# TIMOR-LESTE

| Population (000s)[1] | Urban population[2] | Poverty[3] (ppp <US$ 1.90 a day) | GDP per capita[3] (Current US$) | Current health expenditure as share of GDP[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1318 | 30.6% | 30.7% | 1294.2 | 3.9% |

## Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall progress

### Healthy life expectancy (HALE)
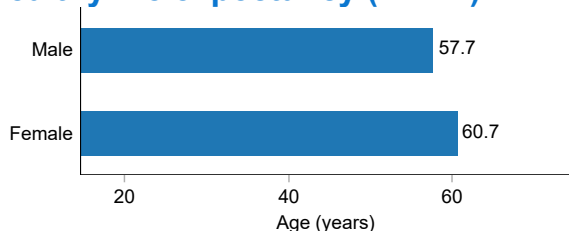


Healthy life expectancy* (HALE) represents the average equivalent number of years from birth of living in good health without disease or injury. Females have 3.0 years longer HALE than males.

## Universal health coverage (UHC): At the centre of the health goal

The goal of 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 SERVICES COVERAGE

The summary measure of essential health services coverage, *service coverage index* of sub-indicators in four main areas: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.
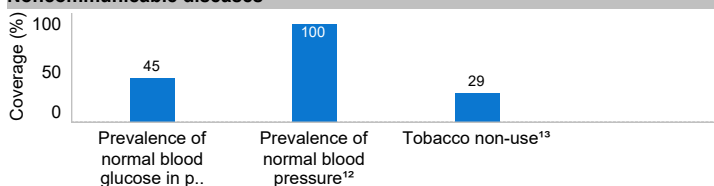
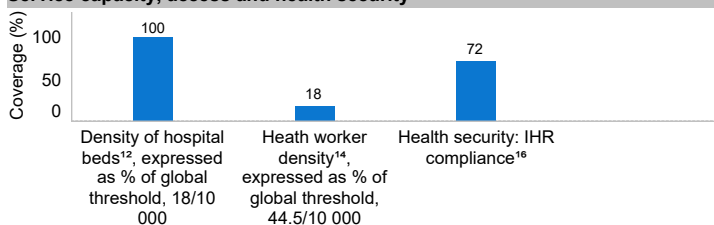**Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health**   Latest available data (2010-2019)
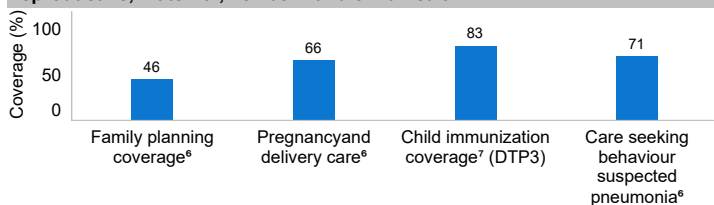


**Infectious diseases**



**Noncommunicable diseases**



**Service capacity, access and health security**



### UHC services coverage index of essential health services

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

**UHC services coverage index***
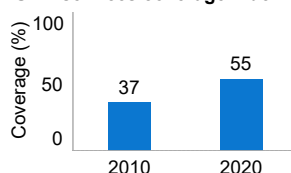


### FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.
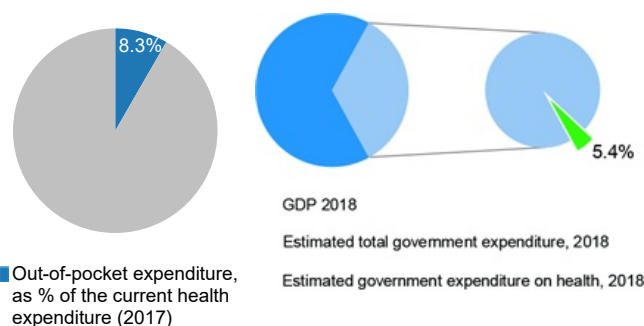
Impoverishment: **1.0%** or **approximately 12 000** people are being pushed into poverty (at US$1.90 level) because of out-of-pocket health spending.[17]

Catastrophic expenditure on health*:**2.9%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure on health care.[17]

**Out-of-pocket expenditure[4]**
In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.

**Public spending on health[4]** is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.



■ Out-of-pocket expenditure, as % of the current health expenditure (2017)

GDP 2018

Estimated total government expenditure, 2018

Estimated government expenditure on health, 2018

This profile provides an overview of the current status of progress towards the 13 targets under the health Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3) plus other selected health-related indicators. Twenty-five of the indicators are noted with an asterisk (*), which Member States in the WHO South-East Asia Region have designated to be the most common indicators of importance for the Region. This profile also includes all of the SDG indicators for the WHO Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2023 (GPW13)

# Quality of health care: cleaner and safer health facilities

## Effecive services

Progress towards UHC will be seriously constrained without improvement in the quality of health care

**Less is better**

**?%** Health care associated infection rate

**56%** Children prescribed antibiotics for common cold

**77%** Antenatal care coverage (4 visits)

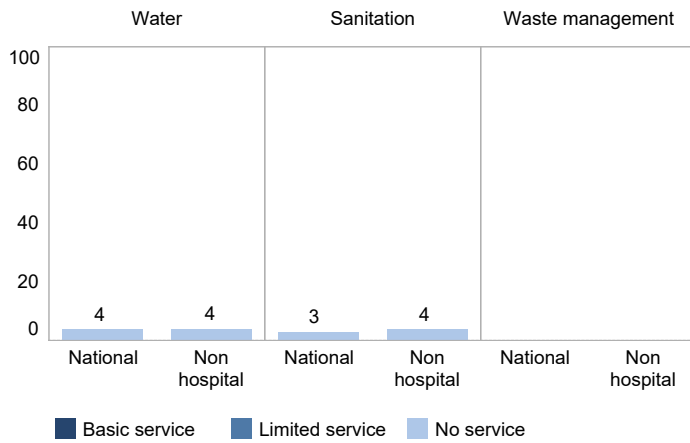**77%** Children with diarrhoea received ORS or equivalent advice

**89%** TB treatment success rate for new and relapse case

**2%** Hypertensives are treated and controlled

**More is better**
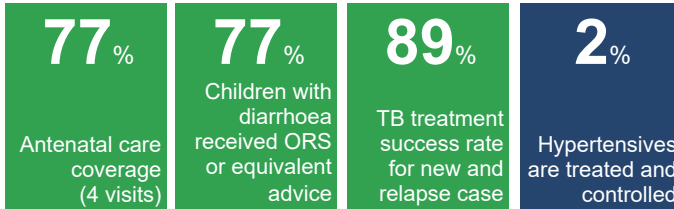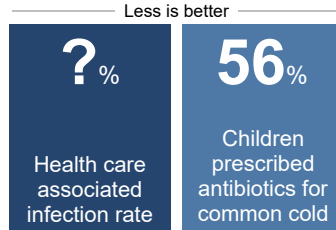
## Safe facility

Current data is unavailable

## Clean facility

### Basic WASH services at health facilities



| | Water | | Sanitation | | Waste management | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | National | Non hospital | National | Non hospital | National | Non hospital |
| | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | |

Legend: ■ Basic service ■ Limited service ■ No service

National policy on quality/safety of health care exists — **Yes**

National guidelines exist: **Yes** **Partly** **No**

| Surgial care | Medication |
|---|---|
| Child birth | Blood |
| Injection | Medical devices |

**2.4** Outpatient visit/person/year

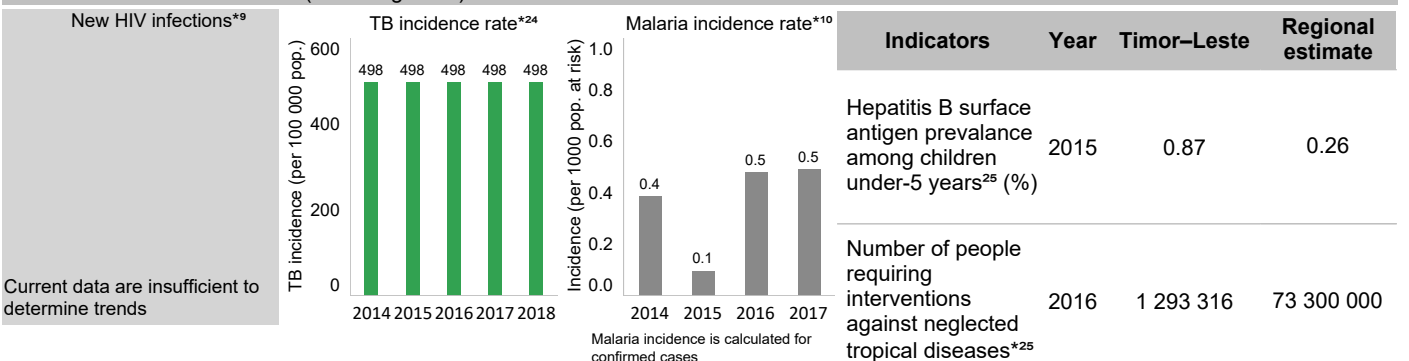**50%** of indicators are monitored and reported

# SDG 3: Health targets

## Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)

### Maternal mortality ratio[22]



745.0 ... 142.0 (2000–2017)

### Births attended by skilled health personnel[6, 18]



| 2003 | 2009 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| 18.4 | 29.9 | 56.7 |

### Child mortality[23]



174.2 ... 45.8 (Under-five mortality rate)
54.9 ... 20.4 (Neonatal mortality rate)

Legend: ■ Neonatal mortality rate ■ Under-five mortality rate
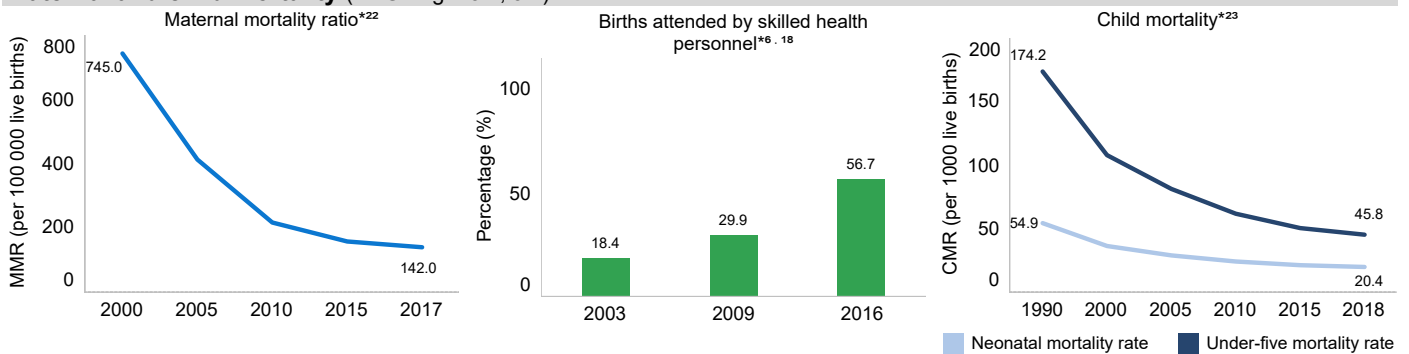
## Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)

### New HIV infections[9]

Current data are insufficient to determine trends

### TB incidence rate[24]



| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 |

### Malaria incidence rate[10]



| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Malaria incidence is calculated for confirmed cases

| Indicators | Year | Timor–Leste | Regional estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalance among children under-5 years[25] (%) | 2015 | 0.87 | 0.26 |
| Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases[25] | 2016 | 1 293 316 | 73 300 000 |

| Noncommunicable diseases and injuries | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicators** | **SDG target** | **Year** | **Timor–Leste** | **Regional estimate** |
| Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70*[25] | 3.4.1 | 2016 | 19.9 | 23.1 |
| Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population) | 3.4.2 | 2016 | 4.6 | 13.2 |
| Total alcohol per capita (≥15 years of age) consumption (litres of pure alcohol) | 3.5.2 | 2016 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population) | 3.6.1 | 2016 | 12.7 | 20.7 |
| **Sexual and reproductive health** | | | | |
| Proportion of married or in–union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | 3.7.1 | 2016 | 46.9 | 75.3 |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) | 3.7.2 | 2016 | 42 | 26.1 |
| **Mortality due to environmental pollution** | | | | |
| Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population) | 3.9.1 | 2016 | 139.8 | 165.8 |
| Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services[25] (per 100 000 population) | 3.9.2 | 2016 | 9.9 | 15.4 |
| Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning[25] (per 100 000 population) | 3.9.3 | 2016 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| **Tobacco use** | | | | |
| Prevalence of tobacco use among 15–64 years old– Female | 3.a.1 | 2014 | 28.9 | – |
| Prevalence of tobacco use among 15–64 years old– Male | 3.a.1 | 2014 | 70.6 | – |
| **Essential medicines and vaccines** | | | | |
| DTP3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds | 3.b.1 | 2018 | 83 | 89 |
| MCV2 immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age*[25] | 3.b.1 | 2018 | 54 | 80 |
| PCV3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds | 3.b.1 | 2018 | – | 17 |
| HPV immunization coverage estimates among 15-year-old girls | 3.b.1 | 2018 | – | 1 |
| Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis | 3.b.3 | – | – | – |
| Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita (US$) | 3.b.2 | 2018 | 8.93 | 0.39 |
| **Health workforce** | | | | |
| Health worker density*[14] (per 10 000 population) | 3.c.1 | 2018 | 23.9 | 26 |
| **National and global health risks** | | | | |
| Average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores* | 3.d.1 | 2019 | 37 | 61 |

## Other health-related SDGs

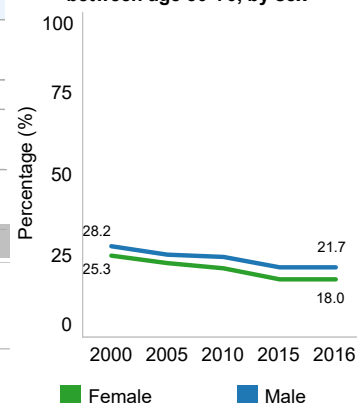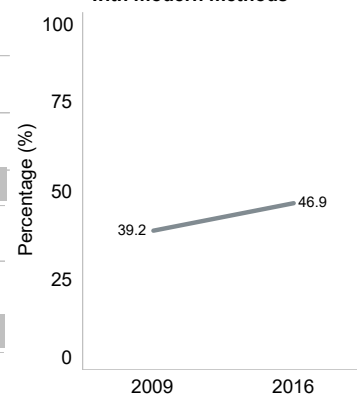| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General government health expenditure** | | | | |
| Domestic general government health expenditure as percentage of general government expenditure (%) | 1.a | 2017 | 5.2 | 8.1 |
| **Child nutrition** | | | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under-5* | 2.2.1 | 2016 | 45.6 | 31 |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under-5* | 2.2.2 | 2016 | 22.6 | 14.7 |
| Prevalence of overweight in children under-5* | 2.2.3 | 2016 | 10.6 | 3 |
| Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15–49 years) | 2.2.4 | 2016 | 41.3 | 45.8 |
| **Intimate Partner Violence** | | | | |
| Proportion of ever–partnered women and girls aged >=15 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months | 5.2 | 2016 | 35 | – |

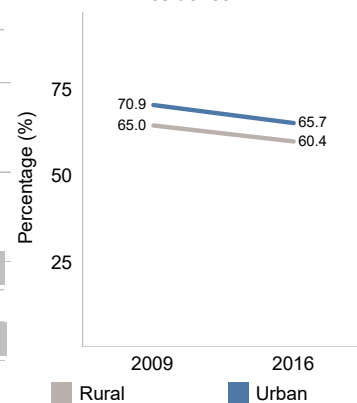*Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available*

**Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70, by sex**
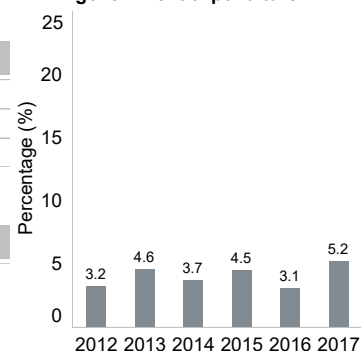


Female | Male

**Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods**



**DTP3 immunization coverage among 1- year- old, by place of residence**



Rural | Urban

**Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure**

## Drinking water services and sanitation

| Indicators | SDG target | Year | Timor–Leste | Regional estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | 6.1 | 2017 | – | – |
| Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 6.2.1 | 2017 | – | – |
| Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water (%) | 6.2.2 | 2017 | 28 | 60 |
| Amount of water– and sanitation–related official development assistance that is part of a government–coordinated spending plan (constant 2016 US$ millions) | 6.3 | 2018 | 2.53 | 1414.13 |

## Clean household energy

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) | 7.1 | 2018 | 12 | 50 |

## Ambient air pollution

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas  (µg/m3) | 11.6.2 | 2016 | 18.2 | 57.3 |

## Homicide and conflicts

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortality rate due to homicide  (per 100 000 population) | 16.1.1 | 2016 | 4.7 | 3.9 |

## Birth registration

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birth registration coverage[6] | 16.9.1 | 2016 | 60.4 | – |

## Cause-of-death data

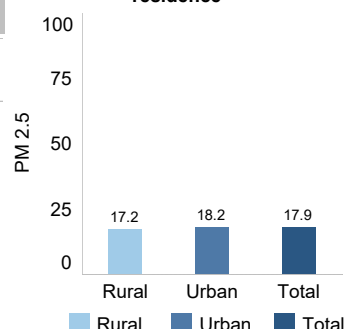| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Completeness of cause–of–death data  (%) | 17.19 | 2019 | – | 10 |

*Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available*

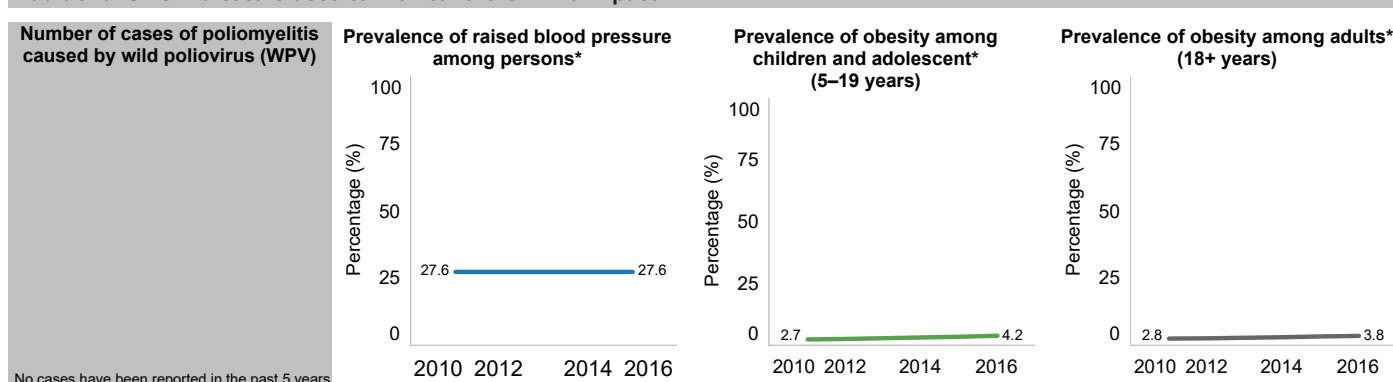**Prevalence of wasting among children under-5 years of age**
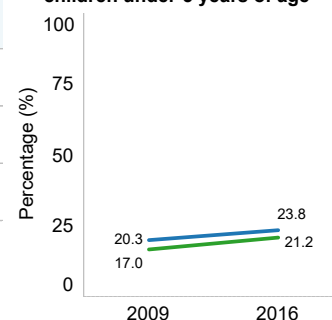


- Female
- Male

**Concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5), by place of residence**



- Rural
- Urban
- Total

## Additional SDG indicators used to monitor the GPW13 impact

**Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (WPV)**

No cases have been reported in the past 5 years

**Prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons***



**Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescent* (5–19 years)**



**Prevalence of obesity among adults* (18+ years)**

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18. Bangladesh DHS Survey 1999, Bangladesh DHS Survey 2004, Bangladesh DHS Survey 2007
19. Calculated. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Health Bulletin. Dhaka: Management Information System/ Directorate General of Health Services; 2017. (http://www.dghs.gov.bd/images/docs/Publications/HB%202016%20_2nd_edition_13_01_17.pdf – accessed 29 June 2019)
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22. Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Geneva; 2015 (https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf;jsessionid=56B6C12830EA6EA8CD0F30A8433E8FC3?sequence=1, accessed 28 May 2019). *See for Maternal Mortality Ratio. Country reported value: 2017=172; 2016=178, 2015=181, 2014=193, 2013=197 Data source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics*
23. Levels & trends in child mortality: report 2017: estimates developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. New York (NY), Geneva and Washington (DC): UNICEF, World Health Organization, World Bank, United Nation; 2017 (http://www.childinfo.org/, accessed 28 May 2019). See for under-five mortality. *Country reported value: 2017=31, 2016=35, 2015=35;2014=38, 2013=41 Data source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics.* See for neonatal mortality. *Country reported value: 2017=17, 2016=19, 2015=20, 2014=21, 2013=20.Data Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics*
24. WHO Global Tuberculosis database [online]. ( https://www.who.int/tb/country/data/download/en/, accessed 29 June 2019).
25. World Health Statistics 2019. (https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/324835/9789241565707-eng.pdf?ua=1, accessed 28 May 2019)
26. See for suicide mortality rate. Country reported value:2016=14.7 Data Source:
27. See for road traffic mortality rate. Country reported value: 2016=14.4. Data Source: Bangladesh Health Injury Survey 2016
28. See for Annual mean concentrations of the particulate matter (PM 2.5). Country reported value 2014=107, 2015=94, 2013=57. Data Source: Administrative Data taken from Ministry of Environment and Forest