

Effects of Socio-Economic Factors On Children Ever Born- A Comparative Study Using Census Data

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the socio-economic determinants of cumulative fertility-number of children ever born to women at the end of their reproductive period. The data on the explanatory variables is obtained from census 2001 and 2011. The multiple regression technique is used to study the relationship between the dependent variable children ever born and the explanatory variables and to predict the average parity for the year 2011. Variance inflation factor is used to test for multicollinearity. SPSS 17.0 is used for statistical analysis. The bivariate correlation analysis indicates that Children ever born has a significant positive correlation with urban population, per capita income, Below poverty line and a significant negative correlation with Average household size, female literacy rate ($p < .05$). The multiple regression analysis shows that the largest significant contribution for lowering the cumulative fertility is the proportion of urban population. The other significant determinants are Work participation rate and below poverty line ($p < .05$).

Keywords: children ever born, multicollinearity, variance inflation factors.

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