142 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Timor-Leste

The maternal mortality ratio in Timor-Leste has improved from 745 in 2000 to 142 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Timor-Leste is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

In Timor-Leste, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

95.8% of girls and 86% of boys complete lower secondary school in Timor-Leste as of 2019 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 9.8, is larger than the gap of the East Asia & Pacific aggregate, 2.8. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Timor-Leste is lower among women than among men (2018)

The adult female literacy rate in Timor-Leste is lower than in East Asia & Pacific. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In Timor-Leste, the labor force participation rate among females is 61.9% and among males is 72.7% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Timor-Leste.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Timor-Leste since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 79.2% and among men is 58.9% in Timor-Leste for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Timor-Leste compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.

Data is not available for Timor-Leste for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
92.5% of men and 86.6% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2016

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.5% do not own a house</td>
<td>13.4% do not own a house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.1% own a house alone</td>
<td>35.6% own a house alone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.1% own a house jointly</td>
<td>48.6% own a house jointly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
<td>2.5% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87.2% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2016

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, and friends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:</th>
<th>Visits to family, relatives, and friends</th>
<th>Making major household purchase</th>
<th>Own health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93.8%</td>
<td>93.7%</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Timor-Leste, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is greater than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

Any form of sexual violence  Intimate partner violence

4.7%  38.1%

38.5% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Timor-Leste.

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Timor-Leste has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Women represented 33% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2013.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Timor-Leste falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Data is not available for Timor-Leste for used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+).

- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Open Data Portal.