Multilevel Analysis of Fertility Determinants of Rural Women 15-49 years Iran

Iran fertility in the past two decades has experienced significant changes.Census 1390 total fertility to 8.1 children per woman has estimated Iran.Due to the changes in recent years the question arises whether all parts of the country, urban and rural, has experienced these changes?First, check whether the rural areas of Iran in terms of fertility rates are significantly different and that if there is a difference, what is decisive .Since the study is a second study, 2% of the data of the Statistical Center of Iran 1390 census were used.Two variables, variables of the individual level and the provincial level to identify and use the software program HLM7 multilevel data were analyzed. The first question in the study of rural women's reproductive differences in the various provinces. Whether the average number of children born to rural women in the region is a significant difference or not? Random effects indicates the variance components for the first level and second level of 0.42 is 1.68. This means that the variability of the dependent variable at a level higher than level two. As this table shows that the effectiveness of individual-level variables on average live born children is higher than the provincial level. Other topics examined in this study influence of variables on the dependent variable was level two. Are these variables significant effect on the average number of children born to women in rural areas or not? Adverse effect on children's development of rural women. This means children born on average 49-15 year old women from rural villages in less developed regions are less developed and disadvantaged children. So the level of development is inversely related to fertility. The variance of 23 percent. Ie 23% of the change in the mean age of marriage for women and children of rural women by the level of development is explained. Given the significance of the error, the second level, it can be stated that there are other variables that increase with the introduction of the model variance. Impact factor reflects the severity of the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable has two levels. Compare the two variables indicate that the average age of marriage and the level of development that influence the level of development is higher than other variables. High impact development (-6.80) suggest that an increase in the level of development in the province will be greatly decreased fertility. Of subjects studied in the research, the effectiveness of individual-level variables on the dependent variable. T test and impact factor indicate that significance of the effect of education on the average number of children born alive. Given the significance of the variance literacy can be said that the relationship with the dependent variable, the average literacy of children born between regions in different countries. The goal of the study, the effectiveness of provincial-level variables (level two) multiplier effect on individual-level variables and their impact on the dependent variable is whether the impact is significant. With the increase in age of marriage, the impact of literacy on fertility is also positive. Factor means that the level of negative development in developing states is more, the impact of education on fertility is reduced variable. The coefficient of two two-level variable suggests that the level of development than the average age of marriage for women, a greater impact on educational influence on fertility. The results showed that women's fertility is significantly different in different parts of Iran. Variable level of development as the second-level variable in the equation negative impact on the number of rural children.So it can be said that rural development is inversely related to fertility. Variable levels of literacy as individual level variables explained only 7 percent changes.In addition, the study showed that the literacy level of the dependent variable in the different provinces.