

## Determinan preferensi anak lebih dari dua di Indonesia (analisis data SDKI2012) = Determinants of children preferences more than double in Indonesia data analysis demographic and health survey 2012

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini mempelajari pengaruh dari faktor-faktor sosial ekonomi (pendidikan, lapangan usaha, dan status ekonomi), demografi dan tempat tinggal, budaya (otonomi istri dan preferensi jenis kelamin anak), dan program KB (diskusi tentang KB, memperoleh penerangan KB, dan keterpaparan media) terhadap preferensi fertilitas wanita usia subur (WUS) kawin/hidup bersama usia 15-49 tahun. Data yang digunakan adalah data WUS kawin/hidup bersama hasil Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 2012 dengan menerapkan metode analisis deskriptif dan regresi logistik multinomial.

Dalam hal membandingkan antara preferensi dua anak tidak cukup terhadap dua anak cukup (dua anak cukup sebagai acuan), hasil analisis menyimpulkan bahwa umur kawin pertama memiliki korelasi negatif terhadap preferensi dua anak tidak cukup. WUS kawin yang berpendidikan tinggi justru berpreferensi dua anak tidak cukup begitu juga WUS kawin yang suami/pasangannya berpendidikan tinggi. WUS kawin yang tidak bekerja cenderung untuk berpreferensi dua anak cukup, sementara mereka yang bekerja di sektor pertanian cenderung berpreferensi dua anak tidak cukup. Sementara itu, WUS kawin yang suami/pasangan tidak bekerja dan yang bekerja di sektor pertanian sama-sama cenderung berpreferensi dua anak tidak cukup. Status ekonomi memiliki korelasi negatif terhadap preferensi dua anak tidak cukup. Tidak ada perbedaan antara mereka yang tinggal di perkotaan dan di perdesaan terhadap preferensi jumlah anak. Otonomi istri memiliki korelasi negatif terhadap preferensi dua anak tidak cukup. Mereka yang memiliki preferensi jenis kelamin anak cenderung berpreferensi dua anak cukup. WUS kawin yang pernah mendengar KB, memperoleh penerangan KB, dan berdiskusi tentang KB selama 6 bulan terakhir cenderung berpreferensi dua anak cukup.

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This research studies the influence of social and the economic factors (education, field of business, and economic status), demographic and residence, cultural (the autonomy of wife and preferences sex of the child), and the family planning program (discussion about family planning, acquiring lighting , and media exposure) on the fertility preference of the childbearing age women (wanita usia subur/WUS) that married / living together ages 15-49. The data used is WUS data resulted of Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey 2012 by applying the method of descriptive analysis and multinomial logistic regression.

In terms of comparing the preferences of two children was not enough against the two children are enough (two children are enough as a reference), the results of the analysis concluded that the age at first marriage has a negative correlation with the preference of two children is not enough. WUS highly educated precisely prefers two children are not enough so well WUS with the husband / partner educated. WUS who does not work tends to prefer two children are enough, while those who work in agriculture tends to prefer two children is not enough. Meanwhile, WUS whose husband / spouse does not work and who work in the

agricultural sector are equally likely to prefer two children is not enough. Economic status has a negative correlation with the preference of two children is not enough. There is no difference between those who lives in urban and in rural areas to the preferences of children. The autonomy of wife has a negative correlation with the preference of two children is not enough. Those who have a gender preference of children tends to prefer two children are enough. WUS who ever heard family planning program (keluarga berencana/KB), KB obtained information, and discussion of family planning during the last 6 months tends to prefer two children are enough.