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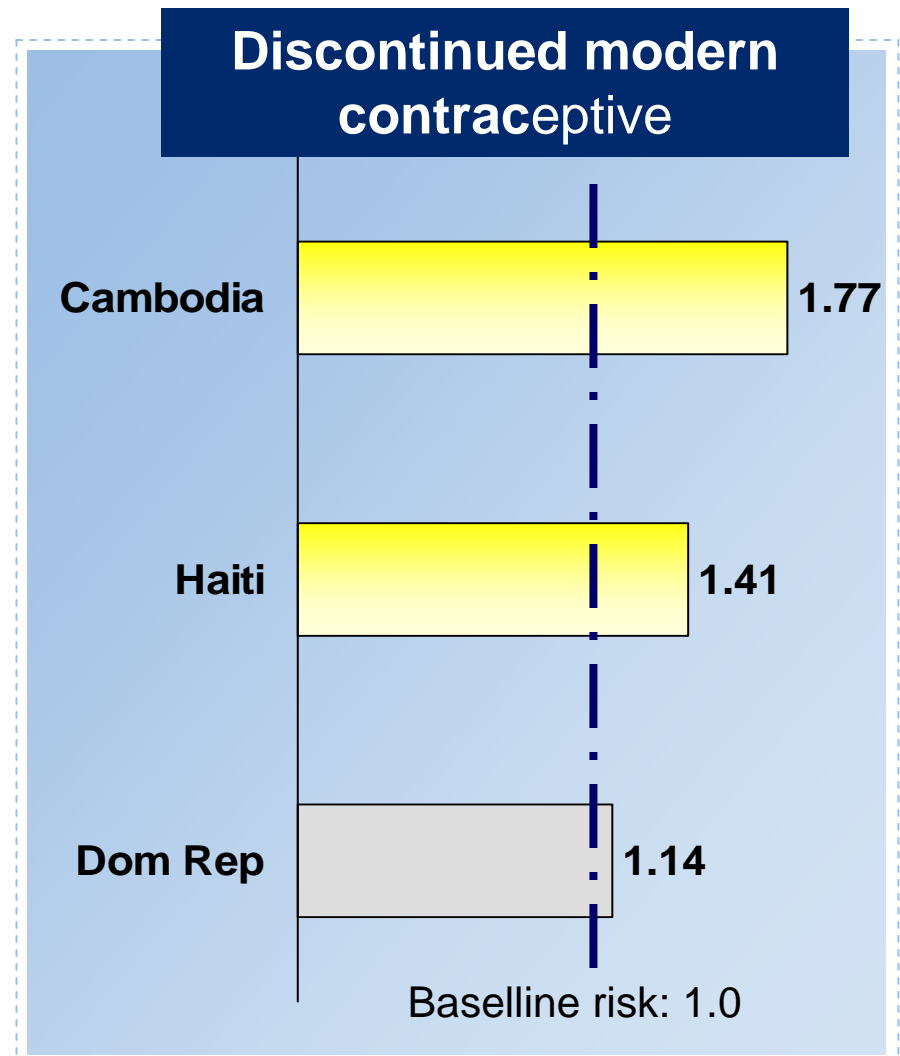
Some Adverse Reproductive Health and Demographic Outcomes

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?

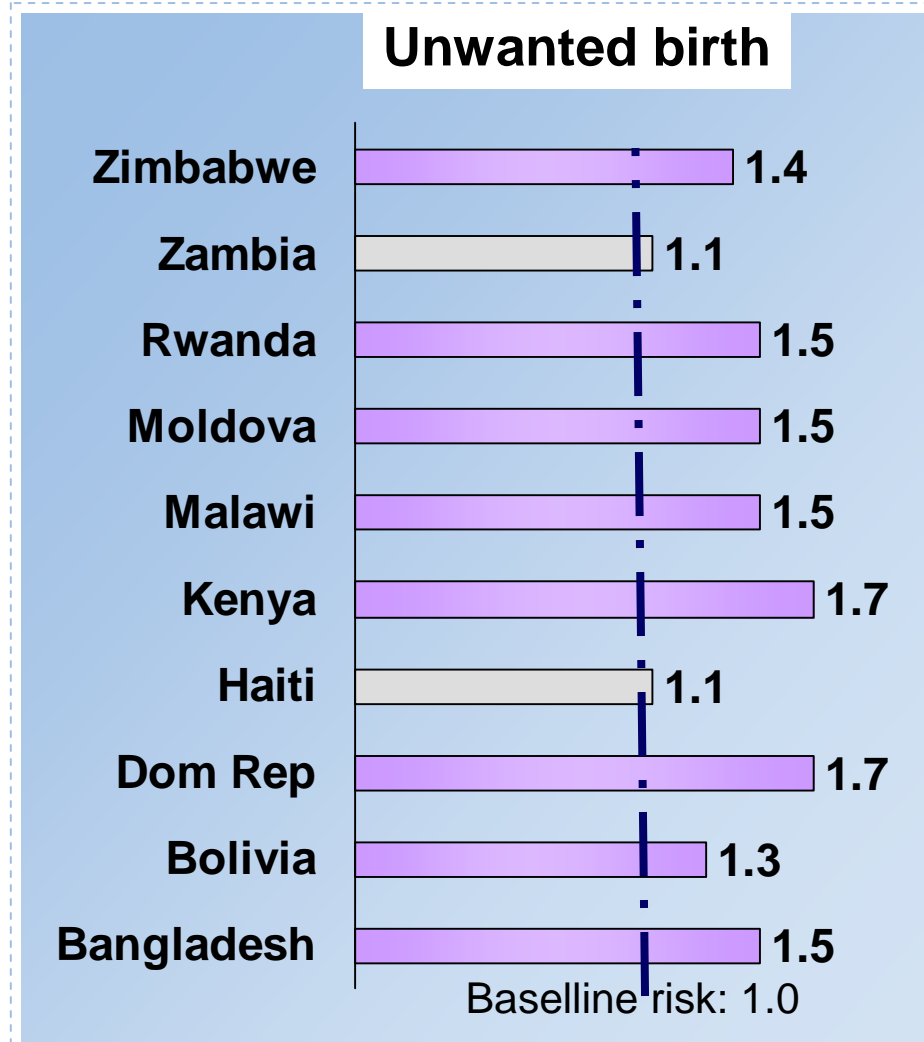


***MORE* Adverse Health Outcomes**

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.

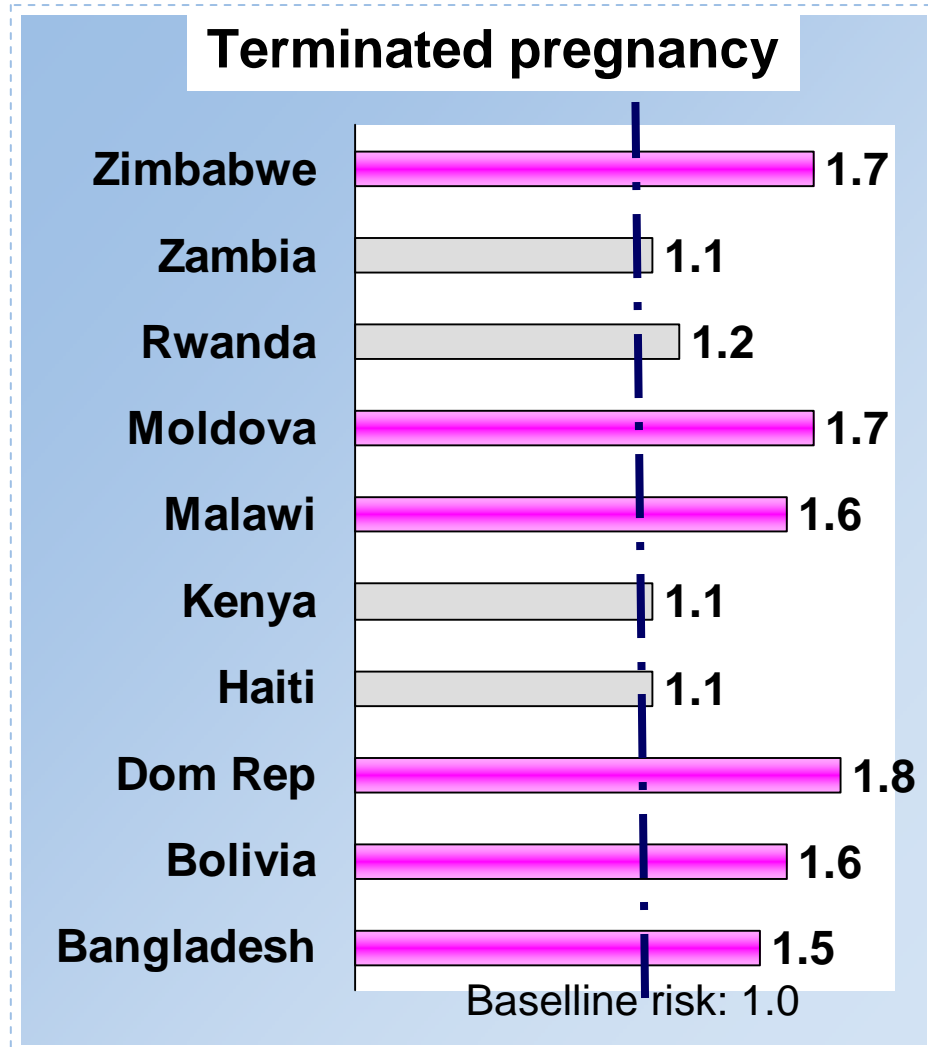


MORE Adverse Health Outcomes

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Terminated pregnancy:

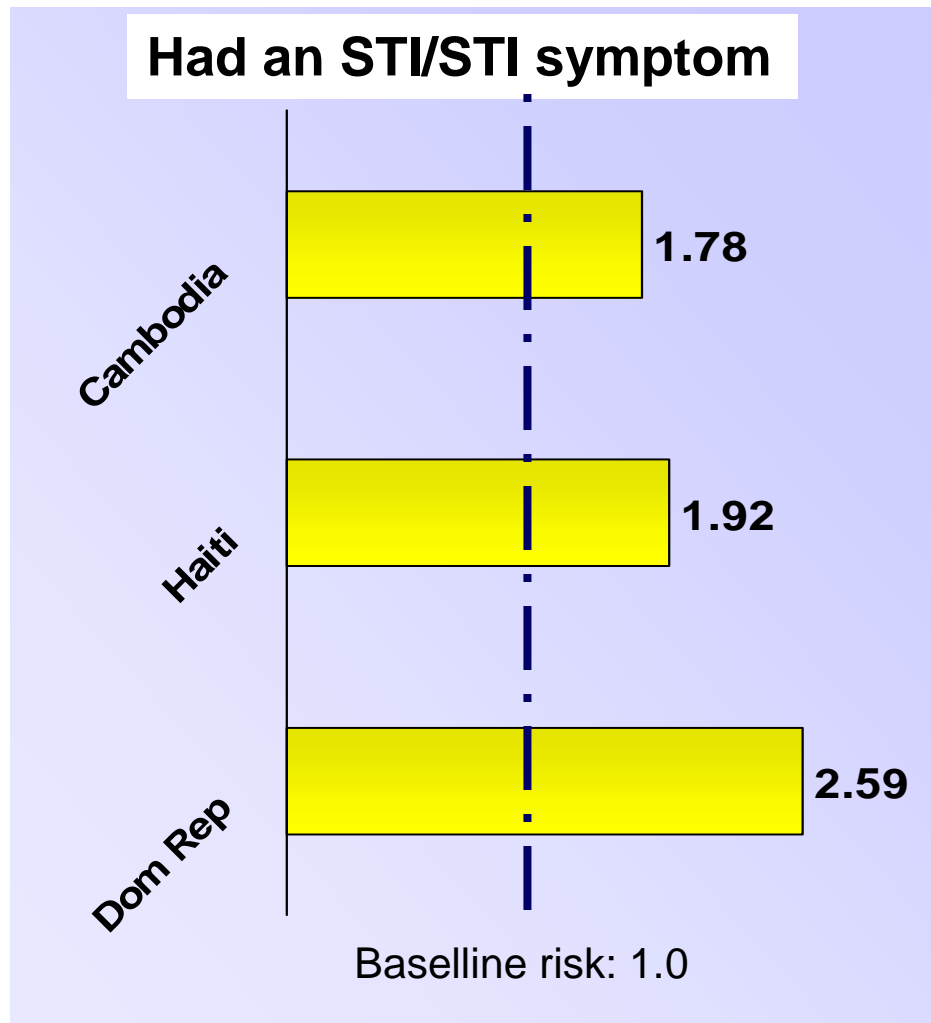
Women who have ever had a
an aborted, terminated or
non-live birth among
women who have ever
been pregnant



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)



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 experienced both physical and sexual DV, have a significantly higher prevalence of HIV.

Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates by Women's Experience of Spousal Violence

