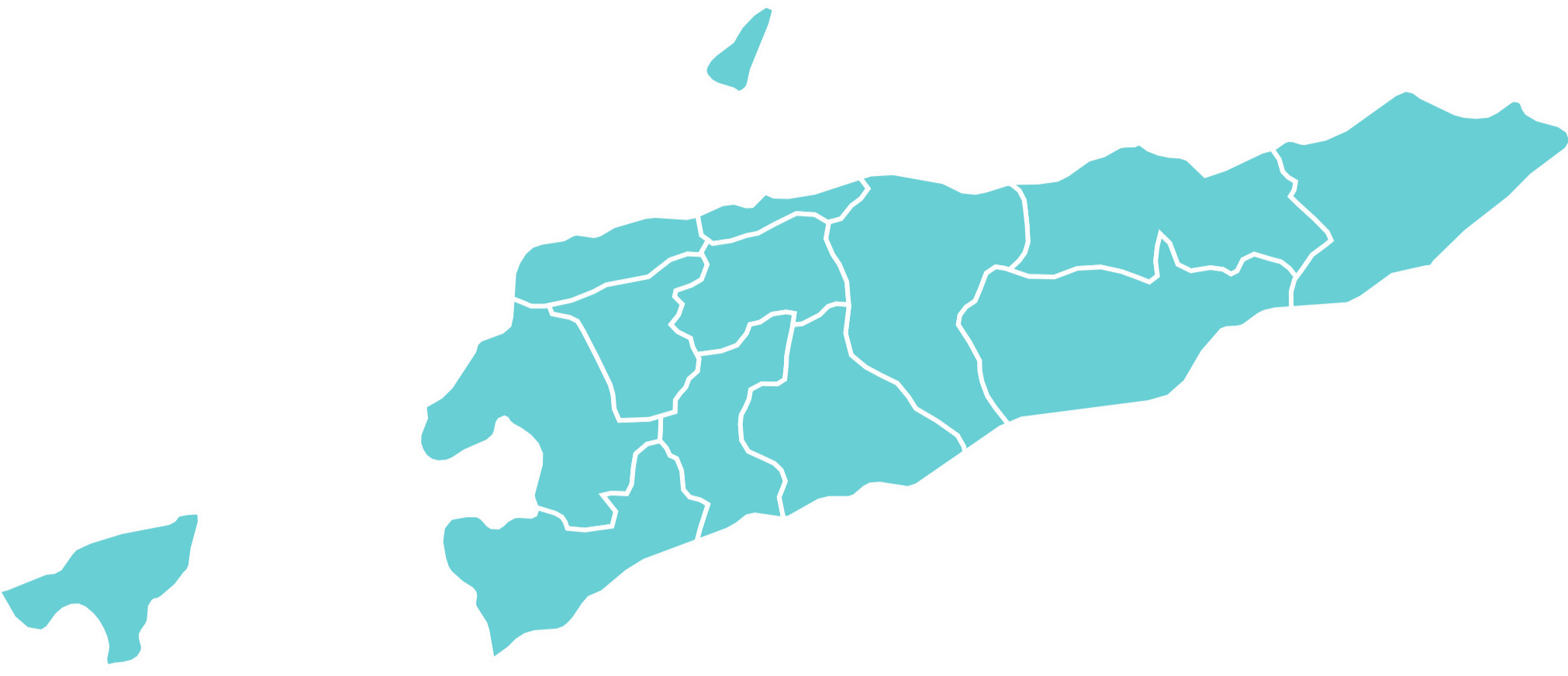


GBV and Health

This factsheet is based on a secondary analysis of the 2016 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (TLDHS). The DHS is a globally comparable household survey focused on a wide variety of topics, including marriage, sexual activity, maternal and child health, family planning, infectious diseases, disability, domestic violence, among others.

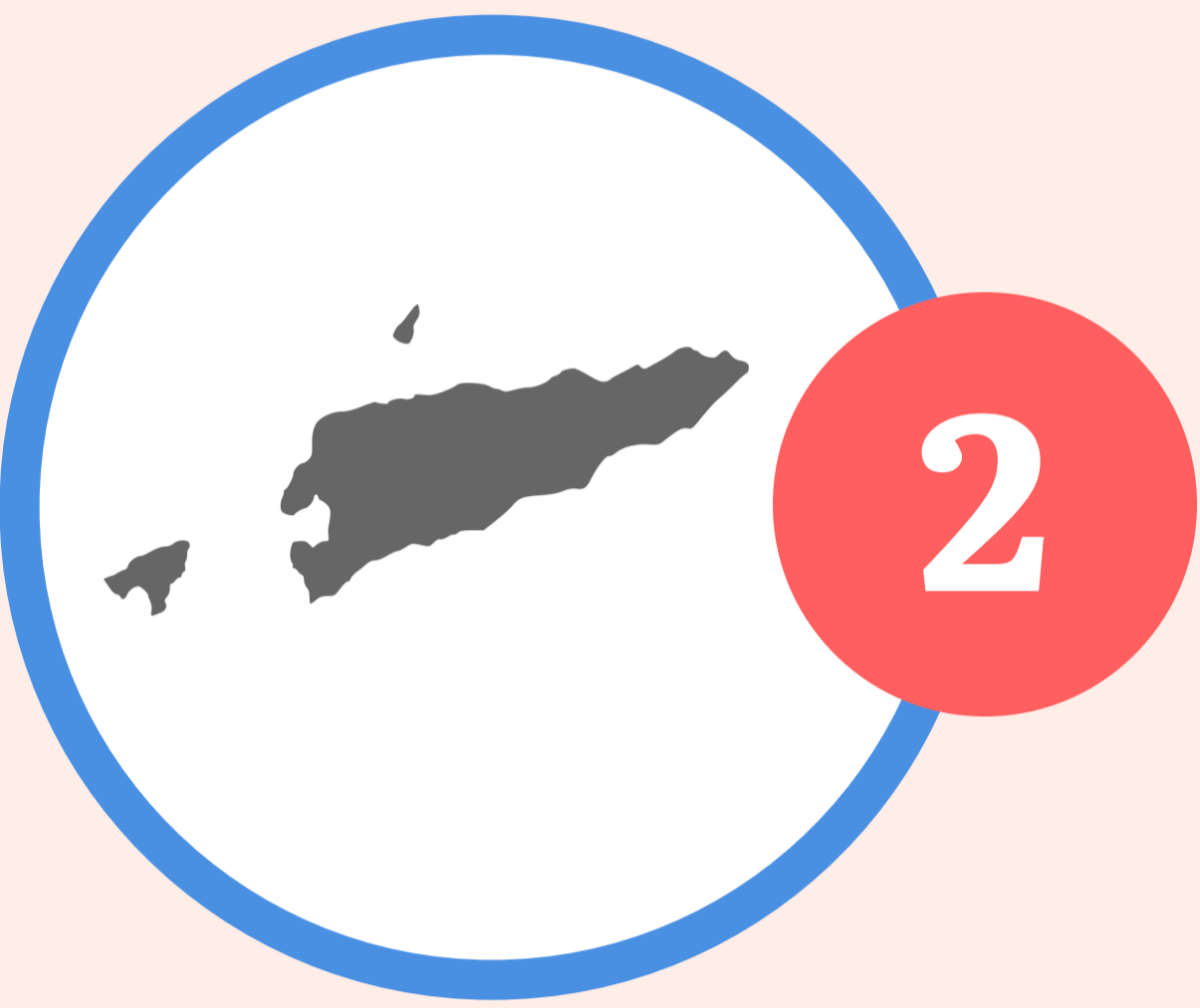


The Domestic Violence Module of the DHS targeted 5,122 women aged 15-49 years on their experience with violence perpetrated by a former or current partner/husband or other person in Timor-Leste.



What is GBV?

"Gender-based violence is violence that targets individuals or groups on the basis of their gender. It includes, but is not limited to, any act whether occurring in public or in private life or perpetrated or condoned by the state, that results in, or is likely to result in, **physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, psychosocial or economic harm or suffering.**"



GBV in Timor-Leste

33 percent of women aged 15-49 have experienced **physical violence** and **5 percent** have experienced **sexual violence** at least once in their life since the age of 15. Most of them experienced at least one act of violence in the last 12 months before the survey.



Injuries

Among the 1,260 married women in the TLDHS who had ever suffered from physical or sexual violence by their husband, **17.3 percent indicated they had suffered some injury**: bruises (16.0%), eye injuries, sprains, dislocations or burns (5.3%) and wounds, broken bones, broken tooth, or other serious injuries (2.7%).



Education

Injuries among women are **four times more likely** if their husband has **no education or never finished primary school** compared to husbands with a higher education. If the husband finished primary education, but never completed secondary education, the likelihood for injuries is also higher (3.4 times).



Alcohol use

Women experienced much higher levels of physical and sexual violence if the husband gets drunk sometimes or very often.

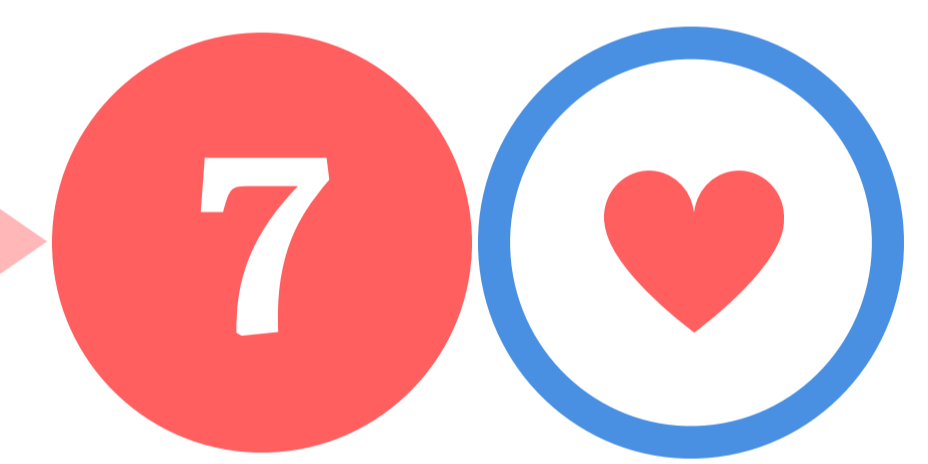
Violence (physical, sexual or emotional) was reported to be 30.7 percent if the husband does not drink, 55.5 percent if the husband gets drunk sometimes and **75.8 percent** if the husband gets drunk very often.



Mental health

Most women - irrespective of experience with violence - are (sometimes) afraid of their husband. Of women who experienced severe physical violence, **72.2%** are sometimes afraid of their husband and **21.2%** is most of the time afraid.

Those who experienced sexual violence, **53.6%** is sometimes afraid and **39.2%** is most of the time afraid of their husband.

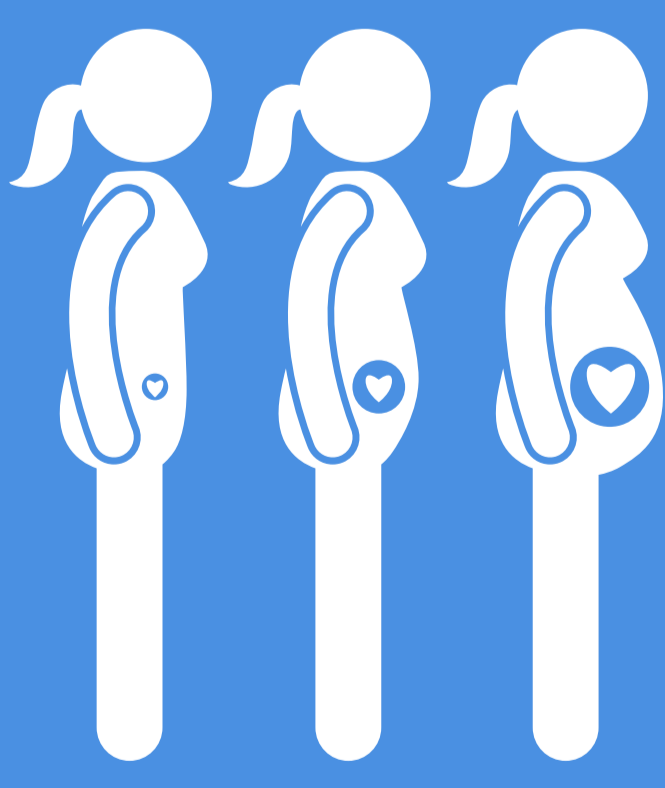


Body mass index

Among all women, **37.8%** is underweight (BMI <20).

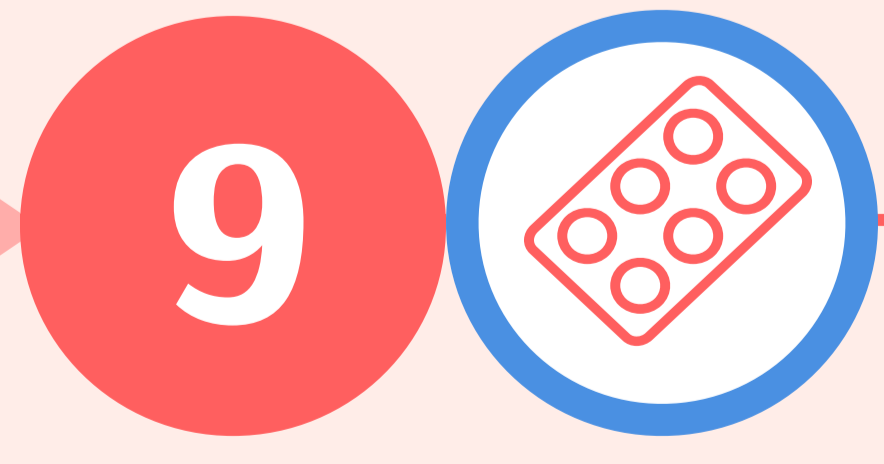
In comparison, **51.4%** of ever-married women aged 15-49 years who experienced *both* physical and sexual violence is **underweight**.

Women who experienced physical or sexual violence were similarly underweight as other women.



Sexual and Reproductive Health

"Good sexual and reproductive health (SRH) is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system. It implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life, the capability to reproduce, and the freedom to decide if, when, and how often to do so."



Family planning

Women who experienced both physical and sexual violence have the lowest likelihood of using contraception.

The odds of these women using **contraception is almost three times smaller** than for women who did not experience violence.



Newborn size

Among mothers who experienced physical or sexual violence, **12.0%** indicated their babies were **small or very small** at the time of birth.

Among those who did not experience any violence, **5.7%** reported that their babies were small or very small.

Nearly half of newborn children were not weighted at birth.

Sources: GBV Definition (NAP GBV); All data (TLDHS, 2016)

