Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicators of overall progress

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth 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 expectancy 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 health

Coverage (%)

- Family planning coverage
- Pregnancy care
- Child immunization coverage (DPT3)
- Care seeking behaviour suspected pneumonia

Communicable diseases

Coverage (%)

- TB treatment success rate
- HIV antiretroviral therapy coverage
- Insecticide-treated bednets/indoor residual spray coverage for malaria prevention
- Improved water source

Noncommunicable diseases

Coverage (%)

- Prevalence of normal blood pressure level in population
- Prevalence of normal blood glucose level in population
- Cervical cancer screening
- Tobacco non-use

Service capacity, access and health security

Coverage (%)

- Postnatal care for mothers and babies within two days of birth
- Health worker density; expressed as % of new global benchmark
- Access to essential medicines
- Health security: IHR compliance

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.

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.

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

Out of pocket expenditure is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.

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.
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.

Relative inequality score for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health intervention coverage in 8 countries, 2005 to 2012

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.
**Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Timor-Leste</th>
<th>Regional estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New HIV infections among adults 15 to 49 years⁵²</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>498 498 498</td>
<td>73.5 33.9 33.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current data are insufficient to determine trend.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>TB incidence⁴⁹</td>
<td>2010 2012 2014</td>
<td>498 498 498</td>
<td>51 73.5 73.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria incidence⁴⁹</td>
<td>2011 2014</td>
<td>17.1 0.3</td>
<td>73.5 33.9 33.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hepatitis B incidence: - - -

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases⁶: 2014 1 108 842 824 180 314

**Noncommunicable diseases and injuries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases⁶ (%)</td>
<td>3.4.1 2012</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide mortality rate³⁵ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.4.2 2012</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption³⁵</td>
<td>3.5.2 2015</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate from road traffic injuries⁶ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.6.1 2013</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sexual and reproductive health**

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods³ (%)</td>
<td>3.7.1 2009-2010</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate³ (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)</td>
<td>3.7.2 2009-2010</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Mortality due to environmental pollution**

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution³ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.9.1 2012</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>117.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services³ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.9.2 2012</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning³ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.9.3 2012</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Tobacco use**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Female¹²</td>
<td>3.a.1 2015</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Male¹²</td>
<td>3.a.1 2015</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Essential medicines and vaccines**

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

**Health workforce**

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health worker density⁶⁶ (per 10 000 population)</td>
<td>3.c.1 2016</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National and global health risks**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index¹⁴</td>
<td>3.d.1 2015</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available.*
### Other health-related SDGs

#### Child nutrition

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are stunted$^6$</td>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are wasted$^6$</td>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drinking water services and sanitation

- Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources$^6$ 6.1 2015 72 92
- Proportion of population using improved sanitation$^6$ 6.2 2015 41 49

#### Clean household energy

- Proportion of population with access to electricity$^6$ 7.1.1 2012 72 0

#### Ambient air pollution

- Air pollution level in cities$^6$ (PM 2.5) (µg/m³) 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$^6$ 16.9.1 2009-2010 55 0

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

### References

5. DHS/MICS/Country Reported; 2006-2014
6. See for Care seeking behaviour suspected pneumonia is defined as: percentage of children under 5 years of age with suspected pneumonia (cough and difficult breathing not due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose) in the two weeks preceding the survey taken to an appropriate health facility or provider.
11. As reported by country, April 2016, HRH workshop. See for health workers density - normalized against global benchmark set at WHA 2016; 24.5 per 10000 population.
13. STEPS survey 2014
15. As reported by country, April 2016, HRH workshop. See for health workers density - normalized against global benchmark set at WHA 2016; 24.5 per 10000 population.
21. See for HIV incidence rate
22. See for health workers density - normalized against global benchmark set at WHA 2016; 24.5 per 10000 population.
25. National Malaria Control Programme, Timor-Leste
26. As reported by country, April 2016, HRH workshop. See for health workers density - normalized against global benchmark set at WHA 2016; 24.5 per 10000 population.

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### 2016 Health SDG Profile: Timor-Leste

- **Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age**: 55.014.2
- **Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age**: 99.011.0
- **Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel**: 49.041.0

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