Gobal Reproductive and Sexual Health

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**Objectives**

i. Understand the paradigm of global reproductive & sexual health

ii. Identify conceptual frameworks that are useful for global reproductive & sexual health studies

iii. Understand how to design impactful studies

iv. Discuss different measurement aspects of a study

v. Understand the principals of proposal writing for funding

vi. Become familiar with the use of big data

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**Reproductive Coercion**

Many women around the world experience reproductive coercion - "behavior that interferes with the autonomous decision-making of a woman, with regard to reproductive health." 

- Globally, fertility is 2.5 per woman
- In 2010, 33 countries were defined as high fertility (5+), 29 of these were in sub-Saharan Africa
- Higher order births are at an increased risk of death in infancy and childhood
- For birth order of 7+, neonatal mortality if 43% higher and early childhood mortality is 11% higher
- Women with five and six pregnancies suffer roughly 5% percent higher mortality
- Higher number of children detracts from human capital investment e.g. less schooling per child
- More people exacerbates environmental threats = water global climate change

Reproductive coercion can include sabotaging birth control, pregnancy coerced; and abortion coercion.

Black and Hispanic woman are at greatest risk.

Globally, reproductive coercion is unknown due to lack of studies!

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**Using Social Media to Advertise Your Research**

Using social media to advertise your research has the potential for broader reach of dissemination. Consumers get the news from:

- directly on news sites (32%)
- search (25%)
- social media (23%)
- email (6%)
- mobile alerts (5%)

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**References**


Web pictures obtained from:

- Savvyseller.co. Digital media. Social media, n.d., Web. 15 August 2018. [Image 338x1734 to 552x1935]