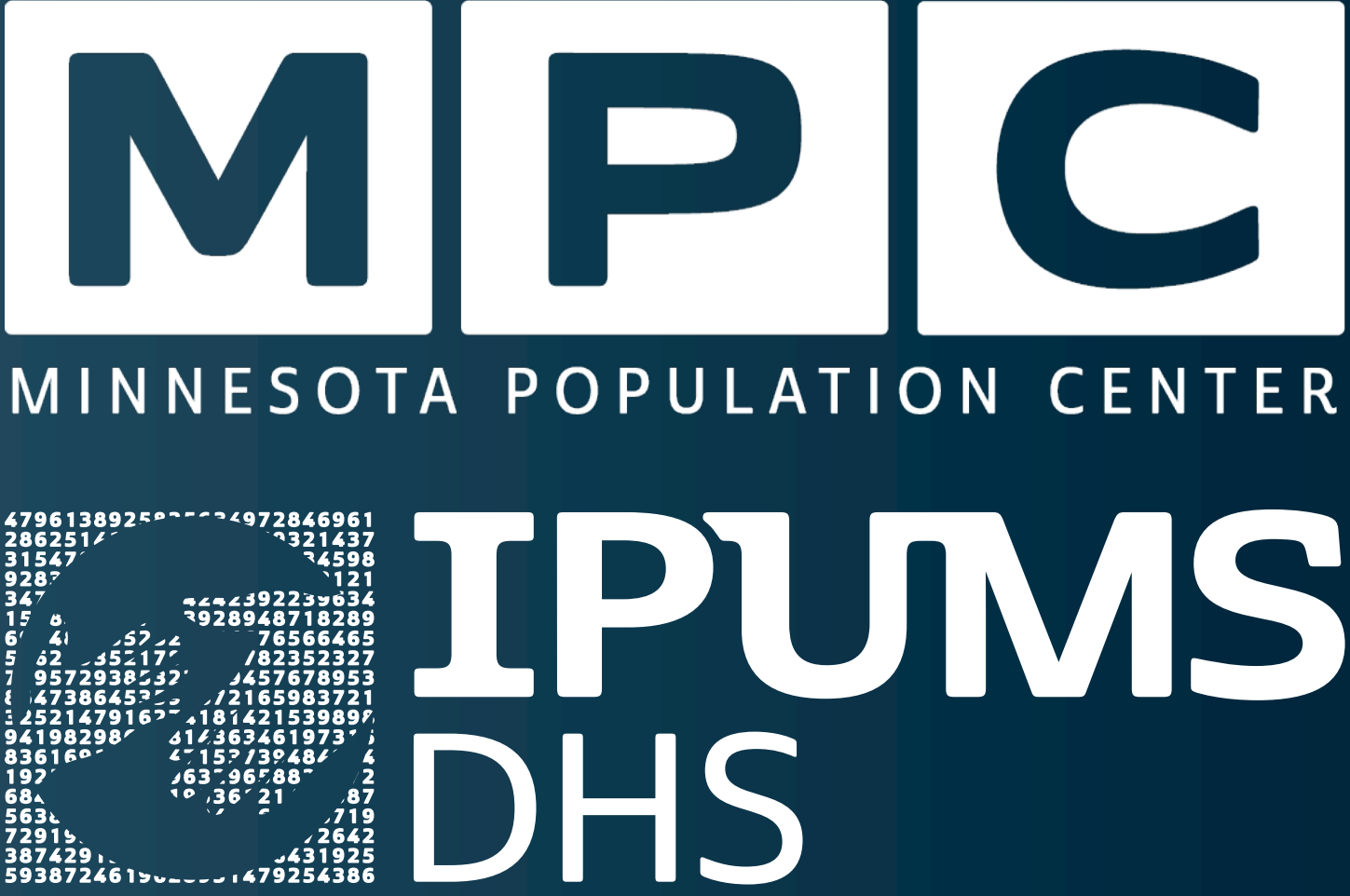


Investigating the Relationship between Pregnancy and Domestic Violence in Mali

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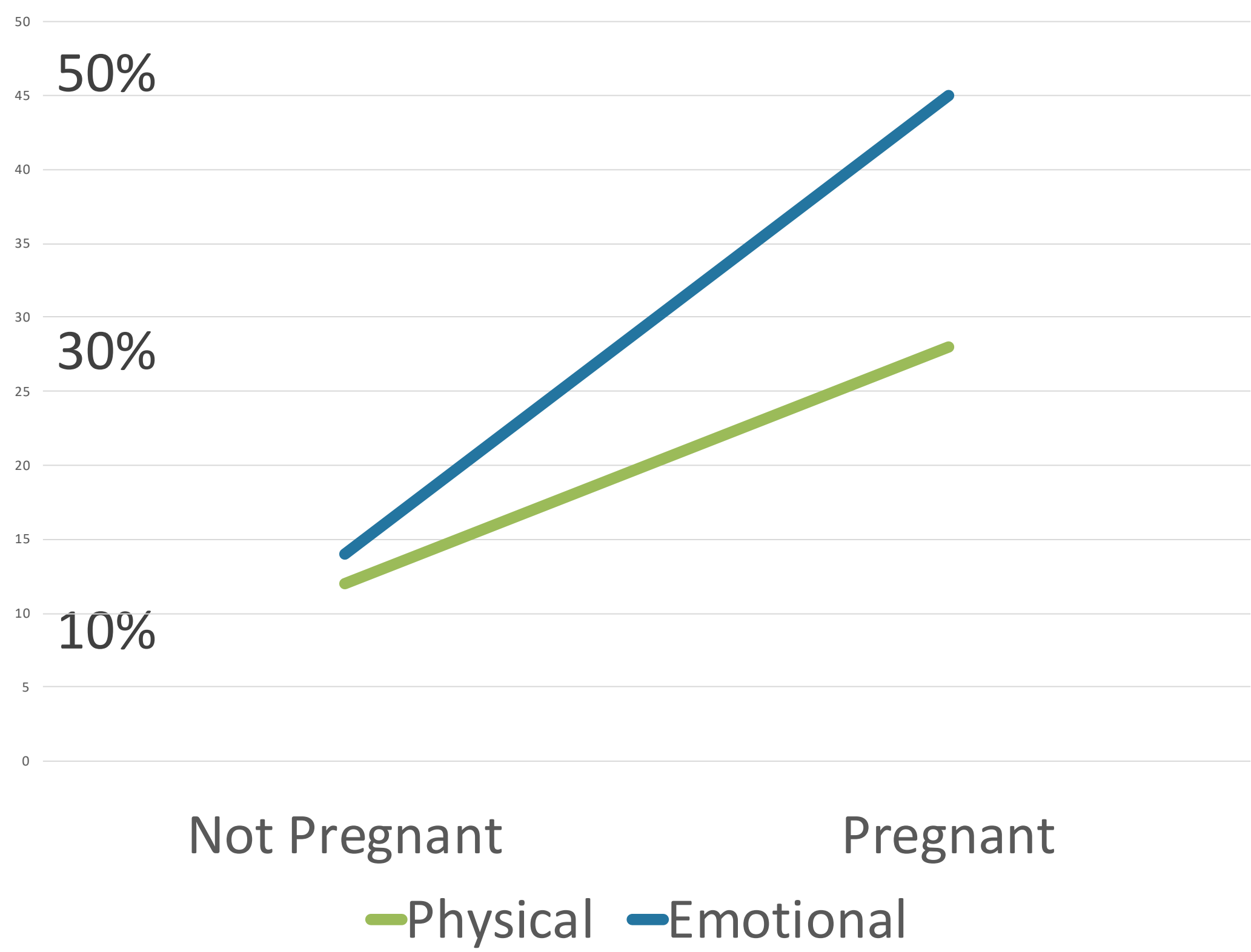
Highlights

- Pregnancy increases the chance of physical IPV by 16% and emotional IPV by 31% (2006).
- Risk of IPV during pregnancy significantly increases if the last child was wanted later or wasn't wanted (2006, 2012).
- Risk of IPV during pregnancy varies as wealth increases (2006, 2012).

* IPV = Intimate Partner Violence

Research Question

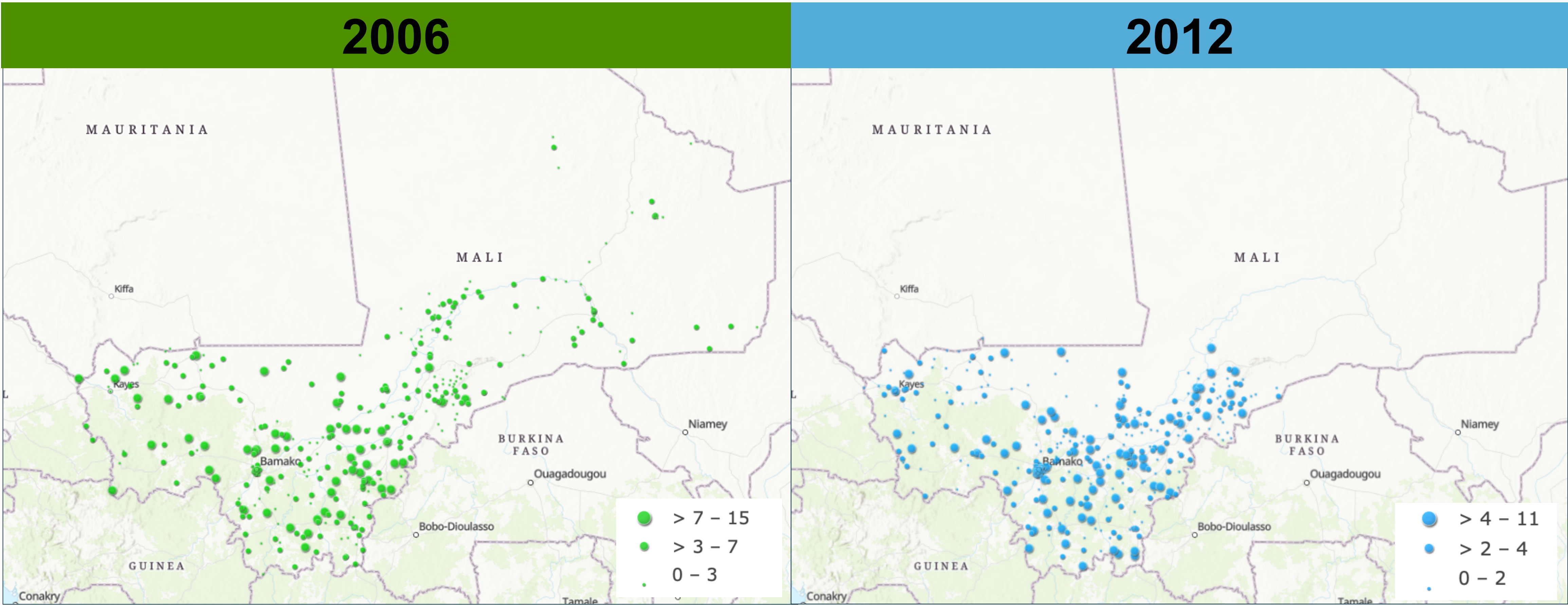
How does pregnancy affect domestic violence in Mali?



Background and Motivation

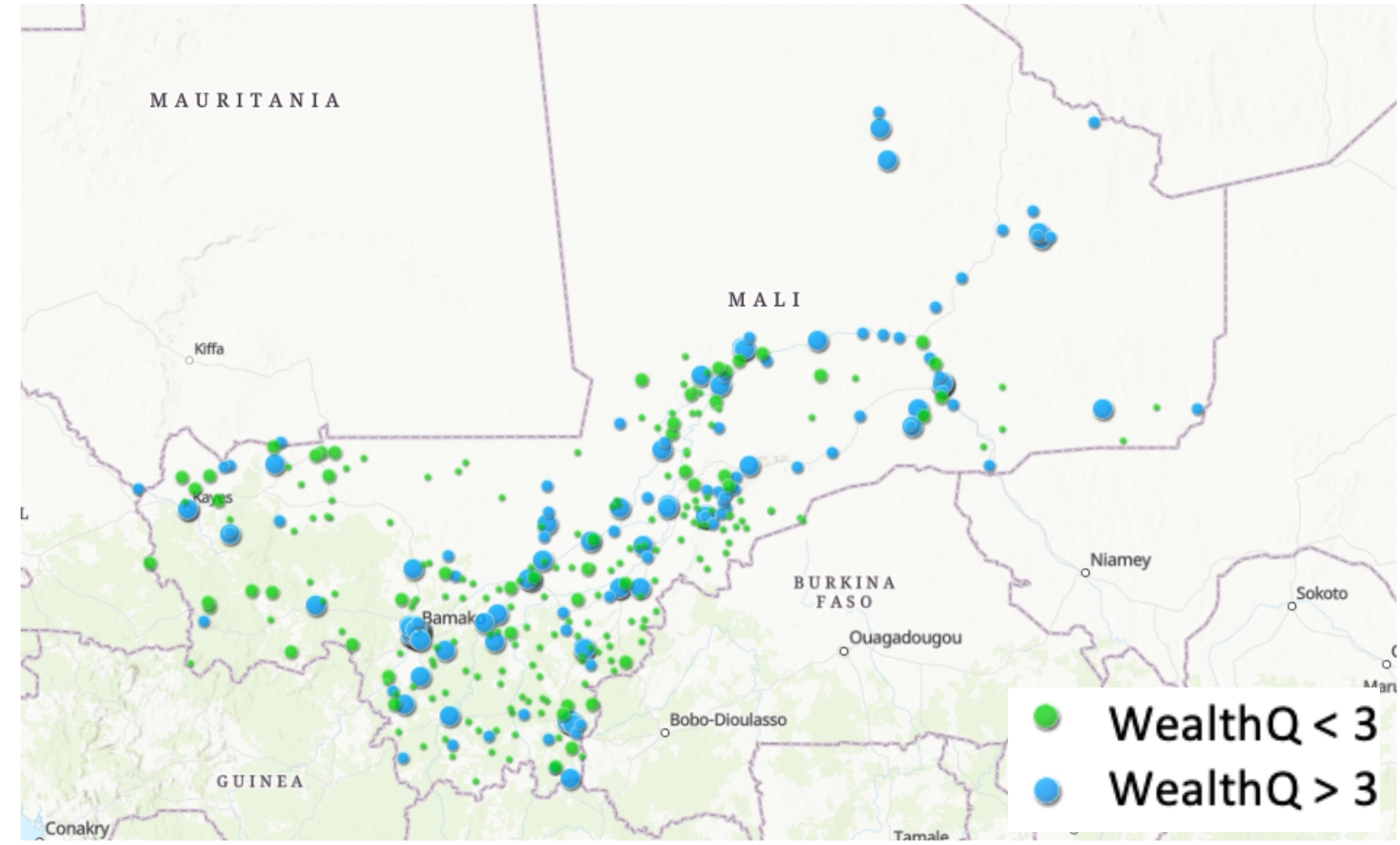
- Mali suffers from multiple social problems, including a high level of gender inequality.
- Mali does not have any laws that prohibit domestic violence and polygamy is legal.
- Mali is a large source, transit, and destination country for human and sex trafficking.
- Motive for exploring IPV: Pregnant women and children are not protected from IPV. In fact, they are more vulnerable.

Prevalence of Pregnancy in Mali

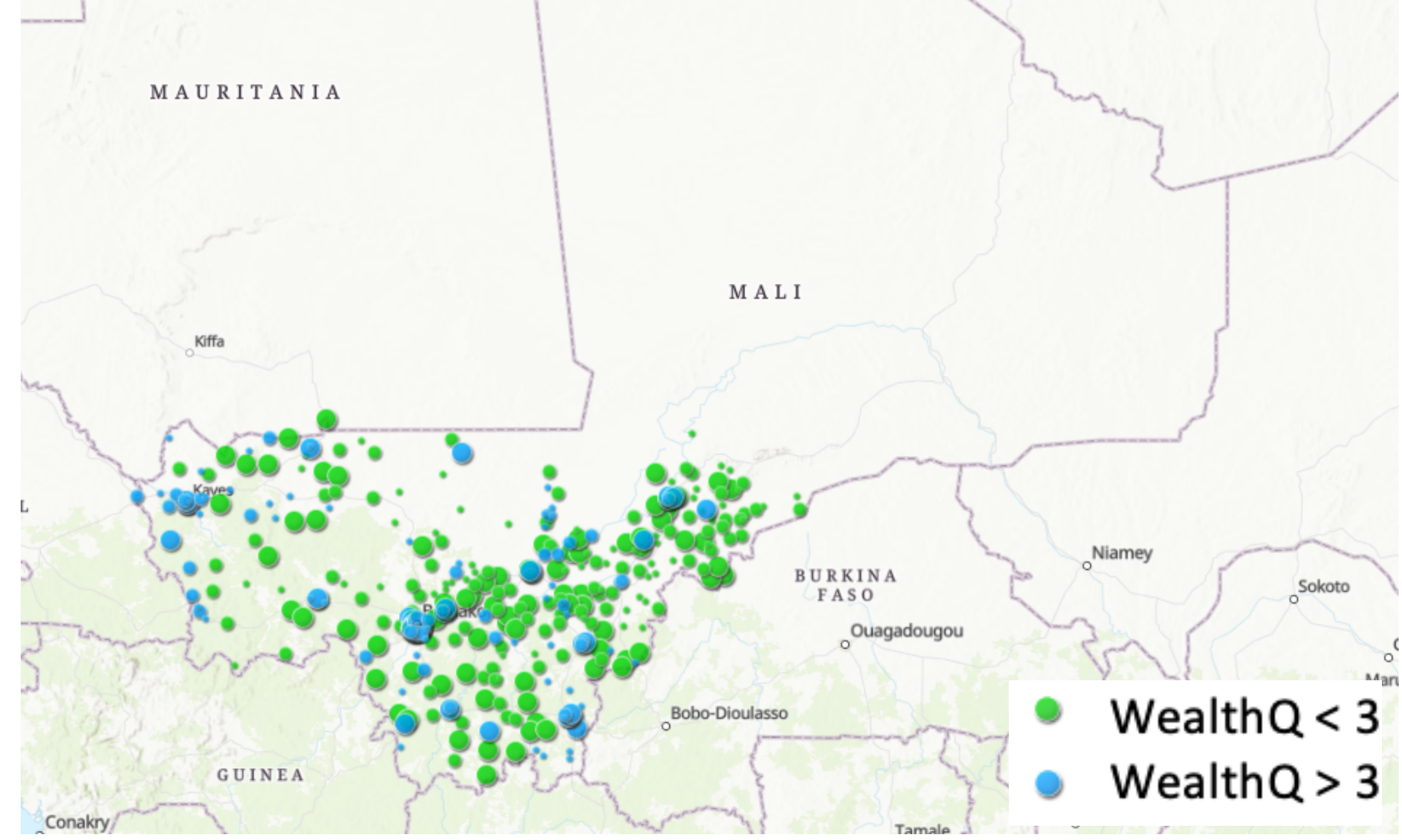


Additional Multivariate Results

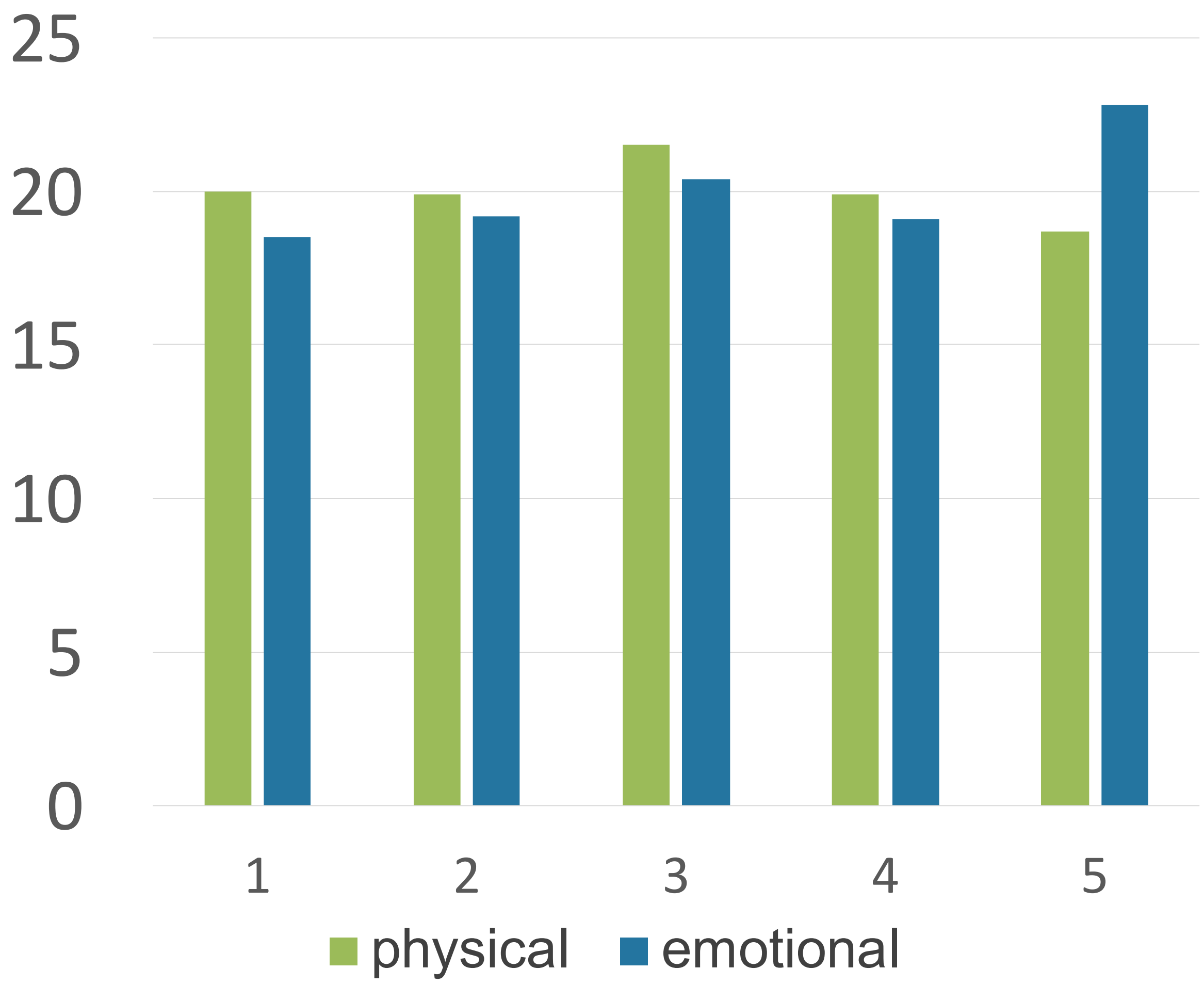
Wealth Quintile Distribution in 2006



Wealth Quintile Distribution in 2012



Distribution of IPV by Wealth Quintile



Data for the Analysis 2006 / 2012

- Used data from IPUMS-DHS, which includes data on women respondents, young children and all births of women respondents, and on members of randomly sampled households.

Methods

- Estimated probability of violence using logistic regression models to analyze a pooled sample (2006 N=14,583) (2012 N=10,424).
- Samples consist of women age 15-49 who were selected and interviewed for the domestic violence module and had ever been married and or lived with a man.

Findings

Values for physical and emotional IPV approached statistical significance. All relationships are in the expected hypothesized directions.

Conclusions

- In 2006, the risk and frequency of physical IPV increases by 16% and emotional IPV increases by 31% when the woman in the relationship is pregnant. This is no longer significant in 2012.
- The risk and frequency of IPV increases by an average of 41% when the last child was wanted later and increases by an average of 72% when the last child wasn't wanted.
- Physical IPV is more prevalent in lower wealth quintiles, while emotional IPV is more prevalent in higher quintiles.