

IS INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH HAVING MORE CHILDREN THAN DESIRED?

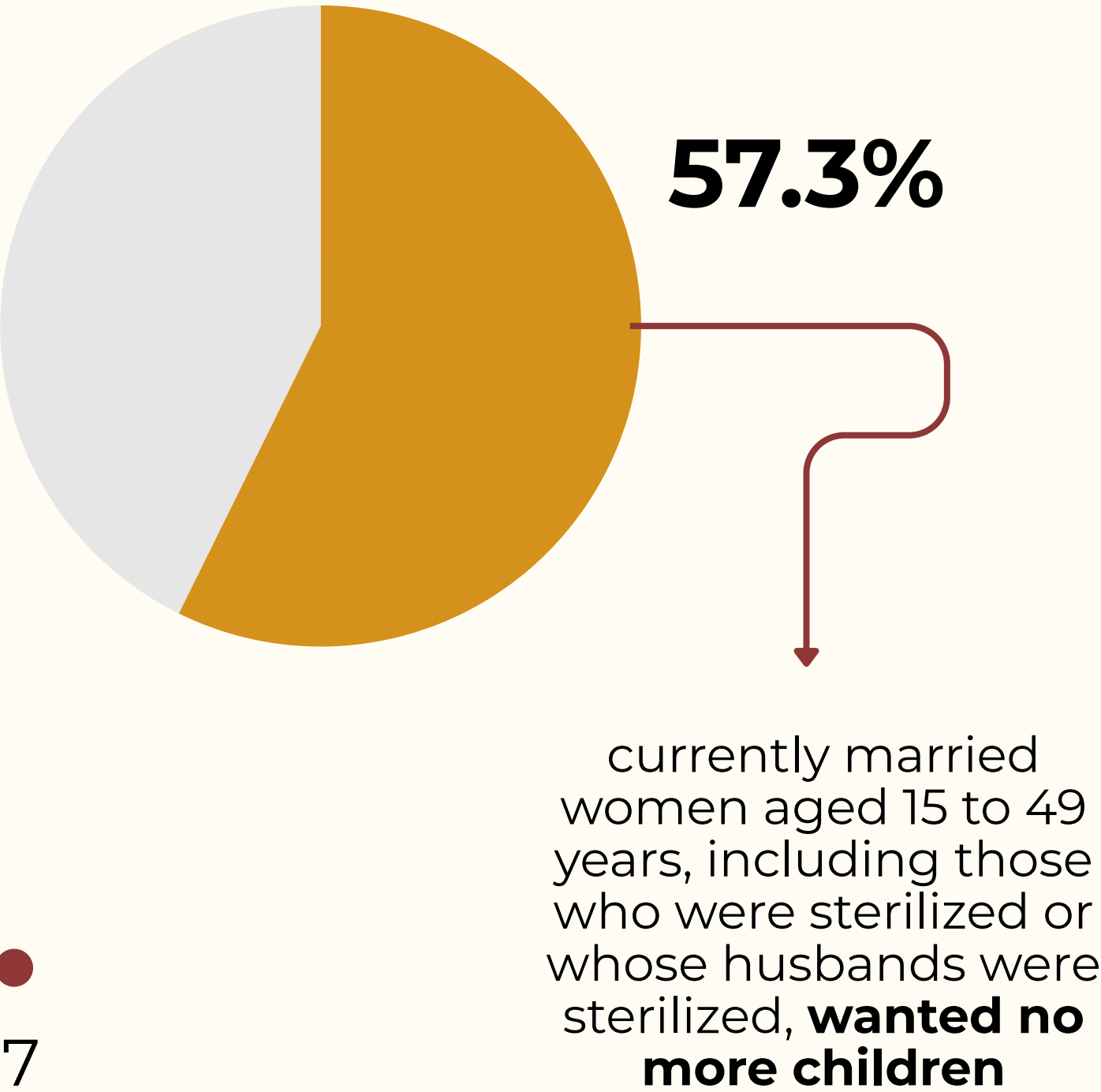
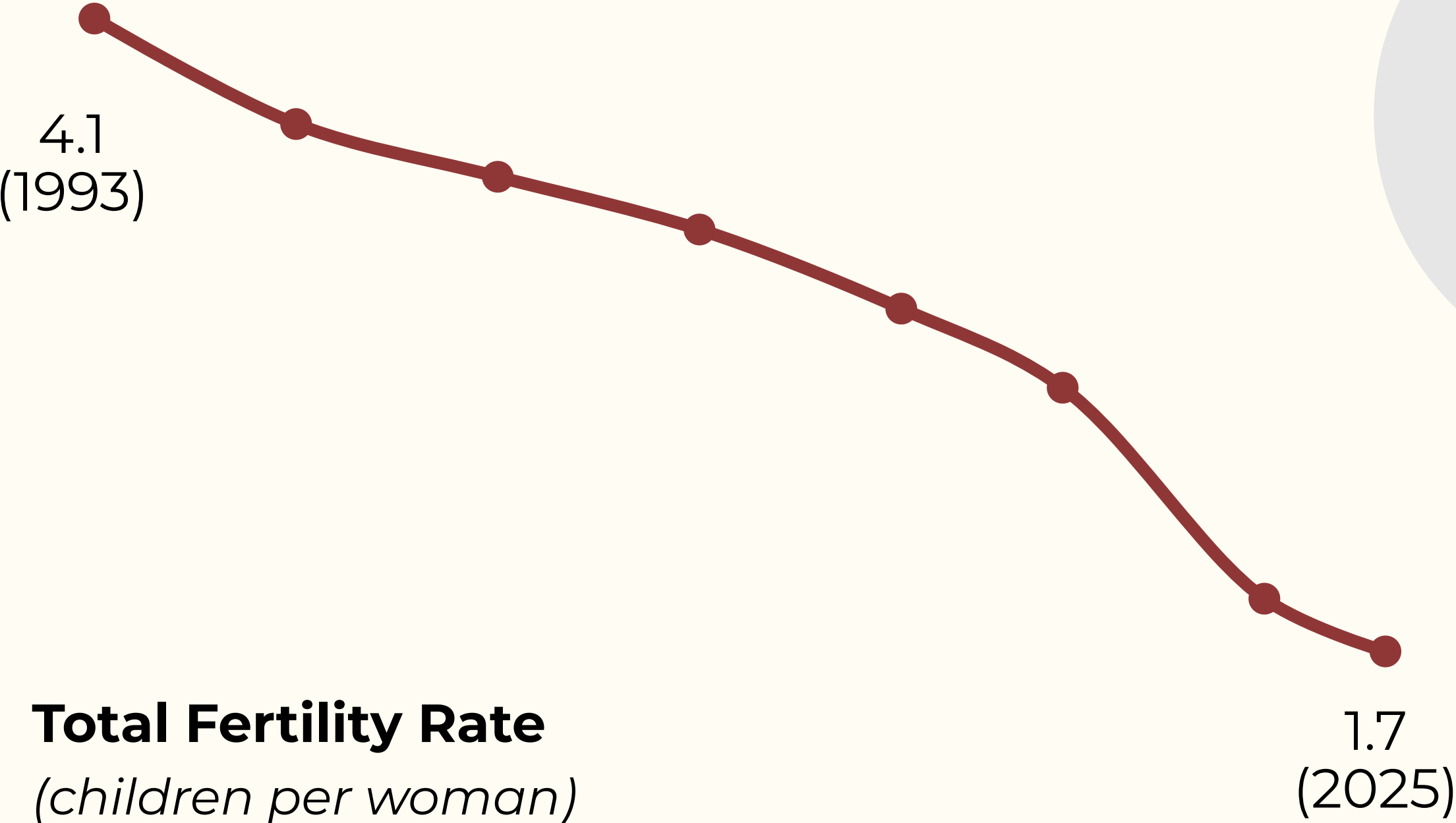
EVIDENCE FROM THE 2025 PHILIPPINE NATIONAL
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

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Fertility Trends in the Philippines



Can all women achieve their desired fertility?



15%

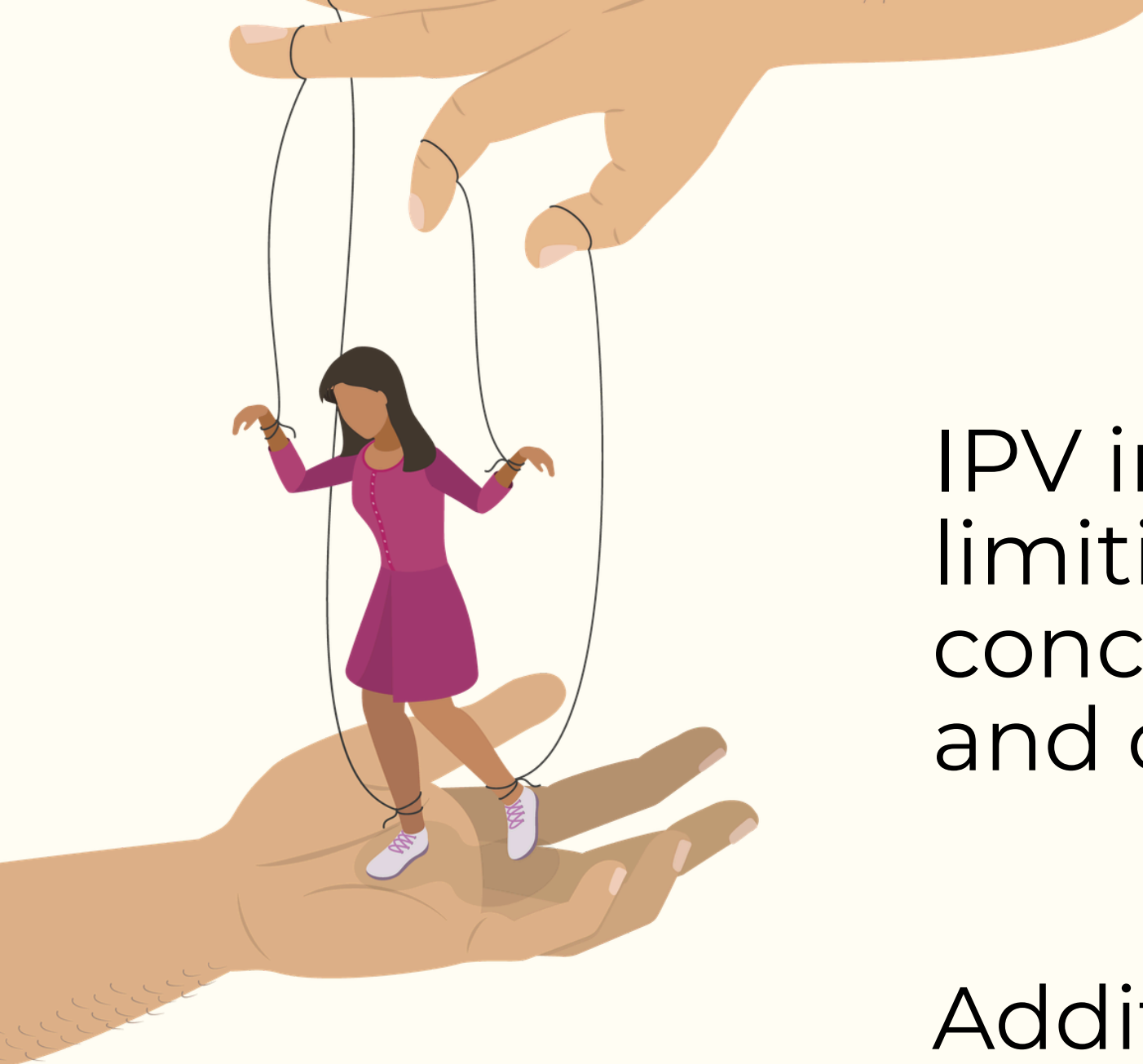


of ever-married or partnered women aged 15 to 49
experience

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence (IPV) refers to harmful acts committed by a current or former intimate partner, such as physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional or psychological abuse, and controlling behavior.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



IPV influences reproductive outcomes by limiting women's autonomy in decisions concerning contraception, sexual relations, and childbearing. *(Yoshioka et al., 2020)*

Additionally, it was found that women with IPV experience tend to have more children than they have desired. *(Dadabhai et al., 2024)*

FERTILITY

Objectives of the Study

To examine the association between any IPV and fertility among ever-married/partnered Filipino women aged 15–49.

Compare the number of children ever born and the desired number of children among women with and without IPV

Examine the association between IPV and the number of children ever born.

Determine whether women who experienced any IPV had higher odds of excess fertility.

Methodology

Data: 2025 National Demographic and Health Survey

Sample: Women aged 15–49 who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and selected for the Domestic Violence Module

Variables:

Main Explanatory Variable

Any IPV Experience

Outcome Variables

Children Ever Born

Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) at the time of the survey

Excess Fertility

CEB > Ideal Number of Children reported at the time of survey

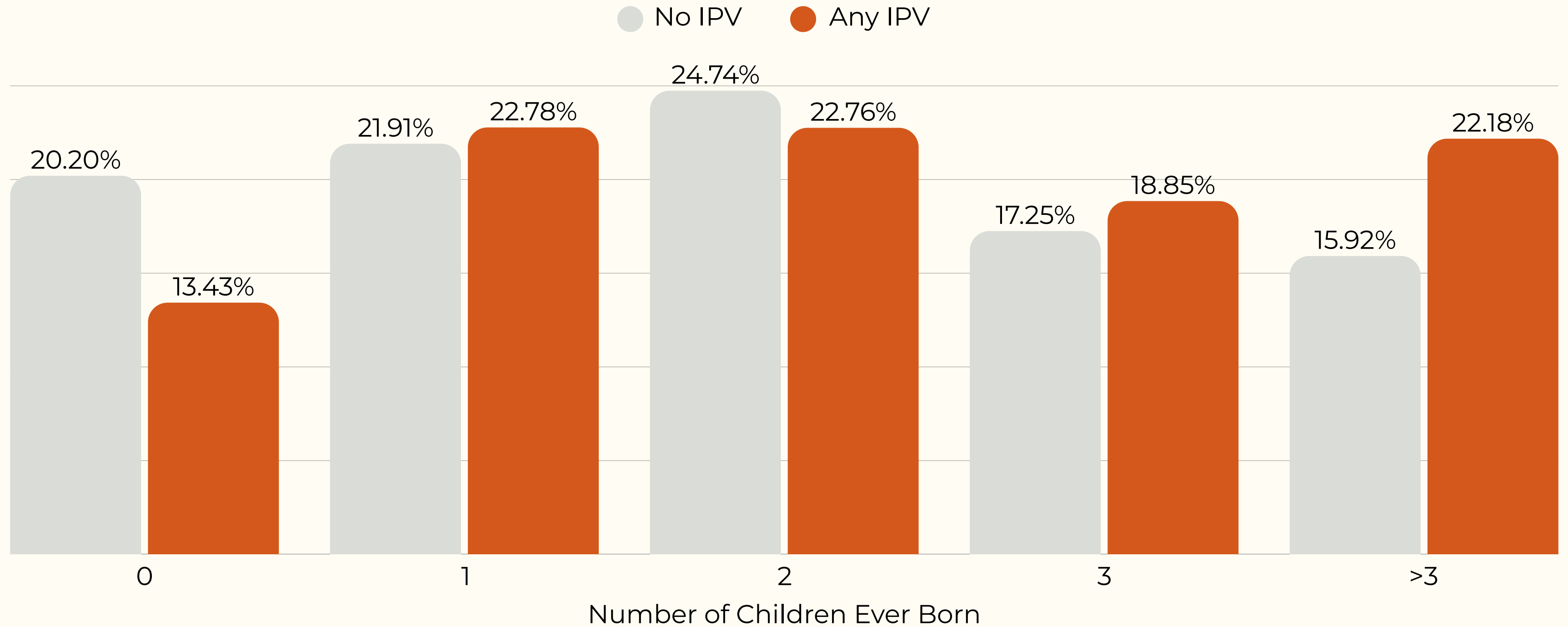
Control Variables

Age, Education, Residence, Wealth Index, Employment,
Partner's Age, Partner's Education

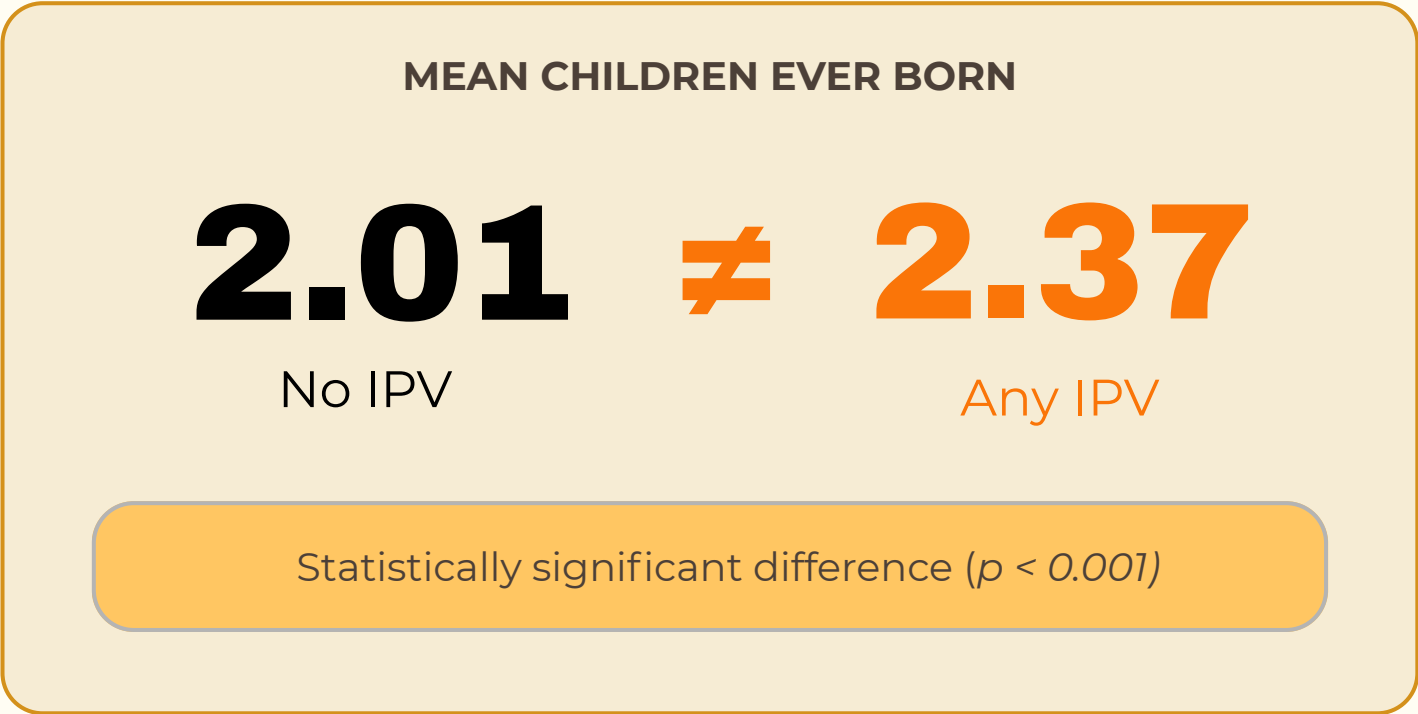
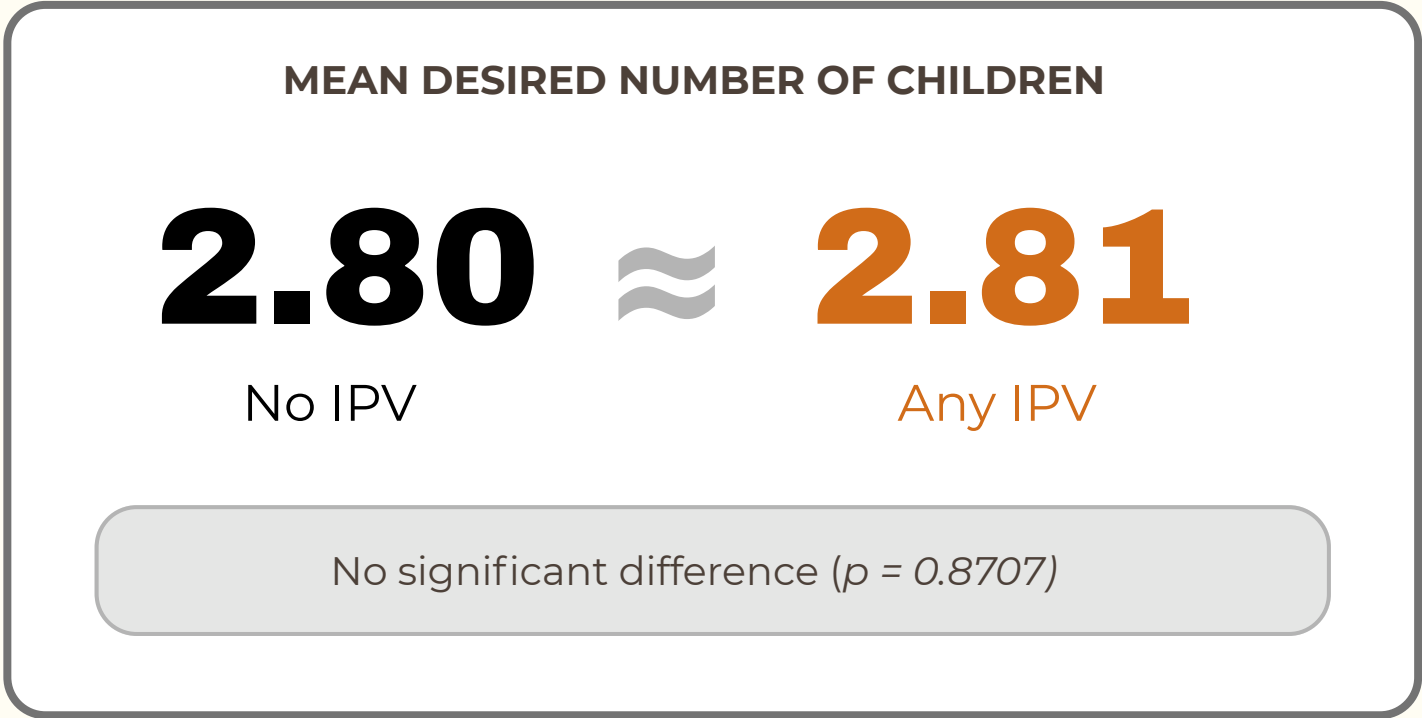
Statistical Analysis:

- Descriptive statistics and t-tests compared fertility outcomes by IPV experience.
- Poisson regression analyzed children ever born (IRR).
- Logistic regression analyzed excess fertility
- Four progressively adjusted models were created for both regression analyses.

Distribution of Children Ever Born by IPV Experience



Desired vs. Actual Number of Children



Fertility Status



Excess Fertility is **10%** higher among women experiencing IPV (25% vs. 15%)

IPV and Children Ever Born

MODEL 1
IPV only

1.152

p < 0.01

MODEL 2
+ Demographic

1.113

p < 0.01

MODEL 3
+ Socioeconomic

1.107

p < 0.01

MODEL 4
+ Partner characteristic

1.105

p < 0.01

Women who experienced any IPV had a **10.5%** higher expected number of children ever born.

IPV and Excess Fertility

MODEL 1
IPV only

1.878

p < 0.01

MODEL 2
+ Demographic

1.815

p < 0.01

MODEL 3
+ Socioeconomic

1.794

p < 0.01

MODEL 4
+ Partner characteristic

1.789

p < 0.01

Women who experienced any IPV had **79%** higher odds of having more children than desired

CONCLUSION



Similar fertility preferences, different fertility outcomes

Both groups desired approximately **2.8** children, but **25%** of women who experienced IPV had more children than desired, compared with **15%** of women who did not.

Women who experienced IPV had a significantly higher expected number of children

10.5%

higher than among women without IPV experience

Women who experienced IPV had

78.9%

higher odds of having more children than desired



Strengthen Support for Women Experiencing IPV



Expand Research on IPV and Fertility

Every woman deserves the freedom to choose, free from violence and coercion.