

ABSTRACT

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a global public health problem strongly correlated with increased rates of depression in women. Despite its significant impact, studies on the effectiveness of government interventions in mitigating the mental health consequences of IPV at the population level are still considered limited. This study aims to find out about the relationship between the level of IPV and depression in women, as well as to explore the moderating effect of two government intervention variables, namely government spending on mental health and women's school life expectancy. This study employs a quantitative approach, utilizing secondary data sourced from the Global Burden of Disease (GHDx), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank. The sample includes panel data from 55 countries spanning the period 2000 to 2019, totaling 12,100 observations. The data analysis technique used was panel data regression with a fixed effects model selected based on the Hausman test. The study concludes that specific and targeted mental health budget allocation is an effective policy tool for governments to reduce the burden of depression caused by IPV. However, educational attainment alone is not a sufficient protective factor.

Keywords: Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), Women's Depression, Mental Health Expenditure, Public Policy, Panel Data Regression.