

ANNEX TABLE 1

Demographic indicators

	1985	1990	1995	1999	2001 ¹
Total population (persons)	630,676	747,557	839,719	779,567	794,298
Annual population growth rate (%)		↔ 3.46	↔ 2.35	↔ -1.5	↔ 0.90
Urban population (as % of total)	..	7.8	9.5	9.8	23.5 ³
Population age 0-4 (as % of total)	19.2	18.0	16.6	16.2	17.1
Population age 5-9 (as % of total)	14.0	14.3	15.6	15.1	14.9
Population under age 15 (as % of total)	40.6	41.5	43.5	41.1	43.9
Population aged 15-64 (as % of total)	57.6	56.5	54.8	57.0	53.7
Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.4
Dependency ratio (%)	79.8	78.5	81.6	78.6	82.2
Urban	77.3	71.0	73.8	69.2	74.3
Rural	83.5	79.7	82.4	80.8	84.4
Sex ratio (men/women)		1.07	1.03	1.03	1.01
Total fertility rate (per woman)	..	5.7	5.1	3.8	
..					
Averaged household size, total (persons)	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1
Urban	..	5.8	6.0	4.7	4.9
Rural	..	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2
Female-headed household, total (%)	..	9.4	8.9	8.9	10.0
Urban		10.2	11.7	9.8	12.1
Rural		9.3	8.6	8.7	9.2
Population density (persons/square kilometre) ²	37	50	56	57.3	55.7

Notes: For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see Note on the calculation of indicators on page 87. 1) Total population at mid-year for 2001 was based on the May 2001 Initial Registration (793,000 people) published by UNTAET (Civil Registry in East Timor, 2 July 2001) and adding the number of returned refugees for June 2001 (1,298 people) published by UNHCR (Summary of Voluntary Repatriation, 20 March 2002). Statistics on population structure by age group and dependency ratio were based on the Civil Registry in East Timor. Other indicators (urban population, averaged household size and female-headed households) were based on the results of the East Timor Household Survey 2001. 2) The total area is estimated at 14,874 square kilometers. 3) The percentage of the population living in urban areas in 2001 is not comparable with figures from previous years, as it is based on data from the East Timor Household Survey 2001, which had a sample of only 1,800 households (9,113 individuals) while the previous figures were based on data from the results of surveys or censuses during the Indonesian era which had samples of around 5,314 households (24,698 individuals). The two sources also used different definition of urban areas.

Sources: Population census (1980, 1990), Intercensal survey (1985, 1995), Household socio-economic survey of Susenas Core 1999, Common Country Assessment for East Timor (UN), Social and Economic Conditions in East Timor (Pedersen, J. and Marie Arneberg, 1999), East Timor Household Survey 2001.

Life expectancy and mortality indicators

	1993	1996	1997	1999	2001
Life expectancy at birth, total (year)	52.2	53.9	54.4	56.0	57.4
Male	50.7	52.3	52.6	54.2	55.6
Female	53.7	55.5	56.1	57.7	59.2
Infant mortality rate, total (per 1000 live births)	108.6	99.7	92.8	86.0	80.1
Male	118.1	108.9	101.9	94.7	88.4
Female	99.6	91.1	84.2	77.8	72.3
Child mortality rate, total (per 1000 live births)	75.6	66.8	64.3	56.6	50.3
Male	75.9	67.6	65.7	58.0	51.8
Female	75.2	66.0	63.0	55.2	48.8
Under 5 mortality rate, total (per 1000 live births)	204.6	183.5	177.6	158.8	143.5
Male	217.7	196.3	191.3	171.6	155.5
Female	192.3	171.5	164.6	146.7	132.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	420	..
Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, total (%)	45.9	41.1	39.8	35.6	32.2
Male	48.5	43.8	42.7	38.3	34.8
Female	43.4	38.7	37.1	33.1	29.8
Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 (%)	103.0	93.8	91.2	83.2	76.6
Male	115.3	105.6	103.3	94.5	87.2
Female	91.3	82.7	79.9	72.6	66.6
Underweight children under 5 (%)	..	50.6	..	44.5	..

Notes: For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see 'Note on the calculation of indicators' on page 87. 1) Life expectancy at birth in 1997 is calculated from raw data of East Timor Household Survey 2001, using Coale-Demeny Models (Trussel equations) for the West model, whereas the estimates for other years were based on an extrapolation (best-fitted curved) model of several estimates from various data sources (including the 1997 estimate), applying the same methodology (see 'Note on the calculation of indicators').

Sources: Indonesia 1990 Population Census, 1995 Indonesia Intercensal Survey (SUPAS), Indonesia Socio-economic household surveys (SUSENAS, 1993, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99), East Timor Household Survey 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 3

Health, fertility and family planning indicators

	1993	1996	1997	1999	2001
Monthly morbidity rate, total (%)	20.0	20.9	22.5	18.0	13.0
Urban	24.4	20.4	19.8	17.2	..
Rural	19.6	20.9	23.3	19.0	..
Under 5 child (age 0-4) monthly morbidity rate (%)	28.0	30.4	28.2	23.5	25.2
Urban	39.6	38.2	27.0	22.6	..
Rural	27.0	29.6	29.4	24.4	..
Births attended by skilled health staff , total (%)	16.2	23.4	27.3	30.0	..
Urban	44.9	53.9	52.9	62.2	..
Rural	13.5	20.0	24.3	25.4	..
Under 5 child (age 0-4) immunized, total (%)	57.7	73.6	78.5	75.1	51.8
Urban	65.9	87.1	80.5	86.0	..
Rural	56.9	72.1	78.2	73.5	..
Visit rate to modern health facilities/personnel, total (%)	11.4	12.7	14.5	13.8	53.9
Urban	17.0	13.5	15.7	14.9	..
Rural	10.9	12.6	13.1	11.7	..
Under 5 child (age 0-4) visit rate to modern health facilities/personnel, total (%)	18.0	21.1	20.5	17.9	60.6
Urban	29.9	30.7	22.7	19.0	..
Rural	16.9	20.0	18.2	15.2	..
Average number of children ever born to ever married women age 35 and over, total	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2
Urban	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.5	..
Rural	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	..
Child-woman ratio, total	70.5	65.9	63.4	54.2	77.7
Urban	66.3	62.1	65.0	56.0	..
Rural	70.9	66.3	63.2	54.0	..
Contraceptive use rate for modern methods, total (%)	16.7	18.7	21.9	19.9	5.6
Urban	19.7	30.0	26.3	27.1	..
Rural	16.4	17.4	21.5	19.1	..

Note: For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see 'Note on the calculation of indicators' on page 87

Source: SUSENAS core data for 1993, 1996, 1997, 1999; East Timor Household Survey 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 4

Education indicators

	1993	1996	1999	2001
Adult literacy rate, total (as % of age 15 and over)	35.6	40.4	40.6	43.0
Urban	69.3	79.6	80.4	81.5
Rural	32.5	36.2	36.6	37.2
Male	45.3	48.6	46.9	43.1
Female	25.8	32.0	33.9	42.8
Gross enrolment ratio, total (%)	52.6	55.5	59.1	56.1
Urban	55.1	57.2	63.2	60.3
Rural	48.6	51.1	54.3	50.1
Male	56.8	58.1	62.1	58.4
Female	50.1	54.2	57.9	55.1
Primary education	83.1	90.6	94.4	111.6
Lower secondary education	62.7	60.5	63.9	62.4
Upper secondary education	32.2	36.1	37.2	27.0
Tertiary education	2.8	3.3	5.1	3.9
Net enrolment ratio, total (%)	38.4	41.6	45.6	41.2
Urban	40.8	43.7	49.1	47.5
Rural	35.2	37.4	40.2	38.1
Male	41.1	43.2	48.5	44.9
Female	36.3	37.6	42.7	38.4
Primary education	65.3	71.0	74.2	76.2
Lower secondary education	25.0	27.0	36.3	33.1
Upper secondary education	13.5	17.9	20.4	17.6
Tertiary education	1.6	2.0	3.8	2.8
Repetition rate (%)	..	..	..	14
Male	..	..	..	13
Female	..	..	..	15
Mean years of schooling - prime working age of 20-54, total (years)	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.5
Male	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.3
Female	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.0
Urban	6.2	8.0	7.8	7.5
Rural	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1

Notes: For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see 'Note on the calculation of indicators' on page 87. 1) The school-age population in 2001 was calculated from data on the number of people by age (birthday) cohort from unofficial tabulation of the result of civil registration in East Timor in 2001 (Civil Registry Centre).

Sources : SUSENAS core data for 1993, 1996, 1997, 1999; East Timor Household Survey 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 5

Housing and living conditions indicators

	1993	1996	1998	1999	2001
Households with less than 10 square metres of floor area per capita, as % of total	67.8	59.6	53.5	51.6	56.9
Urban	60.7	49.6	45.0	49.1	56.3
Rural	68.4	60.5	54.2	51.9	57.4
Households with main floor of earth/bamboo, as % of total	73.8	69.9	63.7	64.5	64.0
Urban	35.5	25.0	21.9	20.4	62.7
Rural	76.8	73.7	67.6	69.8	64.8
Households with main wall of bamboo, as % of total	38.2	41.9	37.4	40.7	37.4
Urban	19.3	21.4	12.5	21.8	23.1
Rural	39.7	43.7	39.7	43.0	55.3
Households with main roof of wood/grass/leaves, as % of total	51.4	49.4	42.6	43.4	37.4
Urban	22.1	11.5	9.0	8.2	16.6
Rural	53.8	52.6	45.7	47.7	50.9
Households with main lighting of electricity, as % of total	16.9	22.7	27.2	30.1	35.9
Urban	53.7	72.6	80.8	83.0	75.2
Rural	13.9	18.2	22.3	23.7	11.1
Households with own drinking water facilities, as % of total	..	14.0	16.7	20.4	18.6
Urban	..	46.5	45.5	40.6	35.9
Rural	..	11.3	14.1	18.0	7.6
Households with pipe/pump drinking water, as % of total	29.1	23.9	26.0	27.6	46.3
Urban	68.1	83.6	78.4	78.2	64.9
Rural	26.0	18.9	21.2	21.6	34.3
Households with own sanitation facilities, as % of total	32.4	45.8	50.8	53.6	..
Urban	49.2	69.2	72.1	77.7	..
Rural	31.0	43.8	48.9	50.7	..
Households with toilet facilities, as % of total	..	11.0	14.4	14.2	13.8
Urban	..	39.9	53.6	54.0	51.2
Rural	..	8.6	10.8	9.5	8.5
Households with sewerage or septic tanks, as % of total	..	12.6	15.0	12.7	14.8
Urban	..	53.1	55.1	40.7	53.2
Rural	..	9.2	11.3	9.3	12.0

For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see 'Note on the calculation of indicators' on page 87.

Sources: SUSENAS core data for 1993, 1996, 1998 and 1999; Insan Hitawasanya Sejahtera 2000, Provincial Poverty and Social Indicators, Susenas 1993-1999; East Timor Household Survey 2001.

Poverty and consumption indicators

	1993	1996	1999	2001
Number of poor, total (in 000 people)	292.9	267.6	270.3	341.0
Urban	14.8	11.5	19.6	50.0
Rural	278.1	256.1	250.7	291.0
Head-count ratio, total (as % poor of total population)	37.0	31.7	29.9	41.0
Urban	22.0	14.2	20.1	26.0
Rural	38.4	33.6	31.1	46.0
Poverty gap index, P1 (%)	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8
Poverty severity index, P2 (%)	9.2	7.2	8.0	9.7
Gini coefficient, total (%)	34.8	34.1	30.5	35.4
Urban	39.0	38.4	35.7	37.1
Rural	33.5	31.8	28.1	32.3
Mean (average) consumption, total (rupiah/capita/month) ¹	28,360	38,090	78,269	346,639
1st Quintile	17,693	23,763	50,007	95,906
2nd Quintile	29,705	39,897	82,929	158,202
3rd Quintile	38,634	51,889	106,742	226,439
4th Quintile	51,285	68,880	142,104	336,085
5th Quintile	97,794	131,346	259,127	916,061
Median consumption, total (rupiah/capita/month) ¹	21,540	29,134	64,280	225,308
1st Quintile	17,414	23,554	50,622	96,231
2nd Quintile	27,447	37,123	82,297	157,304
3rd Quintile	35,908	48,567	106,203	225,308
4th Quintile	48,139	65,111	140,726	334,304
5th Quintile	80,425	108,779	219,645	620,295
Food share in consumption (as % of total consumption)	69.6	70.7	73.0	65.9
Urban	62.6	62.8	67.3	..
Rural	70.3	71.5	73.7	..

Notes: For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see 'Note on the calculation of indicators' on page 87. 1) In nominal terms.

Sources: SUSENAS, 1993, 1996, 1999; Insan Hitawasana Sejahtera 2000, Provincial Poverty and Social Indicators 1993-1999; East Timor Household Survey 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 7

Labour indicators

	1985	1990	1995	1999	2001
Labour force participation rate of population 15 years and over, total (%)	65.6	67.0	71.8	67.3	56.0
Male	83.0	84.0	89.6	87.6	76.2
Female	47.5	49.1	53.4	52.4	35.6
Urban	..	54.5	64.2	63.4	52.1
Rural	65.6	68.1	72.6	70.4	61.2
Labour force looking for work (%)	0.6	1.7	5.3	5.8	7.8
Male	0.6	1.4	3.6	3.9	6.6
Female	0.6	2.4	8.2	8.3	10.2
Urban	..	7.3	14.6	13.8	15.3
Rural	0.6	1.3	4.6	4.7	7.0
Children 10-14 years in labour force, total (%)	23.1	22.2	19.9	20.5	9.2
Boys	22.7	23.4	21.1	22.7	9.4
Girls	23.7	20.9	18.3	18.9	8.9
Urban	6.0	5.8	5.7	3.2	
Rural	23.1	23.6	22.3	23.1	14.5
Employment structure by sector 1) (as % of total workers)					
Sector A	84.1	73.6	73.2	71.5	73.2
Sector M	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.8	4.8
Sector S	11.2	20.2	20.6	21.7	22.0
Status in employment (as % of total workers)					
Self-employed	45.1	43.7	52.0	51.2	59.3
Contributing family worker	43.1	36.4	30.2	30.0	21.2
Employer	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.7
Paid employee	11.5	18.9	17.4	18.0	17.4
Intensity of worked hours (as % of total workers)					
Less than 25 hours/week	30.2	27.9	26.5	26.1	14.9
25 - 44 hours/week	45.9	53.6	54.2	54.9	44.1
45 hours and over/week	23.9	18.5	19.3	19.0	41.1
Number of civil servants..	..	27,439	34,270	9,035	
Male	..	..	..	25,720	..
Female	..	..	..	8,550	..
In educational sector	..	..	..	..	5,125
In health sector	..	..	..	..	1,087
In other sectors	..	..	..	..	2,823

Notes: For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see 'Note on the calculation of indicators' on page 87. 1) The industrial sector here is grouped into three major categories: sector A (agriculture), sector M (including mining & quarrying, manufacturing industry, electricity, gas and water, and construction), and sector S (including trade, restaurant and hotel, transportation, storage and communication, financing and business services, and public, personal and other services).

Sources: Indonesia Population Census (1990), Indonesia Intercensal survey (1985, 1995), SUSENAS 1999, Common Country Assessment for East Timor (UN).

Economic indicators

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Estimate	2000 Projection	2001 Projection
GDP, total (in million US\$) 1)	315	368	383	390	263	312	380
GDP per capita (US\$)	374	429	442	424	337 2)	396 3)	478 4)
Change in real GDP growth (%)	9	11	4	-2	-38	15	18
Inflation rate (CPI Dili: rupiah prices)	8	5	10	80	140	20	..
Real GDP by sector (as % of total GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Agriculture	27.5	24.0	24.2	24.9	25.5	21.3	..
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	..
Manufacturing industry	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	..
Electricity, gas & water	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	..
Construction	21.8	23.2	22.1	21.7	15.7	23.2	..
Trade, hotel & restaurant	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.9	8.1	..
Transportation & communication	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.3	11.0	8.1	..
Finance & business services	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.0	5.2	4.6	..
Public administration & defence	21.4	22.3	22.4	22.1	25.4	27.8	..
Personal, community services	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	..
Regional GDP shares at current price (as % of total GDP)							
Covalima	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.9	..	..	..
Ainaro	4.5	5.8	5.5	4.7	..	..	..
Manufahi	6.1	6.0	4.6	5.1	..	..	..
Viqueque	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	..	..	..
Lautem	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	..	..	..
Baucau	8.0	7.9	6.9	6.0	..	..	..
Manatuto	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.4	..	..	..
Dili	30.7	30.0	33.6	34.6	..	..	..
Aileu	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.1	..	..	..
Liquica	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.7	..	..	..
Ermera	9.9	10.5	10.8	11.0	..	..	..
Bobonaro	6.7	6.9	6.3	7.7	..	..	..
Oecussi	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.9	..	..	..

Notes: For a discussion on comparability between the pre- and post-1999 data sources, see 'Note on the calculation of indicators' on page 87. 1) Calculated on the basis of a constant purchasing power parity exchange rate (base year, 1996); 2) Calculated by dividing the total GDP by the estimated population in 1999 (779,567 people); 3) As note 1) with the estimated population in mid-year 2000 (786,932 people), 3) As note 1) with the estimated population in mid-year 2001 (794,298 people).

Source: GDP data in 1998-2001 from the IMF Statement at the Donor's Meeting on East Timor (Oslo, December 2001); GDP data in 1995-1997 from BPS (1999), Regional Income at District Level 1993-1998; Common Country Assessment for East Timor (UN).

ANNEX TABLE 9

Agriculture indicators

	1996	1997	1998	2000
Suitable land for agriculture (hectare)	..	..	..	600,000
Suitable land under cultivation (as % of total land area)	..	..	..	40
Harvested area of paddy - wetland (hectare)	17,418	12,400	12,054	..
Harvested area of paddy - dryland (hectare)	2,266	1,798	1,772	..
Average yield of paddy - wetland (quintal/hectare)	28.04	28.18	28.18	..
Average yield of paddy - dryland (quintal/hectare)	16.65	16.85	16.25	..
Paddy production - wetland (ton)	48,835	34,938	33,968	..
Paddy production - dryland (ton)	3,772	3,030	2,880	..
Maize production (ton)	106,616	99,204	58,931	..
Cassava production (ton)	53,781	41,379	32,092	..
Sweet potatoes production (ton)	15,681	14,997	11,989	..
Peanuts production (ton)	3,335	3,302	4,669	..
Soybeans production (ton)	1,244	783	690	..
Rural population working as labour in agriculture as % of total rural labour)	79	..	..	75
Rural population with agriculture as major source of income (as % of total rural population)	76	..	..	70

Source: Statistical yearbook of Indonesia, 1996 and 1999. Common Country Assessment for East Timor (UN)

Note on the calculation of indicators

The indicators presented in this report are based on the best available data from a wide range of sources, as well as from direct and indirect estimates. However, it should be emphasized that data on human development in East Timor are limited and of questionable reliability. Different sources frequently produce different estimates for the same indicators. This notably happens for statistics and indicators relating to 2001. So it is important to use the data with caution, particularly when comparing 2001 with earlier years.

The indicators in Chapter 1—the human development index (HDI), the human poverty index (HPI-1), and the gender-related development index (GDI) were produced by applying the standard methods. And although the indicators can be used as benchmark for assessing progress in human development, further improvement in the data and in the systems of monitoring should provide more reliable human development indicators in future.

Life expectancy at birth

The data on life expectancy at birth are based on various surveys of the population in East Timor. These data include the 1990 Indonesia population census, the 1995 intercensal survey (SUPAS), a series of household socio-economic surveys for core information (SUSENAS 1993, 1996, 1999), and the results of East Timor's household living condition survey in 2001. Data on the average number of live births and the number of surviving children of women aged between 15 and 50 years old were entered into the software program, Mortpak, which was then used to produce the following indices: the probability of dying before age 40, the infant mortality rate, the probability of dying between ages 1 and 5, and life expectancy at birth. The program output also provides two models with their possible variants, but for East Timor—as for other developing countries—the estimations of these indicators use Coale-Demeny Models (Trussel equations) with a variant of the West model. Each estimate of life expectancy at birth and the other corresponding mortality indices refers to four years backward from the reference time of

the respective survey. Since the resulting estimates of these indices produce an erratic trend, because of different sample sizes covered in those surveys, the final estimates presented in this report were based on an extrapolation, applying a best-fitted curve of logarithmic regression. A more detailed explanation on this extrapolation model is provided at the end of this note.

Adult literacy

The adult literacy rates in this report use estimates from a series of SUSENAS surveys (for 1993, 1996, 1997 and 1999) and the East Timor Household Survey 2001 (for 2001). These data sources may not be exactly comparable due to different sample coverage (see the later explanation for demographic data). The East Timor survey for 2001 is the only readily available source of adult literacy data.

Combined gross enrolment ratios

The combined gross enrolment ratios in this report also use the estimates from SUSENAS (for 1993, 1996, 1997 and 1999) and the East Timor household survey 2001 (for 2001). Attempts have been made to calculate the gross enrolment ratio in 2001 from the official record of the Educational Department and the University of East Timor on the number of students enrolled at each level of education and the school-age population based on the unofficial birth date data from the preliminary result of the civil registration in the mid-2001. The combined gross enrolment ratio resulting from this calculation gives a very high estimate—around 80—which is assumed to be unlikely for East Timor, since past estimates have ranged between 52 and 59.

Gross enrolment ratios are defined as the number of students enrolled at each level of schooling as a percentage of the population who are in the age group that corresponds to that level (primary school: 7-12 years, lower secondary school: 13-15 years, upper secondary school: 16-18 years, and tertiary: 19-24 years). The ratios are thus affected by the age- and sex-specific population estimates. They may also hide important differences among countries because of differences in the age range correspond-

ing to a level of education and in the duration of education programmes. The incidence of grade repetition may also produce distortion in the ratios. Net enrolment ratios are better indicators of access to education or knowledge, as they measure enrolments only for a particular age group. However, this report uses the combined gross enrolment ratio as a component of the human development index (HDI) in order to maintain international comparisons, as presented in the global human development reports.

GDP per capita (\$PPP)

The GDP per capita (\$PPP) data used in this report are based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) statement at the Donors' Meeting on East Timor in Oslo in December 2001. It is, however, difficult to come up with GDP per capita estimate, given the lack of reliable statistics, not just for the GDP itself but also for population.

Other statistics on associated indicators

This report also presents other human development indicators. These are derived from various data sources, including a series of Indonesian SUSENAS surveys and the East Timor household survey 2001 (for indicators of education, health, fertility, family planning, housing and living conditions, poverty and consumption), the 1990 Indonesian population census and the 1985 and 1995 intercensal surveys SUPAS (for demographic and labour force statistics), the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 1996 and 1999 (for agricultural statistics), the IMF Statement at the Donor's Meeting on East Timor in Oslo (December 2001) and the BPS-Statistics Indonesia report on 'Regional Income at District Level, 1993-1998' (for economic indicators). When making comparisons across time, it is important to bear in mind this variety of data sources.

It is also worth noting that the East Timor household survey for 2001 covers only 1,800 households or 9,113 individuals—a much smaller sample than that used

for earlier surveys of East Timor during the Indonesian administration. The 1999 SUSENAS survey, for example, covered 5,314 household or 24,698 individuals—a sample almost three times larger than that of the East Timor household survey for 2001. This discrepancy in sample size will obviously affect the comparability between the two sources.

Methodology for life expectancy and mortality

Indicators for life expectancy at birth and mortality were calculated using an indirect method. This applies to the infant mortality rate (IMR), the child mortality rate (CMR), the under-five child mortality rate (U5MR), and the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 and 60,

The first step was to enter data on the number of live births and the number of surviving children according to the age groups of mothers into the Mortpak program, which is produced by the East West Population Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii. The data came from the 1990 Indonesia population census, the 1995 Indonesia intercensal survey, the 1993 and 1999 SUSENAS core data, and the East Timor household survey 2001.

Outputs from this procedure produced indicators of IMR, the probability of dying between ages 1 and 5, and the life expectancy at birth by age groups of women. These indicators are provided in two models: the United Nations Models (Palloni-Heligman Equations) and the Coale-Demeny Models (Trussel Equations). The first model has five variants: Latin American, Chilean, South Asian, Far East and General. The second model has four variants: West, North, East and South. As for most other Asian countries, the chosen model and variant for East Timor is the Coale-Demeny (Trussel) for West model.

Since the life expectancy and mortality indicators resulting from these different data sources produce an erratic trend, the predicted estimate is based on a best-fitted curve using a regression equation.

Definitions of statistical terms

Births attended by skilled health staff: The percentage of deliveries attended by a doctor (a specialist, a non-specialist or a person with midwifery skills who can diagnose and manage obstetrical complications as well normal deliveries), nurse or midwife (a person who has successfully completed the prescribed course of midwifery and is able to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and postpartum period and to care for newborns and infants), or trained traditional birth attendant (a person who initially acquired his or her ability by delivering babies or through apprenticeship to other traditional birth attendants and who has undergone subsequent extensive training and is now integrated in the formal health care system).

Child-woman ratio: Refers to the number of population aged 0-4 years, as a percentage of the number of female population aged 15-45 years.

Children ever born to ever married women aged 35 years and over, average number: Refers to the number of children ever born to ever married women aged 35 years and over, as a percentage of total population of ever married women aged 35 years and over.

Consumer price index (CPI): Refers to changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or change at specified time periods.

Consumption, food share in: Refers to the average percentage of monthly food expenditure to the total monthly household expenditure.

Consumption, mean (average): Refers to the average nominal value of the total monthly expenditure of the observed households.

Consumption, median: Refers to the middle nominal value of the total monthly expenditure of observed households.

Contraceptive use rate for modern methods, total: The percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years using modern methods of contraception as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49.

Contributing family workers: Defined according to the International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE) as a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Dependency ratio: Refers to the number of population aged < 15 years and ³ 65 years old as a percentage of working-aged population of 15-64 years old.

Earned income (PPP US\$), estimated (female and male): Roughly derived on the basis of the ratio of female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP US\$). For details on this estimation see technical note 1.

Earned income, ratio of estimated female to male: The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income.

Education index: One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is

based on the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio.

For details how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Educational level: Categorized as primary, secondary or tertiary in accordance with the International Classification of Education (ISCED). *Primary education* (ISCED level 1) provides the basic elements of education at primary and elementary schools. *Secondary education* (ISCED level 2 and 3) is based on at least four years of previous instructions at the first level and provides general or specialized instruction, or both, at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher training school at this level and vocational or technical school. *Tertiary education* (ISCED level 5-7) refers to education at such institutions as universities, teacher colleges and higher-level professional schools – requiring as a minimum condition of admission for the successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.

Employment structure by major sector: Employment in industry, agriculture or services as defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) system (revision 2 and 3). *Industry* refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (gas, water and electricity). *Agriculture* refers to agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. *Services* refers to wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

Enrolment ratio, gross: The number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. See *educational levels*.

Enrolment ratio, net: The number of students enrolled in a level of education who are of official school age for that level, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. See *educational level*.

Fertility rate, total: The average number of children a woman would bear if age-specific fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime.

GDP (gross domestic product): The total output of goods and services for final use produced by an economy, by both residents and non-residents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It does not include deductions for depreciation of physical capital or depletion and degradation of natural resources.

GDP index: One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on GDP per capita (PPP US\$).

GDP per capita (PPP US\$): See *GDP (gross domestic product)* and *PPP (purchasing power parity)*.

GDP per capita annual growth rates: Least squares annual growth rate, calculated from constant price GDP per capita in local currency units.

Gender-related development index (GDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index – a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living – adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Gini coefficient: Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within a country or region deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, a value of 100 refers to perfect inequality.

GNP (gross national product): Comprises GDP plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labour and capital), less similar to payment made to non-residents who contribute to the domestic economy.

Headcount index: Refers to the proportion of the population living below the poverty line. See *income poverty line, population below*. Headcount index is one of three measures indicating shift in the degree of poverty among the poor, or called the poverty gap index as proposed in a class of additively decomposable measures by Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984; hereafter called FGT indices). FGT indices include P_0 (headcount index), P_1 (poverty gap index) and P_2 (poverty severity index).

Household with less than 10 square meters of floor area per capita: Refers to the number of households with less than 10 square meters of floor area per capita as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with main floor of earth/bamboo: Refers to the number of households living in houses with main floor of earth/bamboo as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with main lighting of electricity: Refers to the number of households living in houses with main lighting of electricity as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with main roof of wood/grass/leaves: Refers to the number of households living in houses with main roof of wood/grass/leaves as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with main wall of bamboo: Refers to the number of households living in houses with main wall of bamboo as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with own drinking water facilities: Refers to the number of households living in houses with own drinking water facilities as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with own sanitation facilities: Refers to the number of households living in houses with own sanitation facilities as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with pipe/pump source of drinking water: Refers to the number of households living in houses with pipe/pump source of drinking water as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with sewerage or septic tanks: Refers to the number of households living in houses with sewerage or septic tanks as a percentage of total number of households.

Household with toilet facilities: Refers to the number of households living in houses with toilet facilities as a percentage of total number of households.

Human development index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development – a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Human poverty index (HPI-1) for developing countries: A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index – longevity, knowledge and standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Illiteracy rate, adult: Calculated as 100 minus the adult literacy rate. See *literacy rate, adult*.

Immunized, under 5 child (age 0-4), total: Refers to the number of population aged 0-4 who had received any immunization, as a percentage of total population aged 0-4.

Income poverty line, population below: Refers to the percentage of population living below the predetermined poverty line deemed for East Timor. The poverty line is defined as a minimum standard required by an individual to meet his/her basic need, including food and non-food items. This minimum standard is calculated by using expenditure data from the results of National Socio-economic Surveys (Susenas) for consumption module in 1993, 1996 and 1999; and from the result of East Timor household survey in 2001. The resulted poverty lines from this calculation are 23,206 rupiah/capita/month in 1993, 32,742 rupiah/capita/month in 1996, 78,396 rupiah/capita/month in 1999, and 161,264 rupiah/capita/month in 2001.

Infant mortality rate: The probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Labour force: All those employed in (including people above a specified age (this report uses 15 years and above) who, during the reference period (this report uses a week before the survey), were in paid employment, at work, with a job but not at work, or self-employed) and unemployed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work).

Labour force looking for work: Refers to the percentage of population aged 15 years and above who are currently looking for work during a week before the survey to total labour force aged 15 years and above.

Labour force participation rate, total: Refers to the percentage of total labour force aged 15 years and above who are currently working/employed and looking for work/unemployed during a week before the survey to total working-age population 15 years and above.

Labour force, children aged 10-14 years: Refers to the incidence of child labour, defined as the number of children aged 10-14 who are currently in labour force (working and looking for work), as a percentage of total number of population aged 10-14 years.

Life expectancy at birth: The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth remain unchanged throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy index: One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Literacy rate, adult: The percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Maternal mortality ratio reported: Reported annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births, not adjusted for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification.

Morbidity rate, total, monthly: Refers to the number of population experiencing illness that disrupted daily activities of working/schooling in the month before the survey, as a percentage of total population.

Morbidity rate, under 5 child (age 0-4), monthly: Refers to the number of population aged 0-4 years old experiencing illness in the month before the survey, as a percentage of total population in the same age group.

Poor, number of: Refers to the absolute number of population living below the poverty line. See *income poverty line, population below*.

Population growth rate, annual: Refers to the annual exponential growth rate of population for the period indicated. See *population, total*.

Population, total: Refers to the de facto population, which include all people actually present in a given area at a given time.

Poverty gap index: Refers to the averaged poverty gap in the population (P_1), expressed as a proportion of the poverty line. Poverty gap index is one of three FGT indices. See *headcount index*. For instance, $P_1 = 0.028$ means that the aggregate deficit of the poor relative to the poverty line, when averaged over all households (poor or not), represents 2.8% of the poverty line. P_1/P_0 is the mean poverty gap of the poor as a proportion of the poverty line.

Poverty severity index: Refers to a measure of distributionally sensitive index which is sensitive to changes in income (or expenditure as a proxy of income) distribution among the poor. Poverty severity index is one of three FGT indices. See *headcount index*. This measure satisfies most welfare axioms, namely "monotonicity axiom" (given other things, a decline in the income of the poor households must increase the poverty measure) and "transfer axiom" (given other things, a pure transfer of income from a poor to a less poor household must increase the poverty measure).

PPP (purchasing power parity): A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. PPP US\$ rate has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

Probability at birth of not surviving to a specified age: Calculated as 1 minus the probability of surviving to a specified age for a given co-

hort. See probability at birth of surviving to a specific age.

Probability at birth of surviving to a specified age: The probability of a newborn infant surviving to a specified age, if subject to prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates.

Professional and technical workers, female: Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals.

Repetition rate: Refers to the number of students (at primary and secondary levels) who repeated the same grade as was the last year's grade, as percentage of total students enrolled during the time survey.

Sex ratio: Refers to the ratio between the number of female population as compared to the number of male population.

Schooling, mean years of: Refers to average years of completed schooling among population aged 20-54 years old.

Under-five mortality rate: The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Underweight for age, children under age five: Includes moderate and severe underweight, which is defined as below two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the reference population.

Urban population: The midyear population of areas defined as urban.

Visit rate to modern health facilities/personnel, total: Refers to the number of population visiting modern medical facilities (hospital, health centre, clinic) or personnel (doctor or other trained personnel) during the month before the survey, as a percentage of total population.

Visit rate to modern health facilities/personnel, under 5 child (age 0-4): Refers to the number of population aged 0-4 years visiting modern medical facilities (hospital, health center, clinic) or personnel (doctor or other trained personnel) during the month before the survey, as a percentage of total population aged 0-4.

Water sources, population not using improved: Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population using improved water sources. See *water sources, population using improved*.

Water sources, population using improved: The percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of drinking water from improved sources. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from a source within one kilometre of the user's dwelling. Improved sources include household connections, public standpipes, boreholes with handpumps, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection (not included are vendors, tanker trucks and unprotected wells and springs).