Grouping of fertility according to the religious background of the MPs

The group wanted to know if the religious background of the MPs had any effect on the number of children they were more likely to give birth to. From the data we collected the predominant religions were the Christians and Muslims. there was one record of an Eckankar and one person whose religious background was unknown.

Before the graph is plotted, a pivot table is used to help with the grouping of religions. From this; we gathered the following religions; Christian, Islam, Muslim, Eckankar and unknown (for those who have not declared or do not have a religious affiliation). Altogether there were 241 children across the distribution. There were also 22 MPs with no kids and 12 undeclared or non- applicable. All Islam and Muslim data were put together under Muslims. The data gathered showed a higher number of Christians in relations to the other religions. This means that there are more Christian MPs than there are for other religious affiliations

From the graph plotted, we realized that both Christians and Muslims are more likely to give birth to three kids. While no Christian had eleven kids, a Muslim had eleven kids and while a Christian had twelve kids, no Muslim had twelve kids. The likelihood for either religion to have kids above 7 reduces as the number increase.

In conclusion, both religious affiliations are less likely to have a bigger family. The reason why they choose to have smaller family sizes may be associated to their religious affiliation, it may also be related to other factors. However, from what we have gathered on religious affiliation, it maybe that both religions like smaller families.