Some Adverse Reproductive Health and Demographic Outcomes
What do we know…

**Adverse Demographic Outcomes**

Adjusted odds of outcome occurring if women have experienced violence (Reference category: Women who have not experienced violence)

- Women who have experienced violence are more likely than women who have not experienced violence to have ever used a modern method of contraception
- Current discontinuation of modern contraception: Women who have ever used, but are not currently using a method
- Is there a relationship between discontinuation and DV if we control for wealth, education, and other relevant variables?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Discontinued modern contraceptive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dom Rep</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline risk: 1.0
Adjusted odds of outcome occurring if women have experienced violence (Reference category: Women who have not experienced violence)

For each live birth in the past 5 years or current pregnancy, DHS asks women whether, at the time they became pregnant, *they had wanted to become pregnant then, later, or not at all.* Unwanted pregnancies in this analysis are those that were mistimed or not wanted at all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Unwanted birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dom Rep</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline risk: 1.0
Adjusted odds of outcome occurring if women have experienced violence (Reference category: Women who have not experienced violence)

**Terminated pregnancy:**
Women who have ever had an aborted, terminated or non-live birth among women who have ever been pregnant

- **Zimbabwe:** 1.7
- **Zambia:** 1.1
- **Rwanda:** 1.2
- **Moldova:** 1.7
- **Malawi:** 1.6
- **Kenya:** 1.1
- **Haiti:** 1.1
- **Dom Rep:** 1.8
- **Bolivia:** 1.6
- **Bangladesh:** 1.5

Baseline risk: 1.0
What do we know

Adverse Health Outcomes

Adjusted odds of outcome occurring if women have experienced violence (Reference category: Women who have not experienced violence)

Had an STI/STI symptom

Cambodia: 1.78
Haiti: 1.92
Dom Rep: 2.59

All women are asked if they have ever had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and about specific symptoms of STIs.

Women who say yes to anyone of these questions are treated as having an STI/STI symptom for this analysis.
Other studies linking DV to STIs and HIV

- Silverman, et al. in *Sexually Transmitted Infections* (83) 2007 use Bangladesh DHS data and find:
  - Men who have abused their wives are significantly more likely to report an STI/STI symptom; thereby posing a greater risk to their wives’ sexual health

- Preliminary, bivariate analysis of the Zambia 2007 DHS shows that the HIV prevalence is higher (18%) among women who have experienced spousal violence compared with those who have not (13%)

- Silverman, et al. in *Journal of the American Medical Assoc.* 300(6), 2008 use India DHS data and find:
  - Physical DV not related to HIV
  - However, women who have experenced both physical and sexual DV, have a significantly higher prevalence of HIV.
Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates by Women’s Experience of Spousal Violence

Cambodia: Experienced DV 105, Not experienced DV 91
Colombia: Experienced DV 29, Not experienced DV 20
Domin Rep: Experienced DV 35, Not experienced DV 35
Egypt: Experienced DV 72, Not experienced DV 81
Haiti: Experienced DV 69, Not experienced DV 90
India: Experienced DV 42, Not experienced DV 86
Nicaragua: Experienced DV 51, Not experienced DV 43
Peru: Experienced DV 43, Not experienced DV 43
Zambia: Experienced DV 95, Not experienced DV 92