

## PATTERNS OF FERTILITY IN BOLIVIA

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### ABSTRACT

Fertility is one of the most important components of demographic transition, which sets the structure and growth of a certain population. Bolivia, as the rest of Latin American countries, shows a drop on this rate, mainly shown by non-conventional factors such as globalization, which influences on the behavior of economic and social changes, and on topics related to women empowering. Changes in socioeconomic characteristics stand out the heterogeneity of the Bolivian population, influencing the urbanization levels and allowing improvements in the education and health sectors. However, less developed regions preserve traditional behaviors that significantly influence the level of fertility. Therefore, the present paper aims to research the main determinants that influence on the country's fertility rate, analyzing the results considering three levels of impact: Individual social-economic determinants and exposure, at the household and contextual levels, along with empirical estimate to analyze the effects of factors that influence the probability of event occurrence (Probit model); i.e., the influence on the decision of having children or not (regardless of quantity). For this, the used data is based on the *ENDSA: Encuesta de Demografía y Salud* (Health and Demography Survey) for the 2008 term, which is a probabilistic sampling of 16.925 women between ages 15 and 49, which allows to extract their full fertility history data.

**Keywords:** Fertility, Demographic transition, Probit model.

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