

# ARE MORE CHILDREN, MORE PROBLEMS FOR WOMEN? EVIDENCE ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN RURAL NIGERIA

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## Introduction

➤ *Violence against women is both a cause and consequence of inequality and poor empowerment (Selim, 2018)*

## Variable Measurement

Variables	Measurements
IPV Measures	- Sexual Violence - Physical Violence
Fertility Measures	Total number of children that was born by the woman (i.e. <i>Total child</i> ), The total number of children that are aged 5 years and under (i.e. <i>Child under 5</i> ).

## Theoretical Construct

### Economic Theory Position of Fertility influences on IPV

- Fertility can increase household poverty through pressure on household resources- IPV
- Fertility can lower labor market engagement and increase economic dependency of women- IPV
- Fertility can influence female autonomy and bargaining power in intra-household relationships and decisions. (United Nations, 2009; Osili and Long, 2008)

## Research Question

- Does the number of children of women drives intimate partner violence (IPV)?
- What are the possible mechanisms that drive such IPV effects in the context of rural Nigeria?

## Purpose

- To examine the nexus between fertility and IPV among rural women in Nigeria
- To examine the mechanisms fertility-IPV nexus among rural women in Nigeria

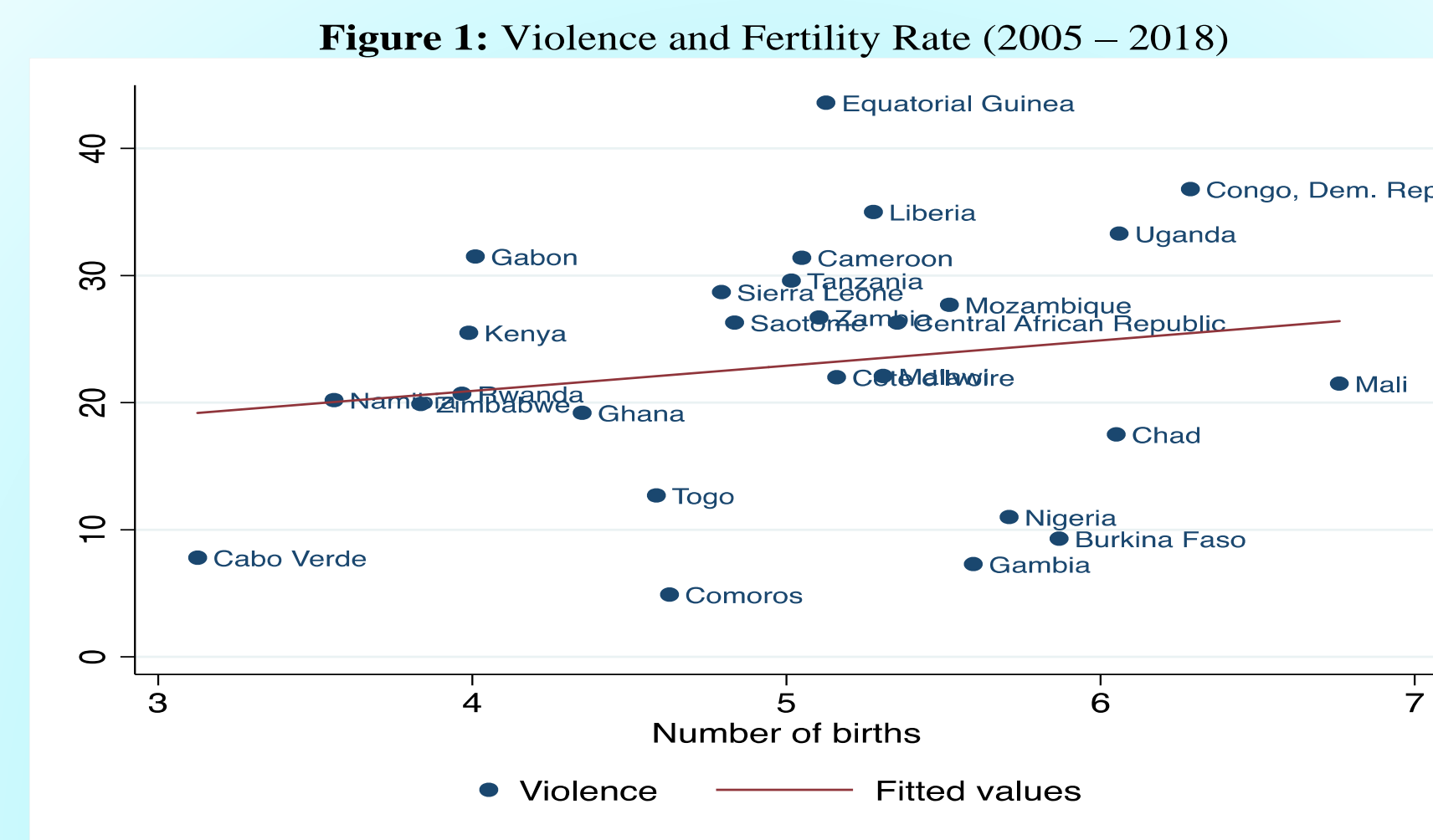
## Methodology

Study Period → 2008 & 2013

Data Sources → National Demographic & Health Survey (2008; 2013)

Estimation Technique → Instrumental Variable Regression- (Twins Births as Instrument)

## Trend Analysis



Source: The World Bank (2019).

### Extracts of Fertility-Violence Trend Rates in Nigeria

Violence Types	2008		2013	
	Physical (%)	Sexual (%)	Physical (%)	Sexual (%)
<b>Social Characteristics</b>				
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	16.9	3.4	16.3	3.5
Rural	17.7	4.1	13.3	9.3
<i>Number of Children</i>				
0	11.0	2.8	9.0	4.4
1-2	16.9	3.6	14.7	4.8
3-4	18.1	4.1	15.7	4.6
5+	19.8	4.4	14.7	5.0

Source: NDHS, 2008 and 2013

## Results

The findings show:

- ❖ An additional birth by rural women increases likelihood of IPV experience.
- ❖ sexual and physical violence significantly reduces with fertility for women with more years of education, primary and secondary education as well as labour Market engagements by women

## Conclusions

Additional birth a woman has increased the likelihood of experiencing IPV;  
But, moderated by measures of education and labor market engagement of the sampled woman

## Bibliography

- ❖ Selim, J., (2018), Violence against Women, a Cause and Consequence of Inequality, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP, Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2018/violence-against-women-cause-consequence-inequality.html>
- ❖ United Nations (2019), Facts and Figures: Ending Violence against Women, Retrieved from <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women>

## Further Information

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