

Analysis of Factors That Influence Fertility in Women in North Kuta District Badung Regency



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ABSTRACT: Fertility is a crucial indicator in demographic studies and has direct implications for population development. The fertility rate refers to the average number of live births that a woman or a population in a specific area and time period can produce. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Badung is relatively low compared to other regions, standing at 1,93. This may influence slower population growth. However, it's important to note that low TFR is not the sole factor affecting population growth. Other factors such as migration, mortality, birth rates, and population mobility can also impact population growth. This research aims to analyze the factors influencing fertility rates in the North Kuta District of Badung Regency. The variables considered in this study include education, family income, age at first marriage, and contraceptive use concerning fertility rates in the North Kuta District of Badung Regency, both simultaneously and partially. The data for this study are entirely based on primary and secondary sources. The research was conducted in the North Kuta District of Badung Regency, with a sample size of 100 couples of childbearing age, using purposive sampling. The analytical technique employed in this research is Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The findings indicate that education has a negative and non-significant influence on fertility, while income, age at first marriage, and contraceptive use have a positive and significant impact on fertility. This research is expected to contribute significantly to improving women's reproductive health in controlling birth rates and enhancing family well-being.

KEYWORDS: Fertility, Education, Income, Contraceptive Use, Age at First Marriage

I. INTRODUCTION

The economic problems often occur in every country in the world, especially in Indonesia. Not only in terms of economic issues, but also the rapid growth of the population, if not accompanied by proper development, can create new problems. The rapid population growth contributes to the development of various aspects of life, including social, economic, political, and cultural aspects. The continuously rapid population growth has made population issues a primary concern that needs to be addressed promptly. Otherwise, it may lead to a "Population Bomb" (Paul R. Ehrlich, 1968). The table below shows the census results for each year.

Table 1.1 Population Census of Bali Province

Results of the Census Year	Total Population
2000	3.146.999
2010	3.890.757
2020	4.317.404

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province 2020.

According to the 2020 Population Census (PC2020), the population of Bali Province was 4.32 million people as of September 2020. Based on the results of the Population Census, the population of Bali increased by 743,758 people over the span of 10 years, which is nearly equivalent to the population of Denpasar City in 2010, totaling 788,589 people. Over the last decade (2010-2020), the average population growth rate in Bali was 1.01 percent per year. This growth rate represents a decrease from the period of 2000-2010, which had a growth rate of 2.14 percent per year. Population growth refers to the change in the number of people in a region over a specified period. Population growth is influenced by two main factors: the birth rate and the death rate. If the birth rate exceeds the death rate, positive population growth occurs, while if the birth rate is lower than the death rate, negative population growth or a decrease in the population occurs.

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Table 1.2 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Regencies/Cities in Bali Province 2022.

Results of the Census Year	Total Population
Karangasem	2,16
Bangli	2,14
Klungkung	2,06
Buleleng	1,97
Jembrana	1,96
Gianyar	1,95
Tabanan	1,94
Badung	1,93
Denpasar	1,91

Source: Susenas 2022

Based on the table, if the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Badung Regency is relatively low compared to other regions, this could influence slower population growth. However, it is essential to note that low TFR is not the sole factor affecting population growth. Other factors such as migration, mortality, birth rates, and population mobility can also impact population growth. Controlling the growth rate can involve efforts to reduce birth rates through family development, population, and family planning programs. The implementation of an effective and affordable Family Planning (FP) program is expected to have an impact on population fertility. Couples have more control over pregnancies and childbirth, reducing unwanted or unplanned births.

Table 1.3 Crude Birth Rate by District in Badung Regency 2020

District	Crude Birth Rate
Abiansemal	14,14
Kuta	45,10
Kuta Selatan	22,00
Kuta Utara	21,95
Mengwi	16,45
Petang	12,63
Badung	21,01

Source: Family Planning Report for the Second Semester of Badung Regency 2020

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) or Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the number of live births in a population in a given year per 1,000 people at that time. This figure provides an overview of the birth rate in a specific region or country during a particular period. Additionally, the annual changes in the crude birth rate can reflect trends in birth rates and the impact of specific policies or programs on fertility and birth rates. Although the CBR in North Kuta is relatively low, researchers want to focus on the North Kuta region or areas with low CBR to enable a more specific and detailed study of the factors influencing birth rates in the local context. This can help provide more relevant policy recommendations or actions to improve contraception in that area. There are several factors that can influence the low Crude Birth Rate (CBR) or birth rate in a region. Women's education can provide opportunities to learn more and better understand reproductive control. Highly educated women generally have better access to information about contraceptive methods, understanding of reproductive health, and the ability to make decisions. This allows them to plan their families better and control the number and spacing of childbirths. Family income also affects fertility. Rapid population growth needs to be balanced with economic development to avoid serious problems. Financial situations are reflected in family income and are also a crucial factor in determining the number of children. The age of first marriage can vary in different countries and cultures, often influenced by social, economic, cultural, and legal factors mentioned earlier. In Southeast Asia, especially in Indonesia, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), most young people in Indonesia get married for the first time at the age of 19-21, considered young. The early age of first marriage refers to recently married couples or those in the early stages of fertility, making it easier to fulfill the desire to have children. There are many factors influencing an individual's decision to use contraceptives. The decision to use contraception is a personal one that must be carefully considered. Couples with few children have the opportunity to provide them with quality upbringing, thereby improving the financial aspects of their family's life.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Women's education is considered a crucial variable in fertility, as it plays a significant role in changing societal statuses, norms, and perspectives. Additionally, higher education is often associated with delaying the age of first marriage. When individuals have the

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opportunity to pursue higher education, they tend to postpone marriage to focus on their education and prepare socially and financially before starting a family. Family income also influences fertility. Rapid population growth needs to be balanced with economic development to avoid serious problems. As family income increases, parental preferences for children may also change (Pranata and Sudia, 2021). With increased income, family priorities and preferences may shift. Individuals and couples may prefer to invest their resources in the education and well-being of their existing children, paying more attention to their development and quality of life rather than increasing the number of children. Regarding the age of first marriage, according to Utina (2014), it is the age when an individual enters into marriage. Marriage is a part of population issues that need to be addressed because it introduces new challenges to the population sector, potentially slowing down development. Many factors influence an individual's decision to use contraceptives. The decision to use contraceptives is a personal choice that needs careful consideration. In Indonesia, the cultural belief in "Banyak Anak Banyak Rejeki" (Many Children, Much Fortune) is still prevalent. This cultural notion suggests that each child brings their own blessings, and the more children, the more blessings parents receive (Alayubi, 2018). Based on the background provided, this research is focused on examining the direct and indirect influences of education, income, age of first marriage, and contraceptive use on women's fertility in North Kuta District.

The formulation of the research problem is a concise written statement that encompasses the author's inquiries regarding the topic. This problem formulation includes questions that the author intends to address in their scientific paper. The formulation of the research problem in this study is presented below, derived from the discussed topic.

1. Is there a simultaneous influence of education, family income, age of first marriage, and contraceptive use on fertility in North Kuta District, Badung Regency?
2. What is the partial influence of education, family income, age of first marriage, and contraceptive use on fertility in North Kuta District, Badung Regency?

The research purpose serves as the rationale behind conducting the study. It aims to articulate the reason for undertaking the research, whether it is to identify or delineate a concept, or to elucidate or forecast a particular situation or propose a solution. These purposes signify the nature and scope of the intended study. Building upon the preceding discussion, the research objectives can be summarized as follows:

1. To analyze the simultaneous influence of education, family income, age of first marriage, and contraceptive use on fertility in North Kuta District, Badung Regency.
2. To analyze the partial influence of education, family income, age of first marriage, and contraceptive use on fertility in North Kuta District, Badung Regency.

The aim of conducting research is to explore the conditions, causes, and outcomes of a specific set of circumstances. This type of research is carried out with the intention of enhancing our comprehension. Theoretical Benefits:

1. The research results are expected to contribute knowledge and serve as a reference for readers regarding factors influencing women's fertility, enhancing scientific insights. Practical Benefits:

1. For the authors, it serves as a means to apply the theories acquired, and the research findings are expected to be useful for the readers.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research design using multiple regression analysis is a statistical approach used to identify and measure the relationship between one dependent variable and two or more independent variables simultaneously. The research is conducted in the North Kuta District, Badung Regency. The focus of this research is on education, family income, age of first marriage, and contraceptive use, and their impact on fertility in North Kuta District, Badung Regency. In this study, the variables used are the dependent variable and independent variables. The identified variables are as follows:

1. Dependent Variable (Y): The dependent variable in this study is Fertility. It is a variable influenced or dependent on other variables in the research.
2. Independent Variables (X): Independent variables are considered as causes or factors that can influence or explain changes in the dependent or outcome variable. In this study, there are four independent variables: Education (X1), family income (X2), age of first marriage (X3), and contraceptive use (X4).

The population for this research consists of fertile-aged couples in the North Kuta District, Badung Regency. Based on data obtained from the community health center in North Kuta, the population of fertile-aged couples is 145,222. The sample, a subset of the population to be studied, is selected using purposive sampling. The criteria for selection include being a married couple and being in the fertile age range of 15-45 years. Based on the method of data collection, there are two types of data sources: primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this research were obtained through structured interviews using questionnaires designed by the researcher and through in-depth interviews with respondents using interview guidelines. 2. Secondary data is a source that does not directly provide information for data collection. The secondary data used in this research are from books, online news, the Central Statistics Agency Bali, specifically from Badung Regency. The data collection methods used in this research include structured interviews, in-depth interviews, and non-participatory observation. Meanwhile, the analysis technique used is multiple linear

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regression analysis. Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine whether there is a significant influence of two or more independent variables X on the dependent variable Y. In this study, data were analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) software for a more concise analysis result.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Kuta Utara is a district in Badung Regency, Bali, Indonesia, covering an area of approximately 33.86 km². Previously, this district was part of the Kuta region and experienced similar development trends as Kuta Selatan. Kuta Utara is divided into six villages/subdistricts, consisting of three urban villages, namely Kerobokan, Kerobokan Kelod, Kerobokan Kaja, and three rural villages, namely Tibubeneng, Canggu, and Dalung. This area is a popular destination for international tourists in Bali, offering beautiful rice fields, a serene rural atmosphere, and a cool climate. The research focuses on couples of childbearing age (15-45 years old) who are married or have families in Kecamatan Kuta Utara, Badung Regency. Data were collected through the distribution of questionnaires and indepth interviews with respondents, all of whom are women. Their characteristics, including fertility, education, family income, age at first marriage, and contraceptive use, are described clearly and in detail. This research analyzes factors influencing fertility in women in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, with variables such as education, family income, age at first marriage, and contraceptive use. The data obtained for this study are based on interviews and questionnaires conducted with 100 couples of childbearing age. The results of this research utilize multiple regression analysis techniques.

Tabel 4.1 Constant and Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
1 (Constant)	3.885	.724	
Education	-.169	.045	-.371
Income	.000	.001	-.072
Age at first marriage	.008	.024	.033
Contraceptive use	.010	.033	.031

a. Dependent Variable: fertilitas

Based on the data of constant values and coefficients in the table above, a regression equation model can be formulated as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 3.885 - 0.169 x_1 + 0,000 x_2 + 0,008 x_3 + 0,010 x_4$$

Table 4.2 Koefisien Determinasi

Model	Adjusted R	Std. Error of the
	R	R Square
		Square
		Estimate
1	.380 ^a	.145
		.108
		1.12604

The Adjusted R-squared value of 0.108 indicates that approximately 10.8% of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables present in the regression model.

Table 4.3 Results of the F-test.

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	20.164	4	5.041	3.976	.005 ^b
Residual	119.189	94	1.268		
Total	139.354	98			

By using a significance level (α) of 0.05, the test results indicate a significance value (Sig.) of 0.005. Since the obtained Sig. value is smaller than α (0.05), we can reject the null hypothesis (H0). Therefore, it can be concluded that the variables of education, income, age at first marriage, and contraceptive use have a significant simultaneous influence on fertility.

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Table 4.4 Results of the t-test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1 (Constant)	3.885	.724		5.364	.000
Education	-.169	.045	-.371	-3.753	.000
Income	.000	.001	-.072	-.712	.478
Age at first marriage	.008	.024	.033	.332	.741
Contraceptive use	.010	.033	.031	.316	.753

Here is the interpretation of the results from the table 4.4

- Variable X1 (Education) has a significant influence on Fertility because $0.000 < 0.05$. So, the correct conclusion should be that variable X1 significantly affects Fertility.
- Variable X2 (Income) does not have a significant influence on Fertility because $0.478 > 0.05$. So, the accurate conclusion is that variable X2 does not significantly affect Fertility.
- Variable X3 (Age at first marriage) does not have a significant influence on Fertility because $0.741 > 0.05$. So, the correct conclusion is that variable X3 does not significantly affect Fertility.
- Variable X4 (Contraceptive use) does not have a significant influence on Fertility because $0.753 > 0.05$. So, the accurate conclusion is that variable X4 does not significantly affect Fertility.

Classical Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

The Normality Test is conducted to examine whether the residuals from the regression model are normally distributed or not. The normality test method used in this research is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, by comparing the significance value of the test results with the predetermined alpha level. Residuals are considered to be normally distributed if the significance value is greater than the alpha level.

Table 4.5 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		99
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.09358216
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.080
	Positive	.080
	Negative	-.048
Test Statistic		.080
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.116 ^c

Based on the testing results using the One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique, it is found that the significance value of Unstandardized Residual is 0.116. This value is greater than 0.05 therefore, the regression data is considered to be normally distributed.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to examine whether there is multicollinearity in the regression model, indicating correlations among the independent variables.

Table 4.6 Values of Tolerance and VIF

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 Education	.932	1.073
Income	.901	1.109
Age at first marriage	.925	1.081
Contraceptive use	.948	1.055

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Based on Table 4.6 the values of Tolerance and VIF indicate that all independent variables have Tolerance values > 0.1 and VIF values < 10 . These results indicate that there is no high correlation among the independent variables. Therefore, the regression model does not have multicollinearity issues.

3. Results of the Glejser Test

Table 4.7 Results of the Glejser Test

<u>Model</u>	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	<u>t</u>	<u>Sig.</u>
	<u>B</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Beta</u>		
1 (Constant)	.709	.476		1.491	.139
Education	.010	.030	.037	.351	.726
Income	.000	.000	.024	.224	.823
Age at first marriage	.002	.016	.014	.129	.898
Contraceptive use	-.034	.022	-.166	-1.586	.116

The results of the Glejser Test indicate that the independent variables, namely Education, Income, Age at first marriage, and Contraceptive use, as a whole, do not have a significant impact on the absolute value of Residual at the 0.05 significance level ($\text{sig} > 0.05$).

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Influence of Education on Fertility

The community perspective in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, regarding the influence of education on fertility concludes that the education variable has a significant negative impact on the fertility rate. According to local residents, there is no correlation between the level of women's education and the fertility rate. They also believe that the desire to have a certain number of children is not correlated with the level of women's education. Therefore, the perception of education is considered to have no significant influence on the fertility rate. This statement contradicts the findings of many scientific studies. According to Todaro & Smith (2006), the higher the level of education, the lower the likelihood of a wife planning to have a child. Research has shown that there is a relationship between women's education level and fertility, where higher education levels result in fewer children. The lack of a significant influence of education on fertility according to the perception of the community in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, contradicts the theory presented by Hawthorn in David Lucas (1987:69), stating that in all societies, awareness of birth control depends on the background of urban or rural areas, education, and income. Education has a strong influence on other variables that affect, such as the ideal family size and attitudes toward child values.

Influence of Family Income on Fertility

The community perspective in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, regarding the influence of family income on fertility concludes that the family income variable has a significant impact on the fertility rate. The income variable has a non-significant positive effect on fertility, where high-income households are more likely to have two or more children compared to low-income households. This is contrary to the initial hypothesis, which stated that income has a negative effect on fertility. This study is in line with the findings of Dian (2011) that income has a positive and significant effect on fertility, where every increase in income will increase fertility and vice versa for every decrease in income. The lack of a significant influence of income on fertility based on the perception of the community in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, contradicts expert opinions. This positive result indicates that an increase in household income motivates households to increase the number of children, thus increasing fertility. High-income families want more children when parents feel unproductive because children are seen as their greatest asset for the future. This study aligns with Apriwana's research (2019), explaining that family income has a strong influence on the fertility rate in Tembalang District, Semarang City. This means that the higher the family income, the higher the desired number of children for the household. However, this study contradicts the research findings according to Lucas (1990), where we believe that norms indicating that low-income people have relatively high fertility can almost be called socio-economic laws; therefore, the relationship between income level and fertility is both positive and negative.

Influence of Age at First Marriage on Fertility

The community perspective in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, regarding the age at first marriage's influence on fertility concludes that the age at first marriage variable has a significant impact on fertility. The results indicate that there is an indication that the age at first marriage affects the fertility rate. This could mean that the younger or older someone gets married, it can affect the number of children they have. In developing countries, the age of first marriage tends to be young, resulting in a long

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reproductive period and, consequently, a high fertility rate. In other words, the earlier the age of first marriage, the greater the likelihood of having children (Singarimbun in Suvita, 2013:3). **Influence of Contraceptive Use on Fertility**

The community perspective in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, regarding the use of contraceptives on fertility concludes that the contraceptive use variable has a significant impact on fertility. The opinions of Davis and Blake in Saleh (2003:60) using contraceptive tools are one of the twelve variables directly related to contraceptive resistance. The use of contraceptives will directly affect fertility. Between the ages of 15-49 is the reproductive age for a woman, as during this age range, the likelihood of a woman giving birth is quite significant. This is in line with the findings of Diana (2012) on factors influencing fertility in female informal sector workers in Mojokerto Province, where the duration of contraceptive use significantly affects fertility, stated not to have a significant impact. According to their findings, the main factor influencing fertility is the reproductive period. The KB injection contraceptive method is the only contraceptive method that significantly affects fertility. KB injection can cause a delay in the return of fertility for up to one year after discontinuing use. This means that after stopping KB injection use, some individuals may need up to one year before their fertility fully recovers, and they can become pregnant again. No other contraceptive method significantly affects fertility after discontinuation. If someone uses a contraceptive method other than KB injection, their fertility will quickly recover after stopping the use of that method.

Implications of Research Results

Based on the conclusions above, theoretical and practical implications can be drawn. **Theoretical**

Implications

1. The implications can include adjustments to educational strategies in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency. Although education is considered not significant for fertility, improving the quality of women's education can still bring benefits in other aspects of community life, including family planning.
2. The income variable has a non-significant positive effect on fertility, where high-income households are more likely to have two or more children compared to low-income households. Income has a positive and significant effect on fertility, where every increase in income will increase fertility, and vice versa for every decrease in income.
3. Further understanding of the impact of age at first marriage on fertility can serve as a basis for the development of education or information programs on family planning. Increased community awareness regarding the age of marriage can help manage expectations related to the desired number of children.
4. Although contraceptive use is significant for fertility, the implications can include improving access and understanding of various contraceptive methods. This can help the community make more informed choices regarding family planning.

Practical Implications

The results of this study have significant practical implications for the community in Kuta Utara District, Badung Regency, in the implementation of birth policies. Recommendations focus on three main aspects. First, there is a need to improve the quality of women's education to provide a better understanding of family planning. Second, household income stability is key to ensuring family welfare, so local economic programs and policies can be directed to support this stability. Third, awareness of the importance of marrying at the right age to meet expectations regarding the number of children needs to be increased through outreach campaigns. Finally, improving the understanding and access of the community to various contraceptive methods can help control birth rates. The implementation of these recommendations is expected to bring positive changes in birth policies and improve the welfare of the community in the region.

V. RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

Based on the results and discussion of the research described in the previous chapter, the conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Simultaneously, the variables of education, family income, age of first marriage, and contraceptive use significantly influence fertility in the North Kuta District, Badung Regency.
2. Partially, income, contraceptive use, and the age of first marriage have a significant effect on fertility. Meanwhile, the education variable does not significantly affect fertility in the North Kuta District, Badung Regency.

Based on the results of the analysis, discussion, and research conclusions, the suggestions that can be given to related parties are as follows:

1. Women's education should be improved to change societal perspectives regarding the importance of contraception use and spacing between pregnancies. Women's education also plays a crucial role in enhancing the overall well-being of women, including aspects related to reproductive health.
2. While higher income is generally considered to have a negative relationship with fertility rates, higher income can actually have a positive impact on fertility. Greater access to education and information about family planning, economic stability creating a comfortable environment for children, and flexibility in career choices by parents are aspects related to the positive influence

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of higher income on fertility. Additionally, active involvement in dual roles within the family and investment in reproductive health can also be positive factors that encourage having more children.

3. Designing policies to support early marriage with the aim of increasing birth rates may include several crucial elements. Encouraging couples to marry at an earlier age has the potential positive impact on fertility as it provides more time for family planning and facing various challenges in the reproductive process.
4. Prudent contraceptive use can provide couples with better control in family planning, resulting in a positive impact on fertility. By choosing suitable contraceptive methods and consulting regularly with healthcare professionals, couples can maturely adjust their family plans. This not only protects against unwanted pregnancies but also allows them to periodically evaluate health, financial, and emotional readiness. Although the duration of contraceptive use does not guarantee having many children, this approach enables couples to time pregnancies according to their family conditions and aspirations.

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