

# Gender Inequality, Maternal Mortality and Inclusive Growth in Nigeria

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## Abstract

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The relevance of women in contributing to inclusive growth and consequently economic development in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. Women play important social, economic and productive roles in any economy. Maternal mortality rate refers to the annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births, and Nigeria's rate is still relatively high at about 630 when compared with the figures of the developed countries. For inclusive growth to be achieved in Nigeria, women should not be neglected and marginalized so they can contribute their quota to the growth of the country, but maternal mortality rate needs to be reduced because it is only the living that can make contributions to growth. Thus, this study examined the long run effect of gender inequality, maternal mortality and inclusive growth in Nigeria using time series data spanning from 1985 to 2017, and employed the ARDL econometric technique. The results showed that gender inequality and maternal mortality have negative impacts on inclusive growth in Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommends that women should be properly taken care of during pregnancy so that the maternal mortality rate can be reduced and hence they will be able to make meaningful contributions to the growth of the Nigerian economy.

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## Appendices

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### Appendix 1



See Table [6](#).

**Table 6 Ramsey RESET test for omitted variable bias.**

[Full size table](#)

## Appendix 2

See Table [7](#).

**Table 7 Serial correction test.**

[Full size table](#)

## Appendix 3

See Table [8](#).

**Table 8 Correlation matrix for multicollinearity.**

[Full size table](#)

## Appendix 4

See Table [9](#).

**Table 9 Heteroskedasticity test: Breusch–Pagan–Godfrey.**

[Full size table](#)

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