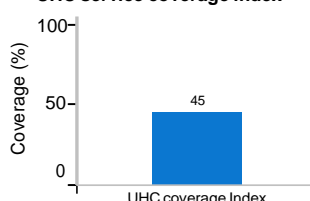
Service capacity, access and health security



UHC coverage index of essential health services

To provide a summary measure of coverage, an index of national service coverage is computed by averaging service coverage values across the 16 tracer indicators. The UHC coverage index ranges from 0% to 100%, with 100% implying full coverage across a range of services.

UHC service coverage index



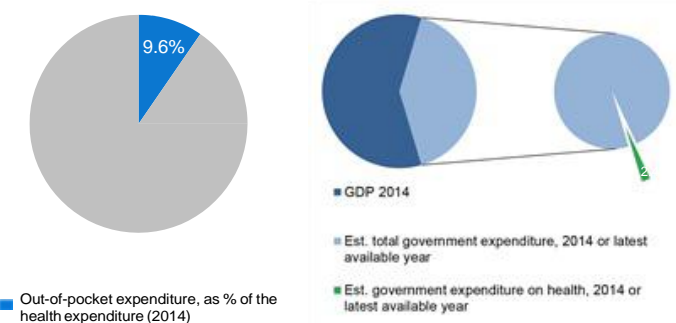
FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.

Impoverishment: **0.1%** or **approximately 1 600** people are being pushed into poverty because of out-of-pocket health spending.¹⁶

Catastrophic expenditure on health: **0.9%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure on health care.¹⁶

Out of pocket expenditure¹⁶ is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health. In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.



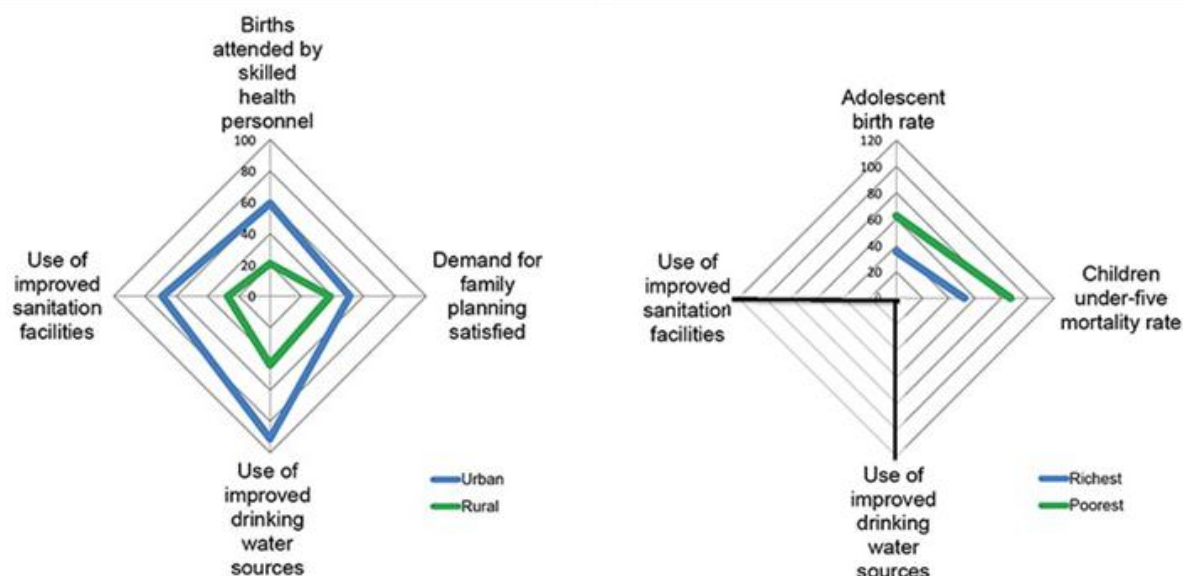
■ Out-of-pocket expenditure, as % of the health expenditure (2014)

This profile provides an overview of the current status of achieving better health towards the 13 targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3): **Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.** All 26 SDG3 indicators plus other selected health-related indicators are presented where data is available.

Equity: Leave no one behind

Variation, urban versus rural¹⁷

Variation by income¹⁷



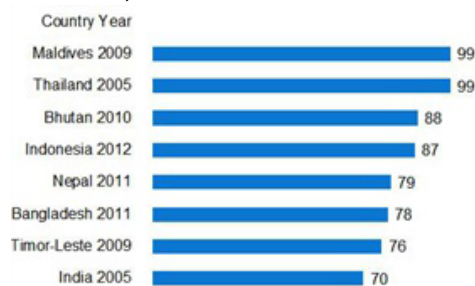
Variation in risk factors, by sex

Indicator	Female	Male
Adults aged ≥18 years who are obese ¹⁸ (%)	3.2	1.2
Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose among adults aged ≥ 18 years ¹⁰ (%)	5.5	5.4
Prevalence of raised blood pressure among adults aged ≥ 18 years ¹¹ (%)	27.4	26.0

Tracking inequalities and targeting disadvantaged groups in health service coverage is central to monitoring progress towards UHC. Currently national health information systems and periodic surveys are inadequate for capturing data disaggregated by health equity stratifiers. The SDG target 17.18 highlighted below emphasizes the importance for countries to improve data and statistics available by multiple equity dimensions in all sectors, including health.

Measuring the degree of inequity in service coverage is not currently feasible for most categories, and data is generally only available for indicators in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health using data from international household health surveys. A relative inequality score based on the ratio of the mean coverages among the poorest populations to the national average can be computed. A value of 100 means no difference at all, whereas the smaller value indicates greater gap between the poorest and the national average.

Relative inequality score for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health intervention coverage in 8 countries, 2005 to 2012⁶

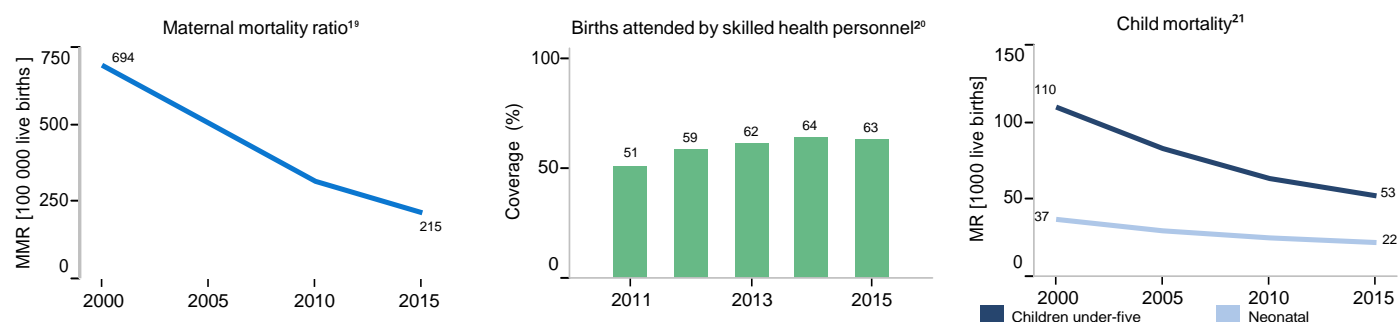


Moving beyond averages

SDG target 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

SDG 3: Health targets

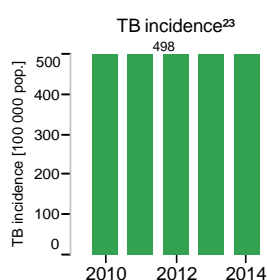
Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



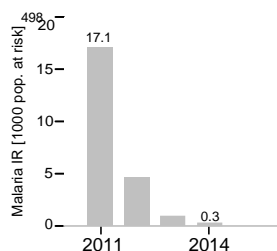
Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)

New HIV infections among adults 15 to 49 years²²

Current data are insufficient to determine trend



Malaria incidence²⁴



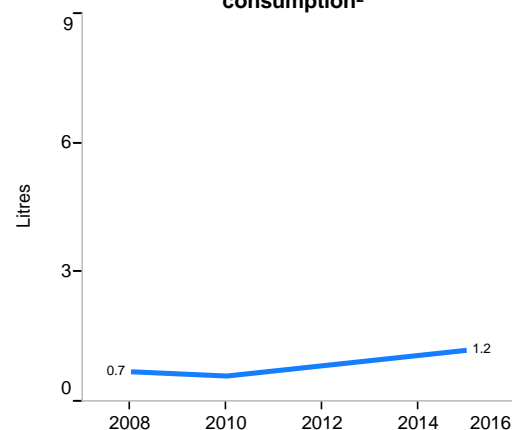
Malaria incidence is calculated for confirmed malaria cases

Indicators	Year	Timor-Leste	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B incidence	-	-	-
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases ⁶	2014	1 108 842	824 180 314

Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Timor-Leste	Regional estimate
Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases ⁶ (%)	3.4.1	2012	23.7	24.5
Suicide mortality rate ²⁵ (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2012	8	17.7
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption ⁶	3.5.2	2015	1.2	3.7
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2013	16.6	17

Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption²⁷



Sexual and reproductive health

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁵ (%)	3.7.1	2009-2010	27	73.5
Adolescent birth rate ⁵ (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)	3.7.2	2009-2010	51	33.9

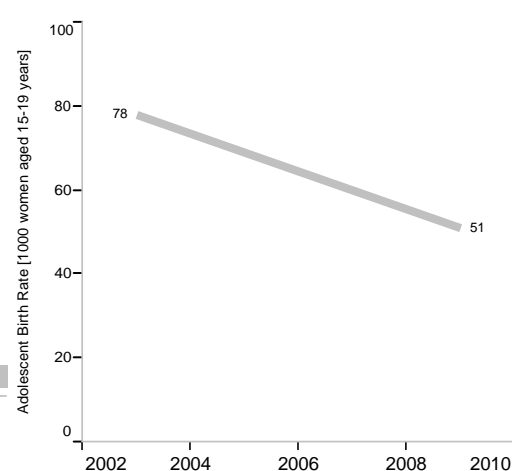
Mortality due to environmental pollution

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2012	89.6	117.1
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2012	10.3	20.1
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2012	0.8	3

Tobacco use

Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Female ¹²	3.a.1	2015	29	18
Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Male ¹²	3.a.1	2015	71	52

Adolescent birth rate²⁸



Prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older

Current data are insufficient to determine trend

Essential medicines and vaccines

Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	3.b.1	-	-	-
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	3.b.2	-	-	-

Health workforce

Health worker density ²⁶ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2016	20.3	-
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National and global health risks

International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index ¹⁴	3.d.1	2015	71	80
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

Other health-related SDGs

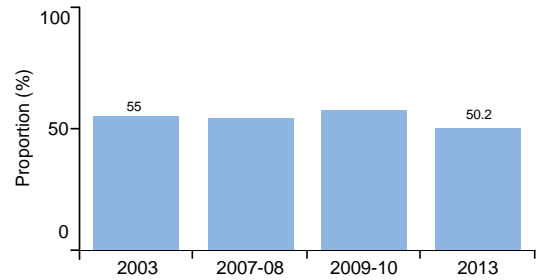
Child nutrition				
Indicators	SDG target	Year	Timor-Leste	Regional estimate
Children under 5 years who are stunted ²⁵	2.2.1	2013	50.2	32.9
Children under 5 years who are wasted ²⁵	2.2.2	2013	11.0	13.5
Drinking water services and sanitation				
Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources ²⁹	6.1	2015	72	92
Proportion of population using improved sanitation ²⁹	6.2	2015	41	49
Clean household energy				
Proportion of population with access to electricity ²	7.1.1	2012	72	0
Ambient air pollution				
Air pollution level in cities ⁹ (PM 2.5) (µg/m ³)	11.6.2	2014	15	60.2
Natural disasters				
Number of deaths by disaster ⁶ (per 100,000 people)	13.1.2	2011-2015	0	0.3
Homicide and conflicts				
Mortality rate due to homicide ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2012	4.9	4.3
Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.2	2011-2015	0	0.1
Birth registration				
Birth registration coverage ³⁰	16.9.1	2009-2010	55	0

Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

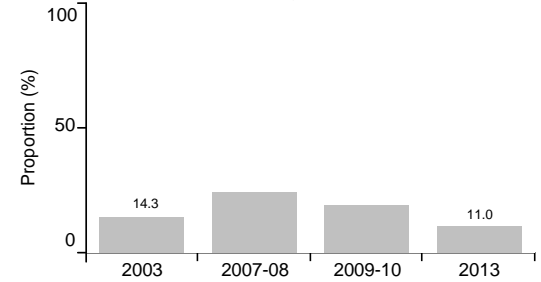
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Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age^{25, 31}



Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age^{25, 31}



Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel⁵

