



Gender

The Gender theme provides statistics of Timor-Leste's education, poverty, immunization, nutrition, and employment indicators disaggregated by gender. Types of disaggregation of these statistics include administrative level of disaggregation (national, region, district, urban/rural).

Differences in value for every indicator between female versus male is also presented. Any district or area with a positive value is a place where the indicators for female exceed male.

Education System in Timor-Leste

The education system in Timor-Leste is organised into a six-three-three education model of Primary Education (six years), Pre-Secondary (three years) and Secondary (three years). Secondary education is structured into general and vocational education. For higher education or tertiary education, the system is structured into university or similar degree.

The official age groups of specific education level are as follows: primary education 6-11 years old; pre-secondary education 12-14 years old; secondary education 15-17 years old; and tertiary education 18-23 years old.

Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)

Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) is defined as total enrollment in a specific level of education, regardless of age. It is calculated as the number of students enrolled at the specific level of education divided by the number of students in the official school age.

GER is often higher than 100% because of repetition and overage students. GER are calculated for primary, pre-secondary, secondary and tertiary education.

GER at various education levels are calculated using the following formula:

$$GER \text{ primary} = \frac{\text{population enroll in primary schools}}{\text{total population aged 6-11}} \times 100$$

$$GER \text{ pre-secondary} = \frac{\text{population enroll in pre-secondary schools}}{\text{total population aged 12-14}} \times 100$$

$$GER \text{ secondary} = \frac{\text{population enroll in secondary schools}}{\text{total population aged 15-17}} \times 100$$

$$GER \text{ tertiary} = \frac{\text{population enroll in tertiary education}}{\text{total population aged 18-23}} \times 100$$

Net Enrollment Rate (NER)

Net Enrollment Rate (NER) is defined as total enrollment in a specific level of education based on the official age group. It is calculated as the number of students enrolled in a given level of education who belong to the age group that officially corresponds to schooling, divided by the number of students in the official school age. NER at various education levels are calculated using the following formula:

$$NER \text{ primary} = \frac{\text{population aged 6-11 who enroll in primary schools}}{\text{total population aged 6-11}} \times 100$$

$$NER \text{ pre-secondary} = \frac{\text{population aged 12-14 who enroll in pre-secondary schools}}{\text{total population aged 12-14}} \times 100$$

$$NER \text{ secondary} = \frac{\text{population aged 15-17 who enroll in secondary schools}}{\text{total population aged 15-17}} \times 100$$

$$NER \text{ tertiary} = \frac{\text{population aged 18-23 who enroll in tertiary education}}{\text{total population aged 18-23}} \times 100$$

Adult Literacy Rate

Literacy involves the ability of basic reading and writing skills. In Timor-Leste, literacy refers to the ability to read and write at least a letter without difficulty. Adult literacy rate is defined as the proportion of adult (aged 15 years and above) who have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in literacy. Adult literacy rate is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Adult literacy rate} = \frac{\text{population aged 15 years that able to read and write a letter without difficulty}}{\text{total population aged 15 and older}} \times 100$$

Poverty

The following poverty indicators indices to summarize the level of poverty: Poverty Headcount Index, Poverty Rate, Poverty Gap Index and Poverty Severity Index.

Headcount Index measures the proportion of the population that is poor or is defined as the proportion of the population with a standard of living below the national poverty line. In Timor-Leste, poverty line is expressed in per capita consumption expenditure, is specified as the monetary value of food and non-food poverty lines. The food poverty line is based on the recommended nutritional norm of 2,100 calories per person. The non-food poverty line is based on the rent poverty line (the average rental cost per person of a reference dwelling) and other non-food items consumed excluding rental cost.

Poverty Gap Index is a measure of the average consumption shortfall of the population relative to the poverty line, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. The poverty gap index takes into account the average consumption level of the poor and often used to measure the depth of poverty.

Poverty Severity Index or the squared poverty gap index measures the distribution of consumption amongst the poor. The squared poverty gap index is also referred to as a measure of the severity of poverty.

Immunization

Immunization is the process where a person is made immune to an infectious disease, typically by the introduction of a vaccine. Immunization coverage is a key measure of immunization system performance.

These statistics report the immunization coverage for Timor-Leste's under-five children (0-59 months) that receive: (1) injected Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG); (2) injected Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DPT); (3) injected measles vaccines; (4) oral polio vaccine; and (5) complete immunization that covers all vaccines. Immunization coverages are calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Immunization coverage} = \frac{\text{number of under-five children receive a given vaccine (BCG,DPT,Measles or Polio)}}{\text{total population of children aged 0–59 months}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Complete immunization coverage} = \frac{\text{number of under-five children receive all vaccines}}{\text{total population of children aged 0–59 months}} \times 100$$

Nutrition

Underweight is defined as the percentage of children with low weight-for-height. Moderate and severe—below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population; severe—below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population. Stunting is defined as the percentage of children with low height-for-age. Moderate and severe—below minus two standard deviations from median height for age of reference population. Underweight and stunting are calculated using this formula:

$$\text{Underweight} = \frac{\text{number of children aged 0–59 months with underweight}}{\text{total population of children aged 0–59 months}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Stunting} = \frac{\text{number of children aged 0–59 months with stunting}}{\text{total population children aged 0–59 months}} \times 100$$

Labor Force

Labor force population includes those who have a job and those who are unemployed but carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Labor Force Participation Rate

Labor Force Participation Rate is derived by dividing the labor force by total working age population.

$$\text{Labor Force Participation Ratio} = \frac{\text{labor force population}}{\text{working age population}} \times 100$$

Employed Population

Employed population is defined as the number of people in working age population who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit for at least one hour per week or in temporary absence from a job. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use.

Employment Rate

Employment rate, or also known as employment-to-population ratio, is derived by dividing the employed population by the working age population

$$\text{Employment Rate} = \frac{\text{employed population}}{\text{working age population}} \times 100\%$$

Unemployed Population

Unemployed population is defined as the number of people in working age population who (a) were not in employment; (b) carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period; and (c) were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate, or also known as unemployment-to-labor force ratio, is derived by dividing the employed population by labor force population

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{unemployed population}}{\text{labor force population}} \times 100\%$$

How to Read Thematic Map

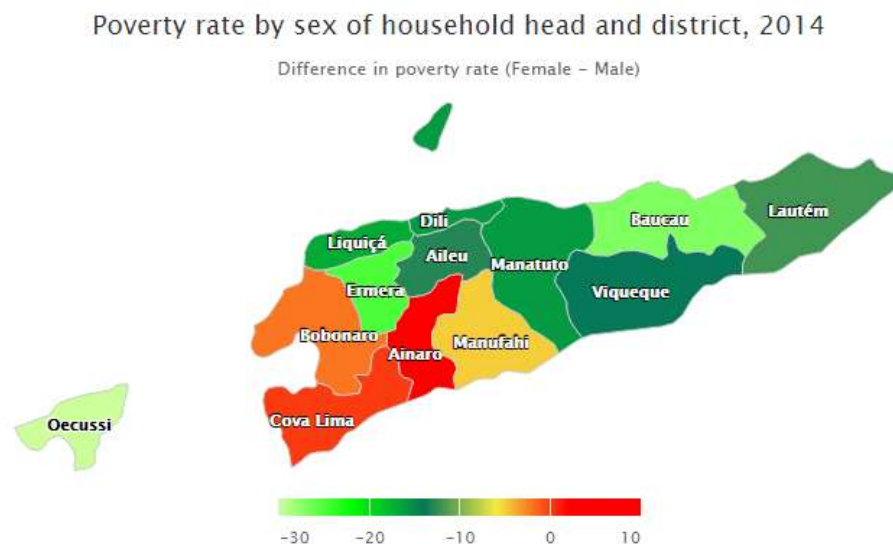


Figure above maps the difference in poverty rates for female-headed households compared to male-headed households. Any district with a positive value (shown in red on the map) is a place where female-headed poverty rates exceed male-headed poverty rates.